

FINAL

ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY
FOR THE PROPOSED WILLIAMSON COUNTY JUVENILE
JUSTICE CENTER SMITH BRANCH FLOOD CONTROL
PROJECT, WILLIAMSON COUNTY, TEXAS



by
Andrea Stahman Burden and Heather Goodson

Texas Antiquities Permit No. 9314
Principal Investigator:
Andrea Stahman Burden

April 2021

Blanton & Associates, Inc.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING • PLANNING • PROJECT MANAGEMENT

5 LAKEWAY CENTRE COURT, SUITE 200

AUSTIN, TEXAS 78734

512.264.1095

BLANTONASSOCIATES.COM

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Andrea Stahman Burden, MA, RPA

Heather Goodson

Prepared for

WILLIAMSON COUNTY

AND

DOUCET

Texas Antiquities Permit No. 9314
Andrea Stahman Burden, Principal Investigator

April 2021

ABSTRACT

On February 24 and 26, 2021, Blanton & Associates, Inc. conducted an archeological survey of the proposed Juvenile Justice Center Flood Control Project in Williamson County, Texas on behalf of Williamson County. The total area of potential effects (APE) for archeological resources is the project footprint, which totals approximately 74 acres. The vertical APE for the project is the maximum depth of impacts, which, based on current design, will be no more than 3 feet deep except for an area of approximately 5 acres in the western portion of the APE that will be 5 to 8 feet deep, and a series of geotechnical borings within the railroad embankment at the far western end of the APE that are anticipated to be in excess of 8 feet deep. Survey of the APE was conducted prior to construction in compliance with the Antiquities Code of Texas (Texas Natural Resources Code, Title 9, Chapter 191) and associated state regulations (Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Chapter 26).

The 100 percent pedestrian survey, augmented by 14 shovel tests, identified two archeological sites within the APE. Site 41WM1434 is the Williamson County Poor Farm Cemetery, a late nineteenth-century nonperpetual care cemetery that dates from approximately 1883 to 1941; and site 41WM1435 is a segment of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad, an early twentieth-century railroad that dates from 1904 to 1976. Survey-level data alone is insufficient to conclude if site 41WM1434 meets eligibility criteria for inclusion in the NRHP or designation as an SAL and therefore, such eligibility remains undetermined and it is recommended that impacts to the site be avoided by the proposed project. In deference to Section 711.035(d) of the Texas Health and Safety Code, the Texas Antiquities Code, and in consultation with the Texas Historical Commission, the project sponsor has agreed to erect a temporary fence 25 feet beyond the southwestern and southeastern boundaries of site 41WM1434 as an exterior buffer zone where impacts to the ground surface will be prohibited during the project. Site 41WM1435 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under any criteria or for designation as an SAL. No further archeological or historical resources investigations of site 41WM1435 are recommended. The Texas Historical Commission concurred with the recommendations regarding site 41WM1435 via email on March 30, 2021.

Based on these findings, B&A recommends that the project be allowed to proceed as planned without additional cultural resources investigations. If previously unidentified archeological resources are discovered during the flood control project, work in the immediate vicinity of the area of discovery should cease immediately until the Texas Historical Commission is contacted and accidental discovery procedures initiated.

No artifacts were collected during the survey. Project field documentation, photos, and final report will be curated at the Center for Archaeological Research at The University of Texas at San Antonio as required under terms and conditions of Texas Antiquities Permit No. 9314.

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INTRODUCTION

This document presents the results of an intensive archeological survey by Blanton & Associates, Inc. (B&A) on behalf of Williamson County on February 24 and 26, 2021. Williamson County is proposing to construct improvements for flood control along Smith Branch Creek, approximately 0.5 mile southeast of Georgetown near the County Juvenile Justice Center north of Southeast Inner Loop (**Figures 1 and 2**). The proposed project will be approximately 74 acres in size, encompassing 18.53 acres of easement across privately-owned land and 55.47 acres of County and City-owned land.

As the project will take place in part within lands owned or controlled by Williamson County, as well as the city of Georgetown, which are political subdivisions of the state, the proposed project is subject to provisions of the Antiquities Code of Texas (ACT) of 1969, as amended (Texas Natural Resources Code Title 9, Chapter 191 [Section 191.001-191.174]), and associated regulations outlined in 13 TAC 26. The ACT serves to locate, protect, and preserve State Antiquities Landmarks (SALs), including sites, objects, buildings, structures and historic shipwrecks, and locations of historical, archeological, educational, or scientific interest related to the inhabitants, prehistory, history, government, or culture of Texas, located in, on, or under lands owned or controlled by the state of Texas or a political subdivision thereof. The ACT requires notice be provided to the Texas Historical Commission (THC) prior to breaking ground at a project location on state or local public land to ensure that the project effects to SALs, whether or not they have currently been identified, are appropriately considered, and to determine if further coordination with the THC is necessary.

The project's horizontal area of potential effects (APE) for archeological and historical resources is the project footprint of approximately 74 total acres. The vertical APE for the project is the maximum depth of impacts, which is assumed to be no more than 3 feet (ft) deep except for an area of approximately 5 acres in the western portion of the APE that will be 5 to 8 ft deep, and a series of geotechnical borings within the railroad embankment at the far western end of the APE that are anticipated to be in excess of 8 ft deep.

The purpose of the survey was to identify any archeological and historical resources within the APE, evaluate the eligibility of those resources for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and designation as a SAL, and make recommendations for management of such resources by avoidance, preservation, or further investigation. One hundred percent of the APE was surveyed during the investigation. Fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the THC and the Council of Texas Archeologists. Andrea Stahman Burden served as Principal Investigator, assisted by archeologists Damon Burden and Meg Cruse. Historian Heather Goodson provided historic architectural guidance and assessment.

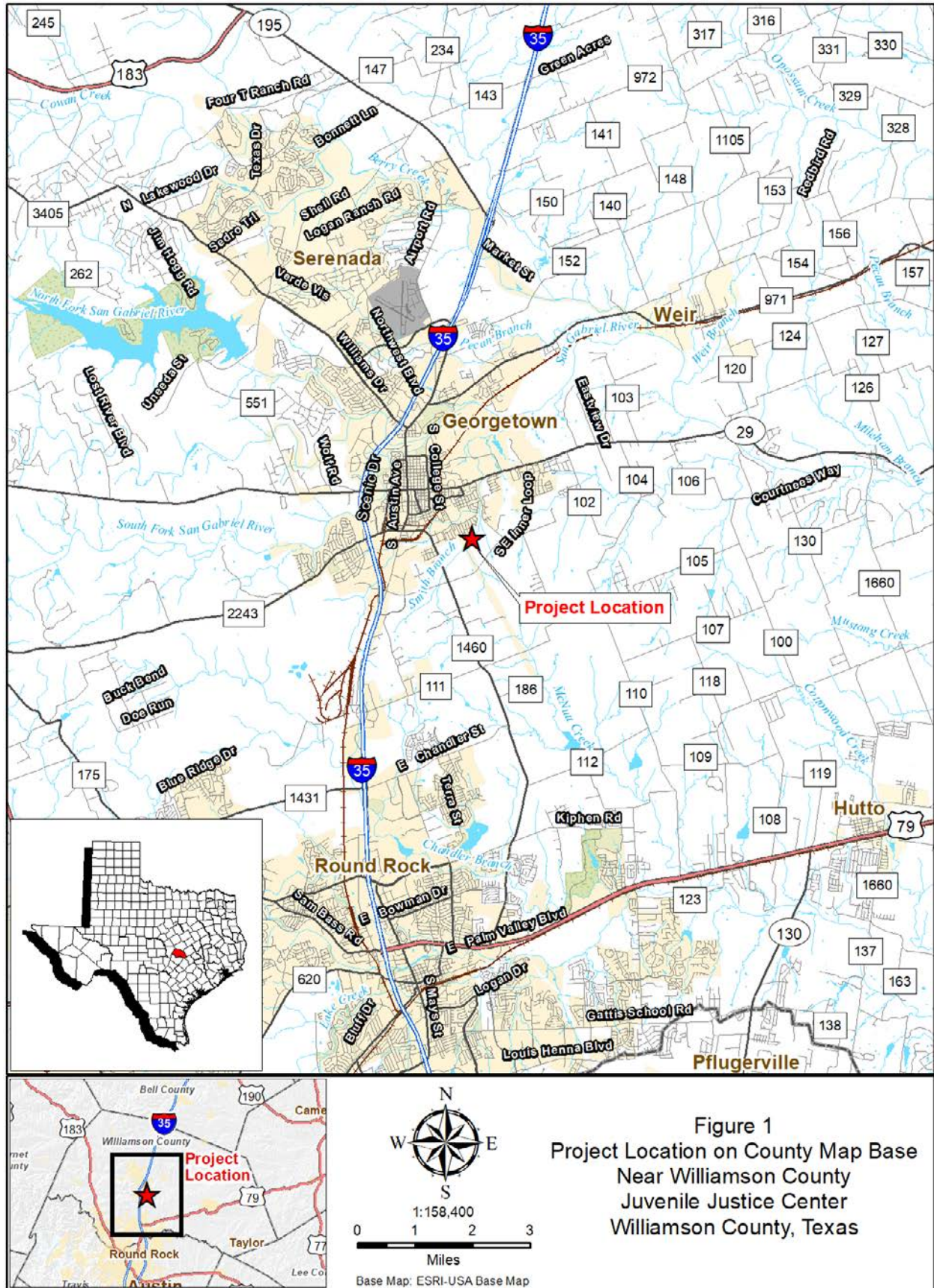
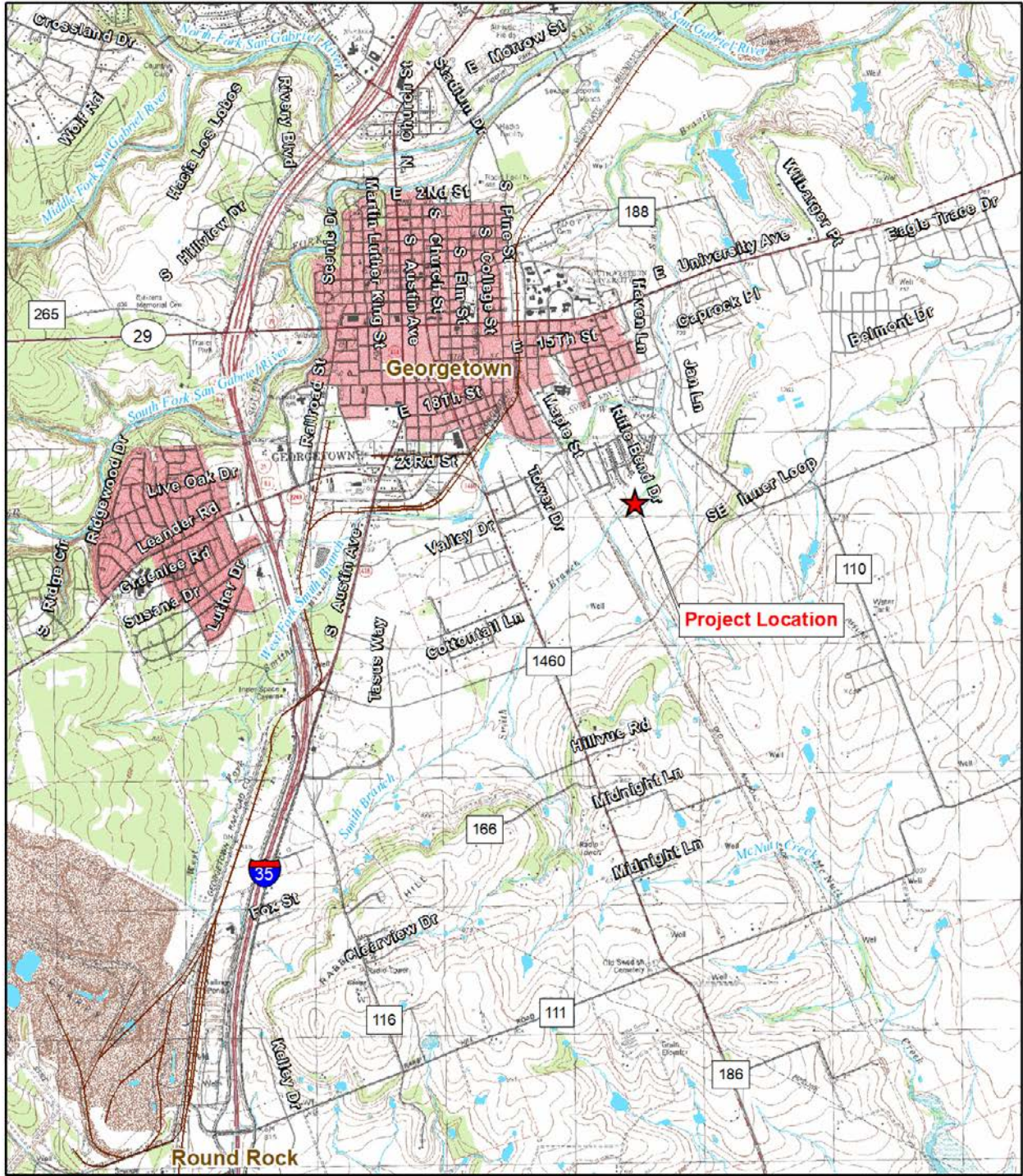


Figure 1
 Project Location on County Map Base
 Near Williamson County
 Juvenile Justice Center
 Williamson County, Texas



★ Project Location



Base Map: ESRI-USA Base Map
 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangles:
 Georgetown, Texas (1982, Map ID 30097-F6)
 Round Rock, Texas (1982, Map ID 30097-E6)

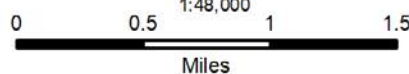


Figure 2
 Project Location on
 Topographic Map Base
 Near Williamson County
 Juvenile Justice Center
 Williamson County, Texas

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The APE is located within the Blackland Prairie physiographic region (Bureau of Economic Geology [BEG] 1996). This region is characterized by low rolling terrain that ranges in elevation from 450 to 100 ft above mean sea level (BEG 1996). The area surrounding the APE is a mix of residential, undeveloped rangeland and pasture, and small amounts of commercial uses. The APE crosses the floodplain and terraces above Smith Branch Creek, which would be a high probability area (HPA) for the presence of pre-Contact era archeological sites.

GEOLOGY

The Blackland Prairie is part of the Gulf Coastal Plain geomorphic province. The geologic structure of deposits within the Blackland Prairie is characterized by beds tilted south and east comprised of chinks and marls (BEG 1996). The APE crosses two geologic units. Underlying the northeastern portion of the APE are Holocene terrace deposits, and the remainder of the APE is characterized by Late Cretaceous-aged Del Rio Clay and Georgetown Limestone (BEG 1981). Holocene terrace deposits are composed of sand, silt, clay, and gravel, and have potential to harbor preserved archeological deposits (USGS 2019a). Del Rio Clay and Georgetown Limestone predate the generally accepted timeframe for human occupation of North America, and thus appear too old to harbor preserved archeological deposits.

SOILS

The APE crosses three soil associations: Heiden clay (1 to 3 percent slopes), Houston Black clay (1 to 3 percent slopes), Tinn clay (0 to 1 percent slopes), and Castephen silty clay (1 to 3 percent slopes) (Web Soil Survey 2021). Heiden, Houston Black, and Castephen soils are generally dense clayey upland soils that developed *in situ* from chinks and marls and have some potential to contain near surface archeological deposits, but little to no potential to contain intact deeply buried archeological deposits. Tinn clay occurs on floodplains and is composed of presumably Holocene-era alluvium that have some potential to contain both near surface and deeply buried archeological deposits.

CULTURAL HISTORY

The APE is located within the Central Archeological Region of Texas (Perttula 2004:7). Per Blacks' (1989a) and Collins' (1995) regional temporal framework, the prehistory of this area is generally divided into four broad cultural periods: Paleoindian (ca. 11,500–8,800 years Before Present [B.P.]), Archaic (ca. 8,800–1,300 years B.P.), and Late Prehistoric (ca. 1300/1200–350 years B.P.), followed by the Historic Period (beginning in ca. 350 B.P.). The following discussion summarizes the region's culture history.

PALEOINDIAN PERIOD

The Paleoindian period (ca. 11,500–8,800 years B.P.) is divided into early and late subperiods in central Texas (Collins 1995, 2004). Each subperiod is characterized by distinct styles of lanceolate projectile points and other stone tool technologies. Early Paleoindian sites are characterized by Clovis or Folsom projectile points, with each associated with a subsistence pattern related to hunting large mammals, primarily mammoth for the earlier Clovis hunters and bison for later Folsom hunters. Each group also used a wide variety of other animal and plant resources.

Late Paleoindian sites are associated with a series of distinctive projectile point forms: Plainview, Golondrina, Scottsbluff, and Angostura. Evidence from central and south Texas indicates that these late Paleoindian groups were using a more generalized hunting and gathering subsistence pattern like that of later Archaic groups in the region. Early and late Paleoindian site types are similar and include open campsites, special-purpose sites for procuring specific resources, and kill sites for mammoth and bison.

ARCHAIC PERIOD

The Archaic period is subdivided into Early (ca. 8800–6000 B.P.), Middle (ca. 6000–4000 B.P.), and Late subperiods (ca. 4000–1300 B.P.) (Collins 1995, 2004; Hester 2004). The Archaic period represents a continuation of the generalized hunting and gathering lifeway that characterized the late Paleoindian subperiod. Each subperiod is characterized by distinctive changes in lithic technology, projectile dart point styles, and groundstone technology, some of which are regionally specific for central and south Texas. Changes in technology and broad changes in subsistence and site types are correlated with regional changes in climate and resource distribution through time. Some indication of increasing social complexity during the Middle and Late Archaic is evident by the appearance of regional cemeteries, distinctive burial practices, and the presence of various artifacts manufactured of nonlocal raw materials such as marine shell ornaments, bannerstones, and boat stones. Such artifacts imply participation in larger regional exchange networks, some of which have been traced to the greater southeastern United States. The presence of established mortuary areas during the period is indicative of specific group territories and the existence of maintained, and in some cases defended, social boundaries among groups.

A wide variety of site types has been recorded for the Archaic period. Although site types are rather comparable through the period, frequencies of different types of sites fluctuate over time and may be related in large part to continuing changes in environmental conditions and available resources. Site types include rockshelters, open campsites, special-purpose resource extraction locations (burned rock middens, ring middens, lithic procurement areas), and mortuary sites or cemeteries.

LATE PREHISTORIC PERIOD

The Late Prehistoric period (ca. 1300/1200–350 B.P.) in central and south Texas was marked by increased apparent social boundary differentiation and a continuation of the basic hunting and gathering subsistence strategy (Collins 1995, 2004; Hester 2004). Collins (2004) divides the period into Austin and Toyah intervals. Three significant traits—pottery, bow and arrow, and to a minor extent agriculture—also make their appearance during the Late Prehistoric. Austin and Toyah intervals have become hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric for central and south Texas. The Austin interval is associated with a technological shift from Late Archaic style dart points to smaller arrow points associated with initial use of the bow and arrow technology; otherwise, there is little change in terms of subsistence patterns from the preceding Late Archaic period.

The Toyah interval is distinguished by one primary arrow point style, the Perdiz point. Other technological aspects of Toyah assemblages include end scrapers, prismatic chert blades, and large thin bifacial knives—all of which are interpreted as signatures of a bison and deer hunting tool kit. It is significant that the traits of Toyah assemblages appear at about the same time across central and south Texas and beyond into East Texas. This distribution has led some researchers to question whether it represents the spread of an adopted technological system by multiple ethnic groups or the widespread presence of a single ethnic group (Black 1989a, 1989b; Johnson 1994; Ricklis 1994).

Late Prehistoric cemeteries or mortuary areas indicate a continuation of the territorial boundary aspect developed during the Middle and Late Archaic, but perhaps for different social objectives. Site types reflect a continuation of those identified during previous periods: open occupation or camp sites, burned rock midden sites and hearth features, shell middens, lithic procurement sites and rockshelters, caves, and sinkholes. Isolated burials, cemeteries, rock art sites, and artifact caches reflect special-purpose sites. Some sites have also had small ephemeral structures associated with them.

HISTORIC PERIOD

The Historic period (beginning in ca. 350 B.P.) covers the time of initial contact between Europeans and Native Americans and the subsequent demise of native populations following the establishment of European and later Anglo settlements. Collins (2004) has assigned early, middle, and late subperiods. Archeological research and existing historic written accounts by Spanish, French, and Anglo writers provide the basis for virtually all our knowledge of this period. Written records provide a much more detailed glimpse into the lifeways and social aspects of native populations than exist for previous periods. The Historic period subsumes initial Spanish and French exploration; military and religious expeditions into central and south Texas; and the subsequent establishment of the Spanish mission system in the 1700s.

During this period, Native American populations were subjected to a dramatic influx of new ideas, new technologies, and European diseases. Subsistence patterns continued to emphasize mixed hunting and gathering, primarily of bison and deer, with movement of native groups directed in response to game routes. Site types are similar to those documented for the Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric periods (the latter a transitional period between precontact and historic periods during which few historic records exist), but with the occasional use of European artifacts and materials as part of the technological system. Following

the demise of the last mobile groups in the region, mainly the Comanche in central Texas, Anglo-European and Hispanic settlers established farms and ranches and developed urbanized areas.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY POOR FARM

The entire APE falls within the historic-era boundaries of the Williamson County Poor Farm. During the nineteenth century, government care for poor-indigent, infirm, aged, blind or otherwise physically disabled, and mentally ill/intellectually disabled citizens (referred to as lunatics and idiots) (due in large part to limited space in state-run asylums) was overseen by local county commissioners' courts, which provided monetary support or "outdoor relief" to individuals on a quarterly basis and ensured burial in a pauper cemetery (Freeman 2008; *Williamson County Sun* 1881). Over time, many Texas counties, including Williamson County, instituted a government-sponsored farm system, whereby persons unable to support themselves were declared paupers by a County Commissioner and remanded to live and, if able-bodied, work on the county farm, where food, clothing, and shelter would be provided based on the sale of cash crops, livestock, and other produce, in addition to burial, when needed (Freeman 2008; *Williamson County Sun* 1887). For a thorough overview of the indigent care system in Texas, see Freeman 2008.

The Williamson County Poor Farm, also known as the Pauper's Farm or county farm, was created by order of the Williamson County Commissioners' Court in December 1882 (Williamson County Clerk's Office 1882). In January of 1883 the county purchased 178 acres from private owners (Williamson County Clerk's Office 1883; *Williamson County Sun* 1883). The county expanded the farm in 1893 with the purchase of an additional 96 4/5ths acres (Williamson County Clerk's Office 1893).

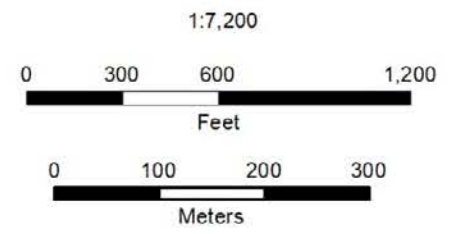
Ultimately, the farm consisted of 275 total acres with 100 acres in cash crop cultivation and the remainder reserved for livestock pasture, the superintendent's house, a two-story dormitory, an unknown number of cottages, a charity hospital, an asylum, a calaboose/prison, a guardhouse, a barn, and a cemetery (Lewis Publishing Co. 1893; *Williamson County Sun* 1884). Farm boundaries as depicted in **Figure 3** are based on metes and bounds defined in Williamson County deed records (Williamson County Clerk's Office 1911). The farm was managed by a series of superintendents appointed by the County Commissioners' Court initially on annual cycles and eventually on bi-annual cycles, whom oversaw the agricultural operations of the farm and provided for the health and welfare of resident inmates/paupers, convicts, and mentally-ill persons. A list of Williamson County Poor Farm Superintendents is included in **Appendix A**.

All able-bodied residents were required to work on the farm and in the case of convicts, also work on public road projects. The number of resident inmates at the farm reached a high around 1892 and declined over the subsequent decades (Texas Department of Agriculture, Insurance, Statistics and History 1897:270). A chart of these inmate population trends is illustrated in **Figure 4** and a partial list of farm inmates between 1883 and 1940 is also included in **Appendix A**. Poor farm residents were segregated by race; white inmates/paupers occupied the two-story dormitory building with a capacity for at least 16 residents, while black inmates/paupers presumably occupied the two-person cottages on the property, which is outside of the APE (*Williamson County Sun* 1902).



Figure 3
 Williamson County
 Poor Farm and Cemetery
 Near Williamson County
 Juvenile Justice Center
 Williamson County, Texas

- Area of Potential Effects
- Williamson County Poor Farm/Pauper Cemetery 1911
- Poor Farm Building Complex 1883 to ca. 2002
- Williamson County Poor Farm 1911



Base Map: Williamson County 2017
 Pictometry aerial imagery.

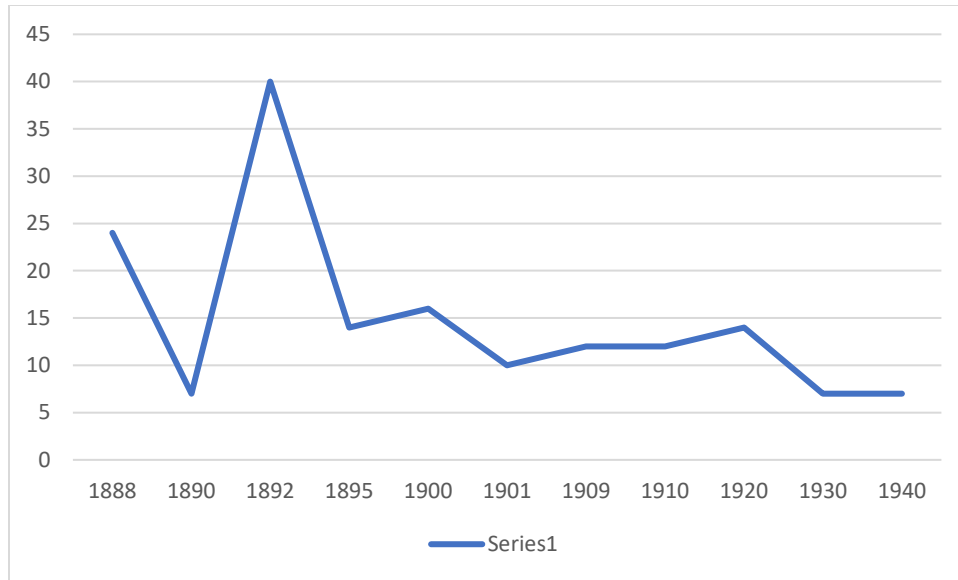


Figure 4. Inmate Population Trends at the Williamson County Poor Farm from 1888 to 1940.

Crops grown on the farm included primarily cotton, followed by lesser amounts of corn, oats, and sorghum (*Williamson County Sun* 1888). Use of the farm began to decline around 1903 during a downturn in the cotton market, when cultivation was curtailed to 50 acres, and the remaining cultivated lands were leased to private farmers (*Williamson County Sun* 1903a,1903b).

The county poor farm main building, two-story dormitory, kitchen, and one cottage were destroyed in a fire in 1909 (*Williamson County Sun* 1909a). Approximately 100 acres of the farm was offered for designation as a State Agricultural Black Land Experiment Station in 1909 (*Williamson County Sun* 1909b). After this offer was rejected, the farm, less and except 20 acres containing the superintendent’s residence, pauper houses and barns, in addition to the 0.5-acre Poor Farm Cemetery, were offered for public sale (*Williamson County Sun* 1909c) and eventually sold for the minimum asking price to Oscar Forswall in 1911 (*Williamson County Clerk’s Office* 1911; *Williamson County Sun* 1910).

After the sale, the “farm” portion of the operation effectively ceased and the remaining 20-acre parcel operated “as a habitation for the county paupers” (*Williamson County Clerk’s Office* 1911) largely or exclusively as a home for the indigent, or otherwise known as a “poor house”. It is unclear exactly what year the county discontinued operation of the poor farm, although residents were recorded through 1940 (U.S. Census 1940). Today, the 20-acre parcel is owned by the city of Georgetown where the City’s Parks and Recreation Department operates the Heritage Community Garden, in partnership with the County Health Department, where volunteers raise produce for the local food pantry.

PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Previous archeological surveys and locations of recorded archeological sites within 1 mile of the APE were reviewed by consulting the THC's online restricted-access Archeological Sites Atlas (Atlas). In addition to identifying recorded archeological sites, the review included the following types of information on the Atlas: NRHP properties, SALs, Official Texas Historical Markers (OTHMs), Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHLs), and cemeteries. A combination of 1928, 1945, and 1967 United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographical quadrangle maps and 1953, 1976, and 1981 aerial photographs of the APE were consulted to identify historical structures, which may or may not be extant, that may represent high probability areas for the presence of historic-era archeological sites (otherwise known as an Historic High Probability Area or HHPA) (Nationwide Environmental Title Research [NETR] 2019; USGS 2019b). The results of the comprehensive review are presented below.

A search of the Atlas on August 6, 2019 revealed a portion of the APE has been previously surveyed for archeological resources during one investigation, and nine additional surveys have been conducted within a 1-mile radius (**Figures 5 and 6**). These investigations are listed in **Table 1**. No previously recorded archeological sites cross the APE, although three archeological sites are located within a 1-mile radius of the APE (see **Figures 5 and 6**). These resources are listed in **Table 2**.

One cemetery, the Williamson County Poor Farm or Pauper Cemetery, was shown to be within the APE (see **Figures 5 and 6, Table 2**). Additional in-depth archival research was conducted to establish the boundaries of this cemetery in relation to the APE and details of this research are included in the results section of this report.

One OTHM is located within 1 mile of the APE (see **Figures 5 and 6**). Text of this marker is as follows:

Judge Harry N. Graves *Born April 4, 1877 in La Vernia (Wilson County), Harry Graves attended Southwestern University in Georgetown and later served three terms as city attorney. As Williamson County attorney, he aided the prosecution in a landmark trial against the Ku Klux Klan, 1923-24 (he lived at this site at the time). District attorney and future governor Dan Moody led the team. In 1929, voters elected Graves to the Texas House of Representatives, where in 1930 he wrote the bill establishing the Texas Highway Patrol. In 1937, he became a judge on the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals. Graves died in 1957 and was buried in the State Cemetery, Austin, leaving a legacy of civil rights and public safety for Texas.*

No NRHP properties or NRHP districts were identified within 1 mile of the APE. One HHPA, the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas (MKT) Railroad, evident on a 1928 USGS topographic map at 1:62500 scale, was identified within the APE (NETR 2019; TopoView 2021) (**Figure 7**).

DESCRIPTION OF PREVIOUS DISTURBANCES

A series of municipal water pipelines cross the APE (see **Figure 7**). Agricultural cultivation over the past 40 years has also been indicated within portions of the APE (Jerry Jansen, pers. comm. August 2019).

**THESE PAGES HAVE BEEN REDACTED AS THEY
CONTAIN CONFIDENTIAL SITE LOCATIONS**

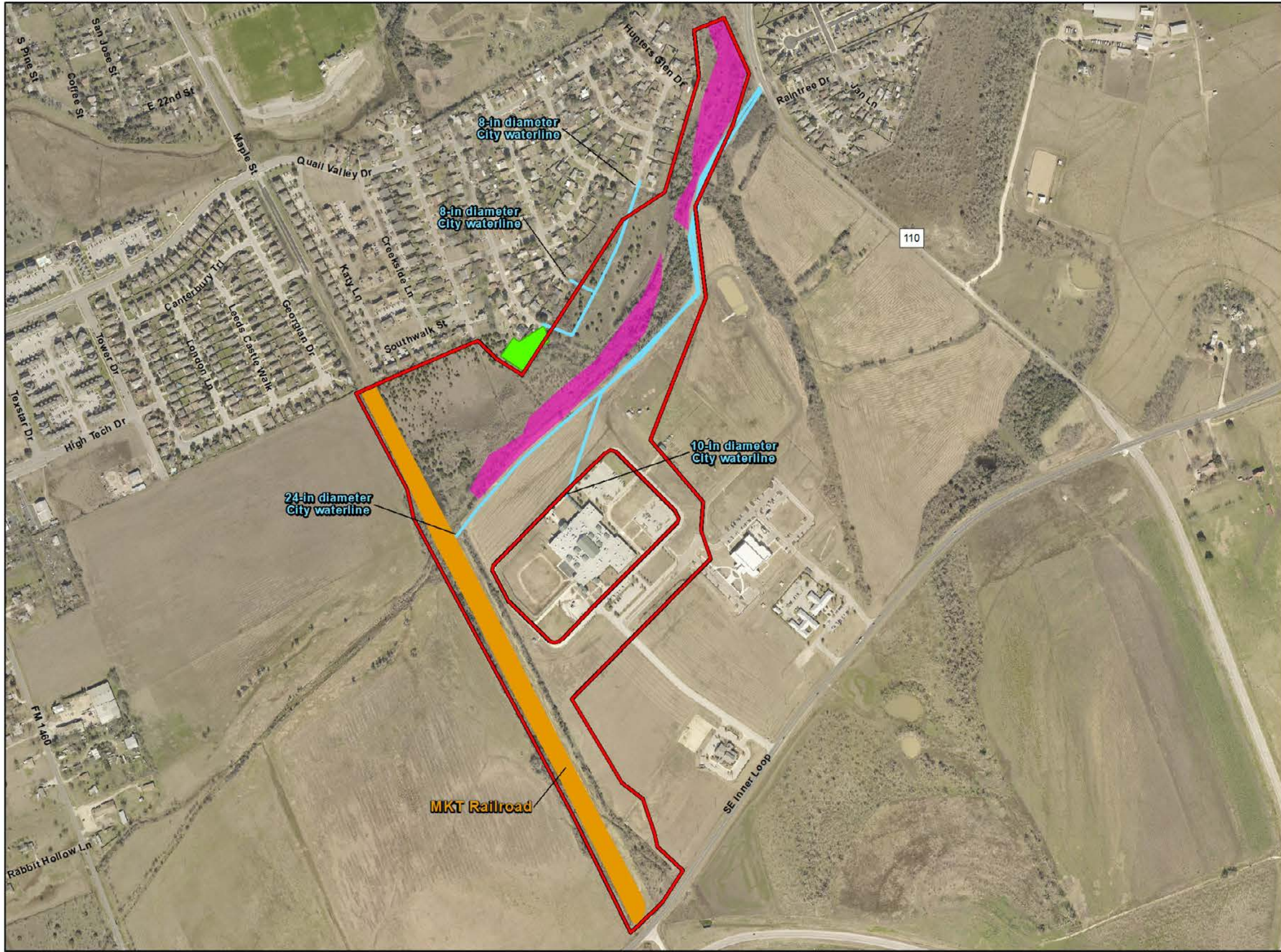
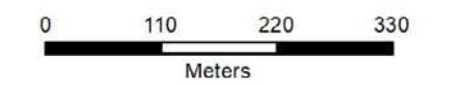
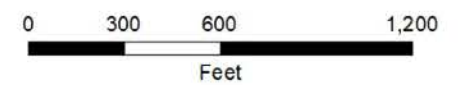


Figure 7
 Project Area Disturbances and
 High Probability Areas
 Near Williamson County
 Juvenile Justice Center
 Williamson County, Texas

- Area of Potential Effects
- Disturbance
- Williamson County Poor Farm/Pauper Cemetery
- Pre-Contact-Era High Probability Area
- Historic-era High Probability Area



1:7,200



Base Map: Williamson County 2017
 Pictometry Aerials

Table 1. Previous Investigations within the 1-Mile Study Area

Project	Sponsor/Client	Site(s) Discovered or Revisited	Approximate Distance of Previous Project Area to APE	Reference
1976 Survey	Texas Water Development Board (TWDB)	41WM280	0.20 mile	Atlas 2019
1995 FM 2243 Survey	TxDOT	None w/in a mile of APE	0.51 mile	Atlas 2019
1999 Georgetown Wastewater Pipeline Survey	City of Georgetown	41WM280	0.27 mile	Schroeder 1999
2005 Hogg Street Wastewater Survey	City of Georgetown	41WM280	0.52 mile	Bradle and Bernhardt 2005
2006 FM 1460 Survey	Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT)	None w/in a mile of APE	0.41 mile	Owens 2009
2008 SG3-A Survey	City of Georgetown	41WM1204	0.64 mile	Bradle and Bernhardt 2008
2010 Southeast Inner Loop Survey	City of Georgetown	41WM1265, 41WM1266	Crosses APE	Bradle and Uecker 2011
2011 Wastewater Interceptor Survey	City of Georgetown	None	0.26 mile	Bradle and Bernhardt 2011
2011 St. Helen's Electric Line Survey	City of Georgetown	None	0.89 mile	Bradle 2011
2017 Kasper Tract Survey	City of Georgetown	None w/in a mile of APE	0.95 mile	Young and Galindo 2017

Source: Atlas 2019.

Table 2. Resources within the 1-Mile Study Area

Site/Cemetery/Marker	Description	SAL/NRHP eligibility	Approximate Distance to APE
41WM280	Pre-Contact Native American campsite	Determined eligible 1999	0.69 mile
41WM1265	Historic-era farmstead	Unknown but recommended ineligible 2011	0.69 mile
41WM1266	Historic-era windmill and possible cistern or well	Determined Ineligible 2012	1.0 mile
Judge Harry N. Graves	Historical Marker	NA	0.73 mile
Williamson County Poor Farm Cemetery	Historical Cemetery	Undetermined	Crosses APE

Source: Atlas 2019.

METHODS

Methods for the investigation consisted of a 100-percent pedestrian survey of the APE, including an intensive surface examination coupled with strategic shovel testing. This investigation consisted of systematic inspection of the ground surface by archeologists walking transects spaced at no more than 30-meter (m) (98-ft) intervals to search for surficial evidence of archeological sites in areas not previously disturbed. Pedestrian survey was supplemented with strategic shovel testing in pre-Contact-era HPAs to identify any subsurface archeological deposits. Pre-Contact-era HPAs were defined as areas of Holocene alluvium that have not been subjected to previous disturbance, which are illustrated in **Figure 7**.

All 30-centimeter (cm) diameter shovel tests were excavated in arbitrary 10-cm levels to 1 m in depth or culturally sterile sediments, whichever occurred first. All excavated soil was screened through 0.25-inch (0.63 cm) hardware cloth. The survey employed a non-collection strategy for artifacts. Field observations were recorded on appropriate B&A field forms and the locations of each shovel test were plotted with a hand-held global positioning system (GPS) receiver. The entire survey area was photo-documented.

Since the Williamson County Poor Farm Cemetery crosses the APE and recognizing that the cemetery boundary is not fenced, investigators conducted archival research of historic maps and poor farm documents housed at the county courthouse and appraisal district office (e.g., commissioner's court records, deeds, maps, aerial photos), consulted with the Williamson County Historical Commission, and informants to determine the legal boundary of the cemetery. Results of this research were supplemented by reconnaissance survey of the cemetery boundary as recorded in county records.

All survey methods complied with applicable standards outlined and defined in 13 TAC 26.15 and policies of the THC, as well as guidelines of the Council of Texas Archeologists, or plausible justification for deviation thereof.

Field observations were recorded on appropriate B&A field forms and the locations of each shovel test were plotted with a hand-held Juniper Geode GPS receiver, equipped with submeter accuracy. The entire survey area was photo-documented.

All survey records, including photographs, will be processed for curation at the Center for Archaeological Research (CAR) at The University of Texas at San Antonio according to CAR's *Standards and Procedures for the Preparation of Archaeological Collections, Records, and Photographs* (n.d.)

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS

This section describes the results of B&A's archeological investigations within the APE. The locations of each shovel test excavated within the APE are illustrated in **Figures 8 and 9**, and results of the shovel tests are tabulated in the **Appendix B**.

During the survey, B&A archeologists rated ground surface visibility within the APE at between 0 and 100 percent, averaging around 10 percent (**Figures 10 through 12**). Investigators also noted disturbances to existing deposits within the APE due to railroad construction, driveway installation, stormwater channelization, and underground utility installations (see **Figure 7**).

**THESE PAGES HAVE BEEN REDACTED AS THEY
CONTAIN CONFIDENTIAL SITE LOCATIONS**



Figure 10. Overview of APE from the south side of Smith Branch Creek, facing east. Archeologist Damon Burden pictured at left.



Figure 11. Exposed bedrock at the northeast corner of the APE, facing south. Archeologists Damon Burden and Meg Cruse pictured.

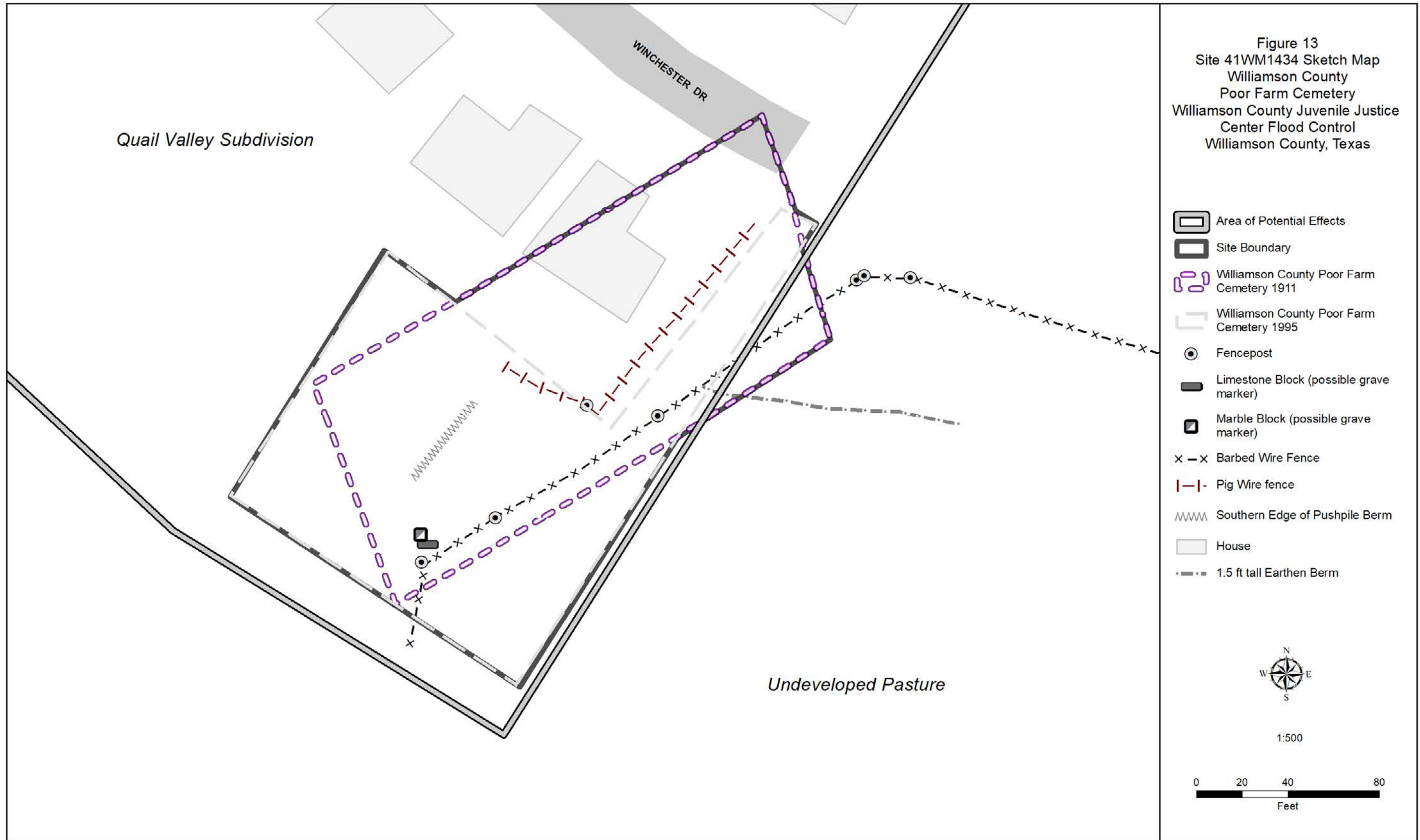


Figure 12. Overview of APE from the north side of Smith Branch Creek, facing west. Archeologists Damon Burden and Meg Cruse pictured.

Fourteen shovel tests were excavated within Pre-Contact-era HPAs within the APE to a maximum depth of 80 cm below surface (cmbs) (see **Appendix B**). All shovel tests were negative for cultural material. No shovel tests were excavated within the existing pipeline easements within the APE due to previous disturbance. Two archeological sites were identified within the APE, 41WM1434 (the Williamson County Poor Farm Cemetery) and 41WM1435 (a segment of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad). Detailed descriptions of these sites follow below.

41WM1434 WILLIAMSON COUNTY POOR FARM CEMETERY

Site 41WM1434 is the late nineteenth-century Williamson County Poor Farm Cemetery, also known as the Williamson County Pauper Cemetery, which is approximately 151 ft wide and 259 ft long (see **Figures 8, 9, and 13**). The site is situated along a wide terrace ridge above Smith Branch Creek, 1,186 ft south southeast of the intersection of Quail Valley Drive and Winchester Drive. It lies at an elevation of approximately 640 ft above mean sea level. Soils at the site are mapped as Castephen silty clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes (Web Soil Survey 2021). Current land use is as a closed cemetery.



At the time of survey, ground surface visibility at 41WM1434 was estimated at between 10 and 100 percent; summer foliage obscured much of the cemetery during the initial site visit (**Figure 14**) but elements of the site were more visible during survey in winter (**Figure 15**). All graves appear to be unmarked, although two possible stone markers were noted near the southwest corner of the site. No grave tending items were noted; the cemetery does not appear maintained (see **Figure 13**). A decaying barbed wire fence appears to line up with the 1911 southeastern boundary of the site, while a pig wire fence conforms loosely to the 1995 northeast boundary (see **Figure 13, Figures 16 and 17**). A 1.5 ft tall earthen berm, possibly constructed to channel stormwater runoff toward Smith Branch Creek, runs through a portion of the eastern half of the site, while a pushpile of earth and debris likely from bulldozer activity appears in the southern half of the site (see **Figure 13**).



Figure 14. Site 41WM1434, overview of the Williamson County Poor Farm Cemetery in Summer 2019, facing west. Archeologist Damon Burden pictured.



Figure 15. Site 41WM1434, overview of the Williamson County Poor Farm Cemetery in February 2021, facing west. All graves appear unmarked.



Figure 16. Site 41WM1434, deteriorated barbed wire fencing approximately marking the 1911 southeastern boundary of the Williamson County Poor Farm Cemetery, facing west. Archeologist Meg Cruse pictured.



Figure 17. Site 41WM1434, possible grave markers in the area indicated by informant Jerry Jansen as a location of headstones. Cell phone case for scale. Top-limestone block, no inscription. Bottom-marble block, no inscription.

Site 41WM1434 was created by order of the Williamson County Commissioners' Court around 1883 (Williamson County Clerk's Office 1882, 1883). Neither the county poor farm nor the cemetery is indicated on the 1893 or 1928 USGS topographical maps of the area, but the cemetery is indicated on a 1921 County Oil and Gas map and a 1969 Tobin map of the area (Georgetown Title Company 1921; NETR 2019; Tobin Surveys Inc. 1969; TopoView 2021). Cemetery boundaries as depicted in **Figure 13** were defined based on metes and bounds and surveyor's maps featured in Williamson County deed records (Williamson County Clerk's Office 1911, 1995) (see records in **Appendix C**), USGS aerial photo research (see figures in **Appendix C**), as well as on-site identification by local informant, Jerry Jansen, who has been acquainted with the property since the mid-1960s.

Site 41WM1434 served as the county's primary burial ground for paupers, orphans, convicts, and inmates of the poor farm from 1883 to at least 1941. A list of known interments within the Williamson County Poor Farm Cemetery, as well as a few death certificates, is provided in **Appendix D**. From the list in **Appendix D**, 17 interments have been confirmed, while 10 more are suspected based on archival research. Given the size of the cemetery, it could easily accommodate up to 1,000 average-size adult interments (each plot being around 20 square ft in size). It is unknown if the cemetery, like the poor farm that it served, was racially segregated; however, given common social practices of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century in Central Texas, this is likely. Williamson County Appraisal District records indicate that Parcel

R347635 (0.5 acres), currently owned by Williamson County, matches the description of the cemetery's boundaries indicated in the 1911 deed record (Williamson County Appraisal District 2021; Williamson County Clerk's Office 1911).

Site 41WM1434 is a nonperpetual care cemetery that dates from approximately 1883 to 1941. The cemetery features at least 27 unmarked interments, although the total number of interments is unknown. It is possible that the cemetery has been impacted by the construction of a residence associated with the Quail Valley Subdivision as this structure is within the 1911 boundaries for the site. The cemetery is not currently maintained by the landowner or other party and only partially fenced. Survey-level documentation of site 41WM1434 is inadequate to determine if the site meets NRHP/SAL eligibility criteria, therefore the site's eligibility is considered undetermined and it is recommended that impacts to the site be avoided by the proposed project. In deference to Section 711.035(d) of the Texas Health and Safety Code, the Texas Antiquities Code, and in consultation with the THC, the project sponsor has agreed to erect a temporary fence 25 ft beyond the southwestern and southeastern cemetery boundary as an exterior buffer zone where impacts to the ground surface will be prohibited during the project.

41WM1435-MISSOURI, KANSAS, AND TEXAS RAILROAD

Site 41WM1435 is a segment of the early twentieth-century MKT (also known as the "Katy") Railroad that is approximately 200 ft wide and 3,354 ft long (see **Figures 6, 7, and 18**). The site is situated across the floodplain and adjacent terraces of Smith Branch Creek, 83 ft northwest of the intersection of Southeast Inner Loop and Maple Street. It lies at an elevation of approximately 656 ft above mean sea level. Soils at the site are mapped as Heiden clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes, and Tinn Clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes (Web Soil Survey 2021). Current land use is as undeveloped land.

At the time of survey, ground surface visibility at 41WM1435 was estimated at between zero and 50 percent (**Figure 19**). Observed cultural features include the earthen railroad embankment, or railroad subgrade, that ranges from approximately 6 ft to 15 ft tall (**Figures 19 through 24, 26, and 29**), and remnants of a previous railroad bridge consisting of a concrete pier and two concrete abutments observed where the railroad crossed Smith Branch Creek (**Figures 22 through 27**). The concrete pier and abutments appear to be from the second bridge to cross Smith Branch Creek. An undated historic-era photo of the MKT Railroad bridge along the same track over the San Gabriel River in San Gabriel Park 2.27 miles north of this crossing suggests the initial bridge crossing Smith Branch Creek was likely a similar wooden trestle supported by two to three mortared stone block piers (Preservation Georgetown 2021). A 1977 photo of the MKT Railroad bridge crossing the West Branch of Smith Branch Creek, 0.30 mile to the north of 41WM1435, suggests the earlier bridge was replaced by a concrete structure (*Williamson County Sun* 1977).

Ballast material consisting of gravel, pebbles, and trap rock was observed throughout the railroad bed (**Figures 28 and 30**). No remains of rails or sleepers were observed; however, several rail tie plates and possible fish plates were observed (**Figures 31 through 33**). Also, remains of a railroad train speeder car were found on the west slope of the railroad embankment (**Figure 34**). No evidence of signals, signal/electrical boxes, or water tanks was observed at the site. No shovel tests were excavated within the site.

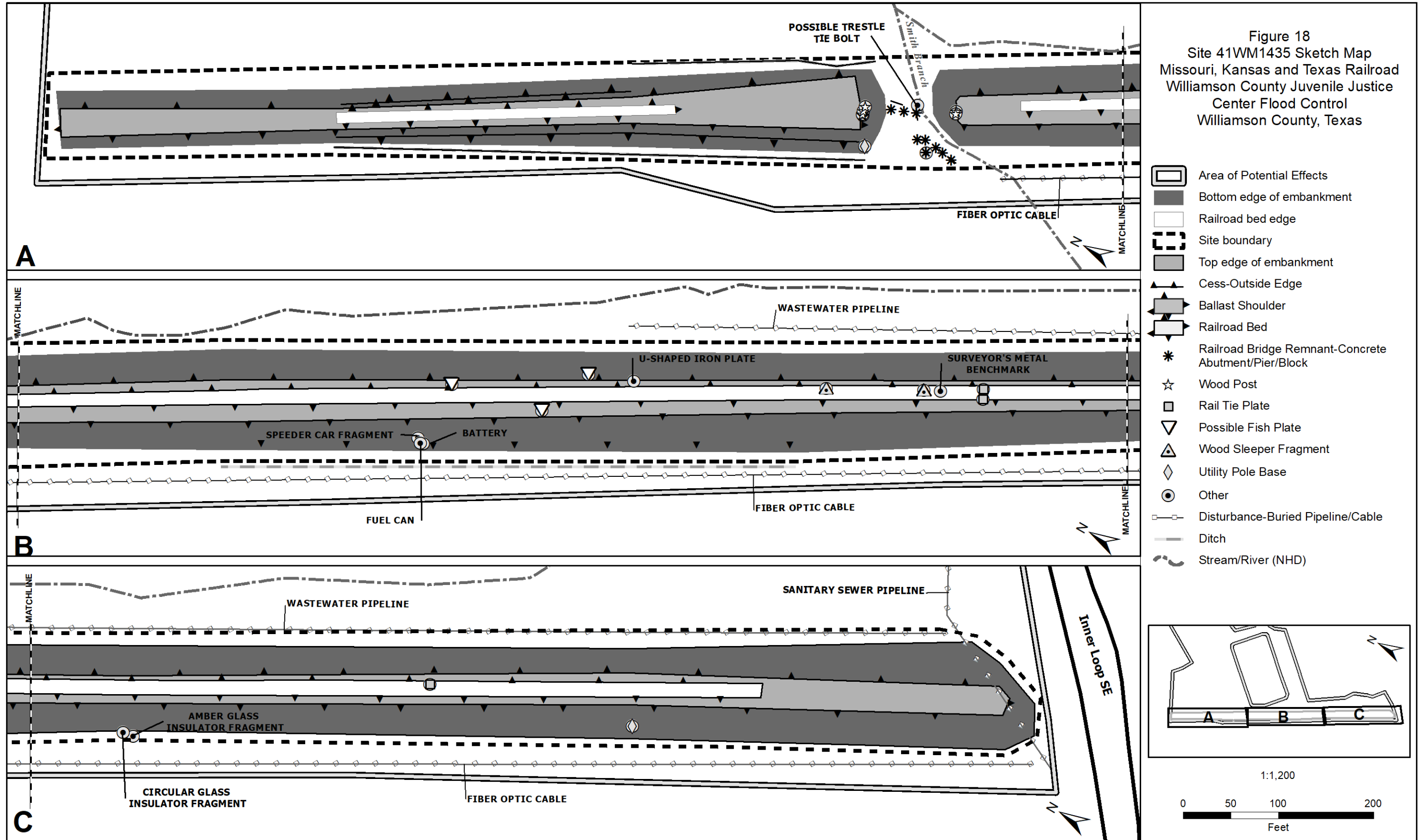




Figure 19. Site 41WM1435, overview of the MKT Railroad embankment that runs north through the APE, facing north. The embankment is evident as a raised earthen berm covered in vegetation. Southeast Inner Loop roadway is in foreground.



Figure 20. Site 41WM1435, overview of railroad bed on top of subgrade, facing north. Archeologist Damon Burden is pictured.



Figure 21. Site 41WM 1435, facing north down the western slope of the railroad embankment. Archeologist Meg Cruse is pictured in orange jacket at right.



Figure 22. Site 41WM1435, remnants of the concrete railroad bridge substructure across Smith Branch Creek, facing north. Remains of the bridge are the concrete abutment and pier. Northern railroad embankment is evident beyond the creek at center with foot trail. Photo taken from top of railroad embankment at south bank of Smith Branch Creek.



Figure 23. Site 41WM1435, remnants of the railroad bridge across Smith Branch Creek at the north bank of the creek, facing east. The northern railroad embankment is evident at the left side of frame. A concrete bridge abutment is evident at center of the frame. A remnant concrete bridge pier is evident in center of creek at the right side of frame.



Figure 24. Site 41WM1435, southern end of the northern railroad embankment at the north bank of Smith Branch Creek, facing east. The Williamson County Juvenile Justice Center building is visible in the background beyond Smith Branch Creek.



Figure 25. Site 41WM1435, remains of wooden posts (possible trestle bridge remnants or bank stabilization) at the southern end of the northern railroad embankment at north bank of Smith Branch Creek, facing east. Archeologist Meg Cruse pictured.



Figure 26. Site 41WM1435, concrete remnants believed to have been part of the bridge that carried the railroad over Smith Branch Creek, facing south/southeast. Bridge remnants include a concrete block in the creek at the lower center of frame. Beyond the block on the opposite creek bank is the northern end of the southern railroad embankment.



Figure 27. Site 41WM1435, disturbed concrete block remnants in Smith Branch Creek approximately 30 ft west of the railroad embankment, facing east/northeast. These remnants are believed to be from the bridge that carried the railroad over Smith Branch Creek, facing east/northeast.



Figure 28. Site 41WM1435, railroad bed on top of the embankment approximately 250 ft north of Smith Branch Creek, facing south. Ballast is evident at surface.



Figure 29. Site 41WM1435, east side of railroad embankment approximately 250 ft north of Smith Branch Creek, facing south.



Figure 30. Site 41WM1435, ballast material at surface within rail bed. GPS unit for scale.



Figure 31. Site 41WM1435, artifacts associated with railroad. Left-Rail tie plate # 2 found within rail bed. Right-Possible rail brace or fastener found within rail bed.



Figure 32. Site 41WM1435, possible fish plate found along surface of railroad embankment.



Figure 33. Site 41WM1435, Top-Group of possible fish plates on the upper east side of the railroad embankment, facing west. Bottom-Closer view of side of a possible fish plate. These remains are approximately 4 inches tall, with a flat foot and top that are 1 7/8 inches to 1 3/4 inches wide.



Figure 34. Site 41WM1435, Top- Remains of a railroad train speeder car (also known as track maintenance or inspection car) found on the west slope of the railroad embankment. Bottom- example of a complete speeder car (North American Railcar Operators Association 2021).

The MKT Railroad extended from Georgetown north to Weir and Granger and south to connections at Round Rock and Pflugerville, ending at the Austin and Northwestern Railroad on the north bank of the Colorado River in southeast Austin. A search of deed records indicated that Williamson County sold the strip of land out of the County Poor Farm holdings to the MKT Railroad Company in 1904 (Williamson County Clerk's Office 1904). The railroad is also mentioned in the 1911 deed record for sale of the County Poor Farm to Oscar Forswall (Williamson County Clerk's Office 1911) and is evident on 1928 USGS topographic map of the area (TopoView 2021).

Historical accounts indicate that the MKT Railroad offered both passenger and freight service (particularly livestock) and was the main method of transportation to Dallas or San Antonio (Allen 1987a:52-55, 100; Allen 1987b:16-17). The portion of the railroad through Georgetown, including the section through the APE, was dismantled in 1976 (*Williamson County Sun* 1976a, 1976b). The MKT Railroad Company sold the portion of the railroad property through the APE to the city of Georgetown (the current landowner) in 1987 (Williamson County Clerk's Office 1987; Williamson County Appraisal District 2021).

For a rail line to be eligible for NRHP listing, generally, there must be a collection of intact resources, including the subgrade, ballast, bridges, and culverts that date to the period of significance. Sometimes, a rail line can be eligible without the presence of the rails themselves if the other features are present. Individual resources, such as bridges and culverts, would not be individually eligible unless they are significant for their association with an important event or person, their type, period, or method of construction, or they have other significance related to design or engineering.

There is no evidence in the research that site 41WM1435 played an important role in the transportation history of the city of Georgetown and Williamson County. Within the APE, the MKT Railroad was not constructed until 1904, nearly 30 years after the first railroad, the International and Great Northern Railway, arrived in Williamson County. Research did not indicate that the MKT Railroad opened the region to outside markets for the first time or served as a transfer point for commodities, products, and services, establishing a connection that did not exist before. Furthermore, there is no evidence to indicate that site 41WM1435 provided transportation between a significant class of resources or commerce nodes. Therefore, B&A recommends that site 41WM1435, as a whole and its individual, recorded components are not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion A.

Rail lines are typically not eligible under Criterion B. For a resource to be significant under Criterion B, it must represent an important person's productive life, and a person's home, office, business, or studio typically serve that purpose. If a property such as a rail line is an important or pivotal work within an individual's professional career, then that resource is best understood and evaluated as a work of a master under Criterion C. Additionally, rail lines are rarely NRHP eligible for an association with an individual. Rather, they represent the work of large corporations and are seldom attributed to one individual. When there is an important individual involved, the corporate headquarters is usually the more appropriate entity for evaluation under Criterion B. For these reasons, B&A recommends that site 41WM1435, as a whole and its individual, recorded components are not NRHP eligible under Criterion B.

A rail line may be significant under Criterion C if the design and construction efforts are considered major civil engineering undertakings or is a large-scale construction project employing important representative technologies and design characteristics of the period. Examples include complex engineering required to construct a railroad through a mountain range, on steep grades, or over large bodies of water or canyons. A rail line may also be significant under Criterion C if the major built elements are significant and distinguishable entities that embody the distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction or represent the work of a master. Within the APE, there is no evidence to indicate construction of the MKT Railroad constituted a major civil engineering undertaking or was a large-scale construction project employing important representative technologies and design characteristics of the period. Additionally, there is no evidence in the research to indicate that site 41WM1435 is the work of a master. As such, B&A recommends site 41WM1435 as a whole and its individual, recorded components are not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C.

Site 41WM1435 displays limited integrity of archeological deposits that are focused on the embankment, as the railroad track and bridge are no longer present. The tracks and bridge are considered major components of the site. Without these major components, the site has little to no potential to yield information important to history or valuable archeological research. Therefore, B&A recommends site 41WM1435 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D or designation as an SAL.

Site 41WM1435 is an early twentieth-century railroad segment that dates from 1904 to 1976. Portions of the site have been removed and destroyed, namely the railroad track and bridge, partially resulting in a lack of integrity for the site. Examination of the remaining portions of the site, i.e., the embankment/subgrade, and ruins of a bridge, indicate they do not retain sufficient integrity to convey local, state, or national historical significance. Therefore, site 41WM1435 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any criteria or for designation as an SAL. No further archeological or historical resources investigations of the site are recommended. The THC concurred with the recommendations regarding site 41WM1435 via email on March 30, 2021 and correspondence related to this is included in **Appendix E**.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

B&A conducted an intensive archeological survey of the APE on February 24 and 26, 2021. Survey of the APE included 100 percent systematic inspection of the ground surface supplemented by strategic shovel testing. A total of 14 shovel tests were excavated, all of which were negative for cultural materials. Two archeological sites were identified, 41WM1434 (the Williamson County Poor Farm Cemetery, a late nineteenth-century nonperpetual care cemetery that dates from approximately 1883 to 1941) and 41WM1435 (the MKT Railroad, an early twentieth-century railroad segment that dates from 1904 to 1976).

Survey-level data alone is insufficient to conclude if site 41WM1434 meets eligibility criteria for inclusion in the NRHP or designation as an SAL and therefore, such eligibility remains undetermined and it is recommended that impacts to the site be avoided by the proposed project. In deference to Section 711.035(d) of the Texas Health and Safety Code, the Texas Antiquities Code, and in consultation with the THC, the project sponsor has agreed to erect a temporary fence 25 ft beyond the southwestern and southeastern boundary of site 41WM1434 as an exterior buffer zone where impacts to the ground surface will be prohibited during disturbance work for the project. Site 41WM1435 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any criteria or for designation as an SAL. No further archeological or historical resources investigations of site 41WM1435 are recommended at this location.

Based on these findings, B&A recommends that the project be allowed to proceed as planned without additional cultural resources investigations. If previously unidentified archeological or historical resources are discovered during construction, work in the immediate vicinity of the area of discovery would cease immediately until the THC is contacted and accidental discovery procedures initiated.

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Young, Alamea and Mary Jo Galindo

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APPENDIX A

Lists of Williamson County Poor Farm Superintendents and Inmates

Table A.1. Williamson County Poor Farm Superintendents 1883-1940

Year	Name	Age	Reference
1883	Bryant, J.R.		
1884	Bryant, J.R.		
1885	Bryant, J.R.		
1886	Bryant, J.R.		
1887	Bryant, J.R.		<i>Williamson County Sun</i> May 19, 1887
1888	Dyches/Dykes, G. W.		<i>Williamson County Sun</i> August 25, 1887:3; <i>Williamson County Sun</i> April 26, 1888
1889	Bryson, John T.		<i>Williamson County Sun</i> December 6, 1888. Note that the December 13, 1888 issue features a full inventory of the county farm including all livestock, farm equipment, bedding, stoves, etc.
1890	Bryson, John T.		<i>Williamson County Sun</i> October 25, 1894
1891	Bryson, John T.		<i>Williamson County Sun</i> August 20, 1891; A short biography of John T. Bryson is provided in the <i>Williamson County Sun</i> October 25, 1894.
1892	Brown, Capt. Simeon Keen	57?	<i>Williamson County Sun</i> August 20, 1891; See Brown obituary at <i>Williamson County Sun</i> January 9, 1913
1893	Brown, Capt. Simeon Keen/John T. Sudduth		<i>Williamson County Sun</i> August 24, 1893:6
1894	Sudduth, John T.		<i>Williamson County Sun</i> January 4, 1894:2
1895	McNeill, William P. "Mack"		<i>Williamson County Sun</i> April 11, 1895
1896	McNeill, William P. "Mack"		
1897	McNeill, William P. "Mack"		<i>Williamson County Sun</i> January 20, 1898:16
1898	McNeill, William P. "Mack"		<i>Williamson County Sun</i> December 23, 1897:10
1899	McNeill, William P. "Mack"		<i>Williamson County Sun</i> December 1, 1898:9
1900	McNeill, William P. "Mack"	55	US Census 1900
1901	McNeill, William P. "Mack"		<i>Williamson County Sun</i> May 16, 1901
1902	McNeill, William P. "Mack"		<i>Williamson County Sun</i> November 21, 1901
1903	Branch, Jim A.		<i>Williamson County Sun</i> November 12, 1903
1904	Branch, Jim A.		<i>Williamson County Sun</i> November 17, 1904
1905	Branch, Jim A.		<i>Williamson County Sun</i> November 17, 1904.; See obituary of W. P. McNeill at <i>Williamson County Sun</i> June 15, 1905.

Table A.1. Williamson County Poor Farm Superintendents 1883-1940

Year	Name	Age	Reference
1906	Herring, W. C.		<i>Williamson County Sun</i> January 3, 1907, page 1 August 2019.; Interesting note. In September 1905, convicted murderer Preston Tankserley, a negro, was hanged at the Wilco Poor Farm (<i>Bartlett Tribune</i> 1906:7 “Tom Young on the Gallows”). On March 29, 1906, convicted murderer Tom Young was publicly executed by hanging at the Wilco Poor Farm, “the first white man ever lawfully hanged in Williamson County” (<i>Bartlett Tribune</i> 1906:7 “Tom Young on the Gallows”); <i>Williamson County Sun</i> November 23, 1905)
1907	Shaw, W. C.	?	<i>Williamson County Sun</i> January 3, 1907
1908	Dunks, William		<i>Williamson County Sun</i> February 14, 1947:6
1909	Dunks, William		<i>Williamson County Sun</i> Dec 9, 1909; <i>Williamson County Sun</i> February 14, 1947:6
1910	Dunks, William	32	<i>Williamson County Sun</i> January 27, 1910; <i>Williamson County Sun</i> February 14, 1947:6 US Census 1910
1911	Dunks, William		<i>Williamson County Sun</i> November 24, 1910:16; <i>Williamson County Sun</i> February 14, 1947:6
1912	Dunks, William		<i>Williamson County Sun</i> July 4, 1912
1913	Dunks, William		<i>Williamson County Sun</i> February 14, 1947:6
1914	Dunks, William		<i>Williamson County Sun</i> February 14, 1947:6
1915	Dunks, William		<i>Williamson County Sun</i> February 14, 1947:6
1916	Dunks, William		<i>Williamson County Sun</i> February 14, 1947:6
1917	Dunks, William		<i>Williamson County Sun</i> February 14, 1947:6
1918	Dunks, William		<i>Williamson County Sun</i> February 14, 1947:6
1919	Dunks, William		<i>Williamson County Sun</i> February 14, 1947:6
1920	Smith, George A.	33	US Census 1920
1923	Smith, George A.		<i>Williamson County Sun</i> Nov 14, 1924
1924	Smith, George A.		<i>Williamson County Sun</i> Nov 14, 1924
1925	Smith, George A.		<i>Williamson County Sun</i> Nov 14, 1924
1926	Smith, George A.		<i>Williamson County Sun</i> Nov 14, 1924
1930	Smith, George A.	43	US Census 1930
1940	Smith, Ethel	41	US Census 1940
1943	Smith, Ethel		<i>Williamson County Sun</i> June 25, 1943

Table A.2. Williamson County Poor Farm Inmates ca. 1883-1940

Year	Name	Age	Declared	Reference	Notes
1885	Swinney, Dan	Unknown	Insane	“Dan Swinney, the well known blind colored man who has been in the grain business here for some time has been adjudged to be insane, and has been sent to the county farm (<i>Williamson County Sun</i> June 25, 1885:3).”	
1885	Card, Alice	Unknown	Pauper	“On the motion of same [Commissioner Bouchelle], the sum of \$10 was appropriated to send Alice Card, a pauper now on the county farm, to her people in Fayette county (<i>Williamson County Sun</i> November 1, 1885:2).”	
1885	Hardy, Nelson	Unknown	Convict	“A few nights ago, Nelson Hardy and Bill Lee, both colored, made their escape from the county farm. Both of these persons had escaped before and been recaptured. Mr. J. R. Bryant, Superintendent of the farm, offers \$25 for the arrest and return of each of these parties. Nelson Hardy came from the vicinity of Taylor, and Bill Lee from a settlement on Brushy Creek, seven miles above Round Rock. Mr. Bryant states that on account of the insecure condition of the prison at the farm, it is almost impossible to keep a troublesome prisoner (<i>Williamson County Sun</i> November 1, 1885:2).”	

Table A.2. Williamson County Poor Farm Inmates ca. 1883-1940

Year	Name	Age	Declared	Reference	Notes
1885	Lee, Bill	Unknown	Convict	<p>“A few nights ago, Nelson Hardy and Bill Lee, both colored, made their escape from the county farm. Both of these persons had escaped before and been recaptured. Mr. J. R. Bryant, Superintendent of the farm, offers \$25 for the arrest and return of each of these parties. Nelson Hardy came from the vicinity of Taylor, and Bill Lee from a settlement on Brushy creek, seven miles above Round Rock. Mr. Bryant states that on account of the insecure condition of the prison at the farm, it is almost impossible to keep a troublesome prisoner (<i>Williamson County Sun</i> November 1, 1885:2).”</p>	
1887	Gage, Mrs.	Unknown	Pauper	<p>“On the motion of Com. Symes, Mrs. Gage was declared a pauper, and the Superintendent of the county farm was directed to take her to the poor house (<i>Williamson County Sun</i> November 24, 1887:2).”</p>	
1887	Frank the Tamala Man (AKA Tamale Man)	Unknown	Pauper	<i>Williamson County Sun</i> May 19, 1887	
1887	Wife and five children of Thomas, Green, a county convict	Unknown	Paupers	<i>Williamson County Sun</i> May 19, 1887	
1888	Scarborough, Uncle Amos	Unknown	Pauper	<i>Williamson County Sun</i> July 5, 1888	
1890	Jenkins, Harry	Unknown	Pauper	<i>Williamson County Sun</i> March 6, 1890	
1890	Boring, Mrs. M. E.	Unknown	Pauper	<p>“Died. Mrs. M. E. Boring, who has been an invalid at the county farm for the last eight or nine years, died about __o’clock on Monday morning, October 20. Mrs. Boring had been unable to walk for fourteen or fifteen years. She was bedridden during all the time which she spent on the farm. Mr. Bryson, who has had charge of the farm for some time, states that she was very patient, never complained, and always showed appreciation of what was done for her. At her request, her remains were interred at Corn Hill (<i>Williamson County Sun</i> October 23, 1890:8).”</p>	

Table A.2. Williamson County Poor Farm Inmates ca. 1883-1940

Year	Name	Age	Declared	Reference	Notes
1891	Gonzales, Francisco	Unknown	Convict	“On last Monday morning, a trusty convict on the county farm, and who, as a trusty, was given permission to carry a pistol, accidentally shot himself in the left leg, breaking the bone between the knee and the thigh. Dr. G. W. Foster rendered the wounded man needed attentions (<i>Williamson County Sun</i> June 9, 1891:7).”	
1894	Hale, Alf	Unknown	Convict	“Alf Hale, a young Georgetown negro, was arrested on Berry’s creek Friday and jailed on the charge of obtaining money on false representations. He plead guilty, and was sent to work on the county farm to work out his fine (<i>Williamson County Sun</i> July 5, 1894:3).”	
1895	Rogers, William	Unknown	Unknown	“William Rogers, a consumptive, quite feeble (<i>Williamson County Sun</i> March 14, 1895:2).”	
1896	Quigley	Unknown	Pauper	“A white man named Quigley, an inmate of the county farm, attempted suicide there Monday by cutting his throat with a pocket knife. He made several incisions in the front of his throat, half severing the Adam’s apple, but the weapon was too dull, and he was prevented by a companion from accomplishing his purpose. He says he will make another attempt. Dr. Huggins sewed up the wounds (<i>Williamson County Sun</i> December 3, 1896:2).”	
1897	Lasker, Lou Mrs.	Unknown	Pauper	<i>Williamson County Sun</i> May 27, 1897	
1898	Krause, Nicolas	73	Pauper	<i>Williamson County Sun</i> November 3, 1898:16	
1899	Wright	Unknown	Pauper	“Undertaker Henry Anderson furnished a coffin Tuesday for an inmate of the county farm named Wright, who died that day (<i>Williamson County Sun</i> January 5, 1899:13).”	
1899	Work, A.A.	73	Pauper	<i>Williamson County Sun</i> Aug 10, 1899	

Table A.2. Williamson County Poor Farm Inmates ca. 1883-1940

Year	Name	Age	Declared	Reference	Notes
1899	Robertson, Simon	Unknown	Pauper	“Simon and Esther Robertson were declared paupers, and ordered to be sent to the county farm (<i>Williamson County Sun</i> June 29, 1899:9).”	
1899	Robertson, Esther	Unknown	Pauper	“Simon and Esther Robertson were declared paupers, and ordered to be sent to the county farm (<i>Williamson County Sun</i> June 29, 1899:9).”	
1899	Wagner, Mr. A.	Unknown	Pauper	“Mr. A. Wagner, once a clerk in the dry goods store of W. H. Walton, died on the county farm Sunday of softening of the brain. The deceased in his prime was a very intelligent man and in good circumstances, but misfortune and ill health befell him and he died poor and demented (<i>Williamson County Sun</i> September 21, 1899).”	
1900	A Mexican named Joe	Unknown	Pauper	<i>Williamson County Sun</i> September 6, 1900	
1900	Dawson, Linnie	67	Pauper	US Census 1900	
1900	Gravel, Mary	57	Pauper	US Census 1900	
1900	Moore, John	25	Pauper	US Census 1900	
1900	Freadhaber, Sander	45	Pauper	US Census 1900	
1900	Williams, Lee	26	Pauper	US Census 1900	
1900	Hage, Sara J.	65	Pauper	US Census 1900	
1900	Carlile, Grace	13	Pauper	US Census 1900	
1900	Divitt, James	23	Pauper	US Census 1900	
1900	Robinson, Simon	71	Pauper	US Census 1900	
1900	Robinson, Easter	74	Pauper	US Census 1900	
1900	Klein, Reiman	76	Pauper	US Census 1900	
1900	Newton, Johana	58	Pauper	US Census 1900	
1900	Wade, Herbert	27	Convict	US Census 1900	
1900	Monson, Mort	63	Convict	US Census 1900	
1900	Dominiques, Toms	32	Convict	US Census 1900	
1900	Johnson, Charley	23	Convict	US Census 1900	
1901	Tankersly, Henry	Unknown	Pauper	“Henry Tankersly, an aged negro from Granger, was declared a pauper and ordered admitted to the county farm (<i>Williamson County Sun</i> February 14, 1901).”	

Table A.2. Williamson County Poor Farm Inmates ca. 1883-1940

Year	Name	Age	Declared	Reference	Notes
1902	Robinson, Aunt Esther	Unknown	Pauper	<i>Williamson County Sun</i> April 17, 1902	
1903	Fairbanks, Billy	46	Pauper	<i>Williamson County Sun</i> July 16, 1903	
1904	O'Brien, William	28	Pauper	<i>Williamson County Sun</i> November 17, 1904. US Army veteran, contracted tetanus while working off his sentence on the farm.	Charged with vagrancy
1905	Cobb, J. W.	Unknown	Pauper	"The pauper allowance of Virgil Cromley was raised from \$4 to \$5 per month and that of J. W. Cobb was canceled and he was ordered placed on the poor farm (<i>Williamson County Sun</i> November 23, 1905:8)."	
1907	Kline, Reinhard	84	Pauper	<i>Williamson County Sun</i> March 21, 1907	
1910	Middleton, Nathan	83	Pauper	US Census 1910	
1910	Middleton, Jennie Wagner	76	Pauper	US Census 1910	Married, died, and was buried on the poor farm.
1910	Kolb, William	90	Pauper	US Census 1910	
1910	Mate, H. A.	40	Pauper	US Census 1910	
1910	Morgan, Nathaniel	70	Pauper	US Census 1910	
1910	Williams, Print	40	Pauper	US Census 1910	
1910	"Buck"	18	Pauper	US Census 1910	
1910	Hammon, August	83	Pauper	US Census 1910	
1910	Haskett, Sam	68	Pauper	US Census 1910	
1910	Hale, Racheal	100+	Pauper	US Census 1910	
1910	Hill, Mandy	75	Pauper	US Census 1910	
1910	Kruger, Walker	80	Pauper	US Census 1910	
1914	Morgan, ?	78	Pauper	<i>Williamson County Sun</i> May 7, 1914	Nathaniel Morgan listed on Census at Poor Farm in 1910?
1914	Hill, Ed	Unknown	Pauper	<i>Williamson County Sun</i> July 16, 1914	
1914	Tucker, John G.	Unknown	Pauper	"Commissioners' Court-Ordered that John G. Tucker be allowed to go to the county farm and remain there until his health improves sufficiently to enable him to make a living for himself (<i>Williamson County Sun</i> December 24, 1914:1)."	

Table A.2. Williamson County Poor Farm Inmates ca. 1883-1940

Year	Name	Age	Declared	Reference	Notes
1915	Segres, Harry	Unknown	Unknown	“A young man sent to the County Farm from near Taylor, Harry Segres, died there last Friday and was buried Saturday (<i>Williamson County Sun</i> March 11, 1915:5).”	
1916	Jones, Prince Weathersby	Unknown	Unknown	“Death of an Aged Negro- Prince Weathersby Jones, and old-time negro, died at the County Farm Sunday afternoon about 5 o’clock and was buried Monday afternoon, Rev. Frank Callcott conducting the funeral. Prince had many friends among the white people in Leander, where he had lived for many years. It is sad to see these faithful old colored people passing away (<i>Williamson County Sun</i> March 30, 1916:7).”	
1917	Brice, Ed	Unknown	Pauper	“Ed Brice was declared a pauper and allowed to go to the county farm (<i>Williamson County Sun</i> November 15, 1917:15).”	
1919	Stiner, Joe	Unknown	Pauper	<i>Williamson County Sun</i> October 17, 1919	
1920	Mussill, Otto Mr.	48	Pauper	US Census 1920; <i>Williamson County Sun</i> December 30, 1915:2. Crippled.	
1920	Schreiber, Albert	75	Pauper	US Census 1920	
1920	Allen, Joseph M.	71	Pauper	US Census 1920	
1920	Brooks, Chas	54	Pauper	US Census 1920	Died 1958, buried in Florence, Texas (per Death Certificate)
1920	McDaniel, Willie C.	62	Pauper	US Census 1920	
1920	Gaffney, Mack	89	Pauper	US Census 1920	
1920	Cladlie, Joe	80	Pauper	US Census 1920	
1920	Woods, Johnie	76	Pauper	US Census 1920	
1920	Grace, Jim	89	Pauper	US Census 1920	
1920	Williams, Print	47	Pauper	US Census 1920	
1920	“Buck”	29	Pauper	US Census 1920	
1920	Burk, Henry	66	Pauper	US Census 1920	
1920	Nelson, Will	44	Pauper	US Census 1920	
1920	Webb, Manuel	85	Pauper	US Census 1920	
1930	Mitler, Andrew	93	Pauper	US Census 1930	
1930	Davis, Jim	45	Pauper	US Census 1930	

Table A.2. Williamson County Poor Farm Inmates ca. 1883-1940

Year	Name	Age	Declared	Reference	Notes
1930	McDaniels, William C.	70	Pauper	US Census 1930	Died 1934 but buried in Jonha or Jonah? Cemetery (per Death Certificate)
1930	“Buck”	40	Pauper	US Census 1930	
1930	Delay, Frank	60	Pauper	US Census 1930	
1930	“Garza”	86	Pauper	US Census 1930	
1930	Taylor, George	84	Pauper	US Census 1930	
1936	Vaughan, Jim	Unknown	Pauper	“Aged Negro Dies as Result of Head Injuries, Was Struck by Katy Train Late Monday Afternoon- Injuries sustained when he was struck by a train late Monday afternoon were fatal to Jim Vaughan, aged negro, who died late Wednesday night, as a result of a concussion of the brain and crushed skull. Mr. H. Winfrey, local Katy agent reported the accident late Monday, stating that that negro was walking down the track right of way towards Georgetown when the northbound Kay train was approaching the city. The warning was sounded, Mr. Winfrey said, and the negro stepped to one side to allow the train to pass, but just before the locomotive came upon him he turned and looked back at the train, leaning too far toward the track, causing the locomotive to strike him on the head. He was picked up by the train crew and brought to the Katy depot, from whence he was taken in a Davis ambulance to the County Farm, where he had been residing for some time. Upon first examination, his condition was not thought to be serious, but during the day following his condition grew steadily worse and death resulted shortly before midnight Tuesday night (<i>Williamson County Sun</i> June 5, 1936:1).”	
1940	Abbott, Adam J.	75	Pauper	US Census 1940	
1940	McBee, Roy	59	Pauper	US Census 1940	

Table A.2. Williamson County Poor Farm Inmates ca. 1883-1940

Year	Name	Age	Declared	Reference	Notes
1940	Smith, Henry	75	Pauper	US Census 1940	Died 1940 but buried in Georgetown (Death Certificate)
1940	Johnson, David	59	Pauper	US Census 1940	
1940	Smith, Therbore	25	Pauper	US Census 1940	
1940	Roberts, Weldon B.	87	Pauper	US Census 1940	Died at the County farm but buried in Brownwood Cemetery, Georgetown (Death Certificate)
1940	Lacusa, Manuel	100	Pauper	US Census 1940	Died 1941 (Death Certificate)

*Highlighted names are those of confirmed or suspected Williamson County Poor Farm Cemetery interments.

APPENDIX B

Shovel Test Tables

Table B-1. Williamson County Juvenile Justice Flood Control Shovel Tests Data

ST #	Depth	Positive or Negative	Soil Color	Soil Description	Area, Vegetation, Location, etc.	Artifacts found	Reason for termination	Identified Resource
AB01	0-40	N	very dark brown	silty clay, 1-2 small limestone cobbles (~ 1 cm in diameter)	Narrow floodplain of Smith Branch Creek	None		
AB01	40-50	N	very dark brown	silty clay, noticeable increase in limestone cobbles and gravels (~ 10 gravels), few roots,		None		
AB01	50-60	N	very dark brown	silty clay, stickiness of clay increased, same as above, few roots		None		
AB01	60-70	N	very dark brown	silty clay, stickiness of clay increased, increase in density of degraded limestone cobbles		None	increase in density of degraded limestone cobbles	None
AB02	0-10	N	medium brown	clay loam, no inclusions	Narrow floodplain of Smith Branch Creek	None		
AB02	10-20	N	medium brown	Clay, 5-10 small cobbles and gravels		None		
AB02	20-30	N	medium brown	Sandy clay, 50 % gravel inclusions		None	Sterile gravel deposit	None
AB03	0-10	N	medium brown	Loamy clay	Narrow floodplain of Smith Branch Creek	None		
AB03	10-20	N	medium brown	Clay, lens of fine sand and degraded limestone specks		None		
AB03	20-30	N	medium brown	clay		None		

Table B-1. Williamson County Juvenile Justice Flood Control Shovel Tests Data

ST #	Depth	Positive or Negative	Soil Color	Soil Description	Area, Vegetation, Location, etc.	Artifacts found	Reason for termination	Identified Resource
AB03	30-40	N	medium brown	Clay, lens of fine sand and degraded limestone specks		None		
AB03	40-50	N	medium brown	clay		None		
AB03	50-60	N	medium brown	Clay, lens of fine sand and degraded limestone specks		None		
AB03	60-65	N	Light medium brown	Mostly clay, mottles of lighter grayish brown clay appeared		None	Reached sterile subsoil.	None
DB01	0-ca. 45	N	very dark gray brown	silty clay and clay; moderately consolidated, very damp, tacky, strongly granular to weakly blocky with occasional angular and subangular limestone gravels up to 5 cm across. Some pockets of coarse-grained sand and fine pieces of decayed limestone.				
DB01	ca. 45-75	N	brown to slightly lighter brown	gravelly clay; moderately to well-consolidated, damp, tacky with abundant fine to small gravels (up to 3 cm) and common larger gravels (up to 10 cm). Gravels become tightly packed by ca. 60 cmbs.			Terminated due to depth and increased gravel frequency.	

Table B-1. Williamson County Juvenile Justice Flood Control Shovel Tests Data

ST #	Depth	Positive or Negative	Soil Color	Soil Description	Area, Vegetation, Location, etc.	Artifacts found	Reason for termination	Identified Resource
DB02	0-10/15	N	dark brown to brown	silty clay and clay; moderately consolidated, very damp, tacky, strongly granular silty clay mixed with abundant blocky peds of clay. Common tree roots and scattered small limestone gravels (ca. 4 cm or less across).				
DB02	10/15 - 42/45	N	brown	Clay; moderately consolidated, very damp, tacky, with occasional limestone gravels up to 5 cm across and occasional carbonate flecks throughout.				

Table B-1. Williamson County Juvenile Justice Flood Control Shovel Tests Data

ST #	Depth	Positive or Negative	Soil Color	Soil Description	Area, Vegetation, Location, etc.	Artifacts found	Reason for termination	Identified Resource
DB02	42/45 - 55	N		gravelly clay; well to very well-consolidated, damp, gravelly clay with abundant stream-rolled gravels (pea-sized up to ca. 3 cm across), common larger subangular and angular gravels up to 10 cm across, and small/fine pieces of decayed limestone and rounded carbonates throughout. Gravels become too tightly packed to dig further (without ruining edge on shovel).			Terminated due to exposure of tightly-packed channel gravels and presence of carbonates	
Shovel Probe (NE of ST DB02)	0 - 10/15	N	brown to light brown	gravelly clay; loosely consolidated, strongly granular, tacky sediment mixed with very common angular limestone fragments	Probe placed on lead edge of riser at west edge of restricted floodplain			
Shovel Probe (NE of ST DB02)	10/15+	N	--	fragmented bedrock; Fragmented bedrock with little intervening sediment			Thin, gravelly clay on top of fragmented bedrock. Fragmented limestone common across area surfaces.	

Table B-1. Williamson County Juvenile Justice Flood Control Shovel Tests Data

ST #	Depth	Positive or Negative	Soil Color	Soil Description	Area, Vegetation, Location, etc.	Artifacts found	Reason for termination	Identified Resource
DB03	0-65	N	dark brown	silty clay and clay; moderately to well-consolidated, damp to very damp, tacky dark brown silty clay (to ca. 25 cmbs), grading to clay with scattered small limestone gravels and one chart gravel (all 5 cm or less across), and widely scattered carbonate flecks.				
DB03	65-70	N	light brown	gravelly clay; well-consolidated, damp, tacky, with fine to small stream-rolled gravels (less than 3 cm across), fine to small fragments of decayed limestone, and soft carbonate masses.			Terminated due to presence of carbonates	
DB04	0 - ca. 70	N	dark gray brown	Clay; well-consolidated, moderately to strongly blocky, very damp and very tacky, with abundant tree roots (in top ca. 50 cm), occasional small irregular limestone gravels (4 cm or less across), and rare carbonate flecks.				

Table B-1. Williamson County Juvenile Justice Flood Control Shovel Tests Data

ST #	Depth	Positive or Negative	Soil Color	Soil Description	Area, Vegetation, Location, etc.	Artifacts found	Reason for termination	Identified Resource
DB04	ca. 70 - 80	N	very dark gray brown	Clay; well-consolidated, strongly blocky, very damp, very tacky with occasional small gravels, and relatively common pockets of very small decayed limestone fragments (held together by lighter brown clay). Carbonate flecks and small masses are common throughout.			Terminated due to depth and presence of carbonates	
DB05	0-15	N	very dark brown	silty clay loam; moderately to well-consolidated, strongly granular to weakly blocky, very damp and tacky, with moderate-density angular limestone gravels (less than 5 cm across)				

Table B-1. Williamson County Juvenile Justice Flood Control Shovel Tests Data

ST #	Depth	Positive or Negative	Soil Color	Soil Description	Area, Vegetation, Location, etc.	Artifacts found	Reason for termination	Identified Resource
DB05	15-65	N	very dark brown grading to slightly lighter brown	Clay; moderately to well-consolidated, strongly granular to moderately blocky, very damp, very tacky, with occasional fine to small limestone gravels and occasional carbonate flecks throughout. Fine fragments of decayed limestone common in bottom 20 cm.			Terminated due to presence of carbonates and slight color change	
DB06	0-ca. 30	N	grayish brown	Clay; moderately to well-consolidated, very strongly granular to blocky, very damp and tacky, with common angular gravels (up to 7 cm across), a decayed root or buried branch (about 10 cm thick) at 30 cmbs, and other fragments of decayed wood. This layer has the look of disturbed, redeposited sediment.	Further inspection suggests this test placed on top of a broad water control feature along tributary			

Table B-1. Williamson County Juvenile Justice Flood Control Shovel Tests Data

ST #	Depth	Positive or Negative	Soil Color	Soil Description	Area, Vegetation, Location, etc.	Artifacts found	Reason for termination	Identified Resource
DB06	ca. 30-70	N	gray brown to dark gray brown	Clay; well consolidated, damp, tacky, clay - gets darker about 50 cmbs. Occasional small gravels (less than 5 cm across), few larger limestone gravels (up to 15 cm across), mixed with scattered peds of light brown clay.			Digging stopped by tree root (living) and two larger limestone gravels. Gravels topped out at 70 cmbs.	
DB07	0-35/40	N	brown (top 20 cm) to dark brown	silty clay grading to clay; moderately consolidated, very damp and tacky, strongly granular, with common angular limestone gravels (up to 5 cm across) in top 20 cm. Gravels become somewhat more common below 20 cmbs. Abundant fine fragments of degraded limestone and relatively common to common carbonate flecks from 20 cmbs.	Test likely placed in previously mechanically scraped area near toe of water control feature			

Table B-1. Williamson County Juvenile Justice Flood Control Shovel Tests Data

ST #	Depth	Positive or Negative	Soil Color	Soil Description	Area, Vegetation, Location, etc.	Artifacts found	Reason for termination	Identified Resource
DB07	35/40+	N	yellow brown	<p>gravelly clay; very well-consolidated - consists of abundant, angular limestone gravels with some intervening clay. Coarse-grained sands also present. Gravels too tightly packed to justify additional digging.</p> <p>Moderately consolidated, strongly granular, damp, tacky, with occasional limestone gravels up to 7 cm across.</p>			Terminated due to exposure of substrate	
DB08	0-20/25	N	dark brown	clay	<p>Test placed about 7 m S of subsurface pipeline corridor, 5-10 m N of flood control berm and ditch centerline, and 12-15 m west of creek.</p>			

Table B-1. Williamson County Juvenile Justice Flood Control Shovel Tests Data

ST #	Depth	Positive or Negative	Soil Color	Soil Description	Area, Vegetation, Location, etc.	Artifacts found	Reason for termination	Identified Resource
DB08	20/25 - ca. 50	N	brown to dark brown	Clay; moderately consolidated, strongly granular, damp, very tacky clay mixed with occasional subtle laminae of coarse-grained sands and fine fragments of degraded limestone. A few limestone gravels also present (less than 5 cm across).				
DB08	ca. 50 - 75	N	mottled dark gray brown and light brown	Clay; Moderately consolidated, strongly granular to weakly blocky, very damp, very tacky, with rare small limestone gravels (less than 3 cm across)				
DB08	75-80	N	dark brown	Clay; Moderately to well-consolidated, strongly granular to weakly blocky, very damp, very tacky, with very common angular limestone gravels (up to 5 cm across).			Terminated due to depth	
MC01	0-30	N	Very dark brown	Silty clay, 1-2 small limestone cobbles	Narrow floodplain of Smith Branch Creek	None		

Table B-1. Williamson County Juvenile Justice Flood Control Shovel Tests Data

ST #	Depth	Positive or Negative	Soil Color	Soil Description	Area, Vegetation, Location, etc.	Artifacts found	Reason for termination	Identified Resource
MC01	30-40	N	Very dark brown	Silty clay, increase in stickiness, increase in size and number of cobbles and small gravels		None		
MC01	40-45	N	Gray	Silty clay, increase in stickiness, color change to sterile BT		None	Reached sterile subsoil.	None
MC02	0-20	N	Brown	Clay loam, lots of gravels	Narrow floodplain of Smith Branch Creek	None		
MC02	20-30	N	Grayish brown	Clay loam, slight increase in stickiness, soil change to gray and increase in tiny gravels		None		
MC02	30-35	N	Grayish brown	Clay loam, slight increase in sand content, color change/texture change, increase in gravels, sterile BT		None	Reached sterile subsoil.	None
MC03	0-10	N	Medium brown	Clay loam, no inclusions, no rocks/gravels	Narrow floodplain of Smith Branch Creek	None		
MC03	10-40	N	Medium brown	Clay, no inclusions, no rocks/gravels		None		
MC03	40-45	N	Light medium brown	Clay, extreme stickiness to clay		None	Impenetrable roots	None

APPENDIX C

Williamson County Poor Farm Cemetery Location Information

Geo. D. Barnard & Co., Printers, Lithographers, Stationers and Blank Book Makers, St. Louis.

The State of Texas, }
COUNTY OF Williamson

Know all Men by these Presents:

THAT Mr Ira Harris, B. L. Harris, Frank Alexander and Mary E. Alexander his wife

of the County of Williamson and State aforesaid for and in consideration of the sum of Four thousand DOLLARS, to us in hand paid by G. W. Glascock County Judge of said County and State

have GRANTED, SOLD AND CONVEYED, and by these presents do GRANT, SELL and CONVEY, unto the said George W. Glascock and his successors in Office as County Judge of said County, for the use and benefit of said County of Williamson and State of Texas

all that certain Tract of land the same being apart of the N^o 1 Addition League the same being situated about one and one half miles S. E. of the Town of Georgetown in said State and County and more particularly described as follows viz. Beginning at the S. E. corner of the John Williams 150 acre survey at a stone mound from which a cottonwood tree bears N 63 1/2° E 2 1/2 mrs Thence N 19° W 490 mrs Rock in branch, thence N 27 1/2° E 98 mrs to corner in branch, Thence N 41° E 224 mrs to corner in bank of branch, on North side, Thence S 19° E 30 mrs corner on south side of branch, Thence S 69 1/2° E 254 mrs to corner on south side of branch, Thence N 71° E 120 mrs stone mound from which an Elm bears S 22 1/2° W 16 mrs, Thence S 19° E 390 mrs corner in branch, Thence N 44° E 30 mrs corner in branch Thence S 48 1/2° E 985 1/2 mrs stone mound, Thence S 70° W 224 mrs stone mound Thence S 41 1/2° W 393 mrs stone mound, Thence N 48 1/2° W 895 1/2 mrs to place of beginning containing 178 acres

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above described premises, together with all and singular the rights and appurtenances thereto belonging unto the said George W. Glascock and his successors in office for the benefit of said County ~~forever~~. And we do hereby bind ourselves heirs, executors and administrators, to Warrant and Forever, Defend, all and singular the said premises unto the said George W. Glascock and his successors in office for the use and benefit of Williamson, against every person whomsoever lawfully claiming or to claim the same, or any part thereof,

WITNESS, our hand & at Georgetown this 21st day of January A. D. 1883

WITNESSES:

Frank Alexander
Mary E. Alexander
Ira Harris
B. L. Harris

THE STATE OF TEXAS, }
County of Williamson

BEFORE ME, Sidney Seymour Notary Public in and for Williamson County, Texas, on this day personally appeared B. L. Harris who is well known to me

to be the person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same for the purposes and consideration therein expressed.

GIVEN under my hand and seal of office, this 8th day of January A. D. 1883.

[Signature]

Sidney Seymour Notary Public W. T.

THE STATE OF TEXAS, }
County of Williamson

BEFORE ME Sidney Seymour Notary Public in and for Williamson County, Texas, on this day personally appeared

Ira Harris, Frank Alexander and Mary E. Alexander Wife of Frank Alexander all of whom are to me well known.

to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same for the purposes and consideration therein expressed. And the said Mary E. Alexander Wife of the said Frank Alexander having been examined by me privily and apart from her husband, and having the same by me fully explained to her, she, the said Mary E. Alexander, acknowledged such instrument to be her act and deed, and she declared that she had willingly signed the same for the purposes and consideration therein expressed, and that she did not wish to retract it.

GIVEN under my hand and seal of office this 14th day of January A. D. 1883.

[Signature]

Sidney Seymour Notary Public Williamson Co Texas

Filed for record the 8th day of Jan 1883, at 10 o'clock minutes A. M. Recorded the 8th day of Jan 1883

By W. E. Chapman Deputy.

J. W. Hodges Clerk County Court, Williamson County, Texas.

THE STATE OF TEXAS,

County of Williamson

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That He. J. Swenson, and wife, Ida Swenson, and G. E. Munson and wife
Augusta E. Munson

of the County of Williamson in the State aforesaid, in consideration of

One thousand nine hundred & sixty eight DOLLARS, to us in hand paid by D. S. Chesher County Judge of Williamson County Texas and the further consideration of nine hundred and thirty five ²⁵/₁₀₀ dollars to us secured by a promissory note of even date here with for said nine hundred and thirty five ²⁵/₁₀₀ dollars with ten per cent interest per annum from date until paid and payable the 19th day of November A. D. 1893, and signed by D. S. Chesher County Judge, and vendor's lien is returned by said court to secure the payment of this note.

have GRANTED, SOLD, and CONVEYED, and by these presents do GRANT, SELL and CONVEY, unto the said G. S. Chesher County Judge and his successors in office for the use and benefit of us and benefit of us of the County of Williamson in the State of Texas, all that certain tract of land situated in Williamson County, Texas, being a part of the Williamson Addison League and a part of the land conveyed to us the said G. Swenson and G. E. Munson by John C. Penn by deed dated November the 19th A. D. 1890, and described by notes and bounds as follows to-wit: Beginning at the N.E. corner of said tract and the S. E. corner of the J. H. Williams tract now owned by Wm. M. L. Dymitt, thence S. 55° E. at 32 rays or branch, at 954 rods a rock fence, thence S 41 1/2 W. with said fence 195 rods. Thence S. 30 1/2 W. also with said fence 440 3/5 rods to the North West corner of this tract. Thence N. 45° 35' W. 935 rods to a cedar post in a line of fence for the N. W. corner of this tract. Thence N 39 1/2 E. 562 rods to the place of beginning containing 96 1/5 acres of land.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above described premises, together with all and singular the rights and appurtenances thereto in anywise belonging unto the said G. S. Chesher County Judge and his successors in office heirs and assigns forever. And we do hereby bind ourselves heirs, executors and administrators, to WARRANT AND FOREVER DEFEND, all and singular, the said premises unto the said G. S. Chesher County Judge and his successors in office heirs and assigns, against every person whomsoever lawfully claiming or to claim the same, or any part thereof.

WITNESS our hands at Wesington this 22 day of November A. D. 1893.

WITNESSES:

A. J. Swenson
Ida Swenson
G. E. Munson
Augusta E. Munson

THE STATE OF TEXAS,

County of _____ Before me, _____ in and for _____ County, Texas, on

this day personally appeared _____

known to me to be the person whose name _____ subscribed to the foregoing instrument, and _____ acknowledged to me that _____ executed the same for the purposes and consideration therein expressed.

GIVEN under my hand and impress of my official seal, at my office in _____ this _____ day of _____ A. D. 189 _____

THE STATE OF TEXAS,

County of Williamson Before me, J. W. Hodges Clerk County Court in and for Williamson County, Texas, on

this day personally appeared A. J. Swenson, G. E. Munson and Ida Swenson & Augusta E. Munson wife of A. J. Swenson & G. E. Munson person to me to be the person whose name are subscribed to the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same for the purposes and consideration therein expressed. And the said Ida Swenson & Augusta E. Munson wife of the said A. J. Swenson & Augusta E. Munson having been examined by me privily and apart from her husband, and having the same by me fully explained to her, she the said Ida Swenson & Augusta E. Munson acknowledged such instrument to me to be her act and deed, and declared that she had willingly signed the same for the purposes and consideration therein expressed, and that she did not wish to retract it.

GIVEN under my hand and seal of office, this 22 day of Nov A. D. 1893

J. W. Hodges Clerk County Court
Williamson County Texas

Filed for Record the 22 day of Nov 1893, at 4 o'clock P. M., and Recorded the 23 day of Nov 1893, at 11.30 o'clock A. M.

By P. B. Saffold Deputy Clerk. J. W. Hodges Clerk County Court, Williamson County, Texas.

Williamson Co. Tex. et al
01956

To Deed

Oscar Forswall

The State of Texas,

County of Williamson. } Know all men by these presents:

That, The County of Williamson, in the State of Texas, acting by and through P. W. Carothers, Special Commissioner, duly authorized, appointed, constituted and empowered by the following orders of the Commissioners' Court of said Williamson County, Texas,

"Now on this the 20th. day of December, 1910, came on to be considered by the Court, the matter of selling the real estate of the County, known as the County Poor Farm, same being about 265 acres of land on the Wm. Addison League, as same is shown by Deeds of Record in Volume 28, page 388, and Volume 63, page 560, Deed Records of said Williamson County, Texas.

And it appearing to the Court that said County Farm ought to be sold, and that this Court should appoint a Commissioner to sell said premises in accordance with Article 794, Revised Statutes of the State of Texas, in order to divest title out of said Williamson County, Texas, and to vest title to the same in the purchaser or purchasers thereof, it is therefore, ordered by this Court that P. W. Carothers of said County and State, be, and he is hereby appointed Commissioner to sell a tract or parcel of land owned by said Williamson County, and known as the County Poor Farm, and

as said Williamson County, and known as the County Poor the same is described by Deed Records of said County, at public auction to the highest bidder, after giving full notice by posting and advertising the same at the Court House door of Williamson County, Texas, said sale to be made on January 16th, 1911, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. and as such Commissioner the said F. W. Carothers is to have the authority to make to the purchaser or purchasers of said land a good and sufficient deed or deeds vesting title to the same, conditioned however, that any and all bids that may be received by said Commissioner, before the same shall be binding upon this County, and before said Commissioner is authorized to make deed or deeds vesting title to the said land, the amount of such bid, the consideration per acre to be paid for such land, the terms, the manner and the time of paying such consideration shall first be approved by the Commissioners' Court of this County, that is, the Commissioners' Court reserves the right, power and authority to first approve any and all bids, and the manner and time of paying the consideration of such bid or bids before the same shall be binding upon said County, and before the said F. W. Carothers, Commissioner, is authorized to consummate such sale or sales of such land, and said Commissioners' Court hereby reserves the right to reject any and all bids if the same are not satisfactory to such Commissioners' Court.

It is further ordered that said Farm may be sold either in whole or in separate tracts to different purchasers, provided such sale or sales shall first be approved by the Commissioners' Court as above provided before conveyed by said Carothers. It is further ordered by the Court that the County shall retain about 20 acres of land out of said above named premises, including the residence, pauper house and barns, said amount to be surveyed and selected by said County before such land shall be sold, and the deeds thereto made, such 20 acres of land to be used as a habitation for the County paupers. Also the pauper grave yard now situated on said premises is also reserved from such sale, and shall not be included therein.

A copy of this order duly certified to by the County Clerk, of Williamson County under the seal of this Court, shall be

sufficient evidence of the authority of the said P. W. Carothers, Commissioner as aforesaid, to do and perform the acts hereinabove provided for."

Order Approving Sale.

Now on this the 3rd. day of April A. D. 1911, at a Special Term of the Commissioners' Court of Williamson County, Texas, came on to be considered by the Court, the matter of considering and approving the sale of the County Farm, said sale having been made by P. W. Carothers, Commissioner thereunto duly constituted and appointed by the Commissioners' Court, by order duly entered in Minutes of said Court, of date December 26th, 1910, of record in Volume 10, page 242, of the Commissioners' Court Minutes of Williamson County, Texas, which order is here referred to and made a part hereof.

And the said Commissioner, P. W. Carothers, reported to the Court that he had offered said Farm for sale at the Court House door in the City of Georgetown, Texas, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. January 16th, 1911, at public vendue to the highest bidder, after posting and advertising the same as required by law, and that the highest and best bid that he had for same was as follows:

Oscar Forswall offered to pay for said Farm so sold at said sale above named, being 232 1/2 acres of land the sum of \$23,250.00 being \$100.00 per acre, payable as follows; \$3300.00 cash on execution and delivery of the deed of conveyance, and the execution and delivery by the said Forswall of his twenty certain promissory notes, all of even date with said deed, each in the principal sum of \$997.50, aggregating the total sum of \$19,950.00 maturing respectively January 1st, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1931, all payable to Richard Critz, County Judge of Williamson County, Texas, and his successors in office, said notes to bear interest from and after January 1st, 1911, until paid at the rate of 6% per annum, payable annually, both principal and interest payable at the office of the County Treasurer of Williamson County, Texas, at Georgetown, Texas, said notes also provide that past due interest shall bear interest from the maturity thereof at the rate of 10% per annum until paid, and to provide that default in the payment of any one of said notes or any installment of interest when due, shall at the election of the holder of said notes or any of them, mature all notes

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given by the said Oscar Forswall to the said Richard Critz, County Judge, of Williamson County, Texas, and his successors in office, in payment of said land, and said notes to provide that in case same are placed in the hands of an attorney for collection after maturity, or collected by suit or through the Probate Court an additional amount of 10% of both the principal and interest then due shall be added to the same as collection fees, said notes to be the usual and standard form of Vendors Lien notes and to also provide in the said Deed and the said notes, that any one or more of said notes can be paid on any interest paying date, provided the said Forswall or his heirs or assigns shall give to the County Judge of Williamson County, Texas, at least sixty days notice of such intention to pay such notice to be in writing and to state how many notes are expected to be paid.

Also said Oscar Forswall offers to pay all taxes which may be due on said land for the year 1911.

And the above bid of the said Oscar Forswall being reported to this Court as the highest and best bid received by the said F. W. Carothers, Commissioner, as aforesaid, and it appearing to the Court that said bid is the highest and best bid, which was so received, and that all the formalities required by law in the making of such sale were complied with, and that such sale is advantageous to the County, and that the price offered therefor is a fair and reasonable one, and that the said F. W. Carothers, Commissioner as aforesaid, has entered into a contract for said 232 1/2 acres of land, hereinafter described by metes and bounds to be conveyed to the said Oscar Forswall under the above terms and condition subject to the approval and ratification of the Commissioners Court of Williamson County, Texas, and has reported the same to the Court for ratification.

Now, therefore, the Commissioners Court of Williamson County, Texas, does here and now ratify and confirm said sale in all things, and does here and now authorize and instruct the said F. W. Carothers, Commissioner as aforesaid, to make to the said Oscar Forswall a proper deed of conveyance to the 232 1/2 acres of land with the usual covenants and warranties executing said deed in the name of said Williamson County, Texas, under the terms and conditions, and for the consideration

above set out, and to receive the cash and notes named therein, and to deliver to him the said land, and the acts and things done and to be done by the said F. W. Carothers, Commissioner as aforesaid, in the making of such conveyance and consummation of such sale are in all things here and now ratified and confirmed, to the extent that title to said land be vested in the said Oscar Forswall, his heirs and assigns, under the above named conditions, terms and for the above named consideration.

The land to be conveyed by said F. W. Carothers to the said Oscar Forswall is described by metes and bounds as follows, to-wit: All that certain tract or parcel of land, lying and being situated in Williamson County, Texas, a part of the William Addison Survey, and described by metes and bounds as follows, beginning at the S. W. corner of said County Farm a cedar post in the E. line of the M. K. & T. P. R. Co's right of way fence, for the S. W. corner hereof; thence N. 26 20' W. with said right of way fence, 1029 $\frac{1}{10}$ varas to a stake in said fence and on the S. line of a tract of land conveyed to Roman by Edgers; thence N. 40 E. 242 $\frac{1}{10}$ varas to a corner of said Roman tract; thence N. 71 E. 38 feet to another corner of Roman tract; thence N. 19 W. at 113 varas a fence and continuing with said fence, 430 varas, in all 543 varas to the S. W. corner of the tract of 20 acres reserved by Williamson County; thence N. 61 55' E. 551 $\frac{3}{10}$ varas to the S. E. corner of said tract of 20 acres; thence following the W. margin of the public road as follows: S. 78 50' East 27 varas; S. 36 50' East 121 varas S. 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ East 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ varas, S. 39 35' East 163 varas, S. 48 50' E. 980 varas to the S. E. corner of said County Farm; thence following a stone and wire fence S. 68 10' W. 371 varas S. 41 10' W. 542 varas S. 35 10' W. 492 varas to the place of beginning and containing 232 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land exclusive of the public road and graveyard.

Save and except the following described tract of land out of said above named tract is reserved out of and not included therein, but is reserved by the County from this conveyance to be used as a graveyard for County paupers.

Lying and being situated in Williamson County, Texas, described as follows: Beginning at the present S. W. corner of the graveyard, said S. W. corner being N. 71 E. 25 feet and S. 19 E. 223 feet S. 19 E. from the N. E. corner of the tract of 7 acres conveyed by Roman to Oscar Forswall; thence N. 58 E. following the fence at 85 $\frac{1}{10}$ varas a stone for corner; thence N. 19 W. 34 varas a stone for

corner, thence S. 58 W. 85 1/10 varas a stone for N. W. corner; thence S. 19 E. 34 varas to the place of beginning, and contains one half acre of land."

For and in consideration of the sum of \$23,250.00 paid and secured to be paid by the said Oscar Forswell as follows, to-wit: Cash \$3300.00 the receipt of which is hereby fully acknowledged and confessed, and for the further consideration of the execution and delivery by the said Oscar Forswell to Richard Critz, County Judge of Williamson County, Texas, and his successors in office, of his, Oscar Forswell's twenty certain promissory notes, each in the principal sum of \$997.50 aggregating a total sum of \$19,950.00 and said notes in all things otherwise conforming to the notes provided for in the order confirming sale above set out passed by the Commissioners' Court of Williamson County, Texas, on the 3rd. day of April 1911, all being executed by the said Oscar Forswell,

Have granted, sold and conveyed, and by these presents do grant, sell and convey unto the said Oscar Forswell, of the County of Williamson and State of Texas, all that certain tract or parcel of land, lying and being situated in Williamson County Texas, a part of the William Addison League, containing 232 1/2 acres, being described by metes and bounds as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at the S. W. corner of said County Farm, a cedar post in the E. line of the M. K. & P. R. R. Co's. right of way fence, for the S. W. corner hereof; thence N. 26 20' W. with said right of way fence 1029 7/10 varas to a stake in said fence, and on the S. line of the tract of land conveyed to Roman by Edens; thence N. 40 E. 242 1/10 varas to a corner of said Roman tract; thence N. 71 E. 38 feet to another corner of said Roman tract; thence N. 19 W. at 113 varas a fence, and continuing with said fence 430 varas, in all 543 varas to the S. W. corner of the tract of 20 acres reserved by Williamson County, thence N. 61 55' E. 551 3/10 varas to the S. E. corner of said tract of 20 acres; thence following the W. margin of the public road as follows; S. 78 50' E. 27 varas S. 36 50' E. 121 varas S. 19 1/2 E. 44 1/2 varas S. 39 35' E. 163 varas, S. 48 50' E. 980 varas to the S. E. corner of said County Farm; thence following a stone and wire fence S. 68 10' W. 371 varas S. 41 10' W. 542 varas S. 35 10' W. 492 varas to the place of beginning, and contains 232 1/2 acres of land exclusive of the public road and grave-yard.

Save and except the following described tract of land out

of said above named tract of land is reserved out of and not included therein, but is reserved by the County from this conveyance to be used as a grave yard for County paupers. Lying and being situated in Williamson County, Texas, described as follows: Beginning at the present S. W. corner of the grave yard, said S. W. corner being N. 71 E. 25 feet, and S. 19 E. 223 feet S. 19 E. from the N. E. corner of the tract of 7 acres conveyed by said Roman to Oscar Forswall, thence N. 58 E. following the fence at 85 1/10 varas a stone for corner, thence N. 19 W. 34 varas a stone for corner, thence S. 58 W. 85 1/10 varas a stone for N. W. corner, thence S. 19 E. 34 varas to the place of beginning, and contains one half acre of land.

Also the County reserves the right to an easement of ingress and egress along the west line of said 232 1/2 acre tract to get into and out of said grave yard.

To have and to hold the above described premises, together with all and singular the rights and appurtenances thereto in anywise belonging unto the said Oscar Forswall, his heirs and assigns.

And the said Williamson County does hereby bind itself to warrant and forever defend all and singular the said premises unto the said Oscar Forswall, his heirs and assigns against every person or persons whomsoever lawfully claiming or to claim the same or any part thereof.

But it is expressly agreed, stipulated and understood that the vendor's lien is retained against the above described property, premises and improvements, until the above described notes and all interest thereon have been fully paid, according to their face and tenor, effect and reading, when this deed shall become absolute.

Witness my hand, this 3rd. day of April A. D. 1911.

Williamson County, Texas.
By F. W. Carothers,
Commissioner.

Attest:

Thos. H. Flinn, County Clerk,
Williamson County, Texas.

By P. E. Moore, Deputy.

The State of Texas,
County of Williamson. } Before me, the undersigned authority,
in and for said County and State, on this day personally appeared F. W. Carothers, to me well known and known to me to be

the person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that the said Williamson County, Texas, by him, the said P. W. Carothers, its Special Commissioner thereunto duly authorized, signed, sealed with the seal of the Commissioners' Court of said County, and delivered the foregoing instrument for the purposes and consideration therein expressed.

Given under my hand and seal of office, this the 3rd. day of April A. D. 1911.

D.S.

C. M. Crawford, Clerk, District Court,
Williamson County, Texas.

By C. D. McMurray, Deputy.

Filed for Record April 3, 1911, At 5 o'clock P. M.

Recorded April 6, 1911, At 5-15 o'clock P. M.

Thos. H. Flinn Clerk, Co. Court,
Williamson Co. Texas

DEED

THE STATE OF TEXAS *
 * KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:
 COUNTY OF WILLIAMSON *

That whereas, the Commissioners Court of Williamson County, Texas did, at a regular meeting, a quorum being present, on the 14th day of March, 1995, approve a land swap from owners of Quail Valley Development Corp. of the tract or parcel of land hereinafter described, in turn for an equal amount of land being swapped to the County, reference being made to said agenda item now of record in Volume 71, Page 755 of the minutes of the Commissioners Court of Williamson County, Texas; and,

Whereas, the undersigned John C. Doerfler, County Judge of Williamson County, as authorized by said motion, does hereby enter into the swap of land on behalf of Williamson County;

Now, therefore, in consideration of the said swap of land, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged on behalf of Williamson County, Texas, I, the undersigned officer so authorized as aforesaid, in conformity to such motion for and in behalf of said County of Williamson, Texas, and by virtue of the authority vested in me, do by these presents bargain, grant, sell and convey unto said Quail Valley Development Corp. that certain tract or parcel of land lying and being situate in Williamson County, Texas, and described as follows, to-wit:

BEING all of the interest which Williamson County owns in that 0.50 acre tract of land situated in the William Addison Survey, Abstract No. 21, in Williamson County, Texas as is described in Exhibit "A" which is attached hereto and made a part hereof as if set out in full herein,

together with all and singular the rights, members and appurtenances thereto in anywise belonging.

To have and to hold unto the said Quail Valley Development Corp., its successors and assigns forever.

Witness my hand this the 20th day of June, 1995.

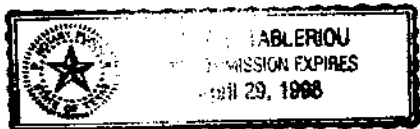
ok John C. Doerfler
 JOHN C. DOERFLER,
 County Judge,
 Williamson County, Texas

STATE OF TEXAS

*
*
*

COUNTY OF WILLIAMSON

This instrument was acknowledged before me on this 20th day of June, 1995, by John C. Doerfler, as County Judge of Williamson County, Texas, on behalf of said County.



Jane E. Tableriou
Notary Public, State of Texas

Jane E. Tableriou
(Printed or typed name of notary)
My commission expires: 4-29-98

Grantees Address:



Wmson. Dec-#207 94-28

sh 251

Unofficial Document

FIELD NOTES FOR AN EXISTING CEMETERY

BEING 0.50 of an acre of land, situated in the William Addison Survey, Abstract No. 21, in Williamson County, Texas, said land being a portion of that certain tract of land, called 178 acres, as conveyed to G. W. Glasscock, County Judge and his successors in office, by deed as recorded in Volume 28, Page 388, of the Deed Records of Williamson County, Texas, and a portion of that certain tract of land, called 96 4/5 acres, as conveyed to D. S. Chisshear, County Judge and his successors in office, by deed as recorded in Volume 63, Page 560, of the Deed Records of Williamson County, Texas, said land being that certain tract of land, called 1/2 acre "Graveyard for County Paupers," as excepted from a deed to Oscar Forswell of record in Volume 146, Page 87, of the Deed Records of Williamson County, Texas. Surveyed on the ground in the month of January, 1995, under the supervision of Don H. Bizzell, Registered Professional Land Surveyor, and being more particularly described as follow;

BEGINNING for Reference at an iron pin found at a fence corner marking the most westerly Southwest corner of Lot 6, Block M, of Quail Valley, Section Two, a subdivision of record in Cabinet P, Slide 199, of the Plat Records of Williamson County, Texas, being the Southeast corner of Lot 6, Block C, of Smith Branch Park, a subdivision of record in Cabinet E, Slide 398, of the Plat Records of Williamson County, Texas, being a westerly corner of the above-referenced 178 acre tract, being the Northeast corner of the above-referenced 96 4/5 acre tract;

THENCE, S 17° 05' E, 223.00 feet and N 72° 55' E, 25.00 feet to the Point of BEGINNING being the Southwest corner of the said 1/2 acre tract, for the Southwest corner hereof;

THENCE, N 17° 05' W, 94.44 feet to a point for the Northwest corner of the said 1/2 acre tract, for the Northwest corner hereof;

THENCE, N 59° 55' E, 237.78 feet to a point for the Northeast corner of the said 1/2 acre tract, for the Northeast corner hereof;

THENCE, S 17° 05' E, 94.44 feet to a point for the Southeast corner of the said 1/2 acre tract, for the Southeast corner hereof;

THENCE, S 59° 55' W, 237.78 feet to the Place of BEGINNING and containing 0.50 of an acre of land.

STATE OF TEXAS

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

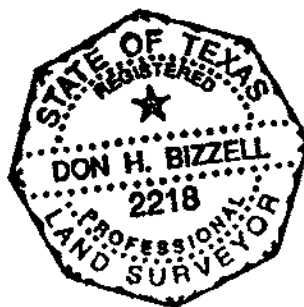
COUNTY OF WILLIAMSON

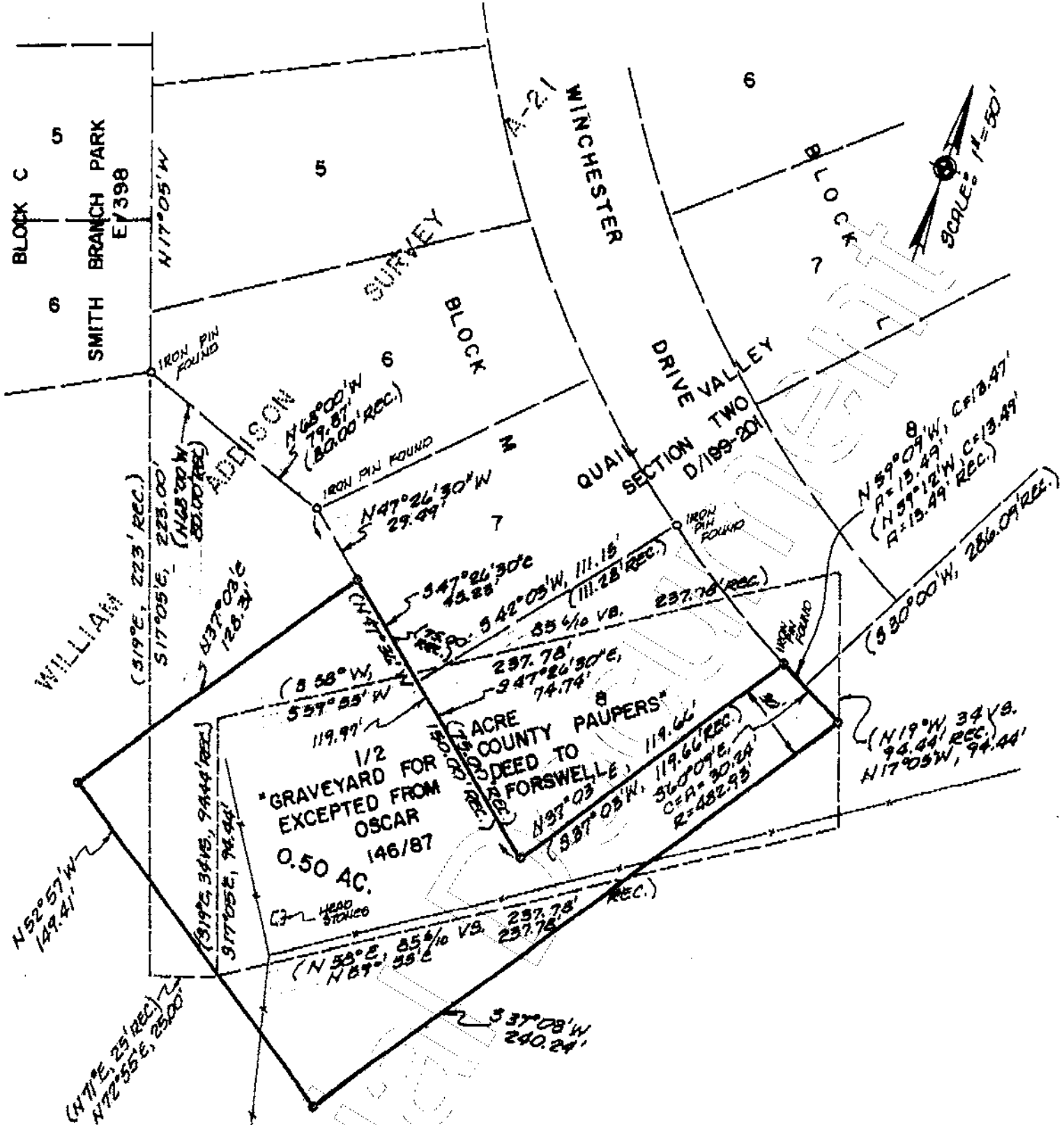
I, Don H. Bizzell, Registered Professional Land Surveyor, do hereby certify that the plat shown hereon accurately represents the property as determined by an on-the-ground survey made under my direction and supervision during the month of _____, 1995, of the property legally described hereon and is correct, and there are no apparent discrepancies, conflicts, shortages in area, boundary line conflicts, encroachments, overlapping of improvements, visible utility lines or roads in place, except as shown hereon.

To certify which, witness my hand and seal at Georgetown, Williamson County, Texas, this the 17th, day of April, 1995 A.D.


 _____ Don H. Bizzell
 Registered Professional Land Surveyor, No. 2218
 State of Texas

cemetaryfn

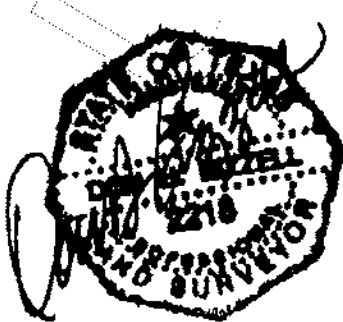




23.94 AC.
 QUAIL VALLEY DEVELOPMENT CORP
 781/293

PROPOSED CEMETERY
 A PORTION OF THE
 QUAIL VALLEY DEVELOPMENT
 CORP TRACT
 WILLIAM ADDISON SURVEY A-21
 WILLIAMSON COUNTY, TX.

I, DON H. BIZZELL, REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE PLAT CORRECTLY REPRESENTS THE PROPERTY AS DETERMINED BY AN ON-THE-GROUND SURVEY PERFORMED UNDER MY SUPERVISION AND DIRECTION ON THE 25th DAY OF JANUARY, 19 95. THE PROPERTY PLATTED HEREON IS CORRECT AND THERE ARE NO APPARENT DISCREPANCIES, CONFLICTS, SHORTAGES IN AREA, BOUNDARY LINE CONFLICTS, ENCROACHMENTS, OVERLAPPING OF IMPROVEMENTS, VISIBLE UTILITY LINES OR ROADS IN PLACE, EXCEPT AS SHOWN HEREON, AND SAID PROPERTY HAS ACCESS TO AND FROM A DEDICATED ROADWAY, EXCEPT AS SHOWN HEREON.



Steger & Bizzell Engineering, Inc.
 Consulting Engineers
 P.O. Box 888
 1011 N. Main St.
 Georgetown, Texas 78627
 Surveyors
 Taylor, Texas 76574

JOB NO.

Doc# : 9525219
Rec. \$ 15.00
Date : 06-20-1995
Time : 04:22:00 P.M.
Filed & Recorded in
Official Records
of WILLIAMSON County, TX.
ELAINE BIZZELL
COUNTY CLERK

③ Steger & Bizzell

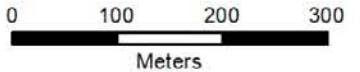
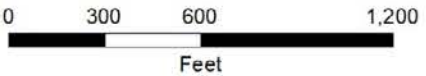


Appendix C-1
 Williamson County
 Poor Farm and Cemetery
 on 1971 Aerial Base
 Williamson County, Texas

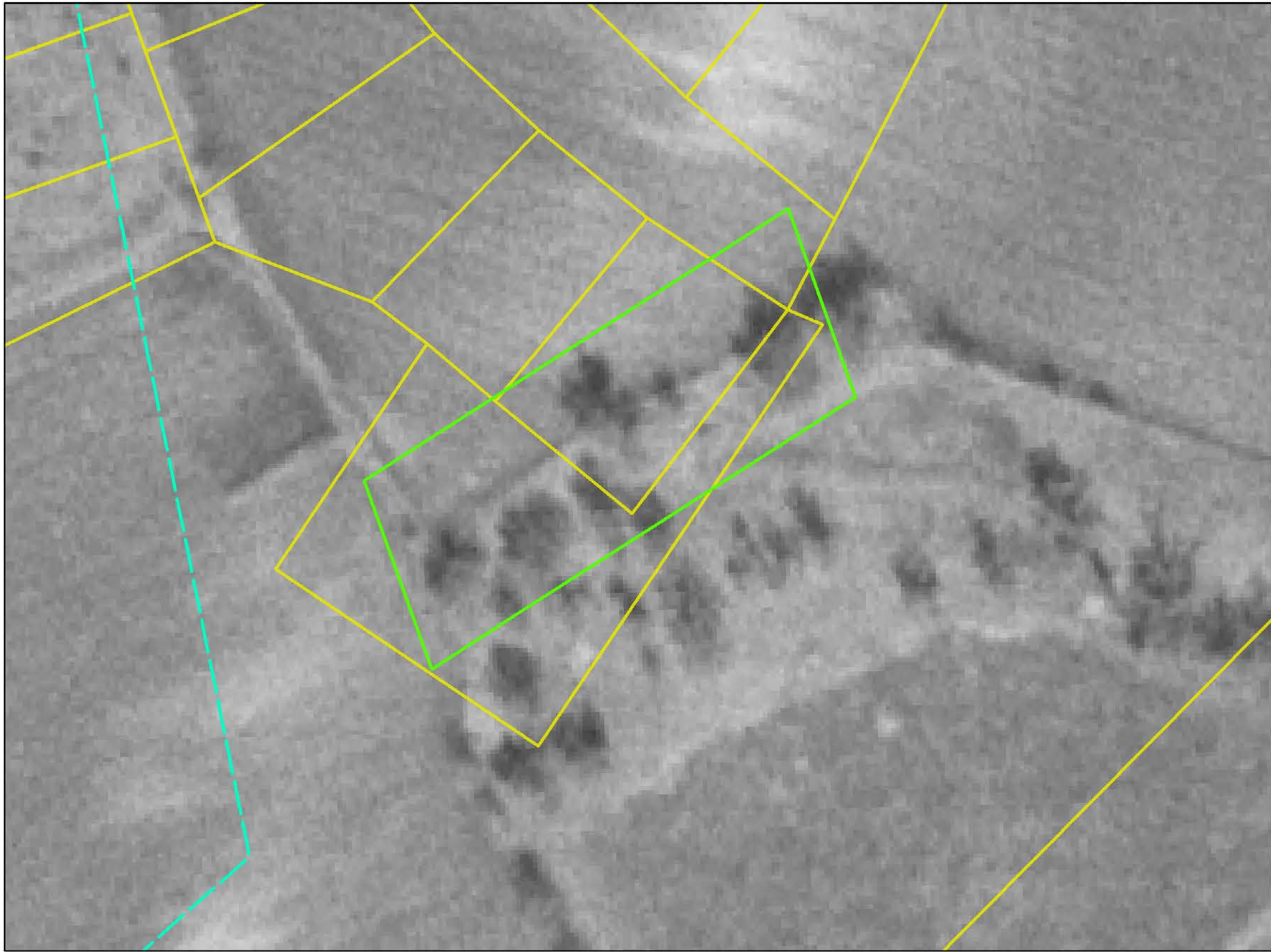
- Williamson County Poor Farm/Pauper Cemetery 1911
- Poor Farm Building Complex 1883 to ca. 2002
- Williamson County Poor Farm 1911
- Parcel Boundary



1:7,200



Base Map: USGS Aerial Photo 1971

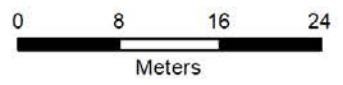
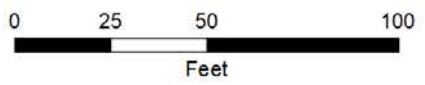


Appendix C-2
Williamson County
Poor Farm and Cemetery
on 1971 Aerial Base
Williamson County, Texas

-  Williamson County Poor Farm/Pauper Cemetery 1911
-  Williamson County Poor Farm 1911
-  Parcel Boundary



1:600



Base Map: Williamson County 2017
Pictometry aerial imagery.

APPENDIX D

Lists of Williamson County Poor Farm Cemetery Interments and Death Certificates

Table D.1. Williamson County Poor Farm Cemetery Confirmed and Suspected Interments ca. 1883-1940

Name	Death	Birth	Age	Racial Affinity	Interment Confirmed or Suspected?	Reference
A Mexican named Joe	1900	Unknown	Unknown	Mexican	Suspected	“A Mexican named Joe died of typhoid fever Monday afternoon at the poor farm to which he was removed Saturday from a wood camp (<i>Williamson County Sun</i> September 6, 1900).”
Anderson, Francis	1901	1836	65	White	Confirmed	“Died at the Farm- Francis Anderson, a white tramp died at the county farm Saturday night from injuries received May 25 in being knocked off a Katy railroad bridge below Taylor, where he was carried and whence three days later he was taken to the farm. He claimed to be 65 years old born to Danish parents in the State of New York, and a one time resident of Oregon; also that he was a veteran of the Union army and of the Modoc Indian war. A short time before his death a Katy railroad agent visited him at the farm and for the sum of \$25 obtained a release of his claims against the road for his injuries. Just before he died, when asked about his money, he said he had buried it, and sure enough Superintendent McNeil unearthed \$38.75 beneath the house. This sum was turned over to the county Treasurer and its owner buried on the farm (<i>Williamson County Sun</i> June 27, 1901:8).” Possibly identified by headstone by Jerry Jansen, son of man who leased the property between 1965 and about 1998 (pers comm. 8/9/2019)

Table D.1. Williamson County Poor Farm Cemetery Confirmed and Suspected Interments ca. 1883-1940

Name	Death	Birth	Age	Racial Affinity	Interment Confirmed or Suspected?	Reference
Brown, Henry	1910	Unknown	Unknown	Negro	Suspected	“Henry Brown, an old negro wood cutter and gardner well known about town, died at the poor farm last week (<i>Williamson County Sun</i> December 15, 1910).”
Doe 1, John	1891	Unknown	Unknown	White	Confirmed	<p>“The body of an unknown man was found yesterday evening in a house near Page’s mineral wells, about one mile from town. The man had evidently been dead about ten days and was badly decomposed. Only by the hair, which was straight and red, could it be decided whether he was a white man or negro. No estimate of his age could be made. The clothes were good and bore no evidence of a tramp. A box of morphine was found in his pocket, and was no doubt the cause of his death. Besides this a carpenter’s rule was found in his pocket, also a photograph taken in St. Louis of an elderly man. This was in an envelope from which the address had been erased. Justice Starnes examined the body and reported the above facts. The body was interred on the county poor farm (<i>Williamson County Sun</i> October 29, 1891).”</p>

Table D.1. Williamson County Poor Farm Cemetery Confirmed and Suspected Interments ca. 1883-1940

Name	Death	Birth	Age	Racial Affinity	Interment Confirmed or Suspected?	Reference
Doe 2, John	1927	Unknown	Unknown	Mexican	Confirmed	<p>“Mexican Dead of Sun Stroke- Deputy Sheriff B. M. McLaughlin was called to Hutto Tuesday to get a Mexican who was reported to have suddenly become insane and was terrorizing the neighbors in the vicinity of the Bruce farm. The unfortunate man was brought to the jail here and within a few hours died, County Physician, Dr. W. G. Pettus attributing his death to sunstroke. The body was buried in the potter’s field at the county poor farm (<i>Williamson County Sun</i> September 2, 1927).”</p>
Doe, Infant	1907	1907	Infant	Unknown	Confirmed	<p>“The baby born to a young woman in jail, of which mention was made last week, died Sunday morning and was buried that afternoon on the poor farm. The woman is still in jail, being kept there from motives of humanity, but she will doubtless be released as soon as she is able to get about (<i>Williamson County Sun</i> November 7, 1907).”</p>
Fairbanks, Billy	1903	1857	46	Unknown	Confirmed	<p>“Died on Poor Farm- Billy Fairbanks, a former well known citizen of Taylor, died of apoplexy on the county poor farm Saturday night, and was buried there Sunday afternoon. He was about 46 years old, and had been on the farm a little over a year. He was once in the liquor business, but in his latter days was bitterly opposed to it (<i>Williamson County Sun</i> July 16, 1903).”</p>
Hale, Racheal	1910	1810	100+	Negro	Confirmed	Williamson County Death Certificate No. 9200

Table D.1. Williamson County Poor Farm Cemetery Confirmed and Suspected Interments ca. 1883-1940

Name	Death	Birth	Age	Racial Affinity	Interment Confirmed or Suspected?	Reference
Jenkins, Harry	1890	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Confirmed	<p>“Last Sunday night Mr. Harry Jenkins, a pauper on the poor farm, died with some chronic disease. He was buried Monday in the poor farm grave yard. Mr. Jenkins was a professional gardner, and lived for some time, before being placed on the poor farm, near Taylor. He had enough money to buy a suit of clothes and a coffin and to defray other burial expenses. Mr. Jenkins seems to have been a well educated man, and had seen better days, but disease laid its ruthless hand upon him, and being without relatives or intimate friends to look after him, he was placed on the poor farm, where he was carefully attended to by Mr. Bryson (<i>Williamson County Sun</i> March 6, 1890).”</p>
Jones, Prince Weathersby	1916	Unknown	Unknown	Negro	Suspected	<p>“Death of an Aged Negro- Prince Weathersby Jones, and old-time negro, died at the County Farm Sunday afternoon about 5 o’clock and was buried Monday afternoon, Rev. Frank Callcott conducting the funeral. Prince had many friends among the white people in Leander, where he had lived for many years. It is sad to see these faithful old colored people passing away (<i>Williamson County Sun</i> March 30, 1916:7).”</p>

Table D.1. Williamson County Poor Farm Cemetery Confirmed and Suspected Interments ca. 1883-1940

Name	Death	Birth	Age	Racial Affinity	Interment Confirmed or Suspected?	Reference
Kline, Reinhard	1907	1823	84	White (German)	Confirmed	“Reinhard Kline, a German 84 years old, died on the Poor Farm last Saturday morning and was buried there that afternoon. His death was due partly to old age and partly to the kick of a horse on his breast several months ago (<i>Williamson County Sun</i> March 21, 1907).”
Konecray, Mary	1917	1835	82	White (Bohemian)	Confirmed	Williamson County Death Certificate No. 29777
Krause, Nicolas	1898	1825	73	White (German)	Suspected	“Nicolas Krause, a German laborer from Taylor aged 73 years, who was admitted to the Poor Farm Oct 23 in a deplorable condition, died there last Friday. The Superintendent and the County Physician did all in their power to alleviate the poor old man’s sufferings, but they were able to prolong his life only a few days (<i>Williamson County Sun</i> November 3, 1898).”
Lacusa, Manuel	1941	1838	103	Mexican	Confirmed	Williamson County Death Certificate No. 30149
Lerma, E.	1908	Unknown	Unknown	Mexican	Confirmed	“E. Lerma, an aged Mexican, died in jail Sunday night from flux, and was buried next day on the poor farm. Lerma, who was crazy, had been in jail some time (<i>Williamson County Sun</i> June 11, 1908).”
McBee, Roy	1940	1887	53	White	Confirmed	Williamson County Death Certificate No. 48483

Table D.1. Williamson County Poor Farm Cemetery Confirmed and Suspected Interments ca. 1883-1940

Name	Death	Birth	Age	Racial Affinity	Interment Confirmed or Suspected?	Reference
Middleton, Jennie Wagner	1910	1834	76	White	Confirmed	<p>“Pauper Found Dead- An old white woman, inmate of the county poor farm, who went by the name of ‘Grandma Middleton’, was found dead at the fence dividing the field from the pasture Tuesday morning. The condition of the body showed she had been dead about a week, and search had not been made for her because she was supposed to have gone to Hutto to see her daughter, as she said she was going to do. The deceased, who was about 75 years old and whose name was Mrs. Wagner when she entered the poor farm, was married a year or so ago to old man Middleton, another inmate. She was buried in the farm cemetery (<i>Williamson County Sun</i> October 13, 1910).”</p>
Morgan	1914	1836	78	Unknown	Suspected	<p>“Pauper Commits Suicide- An old man named Morgan, an inmate of the county poor farm, cut his throat Tuesday afternoon and died yesterday morning. He had been very despondent of late and acting queerly and is believed to have been insane. He was 78 years old. ‘Pity the sorrow of a poor old man.’ Little is known of the antecedents of the dead man, but he is supposed to have come from another State, and he had no relatives in this section (<i>Williamson County Sun</i> May 7, 1914).”</p>

Table D.1. Williamson County Poor Farm Cemetery Confirmed and Suspected Interments ca. 1883-1940

Name	Death	Birth	Age	Racial Affinity	Interment Confirmed or Suspected?	Reference
O'Brien, William	1904	1876	28	Unknown	Confirmed	"The young man Will O'Brien, whose illness from lockjaw at the county farm was mentioned last week, died early Friday morning, and as buried there (<i>Williamson County Sun</i> November 24, 1904:7)."
Robinson, Aunt Esther	1902	Unknown	Unknown	Negro	Suspected	"Aunt Esther Robinson, an aged negro woman who had been on the county poor farm three years, died there Monday night. She came from Taylor, where she was well known, having been an old family servant, was in a helpless condition on her arrival and never improved (<i>Williamson County Sun</i> April 17, 1902)."
Sandoval, Pedro	1903	Unknown	Unknown	Mexican	Confirmed	"Pedro Sandoval, a Mexican in jail charged with the crime of rape of his own daughter, died Sunday afternoon and was taken out to the Poor Farm and buried. Sandoval became crazy several months ago and died in that condition. He was tried at the last term of the district court, but the jury failed to agree (<i>Williamson County Sun</i> July 30, 1903)."
Scarborough, Uncle Amos	1888	Unknown	Unknown	Negro	Suspected	"Uncle Amos Scarborough, col., died at the poor farm last week (<i>Williamson County Sun</i> July 5, 1888)."
Segres, Harry	1915	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Confirmed	"A young man sent to the County Farm from near Taylor, Harry Segres, died there last Friday and was buried Saturday (<i>Williamson County Sun</i> March 11, 1915:5)."

Table D.1. Williamson County Poor Farm Cemetery Confirmed and Suspected Interments ca. 1883-1940

Name	Death	Birth	Age	Racial Affinity	Interment Confirmed or Suspected?	Reference
Tanksley, Henry	1901	Unknown	Unknown	Negro	Suspected	<p>“Henry Tanksley, col., an inmate of the County farm died there on Monday (<i>Williamson County Sun</i> August 22, 1901:5).”</p> <p>Possibly identified by headstone by Jerry Jansen, son of man who leased the property between 1965 and about 1998 (pers comm. 8/9/2019).</p>
Vaughan, Jim	1936	Unknown	Unknown	Negro	Suspected	<p>“Aged Negro Dies as Result of Head Injuries, Was Struck by Katy Train Late Monday Afternoon- Injuries sustained when he was struck by a train late Monday afternoon were fatal to Jim Vaughan, aged negro, who died late Wednesday night, as a result of a concussion of the brain and crushed skull. Mr. H. Winfrey, local Katy agent reported the accident late Monday, stating that that negro was walking down the track right of way towards Georgetown when the northbound Kay train was approaching the city. The warning was sounded, Mr. Winfrey said, and the negro stepped to one side to allow the train to pass, but just before the locomotive came upon him he turned and looked back at the train, leaning too far toward the track, causing the locomotive to strike him on the head. He was picked up by the train crew and brought to the Katy depot, from whence he was taken in a Davis ambulance to the County Farm, where he had been residing for some time. Upon first examination, his condition was not thought to be serious, but during the day following his</p>

Table D.1. Williamson County Poor Farm Cemetery Confirmed and Suspected Interments ca. 1883-1940

Name	Death	Birth	Age	Racial Affinity	Interment Confirmed or Suspected?	Reference
						condition grew steadily worse and death resulted shortly before midnight Tuesday night (<i>Williamson County Sun</i> June 5, 1936:1).”
Woods, John	1921	1842	79	White	Confirmed	Williamson County Death Certificate No. 21149
Work, A. A. [Alexander?]	1899	1826	73	White	Suspected	<p>“Remarkable Character Dead- On the county poor farm Sunday morning at 1:30 o’clock a rather remarkable life was ended. At that hour A. A. Work, a white man 73 years old who had been admitted ten days before, died of nervous prostration and was buried the next day. Papers in his possession showed that he was a Texas Ranger in 1848 and he claimed to have been a member of Ben McCullough’s ‘body guard’ in the Confederate army, although he does not seem to have been able to establish his claim to admission into the State Confederate Home. He told Superintendent McNeill that he helped build the first log house in Georgetown, and himself built the Glasscock mill and that he was clerk at the first election held in Williamson county in 1848. He said his assistant was a man named Stark now living at Round Rock. The deceased was six feet, five inches high and had been a physical giant in his prime. He claimed to have left this county in 1867 with a bunch of cattle, which were stolen from him, and since then he had wandered about without home or settled occupation. Much of his time had been</p>

Table D.1. Williamson County Poor Farm Cemetery Confirmed and Suspected Interments ca. 1883-1940

Name	Death	Birth	Age	Racial Affinity	Interment Confirmed or Suspected?	Reference
						<p>spent on the poor farms of the State, and two years ago he was on the Williamson county poor farm. His last place of residence before coming here was the Guadalupe poor farm near Seguin. Like many other old pioneers he disliked to live under a roof and for two days after his arrival at the farm he laid under a tree in the yard. Finding he could not be induced to enter a house, Mr. McNeil pitched a tent over the old man and in it he breathed his last. He seemed to have a great dread of death, and his last words were a prayer for mercy on his soul. If the old man was really a Confederate soldier it is a pity that he could not have made clear his claims and spent his last days in the Home in Austin. He said his reason for coming here was to get help in gaining admission to that institution (<i>Williamson County Sun</i> Aug 10, 1899).”</p>

Texas, Death Certificates, 1903-1982 for Rachael Hale

Williamson > 1910 > Apr-Jun

Save

MARGIN RESERVED FOR BINDING

WRITE PLAINLY, WITH UNFADING INK—THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD
N. B.—Every item of information should be carefully supplied. AGE should be stated EXACTLY. PHYSICIANS should state CAUSE OF DEATH in plain terms, so that it may be properly classified. Exact statement of OCCUPATION is very important.

County Williamson **STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF DEATH**
 City Pool Farm Registered No. 9200
 (No. St.; Ward)
 (If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give its NAME instead of street and number.)
 *FULL NAME Rachael Hale

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS			MEDICAL PARTICULARS		
*SEX <u>Female</u>	*COLOR OR RACE <u>negro</u>	*SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED <u>Widow</u> <small>(Write the word).</small>	*DATE OF DEATH <u>May 3</u> <small>(Month) (Day) (Year)</small>	17 I HEREBY CERTIFY, that I attended deceased from <u>Nov 15</u>, 19 <u>09</u> , to <u>May 3</u> .., 19 <u>10</u> . that I last saw h. <u>aw</u> alive on <u>May 1st</u> .., 19 <u>10</u> . and that death occurred on the date stated above, at <u>7:45 P.</u> m.	
DATE OF BIRTH <u>couldn't learn</u> <small>(Month) (Day) (Year)</small>			The CAUSE OF DEATH was as follows: <u>General Debility</u>		
*Age <u>over 100</u> yrs. mos. da.			*CONTRIBUTORY (Secondary) <u>Several</u> (Duration) yrs. mos. da. <u>old age</u>		
*OCCUPATION (a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work. <u>Servant</u> (b) General nature of industry, business or establishment in which employed (or employer)			*LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (FOR HOSPITALS, INSTITUTIONS, TRANSIENTS, OR RECENT RESIDENTS). At place of death: yrs. mos. da. In the State: yrs. mos. da. Where was disease contracted, if not at place of death?		
*BIRTHPLACE (State or country) <u>couldn't learn</u>			*PLACE OF BURIAL OR REMOVAL		
*NAME OF FATHER			*DATE OF BURIAL		
*BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (State or country)			*ADDRESS		
*MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER			*UNDERTAKER		
*BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (State or country)			*ADDRESS		
*THE ABOVE IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE (Informant)			*FILED		
(Address)			24 of 58		
*FILED, 191.....			1909-210-DUM.		

Texas, Death Certificates, 1903-1982 for Mary Konecny

Williamson > 1917 > Oct-Dec

Save

11:29:417-100M TEXAS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH B.O.V.S. FORM D

PLACE OF DEATH
County Williamson
City Longtown Poor Farm (No. _____ St.; _____ Ward) [If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give its NAME instead of street and number.]

FULL NAME Mary Konecny Reg. Dis. No. _____ Registered No. _____

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

3 SEX Female 4 Color or Race Polonian 5 Single, Married, Widowed or Divorced Single (Write the word)

6 DATE OF BIRTH _____ (Month) _____ (Day) _____ (Year)

7 AGE 82 yrs. _____ mos. _____ ds. If less than 2 years state if breast fed _____ If less than 1 day _____ Yes _____ No _____ hrs. _____ mins.

8 OCCUPATION (a) Trade, profession or particular kind of work None (Invalid) (b) General nature of industry, business or establishment in which employed (or employer) _____

9 BIRTHPLACE (State or country) Unknown

10 NAME OF FATHER Unknown

11 BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (State or country) _____

12 MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER _____

13 BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (State or country) _____

14 THE ABOVE IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE (Informant) Home Dunker Manggo (Address) Longtown Poor Farm

MEDICAL PARTICULARS

16 DATE OF DEATH Oct. 30 1917 (Month) (Day) (Year)

17 I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended the deceased from April, 1917 to Oct. 30, 1917 that I last saw h. alive on Oct. 28, 1917 and that death occurred, on the date stated above, at 12 m.

The CAUSE OF DEATH* was as follows:
Had difficulty walking in
along of both legs terminating in
dry gangrene (Duration _____ yrs _____ mos _____ ds.)
Contributory Old age + Insidious
Syphilis (Duration _____ yrs _____ ds.)
(Signed) M. G. Pettus M. D.
_____ 191_____ (Address) Longtown Tex

*Use International List of Cause of Death—State the Disease Causing Death, or, in deaths from Violent Causes, State (1) Means of Injury; and (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal, or Homicidal.

18 LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (For Hospitals, Institutions, Transients, or Recent Residents.)
At place of death _____ yrs _____ mos _____ ds. State _____ yrs _____ mos _____ ds.
Where was disease contracted, if not at place of death?
Former or usual residence _____


19 PLACE OF BURIAL OR REMOVAL Pauper Cemetery DATE OF BURIAL 10/31 1917

20 UNDERTAKER M. H. Davis ADDRESS Longtown

Filed Nov 1 1917 W. H. Mos Registrar

E. L. BRICK, DESIGNER

NOTE WELL—INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE SIDE. WRITE PLAINLY WITH UNFADING INK—THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD where Stillborn is given as cause of death, the birth certificate. Every item of information should be fully supplied. AGE should be stated EXACTLY. If less than 1 year, state in full terms, so that it may be properly classified. Exact statement of OCCUPATION is very important.

1. PLACE OF DEATH		TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	
STATE OF TEXAS		BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS	
COUNTY OF <u>Williamson</u>		STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF DEATH	
CITY OR PRECINCT NO. <u>1</u>		GIVE STREET AND NUMBER OR NAME OF INSTITUTION	
2. FULL NAME OF DECEASED <u>Manuel Lacusa</u>		<i>Dr. Walter</i> 30149	
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE WHERE DEATH OCCURRED _____ YEARS _____ MONTHS _____ DAYS (SOCIAL SECURITY NO. _____)			
RESIDENCE OF THE DECEASED STREET AND NO. _____		CITY _____ COUNTY _____ STATE _____	
PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS		MEDICAL PARTICULARS	
3. SEX <u>male</u>	4. COLOR OR RACE <u>Mexican</u>	17. DATE OF DEATH <u>June 1st 1941.</u>	194
5. SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED OR DIVORCED (WRITE THE WORD) <u>not known</u>		18. I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I ATTENDED THE DECEASED FROM _____, 194____, TO _____, 194____.	
6. DATE OF BIRTH <u>no record</u>		I LAST SAW HIM ALIVE ON _____, 194____.	
7. AGE YEARS MONTHS DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 DAY		THE DEATH OCCURRED ON THE DATE STATED ABOVE AT _____ M.	
7. AGE <u>103</u> YEARS MONTHS _____ DAYS _____ IF LESS THAN 1 DAY HOURS _____ MIN _____		THE PRIMARY CAUSE OF DEATH WAS:	
8A. TRADE, PROFESSION OR KIND OF WORK DONE <u>farm hand</u>		<u>County farm</u>	
8B. INDUSTRY OR BUSINESS IN WHICH ENGAGED <u>farm</u>			
9. BIRTHPLACE (STATE OR COUNTRY) <u>Mexico</u>		CONTRIBUTORY CAUSES WERE	
10. NAME <u>Not known</u>			
11. BIRTHPLACE (STATE OR COUNTRY) " "			
12. MAIDEN NAME " "			
13. BIRTHPLACE (STATE OR COUNTRY) " "		IF NOT DUE TO DISEASE, SPECIFY WHETHER ACCIDENT, SUICIDE, OR HOMICIDE.	
14. SIGNATURE <u>H. G. Friedrich</u>		DATE OF OCCURRENCE _____	
ADDRESS <u>Georgetown, TEXAS</u>		PLACE OF OCCURRENCE <u>This Man had been on the County Farm for years.</u>	
15. PLACE OF BURIAL OR REMOVAL <u>County farm</u> TEXAS		MANNER OR MEANS AVAILABLE AS TO THE INFORMATION OF DECEASED, SPECIFY <u>They had no records and none were available as to the information. He was very old and died naturally, old age.</u>	
DATE <u>June 1, 1941</u> 194		SIGNATURE <u>William H. Davis Jr.</u>	
16. SIGNATURE <u>H. G. Friedrich</u>		ADDRESS <u>Georgetown, TEXAS</u>	
ADDRESS <u>Georgetown, TEXAS</u>			
20. FILE NUMBER <u>14</u>	FILE DATE <u>JUNE 3</u> 194	SIGNATURE OF LOCAL REGISTRAR <u>William H. Davis Jr.</u>	POSTOFFICE ADDRESS <u>Georgetown, TEXAS</u>

NOTE THE INFORMATION CALLED FOR ON THE REVERSE SIDE

Note: This site uses cookies as set out in our [cookie policy](#). To change your preferences please go to our [cookie policy](#). By continuing to use our site, you agree to our use of cookies.

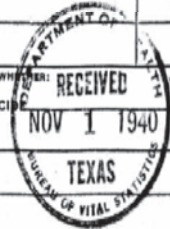
Texas, Death Certificates, 1903-1982 for Roy McBl

Williamson > 1940 > Oct-Dec

Save v

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS		MEDICAL PARTICULARS	
<p>1. PLACE OF DEATH STATE OF TEXAS COUNTY OF <u>Williamson</u> CITY OR PRECINCT NO. <u>Georgetown, Texas</u> GIVE STREET AND NUMBER OR NAME OF INSTITUTION</p>			
<p>2. FULL NAME OF DECEASED <u>Roy McBl</u> LENGTH OF RESIDENCE WHERE DEATH OCCURRED YEARS <u>9</u> MONTHS _____ DAYS _____ (SOCIAL SECURITY NO. <u>510-01-3399</u>) RESIDENCE OF DECEASED (STREET AND NO. <u>Rt. # 3</u>) CITY <u>Georgetown</u> COUNTY <u>Farm</u> STATE <u>Texas</u></p>			
3. SEX <u>Male</u>	4. COLOR OR RACE <u>White</u>	17. DATE OF DEATH <u>October 24</u> , 19 <u>40</u>	18. I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I ATTENDED THE DECEASED FROM <u>10/14</u> 19 <u>40</u> TO <u>10/24</u> 19 <u>40</u>
5. SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED OR DIVORCED (WRITE THE WORD) <u>Married</u>	6. DATE OF BIRTH <u>Sept 5, 1897</u>	7. AGE YEARS <u>53</u> MONTHS <u>1</u> DAYS <u>20</u> IF LESS THAN 1 DAY HOURS _____ MIN _____	I LAST SAW HIM / ALIVE ON <u>10/14</u> 19 <u>40</u> THE DEATH OCCURRED ON THE DATE STATED ABOVE AT <u>10:15</u> P.M.
8A. TRADE, PROFESSION OR KIND OF WORK DONE <u>Laborer</u>	8B. INDUSTRY OR BUSINESS IN WHICH ENGAGED _____	9. BIRTHPLACE (STATE OR COUNTRY) <u>Don't know</u>	10. NAME <u>Don't know</u>
11. BIRTHPLACE (STATE OR COUNTRY) <u>" "</u>	12. MAIDEN NAME <u>" "</u>	13. BIRTHPLACE (STATE OR COUNTRY) <u>" "</u>	14. SIGNATURE <u>Charles Smith</u> ADDRESS <u>Georgetown, Rt # 3, Texas</u>
15. PLACE OF BURIAL OR REMOVAL <u>Williamson County, Texas</u>	16. DATE <u>Oct. 25, 1940</u>	<p>19. SIGNATURE <u>W. Martin</u> M.D. ADDRESS <u>Georgetown, Tex</u> COR. TEXAS</p>	
20. FILE NUMBER _____	FILE DATE <u>Oct 25, 1940</u>	SIGNATURE OF LOCAL REGISTRAR <u>William H. Darris</u>	OFFICE ADDRESS <u>Georgetown, Texas</u>

NOTE THE INFORMATION CALLED FOR ON THE REVERSE SIDE



NOTE WELL—INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE SIDE
WRITE MAINLY WITH UNFADING INK—THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD

Where Stillborn is given as cause of Death, file birth Certificate. Every item of information should be carefully supplied. AGE should be stated EXACTLY. PHYSICIANS should state CAUSE OF DEATH in plain terms, so that it may be properly classified. Exact statement of OCCUPATION is very important.

PLACE OF DEATH

TEXAS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

21149 B.O.V.S.

County *Williamson*

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

Reg. Dis. No.

FORM D

STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

Registered No. *86*

City *Georgetown* (No.)

St. Ward

FULL NAME *John Woods* (a)

RESIDENCE No. *On Poor Farm*
(If nonresident give city or town and State)

Length of residence in city or town where death occurred yrs. mos. ds. How long in U. S., if of foreign birth? yrs. mos. ds.

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

3 SEX *male* 4 COLOR OR RACE *white* 5 SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED OR DIVORCED (write the word) *single at time of death*

6 DATE OF BIRTH *Mar 28 1842*
(Month) (Day) (Year)

7 AGE yrs. mos. ds.
If less than 2 years state if breast fed If less than 1 day
Yes No hrs. mins.

8 OCCUPATION
(a) Trade, profession or particular kind of work *been on poor farm since known. said he was an ex-shepherd*
(b) General nature of industry, business or establishment in which employed (or employer)

9 BIRTHPLACE (State or country) *unknown*

10 NAME OF FATHER *unknown*

11 BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (State or country) *unknown*

12 MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER *unknown*

13 BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (State or country) *unknown*

14 THE ABOVE IS TRUE
(Informant) *Geo Smith*
(Address) *Georgetown Tex*

15 Filed *Nov 28 1921* *Wm C Campbell* Registrar

MEDICAL PARTICULARS

16 DATE OF DEATH *July 16 1921*
(Month) (Day) (Year)

17 I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from *December 1916 (several years)* to *1921* that I last saw him alive on *July 16 1921* and that death occurred, on the date stated above, at *8 P.M.*

The CAUSE OF DEATH* was as follows:
Senility resulting in Paralysis, Partially Paralyzed 3 years (duration) yrs. mos. ds.
Contributory *Senility* (Secondary) (duration) yrs. mos. ds.

18 Where was disease contracted *unknown* if not at place of death? *-*

Did an operation precede death? *No* Date of *July 16 1921*

Was there an autopsy? *No*

What test confirmed diagnosis? *From Petrus*
(Signed) *Dr. G. Petrus*, M. D.
....., 1921 (Address) *Georgetown Tex*

*State the Disease Causing Death, or in deaths from Violent Causes, state (1) Means and Nature of Injury, and (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal, or Homicidal. (See reverse side for State Statutes.)

19 PLACE OF BURIAL OR REMOVAL *poor farm cemetery* DATE OF BURIAL *July 17 1921*

20 UNDERTAKER *Geo Smith* ADDRESS *Georgetown Tex*
Supt. poor farm

APPENDIX E

Texas Historical Commission Correspondence

March 19, 2021

Rebecca Shelton and Caitlyn Brashear
Regional Reviewers, Archeology and Historic Resources Divisions
Texas Historical Commission
108 W. 16th Street
Austin, Texas 78701

**Re: Interim Report Juvenile Justice Center Flood Control Project, Williamson County, Texas
(ACT Permit 9314)- 41WM1435 Request for Concurrence with NRHP/SAL Eligibility
Recommendation**

Dear Ms. Shelton and Ms. Brashear:

As discussed during our Microsoft Teams call on March 15, 2021, Blanton & Associates, Inc. (B&A) conducted an archeological survey of the proposed Juvenile Justice Center Flood Control Project in Williamson County, Texas on behalf of Williamson County a few days ago. The total area of potential effects (APE) for archeological and historical resources is the project footprint, which would total approximately 74 acres (**Figures 1 and 2 in Attachment 1**). The vertical APE for the project would be the maximum depth of impacts, which is assumed to be no more than 3 feet (ft) deep except for a small area (< 5 acres) in the western portion of the APE (> 25 ft beyond the assumed cemetery boundary) that will be 5 to 8 ft deep and a series of geotechnical borings within the railroad embankment at the far western end of the APE that are anticipated to be in excess of 8 ft deep. As the project will take place within lands owned or controlled by Williamson County, as well as the city of Georgetown, which are political subdivisions of the state, the proposed project is subject to provisions of the Antiquities Code of Texas (ACT) of 1969, as amended (Texas Natural Resources Code Title 9, Chapter 191 [Section 191.001-191.174]), and associated regulations outlined in 13 TAC 26.

Survey of the APE was conducted prior to construction in compliance with the Antiquities Code of Texas (Texas Natural Resources Code, Title 9, Chapter 191) and associated state regulations (Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Chapter 26). The 100 percent pedestrian survey, augmented by 14 shovel tests, identified two archeological sites within the APE, 41WM1434 (the Williamson County Poor Farm Cemetery, a late nineteenth-century nonperpetual care cemetery that dates from approximately 1883 to 1941) and 41WM1435 (the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad, an early twentieth-century railroad segment that dates from 1904 to 1976) (**Figures 3 and 4 in Attachment 1**).

Anticipated impacts to site 41WM1435 are a series of geotechnical borings and creek bank stabilization measures. To meet the project schedule, these impacts are slated to occur the first week of April 2021. Therefore, B&A is requesting this review of our National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and State Antiquities Landmark (SAL) eligibility recommendation ahead of submittal of the full draft survey report. Below is a complete description of the site.

41WM1435-Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad

Site 41WM1435 is a segment of the early twentieth-century Missouri, Kansas, and Texas (MKT) (also known as the “Katy”) Railroad that is approximately 200 ft wide and 3,354 ft long (see **Figures 3, 4, and 5** in **Attachment 1**). The site is situated across the floodplain and adjacent terraces of Smith Branch Creek, 83 ft northwest of the intersection of Southeast Inner Loop and Maple Street. It lies at an elevation of approximately 656 ft above mean sea level. Soils at the site are mapped as Heiden clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes, and Tinn Clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes (Web Soil Survey 2021). Current land use is as undeveloped land.

At the time of survey, ground surface visibility at 41WM1435 was estimated at between zero and 50 percent (**Figure 6** below). Observed cultural features include the earthen railroad embankment, or railroad subgrade, that ranges from approximately 6 ft to 15 ft tall (**Figures 6 through 11, 13, and 16** in **Attachment 1**), and remnants of a previous railroad bridge consisting of a concrete pier and two concrete abutments were observed where the railroad crossed Smith Branch Creek (**Figures 9 through 14** in **Attachment 1**). The concrete pier and abutments appear to be from the second bridge to cross Smith Branch Creek. An undated historic-era photo of the MKT Railroad bridge along the same track over the San Gabriel River in San Gabriel Park 2.27 miles north of this crossing suggests the initial bridge crossing Smith Branch Creek was likely a similar wooden trestle supported by two to three mortared stone block piers (Preservation Georgetown 2021). A 1977 photo of the MKT Railroad West Branch of Smith Branch Creek bridge, located 0.30 mile to the north, suggests the earlier bridge was replaced by a concrete structure (*Williamson County Sun* 1977). Ballast material consisting of gravel, pebbles, and trap rock was observed throughout the railroad bed (**Figures 15 and 17** in **Attachment 1**). No remains of rails or sleepers were observed; however, several rail tie plates and possible fish plates were observed (**Figures 18 through 20** in **Attachment 1**). Also, remains of a railroad train speeder car were found on the west slope of the railroad embankment (**Figure 21** in **Attachment 1**). No evidence of signals, signal/electrical boxes, or water tanks was observed at the site. No shovel tests were excavated within the site.

The MKT Railroad extended from Georgetown north to Weir and Granger and south to connections at Round Rock and Pflugerville, ending at the Austin and Northwestern Railroad on the north bank of the Colorado River in southeast Austin. A search of deed records indicated that Williamson County sold the strip of land out of the County Poor Farm holdings to the MKT Railroad Company in 1904 (Williamson County Clerk’s Office 1904). The railroad is also mentioned in the 1911 deed record for sale of the County Poor Farm to Oscar Forswall (Williamson County Clerk’s Office 1911) and is evident on 1928 USGS topographic map of the area (TopoView 2021). Historical accounts indicate that the MKT Railroad offered both passenger and freight service (particularly livestock) and was the main method of transportation to Dallas or San Antonio (Allen 1987a:52-55, 100; Allen 1987b:16-17). The portion of the railroad through Georgetown, including the section through the APE, was dismantled in 1976 (*Williamson County Sun* 1976a, 1976b). The MKT Railroad Company sold the portion of the railroad property through the APE to the City of Georgetown (the current landowner) in 1987 (Williamson County Clerk’s Office 1987; Williamson County Appraisal District 2021).

For a rail line to be eligible for NRHP listing, generally, there must be a collection of intact resources, including the subgrade, ballast, bridges, and culverts that date to the period of significance. Sometimes, a rail line can be eligible without the presence of the rails themselves if the other features are present. Individual resources, such as bridges and culverts, would not be individually eligible unless they are significant for their association with an important event or person, their type, period, or method of construction, or they have other significance related to design or engineering.

There is no evidence in the research that site 41WM1435 played an important role in the transportation history of the City of Georgetown and Williamson County. Within the APE, the MKT Railroad was not constructed until 1904, nearly 30 years after the first railroad, the International and Great Northern Railway, arrived in Williamson County. Research did not indicate that the MKT Railroad opened the region to outside markets for the first time or served as a transfer point for commodities, products, and services, establishing a connection that did not exist before. Furthermore, there is no evidence to indicate that site 41WM1435 provided transportation between a significant class of resources or commerce nodes. Therefore, B&A recommends that site 41WM1435, as a whole and its individual, recorded components are not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion A.

Rail lines are typically not eligible under Criterion B. For a resource to be significant under Criterion B, it must represent an important person's productive life, and a person's home, office, business, or studio typically serve that purpose. If a property such as a rail line is an important or pivotal work within an individual's professional career, then that resource is best understood and evaluated as a work of a master under Criterion C. Additionally, rail lines are rarely NRHP eligible for an association with an individual. Rather, they represent the work of large corporations and are seldom attributed to one individual. When there is an important individual involved, the corporate headquarters is usually the more appropriate entity for evaluation under Criterion B. For these reasons, B&A recommends that site 41WM1435, as a whole and its individual, recorded components are not NRHP eligible under Criterion B.

A rail line may be significant under Criterion C if the design and construction efforts are considered major civil engineering undertakings or is a large-scale construction project employing important representative technologies and design characteristics of the period. Examples include complex engineering required to construct a railroad through a mountain range, on steep grades, or over large bodies of water or canyons. A rail line may also be significant under Criterion C if the major built elements are significant and distinguishable entities that embody the distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction or represent the work of a master. Within the APE, there is no evidence to indicate construction of the MKT Railroad constituted a major civil engineering undertaking or was a large-scale construction project employing important representative technologies and design characteristics of the period. Additionally, there is no evidence in the research to indicate that site 41WM1435 is the work of a master. As such, B&A recommends site 41WM1435 as a whole and its individual, recorded components are not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C.

Site 41WM1435 displays limited integrity of archeological deposits that are focused on the embankment, as the railroad track and bridge are no longer present. The tracks and bridge are considered major

components of the site. Without these major components, the site has little to no potential to yield information important to history or valuable archeological research. Therefore, B&A recommends site 41WM1435 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D or designation as an SAL.

Site 41WM1435 is an early twentieth-century railroad segment that dates from 1904 to 1976. Portions of the site have been removed and destroyed, namely the railroad track and bridge, partially resulting in a lack of integrity for the site. Examination of the remaining portions of the site, i.e., the embankment/subgrade, and ruins of a bridge, indicate they do not retain sufficient integrity to convey local, state, or national historical significance.

Request for Concurrence

Based on the assessment above, site 41WM1435 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any criteria or for designation as an SAL. No further archeological or historical resources investigations of the site are recommended and ground disturbance work at the site should be allowed to proceed as planned. B&A respectfully requests your concurrence with these findings.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this matter.

Thank you,



Andrea Stahman Burden
Principal Investigator, Blanton & Associates, Inc.

3/19/2021
Date

cc: Bonnie Doggett, PM, and Heather Goodson, Historian (Blanton & Associates, Inc.); Colin Slagle, PM (Doucet)

Enclosure: References, Figures

References Cited

Allen, Martha Mitten (editor)

1987a *Georgetown's Yesteryears: The People Remember, an Oral History Anthology*. Volume II in the Sesquicentennial Series. Georgetown Heritage Society, Georgetown, Texas. Accessed via <http://georgetownheritagesociety.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/84303-GT-Heritage-Society-ThePeopleRemember-FINAL.pdf>, March 2, 2021.

1987b *Georgetown's Yesteryears: A Special Place*. Volume III in the Sesquicentennial Series. Georgetown Heritage Society, Georgetown, Texas. Accessed via <http://georgetownheritagesociety.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/84303-GT-Heritage-Society-ASpecialPlace-FINAL.pdf>, March 2, 2021.

North American Railcar Operators Association

2021 For Sale & Want Ads. https://www.narcoa.org/forsale/4sale_want.htm. Accessed March 2021.

Preservation Georgetown

2021 Preservation Georgetown Photo Collection. File: Historic Photos/Katy Railroad Bridge Under Construction. Accessed via <https://records.georgetown.org/WebLink/DocView.aspx?id=455050&dbid=0&repo=Georgetown>, March 2, 2021.

TopoView

2021 1928 United States Geological Survey map (Round Rock, Texas Quadrangle), 1:62500 scale. Accessed via <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#4/40.01/-100.06> February 2021.

Web Soil Survey

2021 Web Soil Survey, A website. <https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>. Accessed March 2021. Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

Williamson County Appraisal District

2021 Williamson Central Appraisal District Interactive Map. <https://portico.mygisonline.com/html5/?viewer=williamsontx>, accessed February 2021.

Williamson County Clerk's Office

1904 Deed Records Vol. 111, Page 274. Williamson County Clerk's Office. Georgetown, Texas.

1911 Deed Records Vol. 146, Pages 87-95. Williamson County Clerk's Office, Georgetown, Texas.

1987 Deed Records Vol. 1493, Pages 896-900. Williamson County Clerk's Office, Georgetown, Texas.

Williamson County Sun

- 1976a City Eyes MKT Property. May 30, 1976. *Williamson County Sun*. Accessed via www.newspaperarchive.com March 3, 2021. Georgetown, Texas.
- 1976b They're Taking Up the Tracks. December 16, 1976. *Williamson County Sun*. Accessed via www.newspaperarchive.com March 3, 2021. Georgetown, Texas.
- 1977 Rapidly Progressing Smith Branch Project to Ease San Jose Floods. April 14, 1977. *Williamson County Sun*. Accessed via www.newspaperarchive.com March 3, 2021. Georgetown, Texas.

Attachment 1

Figures

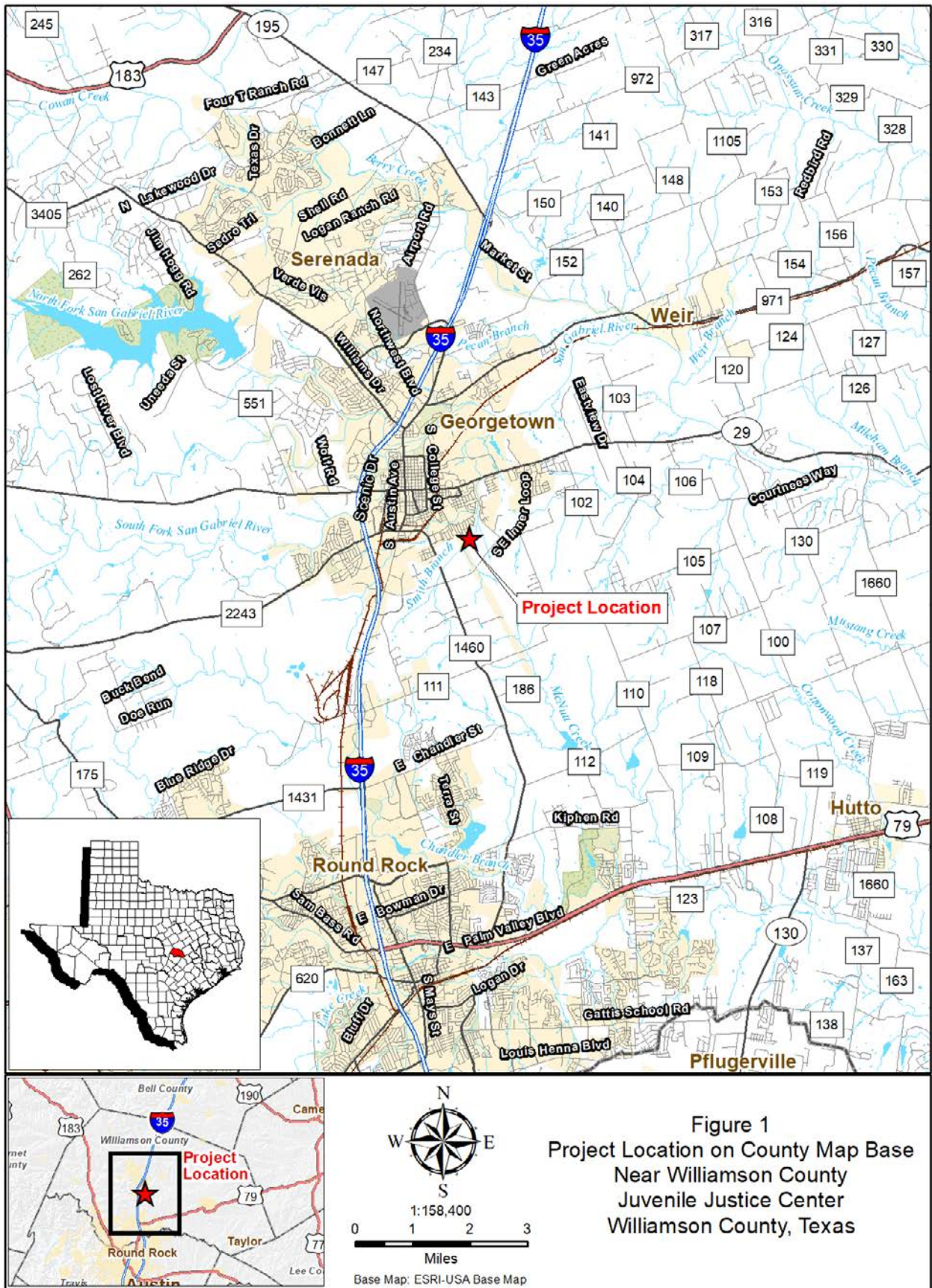
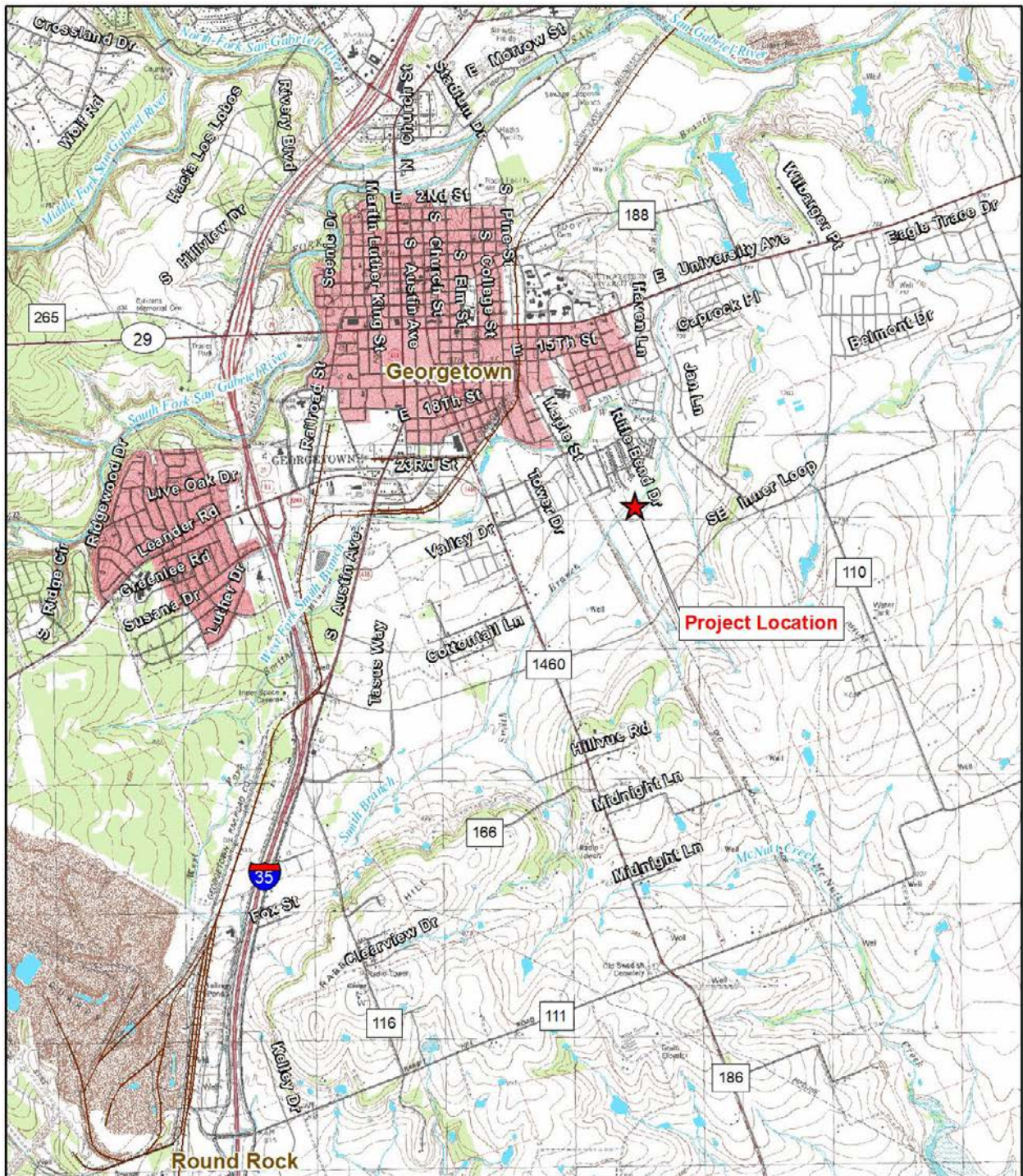
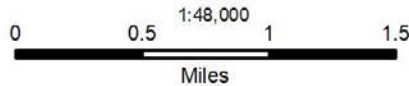


Figure 1
 Project Location on County Map Base
 Near Williamson County
 Juvenile Justice Center
 Williamson County, Texas



★ Project Location



Base Map: ESRI-USA Base Map
 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangles:
 Georgetown, Texas (1982, Map ID 30097-F6)
 Round Rock, Texas (1982, Map ID 30097-E6)

Figure 2
 Project Location on
 Topographic Map Base
 Near Williamson County
 Juvenile Justice Center
 Williamson County, Texas

**THESE PAGES HAVE BEEN REDACTED AS THEY
CONTAIN CONFIDENTIAL SITE LOCATIONS**

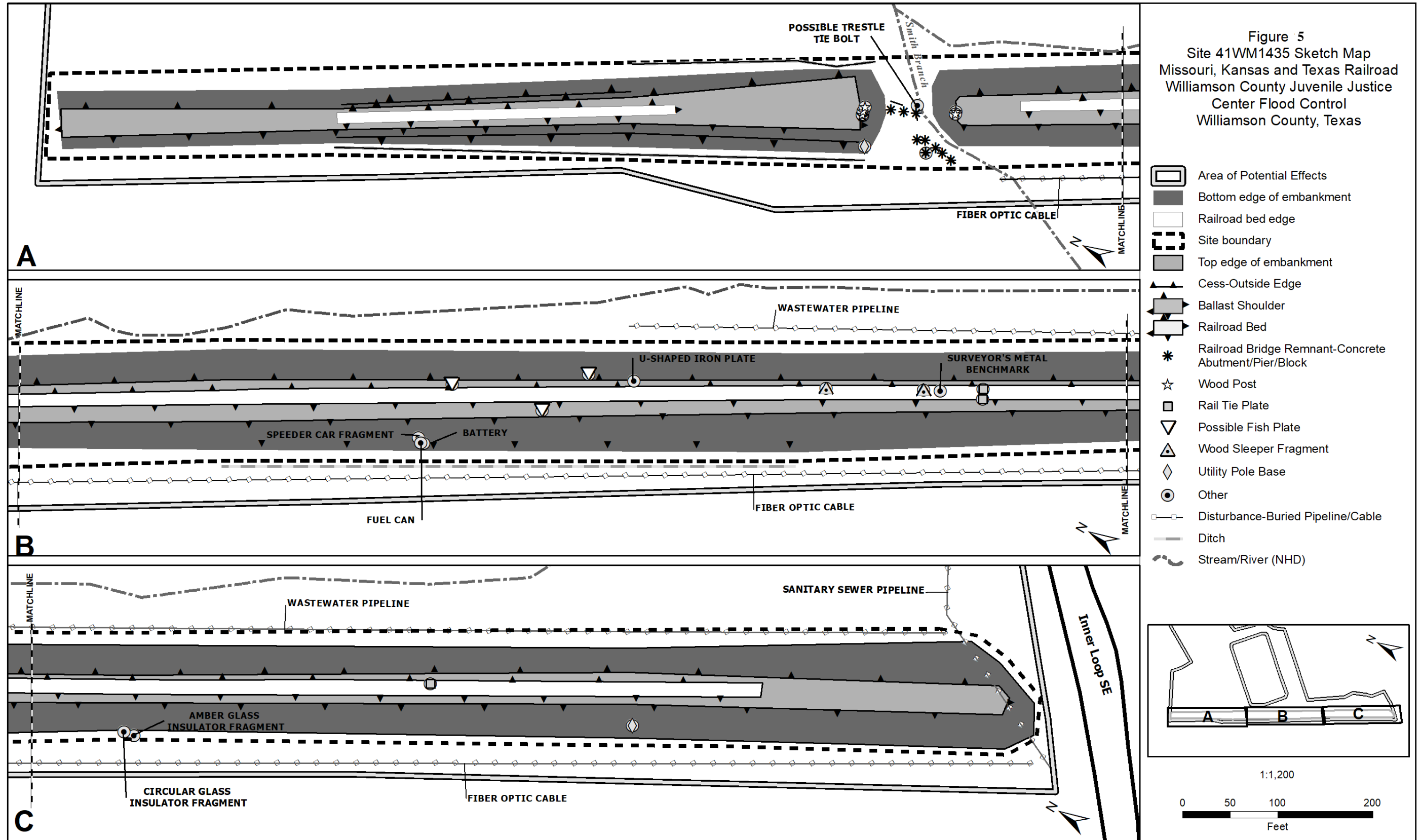




Figure 6. Site 41WM1435, overview of the MKT Railroad embankment that runs north through the APE, facing north. The embankment is evident as a raised earthen berm covered in vegetation. Southeast Inner Loop roadway is in foreground.



Figure 7. Site 41WM1435, overview of railroad bed on top of subgrade, facing north. Archeologist Damon Burden is pictured.



Figure 8. Site 41WM1435, facing north down the western slope of the railroad embankment. Archeologist Meg Cruse is pictured in orange jacket at right.



Figure 9. Site 41WM1435, remnants of the concrete railroad bridge substructure across Smith Branch Creek, facing north. Remains of the bridge are the concrete abutment and pier. Northern railroad embankment is evident beyond the creek at center with foot trail. Photo taken from top of railroad embankment at south bank of Smith Branch Creek.



Figure 10. Site 41WM1435, remnants of the railroad bridge across Smith Branch Creek at the north bank of the creek, facing east. The northern railroad embankment is evident at the left side of frame. A concrete bridge abutment is evident at center of the frame. A remnant concrete bridge pier is evident in center of creek at the right side of frame.



Figure 11. Site 41WM1435, southern end of the northern railroad embankment at the north bank of Smith Branch Creek, facing east. The Williamson Juvenile Justice Center building is visible in the background beyond Smith Branch Creek.



Figure 12. Site 41WM1435, remains of wooden posts (possible trestle bridge remnants or bank stabilization) at the southern end of the northern railroad embankment at north bank of Smith Branch Creek, facing east. Archeologist Meg Cruse pictured.



Figure 13. Site 41WM1435, concrete remnants believed to have been part of the bridge that carried the railroad over Smith Branch Creek, facing south/southeast. Bridge remnants include a concrete block in the creek at the lower center of frame. Beyond the block on the opposite creek bank is the northern end of the southern railroad embankment.



Figure 14. Site 41WM1435, disturbed concrete block remnants in Smith Branch Creek approximately 30 ft west of the railroad embankment, facing east/northeast. These remnants are believed to be from the bridge that carried the railroad over Smith Branch Creek, facing east/northeast.



Figure 15. Site 41WM1435, railroad bed on top of the embankment approximately 250 ft north of Smith Branch Creek, facing south. Ballast is evident at surface.



Figure 16. Site 41WM1435, east side of railroad embankment approximately 250 ft north of Smith Branch Creek, facing south.

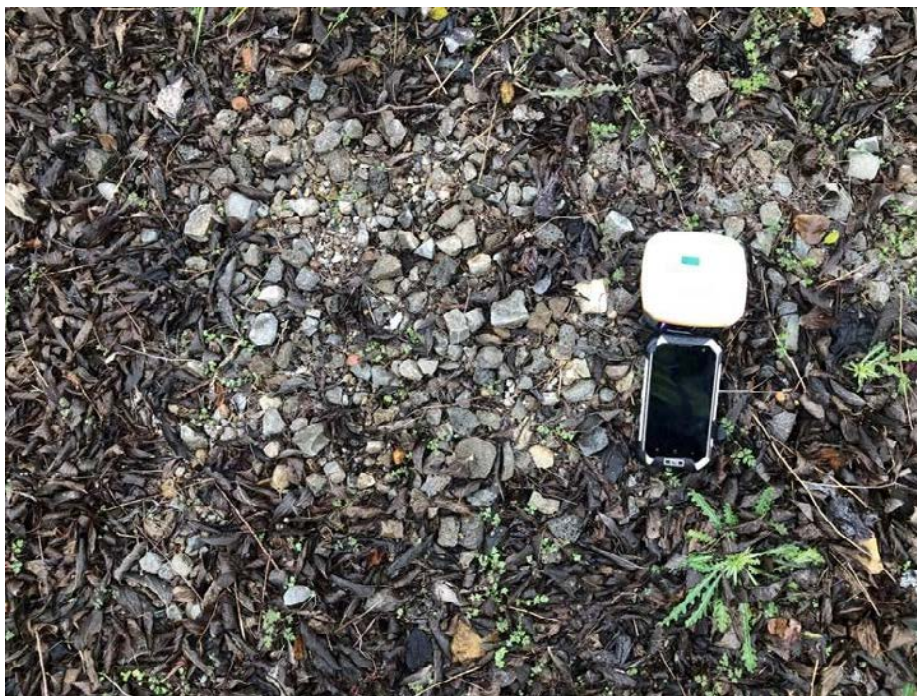


Figure 17. Site 41WM1435, ballast material at surface within rail bed. GPS unit for scale.



Figure 18. Site 41WM1435, artifacts associated with railroad. Left-Rail tie plate # 2 found within rail bed. Right-Possible rail brace or fastener found within rail bed.



Figure 19. Site 41WM1435, possible fish plate found along surface of railroad embankment.



Figure 20. Site 41WM1435, Top-Group of possible fish plates on the upper east side of the railroad embankment, facing west. Bottom-Closer view of side of a possible fish plate. These remains are approximately 4 inches tall, with a flat foot and top that are 1 ⁷/₈ inches to 1 ³/₄ inches wide.



Figure 21. Site 41WM1435, Top- Remains of a railroad train speeder car (also known as track maintenance or inspection car) found on the west slope of the railroad embankment. Bottom- example of a complete speeder car (North American Railcar Operators Association 2021).

From: Info_Tech@thc.state.tx.us
To: [Andrea Burden](#)
Subject: Project Review Submission
Date: Friday, March 19, 2021 2:08:04 PM

Thank you for submitting project: Williamson County Juvenile Justice Center Flood Control

Tracking Number: 202107072

Due Date: 4/18/2021 12:03:34 PM

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

From: noreply@thc.state.tx.us
To: [Andrea Burden](mailto:Andrea.Burden@thc.state.tx.us); reviews@thc.state.tx.us
Subject: Section 106 Submission
Date: Tuesday, March 30, 2021 10:44:17 AM



Re: Project Review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and/or the Antiquities Code of Texas

THC Tracking #202107072

Date: 03/30/2021

Williamson County Juvenile Justice Center Flood Control

200 Wilco Way

Georgetown, TX 78626

Description: Project will consist of contouring the terraces along either side of Smith Branch Creek to alleviate flooding at the Juvenile Justice Center building. No impacts to the creek are anticipated.

Dear Andrea Burden:

Thank you for your submittal regarding the above-referenced project. This response represents the comments of the Executive Director of the Texas Historical Commission (THC), pursuant to review under the Antiquities Code of Texas.

The review staff, led by Rebecca Shelton, Caitlin Brashear, has completed its review and has made the following determinations based on the information submitted for review:

Above-Ground Resources

- No historic properties are present or affected by the project as proposed. However, if historic properties are discovered or unanticipated effects on historic properties are found, work should cease in the immediate area; work can continue where no historic properties are present. Please contact the THC's History Programs Division at 512-463-5853 to consult on further actions that may be necessary to protect historic properties.

Archeology Comments

- No identified historic properties, archeological sites, or other cultural resources are present or affected. However, if cultural materials are encountered during project activities, work should cease in the immediate area; work can continue where no cultural materials are present. Please contact the THC's Archeology Division at 512-463-6096 to consult on further actions that may be necessary to protect the cultural remains.
- THC/SHPO concurs with information provided.

We have the following comments: Thank you for the interim report; we look forward to reviewing the full draft.

We look forward to further consultation with your office and hope to maintain a partnership that will foster effective historic preservation. Thank you for your cooperation in this review process, and for your efforts to preserve the irreplaceable heritage of Texas. If the project changes, or if new historic properties are found, please contact the review staff. If you have any questions concerning our review or if we can be of further assistance, please email the following reviewers: rebecca.shelton@thc.texas.gov, caitlin.brashear@thc.texas.gov.

This response has been sent through the electronic THC review and compliance system (eTRAC). Submitting your project via eTRAC eliminates mailing delays and allows you to check the status of the review, receive an electronic response, and generate reports on your submissions. For more information, visit <http://thc.texas.gov/etrac-system>.

Sincerely,



for Mark Wolfe, State Historic Preservation Officer
Executive Director, Texas Historical Commission

Please do not respond to this email.