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Intensive Pedestrian Survey and Deep Testing of 2044 Acres of Former Harlem Prison Farm Property in the Proposed Aliana Development in Fort Bend County, Texas

James G. Foradas

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Intensive Pedestrian Survey and Deep Testing of 2044 Acres of Former Harlem Prison Farm Property in the Proposed Aliana Development in Fort Bend County, Texas

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HRA Gray & Pape

***INTENSIVE PEDESTRIAN SURVEY
AND DEEP TESTING OF 2044 ACRES
OF FORMER HARLEM PRISON FARM PROPERTY
IN THE PROPOSED ALIANA DEVELOPMENT
IN FORT BEND COUNTY, TEXAS***

*USACE Individual Permit 24124
USACE Nationwide Permit D-18-168*



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J U L Y 2 4 , 2 0 1 8

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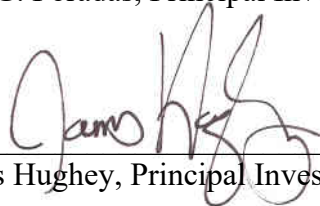
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ABSTRACT

HRA Gray & Pape, LLC, of Houston, Texas, performed an intensive pedestrian survey on approximately 777 hectares (2044.7 acres) of property on the former Harlem State Prison Farm, north and south of Oyster Creek in Fort Bend County, Texas. The United States Army Corps of Engineers was the Lead Federal Agency. Investigation included excavation of 919 shovel tests and 80 test trenches, and cutbank inspections, including portions of previously recorded Sites 41FB190, 41FB191, 41FB192, 41FB280 and 41FB281.

During this investigation, Sites 41FB191 and 41FB192 could not be relocated. Three previously recorded sites (41FB190, 41FB280 and 41FB281) and 10 previously unrecorded archaeological sites (41FB299, 41FB300, 41FB301, 41FB302, 41FB303, 41FB304, 41FB305, 41FB306, 41FB307, and 41FB308) were surveyed. Thirteen isolates were also recorded within the project area but not assigned site numbers. Due to low artifact density, evidence of erosion, and historic and modern disturbance to Sites 41FB190, 41FB191, 41FB192, 41FB299, 41FB300, 41FB301, 41FB302, 41FB303, 41FB305, 41FB307, and 41FB308, HRA Gray & Pape recommends that no further archaeological work be required at these sites.

HRA Gray & Pape recommends eligibility testing at Sites 41FB280, 41FB281, 41FB304 and 41FB306. Sites 41FB280 and 41FB281 are multicomponent sites. Historically, both sites appear to be related and can trace their roots to the slaves that originally lived on the plantations located here prior to the Civil War. Portions of these two sites may contain intact prehistoric and historic materials dating to the Archaic period. Site 41FB304 is a multicomponent site that appears to represent the remains of a mid-19th Century farmstead built on an older prehistoric site. Site 41FB306 appears to be a prehistoric midden site of indeterminate age.

Construction will not begin in the vicinity of the four resources requiring additional work until 2007. HRA Gray & Pape recommends that buffer zones be set up around Sites 41FB280, 41FB281, 41FB304 and 41FB306 that will permit eligibility testing, and a search for graves east of the fence of Pleasant Green Missionary Baptist Church (41FB281). A workspace along the north bank of Oyster Creek is also recommended to search for possible locations of Kirk's Point Cemetery. A search for graves along the east boundary of Pleasant Green Missionary Baptist Church Cemetery (Site 41FB281) is also recommended.

It is also recommended that the project is cleared to proceed in other areas. This recommendation is based on the assumption that current construction plans do not change. Artifacts from all sites will be temporarily stored at the Houston office of HRA Gray & Pape. It is anticipated that all artifacts will be returned to the landowners. It should be noted that prison-made sugar millstone fragments found in riprap may be donated to the Texas Prison Museum, Inc. at Huntsville.

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CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION

Between November 7, 2005 and April 7, 2006, HRA Gray & Pape, LLC of Houston, Texas (HRA Gray & Pape) under contract with Berg Oliver Associates, Inc. (Berg Oliver) performed an intensive pedestrian survey on approximately 777 hectares (2044.7 acres) of property on the former Harlem State Prison Farm, north and south of Oyster Creek in Fort Bend County, Texas (Figure 1). The project was conducted in order to comply with United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) permitting requirements associated with wetlands impacted during construction in the project area. Applicable permits include USACE Individual Permit 24124 and possibly Nationwide permit D-18-168.

The goals of the cultural resources survey were to determine if land altering activities required to complete this project would affect any previously identified historic properties as defined by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended (36 CFR 800), and to establish whether or not previously unidentified cultural resources were located within the project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). The project took place entirely on private property; therefore a Texas Antiquities Permit was not required. Fieldwork and reporting activities were completed with reference to state (the Texas Council of Archeologists) and federal (NHPA) guidelines.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project area is located on the USGS Clodine 7.5 Minute Quadrangle map, and lies entirely in Fort Bend County, Texas. The subject property consists of approximately 777 hectares (2044.7 acres) of property located approximately 3.2 kilometers (2 miles) northeast of the town of Clodine, in Fort Bend County, Texas (see Figure 1). The parcel under investigation (Figure 2) is situated on a rural tract of land bounded to the west by State Highway 99 (also called the Grand Parkway) and Harlem Road; to the north by Madden Road; to the east by FM 1464 and portions of Oyster Creek, and to the south by private residences, a church, the Houstonian Golf Course, and public property currently managed by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) T.C. Jester State Prison Farm (see Figure 2). The entire parcel, which is now private property owned by David Chang, was previously owned by TDCJ and utilized by the Jester Unit, Harlem State Prison Farm.

It should be noted that the project area surrounds a small 2-hectare (5-acre) rectangular parcel owned by the Pleasant Green Missionary Baptist Church. Access to the church is along an easement leading south from Madden Road (see Figure 2). The church is not considered part of the project area; however, it contains a historic Freedmen's cemetery whose boundaries are not clearly platted. In addition, existing plat

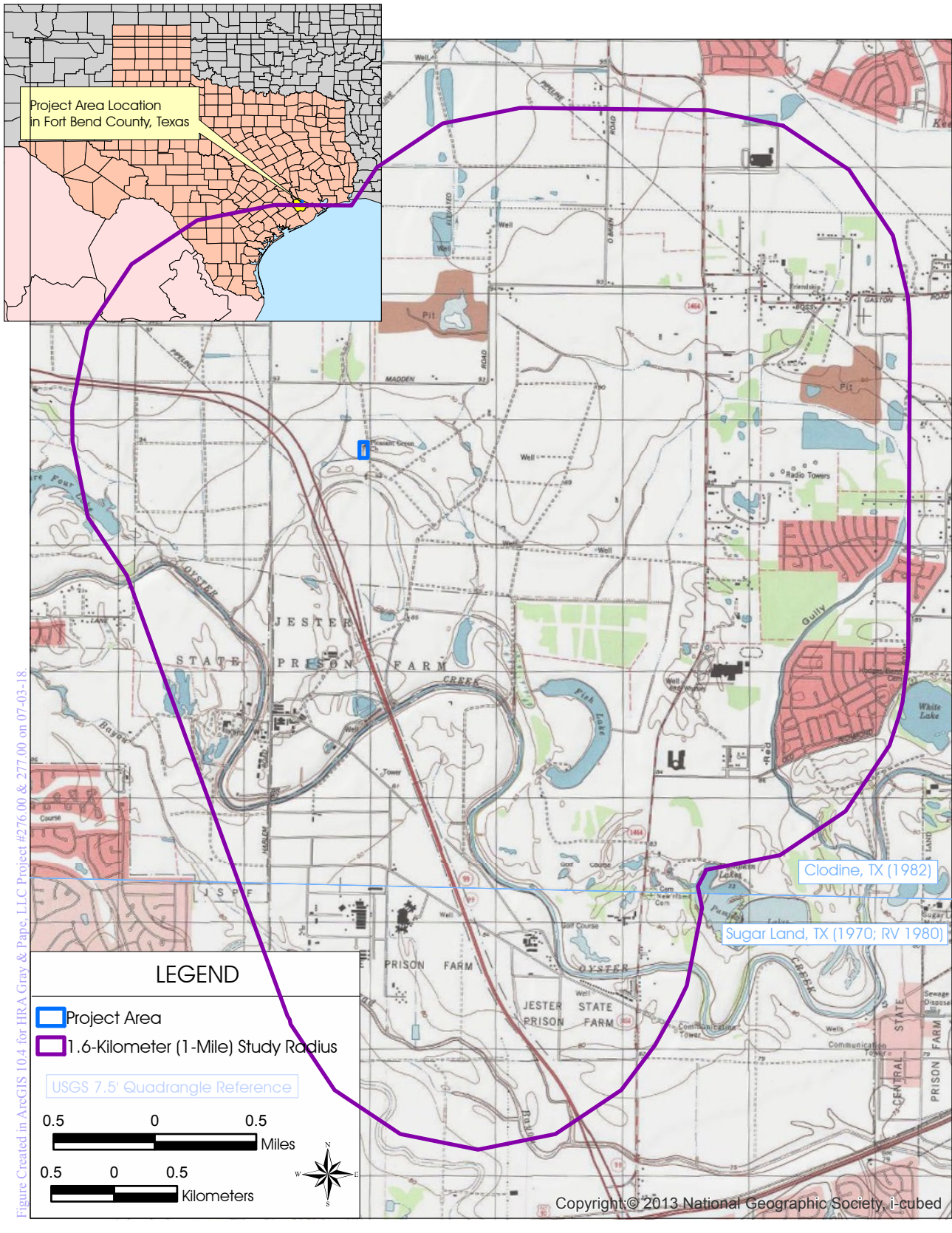


Figure Created in ArcGIS 10.4 for HRA Gray & Pape, LLC Project #276.00 & 277.00 on 07-03-18.

Project Area Map in Fort Bend County, Texas

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Figure 2. Project Area Map showing APE boundaries in relation to a recent plat map.

maps provided by the State of Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) (see TxDOT 1999:sheets 1 and 3) indicate that the gravel access road to the church and the current church parking lot are considered part of the project area. Determining whether the cemetery extends into the current project area was one goal of this project. The entire project area is being considered for use as a residential and commercial development that will be called the Aliana Plantation (Figure 3).

Proposed development will include clearing and grading, excavation, infilling, street and utility line construction. Wetland mitigation efforts will result in the excavation of several large drainages and detention basins across the property several of which will be converted to wetlands.

Based on these plans, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this project will be defined as all terrestrial property within the parcel. APE depth will be considered to extend to culturally sterile strata in areas where artificial watercourses, detention basins, proposed roadways, utility easements and commercial developments are to be constructed (see Figure 3). It should be noted that APE depth is not anticipated to exceed more than 1 meter (3 feet) in residential lots outside the areas stated above.

The project area includes land that was intensely utilized as a prison work farm (see Carpenter 2001a; TxDOT 1999:sheets 1, 3 and 4). Consequently, extensive disturbance due to plowing, tilling, harvesting, and channelization of natural drainages was anticipated in the shallow zone across much of the parcel.

Drainage on the 777-hectare (2044-acre) parcel consists of Red Gully, an intermittent tributary of Oyster Creek, in the northeastern portion of the project area; and Oyster Creek, which bisects the western half of the project area (see Figure 2). Two large oxbows are also present in the parcel, as are remnants of several older roads visible on early maps and more recent aerial imagery (compare Mowery et al. 1960:sheet 18; Pressler 1865; TSHD 1936; USGS 1930, 1982, 1995, 2002; 2006a-b). Well-maintained drainage ditches are found along Madden Road to the north, FM 1464 to the east, Texas State Highway 99 (The Grand Parkway) to the west, and elsewhere on the parcel. Smaller drainages consist of partially eroded ditches that were likely part of the prison farm or older plantation drainage systems. Much of the property was still being leased by its current owners for the production of hay, row crops and cattle at the time of this project.

ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

This report is organized into seven numbered chapters. Chapter I provides an overview of the project. Chapter II presents an overview of the environmental setting and geomorphology of the project areas. Chapter III presents a discussion of the cultural context associated with the region. Chapter IV discusses the results of previous archaeological and architectural surveys near the project areas. Chapter V presents the research design and field methods developed for this survey. The results of research and

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Figure 3. Aliana Illustrative Master Plan, Fort Bend County, Texas (courtesy of SWA).

survey activities are presented in Chapter VI. Chapter VII presents the investigation summary and conclusions. Appendices provide examples of documents used to study past agricultural use by the Prison Farm System (Appendix A), positive shovel test records from Site 41FB280 (Appendix B), selected Test Trench profiles (Appendix C), prehistoric artifact catalogs (Appendix D), and historic artifact catalogs (Appendix E).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

HRA Gray & Pape would like to thank the following individuals for sharing their recollections and research regarding the history of the project area: Reverend Kervis Martin and the congregation of Pleasant Green Missionary Baptist Church; Corrections Officers Don Hudson and Tom Dunk of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice; Mr. Jim Willett, Director, and Ms. Sandra E. Rogers, Registrar, of the Texas Prison Museum, Inc., Huntsville, Texas; Mr. Robert Crosser, Texas Historical Commission Steward for Fort Bend County; Mr. Ben Bono and Mr. Harry Hughes long time tenant farmers on the parcel, and Michael Moore, Executive Director, Fort Bend County Museum Association.

Archaeological Fieldwork was conducted by Principal Investigator James Foradas; Field Directors Robert Marcom and Shirley Shirley; Crew Chiefs Jeremy Mangum and Kerry McGuire; and Archaeological Technicians Julianna Balakirova, Stephanie Cole, Craig Cosby, Emily Hilley, Glenn Wagner, Jennifer Williamson, and Richard Worfel.

Osteological analyses in the field were conducted by Kristy Turner and Melinda Mendoza-Scott, and complemented by faunal analyses conducted by Tony Scott in HRA Gray & Pape's laboratory. James Foradas completed the artifact analysis.

Archaeological Fieldwork was conducted from November 7, 2005 to April 13, 2006, and required 1708 person hours to complete. Site file research was completed prior to fieldwork mobilization by James Foradas and Robert Marcom.

Ethnohistorical and archival research was conducted by James Foradas, assisted by Craig Cosby, Jeremy Mangum, and Jennifer Williamson, and took place between November 19, 2005 and June 13, 2006.

James Hughey served as Project Manager. Graphics were produced by Tony Scott. Report text was written by James Foradas. The report was edited by James Hughey and produced by Melinda Mendoza-Scott.

It should also be noted that the cover photograph which shows corn pulling by prison laborers on the Harlem Prison Farm (ca. 1952) is a scan of an original photograph on file at the Texas Prison Museum, Inc., and is used with their permission. A number of other photographs in their files were useful for understanding prison era landscape modifications.

CHAPTER II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF THE PROJECT AREA

The following section provides a discussion of the general geomorphologic characteristics found along the Oyster Creek drainage northeast of Richmond, Fort Bend County, Texas. This is followed by discussions of soil morphology, climate, and floral and faunal species typical of the area.

GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

The Texas Coastal Plain is part of the larger Gulf Coastal Plain. The coastal plain is characterized by a low topographic relief and extends from Florida to Mexico. The Texas Coastal Plain reaches as far north as the Ouachita uplift in Oklahoma, and as far west as the Balcones escarpment in central Texas. The basic geomorphologic characteristics of the Texas coast and associated inland areas, which includes Galveston County, resulted from depositional conditions influenced by the combined action of sea level changes from glacial advance in the northern portions of the continent, and subsequent downcutting and variations in the sediment load capacity of the region's rivers. Fort Bend County is underlain by relatively recent sedimentary rocks and unconsolidated sediments ranging in age from the Pleistocene to the Holocene (Abbott 2001; Barnes 1992; Mowery et al. 1960; Van Siclen 1991).

Although older geologic units have been identified in the region (see Abbott 2001; Barnes 1992; Van Siclen 1991), units relevant to the study of long-term human occupation in the region surrounding the project area include the Beaumont Formation, generally believed to predate human occupation in the region, and the so-called "Deweyville" terraces, positioned stratigraphically between the Beaumont and Recent deposits. These terraces date to between one hundred thousand to four thousand years ago, and are characterized as consisting "of up to three inset fluvial terraces...(distinguished by the presence of)...large looping meander scars..." indicative of watercourses capable of fluvial action and discharge markedly greater than that seen today (Abbott 2001:16). Overlaying these deposits may be relatively thick or thin Holocene deposits, laid down in the areas by alluvial or eolian factors, or potentially, marshy environments (Aronow 2005).

Along smaller rivers, such as the San Jacinto and Trinity, valley infilling has not advanced to the point where these "Deweyville" formations are completely buried by Holocene sediments. Consequently, remnants of these deposits are preserved as terraces that are situated between modern floodplain and upland areas. These terraces would have been relatively elevated and dry surfaces within the valleys until they were covered by aggrading overbank deposits (Abbott 2001:16). Given their physical characteristics, the "Deweyville" terraces may have been attractive loci for human occupation during the

Holocene. While primary “Deweyville” deposits have a low potential for archaeological remains, the age of these formations are not clearly established. Therefore, the possibility for buried archaeological remains exists within portions of the “Deweyville” formation (Abbot 2001:106).

The project area can be divided into upland and floodplain areas based on geomorphology. The uplands extend south from Madden Road to the central portion of the parcel. They terminate at an oxbow near the south boundary of Site 41FB280, and on the floodplain of a partly channelized intermittent tributary drainage of Oyster Creek (see Figure 2). Floodplains are broadest along Oyster Creek, which flows through the southern portion of the project area (see Figures 1 and 2), and has been described in Abbott (2001:123-124). Oyster Creek occupies a paleochannel of the Brazos River of which Oyster Creek is currently a tributary. A cutoff upstream approximately 500 to 1500 years ago resulted in the Brazos shifting its channel further south. As a result of this avulsion the confluence of the two streams is now located in Fort Bend County, a few miles downstream from the project area (see Abbott:106-126).

In the vicinity of the project, Oyster Creek is a meandering perennial stream prone to occasional flooding (see Abbott:123-124). Typical cross-sections of Oyster Creek in the area reveal levee and floodbasin assemblages on the outer side of meander loops, and point bar deposits in the interiors of meander loops (see Abbot:123). This natural pattern, which is typical of streams developing on broad low floodplains (see Bloom 1978:234-239) is also characterized by oxbow lakes and cutoff meanders, which are visible along Oyster Creek in and around the project area (see USGS 1982, 2002, 1995).

SOILS

The proposed project area contains soils that have been described by Mowery et al. (1960); however, web-based resources provided by the National Cooperative Soil Survey Web Soil Survey (NCSS WSS 2006) and the Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture (SSS NRCS USDA 2006) offer more recent and more accurate descriptions and maps of these soils. These data regarding soils, along with maps and aerial imagery (USGS 1930, 1941, 1965; 1982, 1995, 2002; 2006a-b), recent geomorphologic assessments (Abbot 2001; Carpenter 2001a), and historical descriptions of the area (Harris 1900, 1901, 1904; Pressler 1865; Wharton 1939) was combined to construct a geomorphologic map of the project area for this study (Figure 4) that could be used to develop a research methodology, which is discussed in Chapter V.

The uplands in the project area are capped with soils of the Bernard, Edna, Kenney, and Lake Charles series, and soils of the Bernard-Edna and Gladewater-Nahatche complexes. The floodplain in the project area can be divided into topographically higher and lower portions. The upper part of the floodplain is mapped in Asa, Fordtran and Norwood series soils, while lower portions of the floodplain are mapped in Belk, Brazoria, Clemville, Pledger, and Sumpf series soils (Table 1).

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Figure 4. Project Area Soils and Geomorphology in Relation to Houston Area
PALM Map and historic drainages.

Table 1. Project Area Soils, their Geomorphologic Setting and their Geoarchaeological Potential					
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Geomorph. Setting	Typical Horizons	Native Vegetation	PALM Unit/Potential
Aa	Asa fine sandy loam	Floodplain	Ap-A-Bw-Bk-B'w-*	Prairie	1/high
Ac	Asa-Pledger complex	Floodplain	See soils in complex	Prairie	1/Mod. High
Be	Bernard-Edna complex 0 to 1 percent slopes	Upland	A-Bg-Btg-BC-2C (Bernard; see Edna)	Prairie	2,2a/Low
Ea	Edna fine sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Upland	Ap-Bt-BCt	Prairie	2,2a/low
Eb	Edna fine sandy loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Upland	Ap-Bt-BCt	Prairie	2,2a/Low
Ha	Fordtran loamy fine sand, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Paleolevee	A-Eg-Bt-BCt	Prairie	1/High
Ke	Kenney loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Paleolevee	Ap-Bt-B	Prairie	2/Low
La	Lake Charles clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Upland	Ap-A-Bss-2C	Prairie	2,2a/Low
Ma	Brazoria clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes, rarely flooded	Low Floodplain	A-Bss-*	Deciduous woodland	1/ mod. High (if not terraced)
Mc	Clemville silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, rarely flooded	Low Floodplain	Ap-Bw-Ab-Bb	Prairie	1/ mod. High (if not terraced)
Md	Clemville silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, rarely flooded	Low Floodplain	Ap-Bw-Ab-Bb	Prairie	1/ mod. High (if not terraced)
Na	Gladewater-Nahatche complex	Upland floodplain	A-Bg-Bssg-BCg- A-Bg-Agb	Prairie and woodland	1/ High
Nb	Belk clay	Floodplain	Ap-Bss-2C-*	Laurel woodland	3/ mod. High
Nc	Norwood silt loam	Floodplain	Ap-Bw-Bk-BC-Ab	Laurel woodland	1,2,2a/High
Nd	Norwood silty clay loam	Floodplain	Ap-Bw-Bk-BC-Ab	Laurel woodland	1/ High
Pa	Pledger clay	Low Floodplain	Ap-Bss-BCss-*	Deciduous woodland	1/ Mod. High
Ra	Sumpf clay	Low Floodplain	A-Bss-C	Wet prairie	1/ Mod. High

Sources: Abbott 2001:figure 66, table 2 ; Mowery et al. 1960 ; NCSS (2006) ; SSS NRCS USDA (2006).
KEY: Map Symbol = Soil Map Symbol as it is used in NCSS (2006) soil maps; Map Unit Name= soil classification as used in Mowery et al (1960); Geomorph. Setting= Geomorphologic setting of soil as mapped; Typical horizons= typical soil horizons (soil profiles) based on SSS NRCS USDA (2006) with -* indicating buried soil horizons possible; Native Vegetation adapted from (Carpenter 2001c:figure 5.3;SSS NRCS USDA 2006); PALM Unit=Potential Archaeological Liability Map Unit (see Abbot 2001:153-168,figures 65-66); Potential=potential for deeply buried intact archaeological resources to be present in the soil unit (see Abbott 2001:17-24, table 2).

According to Abbott (2001:table 2) various Houston area soils typically have a very low to high geoarchaeological potential “or likelihood that the soil could contain buried cultural material in reasonable context” (Abbott 2001:20). The geoarchaeological potential of various soils mapped in the project area is presented in Table 1. Discussion of the character and distribution of these soils in the project area is easily accessible online at NCSS (2006) and SSS NRCS USDA (2006), and they will not be discussed in detail here.

A comparison of early maps of the area with more recent maps and aerial photographs (Carpenter 2001a:figures 5.1-5.7; Handbook of Texas Online [HTO] 2001b; Pressler 1865; TSHD 1936; USGS 1930, 1982, 1995, 2002, 2006a-b) indicates that portions of two large linear lakes, Lake Jane and Crooked Lake, that apparently developed out of cutoff meanders formed from abandoned channels of Oyster Creek were present in the APE up to the late 1800s. Both lakes appear on Charles Pressler’s (1865) Fort Bend County Map (see also Figures 2 and 4) and later Nineteenth Century maps (HTO 2001) but the lakes had been drained, and the areas around them terraced by the late 1930s (Carpenter 2001a; HTO 2001).

Analysis of recent aerial imagery (USGS 1995, 2002, 2006a-b) indicates that Red Gully, portions of Oyster Creek, and numerous smaller drainages in the APE were channelized. This is known to have been standard practice on the prison farm, and historic manuals concerning channelization procedures are available in the Texas Prison Museum, Inc. (TPMI), in Huntsville, Texas (Eller 1961). For example, the present drainage that marks the boundary between the uplands and floodplains has been diverted into an irrigation ditch that runs west then south along a portion of the eastern boundary of the project area to empty into Oyster Creek near the wood bridge (see Figure 2). The stream appears to have been an ancestral tributary of either Lake Jane or Crooked Lake, both of which were drained by the early 1900s (Carpenter 2001a, HTO 2001).

Previous research in the area (Carpenter 2001a:figures 5.5-5.7) indicates significant disturbance by channelization of Oyster Creek, and reclaiming and terracing of fields south of an oxbow west of Fish Lake, which appears to have probably once connected to the oxbow that is now Fish Lake to form Crooked Lake. Evidence of terracing and reclaiming of land is also evident south of an oxbow immediately south of Site 41FB280 (see Figure 4) in the area which was once Lake Jane.

Prison system guidelines for crop production, road construction and drainage improvements were carefully regulated statewide (see Appendix A). This is apparent from documents dating to 1960-61 pertaining to drainage and crop cultivation at Harlem Prison (Eller 1961) that were studied as part of this project. Eller’s (1961) drawings of idealized cross-section of irrigation ditches in the prison system were used in order to predict the lateral extent and depth of impact to soils on the prison farm landscape as a result of drainage maintenance and construction. Based on analyses of these documents it is highly likely that disturbances caused by channelization and maintenance of drainages are restricted to the drainages themselves and caused by both hand and machine excavation. However, areas adjacent to artificial drainages and flowing parallel

to them also appear to be disturbed by smaller auxiliary ditches dug to increase drainage (Eller 1961:policies 1-8). Roads parallel to drainages in agricultural fields appear to have been built over the plowzone by filling rather than cutting using local materials (Eller 1961:policy 5).

Crop planting, rotation, and fertilizer selection and application also appears to have been strictly regulated. For example, a letter outline by Rinn (1960) specifies exactly what type of watermelon seed is to be planted, and how, when and how much is to be planted in each prison, as well as guidelines for tending and fertilizing the watermelon. The Texas Department of Corrections (TDOC) also published a bimonthly Tentative Crop Schedule table (c.f. TDOC 1960), which gave the estimated number of acres planted in each crop. For example, in early October 1960 Harlem had 759 inmates, and 27 tractors maintaining 3,439 acres of field crops (e.g. corn, beans); 840 acres of edible crops (e.g. carrots, broccoli); and an additional 1,716 acres in native pasture (TDOC 1960).

Based on analyses of these documents as well as notes regarding crop production and plowzone depth in County soil guides (Mowery 1960 et al.:1-36; SSS NRCS USDA 2006) it is highly likely that plowzone disturbance extends to as much as 51 centimeters (20 inches) in depth across the parcel due to crop rotation, and that areas in and immediately adjacent to roadways and channelized drainages are disturbed to culturally sterile levels due to drainage maintenance. Low floodplain soils (e.g. Pledger) have the thinnest plowzones (SSS NRCS USDA 2006), however terracing in some parts of the project area has disturbed such soils to great depths (Carpenter 2001c; Eller 1961). In addition, the 23-meter (75-foot) no-dig buffer zone was recommended for either side of a buried pipeline (see Figure 1) after a call to Texas One-Call prior to the survey. The buffer zone is an accurate indicator of previous disturbance to culturally sterile levels within in the pipeline easement which appears to have been traversing portions of the project area for some time, and is not shown as previously surveyed (see Figure 2).

The Potential Archaeological Liability Map (PALM) system is a model developed by the Texas Department of Transportation to help assess the geoarchaeological likelihood of detecting significant prehistoric cultural resources in various geomorphologic settings in the greater Houston area (Abbott 2001:151-168). The PALM system also makes recommendations for the type of archaeological survey methodology (e.g. intensive pedestrian survey and or deep testing) that should be used in specific units. It was utilized to help develop a research methodology for this study (see Chapter 5).

The system subdivides the Houston area into six landscape units on the basis of the potential to discover intact deeply buried resources undisturbed by urban processes. Within TxDot's PALM system, PALM Unit 1 areas have the highest probability for detection of significant resources, because processes of urbanization associated with the growth and expansion of the Houston area in the Twentieth Century have not seriously impacted such areas to a great depth. Many PALM 1 areas are situated in the valleys of large waterways such as the Brazos River and its major tributaries in Fort Bend County, where the soils and sediments associated with the river systems are often likely to cap

older buried soil horizons of Holocene age that have been shown to contain intact resources (Abbott 2001).

PALM Unit 1 areas are recommended for intensive pedestrian survey, and deep reconnaissance is recommended but only if deep impacts are anticipated. In PALM Unit 2 areas only intensive pedestrian survey is recommended due to the extent of subsurface disturbance and the shallow depth to the Pleistocene-Holocene contact. Unit 2A areas only require intensive pedestrian survey of pimple mounds, which are generally surrounded by low frequently ponded and intensely bioturbated areas (see Aronow 2005) and are characterized by a shallow depth to culturally sterile Pleistocene-age soils and sediments. Unit 3 areas are highly disturbed in the shallow zone by urban processes, and are recommended for deep reconnaissance only if deep impacts are anticipated. Unit 3A areas are a variant of Unit 3 areas and only recommended for deep reconnaissance if *severe* deep impacts are anticipated. Unit 4 areas are considered too disturbed for any survey.

While the project area is included in the Houston Area PALM map (see Abbott 2001:figure 66), the extent of anthropogenic impacts on the landscape indicated by previous studies (e.g. Carpenter 2001a) indicates that portions of the project area mapped as PALM Units 1 and 3 are likely to have been highly disturbed to great depth by terracing and borrowing for agricultural and flood control purposes.

CLIMATE

The close proximity to Fort Bend County to the Gulf of Mexico tends to influence the temperature, rainfall, and relative humidity of the region. Summers are hot and humid; winters are warm and only occasionally experience incursions of polar air from the north. In Galveston County average daily temperatures in the summer hover in the low 80s (degrees Fahrenheit) and average winter temperatures are typically in the high 40s (degrees Fahrenheit). Rainfall is highest in the summer and early fall with an average yearly total of 109.8 centimeters (43.23 inches) (Mowery et al. 1960:table1).

A reconstruction of the climatologic history of the region indicates that it has been struck regularly by major storms, including hurricanes (Mowery et al. 1960). Major storm related events recorded as having impacted the project area in the historic past include the June 1833 flood (Harris 1900), and the Great Galveston storm of 1900, which damaged Pleasant Green Missionary Baptist Church (Carpenter 2001a; Martin 2006). Such events may account for the development of meander lakes such as Lake Jane and Crooked Lake at some point after the avulsion of the Brazos.

FLORA AND FAUNA

The project area is located near the western edge of the Austroriparian biotic province, and is situated in the Upland Prairies and Woods subregion of the Gulf Coast Prairies and Marshes Region (Abbott 2001:figure 3). Evidence from pollen analysis in Central Texas suggests that, at least during the Late Pleistocene, the area may have been populated by vegetative species that were tolerant of a cold weather environment. Climactic fluctuation during the Holocene would eventually result in a gradual trend towards warmer weather, similar to that seen today (Abbott 2001).

Late Pleistocene flora may have included populations of spruce, poplar, maple, and pine (Holloway 1997), in an oak woodland environment that would eventually transition to an oak savanna in the late Holocene (Abbott 2001:24-39). Fauna during this time would include currently present species such as white-tailed deer and various smaller game, as well as bison, and, in localized areas, pronghorn sheep and the American alligator (Abbott 2001:24-39).

The modern vegetative community associated with this region consists of a diverse collection of primarily deciduous trees and undergrowth, but native vegetation in much of the area has been replaced by modern cultigens and pasture (Abbott 2001:figure 4). Modern land alteration activities, especially those associated with agriculture, have resulted in the removal of native plant species from the area. Identified trees may include water oak, pecan, various elms, cedar, oaks, sweetgum, and mulberry, to name a few. Honeysuckle, dewberry, yaupon, and blackberry are common, as are indiagrass and bluegrasses (Abbott 2001:24-39).

The modern faunal community includes mammals such as deer, squirrel, opossum, raccoon, skunk and various small rodents, numerous bird species, and reptiles including the Texas rat snake, the western cottonmouth, the kingsnake, and turtle species. Black bear and bison and Coastal Prairie predators including wolves, and mountain lion were also present in the area occasionally in the early historic past (Abbott 2001; Harris 1900, 1901, 1904; Wharton 1939).

It should also be noted that activities of burrowing animals and plant roots as agents of bioturbation are documented at a number of sites recorded in and near the study area and that plants are also used as indicators of periodic flooding (see Carpenter 2001a-c; James and Jameson 1985a-c; Moore and Moore 1991a-f).

The terrestrial snail *Rabdotus sp.* is reported by James and Jameson (1985b-c) at two archaeological sites near the project. *Rabdotus* is one of several common genera of terrestrial snails (with *Anguispira*, *Gastrocopta*, *Helicina*, *Mesomphix*, *Pupoides*, and *Retinella*) and aquatic snails (*Planorbidae*) encountered in prehistoric east Texas sites used in reconstructing prehistoric environment and subsistence (Malof n.d.).

CHAPTER III. CULTURAL SETTING OF THE STUDY AREA

The upper Texas coast is viewed by many researchers as a buffer zone between cultural regions. Patterson (1995) describes the archaeological record in this area as being an interface between the Southern Plains and the Southeast Woodlands. Along similar lines, both Shafer (1975) and Aten (1984) have categorized the Post-Archaic archaeological record of this region as Woodland. This categorization is not meant to literally invoke the exact cultural patterns and chronology of the Woodlands culture found to the east. But as Aten (1984:74) states, “it loosely connotes activities by populations on a geographic as well as a cultural periphery of the southeastern Woodlands.” Under this framework the prehistoric archaeology of Southeast Texas represents a mixture of diffused technology and local innovation.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TIME PERIODS

Researchers have identified six archaeological time periods associated with Native Americans in what Perttula (2004:figure 1.1) calls the southeast Texas archeological region, which includes Galveston County (Hall 1981; Patterson 1995; Perttula, ed. 2004; Ricklis 2004; Story 1990). In general, these include the Paleoindian, Archaic (with Early, Middle, and Late subdivisions), Ceramic, Late Prehistoric, Protohistoric, and Historic Indian. Archaeologists within the region agree on the general framework of cultural time periods, while disagreeing on the temporal boundaries of these periods.

For example, Patterson’s (1995) chronology includes Early Paleoindian (10,000-8000 B.C.), Late Paleoindian (8000-5000 B.C.), Early Archaic (5000-3000 B.C.), Middle Archaic (3000-1500 B.C.), Late Archaic (1500 B.C.-A.D. 100), Early Ceramic (A.D. 100-A.D. 600), Late Prehistoric (A.D. 600-1500), Protohistoric (A.D. 1500-1700), and the Historic Indian (A.D. 1700-1800) periods. In contrast, Ensor (1990) offers a Southeast Texas chronology that includes Paleoindian (10,000-8000 B.C.), Early Archaic (8000-5000 B.C.), Middle Archaic (5000-1000 B.C.), Late Archaic (1000 B.C.-A.D. 400), Early Ceramic (A.D. 400-A.D. 800), and Late Ceramic (A.D. 800-A.D. 1750). Perttula (2004:table 1.1) and Ricklis (2004:figure 6.1.1) provide a recent chronology for the Upper Texas Coast that is also applicable to the Project area and includes Early Paleoindian (10,000-8000 B.C.), Late Paleoindian (8000-6000 B.C.), Early Archaic (6000-4000 B.C.), Middle Archaic (4000-1500 B.C.), Late Archaic (1500-200 B.C.); Tchula (200-0 B.C.), Early Ceramic (A.D. 0-700), Initial Late Prehistoric (A.D. 700-1250), Final Late Prehistoric (A.D. 1250-1500), Protohistoric (A.D. 1500-1700), and the Early Historic (A.D. 1700-1800) periods.

All of the chronologies developed by these researchers are based primarily on changes in projectile point technologies, and the introduction of pottery to the region. Despite their differences, it is also generally recognized by all these researchers that a broad-based hunting and gathering lifestyle was utilized throughout all time periods up to and during early European contact in southeast Texas. A general description of these periods follows.

Along the Upper Texas Coast, the Paleoindian period begins around 12,000 B.P. and ends near 9,000 B.P. (Aten 1983; Story 1990). This period is poorly represented in the archaeological evidence for the region (Aten 1983) and no sites for this period have been verified. Isolated artifacts include Clovis, Angostura, Scottsbluff, Meserve, Plainview, and Golondrina point types (Aten 1983). Sites from this stage would be either buried by alluvium or found in upland sites.

The Transitional Archaic period begins about 9,000 B.P. and ends around 7,500 B.P. (Aten 1983; Story 1990). This stage is also poorly represented in the archaeological work in the area, but isolated finds of Bell/Calf Creek, Early-Side Notched, and Early Expanding Stemmed dart points are attributed to this time period. The Archaic stage is thought to include a shift towards a diet more geared towards plant processing, but still including hunting. Plant processing technology seen during the entire Archaic period includes stone lined hearths and baking pits as well as milling tools (Story 1990). Groups began to travel over less of the landscape and population density seems to rise.

Beginning at 7,500 B.P. and spanning 2,500 years (Aten 1983), the Early Archaic period in this region has not been well documented. The sites may have been destroyed or deeply buried (Aten 1983; Story 1990). *In situ* Early Archaic remains have been found at Addicks Reservoir as well as other localities in the area (Story 1990). Points from this period include Bell, Carrollton, Trinity, Wells, and Early Stemmed. It is possible that the Carrollton, Trinity, and Wells points continued to be used into the middle Archaic (Patterson 1996).

The Middle Archaic period (5,000 to 3,000 B.P.) reveals the earliest surviving shell middens (Aten 1983). These middens contain remains of shellfish, such as oysters and estuarine clams, faunal material from terrestrial and aquatic vertebrates, and the earliest known human burials in the region (Aten 1983). Characteristic projectile points include Bulverde, Williams, Lange, and Pedernales types.

The Late Archaic lasted from 3,000 to 2,000 B.P. and shows evidence for population increase (Aten 1983). By 2500 B.P., the climate in this area was essentially like the modern climate. Ground stone artifacts made from materials from southwestern Arkansas and found in context with human burials in cemeteries such as the Ernest Witte Site indicate the possibility of trade (Hall 1981). Projectile points differ from earlier periods in that they are corner-notched or expanding-stemmed forms, such as the Kent, Ellis, and Pontchartrain types. Other types can be found, such as the unnotched Pamillas. These types are thought to precede the Gary type, which can be found into the Late Prehistoric (Story 1990). During the late Archaic, more utilitarian biface tools are

prevalent as well as are bone tools. Late Archaic assemblages are very similar to the early part of the Late Prehistoric stage (Aten 1983).

The transition from the Late Archaic stage to the Late Prehistoric is indicated by the introduction of ceramics into the assemblage (Aten 1983). Cultural shifts during the Late Prehistoric include the possible adoption of a more sedentary lifestyle and major technological changes, such as sandy paste ceramics and, late in the stage, the bow and arrow (Story 1990). The cultural tradition during the Late Prehistoric along the Upper Gulf Coast has been designated as Woodland. Story (1990) has suggested the use of the term Mossy Grove Tradition to define cultural patterns of the region. The Trinity River seems to be a dividing line in this tradition with cultures east of the river being more similar to those in Louisiana than to those west of Galveston Bay. The eastern tradition also seems to have begun earlier than that in the west, beginning about 2,000 B.P. and lasting 600 years (Aten 1983; Story 1990).

Story (1990) splits the Mossy Grove Tradition into five distinct time intervals on the coast, while noting that only two are found inland. Aten (1983) defined these intervals for the area between the Brazos River and Galveston Bay as the Clear Lake (1850-1525 B.P.), Mayes Island (1525-1300 B.P.), Turtle Bay (1300-950 B.P.), Round Lake (950-600 B.P.), and Old River (600-250 B.P.) periods based on ceramic styles. Only the Round Lake period is recognized by Aten for the West Bay-Brazos Delta due to the low artifact class diversity compared to areas east of Galveston Bay as well as a time discrepancy in which equivalent periods are later in time than those to the east (Aten 1983).

Early ceramics from this area are similar to Tchefuncte period wares found near Sabine Lake and into Louisiana and include sandy paste varieties such as Mandeville Plain, Goose Creek Plain (Anahuac variety), and Tchefuncte Plain (Aten 1983; Story 1990). These early sites appear similar to pre-ceramic sites due to the low number of ceramic sherds found. The appearance of sandy paste and sand-tempering occurs about 1900 B.P. with the O'Neal Plain (variety Conway) being a good example (Aten 1983). Rocker-stamped decorations, a distinctive marker for this period, are uncommon in the West Bay-Brazos Delta, as are incised wares (Aten 1983).

The Mayes Island period brought about the introduction of the bow and arrow, which was probably used along with the atlatl until the historic period (Aten 1983; Story 1990). The arrow points during this period included both notched and expanding-stemmed forms (Aten 1983; Story 1990).

Ceramic indicators for the Turtle Bay period include Goose Creek red-filmed along with other decorated ceramics, all of which are rare in the West Bay-Brazos Delta area. At the beginning of the Round Lake period, the earliest use of grog or large crushed ceramic particles as tempering agents is seen. Typical varieties include Baytown Plain (variety San Jacinto) and San Jacinto Incised. Along with these types, a reduction in Goose Creek types is seen. Aten (1983) describes this period as having an increase in population due to the larger number of sites in more specialized locations.

During the Old River period, a resurgence of Goose Creek ceramics is seen as the Baytown types decrease in popularity. Contact with Europeans begins near the end of this period, but visible changes in material culture are not seen until about A.D. 1750 along with a rapid decline in population (Story 1990).

HISTORIC PERIOD DEVELOPMENTS

Present day Fort Bend County was established on December 29, 1837, from parts of earlier counties consisting of Austin, Brazoria, and Harrisburg. The town of Richmond, which had been incorporated in May of that same year, was voted the county seat by the citizens of the new county (Leffler 2001).

In 1821 the schooner *Lively* set sail from New Orleans and anchored at the mouth of the Brazos River. Of this first contingent of Austin's settlers a small party continued 145 kilometers (90 miles) up the Brazos to a bend in the river. Here, in November of 1822, a blockhouse was built. Other settlers followed and a small community that came to be referred to as Fort Bend grew around the blockhouse. Fort Bend was located on one of the primary fords of the Brazos River, and as such played a role in the troop movements of the Texas Revolution. The site was abandoned when Santa Anna's Mexican Army crossed the river in route to the battle of San Jacinto. When the area was resettled the new community of Richmond was established (Leffler 2001).

The first Texas land grant is reported to have been made in 1731 for land near San Antonio. The Mexican government continued the process after Spanish rule was toppled in 1821. The area of what is now Fort Bend County was originally settled in the 1820s as part of the land grant to Moses Austin by the Mexican government in 1821. Having died that same year, his son Stephen F. Austin was allowed to carry out the colonization. Of the 297 original grants to Austin, 53 were situated in present day Fort Bend County (Ott 2001). Persons who received grants often had a say in the size, shape, and location of the parcel, with areas along streams and rivers the most sought-after. These original grantees are referred to as the "Old Three Hundred" (Wharton 1939:8-14).

After the Texas Revolution (see Barker and Pohl 2001), the General Land Office (GLO) was established to manage land grants and surveys. Before new grants or amendments to old ones could take place, the GLO required new surveys accompanied by field notes, sketches, deeds, and other forms of documentation. Even so, accuracy of some of the older property maps is quite flawed due to poor equipment, inconsistent units of measure, and dangerous frontier conditions, which reflects a nationwide trend at the time (Conzen 1984).

This is particularly true for many property grants made to black freedmen during the post Civil War Reconstruction period (ca. 1865-1889) for which the County Deed Record Book is missing. County and state histories (Crouch 1992; Ott 2001; Wharton 1939:174-221; Yelderman 2001) indicate this was a time of political feuds for control of local voting between what became the County's whites-only Jaybird Democratic

Organization and black Democratic political leaders called “Woodpeckers” trying to manipulate a black Republican majority vote. The feuding often led to open hostility and eventually culminated in what came to be called the Jay Bird-Woodpecker War. The Jaybird-Woodpecker War resulted in the expulsion of black leaders from the County in 1889, and subsequent control of Fort Bend County politics by the Jay Birds that continued into the 1960s.

Richmond remained the political center of the county, but it was eclipsed in growth by Rosenberg by the 1920s. This was due to the development of Rosenberg as a railroad hub in the late-Nineteenth Century, which brought with it an influx of Central European immigrants and economic growth. However, Fort Bend County remained largely rural and agricultural until recently (Hardin 2001a-b; Hardin and Cravens 2001; Hudson 2002; Leffler 2001; Mowery et al. 1960; Ott 2001; Wharton 1939:222-231).

CHAPTER IV. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Historic activities in and near the project area are documented in several primary (Harris 1900, 1901, 1904) and secondary (Wharton 1939) sources. Many more historical accounts involving the region near the project area are summarized in the *Handbook of Texas Online* (Barker and Phol 2001; HTO 2001a-d; Lucko 2001; McComb 1986; Ott 2001; Parmelee 2001; Yelderman 2001) Archaeological projects have also been conducted along Oyster Creek and its tributaries beginning in the 1940s, and several of these have been in close proximity to the study area (Abbott 2001; Bohuslav 1990a-b; Bryan et al. 1985; Carpenter 2001b-c; Driver 2004; Garcia-Herreras 2000; Glander and Jameson 1986; Hales 1998; Hughey et al. 2002; Jackson and Moore 1997; Latham 2005; Moore and Moore 1991a-f; Moore et al. 1991; Neel et al. 2004; TxDOT 1989, 1994, 1995; Voellinger 1989; Voellinger and Moore, Jr. 1988; Voellinger and Smyth 1989). Investigations conducted inside the 1.6-kilometer study radius of the project and the sites recorded by those studies are discussed in more detail in the Previously Recorded Resources section of Chapter VI.

What follows is a chronological summary of archaeological and historical investigations conducted in the vicinity of the project that provided a more detailed historic and prehistoric context for the project area, and aided in research design. Since the Section 106 process deals mainly with evaluation of historic properties for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility on the basis of four criteria involving: A) historic events, B) historic individuals, C) historic structures, and D) archaeological and historical data (adapted from King 1998:75-76) this discussion will begin with historic events and individuals associated with them that may be associated with the APE.

EVENTS AND INDIVIDUALS

The region around the project area has figured prominently in historic research for several reasons. San Felipe de Austin, the first Anglo American capital of Texas was established a few miles north of the project area along the north bank of the Brazos River in neighboring Austin County in 1822. San Felipe de Austin is Texas Archaeological Site 41AU2, a registered Texas Landmark that has been widely described in the historic literature (Jackson, 2001; Smithwick 1900). The site has been tested since the 1960s (see Fox and Whittset 1987; Howard 1999; Prewitt 1968) and investigations are ongoing (see Marek 2004). Several of the Old Three Hundred, first colonists, and later residents of San Felipe de Austin, owned property in the APE or were otherwise associated with project area (see below).

The route taken by the Mexican Army during its retreat from San Felipe de Austin on its way to Harrisburg (Wharton 1939:illustration 12) also passes through the APE at the extreme northeast of the Project Area (see Figure 2). In addition, the project area lies in the Jane Wilkins and Jesse Cartwright Leagues which are two of a number of the headrights granted to Austin's Old Three Hundred in Fort Bend County that are located in or border the APE (see Figure 2; see Wharton 1939:8-14,illustration 12).

Historic figures associated with the project area include several of the Old Three Hundred including James Knight (HTO 2001a), Jane Mason Wilkins (HTO 2001b), Jesse H. Cartwright (HTO 2001d) and Walter C. White (HTO 2001d). The Reconstruction Era history of the region is not well known, but it is known that Fort Bend County figured prominently in the Freedmen's movement of the Reconstruction Era, and that some of the earliest black Republican Party leaders in Texas came from the county.

Pleasant Green Missionary Baptist Church was established as a Freedmen's Church and School in 1867 (Carpenter 2001c:31-37). The project area is also part of Harlem State Prison Farm, formerly the Harlem Plantation, which was the first state-owned prison farm established in Texas (Wharton 1939:228). Therefore, historic studies in the project area may shed light on a variety of research topics in Texas and National history extending back to the first EuroAmerican settlements in the region.

The earliest accounts concerning some of these figures and communities are provided in settlers' diaries and accounts (Harris 1900, 1901, 1904). Wharton's (1939) history of the county and more recent documents summarized in the *Handbook of Texas Online* also discuss individuals and events associated with the project area. What follows is a summary of what is known about the Oyster Creek Community, a part of Fort Bend County in which the project was located and of historic persons, events and activities associated with the project area.

EMILY ROSE HARRIS AND THE OYSTER CREEK COMMUNITY

Oyster Creek has been considered a distinct community of Fort Bend County since the mid-1800s (Wharton 1939:31-48). Wharton (1939) in his Fort Bend county history indicates that the Oyster Creek community extends from "below Morton's [League, which would place it in the Jane Wilkins League; see Figure 1] to Francis Bingham's" (Wharton 1939:31) near the mouth of Oyster Creek.

Many events in the life of this community are chronicled in the diary of Dilue Rose Harris (1900, 1901, 1904). Harris was the daughter of Dr. Pleasant Rose, a former Army Doctor who moved his family from Harrisburg (Houston), Texas to a tenant farm on the Cartwright League. Here he farmed and raised dairy cattle for Cartwright, and also served the community as a physician (Wharton 1939:42-47; Harris 1900).

Events recorded in Harris's diary begin in 1833 when she first moved to the Cartwright League from Harrisburg. She was ten years old and wrote much about events

in the period between 1833 and 1839, but she also describes events later in her life (Harris 1900, 1901, 1904). She described life on her family's tenant farm, at the cotton gin on the Stafford Tract (another one of the original Mexican Land Grants to Austin's first colony located five tracts downstream along Oyster Creek from the project [see Wharton 1939:map facing page 72]) and elsewhere in and around the Oyster Creek Community.

With respect to the project area, Harris' accounts are particularly useful for understanding the magnitude and impact of the June 1833 flood on the Oyster Creek community, along with other aspects of the daily life of early EuroAmerican settlers along Oyster Creek. It is evident from her accounts that slavery was accepted by the local white community at the time, and critical to the cotton-based economy of the area; that periodic food and materials shortages resulted from lack of access to water transport caused by low and high water events and difficulties with overland transport routes; that Native American and Mexican raids were not uncommon into the 1830s; and that wild game including large bison herds occasionally seen passing through the area were present in the project area in the 1830s (Harris 1900, 1901 and 1902). It is also clear from her diaries that planting of cotton, rice, row crops, and cattle ranching for dairy and beef production began with the earliest settlement of the project area, and that tenant farms were common in the Oyster Creek Community.

It is not clear if the Rose homestead was located on the portion of the Cartwright League containing the project area, or further south by Fish Lake in the area surveyed by Glander and Jameson (1986) or Jackson and Moore (1997). Given the emphasis on river transport seen in Harris's diaries, the latter is more likely; however the remains of outbuildings associated with the Rose Farmstead and other tenant farms may still be present in the project area. Flood risk documented in primary documents and later histories (see Carpenter 2001a; Harris 1900, 1901, 1904; Wharton 1939:16) may have resulted in the Roses placing their homestead further north as well.

JANE MASON WILKINS

Several sources have compiled details of the life of Jane Mason Wilkins for whom the Jane Wilkins League is named, and her two daughters (HTO 2001b; Parmelee 2001; Smithwick 1900). According to Parmelee (2001) Jane Wilkins was born in Kentucky in 1787 and was one of the Old Three Hundred. She moved to Austin's first colony in 1822, with her parents (who died in 1823), and her two daughters, Mary and Jane. In 1823 Mary married Dr. Phelps, who died that same year. All three women resided in San Felipe de Austin where they worked as seamstresses. Jane Mason Wilkins also ran a boarding house there, and in May 26, 1827 received the Jane Wilkins League land as her headright. In 1830, Jane's daughter Jane "married up" to the town alcalde, Thomas Marshall Duke. In 1831 Jane's other daughter Mary Phelps received a headright in what is presently Fayette County, remarried, this time to publisher John Aitken, and together with her mother ran the family business until San Felipe de Austin was burned in

1836. After evacuating San Felipe in 1836 Jane Mason Wilkins made Matagorda her home, and remained there as a nanny to her grandchildren until her death around 1848.

One of the mysteries surrounding Jane Wilkins is whether she ever settled on her claim or remained in San Felipe and later Richmond, and simply leased the land before selling it. Jane Wilkins is not mentioned in the Dilue Harris diaries in which she mentions many other neighbors (Harris 1900, 1901, 1904), which suggests she may not have settled on her claim. Carpenter (2001a:20) also indicates she never settled her claim, preferring to remain in San Felipe de Austin and later at Matagorda. However, Lake Jane is apparently named after her (HTO 2001), so she may well have visited the area, or maintained a temporary residence there.

COLONEL JAMES KNIGHT AND HIS DAUGHTER LUCINDA KNIGHT

Interestingly Wharton (1939) does not discuss Jane Wilkins at all in his county history, but he appears to have known a lot about Colonel James Knight, who along with his partner and friend Walter C. White purchased the Jane Wilkins League from her on March 8, 1836 (Office of the Fort Bend County Clerk 1836, 1838).

Colonel James Knight is documented in many other historical sources (see HTO 2001a; Smithwick 1900). As with Jane Mason Wilkins, Knight was also born in 1787, though in North Carolina. He was also one of the Old Three Hundred, and migrated via Alabama and New Orleans to join the party that founded Austin's Colony in 1821. In 1824 Knight and White were given a headright, the Knight & White League, north of the Brazos across from Richmond (Wharton 1939:illustration 12). Knight and White set up a trading post at Fort Bend in their land grant, owned a company store in San Felipe, and managed a schooner that regularly visited ports on the Brazos. They were among the area's most successful businessmen. They were known to own land in a number of counties and to be land speculators as well as successful traders (HTO 2001a,d; Smithwick 1900; Wharton 1939). White's life is described in a separate section, below.

Knight resided in Fort Bend County from 1824 until the end of his life (Wharton 1939:). He is remembered for his service in the Texas Revolution, and later as County Safety Supervisor (HTO 2001a; Smithwick 1900).

In 1830 his daughter Lucinda, whose life is described in Wharton (1939:130-134), was born. Lucinda was apparently orphaned or abandoned by her mother at an early age, and raised by her father through the Texas Revolution. In 1838, at Knight's invitation, the Knights were joined in Texas by James Knight's sisters and their children. Knight's niece, Mrs. Adeline Kirk Patton and her husband Rev. John Patton, fostered Lucinda until she was old enough to be sent to a convent. When she returned from the convent at the age of seventeen (ca. 1847) her father built her a prairie home east of the Jones Creek Plantation on the uplands of the Knight and White League. She is said to have been a talented musician, equestrian, and marksman.

Between 1849 and 1853 Lucinda lost two husbands, the first one to murder by her maternal half-brother. Her third marriage, to Dan Connor in 1854, lasted until her death in 1857. That union produced a daughter in 1856, christened Mary but known as Mollie. With the death of her grandfather, James Knight in 1858, Mollie became one of the richest children in Fort Bend with a net worth of nearly \$370,000 (Wharton 1939:131-134).

By 1850 Knight's plantation was one of the 16 most valuable in the County, assessed at a value of over \$10,000 (Wharton 1939:126). Wharton (1939:130) notes Knight owned land on his own headright (the Knight & White League), as well as much of the land on the Jane Wilkins League "and had a plantation and a ranch and prairie home" (Wharton 1939:130).

Life on the Knight Plantation is briefly described by Wharton (1839:131-134). It is not clear if the Plantation and the cemetery at Kirk's Point where both Lucinda and James Knight were buried were located on or near Oyster Creek within the project area, further south along the Brazos, or on the Knight and White League north of Richmond. It is also not clear if one or more of the Knight's other residences were on his original headright, or on the Jane Wilkins League. Recent conversations with Michael Moore, Director of the Fort Bend Museum (Moore 2006) indicate that Kirk's Point most likely lies on prison farm property in the Jane Wilkins League. However, Moore could not determine if Kirk's Point referred to a prominent point (meander loop) along Oyster Creek (which lies inside the APE), or a point along the north bank of the Brazos, which lies outside the APE well south of the project area.

What was clear from the record is that Knight's land on the Jane Wilkins League was owned together with his partner, White, and sold on March 9, 1857 to Randal Jones (another of the Old Three Hundred) (Office of the Fort Bend County Clerk 1850, 1857a). This would have been a year before Knight's death. Portions of the property apparently changed hands several times thereafter before the Civil War started (Office of the Fort Bend County Clerk 1857b, 1859).

With respect to understanding more about the Knight Plantation, Wharton (1939:237) mentions that:

"Mrs. Mozelle Avery of Brookshire, whose great grandmother was a niece of James Knight...wrote me a series of informative letters whose interesting details and literary merit would warrant their publication, but we have decided they shall not be published during the lifetime of either of us." (Wharton 1939: 237).

Wharton (1939) also talks about "interviewing very old colored residents" across Fort Bend County in the early 1900s, many with recollections back to the Plantation Era. If his correspondence with Mozelle Avery and his interview notes with older members of the Fort Bend County African American community are extant, they may shed further light on activities and events at the Knight Plantation, some of which may have occurred within the project boundary.

JESSE H. CARTWRIGHT

Jesse H. Cartwright's life is summarized in HTO (2001) and Wharton (1939:31-48) and this summary is drawn from those sources. He was born in Mississippi in 1787 and was one of the Old Three Hundred. He had a son and a daughter by his first wife Nancy Gray Cartwright. He also had servants and slaves. He obtained a headright in his name as a member of Austin's first colony in 1828, but never settled it. He was apparently renting that land to Dr. Pleasant W. Rose, the father of Dilue Rose by 1833 (Rose).

In October 1835 he served on San Felipe's procurement committee to obtain weapons and ammunition for the settlement. After the Texas War for Independence he was a successful realtor founding the town of Fayetteville, and was active in state and county politics, serving in the First State Congress as a representative. He divorced Nancy in 1841, sold all his land in Fort Bend County, and moved to Guadalupe by 1841. There he remarried in 1843 to Martha Adcock and lived with her until his death in 1848 (HTO 2001; Wharton 1939:31-48).

WALTER C. WHITE

Walter C. White (see HTO 2001; Wharton 1939), another member of the Old Three Hundred, was the partner of James Knight, discussed above. He is remembered for being one of the areas most successful businessmen and for his role in local and state politics. Early trading post ventures in the 1820s moved him from the Trinity River, to the mouth of the Colorado and later to Austin's first Colony. There he joined in business with James Knight managing the company store at San Felipe, while Knight managed their trading post at Fort Bend (HTO 2001d). White was the first regidor of San Felipe in 1831 (HTO 2001d). He provided \$10,000 in bonds for the Texas Republic in 1836 (HTO 2001d), and in 1837 was one of the Godfathers (promoters) of the incorporation of Richmond (Wharton 1939:86). Apparently, he spent much of his later life in Brazoria, where he died in 1837 (HTO 2001d).

ROUTE OF THE MEXICAN ARMIES

Wharton's (1939:illustration 12) map of the Headrights of the Old Three Hundred in Fort Bend County and the surrounding area indicates that the Line of March of the Mexican Army on April 15, 1836 passed through the northeast corner of the Jesse Cartwright League on their march to Harrisburg (see Figure 2). According to the map, the Mexican Army had camped near a grove of trees on the Andre Clopper tract on April 14, less than 1 kilometer (.6 mile) north of what is now Madden Road. The map may not be to scale, but the route of the Mexican Army through the Jesse Cartwright League appears to have followed the north bank of Red Gully through the APE before crossing

Red Gully further east (see Figure 2). The Army then apparently marched parallel to the north bank of Oyster Creek until it reached Stafford, before turning northeast to march onto Harrisburg (see Wharton 1939:illustration 12).

RECONSTRUCTION (1865-1889)

What remains a mystery in the project area and elsewhere in Fort Bend County is how the Freedmen's communities were set up and organized immediately after the Civil War. Reconstruction era plat books are not available in County records. Wharton (1939:174-221) provides some insight into developments during this period, but his account focuses on county politics, and does not provide specifics concerning the project area. His "Twenty Years After" chapter that covers the Reconstruction period is highly biased in favor of the Jaybirds, and reflects the racist stereotypes of the time. He sees the transition of the county from a county with a black majority population to a white majority in 1910 as a significant historic trend. Even his footnotes (Wharton 1939:192, footnote 6) are more detailed concerning a storm in 1875 that caused damage to county buildings than they are about the county's black leadership during Reconstruction. He lauds blacks that stayed on to serve their masters after the war more than he does any of the county's historic black leadership, most of which were finally ousted in the Jaybird-Woodpecker War. What is apparent in Wharton (1939:174-221), is that the white minority in the county feared a voting black majority, and that a campaign of terror was in place. This may explain the destruction of the first Pleasant Green Missionary Baptist Church and School in 1870, since the church also acted as a school and an assembly area (Carpenter 2001b, 2001c:36).

HARLEM PRISON FARM AND THE PRISON FARM SYSTEM (1889-Present)

Wharton (1939:227-228) indicates that the state of Texas prison system was run under a lease system where one lessee oversaw operation of the entire state's system. Convict labor was leased from the system for construction and farm labor, and there were several farms worked by hired convicts in Fort Bend County by 1870 (see also Hudson 2002). By 1879 Littlebury Ambrose Ellis of Jefferson, Texas owned and operated large farms on the Cartwright and Williams Leagues worked by convict labor. Harlem State Prison Farm was founded in 1886 when the state abandoned the lease system, "purchased the Harlem Plantation, 2,500 acres, from the heirs of Guion and Williams" (Wharton 1939:228) and placed Captain R.J. Ransom in charge. He would run the prison farm until his death in 1895. It should be noted that leasing of prisoners was not abolished statewide until 1910 (Hudson 2002; Konicki and Foradas 2005:4).

The relationship between sugar cane farming and the growth and development of the Texas State Prison Farm system is an active topic of research, and is addressed elsewhere (Hudson 2002; Lucko 2001). Early Twentieth century maps of the Harlem and Central State Prison farms founded on these older enterprises are also available (see

USGS 1930; TSHD 1936). In these maps the proximity between Sugar Land and these prison farms is evident. According to Hardin (2001a):

“In 1925 Harlem covered 5,005 acres and housed 260 inmates. Officials established a spur track of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway to load and transport sugarcane cultivated on the grounds, but the line was abandoned in 1929. In addition to raising cane, prisoners also operated a brick plant. In the 1950s the name of the facility was changed to Jester State Prison Farm, for Governor Beauford H. Jester”

Jester State Prison Farm is still operational, but at a greatly reduced scale (Dunk 2006; Hardin 2001a; Hudson 2006a-b).

As mentioned above, agricultural practices before and after the prison farms have significantly altered the landscape in many parts of the project area (see Carpenter 2001c). Numerous documents (e.g. Carpenter 2001b; TSHD 1936; TxDOT 1999; USGS 1930, 1964, 1982; Wharton 1939) show the current project area under the ownership of the State of Texas for over a century (ca. 1889-2001). Early landuse in the parcel currently under study included mining of clay (in pits now converted to stock ponds) and farming of sugarcane and other crops by prisoners (Dunk 2006). Sugarcane production lasted through the 1920s (Hardin 2001a) while farming of cotton, corn, alfalfa, vegetables and feed crops continues into the present day. Livestock also grazed on the prison farms from their inception, and were on both the T.C. Jester farm in large numbers into the present day (Hudson 2002; Konicki and Foradas 2005). In general, prison farming methods were commensurate with accepted practices of agriculture in the area, and were highly regulated by the prison system (Dunk 2006; Eller 1961; Hudson 2002, 2006; Rinn 1960; TDOC 1960a-b).

According to Hudson (2002:6; 2006a-b) several miles of narrow gauge railway were present at Harlem Prison Farm in the late Nineteenth and early Twentieth Century. The track was used to haul sugar cane (Hudson 2002:6) and possibly other materials produced at Imperial Prison Farm (Hudson 2006a). Much of the track was portable therefore routes may not have been mapped as they would have been subject to change with crop rotation. Apparently, the railways were used to transport cane to mule drawn wagons which would transport the cane to Imperial Sugar, and to a temporary sugar mill built on the prison farm when the Imperial Mill burned in 1914. The railroads also connected now extinct Fort Bend County settlements such as Cabell, (Hardin 2001b) which was located near the project area, with Sugar Land and regular rail systems such as the Imperial Valley Railroad (Hardin and Cravens 2001) that had ties to markets in and out of Texas.

The train cars and the wagons used to haul cane were built within the prison farm system (see Hudson 2002:6), and cane cars may have been in common use at Harlem Plantation even before the prison era (Hudson 2006a). It should also be noted that clay pits, and other operations on the prison farm may have been serviced by the narrow gauge railroad tracks laid across the prison farm (Hudson 2006a) and that according to convict

testimonies work associated with cane rolling was among the most grueling work on the farms (Hudson 2002:6). Hudson (2006a) noted that there is a rail dump at Central Prison where some of the track was dumped, but in general, very little is known about the narrow gauge railroad system on the prison farms.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Prehistoric archaeological sites identified in the inland regions of the Gulf Coastal Plain tend to be composed of ephemeral, shallow deposits reflecting short-term occupation episodes. In general, these sites consist of temporally non-diagnostic lithic scatters, thin subsurface deposits, or suggest the presence of multiple cultural components within a mixed stratigraphic archaeological context. Historic sites near the project area typically consist of farms or homesteads dating to the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries.

Early research conducted in the region includes work associated with the Addicks Reservoir, which was investigated through an unsystematic archaeological survey in 1947 by Joe Ben Wheat. Two sites were identified during this survey. Site 41HR5 (the Doering Site) and Site 41HR7 (the Kobs Site) were excavated, and the results contributed to the development of a relative chronology for the region (Newman 1953; Wheat 1947, 1953).

Most of the cultural resources detected in the region surrounding the project were detected during block surveys associated with residential and commercial developments and public works (Carpenter 2001a, 2002; Driver 2004; Garcia-Herrerias 2000; Glander and Jameson 1986; Hales 1998; Jackson and Moore 1997; Moore and Moore 1991a-f; Moore et al. 1991; Voellinger 1989; Voellinger and Moore, Jr. 1988; Voellinger and Smyth 1989). A number were also detected on linear survey projects associated with construction and improvement of area roads, highways and drainages (Bohuslav 1990a-b; Bryan et al. 1985; Hughey et al. 2002; Latham 2005; Neel et al. 2004; TxDOT 1989, 1994, 1995).

In general, most historic sites detected by these surveys were composed of surface scatters containing low-fired brick fragments and shallow subsurface deposits consisting of various glass and ceramic fragments, bits of roofing materials, and unidentified metal machine fragments. Few sites have been recommended for inclusion in the NRHP.

Most prehistoric sites discovered in the area have also been found in disturbed context often mixed with historic materials as a result of urbanization and agricultural practices (e.g. plowing). Many large low floodplains with the potential to produce deeply buried intact resources have also failed to produce sites, apparently due to the nature of the prehistoric landscape; these include natural processes such as dissection by streams, scouring by major floods, and other disturbances by fluvial and colluvial processes, and bioturbation.

Historic and modern terracing for agriculture, flood control and drainage improvement efforts have also impacted deeply buried sites. This was commented on by Bryan et al. (1985), on a project for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers- Galveston District along a 121-hectare (300-acre) stretch of Long Point Slough, located a few miles north of this project. That project did not detect cultural resources but did identify what is apparently a pattern in the uplands of Fort Bend County. They noted:

“this lack of archeological sites reflects low-intensity use of this upland area, both during prehistoric and historic times, although it is possible that prehistoric sites may have existed in the area at one time but have been destroyed by stream channelizing or land modification for rice farming.” (Bryan et al. 1985 :abstract).

Low intensity use of uplands (particularly away from water courses), and disturbance and destruction of sites as a result of stream channelization, agricultural practices and urbanization in the area is a common trend (see Abbott 2001).

Locally this trend is reflected in the results of more recent studies including the GLO's (Carpenter 2001a, 2002) surveys of portions of Central State and T.C. Jester State Prison Farms in and east of the project area; HRA Gray & Pape's recent rural water surveys in and around Four Corners, Texas (see Hughey et al. 2002); and a number of other transportation corridor and small area surveys conducted for private agencies (Garcia-Herrerias 2005), and various government agencies including EPA (Glander and Jameson 1986), TxDOT (Bohuslav 1990a-b; Latham 2005; Neel et al. 2004; TxDOT 1989, 1994, 1995), USACE (Hales 1998; Lantham 2005), and Houston ISD (Driver 2004), all of which produced few if any resources.

In the early 1990s Moore Archaeological Consulting (Moore and Moore 1991a-f; Moore et al. 1991) conducted archaeological surveys in the area of the Proposed Joseph S. and Lucie H. Cullinan Park for the City of Houston, which is located southeast of the current project area. Their project, conducted under Texas Antiquities Permit 1000 identified a total of 25 sites (41FB196, 41FB197, 41FB199, 41FB200, 41FB201, 41FB202, 41FB203, 41FB204, 41FB205, 41FB206, 41FB207, 41FB208, 41FB209, 41FB210, 41FB211, 41FB212, 41FB213, 41FB214, 41FB215, 41FB216, 41FB217, 41FB218, 41FB219, 41FB220, 41FB221) of which 7 are prehistoric sites, 12 are historic sites and 3 are multicomponent historic/prehistoric sites. Attempts to relocate the homestead of Alexander Hodge, one of the "Old Three Hundred" failed but Sites 41FB199 and 41FB200 produced artifacts possibly dating to the early to mid-Nineteenth Century. These two multicomponent sites, four prehistoric sites (41FB201, 41FB211, 41FB212, 41FB214), 10 historic sites (41FB204, 41FB205, 41FB206, 41FB207, 41FB217, 41FB220, 41FB221); and multicomponent sites 41FB213 and 41FB210 were recommended for nomination as State Archaeological Landmarks and for evaluation testing if they could not be avoided. Several of these sites are located within the project study radius and are discussed further below.

Similarly, the work of Espey, Huston & Associates, Inc. in and near the New Territory Residential Development south of U.S. Highway 90 in Sugar Land (Voellinger

1989; Voellinger and Moore, Jr. 1988; Voellinger and Smyth 1989) identified a number of prehistoric, historic and multicomponent sites (41FB159, 41FB160, 41FB161, 41FB162, 41FB163, 41FB164, 41FB165, 41FB166, 41FB167, 41FB168, 41FB169, 41FB170, 41FB171, 41FB172, 41FB173, 41FB174, 41FB175, 41FB176, 41FB177, 41FB178, 41FB179, 41FB180, 41FB181). Trends evident in the results of the other studies were also evident in their studies.

One additional trend is the tendency for prehistoric and early historic sites to cluster close to water sources on high ground. This is not surprising given the history of major flooding in the area, discussed above. This trend is borne out by a series of prehistoric and early to mid-19th Century historic sites detected on sandy paleolevees along abandoned meanders and oxbow lakes (see Carpenter 2001a; Glander and Jameson 1986; Jackson and Moore 1997; Moore and Moore 1991a-f; Moore et al. 1991). These studies fell within the project study radius and their results are discussed in Chapter VI.

CHAPTER V. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

This intensive pedestrian survey was designed to identify and assess preliminarily cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed project, as well as to assess effects to cultural resources impacted by construction activities initiated by this project.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The project area is situated on 777 hectares (2044.7 acres) of land proposed for development along Oyster Creek. Activities associated with this undertaking will consist of the construction of residential and commercial properties and associated road and utility easements. The archaeological survey project area is defined as all property within the proposed project boundaries.

A key factor in creating a strategy for sampling a project area is in developing a predictive model whereby testing can be concentrated most efficiently in areas with the greatest potential for containing intact cultural resources. These models are based on soil and topographic characteristics, including variations in elevation, distance to existing or remnant water sources, and plant communities. Generally, these include areas located near existing watercourses on higher topographic landforms containing well-drained, sandy soils.

These models serve as heuristic devices that assists researchers in devising sampling strategies best suited for collecting data in given environmental settings. Based on the results of previous studies, the predictive model developed for this project area, indicated that undisturbed areas on higher topographic landforms near Oyster Creek held the highest potential for containing intact cultural resources.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND SITE FILE RESEARCH STRATEGY

Site file research was initiated by reviewing records maintained by the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) in Austin, Texas, and by consulting on-line research archives maintained by the Texas Historical Commission (THC). Site file research was performed in order to identify all previously recorded archaeological sites within 1.6-kilometers (1-mile) of the project areas, and all recorded historic structures eligible for NRHP listing located adjacent to the project APE.

Site file research was used to provide a historic context to the archaeological survey, and additional documentary research was conducted in order to provide an understanding of the development and history of the APE, the surrounding area, and southeast Texas in general. This research then was used to prepare an overview history of the area, and provided an understanding of the contextual framework of Fort Bend County's prehistory and history.

METHODOLOGY

The archaeological investigations associated with the current undertaking were designed to identify and record the existence of prehistoric and historic archaeological resources, within the defined project boundaries. These field methods also facilitated the collection of data needed in order to determine whether additional investigations would be required to evaluate the potential eligibility of any newly defined archaeological resources for inclusion on the NRHP or as a state designated landmark.

Archaeological methods employed during this survey consisted of pedestrian survey augmented by systematic shovel testing. In areas where surface visibility allowed for an examination of the ground surface (i.e. surface visibility greater than 30 percent), a surface inspection of an area measuring 4 meters² (43 feet²) was performed at the location of each planned shovel test.

Shovel tests were placed at intervals that ranged between 30 to 200 meters (98.43 to 656.2 feet). Shovel testing intervals were decreased in areas deemed to possess a high probability for archaeological resources. Areas of moderate to low probability were sampled at a lower frequency. Shovel tests were not excavated in areas containing standing water.

Linear transects were utilized to facilitate survey activities within the limits of the entire project area. These transects were spaced at 30 meter (98.43 foot) intervals. Shovel testing was performed on all transects situated within high and moderate probability areas. In low probability areas, shovel testing was performed on alternating transects only; pedestrian reconnaissance was conducted on those transects not sampled by shovel testing.

Shovel tests typically measured 30 centimeters (11.81 inches) in diameter and were excavated to a maximum depth of 1 meter (3.28 feet) into the underlying substratum or until culturally sterile subsoil was encountered. Removed soils were screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth. Descriptions of soil texture and color followed standard terminology and the Munsell (2000) soil color charts. Additional information concerning soils encountered was recorded on standardized shovel test forms for each excavation.

At the recommendation of the THC deep testing was also conducted in portions of the project area. Deep testing was conducted in order to provide data on the presence or absence of deeply buried cultural deposits within the project area. The trenches measured 5.0 meters (16.4 feet) by 1 meter (3.28 feet) and were typically excavated to a maximum depth of 1.82 meters (6.0 feet), which is the approximate depth of the water table.

Every trench excavated to depths of 120 centimeters (4 feet) or greater was evaluated by a Competent Person and classified as OSHA Class A, B or C. This was done to determine if trenches could be safely entered for inspection. Samples of backfill from trenches were either hand screened if sandy or loamy, or hand sifted if clay. During excavation, the walls and floors of the trenches were monitored for signs of artifacts and

features after each approximately 10-centimeter (4-inch) “slice” of the backhoe’s bladed bucket. The floor and walls of trenches were cleaned with shovels and trowels, and inspected for the presence of changes in soil color or texture potentially related to the presence of cultural features. One wall of each trench was profiled. Deeper trenches were excavated when necessary to assess the potential for deeper deposits.

SITE DELINEATION PROCEDURE

All identified sites were delineated within the project area. Based on THC guidelines, a minimum of six shovel tests were excavated to delineate site boundaries for surface sites detected in plowed fields. Two consecutive negative shovel tests in each cardinal direction from a positive test were excavated to delineate site boundaries in cases where prehistoric or historic cultural materials were detected in subsurface tests. Test trenches were also used in site delineation in some instances. Sites were only be delineated within the APE.

Temporary Sites were temporarily classified using the Project Number 277 and a numeric identifier. This was used for all temporary sites and isolates. A Texas site form was filled out and submitted to TARL in order to obtain a trinomial for each newly recorded site. Pending receipt of trinomials, all Temporary Sites were temporarily classified in the text of this report using the following system (Temporary Site = Site TMP [Project Number 277]-[numeric identifier]. For example, Temporary Site 277-1 is listed as Site TMP277-1 in the text of this report. Site form updates will be updated submitted to TARL for any previously recorded sites that are re-identified as a result of the current survey effort.

CURATION

Artifacts recovered during field investigation are temporarily stored at the Houston office of HRA Gray & Pape. Following the completion of this project, it is anticipated that all artifacts will be provided to the landowners. If curation in a state repository is required, artifacts will be prepared for curation according to guidelines specified by the Secretary of the Interior’s *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (1983).

At the completion of fieldwork, the artifacts were appropriately cleaned and allowed to dry. After identification, each unique artifact or group were placed in 4 mil plastic reclosable bags. Identification tags made from acid-free paper were placed with the artifacts for future identification. Each tag contains the title of the final report, the HRA Gray & Pape project number, an individual artifact number, full provenience information, entire artifact description, processing date, and count.

CHAPTER VI. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS

There are no National Register listed properties located within the project APE. Five previously identified sites (Sites 41FB190, 41FB191, 41FB192, 41FB280, and 41FB281) are recorded within or directly adjacent to the APE. Sites 41FB191 and 41FB192 could not be re-located during the current survey but Sites 41FB190, 41FB280, and 41FB281 were relocated and found to be more extensive in size than previously reported.

A total of nine newly identified archaeological sites (Sites 41FB299, 41FB300, 41FB301, 41FB302, 41FB303, 41FB304, 41FB305, 41FB306, and 41FB307); thirteen Isolates (Isolates 1 through 13); and two modern trash dumps were encountered during survey. The results of the site file research are discussed in the following section, followed by a discussion of the results of the field investigation.

SITE FILE AND LITERATURE RESEARCH

Site file research was conducted at TARL and supplemented by consulting on-line research archives maintained by the THC, and Fort Bend County archives. Research objectives were to identify all recorded archaeological sites within 1.6 kilometers (1 mile) of the project area and all recorded historic structures eligible for NRHP listing located immediately adjacent to the project's APE.

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Site file research indicated that 24 previously recorded archaeological sites are located within approximately 1.6 kilometers (1 mile) of the current project area (Table 2). Five of these are situated wholly or in part within the project APE as currently platted (see Table 2 and Figure 1). The remainder lies within the study radius, but outside the APE.

SITES IN AND NEAR THE APE

The five sites within or directly adjacent to the APE include: one unknown prehistoric open campsite (41FB192), a Late Archaic to Early Ceramic age prehistoric open campsite (41FB191), one multicomponent prehistoric open campsite and Nineteenth Century historic farmstead (41FB280), one Twentieth Century trash dump or farmstead (41FB190), and a Freedmen's Church, School and Cemetery established in 1867 (41FB281). Portions of Sites 41FB190, 41FB191 and 41FB192 are mapped within or near the APE for this project along its boundary with the Grand Parkway (see Figure 1).

Table 2. Previously Identified Archaeological Resources Within a 1.6-Kilometer (1-Mile) Radius of the Project Area

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Size (unit varies)	Estimated Max. Site depth	Temporal Affiliation	NRHP Eligibility
<i>Sites within and adjacent to the APE</i>						
41FB190	Jester Farm Site #3	Trash dump or farmstead	80x80m	Plowzone	Historic: 20 th Century	Not eligible
41FB191	Jester Farm Site #1	Open Campsite	75x150'	Plowzone	Late Archaic to Early Ceramic Prehistoric	Not eligible
41FB192	Jester Farm Site #2	Open Campsite	Small	Unknown – surface	Unknown Prehistoric	Not eligible
41FB280	-	Open Campsite/ Farmstead	40,000m ²	Unknown 1m+	Early Ceramic, Mossy Grove, Late Prehistoric; Historic: 19 th Century	Low potential (disturbed)
41FB281	Pleasant Green Missionary Baptist Church	Church, Schoolhouse & Cemetery	5 acres	2m (graves)	Historic: 19 th Century	Potentially eligible
<i>Sites within 1.6 kilometers of the project APE</i>						
41FB121	-	Lithic scatter/ Farmstead	600x200m	70cmbs	Unknown Prehistoric/ Historic	Not Eligible
41FB122	-	Lithic scatter	50m diameter	60cmbs	Unknown Prehistoric	Not Eligible
41FB123	-	Midden	4x15m	1-2m	Unknown Prehistoric	FTR
41FB130	Fish Lake 1	Midden	25x25m	45cmbs	Late Prehistoric	Potentially eligible
41FB131	Fish Lake 2	Lithic scatter	10x10m	Unknown	Unknown Prehistoric	Not Eligible
41FB132	Fish Lake 3	Prehistoric isolate	1 flake	Unknown	Unknown Prehistoric	Not Eligible
41FB195	Jester Farm Site #4	Campsite	50x50'	20+cmbs	Unknown Prehistoric	Unknown
41FB196	-	Campsite	Unknown	25cmbs	Unknown Prehistoric	Unknown
41FB201	-	Campsite	10m ²	30cmbs	Unknown Prehistoric	Unknown
41FB202	-	Possible house site	10m ²	20cmbs	Mid-19th century	Unknown
41FB211	-	Campsite	60x60m	65cmbs	Late Prehistoric	Unknown
41FB212	-	Campsite	10x10m	70cmbs	Unknown Prehistoric	Unknown
41FB214	-	Campsite	20m ²	50+cmbs	Late Prehistoric	Unknown
41FB221	-	Unknown	Unknown	20cmbs	Unknown Historic	Not Eligible
41FB246	-	Campsite/ Habitation	60x90m	90+cmbs	Late Prehistoric/ Late 20 th -century	Potentially eligible (Prehistoric)
41FB247	-	Campsite	500x150m	100cmbs	Late Prehistoric	Potentially eligible
41FB248	-	Campsite/Historic scatter & structure	900x200m	60cmbs	Late Prehistoric/ 19-20 th -Century	Potentially eligible (both components)
41FB258	41FB258	Farmstead	50x40m	20cmbs	Unknown Historic	Not Eligible
Footnotes: 1 Pleasant Green Missionary Baptist Church Cemetery is Registered as Cemetery C-25 in Fort Bend County Records.						

Site 41FB190 (named Jester Farm Site #3) was recorded by Wormser (1989a) as the remains of a 20th Century farmstead lying in the ROW of the Grand Parkway immediately south of Oyster Creek. The site is restricted to the plowzone and surface, and was mapped in and adjacent to the current APE (see Figure 1). Whiteware, stoneware, and glass fragments were recorded at the site but not collected, and the site was recommended not eligible for the NRHP (Wormser 1989c).

Site 41FB191 (named Jester Farm Site #1) (Wormser 1989b, 1990a) lies largely in the ROW of the Grand Parkway immediately adjacent to the APE (see Figure 1). It was recorded by Wormser (1989b) as a large prehistoric open campsite. Wormser (1989c) recommended eligibility testing at the site and excavated three test units and three test trenches at the site the following year (Wormser 1990a:figure 2). The site produced dart points, sandy pottery, and debitage nearly all of which came from the plowzone or immediately below it. The points were consistent with Late Archaic to Early Ceramic age materials, and the pottery was Early Ceramic in age (Wormser 1989b, 1990a:7). The trenches were excavated to depths greater than 1.5 meters (5 feet) and indicated the area was underlain by fluvial facies representing stream channel fill. Wormser (1990a:7) attributed these facies as possibly representing ancestral Oyster Creek. After his tests, he concluded that the near-surface site was largely disturbed by plowing and was not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 41FB192 (named Jester Farm Site #2) lies in the ROW of the Grand Parkway immediately adjacent to the APE (see Figure 1) and was recorded by Wormser (1989c) as a small open campsite of undetermined prehistoric age containing a light surface scatter of oyster shell and chert flakes. Wormser (1989c) recommended no further work at the site.

Site 41FB280 lies entirely within the APE for this project (see Figure 1). The site was recorded by Carpenter (2001a, 2001b) as a large multicomponent scatter containing both prehistoric materials associated with campsites of Early Archaic, Mossy Grove and Late Prehistoric age, and historic materials associated with a 19th Century farmstead. He delineated the site based on the distribution of surface materials, and also excavated six shovel tests in an attempt to determine the depth of the occupations. With respect to an assessment of integrity of the prehistoric and historic deposits, Carpenter (2001b) noted in his site record on the Texas Archaeological Sites Atlas Online:

“no clear features could be discerned in the limited horizontal exposures provided by the shovel tests and various natural and artificial exposures. The shovel tests encountered relatively dense zones of historic artifacts with brick, metal, whiteware ceramics, glass etc, but the nature and integrity of these concentrations could not be determined without opening up larger views. Likewise, with the prehistoric materials” (Carpenter 2001b).

In his official report Carpenter (2001a) noted that 41FB280 is situated on a sandy natural level of the ancestral Brazos River along what would have more recently been the north shore of Lake Jane, and that much of the site is disturbed by construction of linear

machine cuts that may have been made for disposal of hay, and construction of other modern structures associated with the Prison Farm including livestock pens, windmills and wells (Carpenter 2001a:21-25, figures 5.4-5.5 and 5.7). Carpenter (2001a:36-37) indicated that modern disturbances to the site combined with sandy bioturbated soils left a low potential for intact materials to be present and recommended the site not eligible for the NRHP. However, this conclusion has to be considered in light of the large extent of the site; the excavation of only six shovel tests (four of which were positive) during its delineation (see Carpenter 2001a:figure 5.10); and Carpenter's (2001b) earlier comments (cited above) regarding the need to open up larger views to definitively assess the integrity of cultural deposits at the site.

Site 41FB281, was recorded by Carpenter (2001a, 2001c) as a 0.7 hectare (1.91 acre) portion of the 2 hectare (5 acre) grounds of Pleasant Green Missionary Baptist Church which has owned the property since 1867 (Martin 2006). Carpenter (2001a, 2001c) described the site as situated on a natural levee of the ancestral Brazos River and containing the fenced cemetery and church property. He noted that the cemetery contained 81 marked graves with legible markers, and 50 more recognizable graves that were either unmarked or had illegible markers, and that the church, though established in 1867, was essentially of modern construction having been rebuilt twice (once after it burned down in 1870 and once after storm damage in the 1890s) and more recently expanded and renovated. Though the landform is very similar to that at 41FB280, he indicated that disturbances to the site were minimal and largely restricted to the near surface, and recommended the site potentially eligible (Carpenter 2001a:30-36).

As originally mapped by Carpenter (2001a, 2001c), Site 41FB281 lies on private property inside the east and west fence lines, north of a channelized drainage, and south of the now abandoned road bed of the Old Road to Richmond. The site is therefore surrounded by, but outside, the APE for this project (see Figure 1). However, the area around the boundaries of Site 41FB281 including the existing gravel access road east of the church property, an older road north of the cemetery (visible on USGS 1994, 2002, 2006a-b), and portions of pastures and agricultural fields to the east and west into which the cemetery may extend, are part of the APE of the current project.

SITES WITHIN THE STUDY RADIUS AND OUTSIDE THE APE

The remaining 18 sites are situated outside the APE but within an approximately 1.6 kilometers (1 mile) radius of the current project area (see Table 2, Figure 1). Among these are a total of 12 Prehistoric sites, 4 Historic sites, and 3 multicomponent sites. Prehistoric sites include: 2 lithic scatters (41FB122, 41FB131); 1 unknown Prehistoric midden (41FB123); 1 Late Prehistoric midden (41FB130); 1 Prehistoric isolate (41FB132); 4 unknown Prehistoric campsites (41FB195, 41FB196, 41FB201, 41FB212); 3 Late Prehistoric campsites (41FB211, 41FB214, 41FB247). Historic sites include: 1 possible Mid-Nineteenth Century house site (41FB202); 1 unknown historic farmstead site (41FB258); and 1 unknown historic site (41FB221). Multicomponent sites include: 1 combined Prehistoric Lithic scatter and historic Farmstead (41FB121); 1 Late Prehistoric

Campsite and Late Twentieth Century Habitation (41FB246); and 1 Late Prehistoric campsite and Nineteenth to Twentieth Century Historic scatter (41FB248). The sites will be discussed with respect to their geographic position in relation to the project.

Sites 41FB122, 41FB123, 41FB130, 41FB131, 41FB132, 41FB246, 41FB247, and 41FB248 are the closest to the project area, and are all located around Fish Lake (see Figure 1). These sites were identified by intensive pedestrian survey; those on the north side of Fish Lake in the mid-1980s (Glander and Jameson 1986, Kelley and Whelan 1986a-d), and those on the south more recently (see Jackson and Moore 1997).

Site 41FB122 is located on a terrace and slope overlooking the northwest shore of Fish Lake (See Figure 1). The site was recorded by James and Jameson (1985b) as a light lithic scatter that produced 8 fragments of debitage, some animal bone and snail of the *species Rabdotus* in partly bioturbated context. James and Jameson (1985c) indicated that materials at 41FB122 might be associated with materials at 41FB123. Glander and Jameson (1986) recommended no further work at the site.

41FB123 (James and Jameson 1985c) is located in a similar topographic setting to Site 41FB122, but south of it, and due west of Fish Lake (see Figure 1). The site was recorded by James and Jameson (1985b) as a campsite with a subsurface midden that produced charcoal in a shell midden, debitage, and fire-cracked limestone fragments. They noted that the midden was buried under 1 to 2 meters (3 to 6 feet) of soil, lenticular in shape, and 20 to 30-centimeters (8 to 12-inches) thick. Portions of it were visible along the banks of a pond cutting through the site. The midden appeared to follow the contour of the paleolandscape sloping toward an abandoned stream channel that Fish Lake is a part of. *Rabdotus* snail shell was also recovered from the surface down into the midden. Glander and Jameson (1986) recommended eligibility testing at the site if construction could not be avoided.

Site 41FB130 is located largely north of an apparently channelized drainage east of Fish Lake. Kelley and Whelan (1986b) note the site is a campsite associated with a midden from which they recovered debitage, a biface, and sandy paste plain ceramic potsherds. Most of the site was reported to be undisturbed except near a cattle crossing and immediately around the banks of the drainage.

Site 41FB131 is a small site located along the western shore of Fish Lake approximately 220 meters (721 feet) northwest of 41FB130. The site was recorded by Kelley and Whelan (1986c) when a single fragment of debitage and one animal bone fragment were found eroding out of the banks of Fish Lake. Site 41FB132 was an isolated find of one debitage fragment also recorded by Kelley and Whelan (1986d), this time along the north shore of Fish Lake. All the subsurface tests they excavated at the sites were negative, and they recommended no further work at these sites (Kelley and Whelan 1986c-d).

Site 41FB246 was recorded as a Late Prehistoric campsite on the north shore of the south end of Fish Lake by Jackson (1997) as part of the Houstonian Golf Course survey (Jackson and Moore 1997). The site is situated on an abandoned pointbar of the

paleochannel of the Brazos River, and produced debitage, Late Prehistoric pottery, and bone fragments at depths of 0-90 centimeters (0 to 36 inches) in Asa-Pledger soils. A condemned modern vacation home and swimming pool associated with the site has partly disturbed the site but most of it appeared intact. Results indicated that the site is potentially eligible for the NRHP and recommended avoidance or further testing before construction (Jackson 1997; Jackson and Moore 1997).

Sites 41FB247 and 41FB248 were also recorded during the Houstonian Golf Course survey (Jackson and Moore 1997). Site 41FB247 is a large lithic and ceramic scatter recorded by Moore and Jackson (1997a) along the inside loop of an abandoned meander of the Brazos River that is now the west shoreline of Fish Lake (see Figure 1). A total of 42 shovel tests were excavated within the site boundary and the site produced Late Prehistoric stone tools and pottery fragments, as well as debitage and bone fragments at depths of up to 100 centimeters (39 inches). Jackson and Moore (1997) indicated that the site is potentially eligible for the NRHP and recommended avoidance or further testing.

Site 41FB248 is a large lithic and ceramic scatter recorded by Moore and Jackson (1997b) along the outside loop of an abandoned meander of the Brazos River that is now the south and east shoreline of Fish Lake (see Figure 1). A total of 50 shovel tests were excavated within the site boundary and the site produced Late Prehistoric stone tools and pottery fragments, as well as debitage and bone fragments at depths of up to 60 centimeters (24 inches). An abandoned hunting cabin was also reported at the site (Moore and Jackson 1997b). Jackson and Moore (1997) indicated that the site is potentially eligible for the NRHP and recommended avoidance or further testing.

Site 41FB121 (James and Jameson 1985a) is a multicomponent site located immediately west of FM 1464 and 0.3 kilometers (.18 miles) northeast of Fish Lake. It is situated on the tread and riser of a sand terrace that extends north into the southeastern edge of the project area (see Figure 1). The Prehistoric component was recorded as a large lithic scatter that produced a biface fragment and debitage. Prehistoric materials extend from the surface to depths of up to 70 centimeters (28 inches) and appear to be largely in bioturbated and anthropogenically disturbed context. The remains of a historic foundation, a modern feeding structure, and a well were also recorded on the site, as was evidence of landscaping and channelization and tree removal. James and Jameson (1985a) recommended no further work at the site, and comparison of aerial photographs of the area indicated it is highly likely that this pattern of disturbance extends northward into the project area (see USGS 1995, 2002, 2006a-b).

Sites 41FB196, 41FB211 and 41FB212 are located approximately 1.4 to 1.6 kilometers (0.9 to 1 miles) southeast of the project, an oval sand ridge between Old Richmond Road, Red Gully and a sharp meander downstream from the confluence of Red Gully and Oyster Creek east of FM 1464. The sites were recorded during archaeological reconnaissance of high potential landforms in the area of the Proposed Joseph S. and Lucie H. Cullinan Park for the City of Houston (Moore and Moore 1991a-f; Moore et al. 1991). Site 41FB196 (Moore and Moore 1990) was located eroding out of a road cut into the sand ridge. It appears to be a shallow site, with cultural materials located 0 to 25

centimeters (0 to 10 inches) from the surface. These materials though not plentiful were interesting for the area because they included debitage made of what appeared to be a Central Texas (possibly exotic) chert type. One Goose Creek plain and one bone tempered incised potsherd were also recovered from the site, and it was recommended for avoidance or further testing (Moore and Moore 1990, Moore et al. 1991).

Site 41FB211 recorded by Moore and Moore (1991c) was located on the west edge of the ridge east of the bank of Red Gully. The site produced Late Prehistoric debitage and ceramics as well as burned clay at depths of up to 65 centimeters (26 inches), and was classified as a Late Prehistoric campsite. It was thought to be possibly larger and associated with Site 41FB212. Because of this and only a single component being recovered the site was recommended for avoidance or further testing.

Site 41FB212 recorded by Moore and Moore (1991d) was located 140 meters (459 feet) east of Site 41FB211. The recorders thought it might represent the eastern end of a contiguous contemporaneous occupation of this part of the ridge during the Late Prehistoric time. However, site 41FB212 produced only debitage therefore its age is unknown at this time.

Sites 41FB201, 41FB202, 41FB214 and 41FB221 are four of a dozen sites ringing White Lake, which lies a little over 1.6 kilometers (1 mile) east of the project boundary. All of these sites were also recorded during the Cullinan Park Surveys (Moore and Moore 1990, Moore et al. 1991).

Sites 41FB201, 41FB202 and 41FB221 are located on the edge of a Pleistocene scarp east of Old Richmond road near the western shore of White Lake (Moore and Moore 1991a-b, 1991f). Site 41FB201 is a small prehistoric campsite of unknown age recorded by Moore and Moore (1991a) that produced some debitage and a fired clay ball within 30 centimeters (12 inches) of the surface. Site 41FB221 (Moore and Moore 1991f), located southwest of 41FB201, is an unknown historic site that produced glass and bone fragments within 20 centimeters (8 inches) of the surface. Site 41FB202, the southernmost site of the three on the same landform, may represent a mid-19th Century house site, because when Moore and Moore (1991b) recorded the site they noted that brick, metal, glass, wrought nail, and a possible ceramic pin fragment were recovered within 20 centimeters (8 inches) of the surface.

Site 41FB214 was recorded by Moore and Moore (1991e) on a low sand ridge “saddle” formed between the southwestern shore of White Lake and the oval ridge on which Sites 41FB196, 41FB211, and 41FB212 are located. The site produced a flake, Late Prehistoric pottery, and an 11.5-centimeter (4.5-inch) long chert biface.

Out of the seven sites in the study radius recorded east of FM 1464 by Moore and Moore (1990, 1991a-b, 1991e, 1991f; Moore et al. 1991) only the NRHP status of Site 41FB221 is known. It was recommended not eligible since it produced only glass and bone in near surface context. The status of the remaining sites is unknown, pending further testing, if it becomes necessary as a result of construction.

The last two sites in the study radius are 41FB195 and 41FB258, both situated west of the project area. Site 41FB195 (Jester Farm Site #4) (Wormser 1990b) was recorded during the Grand Parkway survey. It lies immediately west of the project property and west of the Highway 99 ROW and may be associated with Sites 41FB191, 41FB192, 41FB280, and 41FB281 near Lake Jane (discussed above). Site 41FB195 was classified as a campsite of unknown Prehistoric age and produced 25 small flakes and one small gravel size burned rock fragment within 20 centimeters (8 inches) of the surface (Wormser 1990b). Its NRHP status is unknown because it was avoided by construction of the Grand Parkway.

Site 41FB258 (Hales 1998) is the easternmost of a cluster of sites recorded between Figure Four Lake and Oyster Creek during a recent area survey conducted for the USACE-Galveston District (see Hales 1998; Neel et al. 2004). The site was recorded by Hales (1984) after an intensive pedestrian survey as a historic farmstead dating prior to the Twentieth Century. The site is situated on an abandoned levee between Figure Four Lake and Oyster Creek. Tests at the site produced 27-mudbrick fragments along with a few fragments of whiteware, brown and clear glass, round nail fragments and a metal spool (Hales 1998).

The net result of this type of site distribution is that sites in the project area are likely to be near surface, and close to water. Both Prehistoric and historic inhabitants of the area appear to have preferred sand levees and other topographically high ridge systems close to existing or ancient water sources. Such locations are likely to produce prehistoric and historic cultural materials within approximately 1 meter (3 feet) of the surface. Cultural resources are less likely to be found in the uplands with increasing distance from water. Integrity of such sites will be affected largely by past agricultural use of the landscape they are detected in, but sites with good integrity are possible on such landforms in the APE.

OTHER SURVEYS IN THE VICINITY OF THE PROJECT

The evaluation of architectural and other non-archaeological resources was outside the scope of this project. However, a cursory search of the THC Texas Archaeological Atlas On-line and a review of aerial imagery indicate that the Pleasant Green Missionary Baptist Church (see Figure 1) is the only potentially historic structure situated within the vicinity of the project. Due to the extent of modern repairs evident to the original structure (see Carpenter 2001a), it was not evaluated as an architectural resource.

It should also be noted that three historic markers are located within approximately 3.2 kilometers (2 miles) of the project area. According to the *Texas Archaeological Atlas Online* these are Marker Number 13288 (Oak Hill Baptist Church) whose construction is pending; Marker Number 12990 at the Texas Prison System Central State Farm Main Building at Central Prison well east of the project; and Marker Number 8989 titled "Dismounted Texas Cavalry" and commemorating a location where, due to a shortage of infantry troops in the Confederate Army a part of A. W. Terrell's Cavalry regiment at Richmond was ordered to dismount and march as infantry to defend Galveston. This

happened there on August 15, 1863, and in general such orders there and elsewhere were not well received by cavalry troops that preferred fighting on horseback.

The absence of historical markers in and nearer to the project area is puzzling at first, given the rich history of the Oyster Creek Community. It is known that Pleasant Green Missionary Baptist Church (41FB281) can obtain a marker (see Carpenter 2001c) but the church itself must make that decision. Personal conversation with Michael Moore, director of the Fort Bend Archaeological Museum (Moore 2006) indicates that Lucinda Knight and her father James may both be buried in the project area, if Kirks Point (see Wharton 1939:133) refers to a point bar along Oyster Creek on the Jane Wilkins League. This possibility had to be addressed during this project.

RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Intensive pedestrian survey activities were designed to assess the potential impact that construction processes might have on archaeological resources located within the proposed commercial development construction area. In order to facilitate data collection, the project area was divided into 17 numbered segments (Segments 1 through 17) shown in Figure 5. Segments were defined largely by landuse; however, their location in relation to fences, access roads, waterways and other natural and anthropogenic features was also considered in their definition (see below). Segments were numbered in the order in which they were surveyed (see Figure 5). A summary of cultural resource investigations by Segment is provided in Table 3.

Due to the overall similarities in landuse among many segments, a segment-by-segment breakdown will not be provided here. Instead an overall description of the landuse classes to which each segment is assigned will be provided.

Landuse Class A consisted of previously deep plowed fallow upland used as pasture, offering 0% surface visibility. This was the dominant landscape in all of Segment 1, with the exception of a minor portion of the Segment which contains Sites 41FB280 and 41FB281 and was surveyed as a high-probability landscape as part of Segment 3 (see Class C, below). This landscape class was dominated by Bernard, Edna, and Lake Charles series soils, with smaller areas of Kenney and Nahatche-Gladewater series soils. Common disturbances included elevated gravel and dirt roads, previous plowing, channelized drainages, and artificial ponds. Large pushpiles and underground utility easements were also present in some areas. Frequent disturbance by agricultural practices were evident across this landscape, which was largely fallow and covered in grass and sparse young trees. This landuse class was subjected to shovel testing at THC recommended minimums of 1 shovel test per 3 acres.

Landuse Class B consisted of previously deep plowed bottomland used for row crops and hay, offering 0 to 70 % visibility. This was the dominant landscape in all of Segment 2. This landscape class was dominated by Brazoria clay, Pledger clay and smaller areas of Clemville silt loam. Common disturbances included elevated gravel and dirt roads,

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Figure 5. Project Survey Segments.

Table 3. Summary of Cultural Resource Investigations by Project Area Segment

Segment	Dominant Landuse Class	Approx. Area (acres)	Survey Transects	OP Interval (meters)	Number of Shovel Tests ¹	Number of Trenches ¹	Cultural Resources in Segment	Comments
1	A	1145	31	110 ²	374	0	41FB280 41FB281	
2	B	200	12	110 ²	0	62	Isolate 10	
3	C	120	29	30	241	5 ³	41FB280 41FB281	Freedmen's' Settlement prior to prison use
3B	Church & Cemetery	5	N/A	N/A	0	0	41FB281	Not in APE
4	D	130	3	30-120	117	4	41FB190 41FB191 ⁴ 41FB192 ⁴ 41FB299 41FB303 Isolates 5-8	
5	E	31	30/2	15/60	4	1 ⁵	41FB300	
6	E	30	9/2	15/60	6	1 ⁶	41FB301	
7	E	32	9/2	15	9	1 ⁷	41FB302	
8	E	26	44	15	0	0	41FB190	Modern trash in field
9	E	16	31	15	0	0	None	Gravel at south end of field
10	E	30	26	15	0	0	None	Trash associated with remains of old road
11	E	7	7	15	0	0	None	Modern trash in field
12	E	16	18	15	0	0	None	Brick and gravel in field
12	D	1	1	15	0	0	277-22	wellhead and narrow gauge railhead remains
13	E	6	21	15	0	0	None	Modern trash in field
14	E	4	35	15	0	0	None	Modern trash in field
15	E	12	30	15	0	0	None	Modern trash in field
16	D	101	12	30-90	66	1	41FB304	Point bar deposits south of oxbow; channelized drainage and artificial pond
17	D	132	6	30-60	102	5	41FB190 41FB305, 41FB306, 41FB307, 41FB308, 277-12, 277-13 Isolates 2-4, 9 Trash Dumps 1-2	Two large subsurface modern trash scatters along bank
TOTAL		2044	234.5	-	919	80		

Notes: OP=Observation Point; Landuse Classes: A) previously deep plowed fallow upland used as pasture, offering 0% surface visibility; B) previously deep plowed bottomland used for row crops and hay, offering 0 to 70 % visibility; C) infrequently plowed bermuda grass covered sandy ridges used as pasture offering < 30% surface visibility; D) previously deep plowed fallow high floodplain and bottomland used as pasture, may contain wetlands, oxbows and meander scars, 0% surface visibility; E) recently deep plowed bottomland offering excellent surface visibility.

Footnotes:

¹ A breakdown of the number of shovel tests and trenches excavated by site is provided elsewhere in this report.

² Meets THC minimum survey standard of 1 test per 3 acres.

³ All 5 Trenches excavated at Site 41FB280

⁴ Sites 41FB191 and 41FB192 could not be relocated and have most likely been destroyed by construction of State Highway 99.

⁵ Trench excavated at Site 41FB300

⁶ Trench excavated at Site 41FB301

⁷ Trench excavated at Site 41FB302

previous plowing, and channelized drainages. Underground utility easements were also present in some areas (see Figure 2). Frequent disturbance by agricultural practices were evident across this landscape which was mostly freshly plowed in the south (50 to 70% surface visibility) and mostly fallow elsewhere with grass and brush ground cover offering less than 30% surface visibility. This landuse class was subjected to test trenching to search for paleosols at THC recommended minimums of 1 shovel test per 3 acres.

Landuse Class C consisted of infrequently plowed, Bermuda grass covered sandy ridges used as pasture offering less than 30% surface visibility. This was the dominant landscape in all of Segment 3, which is dominated by Kenney loamy fine sand soil, and in the central portions of Segment 16, which are mapped as Fordtran loamy fine sand. Common disturbances included gravel and dirt roads often cut into the landscape, channelized drainages and stock ponds. Underground utility easements were rare, but present in some areas (see Figure 2). This landuse class was subjected to shovel testing at a much higher density than THC recommended minimums because of the likelihood of historic habitations being present on these well-drained areas.

It should be noted that the 2-hectare (5 acre) Pleasant Green Missionary Baptist Church and Cemetery (Site 41FB281, Fort Bend County Cemetery CO-25) property was not within the APE but was considered part of Segment 3 (Segment 3B) for survey purposes. Visual inspection and walkover of the parcel, inspection of the graves of this still active cemetery, and interviews of church staff and parishioners helped establish whether unmarked graves might be located outside the fenceline of the cemetery, hence within the APE.

Landuse Class D consisted of previously deep plowed fallow high floodplain and bottomland used as pasture. This was the dominant landscape in all of Segment 4 and most of Segment 16. High floodplain areas were dominated by mowed grass covered Asa and Norwood series soils that exhibited signs of recent plowing. Low areas often contained wetlands, oxbows, meander scars and natural and channelized drainages that were often covered in woods or brush offering 0% surface visibility and were mapped in soils similar to those in Class B (see above).

Unlike Class B areas further to the east, the bottomlands here showed more evidence of disturbance by channelization caused by natural and artificial drainage changes that led to the formation and abandonment of the oxbows and drainage of the historic lakes shown in early maps (see Pressler 1865; USGS 1930). This landuse class was subjected to shovel testing at a density of approximately 1 shovel test per 1.3 acres, which is twice the THC recommended minimum. Several test trenches were also excavated to assess local geomorphology.

Landuse Class E consisted of recently deep plowed bottomland offering excellent surface visibility (60 to 100%). This was the dominant landscape in Segments 5 through 15. Soils were similar to those in Class D areas, though areas with Asa soils

were less common. In addition to plowing, the Class E areas were often disturbed and or bounded by gravel and dirt roads and artificial drainage ditches.

Archaeological investigations in these areas included cutbank inspection along deep ditches and Oyster Creek to see if buried high potential paleosols were present locally. These apparently were not present. The fields in this area had been disturbed by deep plowing, which was witnessed in progress during fieldwork and appears to impact soil to a depth of approximately 1 meter (3 feet). Therefore, systematic surface survey of deeply plowed fields offering good or excellent visibility was conducted along transects spaced at 15-meter (55-foot) intervals, in lieu of shovel testing. Shovel testing was only conducted in areas where previously unrecorded surface sites were recorded.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Archaeological investigations in the project area are illustrated in Figures 6 through 6e. Sample trench profiles illustrating pedogenic development in the APE are provided in Figures 7 through 10 and in Appendix B. Investigations in much of the project area detected disturbances from natural and anthropogenic process that are highly likely to have destroyed the integrity of cultural resources that may have been present. This is certainly the case for previously recorded sites 41FB191 and 41FB192, both of which were recorded in and adjacent to the Texas Highway 99 ROW (see Figures 6, 6a and 6b) and could not be relocated.

However, investigations along Oyster Creek (see Figures 6, 6c-f) produced cultural materials that were recorded as components of previously recorded Site 41FB190, and newly recorded Sites 41FB299, 41FB300, 41FB301, 41FB302, 41FB303, 41FB305, 41FB306, 41FB307, and TMP277-23; and Isolates 2, 3, 4, and 9. Two large modern trash dumps were also detected along the banks of Oyster Creek. In addition, older sand levees along abandoned meanders of ancestral Oyster Creek, some of which may be associated with historic Lake Jane and Crooked Lake, produced cultural materials associated with previously recorded Sites 41FB280 and 41FB281, newly recorded Site 41FB304 and Isolate 1. Other historic and prehistoric Isolates were recorded elsewhere on the project (see Figures 6 and 6a-e). All of these sites and isolates are discussed below.

RESEARCH AT PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

SITE 41FB190

The vicinity of Site 41FB190 (see Figure 6d) was revisited in an attempt to relocate the site. Field investigation at the site consisted of systematic surface survey of a plowed field offering excellent surface visibility (Segment 8) at intervals of 15 meters (50 feet); and excavation of shovel tests along Segment 4, Transects A and B spaced at 30 to 60-meter (100 to 200-foot) intervals (see Figure 6d).

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Figure 6. Overview of Archaeological Investigations.

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Figure 6a. Overview of Archaeological Investigations in Segments 1 and 2

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Figure 6b. Overview of Investigations in Segments 3 and 3A, and Portions of Segment 4, Showing Previously Recorded Sites 41FB280 and 41FB281. The Locations of Previously Recorded Sites 41FB192 and 41FB191, which Could Not Be Relocated are Also Shown

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Figure 6c. Overview of Investigations in Segments 5, 6, 7, and 16 North of Oyster Creek Showing Sites 41FB300; 41FB301, 41FB302; 41FB303; 41FB304, and Isolates 7, and 17 through 20

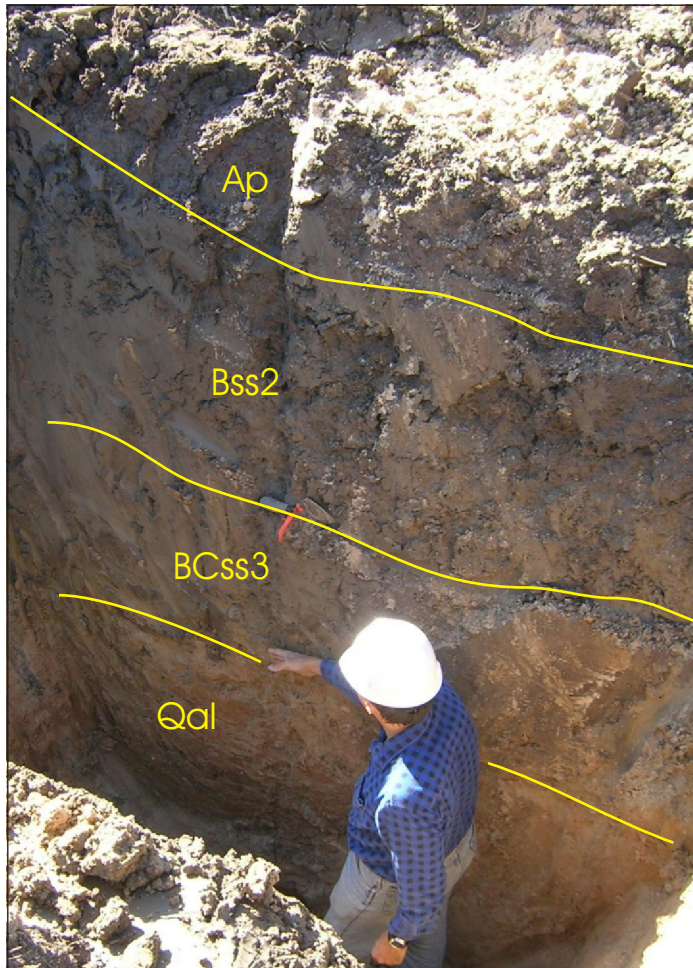
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Figure 6d. Overview of Investigations in Segments 4, 8, 16, and 17 Along Oyster Creek East of Texas State Highway 99 (the Grand Parkway) Showing Shovel Tests and Systematic Surface Surveys in the Vicinity of Sites 41FB190, 41FB299, 41FB305, 41FB306, 41FB307, 41FB308, TMP277-12; Isolates 12, 13, and 16, 21; and Modern Trash Scatters 1 and 2

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Figure 6e. Overview of Investigations in Selected Portions of Segments 8, 9, 10, 11-15, and 17 in the Southwestern Portion of the Project Area Showing Site TMP277-23 and Isolates 9 and 11.

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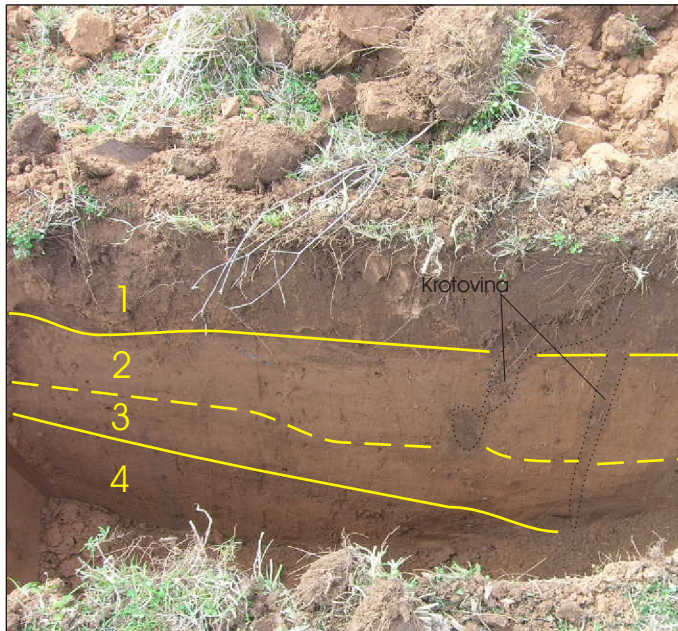


Stratum	Max Depth (cm)	Horizon	Trench 1 (Pledger clay) profile
1	11	Ap	(5YR 3/3) clay loam moderate fine granular and fine subangular blocky structure; very hard, firm; common fine roots; abrupt smooth boundary
2	30	Ap2	(5YR 3/3) clay moderate fine granular and fine subangular blocky structure; very hard, firm; common fine roots; abrupt smooth boundary
3	46	Bss2	(10YR 2/1) clay, weak medium angular blocky structure; very hard, firm; few fine roots; common prominent slickensides; many pressure faces; pitted concretions of calcium carbonate; clear wavy boundary
4	99	Bss2	(10YR 2/1) clay mottled with 25% (2.5Y 5/1) clay, weak medium angular blocky structure; very hard, firm; few fine roots; common prominent slickensides; many pressure faces; pitted concretions of calcium carbonate; clear wavy boundary
5	140	Bss2	(10YR 2/1) clay, weak medium angular blocky structure; very hard, firm; few fine roots; common prominent slickensides; many pressure faces; few iron oxide and calcium carbonate masses; diffuse wavy boundary
6	207	BCss3	(7.5 YR 6/6) clay; weak coarse prismatic structure; very hard, firm; common distinct slickensides; common (7.5YR 6/8) sand pockets containing 50% silty clay; clear wavy boundary
7	220	Qal	(7.5YR 6/8) clayey sand; abrupt wavy boundary
8	227	Qal	(7.5YR 6/8) sandy clay; abrupt wavy boundary
9	242	Qal	(7.5YR 7/1) sand; abrupt wavy boundary
10	287	Qal	(2.5YR 6/3) sandy clay with 40% (7.5 YR 7/1) sandy clay, weak fine platy structure; laminated; abrupt wavy boundary.
11	314	Qal	(2.5YR 6/3) sand with 20% (7.5 YR 7/1) sand; laminated; clear wavy boundary.
12	324	Qal	(7.5 YR 7/1) fine sand; clear wavy boundary.
13	344	Qal	(2.5YR 6/3) sand with 20% (7.5 YR 7/1) sand; laminated.

Pledger clay soil developed on sandy alluvium in abandoned drainage north of Oyster Creek on low floodplain. Trowel is at boundary between lowest Bss2 horizon (Stratum 5) and BCss3 (Stratum 6). Principal Investigator points to boundary between uppermost stratum (Stratum 7) of underlying alluvium and the Pledger clay BCss3 horizon (Stratum 6). View is to the south-west.

Segment 2, Trench 1, West Wall Profile

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Asa series soil developed on sandy alluvium along what appears to have been the west shore of Lake Jane. Note slight dip of the boundary between Strata 3 and 4 to the north, toward the channel of the abandoned meander south of Site 41FB280. View is to west.

Stratum	Max Depth (cm)	Horizon	Trench 65 (Asa silty clay loam) profile
1	35	Ap	(5YR 3/3) moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure; hard, firm; many very fine and fine roots, few medium roots; few fine pores; few worm casts, neutral; abrupt wavy boundary
2	50	B/A	(5 YR 4/4) loam; weak coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate medium subangular blocky; friable; few fine roots; common very fine and fine pores; neutral; 10% dissolved snail shell forming CaCO3 concentrations; few snail shell fragments; very fine weakly cemented calcium carbonate concretions; abrupt wavy boundary.
3	70	Bw	(7.5YR 4/4) fine loamy sand; weak coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate medium and finesubangular blocky; hard, friable; few fine roots; many very fine and fine pores, many lined with calcium carbonate; common fine pitted calcium carbonate nodules; some dark brown material on faces of prisms (iron oxide); few very fine mica flakes; violently effervescent; abrupt wavy boundary.
4	240	Bk	(5YR 4/6) clayey sand; weak granular structure; few fine prominent reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) and few fine distinct yellowish red (5YR 4/6) redox concentrations; friable; few fine roots; common fine pores; common fine pitted calcium carbonate nodules; few snail shell fragments; few films, threads and masses of calcium carbonate; violently effervescent; clear wavy boundary.
5	250	B'w	(5YR 4/4) fine silt loam; few fine faint reddish brown (5YR 5/4) redox concentrations; weak coarse prismatic structure parting to weak fine subangular blocky; hard, firm; no roots; rare pores lined with calcareous clay; few coarse pitted calcium carbonate nodules;

Segment 2, Trench 65, West Wall Profile



Trench 67, east wall profile showing Norwood silt loam developed on paleolevee along left (north) bank of Oyster Creek at Temporary Site 41FB306.

Stratum	Max Depth (cm)	Horizon	Trench 67 West Wall (Norwood silt loam) Profile; Temporary Site 41FB306
1	13	Ap1	(10YR 4/3) loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable, slightly sticky and nonplastic; common fine and few coarse roots; common fine and few coarse pores; few fine fragments of snail shells; rare historic artifacts; abrupt wavy boundary.
2	27	Ap2	(7.5YR 5/4) loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable, slightly sticky and nonplastic; common fine and few coarse roots; common fine and few coarse pores; few fine fragments of snail shells; rare historic artifacts; abrupt wavy boundary.
3	53	Bw	(7.5YR 5/6) sandy loam; weak medium prismatic structure parting to moderate fine subangular blocky; soft, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common fine roots; common fine to coarse pores; few fine fragments of snail shells; few films and threads of calcium carbonate; few fine mica flakes; few worm casts; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline; rare historic and prehistoric artifacts; clear smooth boundary
4	71	BC	(7.5YR 6/4) sandy loam; weak coarse prismatic structure parting to weak medium subangular blocky; soft, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common fine roots; common fine and medium pores; common fine and medium distinct strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) masses of iron accumulation with diffuse boundaries; few fine faint strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) masses of iron accumulation along pore linings and root channels; 25 percent continuous horizontal grayish brown (10YR 5/2) iron depleted bedding planes 4 millimeters thick; few thin iron-manganese coatings in some pores; few worm casts; violently effervescent; rare historic and prehistoric artifacts; abrupt smooth boundary.
5	90	Apb	(10YR 4/2) loam mottled with 40% (10YR 4/3) loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; hard, friable, slightly sticky and nonplastic; common fine and few coarse roots; common fine and few coarse pores; common prehistoric artifacts and ecofacts and anthropogenic charcoal; few fine fragments of snail shells and a whole specimen; clear smooth boundary.
6	117	Bwb	(7.5YR 4/3) sandy loam; weak medium prismatic structure parting to moderate fine subangular blocky; soft, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common fine roots; common fine to coarse pores; few fine fragments of snail shells; few films and threads of calcium carbonate; few fine mica flakes; few worm casts; clear smooth boundary
7	210	BCb	(7.5YR 5/6) sandy loam; weak coarse prismatic structure parting to weak medium subangular blocky; soft, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common fine roots; common fine and medium pores; common fine and medium distinct strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) masses of iron accumulation with diffuse boundaries; few fine faint strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) masses of iron accumulation along pore linings and root channels; 25 percent continuous horizontal grayish brown (10YR 5/2) iron depleted bedding planes 4 millimeters thick; few thin iron-manganese coatings in some pores; few worm casts; clear smooth boundary
8	300	C	(7.5YR 4/6) sandy loam



Plate 9.1. West wall of Trench 67 during excavation into Ab horizon (Stratum 5).



Plate 9.2. Mammal bone, probably deer (per Turner 2006) detected in Ab horizon near west wall of trench (Stratum 5). View is to the west.



Plate 9.3. Charcoal, snail and bone fragment concentration in the Ab horizon (Stratum 5). West is at the top of photo.

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Norwood series soil on pointbar deposit along right (south) bank of Oyster Creek opposite Temporary Site 277-9 on floodplain.

Stratum	Max Depth (cm)	Horizon	Trench 70 (Norwood silt loam) profile; Right (south) bank Oyster Creek
1	45	Ap1	(10YR 4/4) loam , weak fine subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable, slightly sticky and nonplastic; common fine and few coarse roots; common fine and few coarse pores; few fine fragments of snail shells; abrupt wavy boundary.
2	60	Bw	(7.5YR 5/6) silt loam; weak fine subangular blocky; soft, very friable; common fine roots; common fine to coarse pores; few fine fragments of snail shells; few films and threads of calcium carbonate; abrupt smooth boundary.
3	68	BC	(10YR 3/4) silt loam; weak fine subangular blocky; soft, very friable; common fine roots; common fine to coarse pores; few fine fragments of snail shells; few films and threads of calcium carbonate; abrupt smooth boundary.
4	85	BC	(7.5YR 4/6) silt loam; weak coarse prismatic structure parting to weak medium subangular blocky; soft, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common fine roots; common fine and medium pores; common fine and medium distinct strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) masses of iron accumulation with diffuse boundaries; few fine faint strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) masses of iron accumulation along pore linings and root channels; 25 percent continuous horizontal grayish brown (10YR 5/2) iron depleted bedding planes 4 millimeters thick; few thin ironmanganese coatings in some pores; few worm casts violently effervescent; moderately alkaline; abrupt irregular boundary.
5	270	C	(7.5YR 5/4) laminated silty sand (point bar facies gently sloping northward toward Oyster Creek channel); water table reached at 240cmbs

Shovel Tests Segment 4 A66, A67, and B67 were positive for historic and or modern cultural material, and Shovel Test Segment 4 B66 placed close to Oyster Creek was positive for natural freshwater clam and mussel shell fragments and charcoal. All of these materials were discovered from disturbed (Ap) horizons. Additional historic materials were detected on the surface in the northwest corner of Segment 8 (see Figure 6d) but these were not collected or inventoried because they resembled materials already described by Bohuslav (1990a) as occurring at Site 41FB190. A summary of the material detected in shovel tests is presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Artifacts and Ecofacts Recovered from Site 41FB190.				
Unit	Stratum	Depth of finds (cmbs)	Norwood silt loam soil horizon	Artifacts and Natural Gravels
Shovel Tests (Segment 4):				
A66	1	20-30	Ap	Historic/Modern: 1 cement fragment; 3 brick fragments Ecofact: cow bone (modern)
A67	1	0-60	Ap	1 Modern glass fragment
B66	1	0-18	Ap	Ecofact(?): 2 charcoal fragments; 2 whole freshwater clam; 4 freshwater clam valves; 1 freshwater mussel valve
B67	1	60	Ap	Historic/Modern: 1 large brick fragment.
			TOTALS:	6 historic/modern artifacts 6 ecofacts

All of the materials detected at Site 41FB190 were only broadly temporally diagnostic and appear to date to the mid to late 20th Century. As a result of these finds, the boundary of Site 41FB190 was extended from its originally platted boundary (see Figure 1) to encompass the area shown in Figure 6d. The materials recovered from the site are consistent with previously recorded materials (see Bohuslav 1990a), and no changes to the interpretation of the site were deemed necessary as a result of the current investigations.

SITE 41FB191

The vicinity of Site 41FB191 was revisited to determine if the eastern boundary of the site extends into the current project area. Shovel tests along Segment 4, Transects A and B (see Figures 6a-c) spaced at 30 to 60-meter (100 to 200-foot) intervals failed to detect any cultural resources. The site does not appear to extend into the project area. It is highly likely the site's originally platted boundary (Bohuslav 1990b; Wormser 1990a:figure 2) was correct, and the site was destroyed by construction of the Grand Parkway.

SITE 41FB192

Site 41FB192 was not recommended for further work by Bohuslav (1990b). However, the vicinity of the site (see Figures 6a-b) was revisited to determine if the eastern boundary of the site extends into the current project area. The site could not be relocated and it is highly likely it did not extend into the APE and was destroyed by construction of the Grand Parkway. Shovel tests along Segment 4, Transects A and B (see Figures 6b) spaced at 30 to 60-meter (100 to 200-foot) intervals, and Trench 65 (see Figure 8) placed in the vicinity of the site failed to detect any cultural resources. The site does not appear to extend into the project area, and it is highly likely it was destroyed by construction of the Grand Parkway.

SITE 41FB280

Site 41FB280 (see Figure 6b) was subjected to further investigation when several ethnographic informants (Bono 2006; Hughes 2006) indicated the area was the site of the old slave quarters of the plantation that was here before the prison. These same informants indicated that to their recollection the site area had only been plowed once since the 1970s, in order to plant Bermuda grass (Bono 2006). According to one of the tenant farmers (Bono 2006), the sandy soils on the ridge are not suitable for planting other crops and that is why the area was used for pasture, animal pens, and habitations. Bono added that this was a pattern typical of agricultural settlements in the area, which placed a premium on highly productive bottomland.

Based on the ethnographic data, and knowing that only the minimum number of shovel tests had been excavated during previous delineation of the site (see Carpenter 2001a-b) the site was subjected to intensive pedestrian survey to determine if portions of the site might be intact, and to better establish the site boundaries (see Figure 6b). A total of 228 shovel tests placed along Segment 3A Transects A through Y spaced at 30-meter (100-foot) intervals, and five test trenches (41FB280 Test Trenches 1 through 5) were excavated at the site (see Figure 6b).

A total of 38 shovel tests were positive only for prehistoric artifacts, and 39 produced only historic artifacts. Another 34 shovel tests produced both historic and prehistoric artifacts, and in 14 of these tests there was evidence that the site may be stratified into pre-ceramic and ceramic prehistoric levels that extended from 0 to 120 centimeters (0 to 48 inches) in depth.

The materials recovered from Site 41FB280 are too numerous to list in a table in this report, and are summarized in Appendix C. Selected diagnostic artifacts are listed in Table 5 and shown in plates 1 through 3.

Table 5. Diagnostic Artifacts and Features Recorded at Site 41FB280.				
Unit	Stratum	Depth of finds (cmbs)	Soil horizon	Artifacts and Natural Gravels
Shovel Tests (Segment 3A):				
C-10	2	55	Ap	Historic/Modern: 1 brass shotshell with the headstamp "REM-UMC No. 20 SHURSHOT" (1911-1934).
E-3		30-70		Historic: 1 blue decorated porcelain dish rim fragment; 1 black ink hand decorated whiteware fragment.
E-11W	1-2	0-95	Ap-	Prehistoric: 1 unifacial olive colored chert flake scraper; 1 sand tempered pottery sherd; 25 debitage fragments
E-11W	2	80-90		Prehistoric: 1 plain grog tempered pottery sherd.
E-19		70		Historic: Type 7 cut nail (ca. 1834-1848).
F-7	1	20	Ap	Prehistoric: Darl projectile point (Transitional Archaic, ca. A.D. 200)
Q-9	1	20	Ap	Prehistoric: burned clay fragment
Trenches:				
Trench 1	10	90-100		Prehistoric: 1 large olive colored chert biface fragment (late stage dart or knife).
Trench 3	3	90		Prehistoric: 1 olive colored chert biface fragment (late stage dart or knife).
	2-3			Prehistoric: 2 plain grog tempered pottery sherds; 13 debitage fragments.
Surface features (Segment 3A):				
Historic/Modern: 1 Livestock shelter; 1 brick water trough; 1 small water tower; wood and barbed wire fenced livestock pens; 2 windmills and associated water wells; three silage pits, several gravel roads, artificial ponds.				
Surface finds (Segment 3A):				
Historic: 1 clear glass rectangular medicinal bottle base; 1 whiteware fragment with green partial makers mark "clair."				

The distribution of positive historic and prehistoric tests indicated that potentially intact prehistoric occupation surfaces may be present below the plowzone, and that several historic and prehistoric activity loci may be present at the site. These hypotheses were supported by five test trenches excavated at the site.

Test Trench 41FB280-4 produced only historic materials, and Test Trench 41FB280-5 produced only prehistoric materials. The remaining three trenches (Test Trenches 41FB280-1, -2 and -3) produced both historic and prehistoric materials. In two of the three trenches (Test Trenches 41FB280-1 and -3) these materials were stratified, with prehistoric materials lying deeper in the trench than historic materials. The third (Test Trench 41FB280-3) contained only prehistoric materials, but these were in disturbed context with what appeared to be one of two modern cow burials detected at the site.

Positive prehistoric tests produced over 250 prehistoric artifacts including a Darl dart point (Turner and Hester 1993:101), two large chert bifaces, six pottery fragments, 237 fragments of debitage, and burned bone. The Darl point (see Plate 1) was recovered from Segment 3A Shovel Test F7 at a depth of approximately 20 centimeters (8 inches), in a plowzone context. It was made of a gray chert. According to Turner and Hester

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Plate 1. Site 41FB280. Selected Prehistoric Lithics and Pottery. Top row: A) Darl type lanceolate projectile point from Shovel Test F-7; B, C) Late stage biface fragments from Trench 3 and Trench 1, respectively. Bottom row: D) burned clay fragment from Shovel Test Q-9; E) sand tempered pottery bodysherds from Trench 3. See Table 5 for provenience.

Plate 2. Site 41FB280. Selected Historic metal. Top row: Type 7 nail (A) from Shovel Test E-19; possible cut nail (B) and fence staple (C) both from Shovel Test B3. Bottom Row: REM-UMC No. 20 Shotgun shell cartridge (D) from Shovel Test C10.

Plate 3. Site 41FB280. Selected Historic ceramics and glass. Top Row: Whiteware dish fragment with partial green ink makers mark "clair" (A) found on surface north of Shovel Test T1. Middle Row: Black ink hand decorated whiteware fragment (B) and decorated porcelain dish rim fragment (C) from Shovel Test E-3; possible Albany slip glazed stoneware fragment (E) found on surface between Shovel Tests S2 and T2. Bottom Row: Clear glass rectangular-base medicine bottle fragment (F) and clear glass rim fragment (G) both found on surface.

Plate 4. Site 41FB280. Abandoned silage pit feature in west central portion of site is visible on the ground surface due to differences in vegetation and remnants of its east and west sidewall, view is to south.

(1993:table) such points date to the Transitional Archaic period (circa A.D. 200) and are more commonly found in central Texas. Two large late stage bifaces made of an olive colored chert were also recovered from the site at depths of 90 to 100 centimeters (35 to 40 inches) (see Plate 1). A unifacial flake scraper made of what appears to be the same olive colored chert was also recovered in mixed context with other prehistoric debitage and a sand tempered potsherd. With respect to raw materials, cursory observations of artifacts indicate that gray colored chert such as that used for the Darl point is much more common than olive colored chert in the lithic assemblage.

Prehistoric pottery, examples of which are shown in Plate 1, was largely fragmentary and composed entirely of bodysherds of grog tempered and sand tempered plain wares. The pottery was recovered in the plowzone, and at depths of up to 95 centimeters (38 inches) below surface. Grog tempered pottery in the region dates to the Late Prehistoric period, and sand tempered wares are found throughout the Ceramic and Prehistoric periods (cf. Ricklis 2004:table 6.11).

Over 360 historic artifacts were recovered including: over 10 cut nails; 2 buttons; 2 clear glass machine made bottle finishes; 52 fragments of glass (mostly clear bottle glass, but including small quantities of windowpane, and brown, amethyst, green, and milk vessel glass); 14 whiteware dish fragments; 10 fragments of stoneware some of which was glazed and appeared to be crockery; 70 metal fragments including what appear to be round and cut nail fragments, fence staples, horse shoe tacks, large fence staples or u-shaped nails, wire, and possible chain fragments; over 200 brick fragments some of which do not resemble the modern prison-made varieties visible in an extant livestock watering trough; and fragments of mortar or other masonry. A large fragment of furnace slag was also recovered on the surface. Examples are shown in Plates 1 through 4.

One of the over 10 cut nails is a whole specimen of what appears to be a Type 7 cut nail using the Edwards and Wells (1993) nail classification system (see Plate 3). It is approximately 10 centimeters (4 inches) long, rectangular in shaft section, appears to be made of iron, has a flat point (in face view). Two sides taper, and it appears to have been side pinched in a mechanical header, with parallel sides below the pinch (see Plate 3). Such nails were in use in Louisiana between 1834 and 1848 but continued to be used into the late 18th Century (Edwards and Wells 1993:fig.69).

A 20 gauge shotshell centerfire cartridge with the primer discharged and the headstamp "REM-UMC No. 20 SHURSHOT" was also recovered from the site (see Plate 3). The cartridge appears to have been part of a paper case shotgun shell manufactured by Remington (REM) after it combined with Union Metal Company (UMC) in 1911, and before Dupont purchased the combined firm to form Remington Arms Company in 1934. Several varieties of 20 gauge shotshells were produced by REM-UMC between 1911-1934 including the SHURSHOT (Steinhauer 2006).

In general some of the historic materials recovered from the site were consistent with habitation debris for the 1840-1890 pre-Prison Farm Era occupations expected to be

at the site based on ethnographic informant accounts and previous investigations. Much but not all of the brick appeared to be 20th Century material and resembled the type of brick used by the TDJC to construct feeding troughs in the 1970s (c.f. Konicki and Foradas 2005), one of which is still present on the site.

The ecofacts detected included small quantities of oyster and clamshell, two fragments of cut medium mammal bone and numerous fragments of bovid bone. Disarticulated skeletons of cows were found in two modern cow burials and not collected. Since skeletons of cows were visible on the surface in Segment 4 (see above) it was assumed that portions of Site 41FB280 may have been recently used to dispose of cattle carcasses. Dunk (2006) and Hudson (2006) indicated a number of cows that died of various natural causes were buried there in past three decades when the property was prison owned, but fieldcrew observed that more recent tenants let the vultures scavenge the carcasses, explaining cow skeletons found on the surface.

Based on the results of intensive pedestrian survey the boundaries of Site 41FB280 were changed from those originally platted (see Figures 1, 6, and 6b). The site was also subdivided into historic and prehistoric loci, parts of which may contain intact historic and prehistoric components at subplowzone levels (see Figure 6b).

SITE 41FB281

Site 41FB281 (see Figure 6b) was revisited in order to more accurately plat the cemetery boundaries. Investigations conducted during these visits included walkover, documentation of graves and the church building, interviews of church members, and intensive pedestrian survey including shovel testing of fields surrounding the platted church and cemetery property.

Ethnographic informant interviews including several conversations with Rev. Kervis Martin (2006), the current church minister, and other ministers and elders of the church indicated that Site 41FB281 is a multicomponent historic site dating to the Early to Mid- 19th Century. The area atop the sand ridge east of the church (see Figure 6b) originally acted as a “Bush Hollow”, an outdoor gathering place for the slave community that was quartered in buildings somewhere on what is now Site 41FB280 (see Figure 6b). Immediately after the Civil War (circa 1865-1868) a U.S. Government Slave Resettlement Office was erected on or near the site the church now occupies. It is not clear if this structure was demolished or if portions of it were incorporated into the first Pleasant Green Missionary Baptist Church building, which was erected in 1868. The Freedmen’s church, which also acted as a school, was burned in 1870, and a second church was erected. The second church was severely damaged during the Great Galveston Storm and other hurricanes occurring in the late 1800s and early 1900s. The current building is built on the foundations of the earlier church structures, and remains of the relocation office may lie somewhere near the church as well (Martin 2006).

The Ethnographic informant interviews also indicated that the church burial ground extended into the current gravel roadway east of the church, and that the area of the Bush Hollow was used as an assembly area, picnic ground and parking area into the recent past. As a result, the site boundary was extended to the east of the gravel access road as shown in Figure 6b.

Based on the results of Oral Historical research additional background research was conducted in Fort Bend County archives. These resulted in the discovery of the original deed for the church and evidence for other transfers of the property the church is situated on dating to Jane Wilkins.

Archaeological field investigations at Site 41FB281 consisted of systematic surface survey and shovel testing. Systematic surface survey of a plowed field offering excellent surface visibility immediately west of the church. This survey covered a total of 4 north-south transects at intervals of 15 meters (50 feet) and failed to detect any artifacts or evidence of graves on the surface (see Figure 6b). Materials recovered from shovel tests are summarized in Table 6.

Table 6. Artifacts Recovered from Site 41FB281.				
Unit	Stratum	Depth of finds (cmbs)	Kenney loamy fine sand horizon	Artifacts and Natural Graves
Shovel Tests (Segment 7):				
B1	1	70	Ap	Historic/Modern: 1 glass fragment.
B4	2	30	Ap	Historic/Modern: 1 metal nail or wire fragment.
C1	2	85-95		Prehistoric: 2 debitage fragments.
C2	1	30	Ap	Historic/Modern: 1 length of metal chain with 4x2 centimeter (1.6x0.8 inch) links traversing shovel test.
C3	1	30	Ap	Prehistoric: 1 debitage fragment.
C6	1	30	Ap	Historic/Modern: 1 glass fragment.
D5	1	30	Ap	Historic/Modern: 1 glass fragment.
D6	1	45-60		Prehistoric: 2 cortical debitage fragments.
Surface features and finds:				
Historic/Modern features: Pleasant Green Missionary Baptist Church building; approximately 100 headstones with bithdates dating between the mid 1800s and recent, and death dates between the 1890s and 2005; cast cement "clamshell" yard benches along north fence west of church; one separately fenced family plot in cemetery; remnants of wooden shed in brush south of cemetery; areas of undulating ground surface indicating possible unmarked graves. Modern Material: Much modern trash including electrical appliances, and miscellaneous wood, large metal and plastic litter dumps in vegetated areas south of marked graves and north of the channelized drainage.				
			TOTALS:	5 prehistoric artifacts 4 historic/modern artifacts

A walkover of the present church and cemetery grounds was also conducted on and near the above transects. The walkover determined that the oldest marked graves are associated with individuals born in the mid 19th Century. In addition, the walkover established that the cemetery continues to be used. The most recent graves are among the ones located furthest from the church in a western and southerly direction. Headstones are placed adjacent to the east and west fencelines of the church property in some

instances; however, the marked graves in these instances were excavated within the current property boundary. Marked graves were not located outside the fence lines, but areas of disturbed ground resembling unmarked graves were detected immediately east of the chainlink fence, and west of the gravel access road.

Excavation of shovel tests along the boundaries of the church property and east of the gravel roadway were conducted along four transects (Site 41FB281 Shovel Test Transects A through D) spaced at 30 to 60-meter (100 to 200-feet) intervals (see Figure 6b). Site 41FB281 Shovel Tests B4 and C6 placed in the plowed field west of the fence marking the church property (see Figure 6b) were positive for what appears to be historic to modern trash in the plowzone.

Site 41FB281 Shovel Tests D5 through D7, placed immediately north of the fence marking the northern boundary of the church property the southern boundary of its current parking lot; and Shovel Tests B1 and C1 through C3 placed in the “Bush Hollow” area east of the gravel road (see Figure 6b) were positive for minor quantities of prehistoric debitage and historic to modern trash. Shovel Test C2 produced a length of metal chain extending across the unit at a depth of 30 centimeters (12 inches) composed of 4x2 centimeter (1.6x0.8 inch) links. The chain resembled modern chain used to secure gates in the area. It could not be pulled out of the shovel test and may be quite long.

Site 41FB281 Shovel Tests C1, C3, and D6 produced Prehistoric debitage at depths ranging from 30 to 95 centimeters (12 to 37 inches). Materials from deeper horizons may not be disturbed. While no diagnostic prehistoric materials were recovered from these excavations at Site 41FB281, it is possible that the sandy ridge offered prehistoric inhabitants of the area a similar dry, well drained ridge for habitation that it offered the slaves and later the Freedmen that utilized both this site and the sandy ridge on which Site 41FB280 is located.

Based on the results of intensive pedestrian survey the boundaries of Site 41FB281 were changed from those originally platted (compare Figures 1 and 6b). The Site was also subdivided into historic and prehistoric loci, both of which may contain intact components. In addition, the area potentially containing unmarked historic graves was expanded to encompass all portions of the church property south of an older historic road that passed just north of the church and is visible on older maps (see USGS 1995, 2002, 2006a-b) and east below the present north-south access road leading southward from Madden Road (see Figure 6b).

NEWLY IDENTIFIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

SITE 41FB299

Site 41FB299 (see Figure 6d) is a mixed historic and prehistoric site of indeterminate age measuring approximately 15 by 30 meters (50 by 100 feet). The site

was surveyed March 16, 2006, and was identified on the basis of subsurface remains detected during intensive pedestrian survey. It is situated on the sloping north bank of Oyster Creek immediately east of State Highway 99 (see Figure 6d). The site is bounded to the south by Oyster Creek, to the west by the highway ROW, and to the north and east on the basis of the excavation of two consecutive negative shovel tests in cardinal directions from positive shovel tests (see Figure 6d).

The site appears to be restricted to a depth of 0 to 70 centimeters (0 to 28 inches) below surface. Small quantities of prehistoric debitage mixed with larger quantities of unidentifiable metal and a long fragment barbed wire were recovered from the Ap and BC horizons of a Norwood series soil at depths between 30 and 70 centimeters (6 and 24 inches). A charcoal fragment was also recovered at a depth of 50 centimeters (20 inches).

The site was detected when excavation of Segment 4 Shovel Test A64 on the site (see Figure 6d) produced unidentifiable metal fragments mixed with debitage. The discovery of these materials resulted in the excavation of two radial shovel tests (A64.5 and B64.5) around the positive test, both of which were positive for mixed prehistoric and historic materials including metal, debitage, charcoal fragments. These finds, the highway and Oyster Creek and other negative shovel tests excavated nearby in Segment 4 were used to delineate the site. All of the materials recovered are summarized in Table 7.

Table 7. Artifacts and Ecofacts Recovered from Site 41FB299.				
Unit	Shovel Test Stratum	Depth of finds (cmbs)	Norwood Soil horizon	Artifacts and Natural Gravels
Shovel Tests (Segment 4):				
A64	2	30-60	Ap-BC	Many metal fragments; 3 chert flakes
A64.5	1	0-10	Ap	Many metal fragments
	2	10-70	Ap-BC	Many metal fragments 5+ chert flakes
B64.5	2	50	BC	Charcoal fragments
			TOTALS:	8+ prehistoric artifacts 1 charcoal ecofacts 100+ historic/modern metal

No temporally diagnostic prehistoric materials were recovered from the site, and the barbed wire fragment appeared relatively modern. As a result of these investigations Site 41FB299 appears to be a historic dump containing mixed historic and prehistoric remains in secondary context.

SITE 41FB300

Site 41FB300 (Figure 6c) is a historic surface site of indeterminate age measuring approximately 75 by 150 meters (246 by 492 feet). The site was identified on the basis of systematic surface survey of a recently plowed field on March 17, 2006 during intensive

pedestrian survey. It is situated on deep plowed bottomland southeast of Site 41FB280. The site is bounded to the north and west by an elevated dirt road bed, and to the south and east on the basis of the lack of artifactual materials (see Figure 6c).

The site appears to be restricted to the ground surface or the top of the plowzone or Ap horizon of a Pledger clay soil, which averages 30 centimeters (12 inches) over the site. The site was detected when a metal washer, 2 unidentifiable metal fragments, 6 fragments of white ware, and 3 brick fragments, were detected on the ground surface. The discovery of these materials on the surface resulted in the excavation of four shovel tests (Segment 5 Shovel Tests A1-2, B1-2) and one test trench (Trench 71) excavated along two transects at 30 to 60 meter (98 to 197 feet) intervals near concentrations of historic materials (see Figure 6c). All of the subsurface tests were negative and the distribution of artifacts on the surface of Segment 5 were used to delineate the site. All of the materials recovered from Site 41FB300 are summarized in Table 8.

Table 8. Artifacts and Ecofacts Recovered from Site 41FB300.					
Unit	Shovel Stratum	Test	Depth of finds (cmbs)	Soil horizon	Artifacts and Natural Gravels
Surface finds by location (Segment 5):					
Historic/Modern: 1 metal washer; 2 unidentifiable metal fragments; 6 white ware fragments; 3 brick fragments					
				TOTALS:	12 historic to modern artifacts

No temporally diagnostic historic materials were recovered from the site. As a result of these investigations, Site 41FB299 appears to represent the remains of a historic surface trash dump or of a historic farmstead severely impacted by plowing.

SITE 41FB301

Site 41FB301 (Figure 6c) is a historic surface site of indeterminate age measuring approximately 210 by 90 meters (689 by 295 feet). The site was identified on the basis of systematic surface survey of a recently plowed field on March 17, 2006 during intensive pedestrian survey. It is situated on deep plowed bottomland south of Site 41FB300.

The site appears to be restricted to the ground surface or the top of the plowzone of a Pledger clay soil. The site was detected when a cast iron pot handle fragment, an unidentifiable metal fragment, 1 clear glass bottle finish, 3 clear glass fragments, 1 olive glass fragment, 3 amethyst glass fragments, 5 fragments of porcelain, one stoneware fragment and 1 cement or mortar fragment were detected on the ground surface.

The discovery of these materials on the surface resulted in the excavation of six shovel tests (Segment 6 Shovel Tests A1-3, B1-3) and one test trench (Trench 72) excavated along two transects at 30 to 60 meter (100 to 200 feet) intervals near concentrations of historic materials. All of the subsurface tests were negative and the distribution of artifacts on the surface of Segment 6 were used to delineate the site. All of the materials recovered from Site 41FB301 are summarized in Table 9.

Table 9. Artifacts and Ecofacts Recovered from Site 41FB301.					
Unit	Shovel Stratum	Test	Depth of finds (cmbs)	Soil horizon	Artifacts and Natural Gravels
Surface finds (Segment 6):					
Historic/Modern: 1 cast iron pot handle fragment; 1 unidentifiable metal fragment; 1 hand made clear glass bottle finish; 3 clear glass fragments; 1 olive glass fragment; 3 amethyst glass fragments; 5 white porcelain fragments (one with a partial pre-1837 British Royal Arms makers mark); 1 stoneware fragment; 1 cement fragment					
				TOTALS:	17 historic to modern artifacts

Temporally diagnostic historic materials recovered from the site include a fragment of white porcelain china with a partial black ink crown and oval British Royal Arms makers mark, a cast iron pot handle, a seamless handmade bottle finish, and an olive glass fragment from the site all of which suggest a pre-Civil War date (Kendrick 1966; USDIBLM 2006).

In the makers mark, the letters “BEST” are visible in an arc above the crown; and the letters “QUI MA” are visible in the outer ring of the circle (Plate 5). The interior portion of the shield that is visible lacks evidence of quadrants that are typical on British Royal Arms marks made after 1837 suggesting this artifact dates to the early 19th Century. Poor penmanship by the manufacturer may indicate that it is a copy or forgery of a British pottery mark (Kovel and Kovel 1986:266).

As a result of these investigations, Site 41FB301 appears to represent the remains of an early 19th Century historic scatter possibly derived from a historic farmstead somewhere in the surrounding area.

SITE 41FB302

Site 41FB302 (Figure 6c) is a mixed prehistoric and historic surface scatter of indeterminate age measuring approximately 125 by 125 meters (410 by 410 feet). The site was identified on the basis of systematic surface survey of a recently plowed field on March 17, 2006 during intensive pedestrian survey. It is situated on bottomland southwest of Site 41FB301. The site is bounded to the north and west by an elevated dirt road bed, to the south by a channelized drainage and a barbed wire fenceline, and to the east on the basis of the lack of artifactual materials (see Figure 6c).

The site appears to be restricted to the ground surface or the top of the plowzone or Ap horizon of a Pledger clay soil, which averages 30 centimeters (12 inches) over the site. The site was detected when a prehistoric projectile point tip and a fragment of debitage, and numerous historic artifacts were detected on the ground surface. The discovery of these materials on the surface resulted in the excavation of four shovel tests (Segment 7 Shovel Tests A1-2, B1-2) and one test trench (Trench 73) excavated along two transects at 60-meter (197-foot) intervals near concentrations of historic materials. All but one of the subsurface tests were negative and the distribution of artifacts on the surface of Segment 7 were used to delineate the site. However, the discovery of 1 debitage fragment in the plowzone during excavation of Shovel Test B1 resulted in the excavation of five radial shovel tests (Radial Shovel Tests R1W, R1N, R1E, R1S and

R2S). These were placed at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals in four cardinal directions from the positive test. All of the radial shovel tests were negative. All of the materials recovered from Site 41FB302 are summarized in Table 10.

Temporally diagnostic prehistoric materials recovered from the site include a small unifacial chert projectile point tip fragment. It was not possible to identify the point type that the fragment is likely to be derived from but it appears to have been an arrow point. Arrow points date to the Late Ceramic or Late Prehistoric periods.

Table 10. Artifacts and Ecofacts Recovered from Site 41FB302.				
Unit	Stratum	Depth of finds (cmbs)	Soil horizon	Artifacts and Natural Gravels
Shovel Tests (Segment 7):				
B1	1	10	Ap	Prehistoric: 1 debitage fragment.
Trenches:				
Trench 73	1	0-30	Ap	Historic: unidentifiable metal and brick fragments.
Surface finds (Segment 7):				
Prehistoric: 1 unifacial projectile point tip, two debitage fragments. Historic/Modern: 2 square nails; 1 horseshoe nail; 1 3/16" diameter steel drill pipe end fragment, 14 unidentifiable metal fragments; 1 clear glass bottle finish fragment; 1 clear glass fragments; 2 flint glass bottle finish fragments; 1 flint glass fragment; 2 milk glass fragments; 7 olive glass fragments; 1 amber glass fragment; 4 brown glass fragments; 1 hand-tooled amethyst glass bottle finish; 1 amethyst glass fragment; 17 white ware fragments; 1 white china fragment with makers mark; 1 blue glazed stoneware cup handle; 9 stoneware fragments; 3 brick fragments; 11 cement fragments, 1 plastic button. Ecofacts: 2 bone fragments; 1 oyster shell fragment.				
			TOTALS:	4 prehistoric artifacts 79 historic/modern artifacts 2 ecofacts

Temporally diagnostic historic materials recovered from the site include two clear (flint) glass bottle finishes, an amethyst bottle finish, and a 0.9-centimeter (0.35- inch) thick fragment of white china with a partial makers mark that appears to be derived from a relatively thick dish. Some diagnostic artifacts from 41FB302 are shown in Plate 5. The largest clear (flint) glass bottle finish fragment appears to be derived from a tooled medicinal bottle. The finish has a seam extending to within 0.9 centimeters (0.3 inches) of an extract lip, which is 5 millimeters (3/16 inches) thick. The bottle has an internal orifice diameter of 11 millimeters (7/16 inches). A 3.5-millimeter (1/8 inch) thick neck ring is also present approximately 2 centimeters (.75 inches) below the lip. In general the finish most closely resembles tooled medicinal bottles dating to between 1860 and the mid-1890s, but may be an early machine made bottle dating as late as the 1920s (Kendrick 1966:figure 9; USDIBLM 2006). The second clear (flint) glass bottle fragment is much smaller. The fragment is small enough that seams could be missing, and none are visible. The estimated interior orifice diameter is 1.1 centimeters (7/16 inch) and the lip appears to be applied, which would date the bottle to prior to 1900 (Kendrick 1966:45; see also USDIBLM 2006). The third clear bottle finish has a seam running up to the lip and appears to be of modern construction.

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Plate 5. Selected diagnostic artifacts collected on surface at Site 41FB301 (left), and Site 41FB302 (right). Top left: Cast iron pot handle fragment. Bottom left: Pre-1837 British Royal Arms mark or forgery on white porcelain fragment. Top center: Clear glass finish. Top right: Amethyst glass finish. Lower right: partial J&G Meakin makers mark on whiteware fragment.

A partial makers mark of black ink on the china fragment reads “[Iro]NSTONE CH” over a crown and what appears to be a circle with the letters “SOIT QUI M[A]” in the outer ring below the crown (see Plate 5). These partial phrases were searched on internet search engines and returned a mark described by Drake (2002:15) for a dish in his grandfather’s collection. That dish was described as having the following mark:

“Stamped in black on the back of the dish Grandpa showed me that day was a coat of arms featuring a lion and unicorn flanking a shield. The shield had Latin words printed on it:

HOMI SOIT QUI MALIPENSE.

Over the coat of arms is written,

IRONSTONE CHINA

Below the shield,

J&G MEAKIN, EASTWOOD WORKS MANLEY, ENGLAN[D]”

(Drake 2002:15).

Using Drake’s (2002) description, a further search of maker’s marks (see My Granny’s Attic Antiques and Collectibles and Custom Gifts [My Granny’s] 2006a-b) determined that the mark found on the dish fragment at Site 41FB302 was indeed a J&G Meakin mark, of a variety dating to 1890+ (see Kovel and Kovel 1986:11-O; My Granny’s 2006b). The unicorn’s horn visible on the J&B Meakin mark is also visible on the fragmentary mark found in the field (see Plate 5). Several other unmarked fragments of this type of dish may also be represented in the assemblage.

As a result of these investigations, the hand blown glass and some of the stoneware at Site 41FB302 appear to represent domestic debris derived from a historic habitation, possibly a farmstead, dating from the mid-to late 19th Century. The china and some of the other materials including many of the metal fragments which appear to be farm machinery and plumbing component parts (e.g. pipe) are indicative of later (post 1885) historic to modern occupations by the State Prison Farm.

The prehistoric materials may be derived from an older prehistoric site of unknown age present in the area, but it is more likely these chert fragments were incorporated into road gravels. The site has been severely impacted by plowing. Cultural materials appear to be restricted to the plowzone and are in mixed context.

SITE 41FB303

Site 41FB303 (see Figure 6c) is a mixed historic and prehistoric site of indeterminate age measuring approximately 100 by 100 meters (328 by 328 feet). The site was surveyed between March 22 and 23, 2006, and identified on the basis of subsurface remains detected during intensive pedestrian survey. It is situated on a topographically high part of the floodplain of Oyster Creek immediately east of State Highway 99, and north of a drainage that appears to be a channelized oxbow or chute of Oyster Creek, north of the present creek (see Figures 4 and 6). The site is bounded in all

directions on the basis of the excavation of two consecutive negative shovel tests in cardinal directions from positive shovel tests and or disturbances caused by construction associated with roads to the north and east, the I-99 highway to the west and drainage improvements to the south (see Figure 6c).

The site appears to be restricted to a depth of 0 to 90 centimeters (0 to 36 inches) below surface. Small quantities of prehistoric pottery, and debitage (some of which may be road gravel), mixed with larger quantities of unidentifiable brick and metal fragments were recovered from Ap horizons of a disturbed Asa series soil at depths between 0 and 76 centimeters (0 and 30 inches). A possible crumb of prehistoric pottery fragment was also recovered at a depth of 90 centimeters (36 inches).

The site was detected when excavation of Segment 4 Shovel Tests A47 and C47 through C49 on the site (see Figure 6c, Table 11) produced unidentifiable metal and brick fragments mixed with debitage. The discovery of these materials resulted in the excavation of three radial shovel tests (R1W, 2R1W and R2W) around the positive tests, all of which were positive for similar mixed prehistoric and historic materials (see Table 11) and used to delineate the site.

Table 11. Artifacts and Ecofacts Recovered from Site 41FB303.				
Unit	Shovel Test Stratum	Depth of finds (cmbs)	Asa series Soil horizon	Artifacts and Natural Gravels
Shovel Tests (Segment 4):				
C45	1	0-15	Ap	Historic: 1 brick fragment
C46	2	30	Ap2	1 [possible] debitage (road gravel)
C47	1	0-21	Ap	Prehistoric: 1 debitage Historic: 5 brick fragment
	2	21-49	Ap2	Prehistoric: 1 debitage; 1 pottery Historic: 4 brick fragment
	3	49-76	Ap3	Historic: 4 brick fragments
	4	76-90	C	Prehistoric: 1 pottery crumb
C49	2	25	Ap2	Prehistoric: 2 chert flakes
R1W	1	0-5	Ap	Prehistoric: 1 debitage
	2	50-55	Ap2	Prehistoric: 1 debitage Historic: 4 brick fragment
2R1W	1	0-15	Ap	Cement and construction material fragments
	2	10-70	C	Many metal fragments; 5+ chert flakes
R2W	1	0-30	Ap	Historic: 1 metal fragment, 3 brick fragment
			TOTALS:	8+ prehistoric artifacts 20+ historic/modern

No temporally diagnostic prehistoric or historic materials were recovered from the site, and many metal and brick fragments appeared relatively modern. As a result of these investigations Site 41FB303 appears to be a historic dump that has disturbed an older unknown prehistoric site. Prehistoric materials appear to be in secondary context, bioturbated by burrowing mammals and disturbed by deep plowing.

SITE 41FB304

Site 41FB304 (Figure 6d) is a mixed historic and prehistoric site of indeterminate age measuring approximately 125 by 100 meters (410 by 328 feet). The site was surveyed between March 24 and 27, 2006, and identified on the basis of subsurface remains detected during intensive pedestrian survey. It is situated on a topographically high ridge west of an artificial pond constructed in the western portion of an oxbow north of Oyster Creek that may be part of an abandoned meander channel tied to Fish Lake (see Figures 1, 4, and 6). The site is bounded to the east by the artificial pond, and in all other directions on the basis of the excavation of two consecutive negative shovel tests in cardinal directions from positive shovel tests (see Figure 6d).

The site appears to be restricted to a depth of 0 to 55 centimeters (0 to 22 inches) below surface. Small quantities of prehistoric materials were recovered from the Ap horizon of a Fordtran loamy fine sand soil at depths between 0 and 30 centimeters (0 and 12 inches).

The site was detected when excavation of Segment 16 Shovel Tests B2, C3 through C6, D3, D4, D6 and E6 on the site (see Figure 6d, Table 12) produced prehistoric and historic materials. The discovery of these materials resulted in the excavation of 17 radial shovel tests around the positive tests (see Figure 6d), all of which were negative and used to delineate the site.

Only broadly temporally diagnostic historic materials were recovered from the site. These include 3 cut nail fragments, resembling cut nail varieties produced from the 1830s through the 1890s (see Edwards and Wells 1993: types 8-10). The best preserved of these is shown in Plate 6.

A fragment of the base of what appears to be hand-blown olive glass medicinal bottle fragment was also recovered (see Plate 6). The fragment contains numerous small bubbles in it. A straight-edge with a 40-degree angle bevel, is visible along one side of the olive glass bottle base. In addition, the base is concave, thinning inward from the edge from approximately 0.9 to 0.5 centimeters (0.4 to 0.2 inches). A large embossed letter "S" and what appears to be either part of a larger embossed letter "C" or "G" or a ground crescent shaped pontil mark are also visible on the base. The fragment most closely resembles early medicine bottles manufactured between 1810 and 1860 (Kendrick 1966:45; see also USDIBLM 2006).

It also should be noted that areas where brick or brick chips were concentrated in the Ap horizons, the soil appeared more compact than is usual for this soil series (c.f. SSS NRCS USDA 2006), and was impenetrable with hand tools. This factor, combined with the nature of the historic materials recovered may indicate the remains of a historic occupation surface or structure. In addition, the relatively topographically high setting and the sandy soil would have made this a suitable location for a habitation.

Table 12. Artifacts and Ecofacts Recovered from Site 41FB304.				
Unit	Shovel Test Stratum	Depth of finds (cmbs)	Fordtran series Soil horizon	Artifacts and Natural Gravels
Shovel Tests (Segment 16):				
B3	1	10	Ap	Historic: ceramic fragments in test sidewall
C2	1	0-15	Ap	Historic: few brick fragments
C3	1	11-15	Ap	Historic: 1 unidentified metal fragment; 4 whiteware fragments; brick chips
C4	1	10	Ap	Historic: 1 whiteware fragment
C5	1	0-25	Ap	Prehistoric: 1 debitage Historic: 1 green glass fragment
C6	1	0-11	Ap	Historic: 1 machine made nail head; numerous brick fragments
	2	11-27	Ap2	Historic: 1 cut nail head; 1 unidentified metal fragment; 1 olive glass bottle base (ca 1810-1860); 1 brown bottle glass fragment; common brick fragments Ecofacts: 2 animal bone fragments
	3	27-40	Ap3	Historic: 2 large brick fragments
D3	2	20-55	Ap2	Historic: 2 cut nails (pre 1890); 1 metal hook; 6 unidentified metal fragments; 1 clear glass fragment; 1 whiteware fragment; 4 red brick fragments
D4	1	20-30	Ap	Prehistoric: 3 debitage
D6	1	5-25	Ap	Historic: 1 olive glass fragment; 1 whiteware fragment; 1 brick fragment
D8	1	0-25	Ap	Historic: 1 machine made nail
E4	1	0-24	Ap	Historic: Brick chips
E6	1	5-22	Ap	Historic: 1 buckshot BB; 1 olive glass fragment; 1 whiteware fragment; 3 brick fragments Ecofacts: 1 animal bone fragment; 1 burned animal bone fragment
			TOTALS:	4 prehistoric artifacts 4 ecofacts 40+ historic/modern artifacts

As a result of these investigations Site 41FB304 may represent the remains of a pre-Civil War historic habitation lying on a disturbed and older unknown prehistoric site. However, prehistoric materials detected in the plowzone do not appear to be in primary context and may represent construction materials.

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Plate 6. Selected Historic and Prehistoric artifacts from Site 41FB304. Top: Cut nail head fragment and olive glass bottle base from Shovel Test C6, Stratum 2. Bottom: Two fragments of possible chert debitage from Shovel Test D6, Stratum 1 (the plowzone).

The presence of square nails and a pre-Civil War bottle base, compaction of the soil, and the quantity of brick, may indicate the remains of a historic structure predating the prison farm. Several such farmsteads are known to have been in the area based on archival and oral historical research discussed earlier in this manuscript. If these remains are in primary context it may be possible to detect a midden, privy, well or other subsurface feature in primary context that may be associated with the site.

SITE 41FB305

Site 41FB305 (see Figure 6d) is a prehistoric site of indeterminate age measuring approximately 100 by 50 meters (328 by 164 feet). The site was identified on the basis of subsurface remains detected during intensive pedestrian survey. It is situated on a topographically high sandy ridge immediately north of Oyster Creek (see Figures 4, 6 and 6d). The site is bounded to the south by the sloping north bank of Oyster Creek, and in all other directions on the basis of the excavation of two consecutive negative shovel tests in cardinal directions from positive shovel tests (see Figure 6d and Table 13).

Table 13. Artifacts and Ecofacts Recovered from Site 41FB305.				
Unit	Shovel Test Stratum	Depth of finds (cmbs)	Fordtran series Soil horizon	Artifacts and Natural Gravels
Shovel Test (Segment 17):				
1-25	3	44-78	Bw	Prehistoric: 1 chert biface fragment, 5 prehistoric sand tempered pottery fragments, 2 burned bone fragments. Ecofacts: 1 charcoal fragment; 1 burned turtle shell fragment.
4-25	2	70	BC	Prehistoric: sand tempered pottery fragment.
4-25-0NW10	2	80	BC	Ecofact: animal bone fragment
4-25-S10W10	2	65	BC	Ecofact: animal bone fragment.
Trenches:				
Trench 74	2	60-130	BC	Ecofact: 1 clamshell fragment, 1 charcoal fragment
			TOTALS:	6 prehistoric artifacts 8 ecofacts

The site is a subsurface site overlain by a culturally sterile silt loam plowzone (Ap horizon) and what appears to be a Norwood silt loam Bw horizon that consists of a silt loam containing small quantities of whole and fragmentary freshwater snail shells. The stratum and the underlying BC horizon appear to be a lacustrine deposit, possibly the bottom of historic Crooked Lake which once occupied this area and what is now Fish Lake (see Figures 1, 4 and 6).

These horizons may also be the remains of flood drapes derived from floods such as the historically documented 1833 flood, also called the Great Overflow (see Harris

1900; Wharton 1939:16-22). Given its location with respect to the historic channel (see Figure 4) these horizons may also represent remnants of historic channelization of Oyster Creek, which was discussed in Chapter 2.

The site was detected when excavation of shovel tests in Segment 17 Transects 1 and 4 (Shovel Tests 1-25 and 4-25) produced prehistoric cultural remains in the basal Bw and BC horizons. The discovery of these materials resulted in the excavation of 16 radial shovel tests north, east and west of the positive tests, and in the placement of Test Trench 74 at the site (see Figures 6 and 6d, Table 13). Two of the radial shovel tests also produced prehistoric cultural materials in the BC horizon (see Table 13). The remaining tests were negative and used to delineate the site.

No temporally diagnostic prehistoric materials were recovered from the site, and many of these materials appear to be in secondary context. The presence of what appears to be a worked and possibly burned turtle shell fragment, and burned pottery tempered with what appear to be black sand (probably a dark mineral eg. augite or hornblende) fragments which are uncommon in the area is of interest. These materials are likely in secondary context and may be derived from Site 41FB306 (see below) which is located just east of 41FB305.

SITE 41FB306

Site 41FB306 (Figure 12) appears to be a prehistoric midden site of indeterminate age measuring approximately 50 by 15 meters (164 by 50 feet). The site was surveyed between April 10 and 11, 2006, and identified on the basis of subsurface remains detected during intensive pedestrian survey and local informant interviews that indicated the area was called “an Indian burial ground” by older prison guards (Bono 2006).

The site is situated on a topographically high sandy ridge immediately north of Oyster Creek (see Figures 6 and 6d). The site is bounded to the south by the sloping north bank of Oyster Creek, and in all other directions on the basis of the excavation of two consecutive negative shovel tests in cardinal directions from positive shovel tests (see Figure 6d).

The site is a subsurface site overlain by a silt loam plowzone (Ap horizon) and a Norwood silt loam Bw horizon containing small quantities of whole and fragmentary snail shells that appear to represent individuals of terrestrial species, most closely resembling the genus *Mesomphix* which typically inhabit floodplain habitats (Malof n.d).

An approximately 20-centimeter (8-inch) thick Ab-horizon underlies the Bw horizon in this area. A clear wavy boundary that can be irregular in places separates the overlying Bw horizon from the Ab horizon. Evidence from Trench 67 excavated at the site suggests that the top of the Ab horizon was once covered by water, and partly torn up by a flood with portions subsequently bioturbated by aquatic and terrestrial organisms (See Figure 9). The integrity of cultural materials increases with depth in the Ab horizon.

The site was detected when excavation of Segment 17 Transect 1 Shovel Test 1-29 produced prehistoric cultural remains (Table 14) in the Ab horizon, and Shovel Test 1-28 produced charcoal fragments at the boundary between the Bw and Ab horizons. The discovery of these materials resulted in the excavation of 15 radial shovel tests north, east and west of the positive tests, and in the placement of Test Trench 67 at the site (see Figure 6d and Table 14). Seven of the radial shovel tests also produced prehistoric cultural materials in the Ap, Bw or Ab horizons (see Table 14). The remaining tests were negative and used to delineate the site.

Table 14. Artifacts and Ecofacts Recovered from Site 41FB306.				
Unit	Shovel Test Stratum	Depth of finds (cmbs)	Norwood silt loam Soil horizon	Artifacts and Natural Gravels
Shovel Test (Segment 17):				
1-28	2	50-60	Bw-Ap contact	Ecofacts: 2 charcoal fragments
1-29	5	85-90	Ab	Prehistoric: 1 debitage Ecofacts: 5 bone fragments
Radial Shovel Tests:				
1-29E10N0	5	76	Ab	Prehistoric: 1 unifacial flake tool
1-29E10N10	1	0-16	Ap	Prehistoric: 1 debitage Historic/Modern: 1 clear glass fragment; 1 brick fragment
1-29E10N20	1	0-8	Ap	Ecofact: 1 small rodent skull and maxilla fragment
1-29E20N0	1	0-15	Ap	Historic/Modern: 1 brick fragment
1-29W20N10	1	46	Bw	Ecofact: 1 bone fragment
1-29W20N0	2	50-70	Bw	Prehistoric: 2 debitage
1-29W30N0	2	55	Bw	Prehistoric: 1 debitage
Test Trenches:				
Trench 67	5	71-90	Ab	Prehistoric: 1 unifacial flake tool; 21 debitage. Ecofact: 1 large mammal cranium fragment with horn/antler base; 60+ large mammal bone fragments; 10+ burned large mammal bone fragments; 2 + large mammal tooth fragments; 5+ marine clamshell fragments, 8+ charcoal fragments. ¹⁴ C sample: charcoal from 88cmbs (collected not analyzed).
Surface features and finds:				
Historic/Modern features: Large Pushpile containing numerous wood beams (crossttimbers and posts), and smaller quantities of fabricated metal and other modern trash concentrated in a 150 square meter area.				
			TOTALS:	28 prehistoric artifacts 80+ ecofacts

A pushpile containing mostly wood beams is also present immediately northeast of the site (see Figure 6d). The pushpile consists largely of the remains of the modern wooden bridge that spanned Oyster Creek prior to the construction of the present wooden bridge (Bono 2006). Cultural materials discovered in the plowzone (see Radial Shovel

Tests 1-29E10N10, 1-29E10N20, and 1-29E20N0 in Table 14, above) may be associated with the pushpile and or bioturbation and subsequent plowing bringing up materials from the underlying site.

Artifacts recovered from the shovel tests included a possible unifacial flake tool recovered from Radial Shovel Test 1-29E10N10 and debitage consisting of 5 chert flakes. Charcoal, and bone ecofacts, none of which appeared burned were also recovered.

Several bone fragments detected in the Ab horizon at the site were at first suspected to be human. Given rumors of “an Indian burial ground” in the vicinity (Bono 2006; Hughes 2006), Trench 67 was placed on top of Shovel Test 29 to explore for additional bone and possible graves.

Trench 67 (Figure 9) produced prehistoric cultural material including 1 unifacial flake tool and 21 pieces of chert debitage. Over 80 ecofacts including a fragment of a large mammal cranium containing the base of a horn or antler, more than 60 bone fragments, over 10 burned bone fragments; 2 mammalian (non human) tooth fragments; over 5 marine clamshell fragments; and charcoal fragments. Nearly all of the artifacts and ecofacts were recovered from the Ab horizon (see Table 14) along with a charcoal sample suitable for radiocarbon analysis recovered at 88-centimeters (35-inches) depth. Much of the bone found in situ (see Figure 9) was badly weathered and deteriorated quickly after being exposed. Selected artifacts and ecofacts are shown in Plate 7.

Field and laboratory examination of bone recovered from excavations at the site by Kristy Turner, Melinda Mendoza Scott and Tony Scott, of HRA Gray & Pape, all of whom have extensive experience working with human remains, confirmed that nearly all of the bone recovered from the site was derived from large mammals (most likely deer, but possibly bison or other bovid). Identification of smaller bone fragments was inconclusive but there is a “very low probability that they are human remains” said Turner (2006) who recently returned from a year of forensic investigations in Iraq.

Based on these investigations subplowzone components of Site 41FB306 are suspected to represent the remains of a prehistoric midden deposit, the upper most portions of which have been disturbed by bioturbation by plants and animals and prolonged inundation. The overall integrity of the midden deposit appears to be good and increases with depth. It most likely predates Crooked Lake, which is suspected to be the source of the silty soil capping the Ab horizon.

While no temporally diagnostic prehistoric materials were recovered from the site, many of the materials recovered appear to be in primary context. Given the site’s local status as a so-called “Indian burial ground” portions of the site may have been disturbed by prison era construction and erosion along oyster Creek which exposed bone and artifacts. It should also be noted that the depth and character of these materials resembled descriptions of finds in prehistoric middens discovered less than 200 meters

(656 feet) east of the site along the western shore of Fish Lake (see Jackson and Moore 1997).

SITE 41FB307

Site 41FB307 (Figures 6 and 6d) appears to be an ecofact scatter of indeterminate prehistoric age measuring approximately 5 by 40 meters (16 by 128 feet). The site was identified on the basis of subsurface remains detected during intensive pedestrian survey. It is situated on both sides of a pipeline easement on a topographically high sandy ridge immediately north of Oyster Creek (see Figures 6 and 6d).

The site is bounded to the south by the sloping north bank of Oyster Creek, and in all other directions on the basis of the excavation of two consecutive negative shovel tests in cardinal directions from positive shovel tests (see Figure 6d).

The site is a subsurface site overlain by a culturally sterile silt loam plowzone (Ap horizon) and what appears to be a Norwood silt loam Bw horizon that consists of a silt loam containing small quantities of whole and fragmentary terrestrial snail shells similar to those at Site 41FB306.

The site was detected when excavation of Segment 17 Transect 1 Shovel Test 1-16 produced charcoal and a deer antler fragment in lower BC horizons (Table 15). This discovery resulted in the excavation of 7 radial shovel tests north, east, and west of the positive test (see Figure 6d and Table 15). Two of the radial shovel tests also produced ecofacts in lower BC horizons (see Table 15). The remaining tests were negative and used to delineate the site.

Table 15. Ecofacts Recovered from Site 41FB307.				
Unit	Shovel Test Stratum	Depth of finds (cmbs)	Fordtran series Soil horizon	Artifacts and Natural Gravels
Shovel Test (Segment 17):				
1-16	4	65-90	BC	Ecofact: antler fragment.
Radial Shovel Tests:				
1-16W15N0	4	64-73	BC	Ecofacts: charcoal fragments. ¹⁴ C sample: charcoal from 73 cmbs (collected not analyzed).
	5	90	BC	Ecofact: 1 bone fragment.
1-16W30N0	5	61	BC	Ecofact: charcoal fragments; 1 burned shell fragment. ¹⁴ C sample: charcoal from 61 cmbs (collected not analyzed)
			TOTALS:	3+ prehistoric ecofacts

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Plate 7. Site 41FB306. Selected ecofacts and artifacts from the Ab horizon recovered from Trench 67. Top left (Group A): unmodified mammal bone including cranial fragment with horn or antler base. Center Left: Group B) burned bone fragments; and Group C) mammal tooth fragments. Lower Left (Group D): complete snail shell (Mesomphix?) and clamshell fragment. Upper right (Group E): Selected debitage and microdebitage indicating various stages of lithic reduction. Lower right (Group F): Unifacial flake tool, and serrated flake fragment.

No temporally diagnostic prehistoric materials were recovered from the site and the most abundant ecofacts recovered were charcoal, which could be derived from burned tree roots. The prehistoric date is assigned on the basis of the depth and condition of the ecofacts. The bone fragments and the antler fragment are too small and too fragmentary for faunal analysis, or to determine if the antler fragment, which appears to be an antler tine, was used as a tool. In addition to low ecofact density and the absence of stone tools, the underground pipeline easement has also disturbed portions of the site.

SITE 41FB308

Site 41FB308 (see Figures 6 and 6d) appears to be a historic to modern scatter of indeterminate age. The site is triangular in shape measuring approximately 100 by 100 meters (328 by 328 feet). The site was identified on the basis of subsurface remains detected during intensive pedestrian survey. It is situated east of a pipeline easement on the gently sloping south bank of Oyster Creek (see Figure 6d). The site is bounded to the north by Oyster Creek, and in all other directions on the basis of the excavation of two consecutive negative shovel tests in cardinal directions from positive shovel tests (see Figure 6d).

The site is a near surface site situated in the plowzones (Ap and Ap2 horizons) of a Norwood silt loam. The site was detected when excavation of Segment 17 Transect 2 and 3 Shovel Tests 2-10, 2-13 and 3-12 produced historic and modern cultural materials (Table 16). This discovery resulted in the excavation of two test trenches (Test Trenches 68 and 69) near Shovel Tests 2-10 and 2-13 to search for additional cultural materials and subsurface features (see Figure 6d and Table 16). The test trenches and other geomorphological observations in the area indicated that the soils in and around the site developed on alluvial and colluvial deposits formed by processes of lateral aggradation. Distinct boundaries between soil and sediment strata observed in the sidewall profiles of the test trenches (see Figure 10) indicate that point bar development was interspersed by periods of scouring and inundation most likely during high energy floods which are common along Oyster Creek (see Abbott 2001). Other shovel tests in the area were negative and used to delineate the site.

Table 16. Ecofacts Recovered from Site 41FB308.				
Unit	Shovel Test Stratum	Depth of finds (cmbs)	Fordtran series Soil horizon	Artifacts and Natural Gravels
Shovel Test (Segment 17):				
2-10	2	80	Ap/colluvium	Historic/modern: 1 whiteware fragment.
2-13	1	10	Ap	Historic/modern: 1 whiteware fragment; 3 brick fragments.
3-12	2	25-35	Ap2	Historic: 1 cut nail fragment
			TOTALS:	5 historic/modern artifacts

Only broadly temporally diagnostic prehistoric materials were recovered from the site. These included 1 cut nail resembling varieties produced from the 1830s through the 1890s (see Edwards and Wells 1993: types 8-10), and 2 whiteware fragments. All of these materials were recovered in the plowzone, or in what appear to be colluvial deposits closer to the south bank of Oyster Creek.

A galvanized steel and wood structure apparently used as a storage shed or livestock shelter, is located immediately south of the site (see Figure 6d), but the discovery of a cut nail may indicate an older structure was once present in the area. However, shovel testing in the area did not detect evidence of such a structure.

There is also strong evidence from trenching (see Figure 10) that this side of Oyster Creek represents point bar facies developed from lateral as opposed to vertical accretion resulting in periodic flooding and scouring of the area.

AREAS OF HISTORIC INTEREST NOT CLASSIFIED AS SITES

REMAINS OF NARROW GAUGE RAILROADS

The remains of historic to modern narrow gauge railbeds (Site TMP277-23) appear to be present in the southern portion of the project area. These were in a poor state of preservation and were not assigned site numbers. One railbed terminates at a modern wellhead (see Figures 6 and 6e). The wellhead/railbed area is rectangular in shape measuring approximately 100 by 50 meters (328 by 164 feet) and was identified on the basis of surface remains detected during intensive pedestrian survey. The wellhead and pipe (see Figure 6e) are of modern construction and post date the 1970s (Dunk 2006; Hudson 2006b). However, additional research and subsequent visitation of the area with Don Hudson (2006b), TDCJ Prison Farm historian, and Tom Dunk (2006), a TDCJ Corrections Officer both of whom worked at T.C. Jester in the 1970s indicated the railbed likely predates the wellhead, and may be a remnant of the several miles of railway used in the late 19th and early 20th Centuries to haul sugar cane (Hardin and Cravens 2001; Hudson 2002:6).

The railbed remnants are situated between 50 and 150 meters (492 feet) northwest of a meander in Oyster Creek in east central Segments 12 and 17 near the south terminus of the APE (see figure 6e). The portion of the Segment 12 containing the railhead was designated 12A because it appeared to have remained fallow for some time unlike the rest of Segment 12 (see Figures 6 and 6e). The railbed is bounded to the east by a gravel roadway and in all other directions by a plowed field that appears to have been fenced off from the railbed until recently (see Figure 6e).

The area to the west of the wellhead contains several modern depressions the deepest of which are filled with oil and water. Pedestrian survey in the area also detected modern cultural materials including hundreds of wood planks and plank fragments

associated with a wood palate road leading to the wellhead along the rail bed, a number of small railroad spikes, some brick fragments, and imported gravel on the surface. A smaller scatter of railroad spikes were found on the gravel road south of the site (see Isolates 11 and 12, below; Figure 6e). These materials all appeared to be in secondary context and were not mapped as a site. Approximately 300+ standard sections of 3-inch steel drillpipe stacked on a steel rack were also discovered southeast of the wellhead (see figure 6e).

The embossing on the upper pipe of the wellhead valve reads “INDUSTRIAL ARGENTINA,” while the lower part of the valve is embossed with “BARTON” over “VALVE” over “SHAWNEE OKL.” There is a possible serial number that appears to have been hand placed using weld beads on the valve near the top. The serial number apparently reads 88900020. Four large meter valves, one ball valve activated pipe connector, one modern high-pressure release valve, and a high pressure gauge (0 to 3000 psi) all of which are in good condition are present on the valve assembly.

All of these materials were recorded on the surface of the site. It should be noted that examination of aerial imagery indicates that the railroad bed east of the wellhead may have connected to a segment of track preserved west of the Grand Parkway (Dunk 2006) that is visible on recent aerial imagery (see Figure 6; USGS 2002).

POSSIBLE LOCATIONS OF KIRK’S POINT CEMETERY

Oral historical research conducted after the conclusion of fieldwork provided some additional information about the location of Kirk’s Point. Robert Crosser (2006), a THC Steward in Fort Bend County has been trying to identify the location of Kirk’s Point for some time but was on a European cruise during fieldwork and could not be reached until mid July (Moore 2006).

Mr. Crosser noted that Kirk’s Point was so named because it was the location where the Kirks, relatives of one of James Knight’s sisters (see also Wharton 1939:) spent their first winter in the Oyster Creek Community. He noted it is likely to lie on the 1000 acres of Knight property in the Jane Wilkins League that remained in the Knight and Kirk family into the early 20th Century. That parcel included the stretch of Oyster Creek that divides in the project.

According to Crosser (2006) Lucinda’s great granddaughters Mary A. Conrad Coleman and Frances A. Conrad Davis parted with this acreage, which they co-owned, on December 29, 1910 (Fort Bend County Deed Record Vol. 55, pg. 474-483, cited by Robert Crosser, telephone conversation July 13, 2006).

Within this stretch of Oyster Creek, Crosser (2006) indicated three possible locations for the Kirks Point cemetery. All of these are shown in Figure 6, and are situated on the sloping riser from the north bank of Oyster Creek to the terrace above. The most likely location is a wooded area southeast of Site 41FB306 and east-northeast

of the wooden bridge over Oyster Creek (see Figure 6). A second possible location is on the north bank of Oyster Creek south of Isolate 3, close to a large dead tree on the riverbank. The third and least likely location is on the riverbank inside the southern boundary of Site 41FB299. The latter possible location is severely disturbed, and it is highly unlikely the cemetery would be preserved there. However, it should be noted that the walkover of the steeply sloping north bank of Oyster Creek, which exhibited generally greater than 20 degrees dip, was conducted at an approximately 30-meter (100 foot) interval so headstones in brush could have been missed. It is also possible, that the cemetery is no longer present since the cutbank has been partly eroded by recent high flow episodes.

ISOLATED FINDS

Several isolated finds merit brief discussion; however, since none of these finds were diagnostic materials they were not assigned trinomials. The distribution of Isolates across the project area is shown in Figures 6 through 6e and each Isolate is summarized in Table 17.

Table 17. Prehistoric and Historic Isolates Not Given Site Numbers Due To Poor Context				
Field Identification	ID in this report	Soil horizon	Provenience	Description
<i>Isolates (Site Numbers not assigned):</i>				
277-7	Isolate 1	Ap/fill	Segment 16 Shovel Test A-1	Prehistoric: 1 chert flake (in channelized drainage fill)
277-12	Isolate 2	Ap	Segment 17 Shovel Test 1-23	Historic/Modern: 1 decorated (applied color label) whiteware dish fragment
277-13	Isolate 3	Ap	Segment 17 Shovel Test 1-9	Ecofact: 1 bone fragment.
277-16	Isolate 4	Ap	Segment 17 Shovel Test 3-17	Historic/Modern: 2 clear glass fragments.
277-17	Isolate 5	Ap	Segment 4 Shovel Test A41	Historic/Modern: 1 brick fragment.
277-18	Isolate 6	Ap	Segment 4 Shovel Test A44	Historic/Modern: 1 milk glass fragment found with 6 brick fragments and 1 shell fragment. (likely derived from roadfill)
277-19	Isolate 7	Ap	Segment 4 Shovel Test A47	Historic/Modern: 1 opalized glass fragment found with a modern brick fragment.
277-20	Isolate 8	Ap	Segment 4 Shovel Test A53	Historic/Modern: 2 modern brick fragments.
277-21	Isolate 9	Ap	Segment 17 Shovel Test 3-29	Historic/Modern: 1 metal and 3 brick fragments
277-22	Isolate 10	Surface	Segment 2 5m S. of Tr. 28	Prehistoric: 1 chert core (likely roadfill)
277-24	Isolates 11 and 12	Surface	Segment 12/17 boundary road	Historic/Modern: 3 narrow gauge railroad spikes lying next to each other.
277-26	Isolate 13	Surface	Segment 1	Historic/Modern: 2 fragments of a granite millstone used as riprap in a dam.

Isolate 1 was a small piece of chert debitage of likely prehistoric origin. It was detected in Segment 16 Shovel Test A-1 at a depth of centimeters (inches). Due to the

depth of the find along the north bank of what appeared to be a natural drainage, Test Trench 75 was placed at this location. The test trench was negative and indicated that the area had been channelized in a manner similar to that described for modification of drainages by the TDJC (see Appendix A).

Isolates 2 and 3 were detected in the plowzone along the north bank of Oyster Creek. Isolate 2 appears to be a dish fragment of early to mid-Twentieth Century origin; while Isolate 3 is a bone fragment resembling modern cattle bone seen on the remains of exposed cattle carcasses found further north in Segment 4.

Isolate 4 was also detected in the plowzone near the gravel road dividing Segment 8 from Segment 17. It consists of 2 clear bottle glass fragments, from what appears to be the shoulder of a modern bottle.

Isolates 5 through 8 were all found in the plowzone in shovel tests excavated near the eastern edge of the State Highway 99 ROW (Segment 4 Transect A). All seem to represent modern trash and construction debris scattered by plowing.

Isolate 9 consisted of metal and brick fragments found in the plowzone along the bluff overlooking the west bank of Oyster Creek in Segment 17, Transect 3, Shovel Test 3-29. The historic to modern trash may be derived from the gravel road nearby (see Figure 5).

Isolate 10 is a large chert core with several lamellar flake scars. It was found immediately north of a gravel road between Test Trenches 28 and 29 in Segment 2 (see Figure 5). It appears to be derived from the roadfill, and was probably spread to its location by plowing in the area. It was found near other road gravels. It was collected as a reference sample because it possessed flake scars, and macroscopically resembles the same raw material source as that of many of the gray chert artifacts collected during this study.

Isolates 11 and 12 are railroad spikes found in the bed of the gravel road that forms the east boundary of Segment 12. The spikes may be derived from the disassembly of narrow gauge railroad track that appears to have been present in the vicinity (see Figure 6e). The secondary context of the spikes on a modern roadbed precluded their being classified as a site.

Isolate 13 is two fragments of a granite millstone found mixed with stone riprap placed near a modern brick dam in Segment 1 (see Figure 6a:plate 6a-4). The granite resembles material quarried at the prison mine in Austin, where millstones used for sugar milling were known to be manufactured at the height of sugar milling in the area (Hudson 2006b).

MODERN TRASH DUMPS

Two large modern subsurface trash dumps were also detected during subsurface testing. Trash Dump 1 was identified during intensive pedestrian survey in Segment 17. The dump is situated on a flat rectangular landscaped area south of the wooden bridge over Oyster Creek along the east bank of Oyster Creek (see Figures 5 and 6). The rectangular area resembled a bridge footer and turned out to be a modern landfill containing metal, brick, plastic, aluminum foil and other trash.

Trash Dump 2 was identified during intensive pedestrian survey in Segment 17. The subsurface dump covers an approximately 100 by 20 meter (feet) area on the north bank of Oyster Creek (see Figures 5 and 6). It may have been a landfill placed there intentionally to help stabilize the banks, and consists of abundant modern construction materials (e.g. metal, brick, cement fragments), plastic and other modern trash.

A brief summary of each of the modern trash dumps is presented in Table 18, below. It should be noted that several smaller surface dumps of modern trash, such as the one depicted in Figure 6b were photographed and marked on field maps, but they were not recorded by number.

Table 18. Modern Trash Dumps				
Field Identification	ID in this report	Depth range (cmbs)	Provenience	Description
<i>Modern Trash Dumps (Site Numbers not assigned):</i>				
277-14	Trash Dump 1		Segment 17 Shovel Tests 2-18, 2-19, 2-20, 3-18, 3-19	Subsurface landfill or trash dump containing modern materials including plastic and aluminum foil
277-15	Trash Dump 2		Segment 17 Shovel Tests 1-3, 1-5, 1-6	Subsurface landfill or trash dump containing modern construction materials and plastic

MODERN STANDING STRUCTURES

A number of standing structures on the property appear to be of modern construction. These include modern livestock sheds of wood beam and galvanized steel and or fiberglass construction; a wooden bridge over Oyster Creek; several windmills with companion brick-lined wells all of which have been capped with cement; a circular above ground cistern made of modern brick; the remains of a cement lift station; a brick and riprap dam for a retention pond; three modern rectangular brick animal watering troughs; two appurtenances to water or oil pipelines or wellheads; and one above ground water tower made of a fiberglass tank secured to wood beams.

The location of these structures is shown in Figures 6 through 6e. All of the brick in these structures appears to be of the variety manufactured at the prison brick plant beginning after 1936 (Dunk 2006; Hudson 2006b). Most of the brick resembles more modern red brick used in standing structures visible along Owens Road west of FM 1464,

and the brick used at the Supervisors Shack built at Central Prison Farm in the 1970s (see Konicki and Foradas 2005). Many of the livestock sheds, several water troughs, the cistern, and the watertower and windmill well facilities at Site 41FB280 are still in use by the tenant farmers and were used by the prison farm (Dunk 2006; Hudson 2006b). The remaining windmill-wells, and older irrigation appurtenances such as the water pipe line and lift station remains in Segment 1 are in such a state of disrepair that they do not appear to have been used in several decades. It should also be noted that Dunk (2006) and Hudson (2006b) indicated that the oil well on the narrow gauge railhead in Segment 12 was built very recently, after the prison farm property was sold; while the lift station was not in use when these two corrections officers started their careers here in the 1970s.

CHAPTER VII. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report presents the findings of an intensive pedestrian archaeological survey conducted on 777 hectares (2044.7 acres) of property proposed construction of the Aliana Development in Fort Bend County, Texas. Much of this property has been heavily impacted by agricultural activities associated with the T.C. Jester Unit, Harlem State Prison. However, portions of this property appear to retain potentially intact prehistoric resources dating from the Archaic to the Late Prehistoric periods, and potentially intact historic resources possibly associated with the remains of a slave quarters, and later a Freedmen's Community.

Initial investigation consisted of a background literature survey, and a site files search to identify the presence of recorded sites in close proximity to the current project area. Previously recorded archaeological sites 41FB190, 41FB191, 41FB192, 41FB280, and 41FB281 were identified as lying partially or totally within the project boundary. In addition, 18 previously identified archaeological sites (41FB121, 41FB122, 41FB123, 41FB130, 41FB131, 41FB132, 41FB195, 41FB196, 41FB201, 41FB202, 41FB211, 41FB212, 41FB214, 41FB221, 41FB247, 41FB246, 41FB248 and 41FB258) were found to have been recorded within 1.6 kilometers (1 mile) of the project area, but outside the current project's APE. All of the previously identified sites in the APE will be affected by the proposed construction; however, the 18 sites in the study radius will not be affected by the proposed construction.

Field investigation consisted of pedestrian reconnaissance, shovel testing, deep testing, photo-documentation, and oral historical research. Subsurface investigation included the excavation of 919 shovel tests and 80 test trenches in previously undisturbed and disturbed areas. Tests were excavated to depths ranging between 30 and 330 centimeters (12 to 130 inches). This total number (see Table 3) includes shovel tests and trenches excavated in and around the previously platted boundaries of Sites 41FB190 41FB191, 41FB192, 41FB280, and 41FB281 in an attempt to relocate and further delineate these sites, as well as radial shovel tests and trenches placed in and near 10 newly recorded archaeological sites (41FB299, 41FB300, 41FB301, 41FB302, 41FB303 41FB304, 41FB305, 41FB306, 41FB307, and 41FB308) and 13 newly recorded isolated finds (Isolates 1 through 13) identified during this project but not given site numbers.

The shovel tests supported evidence from other archaeological sites in the region, and from County and national soil reports (cf. Abbott 2001; Mowery et al. 1960; NCSS WSS 2006; SSS NRCS USDA 2006) that indicate the Pleistocene-Holocene boundary in the upland areas of this part of Fort Bend County lies close to the surface. Similarly, research supported earlier observations by Carpenter (2001c) that indicated some bottomland areas are disturbed by terracing and drainage improvements related to historic agricultural practices, and prehistoric and historic fluvial processes apparently tied to

local climate particularly major storm events. In addition, much of the area tested appears to be accessible by conventional shovel testing methods.

Two previously recorded archaeological sites (41FB191 and 41FB192) could not be relocated and appear to have been destroyed by the construction of the Grand Parkway in the area. However, during this investigation, Sites 41FB190, 41FB280 and 41FB281 were relocated, and their boundaries were redefined based on additional investigations (see Figures 6 through 6e). In addition, previously unrecorded cultural remains associated with Sites 41FB299 through 41FB308 and Isolates 1 through 12 were recorded during this project. Table 19 summarizes recommendations for these finds.

Table 19. Recommendations for Previously or Newly Identified Cultural Resources				
Field Identification	Isolate ID/ Trinomial	Size (acres)	Site Type based on latest research	Notes & Recommendations
<i>Previously Identified Resource:</i>				
N/A	41FB190		Trash dump or farmstead	NFW-disturbed
N/A	41FB191		Open Campsite	NFW-not relocated
N/A	41FB192		Open Campsite	NFW-not relocated
N/A	41FB280		Archaic/Late Prehistoric camp; Historic Slave Quarters and	Eligibility Testing
N/A	41FB281		Prehistoric scatter; Mid 19 th Century to present Church & Cemetery	Eligibility Testing
<i>Newly Recorded Resources:</i>				
277-1	41FB299	0.05	Mixed prehistoric and historic scatter	NFW-mixed, disturbed
277-2	41FB300	2.5	Historic surface scatter	NFW-disturbed
277-3	41FB301	4.7	Historic surface scatter	NFW-disturbed
277-4	41FB302	3.3	Historic surface scatter	NFW-disturbed
277-5	41FB303	1.2	Mixed prehistoric and historic scatter	NFW-mixed, disturbed
277-6	41FB304	1.3	Prehistoric and historic scatter	Eligibility Testing
277-8	41FB305	0.2	Prehistoric campsite	NFW-secondary context
277-9	41FB306	0.2	Prehistoric midden	Eligibility Testing
277-10	41FB307	0.02	Charcoal scatter	NFW – disturbed
277-11	41FB308	0.7	Historic to Modern scatter	NFW-mixed, disturbed
<i>Isolates and Modern Trash Dumps (Site Numbers not assigned):</i>				
277-7	Isolate 1	< 0.01	Prehistoric isolate	NFW
277-12	Isolate 2	< 0.01	Historic/Modern Isolate	NFW
277-13	Isolate 3	< 0.01	Prehistoric isolate	NFW
277-16	Isolate 4	< 0.01	Historic/Modern Isolate	NFW
277-17	Isolate 5	< 0.01	Historic/Modern Isolate	NFW
277-18	Isolate 6	< 0.01	Historic/Modern Isolate	NFW
277-19	Isolate 7	< 0.01	Historic/Modern Isolate	NFW
277-20	Isolate 8	< 0.01	Historic/Modern Isolate	NFW
277-21	Isolate 9	< 0.01	Historic/Modern Isolate	NFW
277-22	Isolate 10	< 0.01	Prehistoric isolate	NFW
277-24	Isolate 11	< 0.01	Historic/Modern Isolate	NFW
277-26	Isolate 12	< 0.01	Historic/Modern Isolate	NFW
277-27	Isolate 13	<0.01	Historic/Modern Isolate	Recommend donation to TPMI
277-14	Trash Dump 1	0.4	Modern trash deposit	NFW
277-15	Trash Dump 2	0.7	Modern trash deposit	NFW
KEY: N/A= Not applicable; NFW=No further work				

SITES RECOMMENDED FOR ELIGIBILITY TESTING

Eligibility testing consisting of machine striping of the plowzone, and excavation of test units and additional test trenches is recommended for Sites 41FB280, 41FB304 and 41FB306, and portions of Site 41FB281 lying within the APE.

Eligibility testing would be appropriate for Site 41FB280 given its cultural resource potential. Current project plans (Figure 8) indicate that Site 41FB280 will not be avoided by construction. However, these plans indicate that construction near the site will not proceed until at least September of 2007, which provides ample time to assess the eligibility of the site for the NRHP. It is further noted that these findings reverse the recommendations of Carpenter (2001c) for no further work at the site, but not his observations during site recordation (Carpenter 2001a). It should be noted that these findings do not constitute a post-review discovery, which would necessitate data recovery investigations because this is the first application of the Section 106 Process to the property and it resulted from an application for a Nationwide and an Individual USACE Permit on portions of the parcel.

Eligibility testing would be appropriate for Site 41FB281 given its cultural resource potential. Current project plans (see Figure 3) indicate that much of Site 41FB281 can be avoided by construction. However, a portion of the site east of the Pleasant Green Missionary Baptist Church property is slated for construction beginning in late 2007. Given that graves are likely to extend east of the platted church property, and that the area east of the church was used as a historic gathering place by the church community since the Reconstruction period, a search for graves in this area is warranted.

Portions of the deeper prehistoric component at Site 41FB281 may be intact, and may be related to that at Site 41FB280. Historically, Site 41FB281 appears to represent an important gathering place for a resident African American community in Fort Bend County that still uses the site, and can trace its roots to the slaves that originally lived on the Plantation located here prior to the Civil War. This community may be able to trace its origins to slaves owned by Jane Wilkins, the original landowner though it may have been started by later pre-Civil War landowners. The site may record the transition from a "Bush Hollow" used prior to the Civil War, into a Reconstruction Era Slave Relocation Center, and later a Freedmen's church and school that served both the pre-prison Freedman community and the prison era black community.

Due to these factors, the site merits eligibility testing. Such testing should be conducted to determine eligibility under criteria A, B, and D concurrent with research at Site 41FB280 which appears to be related to Site 41FB281 as part of a larger slave and later Freedmen's and prison farm community. Since Site 41FB281 is reportedly associated with a Freedmen's Bureau Slave Relocation Center and the first church, school and cemetery serving the surrounding area ca. 1865-1889, it is possible that excavations in the vicinity of this site may greatly increase our understanding of the early Reconstruction Era in this part of Texas.

Eligibility testing is also recommended for Site 41FB304. This site lies at the west shore of an artificial pond that appears to have been the west shore of Crooked Lake prior to drainage modifications. The materials recovered from the site are consistent with a Mid-19th Century occupation. The Prehistoric component of the site also appears to be intact below the plowzone.

Lastly, HRA Gray & Pape recommends eligibility testing at Site 41FB306. While the presence of an “Indian burial ground” here is highly unlikely, it is necessary to understand the nature of the midden deposit and to establish whether it is part of a larger settlement system, possibly related to sites 41FB123 and 41FB130 recorded east of the site closer to Fish Lake.

There is no evidence of any “Indian burial ground” at the site. Materials similar to those detected in the current investigation may have been detected eroding along the north bank of Oyster Creek, which forms the site’s south boundary, or during earlier bridge construction or agricultural activities and resulted in the rumor Bono (2006) heard in childhood. Hudson (2006b) and Dunk (2006), both worked on the prison farm in the 1970s and do not recall hearing such a rumor. They also noted that arrowheads would be confiscated from prisoners, but that surface finds of projectile points when they worked here in the 1970s were extremely rare.

In summary, the sandy topographically high areas associated with all three of the historic sites recommended for eligibility testing (41FB280, 41FB281 and 41FB304) appear to have been the least impacted by plowing, and more densely settled than the more fertile and more frequently plowed bottomland around them. The combined efforts at these three sites may provide a glimpse into pre-Prison era settlement patterns in the area. Similarly, these relatively high areas provided ideal locations for prehistoric habitations as they were less prone to flooding than the bottomland, less suitable for farming, and close to water both for consumption and transportation.

It is proposed that workspaces be set up around Sites 41FB280, 41FB281, 41FB304 and 41FB306, within which no construction can take place until archaeological fieldwork associated with these sites is complete. The surveys should search for the structural remains and pit features typical of historic mid-Nineteenth Century Texas slave settlements and farmsteads. A generous workspace is provided for Site 41FB306 in case the site is larger than currently predicted, and in case it extends into the easternmost of the three areas suspected to be Kirk’s Point Cemetery.

In general, the size of workspaces around all of the sites being subjected to eligibility testing has been selected to provide ample space for belly scrapers or other machinery that may be used for eligibility testing and any subsequent excavation to turn around, and for equipment setup and backdirt storage should construction begin in the vicinity of the sites being further evaluated.

SUPPLEMENTAL SURVEY TO SEARCH FOR KIRK'S POINT

HRA Gray & Pape also recommends that a close-interval surface survey of the sloping north river bank of Oyster Creek in Segment 17 should be conducted to look for Kirk's Point. Ideally this part of the survey should be conducted with Mr. Robert Crosser present, and should involve additional archival research or interviews to help pinpoint the cemetery location. It should be noted that based on existing project plans (see Figure 3) all three possible Kirk's Point Cemetery locations pointed out by Mr. Crosser (2006) will most likely not be impacted by construction. More detailed project blueprints are needed to confirm this.

It should also be noted that machine stripping to detect graves associated with Kirk's Point Cemetery may not have to be conducted if more detailed project plans indicate the possible locations of the cemetery will be bypassed by construction. All three possible cemetery locations appear close enough to Oyster Creek that they will most likely remain undisturbed by construction based on the existing Aliana site plan (see Figures 3, 6, and 11).

SITES RECOMMENDED FOR NO FURTHER WORK

HRA Gray & Pape recommends no further work at Sites 41FB190, 41FB191, 41FB192, 41FB299, 41FB300, 41FB301, 41FB302, 41FB303, 41FB305, 41FB307, and 41FB308.

Site 41FB190 was relocated during this study and found to be larger than originally mapped. However, the site has been severely disturbed by modern agricultural practices and nearby construction. It is highly likely the integrity and research potential of any surviving portions of the site are very low, therefore this study concurs with the findings of Wormser (1989c) and recommends no further work at Site 41FB190.

Site 41FB191 does not appear to extend into the APE. Therefore the originally platted boundaries still stand, and HRA Gray & Pape concurs with the results, interpretations and recommendations of Wormser (1990a) regarding the site.

Site 41FB192 could not be relocated during this study and has likely been destroyed by modern agricultural practices and construction. Given its position on a historically terraced point bar impacted by historic agriculture and nearby highway and artificial drainage construction it is highly likely the integrity and research potential of any surviving portions of the site is very low. This study concurs with the findings of Wormser (1989c) and recommends no further work at Site 41FB192.

Site 41FB299 is a mixed historic and prehistoric site of indeterminate age measuring approximately 15 by 30 meters (50 by 100 feet). The site was identified during subsurface testing associated with this project and appears to be a historic dump containing historic to modern metal trash mixed with a handful of prehistoric artifacts

and ecofacts. All of the cultural remains appear to be in secondary context. Deep disturbances by burrowing mammals and nearby construction as well as historic agricultural processes were documented at the site. The integrity of materials at this site is very low, as is its research potential. Further work at this site is not recommended.

Site 41FB300 is a historic surface site of indeterminate age measuring approximately 75 by 150 meters (246 by 492 feet). The site was identified during systematic surface survey of a recently plowed field. Subsequent shovel testing and trenching at the site indicated these materials do not extend beyond the surface of the plowzone. Given the lack of a temporal context and low integrity and depth to the site further work at this site is not recommended.

Site 41FB301 is a historic surface site of indeterminate age measuring approximately 210 by 90 meters (689 by 295 feet). It was also detected during systematic surface survey of a plowed field. Its topographic and geomorphic setting is very similar to Sites 41FB300 and 41FB302 (see below). Some materials recovered from this site may date to the Nineteenth Century. Subsequent shovel testing and trenching at the site indicated these materials do not extend beyond the surface of the plowzone. Given the low integrity and shallow depth of the site further work at this site is not recommended.

Site 41FB302 is a mixed prehistoric and historic surface scatter of indeterminate age measuring approximately 125 by 125 meters (410 by 410 feet). The site appears to be a historic dump scattered by plowing. Systematic surface collection produced 79 modern to historic artifacts, some of which may date to the Nineteenth century and others that may be modern metal. These were mixed with 4 prehistoric artifacts and 2 ecofacts. Subsequent shovel testing and trenching at the site indicated these materials do not extend beyond the surface of the plowzone. All of the cultural remains appear to be in secondary context and possess very low integrity. Further work at this site is not recommended.

Site 41FB303 is a mixed historic and prehistoric site of indeterminate age measuring approximately 100 by 100 meters (328 by 328 feet) identified on the basis of subsurface remains detected during intensive pedestrian survey. Shovel tests produced only 8 prehistoric artifacts including pottery, and debitage (some of which may be road gravel), mixed with larger quantities of unidentifiable brick and metal fragments. All of the cultural remains appear to be mixed and possibly in secondary context. Due to very low integrity further work at this site is not recommended.

Site 41FB305 is a prehistoric site of indeterminate age measuring approximately 100 by 50 meters (328 by 164 feet). The site was identified on the basis of subsurface remains detected during intensive pedestrian survey. It is situated on a topographically high sandy ridge immediately north of Oyster Creek at the approximate location where the historic channel meets the current channel. Only one broadly temporally diagnostic prehistoric artifact, a sand tempered potsherd, was recovered from the site, and the

prehistoric materials appear to be in secondary context. Given low artifact and ecofact counts and poor context no further work is recommended at Site 41FB305.

Site 41FB307 appears to be a low-density ecofact scatter of indeterminate prehistoric age measuring approximately 5 by 40 meters (16 by 128 feet). The site was identified during intensive pedestrian survey on both sides of a pipeline easement on a topographically high sandy ridge immediately north of Oyster Creek (see Figures 6 and 6d). Geomorphologically these materials appear to be in a similar context to those at Site 41FB305. Due to disturbance of the site, low ecofact density, poor temporal context and the lack of artifacts no further work is recommended at the site.

Site 41FB308 is a historic to modern scatter of indeterminate age that is triangular in shape, measuring approximately 100 by 100 meters (328 by 328 feet). The site was identified by subsurface shovel testing during intensive pedestrian survey and produced only 5 artifacts including 1 cut nail resembling varieties produced ca. 1830-1890. All materials were recovered in the plowzone, or in colluvial context near the south bank of Oyster Creek. Due to disturbance of the site, low artifact density, and poor temporal context no further work is recommended at the site.

OTHER RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Interviews of prison staff returned information regarding the apparent lack of diagnostic projectile points from surface sites and the origins of the “Indian burial ground” myth. Information regarding prison era landuse may also be obtained from additional interviews of the Prison Farm community and supplemental research in TDJC archives. Initially it was thought that given the volume of prehistoric debitage recovered on the surface the absence of diagnostics projectile points at surface sites resulted from repeated collecting or intentional removal of projectile points that would pose a threat to prison guards in the hands of inmates. This turned out not to be the case (Dunk 2006; Hudson 2006b).

Carpenter (2001c) recommended additional interviews of the parishioners of Pleasant Green Missionary Baptist Church concerning the history of the community which dates prior to 1867, and appears to trace its decent to freed slaves of the Harlem and possibly Knight Plantations. The findings of this project concur with those earlier recommendations, and suggest that additional oral historical and archival research concerning the Freedmen’s settlement in the project area be conducted. Although many of these farmsteads appear to have been demolished and their remains scattered by plowing, it may yet be possible to understand life in the “Iron Rail” settlement that existed here prior to Harlem Prison Farm.

Given the current project plans in relation to the results of this investigation, HRA Gray & Pape also recommends that certain portions of the project be cleared to proceed as long as the construction plans currently proposed do not change.

HRA Gray and Pape recommends that a buffer zone consisting of temporary fencing be built in the vicinity of Sites 41FB280, 41FB281, 41FB304, and 41FB306 so that testing can proceed at these sites while construction begins. The Buffer Zone Areas are shown in Figure 11, and are large enough to accommodate workspaces for machinery and backdirt piles resulting from stripping of the plowzone and other overburden.

It should also be noted that artifacts from all of the sites will be temporarily stored at the Houston Office of HRA Gray & Pape. Following the completion of this project, it is anticipated that all artifacts will be returned to the landowners or curated.

It should be noted that Mr. Don Hudson and Mr. Tom Dunk requested that Isolate 13, the remains of a granite sugar grinding stone likely manufactured at the prison quarry at Austin in the late 19th to early 20th Century, be donated to the Texas Prison Museum, Inc. since these fragments represent an example of Prison Labor (Dunk 2006; Hudson 2006b). Their request was conveyed to the landowner.

Lastly, a number of events and individuals are associated with the parcel, though no remains of sites conclusively associated with them have yet been detected. The landowner may wish to consider placing historical markers on the parcel that describe key events and historic individuals associated with portions of the property. It may also be possible to name some of the streets in the Aliana Development after these historic individuals and events that helped shape the history of Fort Bend County and Texas.

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Figure 11. Archaeological Workspaces for Eligibility Testing and Grave Survey Zones Along Oyster Creek in the Proposed Aliana Development in Relation to Current Construction Plans, and Project Boundary. Areas Outside Workspaces Are Recommended for Immediate Clearance for Construction

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**APPENDIX A:
SELECTED HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS**

**Selected TDCJ Documents
For Landuse Study**

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**APPENDIX B:
CULTURAL MATERIALS RECORDED AT SITE 41FB280**

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**APPENDIX C:
SELECTED REPRESENTATIVE TEST TRENCH PROFILES**

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**APPENDIX D:
CATALOG OF PREHISTORIC CULTURAL MATERIALS
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**APPENDIX E:
CATALOG OF HISTORIC CULTURAL MATERIALS**

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