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# HRA Gray & Pape

***A CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF APPROXIMATELY 590 ACRES FOR THE FBMUD 215 IN FORT BEND COUNTY, TEXAS***

*Lead Federal Agency:*
*United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Galveston District*

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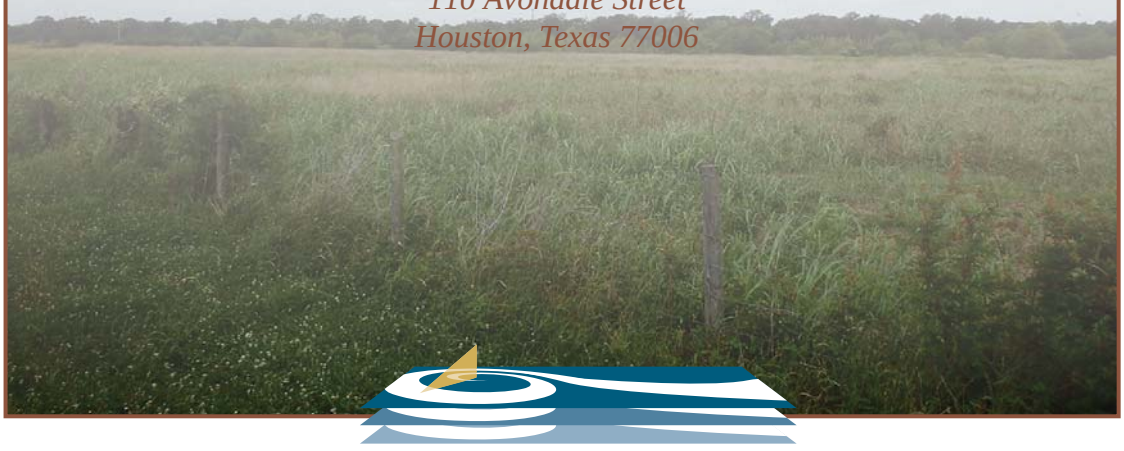

SEPTEMBER 1, 2015

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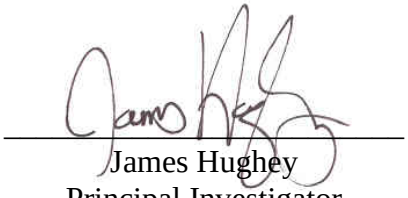

James Hughey
Principal Investigator

# ABSTRACT

HRA Gray & Pape, LLC, of Houston, Texas, conducted a cultural resources survey on property proposed for residential development in Fort Bend County, Texas. The United States Army Corps of Engineers has been identified as the Lead Agency for this project.

The goals of the survey were to determine if the project would affect any previously identified archaeological sites as defined by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 CFR 800), and to establish whether or not previously unidentified buried archaeological resources were located within the project's Area of Potential Effects. The procedures to be followed by the United States Army Corps of Engineers to fulfill the requirements set forth in the National Historic Preservation Act, other applicable historic preservation laws, and Presidential directives as they relate to the regulatory program of the United States Army Corps of Engineers (33 CFR Parts 320-334) are articulated in the Regulatory Program of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Part 325 - Processing of Department of the Army Permits, Appendix C - Procedures for the Protection of Historic Properties. All fieldwork and reporting activities were completed with reference to State laws and guidelines (the Antiquities Code of Texas). Survey and site identification followed Texas Antiquities Code standards. No Texas Antiquities Permit was required as all survey work was completed on privately-owned property.

The property boundary for this project is approximately 238.8 hectares (590 acres). This defines the Area of Potential Effects. Field investigation consisted of visual inspection, subsurface shovel testing, and supplemental deep testing. Subsurface investigation resulted in the excavation of 206 shovel tests and 5 backhoe trenches. Four cultural resources were identified during survey: a historic-age barn and corral dating to the mid-twentieth century and 2 historic archaeological sites (41FB343 and 41FB344) that are interpreted as being associated with an early twentieth century domestic occupation. HRA Gray & Pape, LLC. recommends that these cultural resources are not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Additionally, an attempt was made to relocate 4 historic sites within the project area that were recorded during a previous survey by Prewitt and Associates, Inc. Sites 41FB110, 41FB111, 41FB112 and 41FB113 were not relocated, and land modification may have removed any trace of these light-density sites. A trash pile that may be associated with Site 41FB110 was observed. These sites were recommended as not eligible by Prewitt and Associates, Inc.; HRA Gray & Pape, LLC. collected no additional data that would suggest otherwise. It is the recommendation of HRA Gray & Pape, LLC that use of the project be allowed to proceed as planned.

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# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

In March of 2015, Berg-Oliver Associates, Inc., of Houston, Texas contracted with HRA Gray & Pape, LLC (HRA Gray & Pape), of Houston, Texas, to perform a cultural resources survey of property proposed for a residential development in Fort Bend County, Texas. The Lead Federal Agency for this project has been identified as United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Galveston District. The goals of the survey were to determine if the project would affect any previously identified archaeological sites 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 buried archaeological resources were located within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE). The property boundary for this project is approximately 238.8 hectares (590 acres). No Texas Antiquities Permit was required as all survey work was completed on privately-owned property. All fieldwork and reporting activities were completed with reference to state (the Antiquities Code of Texas) and federal (NHPA) guidelines.

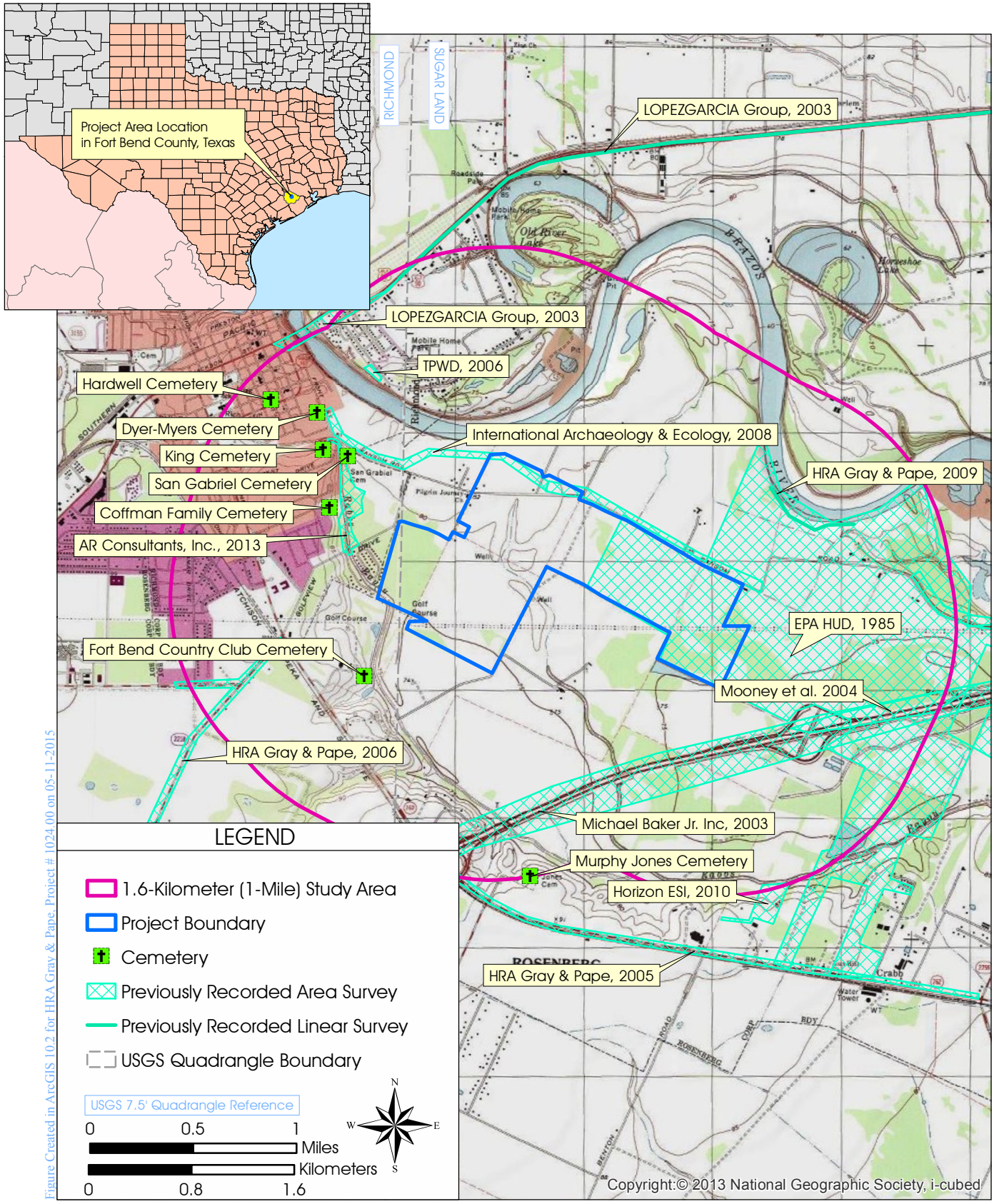
## *1.1 APE Description*

The project area is located on the Sugar Land, TX 7.5-minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1). The proposed area covers 238.4 hectares (589.1 acres) of the floodplain south of the Brazos River, between Highway 59/69 and the City of Richmond. Williams Way Boulevard (Blvd.) serves as the approximate northern boundary of the project area. Residential developments interspersed with agricultural fields surround the project area on all but the northern side, where open pasture extends up to the bank of a large oxbow in the Brazos River.

The project area is characterized by open pasture and former agricultural fields, and is crossed by several dirt 2-track farm roads and Williams Way Blvd. Aerial imagery dating to 1995 indicates that this level of usage has been consistent since that time (United States Geologic Survey [USGS], Google Earth 1995-2014). Two significant drainages lies a relatively short distance away from the western side of the project area. The Brazos River comes within 100 meters (328 feet) of the far northwestern corner, while the course of Rabbs Bayou carries it just beyond 150 meters (492 feet) of the southwestern corner of the project area. A narrow tributary of the latter also finds its way to the southeastern side.

## *1.2 Organization of the Report*

This report is organized into 7 numbered chapters. Chapter 1.0 provides an overview of the project. Chapter 2.0 presents an overview of the environmental setting and geomorphology. Chapter 3.0 presents a discussion of the cultural context associated with the APE. Chapter 4.0 presents the research design and methods developed for this investigation. The results of this investigation are presented in Chapter 5.0. Chapter 6.0 presents the investigation summary and provides recommendations based on the results of field survey. A list of literary references cited in the body of the report is provided in Chapter 7.0.




Project Area Location in Fort Bend County, Texas

Figure 1

HRA Gray & Pape LLC.

## *1.3 Acknowledgements*

Principal Investigator James Hughey conducted site file research prior to fieldwork mobilization. Fieldwork was conducted in April of 2015 by Senior Project Archaeologist Charles E. Bludau Jr., Senior Manager Tony Scott, Crew Chief Vince Valenti and Field Technicians Clay Zdobylak and Abidemi Babatunde Babalola working under the supervision of Mr. Bludau. Mr. Hughey acted as Project Manager. Fieldwork required approximately 214 person hours to complete. Mr. Bludau, Jr. prepared the report. Duncan Hughey created the report graphics. The report was produced by Jessica Bludau.

# 2.0 NATURAL SETTING

## *2.1 Physiography and Geomorphology*

The Texas Coastal Plain makes up part of the larger Gulf Coastal Plain, a low level to gently sloping region extending 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 geomorphological characteristics of the Texas coast and associated inland areas, which includes Fort Bend 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. Locally, Fort Bend County is underlain by relatively recent sedimentary rocks and unconsolidated sediments ranging in age from the Miocene to Holocene (Abbott 2001; Van Siclen 1991).

Although older geologic units have been identified in the region (Abbott 2001; Barnes 1982; Van Siclen 1991), units relevant to the study of long-term human occupation in modern-day Fort Bend County include the Beaumont Formation, generally believed to predate human occupation in the region, the so-called "Deweyville Terraces", stratigraphically positioned between the Beaumont and Recent deposits. Quaternary Beaumont Formation underlies the project area (Barnes 1982). These deposits are made up of clay, silt, and sand. This includes stream channel, point bar, natural levee, back swamp, and mud flat deposits (Barnes 1982). Gilgae, a succession of microbasins and microknolls in generally level areas or microvalleys and microridges parallel to the slope are common microfeatures.

The date of deposition for the Deweyville Terraces is not known. However, Abbott (2001:16) among others believes the north-south oriented terraces aggraded during the Late Pleistocene from overbank deposition of rivers and streams including the ancient Brazos River prior to the beginning of the Holocene. Abbott suggests that aggradation ended by approximately 20,000 years before present (B.P.) (Abbott 2001:106). However, meanders of rivers including the Brazos cut valleys through these terraces regularly during the Holocene and then abandoned them. This process leaves large, flat, open, and well drained areas favored for campsites. While all depositional facies other than channels have the potential to preserve archaeological sites, behaviorally, human activity favors well drained, sandy channel-proximal localities over floodbasin muds (Abbott 2001:126). Other Recent or Holocene deposits on the Gulf Plain typically result from overbank flooding of extant streams, eolian transport including dune formation, and infilling of marshes.

## *2.2 Soils*

The project area crosses 5 mapped soil series, which includes (from west to east) Clemville fine sandy loam (Mb), Clemville silt loam (Mc), Asa-Pledger complex (Ac), Pledger clay (Pa), and Brazoria clay (Ma) (Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture [SSS NRCS USDA] 2015).

Clemville fine sandy loam (Mb) and silt loam (Mc), both 0 to 3 percent slopes, are found on a relatively small portion of the western side of the project area. A typical pedon includes brown (7.5YR4/4) silty clay loam to a depth of 31 centimeters (12 inches). This span of the A horizon has a weak fine granular structure with a hard and friable texture. From 31 to 76 centimeters (12 to 30 inches) is a light brown (7.5YR6/4) silt loam, with thin lenses of reddish brown (5YR5/4) and brown (7.5YR5/4) silty clay loam. Structure is described as weak coarse subangular blocky when dry and massive when moist. Dark brown (7.5YR3/3) silty clay is found from 76 to 127 centimeters (30 to 50 inches) and features a moderate medium and fine blocky structure. The last stratum consists of reddish brown (5YR4/3) silty clay to a depth of 203 centimeters (80 inches). Structure is weak medium blocky with concretions of calcium carbonate throughout (SSS NRCS USDA 2015). Clemville series soils are classified as having a very high geoarchaeological potential for containing buried cultural materials (Abbott 2001:21).

The Asa-Pledger complex soil series features 60 percent Asa silty clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes. A typical pedon for the Asa series features an A horizon of black (5YR2/1 to 10YR2/1) silty clay loam to a depth of 35 centimeters (14 inches). Soil structure is generally coarse prismatic to medium subangular blocky. A transition to a brown (7.5YR4/4) silty clay loam occurs below 35 centimeters (14 inches), for most of the B horizon, to a depth of 124 centimeters (49 inches). Structure remains consistent with the preceding levels, while texture is described as hard and friable with increasing inclusions of calcium carbonate. At 124 centimeters (49 inches) a reddish brown (5YR4/4) silt loam appears and later transitions into a brown (7.5YR5/4) silt loam at 154 centimeters (61 inches). Soil structure ranges from weak fine subangular to angular blocky, though texture remains hard and friable. The last stratum is described as a reddish brown (5YR4/4) silty clay loam with few reddish brown redox concentrations and calcium carbonate nodules. Pledger clay consumes 35 percent of the Asa-Pledger complex found within the project area, while it is also found in isolation over most of the center of the project area. It features a typical pedon of black (10YR2/1) clay for the top 76 centimeters (30 inches) of soil. The structure begins as a moderate fine granular and fine subangular blocky structure, giving way to an angular blocky structure with an extremely hard and firm texture. Dark reddish brown (5YR3/3) clay appears from 76 to 127 centimeters (30 to 50 inches), which is followed by reddish brown (5YR4/3) clay to a depth of 203 centimeters (80 inches). Calcium carbonate concretions are commonly found in both strata (SSS NRCS USDA 2014). Asa and Pledger series soils are classified as having a high to moderate to high geoarchaeological potential for containing buried cultural materials (Abbott 2001:21).

Brazoria clay (Ma), 0 to 1 percent slopes, covers the eastern portion of the project area. Dark brown (7.5YR3/2 to 7.5YR4/2) clay with a moderate medium angular blocky structure is encountered from ground surface to a depth of 70 centimeters (28 inches). This is underlain by reddish brown (5YR3/2 to 5YR4/4) clay with a moderate medium angular blocky structure to 90 centimeters (36 inches). Fine black (10YR2/1) iron-manganese nodules are common throughout. Very dark brown (10YR2/2) clay occurs from 90 to 125 centimeters (36 to 49 inches); though the iron-manganese nodules found above are replaced by fine prominent reddish brown (5YR4/4) masses of oxidized iron. Both inclusions of manganese and iron commonly appear in increasing quantities from 125 to 203 centimeters (49 to 80 inches). The soil throughout this range transitions from very dark brown and black (7.5YR2.5/2 and 7.5YR2.5/1) to dark reddish brown clay (SSS NRCS USDA 2014). Brazoria series soils

are classified as having a moderate to high geoarchaeological potential for containing buried cultural materials (Abbott 2001:21).

# 3.0 CULTURAL SETTING

Most sites near the coast between the Brazos River and Sabine Lake consist of middens found in estuaries or exposed in cutbanks along streams (Aten 1983; Patterson and Hudgins 1985). These middens usually contain faunal material as well as cultural remains such as lithic tools and pottery. Inland sites are less likely to consist of middens and are more similar to generalized open campsites. In both areas, sites are found near stream channels.

Addicks Reservoir was one of the earliest projects conducted in the area (Wheat 1953). The research done during that project initialized the formation of the Galveston Bay Focus and the development of a cultural sequence of the region based on lithics and ceramics (Aten 1983). Aten (1983) and Story (1990) have aptly described the cultural context of the upper coastal region. This information is merged with the archaeological data here to give a complete picture of life on the Upper Texas Coast.

Along the Upper Texas Coast, the Paleo Indian 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 includes 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 have risen.

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 the 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 1995).

The Middle Archaic period (5,000 to 3,000 B.P.) reveals the earliest surviving shell middens (Aten 1983). These middens often 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 2,500 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 un-notched 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 5 distinct time intervals on the coast, while noting that only 2 are found inland. Aten (1983) defined these intervals for the area between the Brazos River and Galveston Bay as the Clear Lake (1,850 to 1,525 B.P.), Mayes Island (1,525 to 1,300 B.P.), Turtle Bay (1,300 to 950 B.P.), Round Lake (950 to 600 B.P.), and Old River (600 to 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 1,900 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).

## *3.1 Fort Bend County History*

The settlement within future Fort Bend County began in the 1820s as part of general colonization of Texas by Anglo-Americans and under patronage by Mexican government in an effort to populate the area. With support from Baron Bastrop the land was granted by the Mexican government to Moses Austin. Moses Austin died in 1821 never seeing his newly obtained grant. His son, Stephen Fuller Austin, took over "the venture" in Texas. Governor Martinez, impressed with young Austin, offered him to choose the site for the future colony. After several considerations young Austin picked fertile lands between the Colorado and Brazos rivers in the Texas southern coastal plains (Ott 2015; Hardin 2015).

The mouth of the Colorado River was chosen as an entry and rendezvous point for the Austin colonists. One of the colonist groups with William W. Little in charge set sail in 1821 from New Orleans on a 30-ton schooner *Lively*. Erroneously, the schooner landed at the Brazos River instead of the Colorado. A small party continued 145 kilometers (90 miles) up the Brazos to a bend in the river. In November of 1822, a blockhouse was built that eventually became known as "Old Fort". Other members of Stephen F. Austin's Old Three Hundred followed shortly after. A small community that came to be referred to as Fort Settlement and Fort Bend grew around the blockhouse (Wharton 1939; Leffler 2015; Long 2015). Of the 297 original grants given to Stephen F. Austin, 53 were situated in the future Fort Bend County (Hardin 2015).

On December 29, 1837 Fort Bend County was established from parts of Austin, Brazoria, and Harrisburg counties. 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 on January 13, 1838 (Leffler 2015; Hardin 2015).

The economy of Fort Bend in the nineteenth century focused on cotton, sugar, corn, and livestock production. In the 1890s, a one million dollar sugar refinery was constructed at Sugar Land. The county also contains substantial amounts oil, gas, and sulfur deposits, which have played a major role in the economic development of the area (Hardin 2015).

# 4.0 METHODOLOGY

## *4.1 Site File and Literature Review*

Background review and literature research were conducted prior to fieldwork mobilization. The background literature search included a review of previously conducted cultural resource surveys in the vicinity of the proposed project area, and of any historic document pertaining to the history of the area. Site file research was performed in order to identify all previously recorded archaeological sites within a 1.6-kilometer (1-mile) study radius of the project area (Figure 1), and any recorded historic structures eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listing located adjacent to the project area. Site file research was done by reviewing records maintained by the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory in Austin, Texas, and by consulting online research archives maintained by the Texas Historical Commission (THC).

Historic topographic and aerial maps were reviewed in order to identify any historic structures that might be located close to or within the project area. Historic maps of Texas and Texas counties were reviewed in order to better understand the history of the region and to identify any potential historic trails and important historic sites located or crossing the project area.

In addition, Texas General Land Office (TxGLO) files and maps were consulted to identify past land owners of the tracts comprising the property area. Historic topographic maps and aerial photographs were reviewed to identify potential residential and other structures located within the project area.

## *4.2 Archaeological Field Methods*

Using the information obtained upon close examination of soil survey maps, topographic quadrangle maps, and available historic aerial imagery, the APE was divided into areas of low and high probability for containing buried, intact archaeological sites. Further archaeological field methodology was established to identify and record cultural resources within the defined project boundary. Archaeological investigations included a combination of intensive shovel testing, backhoe, and pedestrian walkover.

The APE was divided into 5 block areas (Area A through E) for ease of field survey and recording. Areas A, B, C and D were subjected to intensive pedestrian survey including visual surface reconnaissance, shovel testing and, in Area C, deep testing. Area E was subjected to minimal survey as it was previously surveyed by Prewitt and Associates in 1985. In general, the project area contains soils considered to have moderate to very high geoarchaeological potential (Abbott 2001). The field strategy developed for this project entailed concentrating on high probability areas most likely to contain intact, significant buried resources. Thus, a section of the APE near the Brazos River located in the northern corner of Area C of the project area was investigated at a closer interval than others. Close-interval testing typically consisted of shovels tests located 30 to 60 meters (100 to 200 feet) apart.

All shovel tests measured 30 x 30 centimeters (12 x 12 inches) in diameter. Vertical control of each shovel test was maintained by excavating in arbitrary 10-centimeter (4-inch) levels. One wall of each shovel test was profiled and the walls and floor of each shovel test were inspected for color or texture change potentially associated with the presence of cultural features. Descriptions of soil texture and color followed standard terminology and soil color charts (Munsell 2005). Additional information concerning the encountered soils such as mottling, disturbance, and moisture level was recorded on standardized forms for each excavation. Whenever possible, shovel tests were excavated into sterile subsoil. All friable soils were screened through 0.64-centimeter (0.25-inch) wire mesh, while soils with high clay content were hand sorted.

Additionally, backhoe trenches were placed in areas selected by the field crew in order to gather stratigraphic information beyond the range of shovel testing and to locate any buried paleosols in the Holocene age Alluvium located beneath the project area. Trenches were approximately 4 meters (13 feet) long, 1.25 meters (4 feet) wide, and up to 3 meters (9 feet) deep. A backhoe equipped with a smooth-bladed bucket and operated by an experienced operator was used for the excavation of these trenches. Soil was removed in a controlled fashion so that any evidence of buried cultural materials could be identified and recorded. Samples of the excavated soils were screened for cultural material during the excavation process. Descriptions of soil texture and color followed standard terminology and the Munsell (2005) soil color charts. All the field data were recorded on appropriate field forms. All deep tests were backfilled after excavations and documentations of them were completed. The excavated deep tests were placed on field maps and points were taken at each corner with Global Positioning System (GPS) if the strength of the signal permitted.

Any historic and archaeological features noted during the pedestrian walkover, subsurface test, and surface finds were to be recorded with a GPS and drawn on the field maps additionally provided to the survey crew.

## *4.3 Architectural Field Methods*

Survey methods were designed to determine the presence or absence of historic-age resources in the project area and to adequately define the margins of identified historic-age resources in relation to the project APE. The survey consisted of photographing the standing structures or features throughout the APE. Anything constructed during or before 1970 is considered to be of historic age for the architectural assessment. Architectural historians meeting the Secretary of Interior's qualifications conducted the field survey. Each resource was investigated. Each resource is numbered and placed on an aerial map of the project APE. At this level of investigation, the following details regarding the structures were observed and recorded:

- Resource number, as assigned by HRA Gray & Pape;
- Address or location, including the USGS quadrangle in which the resource is located;
- Historic and current name, if any;
- Construction date, if known;
- Architect or building, if known;

- Style;
- Historic and current use;
- Current historic designations, if any;
- Property type and subtype;
- Architectural features and details of the resource; and
- Condition of the resource.

Since it is recognized that the observation of the condition of a resource has the potential to be subjective, the terms used to describe the condition within the text (excellent, good, fair, and poor) are defined here. A resource was considered to be in "excellent" condition if there was no visible structural or cosmetic deterioration of the structure and maintenance was clearly performed. A resource was classified as being in "good" condition if there was very little deterioration considering the age of the resource, and maintenance of the resource was consistently performed. Resources were considered to be in "fair" condition if the structure and defining features were intact and still display the original intent of the builder or architect. A resource in "poor" condition displayed little structural integrity, maintenance was not clearly performed, and the defining features as intended by the builder or architect were not present. A date was approximated according to construction methods, materials, and style of the resource.

NRHP eligibility recommendations and an evaluation of the integrity of each resource were also made during the reconnaissance survey. These recommendations and assessments were based on professional judgment of the architectural historian visiting the resource and were according to the criteria described below.

As part of the NHPA's Section 106 review process, cultural resources investigations generally are undertaken with the purpose of identifying resources that are listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP. The NRHP, which is administered by the National Park Service (NPS), identifies districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects (defined below) that are significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. The quality of significance is present in resources that "possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association" and

A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (NPS 2014: 36 CFR 60.1(a) and 36 CFR 60.4).

The 7 aspects of integrity defined by the NPS for use in assessing National Register eligibility were applied to the evaluation of the integrity of historic-age resources. These 7 aspects are integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The level of integrity required for NRHP eligibility is different for each of the 4 NRHP Criteria of Significance. If a resource is being assessed for significance because of its association with an event, then integrity of setting, feeling, and association are more important. If being assessed for significance as an example of design, then integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship are more important. These criteria have been discussed at length in previous documents. See How to Apply the National Register of Criteria for Evaluation (NPS 1997) for a full explanation of how the criteria are applied.

The NPS recognizes 5 types, or categories, of properties that may be listed in or eligible for the NRHP. Each of these types is defined below.

- **Building**. A building is a structure created to shelter any form of human activity, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar structure. The term "building" may refer to a historically and functionally related complex, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.
- **Site**. A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself maintains historical or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.
- **Structure**. A structure is a work made up of interdependent and interrelated parts in a definite pattern of organization. Constructed by man, it is often an engineering project large in scale. The term is used to distinguish resources created with some purpose other than the shelter of human activity from buildings. Examples of structures include fortifications, roads, and bridges.
- **Object**. An object is a material thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historical, or scientific value that may be, by nature or design, movable yet related to a specific setting or environment. Examples of objects include railroad locomotive, ships, airplanes, and memorials.
- **District**. A district is a geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

The style of building found in the Project area is a rectangular shaped Frame Vernacular outbuilding. For additional explanations of style, see *A Field Guide to American Houses: the Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture* (McAlester 2013).

## *4.4 Site Definition*

When new cultural resources were encountered, systematic steps were taken to define their extent, limits, and general character within the confines of the APE. Additional delineation shovel tests were excavated in 4 radiating directions at an interval of 10 meters (32.8 feet) within the confines of the APE. In general, 2 sterile shovel tests were used to define a site's

size and extent. At a minimum, between 6 and 8 delineation shovel tests were to be excavated unless surrounding landforms or topography suggested the presence of a natural site boundary.

For each cultural resource identified, including structures or other resources within or immediately adjacent to the APE, photographs were taken of the general vicinity and of any visible features. A sketch map was prepared showing site limits, feature locations, permanent landmarks, topographic and vegetation variation, sources of disturbances, and total number of tests performed within the site. All artifacts recovered from shovel tests were collected. Locations of all positive tests were recorded with the GPS.

# 5.0 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS

## *5.1 Results of Site File and Literature Review*

The following discussion summarizes results of the site file and background literature review initiated prior to field mobilization. The background research included a review of archaeological site files, previously recorded cultural resources (cemeteries, national register properties, etc.), and cultural resource surveys previously conducted within a 1.6-kilometer (1-mile) study area of the APE (Figure 1). This information was primarily obtained by reviewing records through the online Texas Archeological Sites Atlas, maintained by the THC.

### 5.1.1 Previously Recorded Surveys

In 1985, Prewitt & Associates performed a large area survey within and to the east of the proposed project area for the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (EPA – HUD). Sites 41FB103, 41FB104, 41FB108, 41FB109, 41FB110, 41FB111, 41FB112, and 41FB113 were all identified during this survey. Prewitt & Associates recommended that these sites are not eligible for the NRHP. No further information is available about this project.

In 2003, Lopez Garcia Group conducted a survey to the northwest of the project area under the sponsorship of the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT). Field efforts were undertaken with Texas Antiquities Code (TAC) Permit #3087 and under the direction of principal investigator Allan Schilz. No new cultural resources were identified during this survey.

In 2003, TxDOT and the Federal Highway Administration acted as the sponsoring agencies for a linear survey located to the southeast of the proposed project area. Susan Mooney served as the principal investigator for Michael Baker Jr., Inc., working under TAC Permit #3218. Site 41FB291 was recorded during this survey effort.

In 2005, HRA Gray & Pape conducted a cultural resources survey to the southwest of the project area, along Thompson Road. Wok was performed under TAC Permit #3924 and TxDOT sponsorship, with James G. Foradas acting as principal investigator. No new cultural resources were identified during this survey.

In 2006, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) performed a cultural resources survey to the northwest of the project area, along the north bank of the Brazos River. Work was accomplished for the City of Richmond by principal investigator Marianne Marek, with TAC Permit #4100. No new cultural resources were identified during this survey.

In 2008, International Archaeology & Ecology conducted a survey of 2 areas, both just south of the Brazos River, for the Fort Bend County Levee Improvement District. Work was performed under TAC Permit #4828 and principal investigator Robert d'Aigle. No new cultural resources were identified during this survey. Both survey areas overlap partially with portions of the proposed project area.

In 2009, HRA Gray & Pape provided monitoring services for a project along the southern bank of the Brazos River. The USACE served as the sponsoring agency, though the TAC Permit number is unknown. No new cultural resources were recorded in the course of this project.

In 2010, Horizon Environmental Services, Inc. conducted a survey to the south of the proposed project area under the guidance of principal investigator Jeffery D. Owens. The Fort Bend County MUD provided sponsorship for the project, under TAC Permit #5617. No new cultural resources were recorded during this survey.

In 2013, the area surrounding Rabbs Bayou, to the northwest of the project area, was surveyed by AR Consultants. The sponsoring agency for this project was the Fort Bend County Drainage District and the TAC Permit number is 6435. No new cultural resources were identified during this survey.

### 5.1.2 Previously-Recorded Sites, Historical Markers, and Cemeteries

Sites 41FB110, 41FB111, 41FB112, and 41FB113 are all associated with the Winston-Bounds Historic homesite and all lie within the boundary of the proposed project area (Figure 1). Overall, these site locations consist of a main residence with tenant houses and various outbuildings in moderate to severe states of natural and artificial deterioration. Each site had an associated scatter of historic materials, ranging from domestic artifacts to construction debris. The overall environmental setting was recorded as a flat cultivated field, with swampy forested areas nearby. No further work was recommended by Prewitt and Associates, Inc. at the time of survey and none of these 4 sites were considered as eligible for NRHP listing (Fields and Hannum 1985a-d).

Sites 41FB103, 41FB104, 41FB108, and 41FB109 are located outside of the project area, to the south of a prominent oxbow on the Brazos River. These 4 sites were also recorded during the 1985 EPA survey, by Prewitt and Associates, Inc., and are associated with the Winston-Bounds housesite. The debris of several tenant homes and outbuildings are scattered amongst the 4 recorded locations, all found in an overgrown floodplain. Scatters of historic artifacts were observed concentrated around the main residential buildings. Abandoned modern homes were also noted within the site area. No further work was recommended by Prewitt and Associates, Inc. at the time of survey and none of these 4 sites were considered as eligible for NRHP listing (Fields and Hannum 1985).

Site 41FB268 is recorded as the Mirabeau B. Lamar historic homesite and farmstead and is located along the southern bank of the Brazos River, on the periphery of modern Richmond, TX. The entire site was extensively investigated, beginning in 1997, by the Fort Bend Archaeological Society, using a range of survey techniques. The site was revisited by Moore Archaeological Consulting in 2006 under TAC Permit #3944. Is was at this time that the site was recommended for NRHP eligibility, after a thorough survey involving shovel testing and backhoe trenching in several locations.

Site 41FB291 was identified as the George Foundation Site by Susan Mooney of Michael

Baker Jr., Inc., during a cultural resources survey in 2003. In addition to the historic materials observed, including clear glass and wire nails, a low density scatter of prehistoric lithics and ceramics was also recorded. A modern barn, corrals, and a cistern were located within the site area at the time of survey, contributing to the disturbed condition of the site overall. Due to these impacts and the low research potential and archaeological value of the site, 41FB291 was not recommended as eligible for NRHP consideration or any further work (Hudgins 2003).

Seven historic cemeteries are located within the 1.6-kilometer (1-mile) project study area. The first is to the south of the project area, along Thompson Road, and is identified as the Murphy Jones Cemetery (# FB-C098). The second is southwest of the project area, also along Thompson Road, within the property boundary of the Fort Bend Country Club. It is identified as the Country Club Cemetery (# FB-C100). The third cemetery is maintained and is known as the San Gabriel Cemetery (# FB-C030). It is located just south of the Mirabeau B. Lamar homesite. Dyer-Myers Cemetery (# FB-C071) is located west of the project area. Coffman Family Cemetery (# FB-C051) is an African-American cemetery and is located west of the project area. King Cemetery (# FB-C111) is located west of the project area and is located on private property. Hardwell Cemetery (# FB-C085) is a single grave cemetery located on private property.

The first of the 3 historical markers located within the project area study radius indicates the location of the grave marker (marker #9010) for Wyly Martin, a prominent public figure in the Texas Revolution. The other 2 are found between the San Gabriel Cemetery and the Mirabeau B. Lamar homesite. Marker #9004 simply signifies the location of the Lamar homesite nearby, while marker #9005 identifies the location as that of the home of Mrs. Jane Herbert Wilkinson Long.

### 5.1.3 History of Property Ownership

Property record research was conducted via the Fort Bend County, County Clerk Public Access website (http://ccweb.co.fort-bend.tx.us/RealEstate). The earliest transaction recorded was the land grant from Stephen F. Austin to Jane Long in 1838. The grant consisted of a league (approximately 1,792 hectares [4,428 acres]).

Jane Herbert Wilkinson Long was born on July 23, 1798 in Maryland and moved to Natchez in the Mississippi Valley to live with her aunt after her parents passed away (Adams 2015). In 1815, she met and married James Long, a physician treating soldiers from the Battle of New Orleans. The Longs purchased a plantation and their first daughter, Ann Herbert, was born in Mississippi in 1816 (Henson 2015). James heard of the Nacogdoches settlement in Texas and left Jane pregnant with their second child, Rebecca. Jane, Ann, Rebecca, and a 12-year old slave, Kian, left Mississippi for Texas in 1819 and reunited with James in 1820 after Rebecca died. The Longs moved to the fort community in Port Bolivar and James left for Mexico in September 1821. Jane had their third and last child, Mary James, in Port Bolivar and for many years, she was considered the first Anglo child born in Texas, giving Jane the moniker of “Mother of Texas” (Henson 2015). The other settlers in Port Bolivar gradually left and Jane would protect her family by raising her red petticoat on the flagpole and occasionally firing an old cannon to keep the hostile Native Americans away. In 1822, Captain Randall Jones and his

brother, James, arrived in Port Bolivar with the news that her husband, James Long, had been killed in Mexico (Sowell 1904). Jane moved her family to Brazoria County near Galveston Island and operated a boarding house.

In 1837, Jane moved to the league of land she received on April 30, 1827 from empresario Stephen F. Austin (Sowell 1904). She sold the northwest portion of her league to Robert Handy for the development of the town of Richmond. Jane opened a second boarding house in Richmond but also owned a plantation with 12 slaves in 1840 where she raised cattle and grew cotton (Sowell 1904). On the 1850 Census, she lived on the plantation with her 18-year old grandson, James Edward Winston (listed as a farmer), and a 26-year old physician, T.B. Weaver (Ancestry 2015). Her plantation was valued at $10,000 and her daughter, Ann W. Sullivan lived in the neighboring household with her second husband, James Sullivan, 3-year old daughter Mary Ann, B.J. Atkins (an attorney), and Francis Smith (a 25-year old female born in Denmark) (Ancestry 2015). The Sullivan land was valued at $5,000 and was likely located within the Jane H. Long League. In 1880, Jane was listed as a grandmother in James' household, which also included his wife, 2 sons, and 2 daughters (Ancestry 2015). Jane died in James' house in December 1880 and was buried in the Morton Cemetery in Richmond (Sowell 1904).

Jane's daughter Ann died in 1870 and left 2 surviving children, James Edward Winston from her first marriage and Mary Ann Miles (nee Sullivan). Based on property records, it appears that James Winston inherited the remainder of the Jane H. Long League that had not been previously sold, including a portion of Area C within the project area. Most of the land within the project area appears to have been sold and the site of the Jane Long home is identified on the 1955 USGS Sugar Land, TX topographic map along the east bank of Brazos River outside the current project area (USGS 1955).

James Edward Winston had 4 children, including 2 sons Captain Sidney (SJ) Winston, James Edward Winston, Jr., and 2 daughters Lilly Dillard and Roberta (Bertha) Farmer (Sowell 1904). In 1882, James Edward Winston died and was buried in Richmond. Deed records indicate that his son, Sidney J. Winston (1862-1919), began acquiring land in the Jane Long League from multiple people including H.H. Aylor, P.G. Huston, M.C. Wooley, H.C. Cunningham, and Emma Newell from the late 1880s to the 1910s. Sidney also inherited or purchased a portion of Area C within the project area from his father, J.E. Winston, his sister, Bertha Farmer and her husband J.R., and his sister, Lillian Dillard and her husband, John in 1898. His son, Thomas B. Winston, continued to buy and sell land within the Jane Long League and within the Project Area. Thomas and his wife Cornelia applied for a homestead and residence agreement for a portion of the 81 hectares (200 acres) in 1927; however, the exact location of the homestead and residence is unknown. Two large portions of land 392.7 and 465.7 hectares (970.44 acres and 1,150.89 acres) were sold to Joe A. Wessendorff in 1938 and 1939 by Thomas and Cornelia Winston, which likely contained portions of Areas B and C. Thomas Winston had previously sold a portion of land 84.5 hectares (approximately 209.408 acres) to Tom Bounds in 1934, which was excluded from the sales to Wessendorff. The 84.5-hectare (209-acre) Bounds property contained the homestead of the Mortgagors, who were identified in a Deed of Trust dated 1931 as T.B. and Cornelia Winston. Edna Bounds Randle Watson likely inherited the land from her father, Tom, after he died in 1949 and sold or transferred one-third interest to her son, Vernon Thomas Randle, in 1969. The 39.6-

hectare (98-acre) portion of the south portion of Area C was sold by Vernon T. Randle to Joe Clyde Wessendorff in 1983. Joe C. Wessendorff inherited the 392.7 hectares (970.44 acres) and the rest of his father's, Joe A., holdings from his mother, Jane Johnson Wessendorff in 1969. The land contained within the estates of Joe C. and his wife, Loise Henderson-Wessendorff, were sold to the Henderson-Wessendorff Foundation by their son and co-executor, Joe Darst Robinson, and co-executor, Jack H. Moore in 2011. Areas B and C were included in the 2011 sale.

H.H. Alyor purchased the parcel which contains Area A of the Project area prior to 1919 when he sold the land to P.S. Oshman. The land stayed in the Oshman family until it was transferred to the Oshman Company in 1985. Ransom Partners, Ltd. purchased the property in 2004 and sold it to the Henderson-Wessendorff Foundation in 2013.

Walter Andrus purchased the parcel containing Area D prior to 1877 when he sold a 188-hectare (465-acre) tract to P.E. Peareson. Approximately half of the 188-hectare (465-acre) tract was sold to William C. Osborne in 1883. Rueben Ewing purchased the approximately 20-hectare (50-acre) parcel containing the west half of Area D in May of 1883. A later land deed describes 3 prior monetary notes related to the approximately 20-hectare (50-acre) parcel and describes the wife of Rueben Ewing, Louisa Ewing Morton, and his daughter, Fannie Minor, as African American women. The Ewing family sold the land to C.B. and Florence Speaks in 1902, who sold it to George F. and Jennie Collins in 1905. The land changed hands again in 1906 to W.V. Bowser and J.A. and Emma Blasdel. Oscar Lewis Cummings purchased the approximately 20-hectare (50-acre) portion of Area D in 1918 and passed it on to his children and their families when he died in 1927. Vernon S. Randle, father of Vernon Thomas Randle, purchased the approximately 20-hectare (50-acre) parcel in 1940. Vernon Thomas purchased the land in 1954 from his father and sold it in 1985 to Sam Mellon. Mellon Management purchased 19.8 hectares (49.072 acres) in 2002 and sold it in 2013 to the Henderson-Wessendorff Foundation.

## *5.2 Results of Field Investigations*

The primary purposes of field investigations were to determine whether or not any previously unidentified, intact, and significant cultural resources were present within the APE and to provide management recommendations based on research and survey activities. Survey of the area was broken into 5 areas based on topographic commonalities, or the general position within the APE (Figure 2). A combined total of 206 shovel tests and 5 backhoe trenches were excavated within 5 areas where previous subsurface disturbances were not apparent or in area that were not previously surveyed. Shovel testing was intensified around the Brazos River in Area C. Overall, observed soils were similar to those mapped for the area. All backhoe trenches were negative for cultural resources. Discussions of each surveyed area are provided in the following sections.

### 5.2.1 Results within Area A

Area A was approximately 23 hectares (57 acres) in size and composed of overgrown pasture with a large detention pond in the northern section. A total of 22 shovel tests were excavated in Area A along 4 pedestrian transects (Figure 3). It consists of heavily modified pasture and

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Overview of Project Area
with Field Survey Results

Figure 2

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Figure Created in ArcView 10.2 for HRA Gray & Pape Project # 1024.00 on 05-06-2015


Overview of Area A with Field Survey Results

Figure 3

HRA Gray & Pape LLC.

Plate 1. Overview of Area A. View is to the southwest.

Plate 2. Overview of Area B. View is to the north northwest.



Plate 3. Overview of Area B. View is to the west.

shovel tests revealed disturbed soils (Figure 3; Plate 1). All shovel tests were excavated to culturally sterile soil horizons encountered at depths between 50 and 90 centimeters (20 and 35 inches) below the surface. A typical soil recorded within Area A (Shovel Test B1) was composed of very dark brown (10YR2/2) clay mottled with dark brown (10YR3/3) and dark brown (7.5YR4/6) clay from the surface to a depth of 50 centimeters (20 inches) and followed by brown (7.5YR4/4) clay to a depth of 80 centimeters (31 inches). All shovel tests we negative for buried cultural resources (Figure 4). Aerial photography indicates that sometime between 2005 and 2006 the entire tract was cleared and a large detention pond was constructed within the northern half of Area A. No cultural resources were found in Area A.

### 5.2.2 Results within Area B

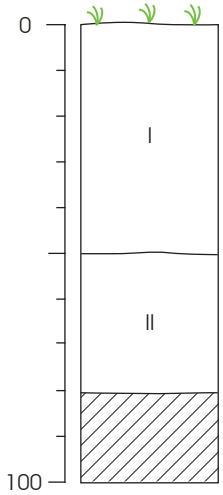
Area B was approximately 63 hectares (158 acres) in size and composed of an overgrown pasture with a small wooded area in the southern portion (Figure 5; Plates 2 and 3). It is currently being used for cattle grazing. A telephone corridor runs through the southern half of Area B. A total of 68 shovel tests were excavated in Area B (Figure 5). One shovel test was not excavated do to inundation. All shovel tests on this tract were excavated to culturally sterile soil horizons encountered at depths between 30 and 60 centimeters (12 and 24 inches) below the surface. Soil profiles encountered in the shovel tests were consistent with soil types mapped for the area. A typical shovel test (J01) recorded within Area B was composed of very dark gray (10YR3/1) dense clay from the surface to a depth of 30 centimeters (12 inches) and followed by very dark gray (10YR3/1) dense clay mottled with yellowish red (5YR4/6) clay to a depth of 60 centimeters (24 inches) (Figure 4). Site 41FB343 was found in Area B and is discussed below.

***Site 41FB343***

Remnants of an early to mid-twentieth century farmstead were observed and recorded within the very northern corner of Area B and designated Site 41FB343 (Figure 6). The site is located approximately 40 meters (131 feet) east southeast of Fountains at Jane Long Farms residential neighborhood. Historic aerials dating back to 1953 and historic topographic maps dating back to 1957 show 2 structures in the northwest corner of Area B. These structures do not appear on earlier maps or aerial images indicating a construction date 1915 and 1953. Sometime in early 2014, one of the structures had been removed. A metal awning window pane, various unidentifiable metal fragments, 2 wood posts, concrete foundation piers, possible brick piers, brick fragments and unmarked, mold- made brick, and 2 unidentifiable derelict pieces of farm equipment were photographed and recorded via GPS and sketch map was made (Plates 4, 5, and 6). All were found on the surface.

Shovel Test J1 was excavated within the middle of the scatter and was positive for cultural materials. Delineation shovel tests were excavated in 4 radiating directions at an interval of 15 meters (49 feet) until 2 sterile shovel tests were recorded, typically at 60 centimeters (24 inches), or project boundary was met. Sixteen shovel tests were excavated in an attempt to define the sites boundary, 9 of which were positive for cultural materials (Table 1). Historic artifacts encountered included plain undecorated whiteware ceramics, colorless and amber glass, unstamped brick fragments, and unidentifiable metal, all located on the surface or within the plow zone. These artifacts were only broadly temporally diagnostic as historic, and some

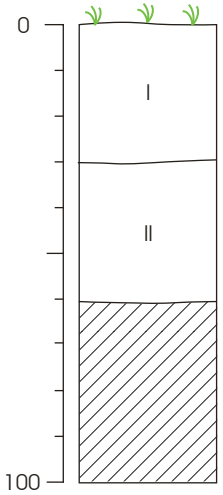
Area A
Shovel Test B1




I (0-50 cmbs) 10YR2/2 Very dark brown mottled with 10YR3/3 dark brown and 7.5YR4/6 strong brown clay;

II (50-80 cmbs) 7.5YR4/4 Brown clay;

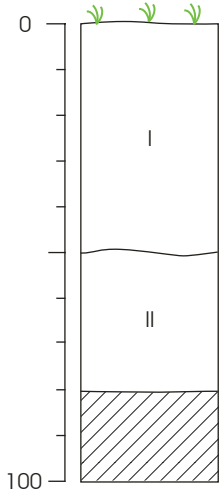
Area B
Shovel Test J01




I (0-30 cmbs) 10YR3/1 Very dark gray clay;

II (30-60 cmbs) 10YR3/1 Very dark gray mottled with 5YR4/6 yellowish red clay;

Area C
Shovel Test A02

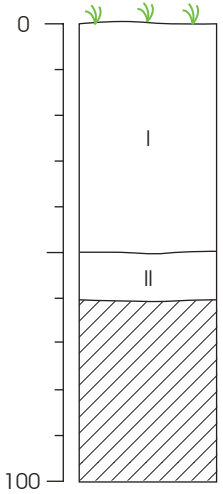



I (0-50 cmbs) 10YR2/2 Very dark brown loamy

II (50-80 cmbs) 10YR4/4 Dark yellowish brown loamy clay;

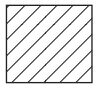
clay;

Area D
Shovel Test C01




I (0-50 cmbs) 10YR3/1 Very dark gray loamy clay;

II (50-60 cmbs) 7.5YR4/4 Brown loamy clay;



Unexcavated

Representative Shovel Tests

Figure 4

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Overview of Area B
with Field Survey Results

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Figure 5

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Overview of Newly Recorded Site 41FB343

HRA Gray & Pape, LLC

Figure 6

Plate 4. View of surface scatter material at Site 41FB343 within Area B.

Plate 5. View of surface scatter material at Site 41FB343 within Area B.



Plate 6. View of surface scatter material at Site 41FB343 within Area B.

**Table 1. Shovel Test Log for Site 41FB343**

| Datum Shovel Test | Artifact Type | Depth | | | | | | | | | | Total (by Type) | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 0-10 | 10-20 | 20-30 | 30-40 | 40-50 | 50-60 | 60-70 | 70-80 | 80-90 | 90-100 | | |
| J1 | Metal wire | 2 | | | | | | | | | | *2* | **7** |
| | Leather piece | 1 | | | | | | | | | | *1* | |
| | Bone | 1 | | | | | | | | | | *1* | |
| | Brick fragment | 1 | | | | | | | | | | *1* | |
| | Round wire iron nail | 2 | | | | | | | | | | *2* | |
| J1+15N | Unidentifiable metal fragments | 1 | | | | | | | | | | *1* | **4** |
| | Plastic | 1 | | | | | | | | | | *1* | |
| | Porcelain | 1 | | | | | | | | | | *1* | |
| | Colorless glass | | 1 | | | | | | | | | *1* | |
| J1+30N | Wire nail | 1 | | | | | | | | | | *1* | **3** |
| | Colorless glass | 1 | | | | | | | | | | *1* | |
| | Whiteware | 1 | | | | | | | | | | *1* | |
| J1+45N | Brick fragment | | | | 2 | | | | | | | *2* | **2** |
| J1+15S | Colorless glass | 2 | | | | | | | | | | *2* | **7** |
| | Metal bolts | | | | 2 | | | | | | | *2* | |
| | Whiteware | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | *2* | |
| | Amber glass | | 1 | | | | | | | | | *1* | |
| J1+30S | | | | | | | | | | | | *0* | **0** |
| J1+45S | | | | | | | | | | | | *0* | **0** |
| J1+15W | Colorless glass | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | *2* | **6** |
| | Plastic | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | *2* | |
| | Metal wire nail | | | 1 | | | | | | | | *1* | |
| | Unidentifiable metal fragments | | 1 | | | | | | | | | *1* | |
| J1+30W | Whiteware | | 4 | | | | | | | | | *4* | **19** |
| | Colorless glass | 2 | 6 | | 3 | | | | | | | *11* | |

| Datum Shovel Test | Artifact Type | Depth | | | | | | | | | | Total (by Type) | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 0-10 | 10-20 | 20-30 | 30-40 | 40-50 | 50-60 | 60-70 | 70-80 | 80-90 | 90-100 | | |
| | Unidentifiable metal fragments | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | *3* | |
| | Brick fragment | | | | 1 | | | | | | | *1* | |
| J1+45W | Ceramic | | | | | 1 | | | | | | *1* | **15** |
| | Colorless glass | | | | | 6 | | | | | | *6* | |
| | Unidentifiable metal fragments | | | | | 8 | | | | | | *8* | |
| J1+60W | | | | | | | | | | | | *0* | **0** |
| J1+75W | | | | | | | | | | | | *0* | **0** |
| J1+15E | Colorless glass | | | 1 | | | | | | | | *1* | **3** |
| | Plastic | 1 | | | | | | | | | | *1* | |
| | Brick fragment | 1 | | | | | | | | | | *1* | |
| J1+30E | Colorless glass | | | 1 | | | | | | | | *1* | **1** |
| J1+45E | | | | | | | | | | | | *0* | **0** |
| J1+60E | | | | | | | | | | | | *0* | **0** |
| **TOTAL** | | **22** | **17** | **4** | **9** | **15** | | | | | | **67** | |

may be modern. They do, however, generally agree with the historic period occupations as evidenced by historic research and aerial photographs and maps. A majority of these objects were limited to the top 30 centimeters (12 inches) of soil and were situated within the plow zone. The fragmentary nature of the artifacts and the lack of diagnostic material suggest that Site 41FB343 would have low potential to better understand the history of the area.

### 5.2.3 Results within Area C

Area C was approximately 55 hectares (136 acres) in size and composed of pasture with a small wooded area in the southwestern portion (Figure 7: Plates 7 and 8). It is currently being used for cattle grazing. Shovel testing supplemented by targeted backhoe testing was used to complete survey within Area C. A total of 69 shovel tests were excavated within Area C, all of which were negative for cultural materials. All shovel tests were excavated to culturally sterile soil horizons encountered at depths between 30 and 60 centimeters (12 and 24 inches) below the surface. Soil profiles encountered in the shovel tests were consistent with soil types mapped for the area. A typical shovel test (A02) recorded within Area C was composed of very dark brown (10YR2/2) loamy clay from the surface to a depth of 50 centimeters (20 inches) and followed by dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) loamy clay to a depth of 80 centimeters (31 inches) (Figure 4). Two historic-age standing structures, discussed below, was recorded within Area C.

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Overview of Area C
with Field Survey Results

HRA Gray & Pape, LLC

Figure 7

Plate 7. Overview of Area C. View is to the west northwest.

Plate 8. Overview of Area C. View is to the south southeast.



Plate 9. View of Historic-Age Resource #1 within Area C.
View is to the west.

Plate 10. View of Historic-Age Resource #2 within Area C.
View is to the north northeast.

### *Deep Testing*

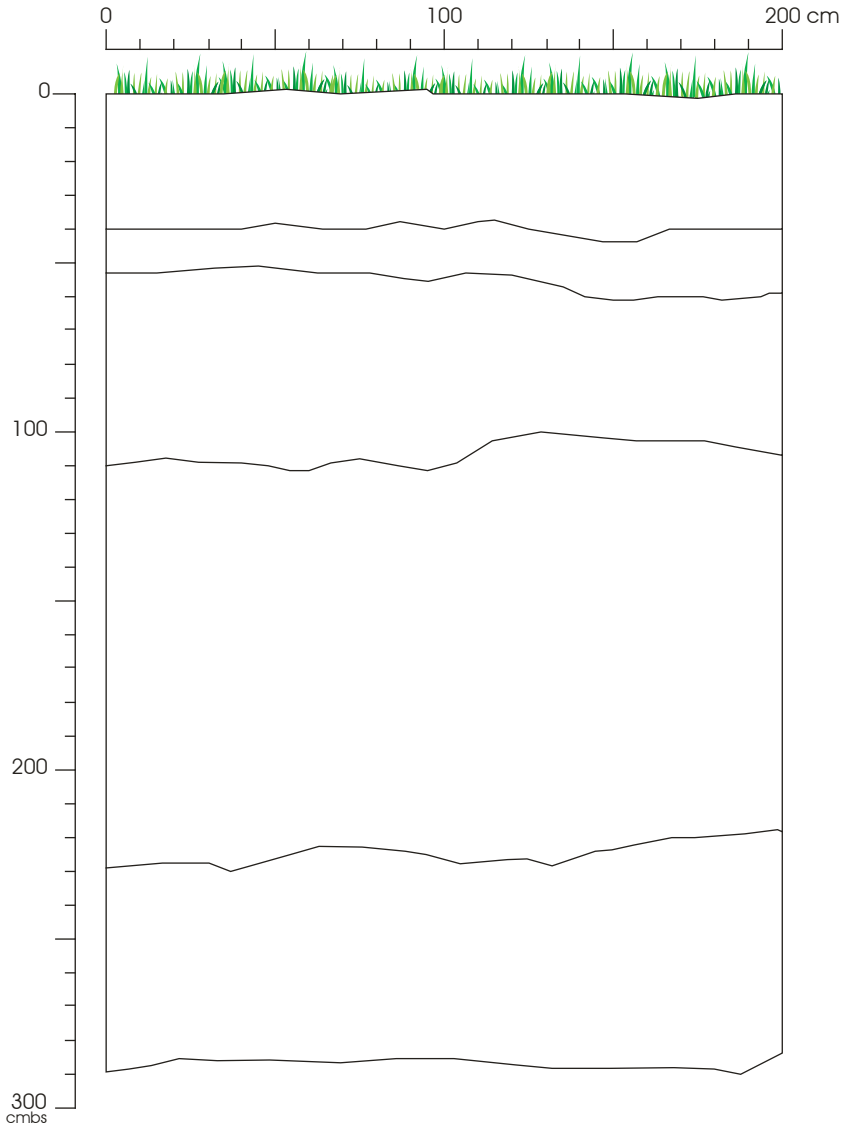
Five backhoe trenches were excavated in close proximity to the Brazos River in Area C in order to gather stratigraphic information beyond the range of shovel testing and to locate any buried paleosols in the Holocene age Alluvium located beneath the project area (Figure 7). All backhoe trenches were negative for cultural resources. Backhoe trenches were excavated to a maximum depth of 300 centimeters (118 inches) below the surface. A typical soil profile (Trench #4) consisted of surface layer of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) clay loam to a depth of 40 centimeters (15.7 inches). Below that was a layer of dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy clay 40 centimeters (15.7 inches) to 55 centimeters (21.6 inches) thick underlies. Below that was a transitional layer of very dark brown (10YR2/2) loamy clay to a depth of 110 centimeters (43.3 inches). The following layer consisted of strong brown (7.5YR5/6) clay sand down to 230 centimeters (90.5 inches) followed by a reddish yellow (7.5YR6/6) compact dry silt down to 300 centimeters (118 inches) (Figure 8).

### *Historic-Age Resources*

Historic-Age Resource #1, a historic-age barn oriented east-to-west, is located on the east side of Pilgrim Road south of the intersection with Williams Way Boulevard (Figure 7; Plate 9). Historic-Age Resource #2, a wood corral, is located to the east of the barn and a small corrugated-metal clad pump shed is located to the north (Figures 7; Plate 10). A 2-track dirt road runs east from Pilgrim Road to the south of both the barn and the corral and open, clear-cut pasture surrounds the area to the north and east. The barn appears to have been constructed prior to 1953, which is the earliest aerial photograph or map to illustrate a building in the general vicinity (NETR 2015). Additional buildings were present to the south of the corral and to the north of the barn on the 1968 aerial photograph of Area C (NETR 2015); however, only 1 building, likely the barn, is illustrated on topographic maps from 1970. All of the other buildings were removed or demolished prior to 1995 according to aerial photographs Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR 2015).

Historic-Age Resource #1 is a 1-story, rectangular plan Frame Vernacular barn that has a front gable roof clad in corrugated sheet metal. The foundation of the barn is obscured by the dense overgrowth of vegetation but appears to be wood posts anchored into the ground. The interior of the barn is a single pen. The main entrance is on the east façade features a wood swing gate. The barn is in poor condition with the dense vegetation making the building mostly inaccessible. The barn appears to have originally housed livestock, likely cattle, but has since been abandoned.

Historic-Age Resource #2 is a wood post and beam corral constructed with weather-treated 10.16 centimeters (4 inch) by 5.08 centimeters (2 inch) and round wood posts of varying dimensions. The corral first appears on aerials from 1953, but may have been constructed prior to that date (NETR 2015). The corral appears to have undergone regular maintenance and replacement of posts and beams.




| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I | (0-40 cmbs) | 10YR3/2 Very dark grayish brown clay loam; |
| II | (40-55 cmbs) | 10YR3/3 Dark brown sandy clay; |
| III | (55-110 cmbs) | 10YR2/2 Very dark brown loamy clay; |
| IV | (110-230 cmbs) | 7.5YR5/6 Strong brown clay sand; |
| V | (230-290 cmbs) | 7.5YR6/6 Reddish yellow compact dry silt; |

Trench 4 Profile

Figure 8

### 5.2.4 Results within Area D

Area D was approximately 21.3 hectares (53 acres) in size and composed of pasture with a small wooded area in the eastern portion edge (Figure 9). A total of 40 shovel tests were excavated within Area D, 10 of which were positive for cultural materials and recorded at Site 41FB344 (Figure 9; Plates 11 and 12). All shovel tests were excavated to culturally sterile soil horizons. Soil profiles encountered in the shovel tests were consistent with soil types mapped for the area. A typical shovel test (C01) recorded within Area D was composed of very dark gray (10YR3/1) loamy clay from the surface to a depth of 50 centimeters (20 inches) and followed by brown (7.5YR4/4) loamy clay to a depth of 60 centimeters (24 inches) (Figure 4). A discussion of Site 41FB344 is provided below.

***Site 41FB344***

Site 41FB344, indicated by a total of 10 positive shovel tests, and was located approximately 70 meters (230 feet) south of Williams Way Blvd (Figure 10). The initial positive shovel test (C05) consisted of 5 unidentifiable metal pieces likely associated with a nearby push pile which contained a probable propane tank, unidentifiable pieces of metal (Plate 13). The unidentifiable metal pieces were all recorded within the plow zone of the shovel test (0-40 centimeters). Delineation shovel tests were excavated in 4 radiating directions at an interval of 10 meters (33 feet) until 2 sterile shovel tests were recorded or project boundary was met. The earliest historic topographic maps and aerial photographs indicate that by 1957 three structures can be seen in close proximity to the positive shovel tests. Sometime between 1968 and 1973 the structures are no longer visible on topographic maps and aerials.

Historic artifacts encountered during site delineation included plain undecorated whiteware ceramics, colorless glass, 1 green glass bead and brick fragments and unidentifiable metal, a wire nail, a button and plastic, all located on the surface or within the plow zone. None of the observed brick had a maker's marks. These artifacts were only broadly temporally diagnostic as historic, and some may be modern. They can, however, be generally related to the historic period occupations as evidenced by aerial photographs and maps. The fragmentary nature of the artifacts and the lack of diagnostic material suggest that Site 41FB344 would have low potential to better understand the history of the area.

### 5.2.5 Results within Area E

Area E was approximately 83 hectares (205 acres) of pasture previously surveyed for the EPA and HUD by Prewitt and Associates in 1985. That survey resulted in the documentation of 4 archaeological sites within the current project area (Figure 11; Plate 14). As mentioned above, Sites 41FB110, 41FB111, 41FB112, and 41FB113 are all historic-age sites, identified during an earlier survey, none of which were recommended as eligible for NRHP listing (Fields and Hannum 1985a-d).

Site 41FB110 is described as a twentieth century tenant house-site. Field notes from the initial survey indicate that a dilapidated house, shed, windmill and concrete tank defined the site (Fields and Hannum 1985a). During the current field effort, 2 shovel tests were excavated at

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Overview of Area D
with Field Survey Results

HRA Gray & Pape, LLC

Figure 9

Plate 11. Overview of Area D. View is to the south southwest.

Plate 12. Overview of Area D. View is to the east southeast.



Plate 13. View of push pile at 41FB344 within Area D.
View is to the south southwest.

Plate 14. Overview of Area E. View is to the south.

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Overview of Newly Recorded Site 41FB344

HRA Gray & Pape, LLC

Figure 10

**Table 2. Shovel Test Log for Site 41FB344**

| Datum Shovel Test | Artifact Type | Depth | | | | | | | | | | Total (by Type) | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 0-10 | 10-20 | 20-30 | 30-40 | 40-50 | 50-60 | 60-70 | 70-80 | 80-90 | 90-100 | | |
| C5 | Unidentifiable metal pieces | 5 | | | | | | | | | | *5* | **5** |
| C5+10N | | | | | | | | | | | | | **0** |
| C5+20N | | | | | | | | | | | | | **0** |
| C5+10E | | | | | | | | | | | | | **0** |
| C5+20E | | | | | | | | | | | | | **0** |
| C5+10S | | | | | | | | | | | | | **0** |
| C5+20S | | | | | | | | | | | | | **0** |
| C5+10W | Colorless glass | 5 | | | | | | | | | | *5* | **21** |
| | Modern bullet casing | 1 | | | | | | | | | | *1* | |
| | Unidentifiable metal | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | *8* | |
| | Mortar | 2 | | | | | | | | | | *2* | |
| | Wire nail | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | *2* | |
| | Brick fragment | 3 | | | | | | | | | | *3* | |
| C5+20W | | | | | | | | | | | | | **0** |
| C5+30W | | | | | | | | | | | | | **0** |
| J1 | Brick | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | *5* | **32** |
| | Whiteware | 1 | | | | | | | | | | *1* | |
| | Glass | 6 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | *10* | |
| | Unidentifiable metal fragment | | 3 | 8 | 4 | | | | | | | *15* | |
| | Ceramic | | 1 | | | | | | | | | *1* | |
| J1+10N | Brick | 1 | | | | | | | | | | *1* | **15** |
| | Glass | 4 | 2 | | | | | | | | | *6* | |
| | Unidentifiable metal fragment | 4 | 2 | | | | | | | | | *6* | |
| | Plastic | | 1 | | | | | | | | | *1* | |
| | Button | | 1 | | | | | | | | | *1* | |
| J1+20N | Brick | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | *2* | **3** |

| Datum Shovel Test | Artifact Type | Depth | | | | | | | | | | Total (by Type) | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 0-10 | 10-20 | 20-30 | 30-40 | 40-50 | 50-60 | 60-70 | 70-80 | 80-90 | 90-100 | | |
| | Colorless glass | | 1 | | | | | | | | | *1* | |
| J1+30N | Brick | 4 | | | | | | | | | | *4* | **12** |
| | Green glass bead | | 1 | | | | | | | | | *1* | |
| | Colorless glass | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | *3* | |
| | Unknown | | 1 | | | | | | | | | *1* | |
| | Conduit | | 2 | | | | | | | | | *2* | |
| | Plastic | 1 | | | | | | | | | | *1* | |
| J1+10S | Whiteware | 1 | | | | | | | | | | *1* | **2** |
| | Colorless glass | | 1 | | | | | | | | | *1* | |
| J1+20S | Whiteware | | 1 | | | | | | | | | *1* | **2** |
| | Brick fragment | | | 1 | | | | | | | | *1* | |
| J1+30S | | | | | | | | | | | | | **0** |
| J1+40S | | | | | | | | | | | | | **0** |
| J1+10E | Whiteware | | | 1 | | | | | | | | *1* | **1** |
| J1+20E | Brick fragment | 2 | | | | | | | | | | *2* | **2** |
| **TOTAL** | | **49** | **26** | **14** | **6** | | | | | | | ***95*** | |

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Overview of Area E
with Field Survey Results

HRA Gray & Pape, LLC

Figure 11

and near the site centroid, both of which were negative for cultural materials. A modern trash pile with pieces of corrugated metal, likely associated with Site 41FB110, was located and documented near the centroid (Plate 15). Site 41FB111 is described as a historic surface scatter, most likely associated with a demolished tenant house. Field notes from the initial survey indicate that the site is defined by a small scatter of brick, glass, whiteware and miscellaneous metal (Fields and Hannum 1985b). Notes indicate that the site was likely destroyed by plowing (Plate 16). During the current field effort, 2 shovel tests were excavated at and near the site centroid, both of which were negative for cultural materials.

Site 41FB112 is described as a small historic surface scatter, most likely associated with a demolished tenant house. Field notes from the initial survey indicate that the site is defined by a small scatter of brick and miscellaneous metal (Fields and Hannum 1985c). Notes indicate that the site was likely destroyed by plowing (Plate 17). During the current field effort, 2 shovel tests were excavated at and near the site centroid, both of which were negative for cultural materials.

Site 41FB113, located in close proximity to Site 41FB112, is described as a small historic surface scatter and most likely associated with a demolished tenant house (Fields and Hannum 1985d). The site is defined by a small surface scatter of brick fragments, glass and whiteware and orangeware. Notes indicate that the site was likely destroyed by plowing (Plate 18). During the current field effort, 2 shovel tests were excavated at and near the site centroid, both of which were negative for cultural materials.

As mentioned above Sites 41FB110, 41FB111, 41FB112, and 41FB113 were recommended as ineligible for NRHP listing. HRA Gray & Pape agrees with that assessment as all 4 sites appear to be destroyed or highly disturbed. Additional shovel testing may have found evidence of the sites but the limited efforts served to support Prewitt and Associates earlier recommendations.

Plate 15. Overview of Previously Recorded Site 41FB110.

Plate 16. Overview of Previously Recorded Site 41FB111.



Plate 17. Overview of Previously Recorded Site 41FB112.

Plate 18. Overview of Previously Recorded Site 41FB113.

# 6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report summarizes the results of a cultural resources survey on privately-owned property in Fort Bend County, Texas. A residential development is proposed for the APE. The goals of the cultural resources survey were to determine if project construction would affect any previously identified historic properties and to establish whether or not previously unidentified cultural resources were located within the APE.

The property boundary for this project is approximately 238.8 hectares (590 acres). This defines the APE. Field investigation consisted of visual inspection, subsurface shovel testing, and supplemental deep testing. Subsurface investigation resulted in the excavation of 206 shovel tests and 5 backhoe trenches. Four cultural resources were identified during survey: a historic-age barn and corral dating to the mid-twentieth century and 2 historic archaeological sites (Sites 41FB343 and 41FB344) that are interpreted as being associated with an early twentieth century domestic occupation. Additionally, an attempt was made to relocate 4 historic sites that were recorded during a previous survey by Prewitt and Associates, Inc.

Newly recorded historic Site 41FB343, indicated by a total of 9 positive shovel tests, was located in Area B. Historic objects encountered included historic whiteware ceramics, glass and nondiagnostic brick fragments, and metal all located on the surface or within the plow zone. Site 41FB344, indicated by a total of 10 positive shovel tests, was located in Area D. Historic artifacts encountered included whiteware ceramics, glass and nondiagnostic brick fragments, and metal, all located on the surface or within the plow zone. Sites 41FB343 and 41FB344 are not considered significant as they do not exhibit unique qualities or otherwise have the potential to contribute new information to the current body of knowledge surrounding Texas archaeology. Therefore, HRA Gray & Pape recommends that Sites 41FB343 and 41FB344 are not eligible for the NRHP or State Antiquities Landmark and that no further work is warranted.

Historic-Age Resource #1, a historic-age barn located along Pilgrim Road, is a simple Frame Vernacular-style building of common design. Historic-Age Resource #2, a historic-age corral located to the east of the barn, is a simple wood post and beam construction using modern, twentieth century materials. Both resources were constructed before 1953; however, the exact dates of construction are unknown. No direct association could be made with any specific person. These types of building and structure represent a highly prevalent approach to the design of ancillary homestead features in Texas, as well as the United States in general. Due to a lack of historic association with any significant period, event, or theme, HRA Gray & Pape recommends that neither resource is significant under NRHP Criterion A. Furthermore, the Resources are not eligible under Criterion B because they lack association with any person(s) significant in history. Also, the resources are not eligible under Criterion C due to their lack of architectural distinction. The resources are not significant under Criterion D due to their lack of potential to yield further information of historical importance.

Additionally, an attempt was made to relocate 4 historic sites within the project area that were recorded during a previous survey by Prewitt and Associates, Inc. Sites 41FB110, 41FB111, 41FB112 and 41FB113 were not relocated, although a trash pile that may be associated with

41FB110 was recorded. Additionally, land modification may have removed any trace of these light-density sites. These sites were recommended as not eligible by Prewitt and Associates, Inc.; HRA Gray & Pape collected no additional data that would suggest otherwise. It is the recommendation of HRA Gray & Pape that use of the project be allowed to proceed as planned.

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