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Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed 54.5-acre Country Club Road Tract, Conroe, Montgomery County, Texas

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Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed 54.5-acre Country Club Road Tract, Conroe, Montgomery County, Texas

By:

Charles E. Bludau, Jr., Jeffrey D. Owens, and Jesse O. Dalton



H545-200144

Prepared for:



FORESTAR

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Houston, Texas

Prepared by:



Horizon Environmental Services, Inc.
Austin, Texas

August 2020

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Prepared for:



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August 2020

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Horizon Environmental Services, Inc. (Horizon) was selected by Forestar Real Estate Group, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory and assessment for the proposed 22.1-hectare (54.5-acre) Country Club Road tract in Conroe, Montgomery County, Texas. The proposed development tract is located in a largely undeveloped forested area south of the Conroe Country Club, east of Old Country Club Road, and north of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 2854 in western Conroe. For purposes of the cultural resources survey, the project area is assumed to consist of the entire 22.1-hectare (54.5-acre) tract.

The proposed undertaking would be sponsored by a private real estate developer on privately owned land. However, the project may require the use of Nationwide Permits (NWP) issued by the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Galveston District, to permit construction within any “waters of the US” that may be present on the property under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. As NWPs are federal permits, any portion of the overall project area that falls within the federal permit area would fall under the jurisdiction of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. As the proposed project represents a publicly sponsored undertaking, the project sponsor is required to provide the applicable federal agencies and the Texas Historical Commission (THC), which serves as the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for the state of Texas, with an opportunity to review and comment on the project’s potential to adversely affect historic properties listed on or considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). At this time, no other federal or state jurisdiction has been identified for the project.

From July 13 to 16, 2020, Horizon archeologists Charles E. Bludau, Jr. and Luis Gonzalez conducted an intensive cultural resources survey of the project area. Jeffrey D. Owens served as Principal Investigator. The purpose of the survey was to locate any significant cultural resources that potentially would be impacted by the proposed undertaking. Horizon’s archeologists traversed the tract and thoroughly inspected the modern ground surface for aboriginal and historic-age cultural resources. The project area consists of a large tract of undeveloped forestland characterized by dense hardwoods with a moderately dense understory of shrubs, grasses, forbs, brambles, vines, and various grasses. Disturbances from prior clearance of a linear dirt road corridor providing access to the tract from Old Country Club Road to the west, a transmission line corridor along the southern margin of the project area, and clearing

of several all-terrain vehicle (ATV) tracks within the project area were observed, though the project area appears to be largely intact as a whole.

In addition to pedestrian walkover, the Texas State Minimum Archeological Survey Standards (TSMASS) require a minimum of two shovel tests per 0.4 hectare (1.0 acre) for projects measuring 10.1 hectares (25.0 acres) or less in size plus one additional shovel test per 2.0 hectares (5.0 acres) beyond the initial 10.1 hectares (25.0 acres). As such, a minimum of 56 shovel tests were required within the current 22.1-hectare (54.5-acre) project area. Horizon excavated a total of 65 shovel tests, thereby exceeding the TSMASS for a project area of this size. Shovel tests typically revealed gravelly fine sandy loam to sandy loam sediments transitioning to sandy clay and clay subsoils at depths ranging from 15 to 60.0 centimeters (5.9 to 23.6 inches) below surface, though this transition typically occurred in the range of 25.0 to 35.0 centimeters (9.8 to 13.8 inches) below surface. It is Horizon's opinion that shovel testing was capable of fully penetrating sediments with the potential to contain subsurface archeological deposits.

Several modern trash piles were observed throughout the project area and objects observed included plastic soda bottles, oil containers and filters, metal barrels, a bed mattress, a hot tub, roofing shingles, a steel traffic signpost, plastic buckets, and a rusted metal barbecue pit. No cultural resources of prehistoric or historic age were observed on the modern ground surface or within any of the shovel tests excavated within the project area during the survey.

Based on the results of the survey-level investigations documented in this report, no potentially significant cultural resources would be affected by the proposed undertaking. In accordance with 36 CFR 800.4, Horizon has made a reasonable and good-faith effort to identify historic properties within the project area. No cultural resources were identified within the project area that meet the criteria for inclusion in the NRHP under 36 CFR 60.4. Horizon recommends a finding of "no historic properties affected," and no further archeological work is recommended in connection with the proposed undertaking. However, human burials, both prehistoric and historic, are protected under the Texas Health and Safety Code. In the event that any human remains or burial objects are inadvertently discovered at any point during construction, use, or ongoing maintenance in the project area, even in previously surveyed areas, all work should cease immediately in the vicinity of the inadvertent discovery, and the THC should be notified immediately.

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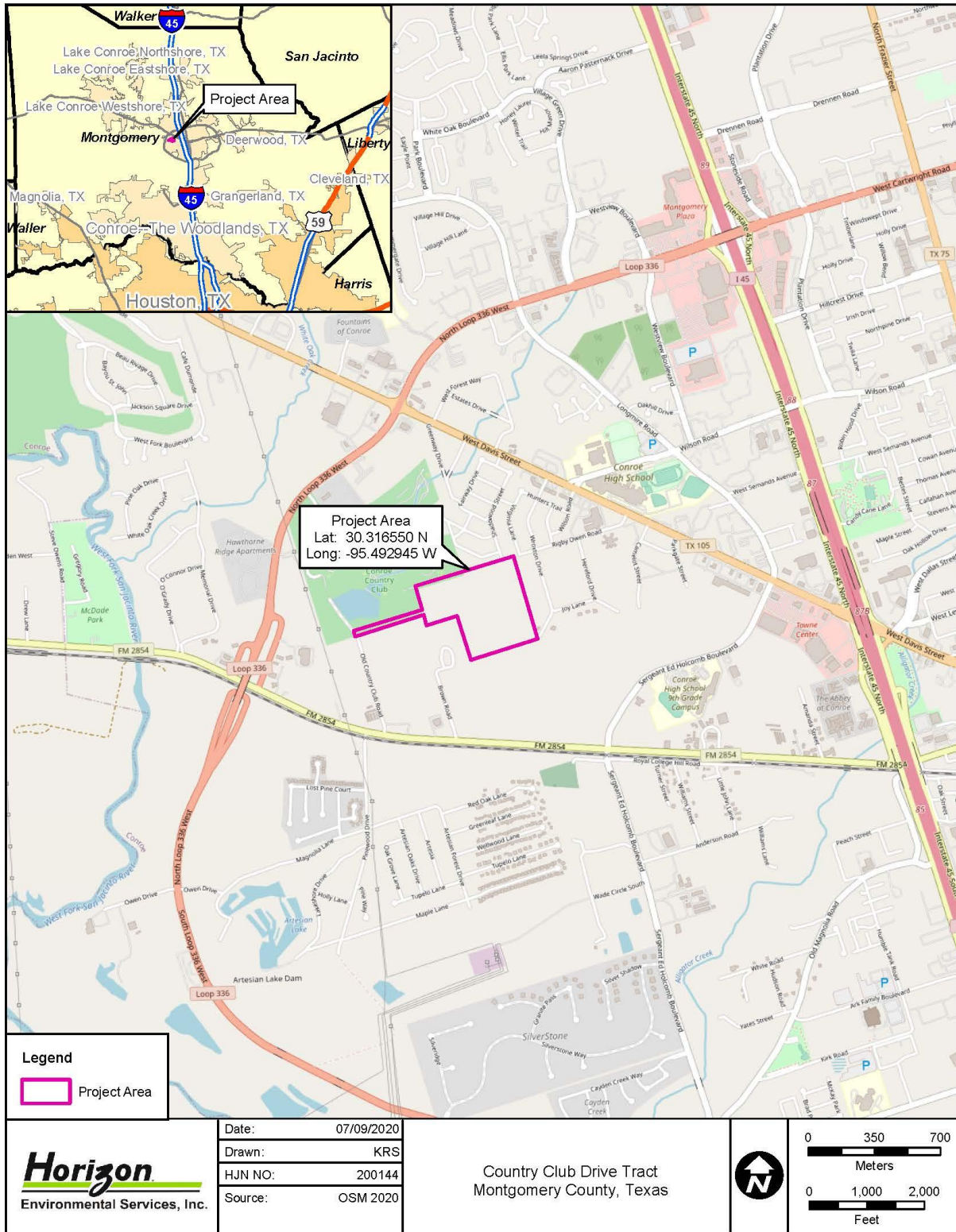
1.0 INTRODUCTION

Horizon Environmental Services, Inc. (Horizon) was selected by Forestar Real Estate Group, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory and assessment for the proposed 22.1-hectare (54.5-acre) Country Club Road tract in Conroe, Montgomery County, Texas. The proposed development tract is located in a largely undeveloped forested area south of the Conroe Country Club, east of Old Country Club Road, and north of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 2854 in western Conroe. For purposes of the cultural resources survey, the project area is assumed to consist of the entire 22.1-hectare (54.5-acre) tract (Figures 1 to 3).

The proposed undertaking would be sponsored by a private real estate developer on privately owned land. However, the project may require the use of Nationwide Permits (NWP) issued by the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Galveston District, to permit construction within any “waters of the US” that may be present on the property under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. As NWPs are federal permits, any portion of the overall project area that falls within the federal permit area would fall under the jurisdiction of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. As the proposed project represents a publicly sponsored undertaking, the project sponsor is required to provide the applicable federal agencies and the Texas Historical Commission (THC), which serves as the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for the state of Texas, with an opportunity to review and comment on the project’s potential to adversely affect historic properties listed on or considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). At this time, no other federal or state jurisdiction has been identified for the project.

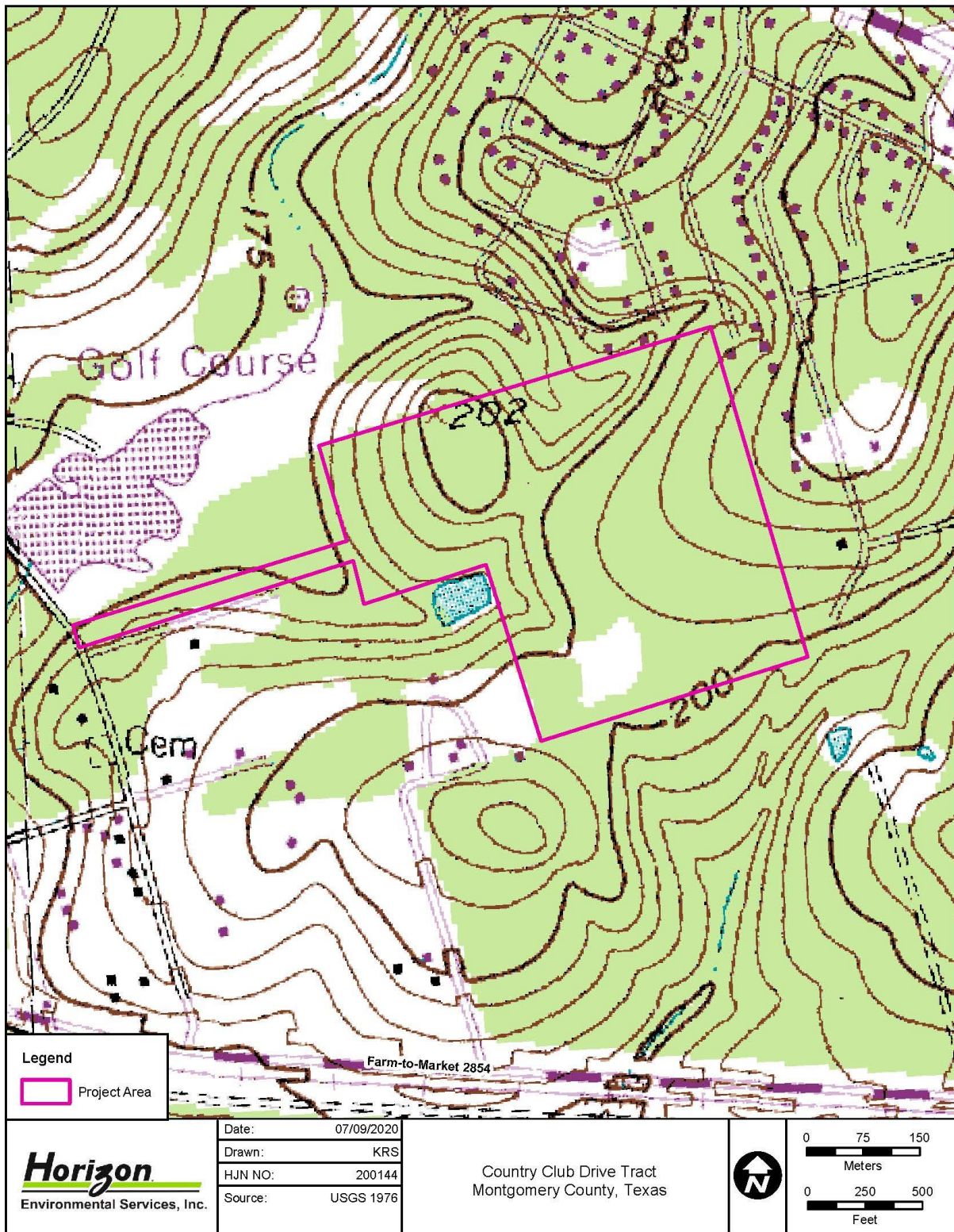
From July 13 to 16, 2020, Horizon archeologists Charles E. Bludau, Jr. and Luis Gonzalez conducted an intensive cultural resources survey of the project area. Jeffrey D. Owens served as Principal Investigator. The purpose of the survey was to locate any significant cultural resources that potentially would be impacted by the proposed undertaking. The cultural resources investigation consisted of an archival review, an intensive pedestrian survey of the project area, and the production of a report suitable for review by the SHPO in accordance with the THC’s Rules of Practice and Procedure, Chapter 26, Section 26, and the Council of Texas Archeologists (CTA) Guidelines for Cultural Resources Management Reports.

Following this introductory chapter, Chapters 2.0 and 3.0 present the environmental and cultural backgrounds, respectively, of the project area. Chapter 4.0 describes the results of



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Figure 1. Vicinity Map of Project Area



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Figure 2. Location of Project Area on USGS Topographic Quadrangle

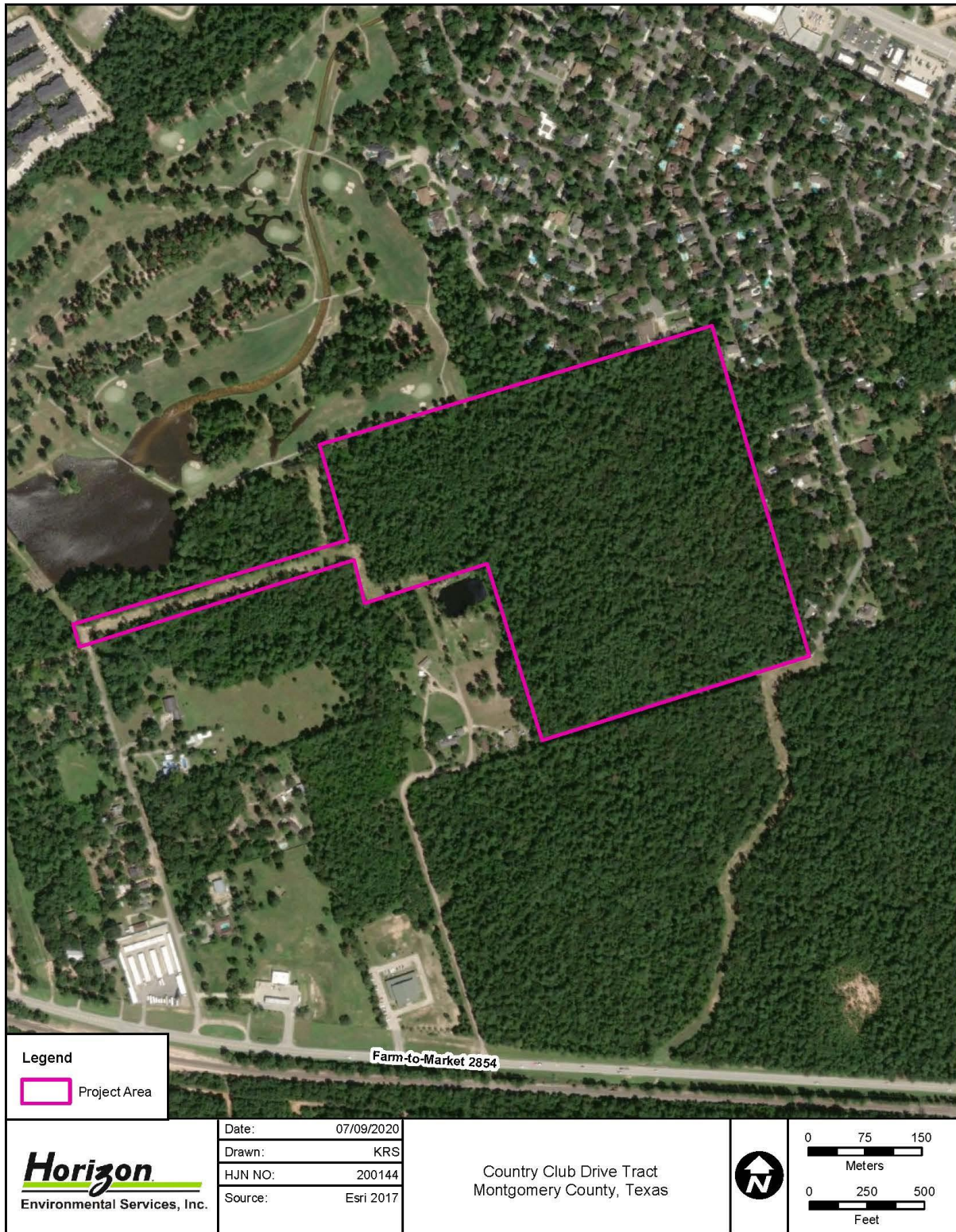


Figure 3. Location of Project Area on Aerial Photograph

background archival research, and Chapter 5.0 discusses cultural resources survey methods. Chapter 6.0 presents the results of the cultural resources survey, and Chapter 7.0 presents cultural resources management recommendations for the project. Chapter 8.0 lists the references cited in the report, and Appendix A summarizes shovel test data.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

2.1 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND HYDROLOGY

The project area is located in western Conroe in central Montgomery County, Texas. Montgomery County is situated on the Gulf Coastal Plain in southeastern Texas, which is a structural basin formed by lithosphere deformation. The Texas Coastal Plain, which extends as far north as the Ouachita uplift in southern Oklahoma and westward to the Balcones Escarpment, consists of seaward-dipping bodies of sedimentary rock, most of which are of terrigenous clastic origin, that reflect the gradual infilling of the basin from its margins (Abbott 2001). The Houston region is underlain by rocks and unconsolidated sediments that are quite young in a geological sense, ranging from modern to Miocene in age. These consist predominantly of a series of fluviodeltaic bodies arranged in an offlapped sequence, with interdigitated and capping eolian, littoral, and estuarine facies making up a relatively minor component of the lithology. Major bounding disconformities between these formations are usually interpreted to represent depositional hiatuses that occurred during periods of sea level low stand. The oldest rocks in this fill are of Late Cretaceous age. As a result of the geometry of basin filling, successively younger rock units crop out in subparallel bands from the basin margin toward the modern coastline.

Physiographically, the project area spans a series of dissected upland knolls framed by ephemeral drainage channels. Drainage is generally to the northwest toward an unnamed tributary of the West Fork of the San Jacinto River that flows southward, discharging into the river approximately 3.1 kilometers (1.9 miles) south of the project area. The West Fork of the San Jacinto River flows generally southeastward, joining with the East Fork at Lake Houston to form the San Jacinto River proper. The San Jacinto River continues southeastward, discharging into the Gulf of Mexico at Trinity Bay near Baytown. Elevations within the project area range from 53.3 to 67.1 meters (175.0 to 220.0 feet) above mean sea level (amsl).

2.2 GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

Geologically, the project area is situated on the Pleistocene-age Willis Formation (Qwc) (Shelby et al. 1992; USGS 2020). The Willis Formation consists of gently rolling, fluvial deposits of clay, silt, and sand with a minor component of siliceous pebble gravels and iron oxide. Geomorphologically, the project area is situated on clayey and sandy fluvio-marine deposits,

associated with the Conroe soil unit (Table 1; Figure 4). No Holocene-age alluvial sediments are mapped within the project area.

2.3 CLIMATE

Evidence for climatic change from the Pleistocene to the present is most often obtained through studies of pollen and faunal sequences (Bryant and Holloway 1985; Collins 1995). While the paleoclimatic history of the coastal region remains unclear, Bryant and Holloway (1985) present a sequence of climatic change for nearby east-central Texas that includes three separate climatic periods—the Wisconsin Full Glacial Period (22,500 to 14,000 B.P.), the Late Glacial Period (14,000 to 10,000 B.P.), and the Post-Glacial Period (10,000 B.P. to present). Evidence from the Wisconsin Full Glacial Period suggests that the climate in east-central Texas was considerably cooler and more humid than at present. Pollen data indicate that the region was more heavily forested in deciduous woodlands than during later periods (Bryant and Holloway 1985). The Late Glacial Period was characterized by slow climatic deterioration and a slow warming and/or drying trend (Collins 1995). In east-central Texas, the deciduous woodlands were gradually replaced by grasslands and post oak savannas (Bryant and Holloway 1985). During the Post-Glacial Period, the east-central Texas environment appears to have been more stable. The deciduous forests had long since been replaced by prairies and post oak savannas. The drying and/or warming trend that began in the Late Glacial Period continued into the mid-Holocene, at which point there appears to have been a brief amelioration to more mesic conditions lasting from roughly 6000 to 5000 B.P. Recent studies by Bryant and Holloway (1985) indicate that modern environmental conditions in east-central Texas were probably achieved by 1,500 years ago.

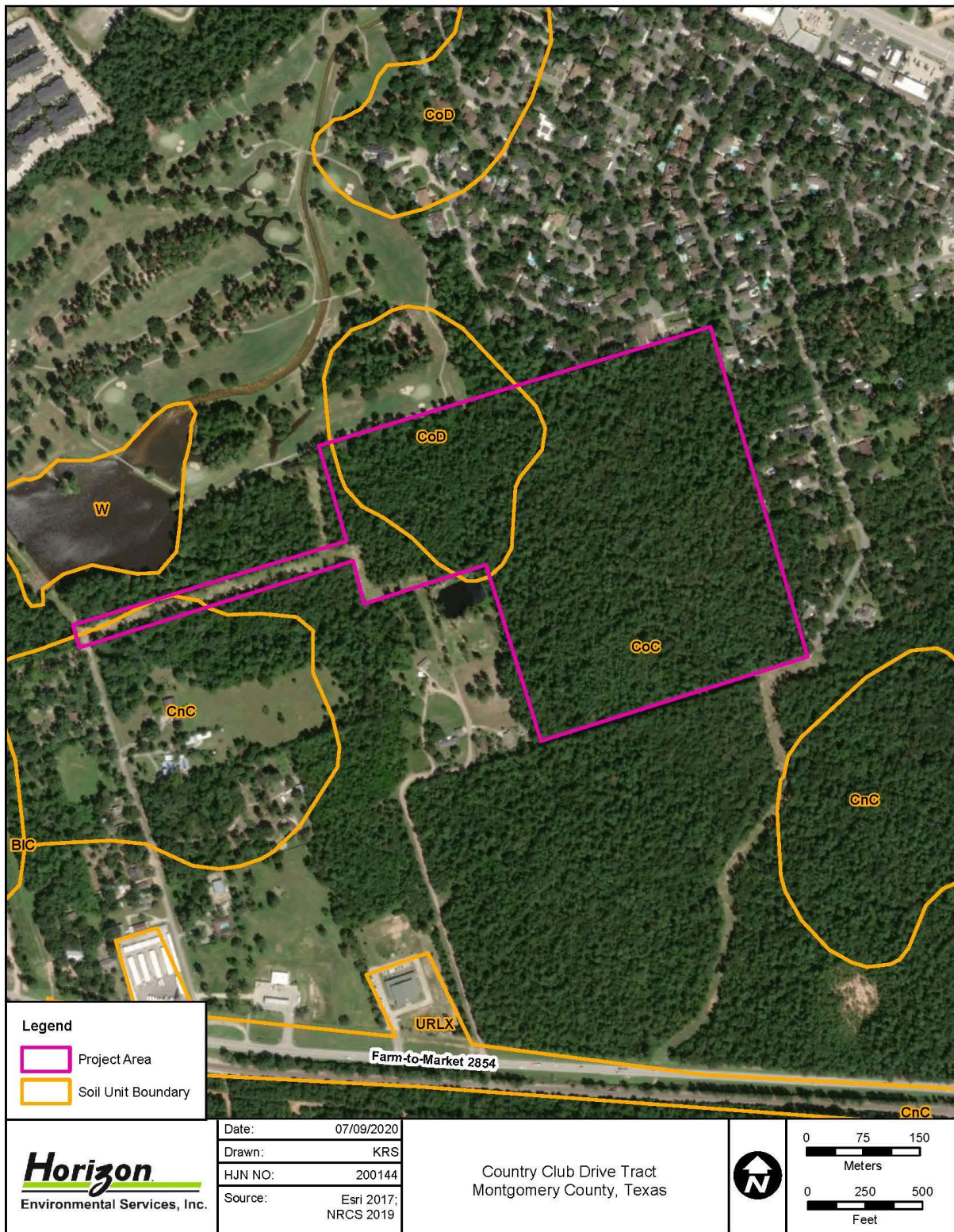
The modern climate of the upper Texas coast, including the region surrounding Houston, is classified as subtropical humid (Abbott 2001; Larkin and Bomar 1983), forming a transitional

Table 1. Summary of Mapped Soils within Project Area

NRCS Soil Code	Soil Name	Parent Material	Typical Profile (inches)
CnC	Conroe gravelly loamy fine sand, 0 to 5% slopes	Sandy and gravelly fluviomarine deposits over clayey fluviomarine deposits on interfluves	0-4: Gravelly loamy fine sand (A) 4-25: Gravelly loamy fine sand (E) 25-31: Sandy clay loam (Bt) 31-78: Clay (Btv) 78-80: Sandy clay (BCtv)
CoC	Conroe loamy fine sand, 0 to 5% slopes	Clayey marine deposits on interfluves	0-25: Loamy fine sand 25-31: Sandy clay loam 31-78: Clay 78-80: Sandy clay
CoD	Conroe loamy fine sand, 5 to 12% slopes	Clayey marine deposits on interfluves	0-25: Loamy fine sand 25-31: Sandy clay loam 31-78: Clay 78-80: Sandy clay

Source: NRCS (2020)

NRCS = Natural Resources Conservation Service



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Figure 4. Distribution of Soils Mapped within Project Area

zone between the humid southeastern US and the semiarid to arid west. The climate reflects the influences of latitude, low elevation, and proximity to the Gulf of Mexico, which combine with the urban heat island formed by the tremendous concentration of asphalt and concrete to give the Houston area a notorious modern climate that is oppressively warm and moist throughout much of the year. As a result of proximity to the Gulf and the abundance of surface water, humidity in the early morning can approach 100% even on cloudless summer days, and it often exceeds 50% even on the warmest afternoons. Largely as a consequence of the relatively high humidity characteristic of the region, temperature patterns exhibit a moderate annual range and a modest diurnal range that increases slightly with distance from the coast. Average monthly high temperature ranges from a low of 17 to 19°C (59 to 63°F) in January to a high of 38 to 40°C (89 to 96°F) in August. Average monthly lows range from 4 to 9°C (38 to 47°F) in January to 25 to 29°C (72 to 79°F) in July and August. Annually, average low temperatures range from 15 to 21°C (56 to 65°F), and average high temperatures range from 27 to 29°C (75 to 79°F) (Abbott 2001; Larkin and Bomar 1983).

The Houston region experiences two precipitation peaks throughout the year (Abbott 2001). The first occurs in the late spring (i.e., May to June) due to the passage of infrequent cold fronts that spawn chains of powerful frontal thunderstorms. The second occurs in the late summer to early autumn (i.e., August to September) due to the incidence of tropical storms and hurricanes from the Atlantic and, occasionally, Pacific oceans. In contrast, winter and early spring are relatively dry, and high summer rainfall is dominated by convective thunderstorms that are relatively brief and localized, albeit frequently intense. Average annual precipitation varies from a low of approximately 100.0 centimeters (40.0 inches) to a high of more than 132.0 centimeters (52.0 inches). Average monthly precipitation varies from less than 5.0 to 8.0 centimeters (2.0 to 3.0 inches) in March to more than 19.0 centimeters (7.5 inches) occurring locally on the coast during September. Almost all of the measurable precipitation falls as rain—snowfall is extremely rare, occurring in measurable amounts in only 1 in 10 years.

2.4 FLORA AND FAUNA

Montgomery County is situated near the southeastern edge of the Texas biotic province (Blair 1950), an intermediate zone between the forests of the Austroriparian and Carolinian provinces and the grasslands of the Kansas, Balconian, and Tamaulipan provinces. Some species reach the limits of their ecological range within the Texas province. McMahan et al. (1984) further define four broad communities that characterize that portion of the Texas biotic province that lies on the Gulf Coastal Plain: (1) coastal marsh/barrier island, (2) coastal prairie, (3) coastal gallery forest, and (4) pine-hardwood forest (cf. Abbott 2001:24-26).

The coastal marsh/barrier island category includes well-drained, sandy, coastal environments and saline and freshwater wetlands in the coastal zone (Abbott 2001:24). Marsh vegetation is typical of areas that are seasonally wet and have substrates composed primarily of sands and silts, clays, or organic decomposition products. Vegetation assemblages are strongly controlled by texture, salinity, frequency and duration of inundation, and depth of the seasonal water table. Sandy, relatively well-drained, freshwater environments are typically dominated by little bluestem, switchgrass, Florida paspalum, and brownseed paspalum. Wetter environments

are often dominated by marshhay cordgrass, seashore saltgrass, sagittaria, bulrushes, smooth cordgrass, seashore paspalum, seashore dropseed, olney bulrush, saltmarsh bulrush, saltmarsh aster, longtom, sprangletop, burhead, arrowhead, coastal waterhyssop, needlegrass rush, and other sedges and rushes. Slightly higher, better-drained environments are characterized by such taxa as seashore saltgrass, seashore paspalum, gulfdune paspalum, shoregrass, gulf cordgrass, red lovegrass, bushy sea-oxeye, and glasswort. A variety of fauna are characteristic of the shore zone. Important larger taxa include raccoon, nutria, alligators, turtles, swamp rabbit, and many birds, including ducks, geese, herons, and many smaller species. Aquatic taxa, including a wealth of fish and shellfish adapted to brackish to hypersaline conditions, are also important in the coastal marsh/barrier island zone.

The coastal prairie category consists primarily of grasses with minor amounts of forbs and woody plants in areas that are not saturated on a seasonal basis (Abbott 2001:24-26). This community is characteristic of upland areas and grades into the pine-hardwood forest to the north and east and into the coastal marsh/barrier island to the south. A wide variety of grasses are found in the prairie environments, but the principal taxa include big bluestem, little bluestem, indiagrass, eastern grama, switchgrass, brownseed paspalum, sideoats grama, silver bluestem, buffalograss, threeawn, and Texas wintergrass. Common forbs include Maximilian sunflower, Engelmann daisy, blacksalmon, penstemon, dotted gayfeather, bundleflower, yellow neptunia, snoutbean, prairie clover, tick clover, wild bean, western indigo, paintbrush, bluebonnet, ragweed, croton, milkweed, vetch, verbena, and winecup. Woody plants occurring in the coastal prairie include mesquite, honey locust, huisache, eastern baccharis, sesbania, live oak, elm, hackberry, bumelia, and coralberry. The frequency of trees increases dramatically as the coastal prairie grades into the pine-hardwood forest, forming an open woodland environment with common stands of hardwood trees and occasional pines. The coastal prairie is home to a diverse fauna, including coyote, white-tailed deer, skunks, cottontail rabbit, many small rodents, amphibians and reptiles, and a variety of permanent and migratory birds. Bison and pronghorn were also present at various times in the past.

The coastal gallery forest consists of diverse, principally deciduous trees and associated understory in floodplains and streams that traverse the outer coastal plain (Abbott 2001:26). Important taxa include water oak, pecan, poplar, American elm, cedar elm, sugarberry, ash, loblolly pine, post oak, cherrybark oak, mulberry, swamp chestnut oak, willow oak, sweetgum, hawthorn, dogwood, hickory, bois d'arc, sassafras cypress, willow, cottonwood, and sumac. Shrubs and vines such as mustang grape, greenbrier, yaupon, coralberry, possumhaw, elderberry, honeysuckle, dewberry, and blackberry are common in the understory, as are grasses such as little bluestem, big bluestem, and Indian grass. The fauna of the coastal gallery forest includes white-tailed deer, opossum, raccoon, squirrel, turkey, a variety of small mammals and rodents, turtles, snakes, and many birds. Black bear was also present at various times in the past, and a number of fish and a few varieties of shellfish are present in the streams.

The pine-hardwood forest is characterized by a mix of coniferous and deciduous trees, including longleaf pine, shortleaf pine, loblolly pine, post oak, red oak, white oak, blackjack oak, willow oak, and live oak (Abbott 2001:26). Riparian environments often support larger deciduous trees like pecan, cottonwood, hickory, beech, and American elm. Understory vegetation varies

from relatively open to quite dense, and consists of shrubs, vines, forbs, and young trees. Common shrubs include acacia, yaupon, mayhaw, wild persimmon, myrtle, greenbrier, Virginia creeper, blackberry, dewberry, trumpet vine, gourd, and poison ivy. A variety of fauna is also present, including white-tailed deer, opossum, raccoon, squirrel, rabbit, mink, skunk, various small rodents, turtles, reptiles, and many different birds. Black bear was also present at times in the past, and bison and pronghorn were occasionally present in the transition zone to the coastal prairie environment.

3.0 CULTURAL BACKGROUND

The project area is located within the Southeast Texas Archeological Region, a 21-county area extending from the Colorado River on the west to the Sabine River on the east and measuring about 200.0 kilometers (124.3 miles) inland from the Gulf of Mexico coastline. Much of the archeological record in Southeast Texas represents an interface between the Southern Great Plains and the Southeastern Woodlands (Aten 1983, 1984; Patterson 1995; Story 1990). Further distinctions are often made between the inland and coastal margin subregions of Southeast Texas. These two subregions are somewhat culturally distinct, and the inland subregion has a much longer chronological record. The coastal margin of Southeast Texas comprises a zone about 25.0 kilometers (15.5 miles) inland from the coast that covers the area influenced by Gulf tidal flows on the salinity of streams, lakes, and bays. Considerable ecological variability characterizes this subregion, including woodlands, coastal prairie, lakes, wetlands, marine coastline, and barrier islands. The inland subregion also encompasses considerable ecological diversity, including mixed woodlands, coastal prairies, and dense piney woods.

The human inhabitants of Southeast Texas practiced a generally nomadic hunting and gathering lifestyle throughout all of prehistory. While many of the same labels are used to denote Southeast Texas cultural/chronological periods, the timeframe and cultural characteristics of Southeast Texas culture periods are often different than in neighboring regions. For instance, the Archaic and Late Prehistoric time periods are different in Central and Southeast Texas, and Central Texas lacks the Early Ceramic period that has been defined for Southeast Texas.

Mobility and settlement patterns do not appear to have changed markedly through time in Southeast Texas. Inland sites are usually found near a water source, usually exhibit evidence of reoccupation through time, have well-defined intrasite activity areas, tend not to be associated with satellite activity sites or separate base camps, and exhibit a range of subsistence-related activities. Inland sites tend to contain modest pottery assemblages, fired clay balls (at some sites), abundant lithic material, and an absence of shell tools. Coastal sites tend to consist of multicomponent *Rangia* shell middens that contain few lithic artifacts, oyster shell tools, large quantities of pottery (in later cultural components), and numerous bone tools.

3.1 PALEOINDIAN PERIOD (10,000 TO 5000 B.C.)

The initial human occupations in the New World can now be confidently extended back before 10,000 B.C. (Dincauze 1984; Haynes et al. 1984; Kelly and Todd 1988; Lynch 1990;

Meltzer 1989). Evidence from Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Pennsylvania suggests that humans were present in Eastern North America as early as 14,000 to 16,000 years ago (Adovasio et al. 1990), while more recent discoveries at Monte Verde in Chile provide unequivocal evidence for human occupation in South America by at least 12,500 years ago (Dillehay 1989, 1997; Meltzer et al. 1997). Most archeologists have historically discounted claims of much earlier human occupation during the Pleistocene glacial period. However, recent investigations of the Buttermilk Creek Complex in Bell County, Texas, have raised the possibility that a pre-Clovis culture may have been present in North America as early as 15,500 years ago (Waters et al. 2011).

The earliest generalized evidence for human activities in Southeast Texas is represented by the PaleoIndian period (10,000 to 5000 B.C.) (Patterson 1995). This stage coincided with ameliorating climatic conditions following the close of the Pleistocene epoch that witnessed the extinction of herds of mammoth, horse, camel, and bison. Cultures representing various periods within this stage are characterized by series of distinctive, relatively large, often fluted, lanceolate projectile points. These points are frequently associated with spurred end-scrapers, graters, and bone foreshafts.

PaleoIndian groups are often inferred to have been organized into egalitarian bands consisting of a few dozen individuals that practiced a fully nomadic subsistence and settlement pattern. Due to poor preservation of floral materials, subsistence patterns in Southeast Texas are known primarily through the study of faunal remains. Subsistence focused on the exploitation of small animals, fish, and shellfish, even during the PaleoIndian period. There is little evidence in this region for hunting of extinct megafauna, as has been documented elsewhere in North America; rather, a broad-based subsistence pattern appears to have been practiced during all prehistoric time periods.

In Southeast Texas, the PaleoIndian stage is divided into two periods based on recognizable differences in projectile point styles (Patterson 1995). These include the Early PaleoIndian period (10,000 to 8000 B.C.), which is recognized based on large, fluted projectile points (i.e., Clovis, Folsom, Dalton, San Patrice, and Big Sandy), and the Late PaleoIndian period (8000 to 5000 B.C.), which is characterized by unfluted lanceolate points (i.e., Plainview, Scottsbluff, Meserve, and Angostura).

3.2 ARCHAIC PERIOD (5000 B.C. TO A.D. 100)

The onset of the Hypsithermal drying trend signaled the beginning of the Archaic stage (5000 B.C. to A.D. 100) (Patterson 1995). This climatic trend marked the beginning of a significant reorientation of lifestyle throughout most of North America, but this change was far less pronounced in Southeast Texas. Elsewhere, the changing climatic conditions and corresponding decrease in the big game populations forced people to rely more heavily upon a diversified resource base composed of smaller game and wild plants. In Southeast Texas, however, this hunting and gathering pattern is characteristic of most of prehistory. The appearance of a more diversified tool kit, the development of an expanded groundstone assemblage, and a general decrease in the size of projectile points are hallmarks of this cultural stage. Material culture shows greater diversity during this broad cultural period, especially in the application of groundstone technology.

Traditionally, the Archaic period is subdivided into Early, Middle, and Late subperiods. In Southeast Texas, the Early Archaic period (5000 to 3000 B.C.) is marked by the presence of Bell, Carrollton, Morrill, Trinity, Wells, and miscellaneous Early Stemmed projectile points. The Bell point is the only type in this period that is closely associated with the Southern Plains. Many of the latter point types continue into the Middle Archaic period (3000 to 1500 B.C.) and several new types appear, including Bulverde, Lange, Pedernales, Williams, Travis, and probably the Gary-Kent series. The Late Archaic period (1500 B.C. to A.D. 100) is characterized by Gary, Kent, Darl, Yarbrough, Ensor, Ellis, Fairland, Palmillas, and Marcos points.

In the western part of inland Southeast Texas, a Late Archaic mortuary tradition developed in the lower Brazos and Colorado river valleys and in the intervening area (Hall 1981; Patterson 1995). Organized burial practices actually started during the Middle Archaic period but reached full development in the Late Archaic with the use of exotic grave goods such as boatstones and bannerstones (probably used as atlatl weights), stone gorgets, corner-tang knives, stingray spines, shark teeth, and marine shell beads and pendants. Other burial practices included the systematic orientation of burial direction, body position, use of red ochre, and use of locally made grave goods, such as longbone implements and bone pins. Most burials are found in extended supine position, though some extended prone and bundle burials are also known. Burial direction is usually consistent within single sites but varies from site to site. Patterson et al. (1993) report that at least 11 sites are associated with this mortuary tradition in Austin, Fort Bend, and Wharton counties.

3.3 EARLY CERAMIC PERIOD (A.D. 100 TO 600)

The use of pottery did not start uniformly throughout Southeast Texas. Pottery manufacture appears to have diffused into this region from adjacent regions, primarily from the east along the coastal margin. Aten (1983:297) argues that pottery was being manufactured on the coastal margin of the Texas-Louisiana border by about 70 B.C., in the Galveston Bay area by about A.D. 100, in the western part of the coastal margin by about A.D. 300, and in the Conroe-Livingston inland area by about A.D. 500. The practice of pottery manufacture appears to have progressed first along the coastal margin and then moved inland (Patterson 1995). Southeastern Texas ceramic chronologies are best known in the Galveston Bay area, where Aten (1983) established a detailed chronological sequence.

The earliest ceramic periods in the Galveston Bay and neighboring Sabine Lake areas appear to be approximately contemporaneous with the earliest ceramic periods of the lower Mississippi Valley (Aten 1984). Early assemblages contain substantial quantities of Tchefuncte ceramics. In the Sabine Lake region, grog-tempered varieties of Baytown Plain and Marksville Stamped are common, while grog-tempered ceramics do not occur in the Galveston Bay area 128.7 kilometers (80.0 miles) to the west until several hundred years later. With the principal exception of a few Tchefuncte ceramic types, other southern Louisiana ceramics are not found on the Gulf coast west of the Sabine Lake area.

Goose Creek sandy-paste pottery was used throughout Southeast Texas and somewhat farther north in the Early Ceramic, Late Prehistoric, and the early part of the Historic periods (Aten 1984; Patterson 1995). The Goose Creek series is the primary utility ware throughout the

prehistoric sequence in Southeast Texas, though it gives way to Baytown Plain for about 200 years during the transition between the Late Prehistoric and Historic periods before once again becoming predominant into the Historic period (Aten 1984). A minor variety, Goose Creek Stamped, occurs only in the Early Ceramic period (Aten 1983). Three other minor pottery types—Tchefuncte (Plain and Stamped), Mandeville, and O’Neal Plain *variety Conway* (Aten 1983)—were used only during the Early Ceramic period. The Mandeville and Tchefuncte types are characterized by contorted paste and poor coil wedging. Mandeville has sandy paste (like Goose Creek), while Tchefuncte paste has relatively little sand. Given their technological similarities, Mandeville and Tchefuncte may represent different clay sources rather than distinct pottery types (Patterson 1995). The bone-tempered pottery that characterizes ceramic assemblages elsewhere in Texas is not common in Southeast Texas.

3.4 LATE PREHISTORIC PERIOD (A.D. 600 TO 1500)

The onset of the Late Prehistoric period (A.D. 600 to 1500) (Patterson 1995) is defined by the appearance of the bow and arrow. Elsewhere in Texas, pottery also appears during the latter part of the Late Prehistoric period, but, as already discussed, ceramics appear earlier in Southeast Texas. Along the coastal margin of Southeast Texas, use of the atlatl (i.e., spearthrower) and spear was generally discontinued during the Late Prehistoric period, though they continued to be used in the inland subregion along with the bow and arrow through the Late Prehistoric period (Ensor and Carlson 1991; Keller and Weir 1979; Patterson 1980, 1995; Wheat 1953). In fact, Patterson (1995:254) proposes that use of the bow and arrow started in Southeast Texas as early as the end of the Middle Archaic period, using unifacial arrow points that consisted of marginally retouched flakes. In contrast, Prewitt (1981) argues for a generalized date of adoption of the bow-and-arrow hunting system at about the same time (ca. A.D. 600) in Central and Southeast Texas. In Southeast Texas, unifacial arrow points appear to be associated with a small prismatic blade technology. Bifacial arrow point types include Alba, Catahoula, Perdiz, and Scallorn. A serial sequence for these point types has not been established in Southeast Texas, though Scallorn points appear to predate Perdiz points throughout the rest of Texas.

Grog- (i.e., crushed-sherd-) tempered pottery was used in the Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric periods in Southeast Texas. The grog-tempered varieties include San Jacinto Plain and Baytown Plain *variety Phoenix Lake*. San Jacinto pottery contains a relatively small proportion of small-sized temper, while Baytown Plain has larger amounts of sherd pieces that are often visible on vessel surfaces. As previously mentioned, sandy-paste Goose Creek pottery remained in use throughout the Late Prehistoric period. Rockport Plain and Asphalt Coated pottery from the Central Texas Coast (Ricklis 1995) are found at a few sites in Southeast Texas during the Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric periods.

3.5 PROTOHISTORIC PERIOD (A.D. 1500 TO 1700)

For the most part, Protohistoric and early Historic Indian sites in Southeast Texas have not been articulated with the ethnographic record (Story 1990:258). Similarly, reconciling the ethnographic record to prehistoric Indian groups in this region is problematic. Late Prehistoric and Historic population movements further complicate this issue. Aten (1983) has reconstructed

the territories of native groups present in this region in the early 18th century, including the Akokisa, Atakapa, Bidai, Coco (possibly Karankawa), and Tonkawa. The presence of the Tonkawa in Southeast Texas may be due to their rapid expansion from Central Texas in the 17th and 18th centuries (Newcomb 1993:27). The Karankawa Indians are thought to have occupied the coastal margin of this region as far east as Galveston Island and the corresponding mainland (Aten 1983). Judging by the scarcity of Rockport pottery on sites east of the San Bernard River, the ethnic association of the Karankawa Indians with the Coco tribe may be in doubt.

Protohistoric and Historic Indian sites may not be systematically recognized as such because few aboriginal artifact types changed from the Late Prehistoric to the Historic periods (Patterson 1995). Only a few non-European artifact types are useful in identifying Historic Indian sites, including Bulbar Stemmed and Guerrero arrow points and possibly Fresno and Cuney points after A.D. 1500 (Hudgins 1986). Historic period Indian sites are usually identified by the presence of glass and metal artifacts, gunflints, and European types of pottery.

3.6 HISTORIC PERIOD (CA. 1700 A.D. TO PRESENT)

The first European incursion into what is now known as Texas was in 1519 when Álvarez de Pineda explored the northern shores of the Gulf of Mexico. In 1528, Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca crossed South Texas after being shipwrecked along the Texas Coast near Galveston Bay; however, European settlement did not seriously disrupt native ways of life until after 1700. The first half of the 18th century was the period in which the fur trade and mission system, as well as the first effects of epidemic diseases, began to seriously disrupt the native culture and social systems. This process is clearly discernible at the Mitchell Ridge site, where the burial data suggest population declines and group mergers (Ricklis 1994), as well as increased participation on the part of the Native American population in the fur trade. By the time heavy settlement of Texas began in the early 1800s by Anglo-Americans, the indigenous Indian population was greatly diminished. The Alabama-Coushatta Indians who currently reside in Southeast Texas are migrants who were displaced from the east in the late 18th to early 19th centuries (Newcomb 1961).

By 1519, Spain had claimed much of the Texas Coast, stretching across the southeast Texas coastal and interior landscape, including present-day Montgomery, Galveston, Chambers, and Harris counties. Between the Neches and Trinity rivers, there was a small tribe of Native Americans called the Orcoquisac by the Spaniards, who may have been akin to the Atakapan speakers who occupied western Louisiana and the inner-coastal Texas woodlands (Newcomb 1961; Swanton 1911). Little is known about the Texas sect of Atakapans, whose name is a Choctaw word for “man-eaters” (Newcomb 1961). Their language was likely of Tunican stock, but scant data are available about their linguistic origins (Swanton 1911). According to Newcomb, the Akokisas settled on the lower Trinity and San Jacinto rivers as well as the eastern shores of Galveston Bay; to the north lived a lesser known group, the Patiris, and, to their north, the Bidais (Newcomb 1961; Swanton 1911). Altogether, their population estimates are around 3,500 people (Newcomb 1961). The Galveston Bay focus likely practiced a hunter-gatherer subsistence

strategy, for the salt water flooding in the region would be cumbersome to any agricultural practices (Newcomb 1961).

It is possible that Cabeza de Vaca and/or members of the Narvaez expedition encountered the Atakapan communities as early as 1528, and it is also possible that La Salle's excursions in 1684 would have encountered these groups. However, the first documented European account of the Atakapans was left by French naval officer Simars de Bellisle in 1719 (Newcomb 1961). During his expedition, de Bellisle was stranded on the shore of Galveston Bay after a mishap on a supply run for fresh water, and he was taken captive and forcibly inducted into a tribe of Akokisas (Newcomb 1961). After taking a widowed wife, escaping to live with the Caddo tribe to the north, and living with a Hasinai woman, Angelica, the Frenchman eventually escaped native captivity and returned to Galveston Bay to work as a guide for Bernard de la Harpe, who led the first French expedition into present-day Oklahoma (Newcomb 1961). The Atakapans in southeastern Texas continued to trade deer and bison skins with the encroaching French settlers in Louisiana throughout the 1730s and 1740s until the Spanish Crown sent Captain Joaquin de Orobio Bazterra to investigate alleged French settlements in 1745 or 1746 (Henson 2010; Newcomb 1961). During this incursion, Bazterra visited several Orcoquisac villages along Spring Creek, a tributary of the San Jacinto River. He found no identifiable roads, maps, or any indications of French presence (Henson 2010; Newcomb 1961).

Around 1756, the Spanish erected an outpost near the mouth of the Trinity River in what is now Chambers County to combat the French presence in the region. This settlement consisted of a presidio named San Augustin de Ahumada and a mission named Nuestra Senora de la Luz (Ladd 2010). Atakapans were intermixed with 50 families of Tlascalan Indians brought in from central Mexico to help "pacify [them] more successfully" (Newcomb 1961). Collectively, this short-lived outpost was known as El Orcoquisac, named after the tribe. After a series of unfortunate events that included mutinous internal fighting and ravaging by hurricanes, the fort outpost was abandoned by the Spanish in 1771 (Ladd 2010). The Bidais to the north were subjected to Spanish violence after trading firearms with the Lipan Apaches, who were enemies of the Spanish Crown (Newcomb 1961). A group of Atakapans settled somewhere along the Colorado River to the west of present-day Harris County in the mid-19th century, but they virtually disappeared from any records (Newcomb 1961). It is speculated that the remainder of the Atakapans who were not decimated by European epidemics or warfare either married into neighboring tribes, such as the displaced Alabama-Coushatta or the Caddo, or returned to Louisiana to join their linguistic and cultural kin, the eastern band of Atakapans (Newcomb 1961). Either way, all Atakapan speakers were gone from Texas by 1859.

When Stephen F. Austin received his empresario grant in 1824 to allow 300 settlers to move to an allotment of 67,000 acres granted by the Mexican government, 42 Anglo-American families settled in what is now western Montgomery County (Long 2010a). The empresario contract specifically forbade Galveston Island and the Gulf shore to colonial settlement, so Austin's colonizers turned northward and northwestward to the lands that now comprise Harris and Montgomery counties (Henson 2010). During this time, there were no indications of Native American habitation in the former Atakapan lands (Henson 2010). By then, the local indigenous populations and social matrices had completely dissolved.

One of the first Anglo-American settlers in the area was filibuster, adventurer, and businessman Andrew Jackson Montgomery, who by 1823 had established a successful trading post on the lower Coushatta Trace between the Brazos and Trinity rivers (Montgomery 2010). Montgomery's business sat on the nexus of the famous Coushatta trail and the Lomo del Toro, another locally used Native American trail (Montgomery 2010). By 1827, Montgomery's business and settlement fostered a growing community, out of which grew the town of Montgomery; however, the actual town may have been named after William Montgomery, the father of two heroes of the Battle of San Jacinto (Grandy 1952). During the following decade, more settlers and businesses moved into the town and region, and in 1837, Montgomery County was carved from Washington County by an official decision made by the Republic of Texas Congress (Long 2010a). Originally, the county stretched from the Brazos River to the Trinity River and from the Old San Antonio Road on the north to the San Jacinto on the south, but Montgomery was subdivided amongst Grimes, Walker, San Jacinto, Madison, and Waller counties when Waller County was established in 1870 (Long 2010a). Being the largest town within the county, Montgomery was chosen as the county seat; other, smaller towns included Danville, Bay's Chapel, and Cincinnati. In 1838, the first log-structure court house was built, and in 1855, it was replaced by a large Greek Revival-style structure (Long 2010a). Also in 1838, Isaac Lemuel Gillespie Strickland, a pioneer Methodist missionary, was appointed by elder Littleton Fowler at the Texas Mission to organize a Methodist church between the Trinity and Brazos rivers. There, Rev. Strickland proselytized to the nascent settlement of Montgomery. By the 1850s, the Montgomery Academy had been established, which became one of the first prominent religious institutions in the region (Long 2010a).

By the onset of the Civil War, Montgomery County had transitioned from a subsistence farming-based economy to a slave-labor-based plantation economy that focused on cash crops, such as sugar and cotton. By 1860, the county contained 2,106 slaves out of a total population of 5,479, making it one of the largest slave-owning counties in the state (Grandy 1952). In early February 1861, the majority of the county's white male residents (318 of 416) voted in favor of Texas seceding from the Union (Long 2010a). Many citizens, which included almost every able-bodied man in the county, volunteered for the Confederate cause and joined regiments such as the Fourth Texas Regiment of Hood's Texas Brigade, Company H, and Terry's Texas Rangers; by the end of the war, more than three-quarters of the volunteer soldiers would be killed or wounded in action (Grandy 1952; Long 2010a). The costs and aftermath of the economic vacuum caused by the Civil War had drastic effects on the town of Montgomery. The slave-owning population suffered a huge decline in property values as slaves made up half of all taxable property in Montgomery County before the war (Long 2010a).

Many ex-slaves became sharecroppers and tenant farmers. There was no Freedman's Bureau, an agency initiated by President Abraham Lincoln whose goal was to educate ex-slaves and incorporate them into society, nor was there a federal garrison positioned in Montgomery County, and several acts of violence and intimidation toward African-American officials occurred during the Reconstruction period (Long 2010a). By 1872, due to the rise of the Ku Klux Klan violence across the South, the newly freed African-American population was disenfranchised and marginalized through threats, the use of the White Primary poll tax, and other racially targeted literacy tests (Long 2010a). By the 1880s, the local Democratic white elites had taken back the

reigns of the post-war Republican-controlled government and ousted many African-Americans, who would not see positions in office until after the Civil Rights movements of the 1960s. Racial tensions were so high that white citizens who taught school to African-Americans or represented their legal rights were drowned, shot, or hung by the local Ku Klux Klan, mobs, and vigilante posses (Grandy 1952).

During the antebellum and Reconstruction periods, Montgomery County suffered a prolonged economic depression. However, this was alleviated somewhat by the introduction of the railroad. In 1871, the Houston and Great Northern Railroad laid its tracks across Montgomery County, which ignited a business boom for the towns that were adjacent to the lines. Willis, a town that sat right on the Houston and Great Northern Railroad, feuded with Montgomery after the war for contender for county seat, and many businesses and citizens moved from Montgomery to Willis after the war (Grandy 1952). However, Montgomery remained the county seat until a vote in 1889 moved it to Conroe, then a popular fledgling sawmill and timber town (Grandy 1952). Conroe was also chosen because it was positioned at the nexus of both the International-Great Northern and the newly built Gulf, Colorado, and Santa Fe Railway lines (Long 2010a). As a result of the feuds with Willis, especially during 1873, the town of Montgomery petitioned for a new railway, which was partially funded with citizen contributions (Grandy 1952). In 1877, a right-of-way was granted to the newly founded Central and Montgomery Railroad, and this independent line was maintained and operated from the 1880s until the 1940s (Grandy 1952). From 1879 to 1880, two more railroads were constructed—the Houston, East, and West Texas, and the Houston and Texas Central (Grandy 1952; Long 2010a). With these economic advances, the county's population boomed from a mere 6,483 citizens in 1870 to 10,154 citizens by 1880.

Until the 1870s and early 1880s, Montgomery County suffered a dismal agricultural depression. Prices of cotton slumped during the late 1860s, and the plantation economy based on free slave labor had disappeared virtually overnight. Many plantations maintained a dependence on cotton and utilized the same African-American ex-slave labor force now under the guise of sharecropping, only to deplete the region's soils of nutrients. By the 1880s, over-farming, the lack of livestock rotation, and the introduction of the boll weevil took a toll on cotton production; in some areas, one acre of farmland produced as a little as one-third of a bale (Long 2010a). Other farmers turned to animal husbandry or switched to other crops such as corn and wheat, but cotton remained the largest export of the county until the early 1900s (Long 2010a).

Many farmers turned to tobacco in the 1880s as the county began to recover from its economic slump during the Reconstruction period. The town of Willis became known as a tobacco town and, at one point, had seven cigar factories employing hundreds of people (Grandy 1952). The favored and special variety was a fine-grade type known as Vuelta Abajo, and seeds were imported from Cuba every year (Grandy 1952). This successful industry prospered until the US government lifted a tariff on Cuban tobacco, which deflated the import taxes, making prices plummet; thereafter, no tobacco was grown in Montgomery County until the 1910s (Grandy 1952).

As the tobacco market subsided, the lumber industry began to boom. After the arrival of the railroads in the 1880s, the rich timber resources of the piney hardwoods of Montgomery County were harvested and exported to sawmills throughout the county (Grandy 1952). Before the Civil War, the cost of transporting natural resources out of the county over rough wagon roads

made the timber industry unsustainable. With the emerging lumber boom came the establishment of 45 steam sawmills, and the ensuing systematic deforestation of the county would permanently alter the county's landscape and transform it from an area covered in thick pine forests to one that was more suitable for livestock and farming (Grandy 1952; Long 2010a). Lumber hubs included the towns of Bobville, Cowl Spur, Dobbin, Egypt, Fostoria, Honea, Karen, Keenan, Mostyn, Leonides, and Security (Long 2010a). Towns like Willis that had suffered from the collapse of the tobacco industry were saved by the wealth of the lumber industry. By the turn of the century, the population had grown from 11,765 in 1890 to 17,067 in 1900.

In 1932, while most counties were suffering the economic tribulations of the Great Depression, oil was discovered southeast of Conroe. Prior to this discovery, traces of oil and natural gas were known to occur in the county from exploration conducted by the Santa Fe Railroad Company, and later, leases were acquired by natural gas companies, but these were all ill-fated (Long 2010a). However, wildcatter and business adventurer George William Strake successfully tapped two oil wells in 1931 and 1932; the latter year produced a well that yielded more than 900 barrels daily (Long 2010a). Strake's discoveries sparked an oil boom, and by early 1932, a transient population of fortune-seekers had moved into Conroe (Grandy 1952). By early 1933, more than 100 wells would produce more than 25,000 barrels of oil per day, and at the end of the year, that number would double to more than 52,000 barrels per day (Long 2010a). Local infrastructure development in the county included public buildings, banks, paved roads, and new monuments erected from direct or indirect proceeds from the oil business (Long 2010a). By the second World War, Montgomery was one of the largest oil-producing counties in the entire nation, and Conroe, at one point in time, was considered the "third largest oil field in the United States" (Grandy 1952). Soon, the county saw the construction of several oil refineries, a carbon black manufacturing plant, and two creosoting plants (Grandy 1952). Population growth followed the boom, and the population jumped from 14,588 people in 1930 to 23,055 in 1940.

Today, Montgomery County still produces a vast amount of natural resources; in 2004, more than 1,000,000 barrels of oil and 12,615,000 cubic feet of gas were produced in the county (Long 2010a). The Sam Houston National Forest, administered by the US Forest Service, is currently used for lumbering, grazing, oil production, and hunting (Long 2010b). The pine-wood forests and lumber industry in the area provided \$73,108,000 in local income for the resident population in the year 1994 (Long 2010b). The expansion of the greater Houston population through urbanization has been a direct impetus for the population growth in Montgomery County over the last decade. The current population is 590,925, and the county currently oversees six public school districts, several private schools, and more than 100 churches (Long 2010a). The lumber, agriculture, and oil industries dominate the local economy. Lake Conroe and Lake Woodlands are popular tourist destinations as well as the W. Goodrich Jones State Forest, which strives to protect the endangered red cockaded woodpecker.

4.0 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Prior to initiating fieldwork, Horizon personnel reviewed the THC's online *Texas Archeological Sites Atlas* (TASA) and *Texas Historic Sites Atlas* (THSA), the National Park Service's (NPS) online *National Register Information System* (NRIS), and the Texas State Historical Association's (TSHA) *The Handbook of Texas Online* for information on previously recorded archeological sites and previous archeological investigations conducted within a 1.6-kilometer (1.0-mile) radius of the project area (THC 2020). Based on this archival research, five previously recorded archeological sites and three cemeteries have been recorded within a 1.6-kilometer (1.0-mile) radius of the project area (Figure 5; Table 2). All of the known cultural resources are located well beyond the boundaries of the current project area. No documented cultural resources, including any historic properties listed on the NRHP and/or designated as State Antiquities Landmarks (SAL), are located within or immediately adjacent to the boundaries of the project area. No prior cultural resources surveys have been conducted within the project area.

A review of historical aerial photographs dating from 1957 to present and US Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dating from 1959 to present indicate that no structures of potentially historic age have been present within the project area since at least the mid-20th century (NETR 2020). The project area appears to have remained an undeveloped woodland throughout the historical past.

In southeast Texas, aboriginal cultural resources are common adjacent to rivers, creeks, and bayous as well as in coastal settings. Based on the physiographic setting of the project area spanning a series of prominent upland formations and its proximity to an unnamed tributary of the West Fork of the San Jacinto River, the project area has moderate to high potential for aboriginal archeological resources. Based on the absence of historic-age structures within the project area on historical imagery, the project area has low potential to contain historic-age archeological and architectural resources.

SENSITIVE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATION INFORMATION OMITTED

Figure 5. Locations of Known Cultural Resources within 1.0 Mile of Project Area

Table 2. Summary of Known Cultural Resources within 1.0 Mile of Project Area

Site No./Name	Site Type	NRHP/SAL Eligibility Status ¹	Distance/Direction from Project Area	Potential to be Impacted by Project?
Archeological Sites				
41MQ122	Aboriginal lithic and ceramic scatter (Late Prehistoric)	Undetermined	0.8 mile north-northwest	None
41MQ209	Aboriginal lithic scatter (undetermined prehistoric)	Determined ineligible	0.8 mile north-northwest	None
41MQ210	Aboriginal lithic and ceramic scatter (Late Prehistoric)	Undetermined	0.9 mile north-northwest	None
41MQ251	Aboriginal lithic scatter (undetermined prehistoric)	Determined ineligible	0.7 mile north-northwest	None
41MQ252	Aboriginal lithic scatter (Late Prehistoric)	Determined ineligible	0.7 mile north-northwest	None
Cemeteries				
Crawford Cemetery (MQ-C042)	Cemetery	N/A	0.3 mile west-northwest	None
Jones Chapel Cemetery (MQ-C124)	Cemetery	N/A	0.1 mile south	None
Golden Gate Cemetery (MQ-C075)	Cemetery	N/A	0.5 mile southeast	None

¹ *Determined eligible/ineligible* = Site determined eligible/ineligible by SHPO

Recommended eligible/eligible = Site recommended as eligible/ineligible by site recorder and/or sponsoring agency but eligibility has not been determined by SHPO

Undetermined = Eligibility not assessed or no information available

NRHP National Register of Historic Places

SAL State Antiquities Landmark

SHPO State Historic Preservation Office

5.0 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

From July 13 to 16, 2020, Horizon archeologists Charles E. Bludau, Jr. and Luis Gonzalez conducted an intensive cultural resources survey of the project area. Jeffrey D. Owens served as Principal Investigator. The purpose of the survey was to locate any significant cultural resources that potentially would be impacted by the proposed undertaking. Horizon's archeologists traversed the tract and thoroughly inspected the modern ground surface for aboriginal and historic-age cultural resources. The project area consists of a large tract of undeveloped forestland characterized by dense hardwoods with a moderately dense understory of shrubs, grasses, forbs, brambles, vines, and various grasses. Disturbances from prior clearance of a linear dirt road corridor providing access to the tract from Old Country Club Road to the west, a transmission line corridor along the southern margin of the project area, and clearing of several all-terrain vehicle (ATV) tracks within the project area were observed, though the project area appears to be largely intact as a whole (Figures 6 to 11). Several modern trash piles were observed throughout the project area and objects observed included plastic soda bottles, oil containers and filters, metal barrels, a bed mattress, a hot tub, roofing shingles, a steel traffic signpost, plastic buckets, and a rusted metal barbecue pit (Figures 12 to 14).

In addition to pedestrian walkover, the Texas State Minimum Archeological Survey Standards (TSMASS) require a minimum of two shovel tests per 0.4 hectare (1.0 acre) for projects measuring 10.1 hectares (25.0 acres) or less in size plus one additional shovel test per 2.0 hectares (5.0 acres) beyond the initial 10.1 hectares (25.0 acres). As such, a minimum of 56 shovel tests were required within the current 22.1-hectare (54.5-acre) project area (Figure 15). In general, shovel tests measured approximately 11.8 inches (30.0 centimeters) in diameter, and all sediments were screened through 0.25-inch (6.35- millimeter) hardware cloth. The Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates of all shovel tests were determined using Collector for ArcGIS data collection software based on the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Horizon excavated a total of 65 shovel tests, thereby exceeding the TSMASS for a project area of this size. Shovel tests typically revealed gravelly fine sandy loam to sandy loam sediments transitioning to sandy clay and clay subsoils at depths ranging from 15 to 60.0 centimeters (5.9 to 23.6 inches) below surface, though this transition typically occurred in the range of 25.0 to 35.0 centimeters (9.8 to 13.8 inches) below surface. It is Horizon's opinion that shovel testing was capable of fully penetrating sediments with the potential to contain subsurface archeological deposits. Summary data for all 56 shovel tests are presented in Appendix A.



Figure 6. Typical View of Project Area (Facing North)



Figure 7. Typical View of Project Area (Facing South)



Figure 8. Dense Pine Duff Ground Cover Observed within Project Area (Facing South)



Figure 9. Cleared Field Road in Western Portion of Project Area (Facing East)



Figure 10. Transmission Line along Southern Boundary (Facing Southwest)



Figure 11. Overview of ATV Trail Within Project Area (Facing East)



Figure 12. Plastic Bucket Observed within Project Area



Figure 13. Scatter of Plastic Jugs Observed within Project Area



Figure 14. Pile of Asphalt Roofing Shingles Observed within the Project Area

During the survey, field notes were maintained on terrain, vegetation, soils, landforms, survey methods, and shovel test results. Digital photographs were taken, and a photographic log was maintained. Horizon employed a non-collection policy for cultural resources. Diagnostic artifacts (e.g., projectile points, ceramics, historic materials with maker's marks) and non-diagnostic artifacts (e.g., lithic debitage, burned rock, historic glass, and metal scrap) were to be described, sketched, and/or photo-documented in the field and replaced in the same location in which they were found. As no cultural resources were observed, no cultural resources were collected and the collection policy was not enacted.

The survey methods employed during the survey represented a "reasonable and good-faith effort" to locate significant archeological sites within the project area as defined in 36 CFR 800.3.

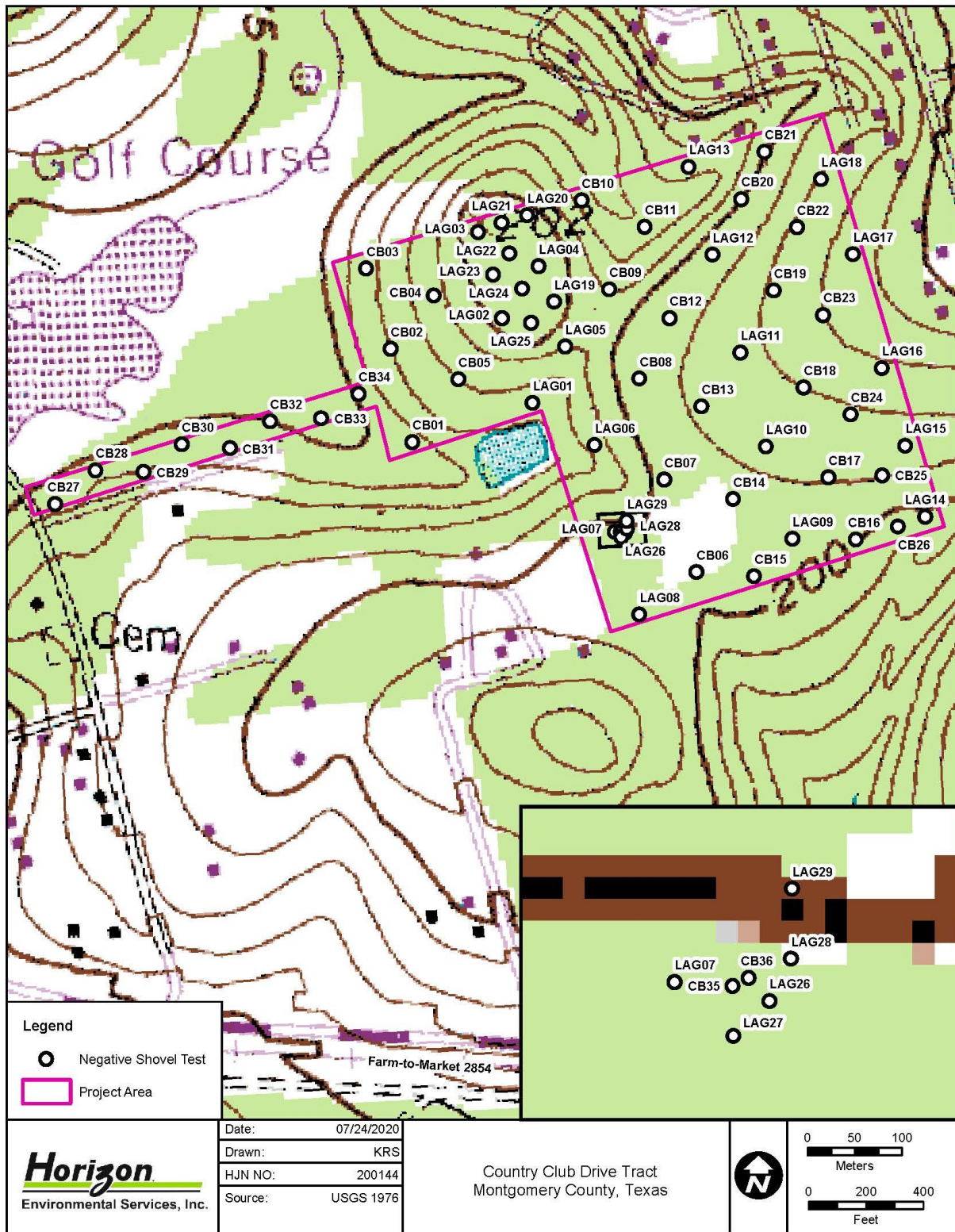


Figure 15. Locations of Shovel Tests Excavated within Project Area

6.0 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS

From July 13 to 16, 2020, Horizon archeologists Charles E. Bludau, Jr. and Luis Gonzalez conducted an intensive cultural resources survey of the project area. Jeffrey D. Owens served as Principal Investigator. The purpose of the survey was to locate any significant cultural resources that potentially would be impacted by the proposed undertaking. Horizon's archeologists traversed the tract and thoroughly inspected the modern ground surface for aboriginal and historic-age cultural resources. The project area consists of a large tract of undeveloped forestland characterized by dense hardwoods with a moderately dense understory of shrubs, grasses, forbs, brambles, vines, and various grasses. Disturbances from prior clearance of a linear dirt road corridor providing access to the tract from Old Country Club Road to the west, a transmission line corridor along the southern margin of the project area, and clearing of several all-terrain vehicle (ATV) tracks within the project area were observed, though the project area appears to be largely intact as a whole.

In addition to pedestrian walkover, the TSMASS require a minimum of two shovel tests per 0.4 hectare (1.0 acre) for projects measuring 10.1 hectares (25.0 acres) or less in size plus one additional shovel test per 2.0 hectares (5.0 acres) beyond the initial 10.1 hectares (25.0 acres). As such, a minimum of 56 shovel tests were required within the current 22.1-hectare (54.5-acre) project area. Horizon excavated a total of 65 shovel tests, thereby exceeding the TSMASS for a project area of this size. Shovel tests typically revealed gravelly fine sandy loam to sandy loam sediments transitioning to sandy clay and clay subsoils at depths ranging from 15 to 60.0 centimeters (5.9 to 23.6 inches) below surface, though this transition typically occurred in the range of 25.0 to 35.0 centimeters (9.8 to 13.8 inches) below surface. It is Horizon's opinion that shovel testing was capable of fully penetrating sediments with the potential to contain subsurface archeological deposits.

Several modern trash piles were observed throughout the project area and objects observed included plastic soda bottles, oil containers and filters, metal barrels, a bed mattress, a hot tub, roofing shingles, a steel traffic signpost, plastic buckets, and a rusted metal barbecue pit. No cultural resources of prehistoric or historic age were observed on the modern ground surface or within any of the shovel tests excavated within the project area during the survey.

7.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The archeological investigations documented in this report were undertaken with three primary management goals in mind:

- Locate all historic and prehistoric archeological resources that occur within the designated survey area.
- Evaluate the significance of these resources regarding their potential for inclusion in the NRHP.
- Formulate recommendations for the treatment of these resources based on their NRHP evaluations.

At the survey level of investigation, the principal research objective is to inventory the cultural resources within the project area and to make preliminary determinations of whether or not the resources meet one or more of the pre-defined eligibility criteria set forth in the state and/or federal codes, as appropriate. Usually, management decisions regarding archeological properties are a function of the potential importance of the sites in addressing defined research needs, though historic-age sites may also be evaluated in terms of their association with important historic events and/or personages. Under the NHPA, archeological resources are evaluated according to criteria established to determine the significance of archeological resources for inclusion in the NRHP.

Analyses of the limited data obtained at the survey level are rarely sufficient to contribute in a meaningful manner to defined research issues. The objective is rather to determine which archeological sites could be most profitably investigated further in pursuance of regional, methodological, or theoretical research questions. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronological placement from archeological and, if appropriate, historical perspectives is essential for archeological evaluations. Because research questions vary as a function of geography and temporal period, determination of the site context and chronological placement of cultural properties is a particularly important objective during the inventory process.

7.2 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Determinations of eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP are based on the criteria presented in 36 CFR §60.4(a-d). The four criteria of eligibility are applied following the identification of relevant historical themes and related research questions:

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

- a. [T]hat are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or,
- b. [T]hat are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or,
- c. [T]hat embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or,
- d. [T]hat have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The first step in the evaluation process is to define the significance of the property by identifying the particular aspect of history or prehistory to be addressed and the reasons why information on that topic is important. The second step is to define the kinds of evidence or the data requirements that the property must exhibit to provide significant information. These data requirements in turn indicate the kind of integrity that the site must possess to be significant. This concept of integrity relates both to the contextual integrity of such entities as structures, districts, or archeological deposits and to the applicability of the potential database to pertinent research questions. Without such integrity, the significance of a resource is very limited.

For an archeological resource to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, it must meet legal standards of eligibility that are determined by three requirements: (1) properties must possess significance, (2) the significance must satisfy at least one of the four criteria for eligibility listed above, and (3) significance should be derived from an understanding of historic context. As discussed here, historic context refers to the organization of information concerning prehistory and history according to various periods of development in various times and at various places. Thus, the significance of a property can best be understood through knowledge of historic development and the relationship of the resource to other, similar properties within a particular period of development. Most prehistoric sites are usually only eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D, which considers their potential to contribute data important to an understanding of prehistory. All four criteria employed for determining NRHP eligibility potentially can be brought to bear for historic sites.

7.3 SUMMARY OF INVENTORY RESULTS

From July 13 to 16, 2020, Horizon archeologists Charles E. Bludau, Jr. and Luis Gonzalez conducted an intensive cultural resources survey of the project area. Jeffrey D. Owens served

as Principal Investigator. The purpose of the survey was to locate any significant cultural resources that potentially would be impacted by the proposed undertaking. Horizon's archeologists traversed the tract and thoroughly inspected the modern ground surface for aboriginal and historic-age cultural resources. The project area consists of a large tract of undeveloped forestland characterized by dense hardwoods with a moderately dense understory of shrubs, grasses, forbs, brambles, vines, and various grasses. Disturbances from prior clearance of a linear dirt road corridor providing access to the tract from Old Country Club Road to the west, a transmission line corridor along the southern margin of the project area, and clearing of several all-terrain vehicle (ATV) tracks within the project area were observed, though the project area appears to be largely intact as a whole.

In addition to pedestrian walkover, the TSMASS require a minimum of two shovel tests per 0.4 hectare (1.0 acre) for projects measuring 10.1 hectares (25.0 acres) or less in size plus one additional shovel test per 2.0 hectares (5.0 acres) beyond the initial 10.1 hectares (25.0 acres). As such, a minimum of 56 shovel tests were required within the current 22.1-hectare (54.5-acre) project area. Horizon excavated a total of 65 shovel tests, thereby exceeding the TSMASS for a project area of this size. Shovel tests typically revealed gravelly fine sandy loam to sandy loam sediments transitioning to sandy clay and clay subsoils at depths ranging from 15 to 60.0 centimeters (5.9 to 23.6 inches) below surface, though this transition typically occurred in the range of 25.0 to 35.0 centimeters (9.8 to 13.8 inches) below surface. It is Horizon's opinion that shovel testing was capable of fully penetrating sediments with the potential to contain subsurface archeological deposits.

Several modern trash piles were observed throughout the project area and objects observed included plastic soda bottles, oil containers and filters, metal barrels, a bed mattress, a hot tub, roofing shingles, a steel traffic signpost, plastic buckets, and a rusted metal barbecue pit. No cultural resources of prehistoric or historic age were observed on the modern ground surface or within any of the shovel tests excavated within the project area during the survey.

7.4 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the survey-level investigations documented in this report, no potentially significant cultural resources would be affected by the proposed undertaking. In accordance with 36 CFR 800.4, Horizon has made a reasonable and good-faith effort to identify historic properties within the project area. No cultural resources were identified within the project area that meet the criteria for inclusion in the NRHP under 36 CFR 60.4. Horizon recommends a finding of "no historic properties affected," and no further archeological work is recommended in connection with the proposed undertaking. However, human burials, both prehistoric and historic, are protected under the Texas Health and Safety Code. In the event that any human remains or burial objects are inadvertently discovered at any point during construction, use, or ongoing maintenance in the project area, even in previously surveyed areas, all work should cease immediately in the vicinity of the inadvertent discovery, and the THC should be notified immediately.

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APPENDIX A:

Shovel Test Summary Data

Table A-1. Shovel Test Summary Data

ST No.	UTM Coordinates ¹		Depth (cmbs)	Soils	Artifacts
	Easting	Northing			
CB01	260069	3356386	0-5	Gravelly pale brown fine sandy loam	None
			5-15+	Pale brown fine sandy loam with 30% gravel	None
CB02	260051	3356486	0-10	Gray fine sandy loam	None
			10-60	Pale brown fine sandy loam with 30% gravel	None
			60-75+	Pale brown and yellowish-brown sandy clay	None
CB03	260029	3356573	0-10	Gray fine sandy loam	None
			10-60	Pale brown fine sandy loam with 30% gravel	None
			60-75+	Pale brown and yellowish-brown sandy clay	None
CB04	260100	3356540	0-10	Gray fine sandy loam	None
			10-60	Brown fine sandy loam	None
			60-75+	Orangish-red and brown sandy clay	None
CB05	260121	3356450	0-10	Gray fine sandy loam	None
			10-60	Brown fine sandy loam	None
			60-75+	Orangish-red and brown sandy clay	None
CB06	260362	3356232	0-30+	Pale brown, orange, gray, and red sandy clay	None
CB07	260333	3356332	0-55	Pale brown fine sandy loam with 30% gravel	None
			55-70+	Pale brown and orange sandy clay	None
CB08	260313	3356440	0-45	Pale brown fine sandy loam with 30% gravel	None
			45-60+	Pale brown and orange sandy clay	None
CB09	260286	3356537	0-45	Pale brown fine sandy loam with 30% gravel	None
			45-60+	Pale brown and orange sandy clay	None
CB10	260262	3356633	0-10	Gray fine sandy loam	None
			10-70	Pale brown fine sandy loam	None
			70-100+	Brown sandy loam	None
CB11	260327	3356601	0-20	Reddish-brown sandy loam	None
			20-30+	Dark red sandy clay	None
CB12	260348	3356503	0-25	Grayish-brown fine sandy loam	None

Table A-1. Shovel Test Summary Data (cont.)

ST No.	UTM Coordinates ¹		Depth (cmbs)	Soils	Artifacts
	Easting	Northing			
			25-40+	Grayish-brown and orange sandy clay	None
CB13	260377	3356407	0-25	Grayish-brown fine sandy loam	None
			25-40+	Grayish-brown and orange sandy clay	None
CB14	260405	3356307	0-55	Grayish-brown fine sandy loam	None
			55-70+	Grayish-brown and orange sandy clay	None
CB15	260423	3356225	0-30+	Pale brown, gray, red, and orange sandy clay	None
CB16	260533	3356258	0-30+	Pale brown, gray, red, and orange sandy clay	None
CB17	260508	3356325	0-20	Pale gray sandy clay	None
			20-30+	Pale gray, orange, and red sandy clay	None
CB18	260486	3356422	0-5	Gray fine sandy loam	None
			5-45	Brown sandy loam	None
			45-60+	Yellowish-brown and orange sandy clay	None
CB19	260460	3356526	0-35	Grayish-brown sandy loam	None
			35-50+	Grayish-brown and orange sandy clay	None
CB20	260431	3356625	0-30+	Grayish-brown, orange, and red sandy clay	None
CB21	260458	3356674	0-30+	Grayish-brown, orange, and red sandy clay	None
CB22	260488	3356592	0-30	Grayish-brown fine sandy loam	None
			30-50+	Grayish-brown, yellow, and orange sandy clay	None
CB23	260511	3356498	0-30	Grayish-brown fine sandy loam	None
			30-50+	Grayish-brown, yellow, and orange sandy clay	None
CB24	260535	3356391	0-30	Grayish-brown fine sandy loam	None
			30-50+	Grayish-brown, yellow, and orange sandy clay	None
CB25	260565	3356325	0-30	Grayish-brown fine sandy loam	None
			30-50+	Grayish-brown, yellow, and orange sandy clay	None
CB26	260579	3356269	0-35+	Pale grayish-brown, orange, and red sandy clay	None
CB27	259686	3356340	0-50	Pale brown fine sandy loam	None
			50-55+	Yellowish-brown and red sandy clay	None

Table A-1. Shovel Test Summary Data (cont.)

ST No.	UTM Coordinates ¹		Depth (cmbs)	Soils	Artifacts
	Easting	Northing			
CB28	259731	3356374	0-5	Brown fine sandy loam	None
			5-15+	Compact red clay	None
CB29	259782	3356369	0-5	Brown fine sandy loam	None
			5-15+	Compact red clay	None
CB30	259824	3356397	0-5	Brown fine sandy loam	None
			5-15+	Compact red clay	None
CB31	259875	3356390	0-10	Brown fine sandy loam	None
			10-20+	Red sandy clay	None
CB32	259919	3356416	0-10+	Dark brown, red, orange, and gray sandy clay	None
CB33	259973	3356416	0-10+	Dark brown, red, orange, and gray sandy clay	None
CB34	260014	3356440	0-10+	Dark brown, red, orange, and gray sandy clay	None
CB35	260285	3356279	0-15+	Gray, yellow, orange, and brown clay	None
CB36	260287	3356280	0-30	Pale brownish-gray sandy loam	None
			30-40+	Gray, yellow, orange, and brown clay	None
LAG01	260198	3356421	0-70	Wet, gravelly light brown fine sand	None
			70-80+	Wet orange sandy clay	None
LAG02	260171	3356513	0-45	Wet, gravelly light yellowish-brown fine sand	None
			45-55+	Orange sandy clay	None
LAG03	260150	3356605	0-60	Gravelly light yellowish-brown sand	None
			60-70+	Pale orangish-brown sandy clay	None
LAG04	260212	3356566	0-55	Gravelly yellowish-brown sand	None
			55-65+	Pale orange sandy clay	None
LAG05	260236	3356479	0-30	Gravelly light yellowish-brown sand	None
			30-45+	Pale orange sandy clay	None
LAG06	260262	3356373	0-35	Gravelly light brown sand	None
			35-45+	Reddish-brown sandy clay	None
LAG07	260278	3356280	0-50	Gravelly light brown sand	None
			50-60+	Light brown orangish-brown sandy clay	None
LAG08	260299	3356190	0-45	Gravelly light brown sand	None
			45-55+	Pale orange sandy clay	None

Table A-1. Shovel Test Summary Data (cont.)

ST No.	UTM Coordinates ¹		Depth (cmbs)	Soils	Artifacts
	Easting	Northing			
LAG09	260466	3356262	0-45 45-55+	Gravelly light brown sand Orange sandy clay	None None
LAG10	260443	3356361	0-45 45-55+	Gravelly light brown sand Orange sandy clay	None None
LAG11	260421	3356463	0-70 70-80+	Gravelly light brown sand Light orange sandy clay	None None
LAG12	260397	3356568	0-25 25-35+	Pale gray and brown sand Mottled pale gray and orange sandy clay	None None
LAG13	260377	3356662	0-45 45-60+	Gravelly pale brown sand Pale brownish-gray sandy clay	None None
LAG14	260608	3356278	0-35 35-65+	Pale brownish-gray sandy loam Pale orangish-brown sandy clay	None None
LAG15	260591	3356354	0-25 25-35+	Brownish-gray sandy loam Pale orange sand clay	None None
LAG16	260571	3356438	0-30 30-40+	Brownish-gray sandy loam Pale orange sandy clay	None None
LAG17	260546	3356560	0-30 30-40+	Gravelly brownish-gray sandy loam Pale orange sandy clay	None None
LAG18	260517	3356642	0-35 35-45+	Brown sandy loam Orange sandy clay	None None
LAG19	260226	3356527	0-35 35-45+	Gravelly brownish-gray sand Pale orangish-brown sandy clay	None None
LAG20	260203	3356620	0-55 55-60+	Gravelly light brown sand Pale orange sandy clay	None None
LAG21	260175	3356614	0-60 60-70+	Gravelly light brown sand Pale orange sandy clay	None None
LAG22	260182	3356580	0-55+	Gravelly light brown sand	None
LAG23	260164	3356559	0-60 60-70+	Gravelly light brown sand Pale orange sandy clay	None None
LAG24	260193	3356542	0-35 35-45+	Gravelly pale yellowish-brown sand Orange sandy clay	None None

Table A-1. Shovel Test Summary Data (cont.)

ST No.	UTM Coordinates ¹		Depth (cmbs)	Soils	Artifacts
	Easting	Northing			
LAG25	260201	3356506	0-15	Reddish-brown fine loamy sand	None
			15-35+	Compact red sandy clay	None
LAG26	260289	3356277	0-25	Gravelly light brown sand	None
			25-35+	Orange sandy clay	None
LAG27	260285	3356274	0-25	Gravelly light brown sand	None
			25-35+	Orange sandy clay	None
LAG28	260291	3356282	0-15	Gravelly light brown sand	None
			15-25+	Pale orange sandy clay	None
LAG29	260291	3356290	0-25	Gravelly light brown sand	None
			25-35+	Pale orange sandy clay	None

¹ All UTM coordinates are located in Zone 15 and utilize the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83).

cmbs = Centimeters below surface

ST = Shovel test

UTM = Universal Transverse Mercator