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## **Intensive Archeological Survey of the 8.2-acre Wooten Parcel: Proposed Highway Improvements Along Interstate 10, Colorado County, Yoakum District**

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## Intensive Archeological Survey of the 8.2-acre Wooten Parcel: Proposed Highway Improvements Along Interstate 10, Colorado County, Yoakum District

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# Report for Archeological Survey

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Intensive Archeological Survey of the 8.2-acre  
Wooten Parcel: Proposed Highway Improvements  
Along Interstate 10, Colorado County, Yoakum  
District

CSJ: 0271-01-066 and 0535-08-072

Aaron Norment, Principal Investigator; Antiquities Permit No. 9033

September 2020

The environmental review, consultation, and other actions required by applicable Federal environmental laws for this project are being, or have been, carried-out by TxDOT pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 327 and a Memorandum of Understanding dated December 16, 2014, and executed by FHWA and TxDOT.



## Abstract

On behalf of the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT), AmaTerra Environmental, Inc. (AmaTerra) conducted an intensive archeological survey of the 8.2-acre Wooten Parcel as part of the proposed Interstate 10 highway expansion near Columbus, Colorado County, Texas. Work consisted of visual inspection of the entire project area, including 100 percent pedestrian survey, excavation of 37 shovel tests, and excavation of 8 backhoe trenches. Fieldwork was conducted from September 3-5, 2019, and from September 10-13, 2019 by a team of two archeologists. The Harbert Plantation, site 41CD136, is a previously recorded historic plantation site located within the proposed right of way situated on the Wooten Parcel. The site also served as a hub for sharecropping endeavors of the early twentieth century. The existing complex of historic structures, while not part of the original plantation, sit on top of the center of the plantation complex. Personal communication with Mr. James Wooten, the landowner, suggested that graves might be present in a small area of the eastern parcel. While scraping of this area had been planned, field conditions dictated otherwise, and a pair of long, shallow, wide trenches revealed no indication of any potential grave shafts. Mr. Wooten also indicated that his barn currently sits atop the location where the original plantation house stood and is partially constructed of reclaimed wood from the razed original structure. Two water features associated with the original plantation are present; a hand dug well and a below-ground cistern, the latter of which is in good condition and provides a local example of early water storage devices during the Antebellum period in this area of Texas. One architectural feature was also discovered during trenching: a single brick pier footing possibly associated with a slave dwelling. Field investigations demonstrated that much of the original plantation is gone or heavily disturbed with a near ubiquitous distribution of historic artifacts across the site. The shallow upland soils containing the cultural material are so churned that it is nearly impossible to accurately discern the plantation occupation from the sharecropping occupation and/or any other activities that may have occurred historically at this site. While the majority of site 41CD136 within the proposed new right of way is considered not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or as a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL), the preserved below-ground cistern related to the original plantation is a feature that could provide new or unique information pertaining to the Harbert Plantation, contributing to the site's eligibility. It is recommended that if construction impacts will destroy this feature, it should be investigated further for archeological potential and so that it can be fully documented and to assess the potential of this feature as a SAL. Additionally, because the location of the main house has been potentially shielded by the construction of the barn, subsurface features related to the original house could exist. Therefore, it is recommended that if construction cannot avoid this barn, archeological scraping should occur in the area of the main house location/existing barn in case preserved subsurface features related to the main plantation house are discovered.

No artifacts were collected as part of this project. All notes and field records generated for this project will be curated at the Center for Archaeological Studies – Texas State University in San Marcos under Antiquities Permit 9033.

## Project Information

- **This survey is:**
  - The initial survey for this project.
  - a continuation of previous survey(s) due to:
    - access issues and/or
    - design changes
- **Date:** September 2020
- **Date(s) of Survey:** September 3-5 and 10-13, 2019
- **Archeological Survey Type:**  Reconnaissance  Intensive
- **Report Version:**  Draft  Final
- **Jurisdiction:**  Federal  State
- **District:** Yoakum
- **County or Counties:** Colorado
- **USGS Quadrangle(s):** Columbus, Texas
- **Highway:** Interstate 10
- **CSJ:** 0271-01-066 and 0535-08-072
- **Report Author(s):** Aaron Norment
- **Texas Antiquities Permit Number:** 9033
- **Principal Investigator:** Aaron Norment
- **Estimated Percentage of Time that the Principal Investigator Was in the Field:** AmaTerra technical expert (Aaron Norment): 100 percent.

## Project Description

- **Project Type:** Proposed Roadway Expansion and New Bridge Construction
- **Total Project Acreage:** 1392 acres
- **Existing ROW Acreage:** 1298.5 acres
- **New Right of Way (ROW) Acreage:** 93.5 acres
- **New Easement Acreage (includes temporary and permanent easements):** zero acres
- **Survey Area:** 8.2 acres
- **Project Description and Impacts:**

### *Proposed Facility*

The Houston and Yoakum District Offices of the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) propose to reconstruct and widen Interstate Highway (IH) 10 from State Highway (SH) 71 in Columbus (Colorado County), Texas to Farm to Market (FM) Road 3538 in Sealy (Austin County), Texas – a distance of approximately 25.3 miles.

The proposed project width ranges from approximately 300 to 1,560 feet (ft) and would:

1. construct one additional travel lane in each direction on IH 10 to widen the roadway from a four-lane facility to a six-lane facility;
2. convert the existing two-way IH 10 frontage roads to one-way frontage roads;
3. include operational improvements to interchanges located at IH 10 and Pyka Road, Beckendorff Road, Bernardo Road/FM 2761, County Road (CR) 92, FM 949, FM102, CR 298, SH 71, FM 806, and FM 2434; and
4. construct a new bridge overpass at the Colorado River from US 90 to SH 71 – approximately 1.4-miles.

- **Area of Potential Effects (APE):**

The existing ROW for the project is approximately 1,298.5 acres. The proposed project would require approximately 93.5 acres of new ROW, the majority of which is located along the east side of the Colorado River where the bulk of new bridge construction would occur. The maximum depth of impacts (vertical APE) is estimated to be approximately 40 feet for drilled shafts for bridge construction. Typical impacts for the remainder of the project would occur within the upper 2 ft. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for archeological resources encompasses the vertical APE, the 25.3-mile project limits and the 300- to 1,560-ft project width, totaling approximately 1,392 acres.

Impacts along the project corridor will vary considerably, but typical impacts would occur within the upper 2 feet. At the time of field investigations, right of entry (ROE) was only granted for the Wooten Parcel, and the intensive archeological survey only occurred within the Wooten Parcel. Additionally, the Wooten Parcel is bisected by a Union Pacific rail line that falls outside of the archeological survey

outlined in this scope of work. The resulting survey areas measure approximately 5.82 acres west of the railroad easement and 2.38 acres east of the railroad easement for the 8.2 total acres.

Horizontal limits: Along IH10 from SH71 in Columbus, Texas to FM3538 in Sealy, Texas; The proposed project width ranges from approximately 300 to 1,560 feet.

- Typical depth of impacts: 2–40 feet
- Maximum depth of impacts: 40 feet
- **No Survey Area:** N/A
- **Access Denied Area:** N/A
- **Survey Area:**

The survey area encompasses approximately 8.2 acres of the Wooten Parcel, all of which is proposed new ROW.

**Parcel Number(s):** 22920, 62972

**Project Area Ownership:** James Wooten

## Project Setting

- **Natural Setting**
  - **Topography:** The project is located within the southern margins of the Post Oak Savannah Ecoregion of Texas. This region exhibits a diverse array of flora and fauna, serving as a transitional area between the Gulf Prairies and Blackland Prairies in this setting. Elevations range from 300 ft to 800 ft above sea level. The Colorado River snakes through this region, and diverse soils and landscapes provide habitat for a range of many different vegetation types. This landscape is gently rolling to hilly and is dominated by oak forests and expansive grasslands, with cattle ranching being a major agricultural endeavor of the region. The project area is located among the upland ridges just east of the Colorado River floodplain (**Figures 1 and 2**).
  - **Geology:** Holocene-aged alluvium of varying thickness (USGS 2007); subsurface testing within the survey area demonstrated an average depth to sterile basal clays being between 20 and 30 cm below surface.
  - **Soils:** Soils within the proposed ROW parcel are primarily mapped as very deep, well-drained, permeable Rabbs series (USDA-NRCS; 2019); subsurface testing within the project area revealed shallow clays and clay loams of the Rabbs series.
  - **Potential Archeological Liability Map:** two low shallow potential, moderate deep potential; five moderate potential; six moderate shallow potential, high deep potential; eight high shallow potential, moderate deep potential; nine high potential (**Figure 3**)
  - **Historic Land Use:** Historic land use in the region includes extensive cotton farming, cattle ranching, and gravel quarrying from the ample lag gravel deposits laid down by the Colorado River (**Figures 4 and 5**).



- **Land Use:** Today the land within the APE is a complex of farm related buildings where the site of the William Harbert Plantation once stood. The area is used for storing agricultural equipment, hay, as well as cattle and horse grazing.
- **Vegetation:** The portion of project APE is active pasture and grazing land.
- **Estimated Ground Surface Visibility:** 0-10 percent

#### **Previous Investigations and Known Archeological Sites:**

The Texas Archaeological Sites Atlas (Atlas) was consulted to identify previous surveys and recorded cultural resources within one kilometer of the project area (**Figure 6**). According to the Atlas, in 2008, the Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA) conducted an archeological survey for a transmission line that passed through the proposed new ROW. This is the only known work to occur within the proposed ROW, resulting in the recording of one site, 41CD136, the location of the William Harbert Plantation. This is the only site within the project area. No other sites are recorded within 1 km of the project area. One National Register District is recorded 0.5 km north of the project area. Old Spanish Trail from US 90 to IH 10 runs east from Columbus before reaching IH 10. This is also the route of Old State Highway 3 and Old US Highway 90 (Atlas 2019).

#### *Site 41CD136, the William Harbert Plantation*

Mr. James Wooten, the current landowner, is a direct descendant of William Harbert. Harbert began construction and settlement of the Harbert Plantation in 1855 upon his arrival to Texas. The Harbert Plantation was extensive, totaling some 3000 acres, and Harbert owning over 100 slaves. The heart of the plantation sat within the 8.2 acres of proposed ROW. According to Mr. Wooten, the original main plantation house was razed sometime in the 1950s or 1960s and a barn constructed on top the former house site. Several other structures are still standing in the vicinity, all of which are related to twentieth century sharecropping and farming endeavors overseen and undertaken by the Harbert/Wooten Family. A cistern is also present near the location of the main house and has been reinforced with a brick collar, and personal communication with Mr. Wooten revealed that a hand-dug well also dating to the occupation of the plantation is just east of the main house location. He also stated that he has a few artifacts stored in the barn that he has collected over the years, the majority coming from the old plow barn and blacksmith shop (Wooten 2019, personal communication). Many of these artifacts are from horse harnesses and draft animal hardware.

Additional conversations with Mr. Wooten (personal communication) revealed that his father also demolished “slave houses” near a stand of mature live oak trees in the eastern portion of the survey area. The 1952 aerial image of the project area appears to depict a structure at this very location (see Figure 4). Mr. Wooten alluded to potential graves being near the live oak trees, but it seems doubtful that a potential slave cemetery would be this close to the center of the Harbert Plantation.

Shovel testing conducted by the LCRA produced a variety of historic artifacts, primarily twentieth century debris related to farming and maintenance. A single dark green glass bottle fragment was also found, representing the only diagnostic artifact potentially related to the plantation occupation. Other

artifacts include several chert flakes and a burned chert cobble, indicating an ephemeral prehistoric component. The LCRA concluded that while some historic materials were present in their survey corridor, most of the plantation was situated just north, placing it squarely within the proposed new ROW for the IH 10 expansion, and the portion of the site within LCRA easement was not eligible for listing in the NRHP or as a SAL.

- **Evaluation of Project Setting:**

The 8.2-acre survey area within the APE is the center of the Wooten property's farming and ranching operations. Several structures serve as storage for hay and farm equipment. Several of these structures are left over from early twentieth century cotton farming operations but now serve other purposes (**Figures 7 and 8**). The original construction of Interstate 10 took a large swath of the original plantation and farm. There is also a Union Pacific rail line passing through the 8.2-acre parcel bisecting the Wooten property into the east and west parcels discussed in this report. Previous farming practices followed by cattle ranching have impacted the landscape. Nearby gravel quarrying has also eroded the landscape, leaving behind large excavated pits. Overall, the project setting has experienced a high degree of disturbance.

## Survey Methods

- **Surveyors:** Aaron Norment and Garrett Wheaton

**Description of Methods:** Survey efforts involved surface and subsurface investigations (pedestrian survey, shovel testing, and backhoe trenching) as necessary based on field conditions to determine the nature, extent, and the significance of archeological resources within the APE. Field investigations were focused on the Wooten parcel, primarily site 41CD136, the William Harbert Plantation. It was reported that graves could exist in the eastern portion of the Wooten Parcel APE, so a trenching/scraping strategy was developed to investigate this claim. Shovel tests and backhoe trenches were distributed in order to obtain a sample of subsurface deposits across the site, while simultaneously examining artifacts and searching for potential grave shaft outlines. Two trenches, BHT 1 and 3, excavated in the western portion, measured over 14 meters long and 1.5 meters wide and were excavated to search for potential grave shaft outlines. A total of 37 shovel tests (20 positive for cultural material) and 8 backhoe trenches (all 8 containing cultural material) were excavated within the 8.2-acre survey area (**Figures 9 and 10**). Shovel tests were shallow, often encountering sterile, compact basal clays within the upper 30 cm, with the deepest shovel test reaching 52 cm below surface. Backhoe trenches were also relatively shallow, with the deepest trench reaching 50 cm below surface. All shovel test and backhoe trench data are provided in tables attached to the end of this report. All tests and trenches were recorded using a hand-held GPS unit and Trimble Geoexplorer and logged on standardized forms that recorded soil profile characteristics, dimensions, depth, and contents. Investigators took photographs of the site, existing buildings, features, artifacts, the landscape, and various disturbances.

- **Subsurface Probes (Table 1)**

Table 1. Subsurface Probe Summary

Method	Quantity in Existing ROW	Quantity in Proposed New ROW	Quantity in Proposed New Easements	Total Number per Acre
Shovel Test Pits	0	37	NA	4.5
Power Auger Probes	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mechanical Trenches/Scrapes	0	8	NA	1

- **Other Methods:** *None*
- **Collection and Curation:**  NO  YES If yes, specify facility \_
- **Comments on Methods:** The methods used during the survey meet or exceed the Council of Texas Archeologist (CTA) survey standards for archeological projects, which call for one test per two acres for area surveys of projects of this size. Shovel test rates for this project equal 4.5 shovel tests and 1 backhoe trench per acre.

### Survey Results

- **Survey Area Description:** The project area runs adjacent to the south side of Interstate 10, between the town of Columbus and the community of Alleyton. The 8.2-acre survey area is bisected by a Union Pacific rail line running north/northwest to south/southeast with 5.82 acres to the west of the railroad and 2.38 acres east of the railroad. The eastern 2.38-acre parcel of the survey area is part of an expansive cattle pasture with a stand of mature live oak trees near the access road and entrance to the Wooten property. This area has been continuously grazed by cattle. At the time of the survey, the ground surface was dry, compact, and cracked due to lack of precipitation during the hot and dry Texas summer. A total of 11 shovel tests were excavated in this portion, as well as 4 backhoe trenches. The western 5.82-acre parcel is home to several structures at the heart of the Wooten Ranch, which is also the historic center of the William Harbert Plantation (41CD136). Ground surface conditions were nearly identical, consisting of hard, compact, dry-cracked clays, but shorter grasses covered the ground surface (**Figure 11**). Numerous gravels also dotted the surface in some areas, likely the result of driveway/roadway maintenance up to and around the barns. A total of 26 shovel tests were excavated in the western portion, along with four backhoe trenches. The far western margins of the 5.82-acre parcel were disturbed by previous gravel quarrying, resulting in large pits (**Figure 12**), which continue onto adjacent properties along the Colorado River. Overall, ranching and farming activities have impacted the survey area resulting in the construction of several buildings, maintenance of roads and driveways, and construction of several horse and cattle pens.

- **Site Discussion 41CD136:** Evidence of the William Harbert Plantation, 41CD136, was observed across much of the Wooten Parcel. Shovel testing and trenching in the east and west portions of the parcel recovered a variety of historic artifacts related to the plantation occupation, sharecropping occupation, and various farming and ranching activities that occurred. This information was used to update and expand the site boundary from its original recording by LCRA (**Figure 13**). Mr. James Wooten, the current landowner, is a direct descendant of William Harbert. Harbert began construction and settlement of the Harbert Plantation in 1855. The Harbert Plantation was extensive, totaling some 3000 acres, with Harbert owning over 100 slaves. The heart of the plantation sat within the 8.2 acres of proposed ROW among the barns, livestock pens, and other structures currently standing on the property.

In the eastern 2.38-acre portion of the survey parcel, Mr. Wooten stated that a small house, what he called a “slave house,” stood among the live oak trees, and he distinctly recalled helping his father tear down the dilapidated structure when he was much younger (James Wooten, personal communication). Shovel testing and trenching in and around this stand of trees produced a variety of artifacts related to kitchen and household activities, construction hardware, and home furnishings. Trench 4, located near the southern edge of the proposed ROW alignment among these same trees, encountered a variety of artifacts (**Figure 14**), as well as stacked brick feature labeled Feature 1 (**Figure 15**). Feature 1 was identified as a stacked brick structural pier footing associated with the house that stood at this location, confirming Mr. Wooten’s recollection. While other artifacts associated with the plantation and later occupations were recovered in this area, no additional features were identified.

According to Mr. Wooten, the original main plantation house, which stood west of the railroad, was razed sometime in the 1950s or 1960s and a barn constructed over the former house site using reclaimed lumber from the original house. Additional structures, including a cotton gin and sharecroppers commissary, are still standing in the vicinity and related to earlier twentieth century sharecropping and farming endeavors undertaken by the Wooten Family. The barn over the original house location, the pole hay barn, horse/cattle pen, and small livestock overhangs all post-date the 1950s and/or 1960s. A brick-lined and plastered cistern (**Figure 16**) is also present near the location of the main house, which had its opening reinforced with a brick collar sometime in the 1960s (James Wooten, personal communication). A hand-dug well is also on the property, just east of the main house location, and is housed within a ramshackle pump house. This cistern and well are the only structural elements remaining of the original Harbert Plantation. Artifacts associated with the plantation occupation and sharecropping days of the 1920s were recovered throughout the western portion of the survey parcel, demonstrating a continued use of the property for farming and ranching purposes throughout its existence.

Shovel testing and backhoe trenching occurred throughout the Wooten Parcel, redefining and increasing the previously recorded boundaries of 41CD136 (see Figure 13). Artifactual evidence dating from the mid nineteenth century through the mid twentieth century were documented across the site; however shovel tests and trenches excavated near and around original structure

locations, the cistern, and the sharecroppers commissary showed no different patterning of artifacts from subsurface investigations in open areas that produced similar historic artifacts. This reinforces the claim that the site and surrounding property was utilized and impacted in similar ways throughout its occupational history.

Much of the original Harbert Plantation's structures are gone. Farming and ranching activities that continued well in to the twentieth century, along with continued maintenance of the land and razing of structures have taken their toll. The distribution of artifacts related to the plantation occupation and the sharecropping occupation are ubiquitous across the site, but plowing, cattle and horse grazing, driveway maintenance, road construction, and regular and consistent use of this area are the culprits to blame for these artifacts being so scattered. Soils are also thin and shallow, with artifacts confined to the upper 20–30 cm of soil. Artifacts within this zone represent mixed occupations, adding to the confusion of the deposits, which render it difficult to discern or isolate specific occupational components. Even though much of the site is heavily disturbed, the preserved cistern feature related to the original Harbert Plantation occupation and subsequent occupations renders site 41CD136 eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

- **Buffer Zone Description:** N/A
- **Archeological Materials Identified:** Most of the survey area is occupied by site 41CD136. The original plantation house nor any dependencies or related structures exist, but a single brick-lined cistern is present, which dates to the earliest days of the plantation, is preserved near the original plantation house location. During trenching, a brick pier footing (Feature 1, see Figure 15) for a structure was also found in the eastern parcel among the stand of live oak trees. The structures that are present postdate the plantation occupation with a single cotton gin built in 1913 situated just outside of the survey area and outside of the site boundary. Additionally, a 1920s commissary related to sharecropping and tenant farming sits within proposed new ROW and within the bounds of 41CD136. Numerous artifacts related to the original plantation and later sharecropping activities were encountered during shovel testing and trenching throughout the property and include: various sizes of cut and wire nails; various colors and styles of container/vessel glass; whiteware/ironstone fragments; flat/window glass; nuts and bolts; iron hardware, horse tack and trappings hardware; agricultural equipment components; clothing buttons; a ceramic doll fragment; a glass marble; brick. The distribution of artifacts related to the plantation and sharecropping occupation is nearly ubiquitous across the site. **Figures 17–20** provide an example of a small assortment of the different types of artifacts encountered during the survey.

**APE Integrity:** While the Wooten Parcel within the APE possesses a rich sample of historic artifacts associated with plantation and sharecropping activities, the site's continuous occupation, farming and ranching activities, and general ranch maintenance have significantly impacted this portion of the APE. Nearby gravel quarrying from the dense gravel deposits laid down by the Colorado River have also impacted the extreme southwestern portion of the Wooten survey parcel but have likely

not impacted the site. The Union Pacific railway's route bisecting the Wooten parcel also impacted a large portion of the APE.

## Recommendations

▪ **Results Valid Within (check all that apply to define the buffer zone):**

*No Survey Area (NSA)*

- 50 feet of NSA  
 \_\_\_ feet of NSA

*Survey Area*

- 50 feet of survey area  
 25 feet of survey area

*Either*

- Variable, see map and see below.

**The Definition and Evaluation of this Horizontal Buffer Zone Is Based on One or More of the Following Considerations (check all that apply):**

- The integrity of the areas within and adjacent to the setting is affected by prior clear cutting and ranching activities.
- The survey shows that archeological materials are unlikely to exist in this area.
- Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

**Archeological Site Evaluations:** 41CD136, the William Harbert Plantation

- **Comments on Evaluations:** Within the APE, little remains of the plantation associated with 41CD136; however, an original hand-dug, brick-lined cistern sits near the location of the original house and remains intact in excellent condition. This being the only intact structural feature from the original planation renders this feature significant. Knowing that the reconstructed barn sits atop the original plantation house location creates the possibility that any subsurface features, such as architectural footings, related to the original house could be preserved. Additionally, later occupations of the property were involved with sharecropping in the 1920s, and as a result, a single sharecroppers commissary building still stands, representing a rare structure associated with a little-known period of early twentieth century Texas history. The sample of artifacts observed during field investigations are clearly historic and related to the site, but the historic components for which they area associated are difficult to isolate or easily discern from one another.

**Further Work:** If impacts to the cistern cannot be avoided, it is recommended that mitigative efforts be employed to document this feature since it will be lost, such as bisecting the cistern to document its construction methods and to see what artifactual materials might exist in fill at the bottom. Cisterns can possess a wealth of information about the site's occupants since they were often expedient sources for disposing of broken objects, contraband, or any other number of items, in addition to providing its intended function as a reliable water source. If the existing barn is to be razed, it would create an opportunity to investigate the footprint of the original plantation house location to see if any preserved features remain. Therefore, the original house location should be scraped following the removal of the barn to document any potential features related to the original Harbert plantation house.

- **Justification:** All work for this survey was conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act under the guidelines presented in 36 CFR 800, and in compliance with the Antiquities Code of Texas, whose guidelines are outlined under 12 TAC 26.

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## Figures

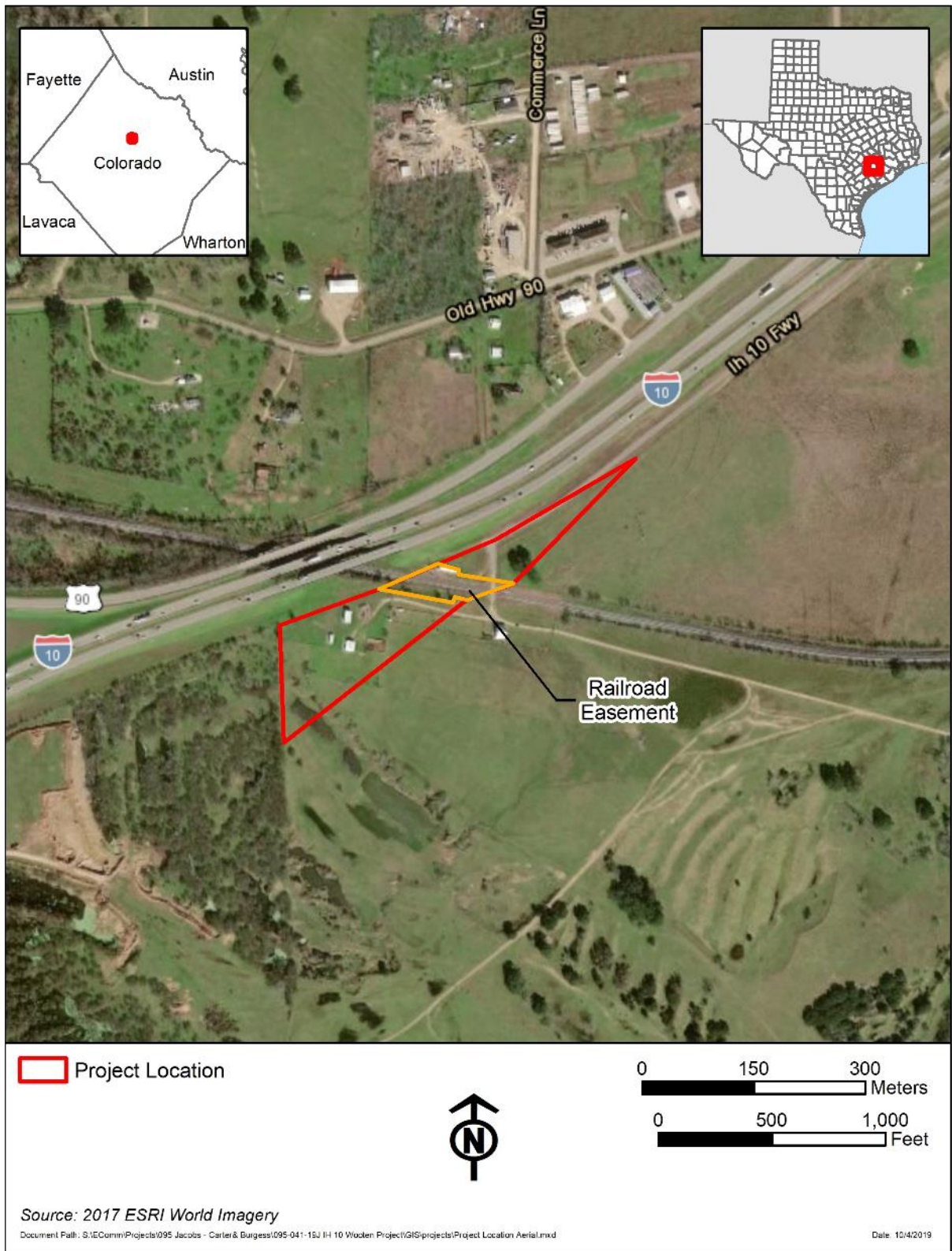


Figure 1. Project area overlaid on recent aerial imagery.

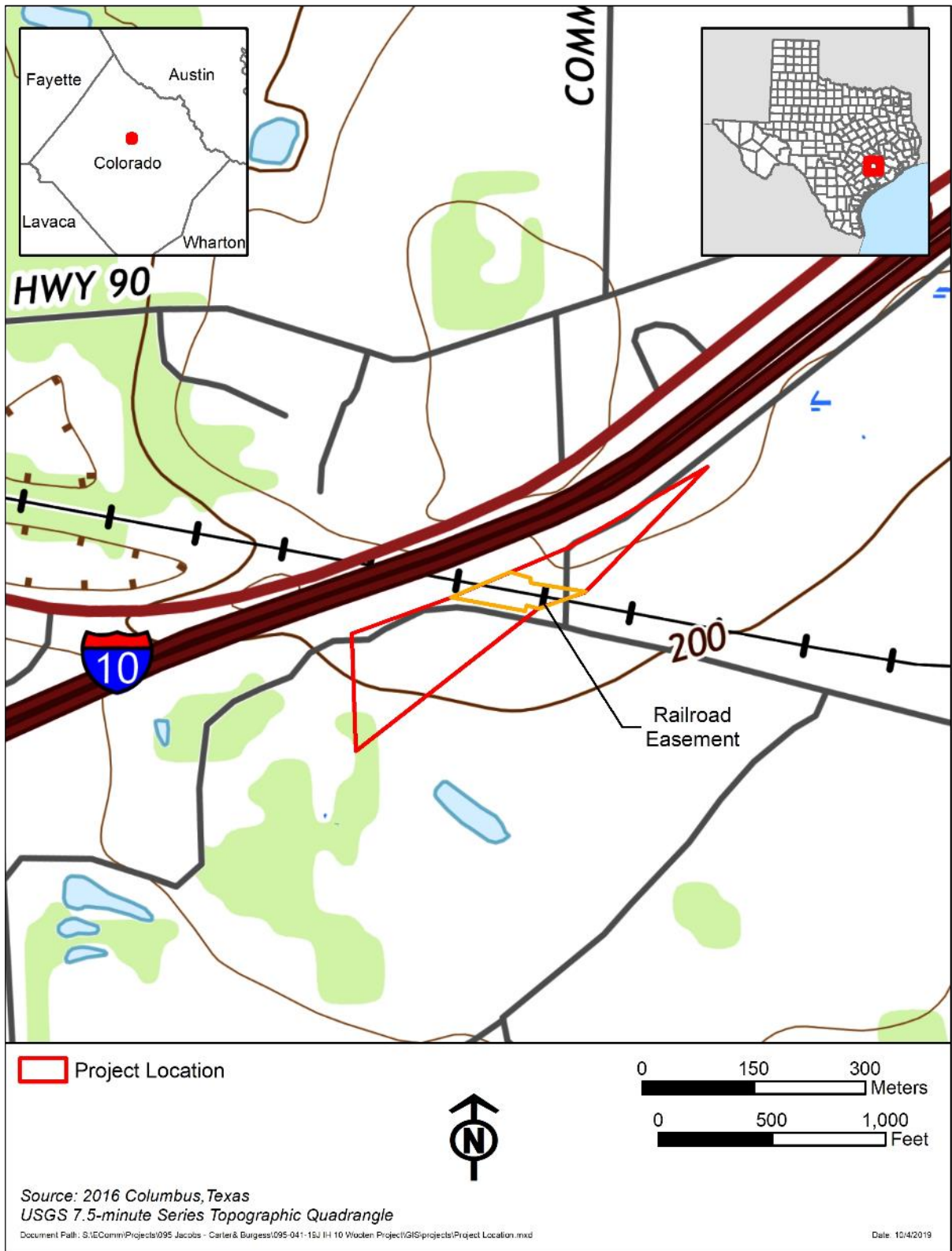


Figure 2. Project area overlaid on Columbus USGS topographic map.

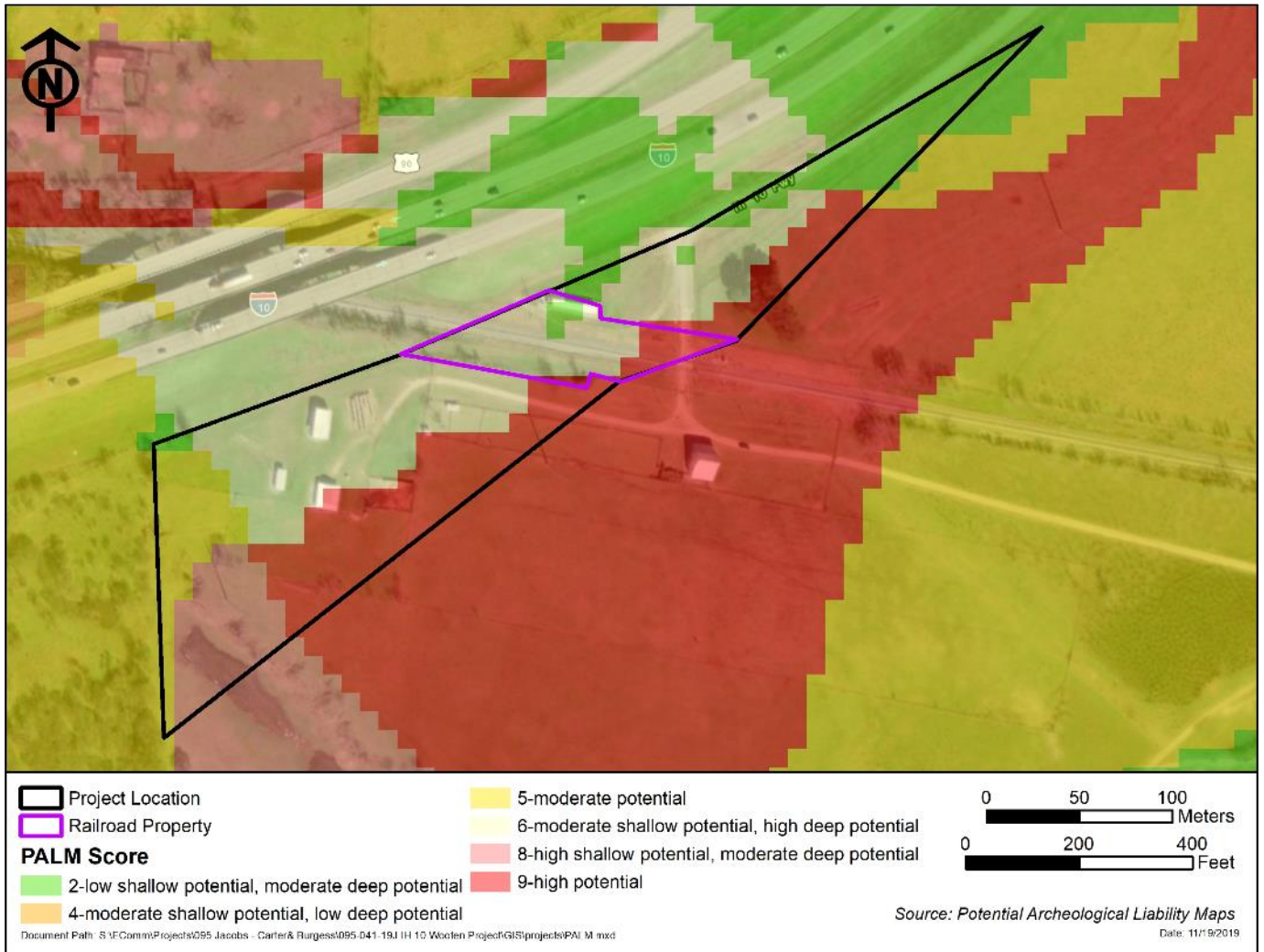


Figure 3. Project area overlaid on TxDOT-Yoakum District PALM.

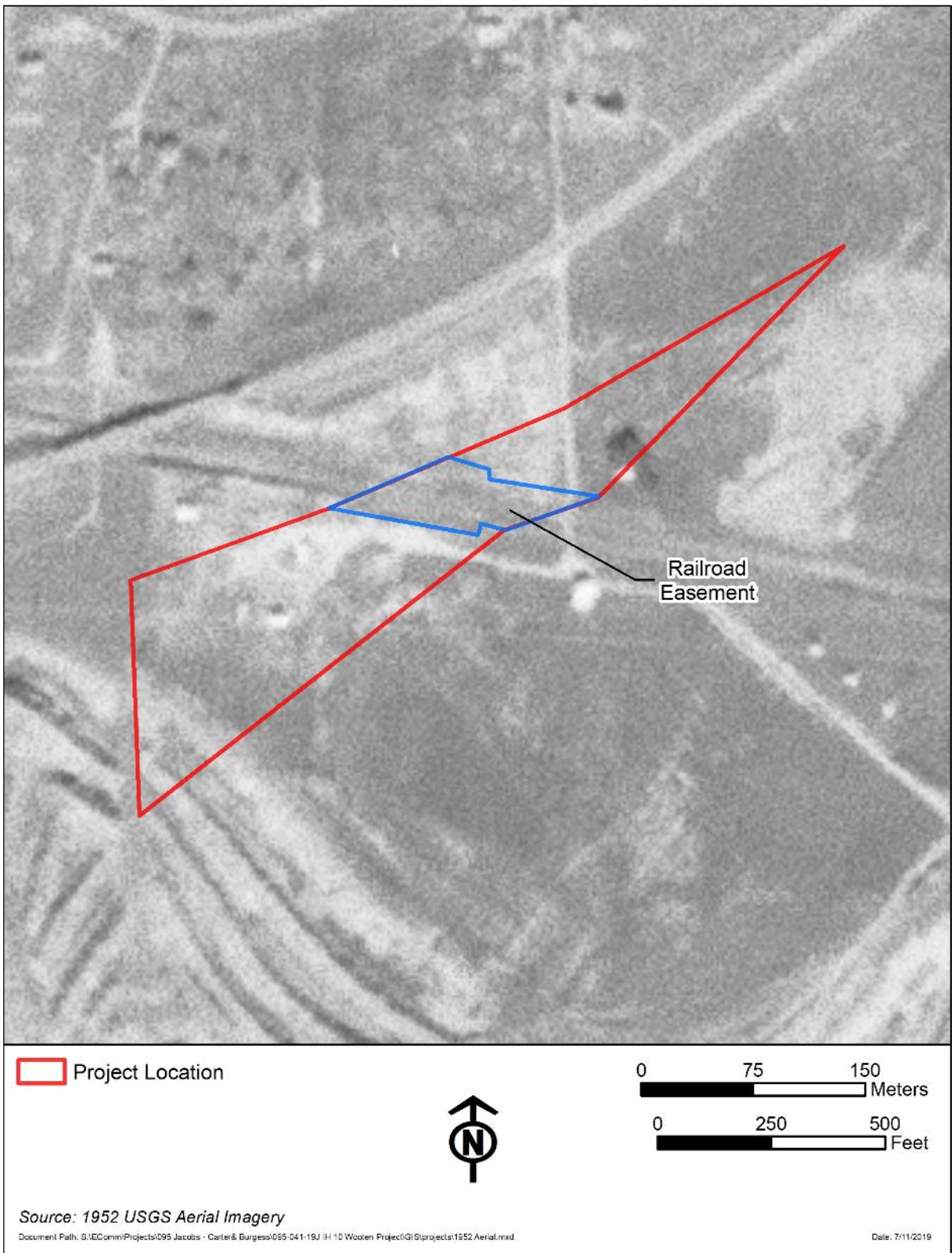


Figure 4. Historic 1952 aerial image of project area (note the small structure in the eastern parcel among the live oak trees).

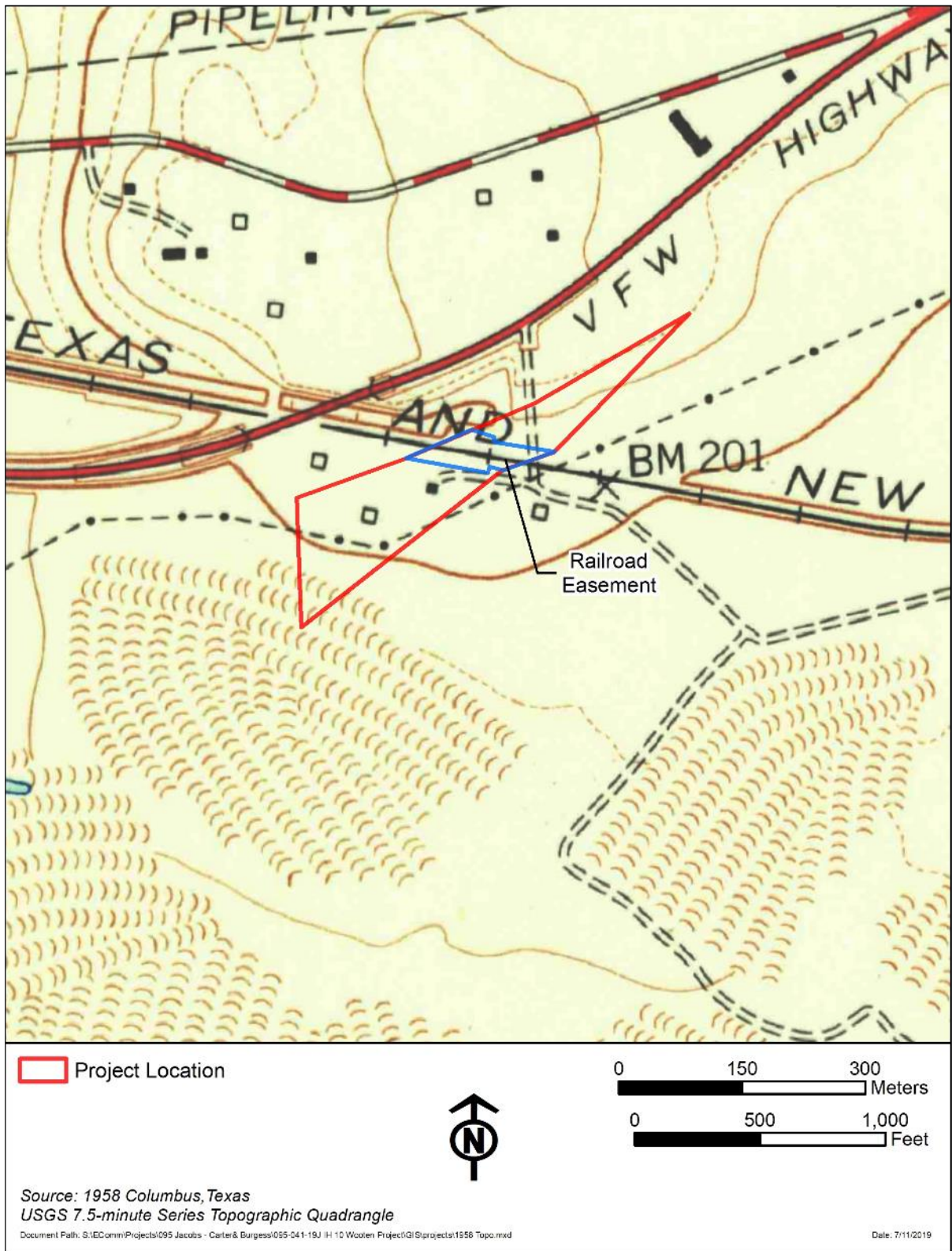


Figure 5. Historic 1958 topographic map of project area.

This figure has been redacted due to site sensitive material.

Figure 6. Map showing previously recorded archeological sites and archeological projects within 1km of the project area.



Figure 7. Photograph of historic cotton gin (outside of APE).



Figure 8. Photograph of sharecropper commissary (within APE).



This figure has been redacted due to site sensitive material.

Figure 9. Map depicting shovel test locations and results within the project area.

This figure has been redacted due to site sensitive material.

Figure 10. Map depicting trench locations within the project area.



Figure 11. Typical view of the project area ground surface; looking west back toward site 41CD136.



Figure 12. View of the western margins of the survey area showing the expansive gravel pits.

This figure has been redacted due to site sensitive material.

Figure 13. Site map of 41CD136, William Harbert Plantation, reflecting updated site boundary.



Figure 14. Sample of artifacts from Trench 4 among live oak trees: upper – snuff bottle; lower – coiled copper wire and mother of pearl button.



Figure 15. Feature 1 brick pier footing located in the east end of Trench 4.



Figure 16. Cistern associated with the original Harbert Plantation;  
upper – cistern in front of barn, note the brick collar;  
lower – view inside the collar and cistern opening.



Figure 17. Example of artifacts recovered from Shovel Test 25 (eye bolt, roofing nail, whiteware, bone fragments, and brick fragments).



Figure 18. Example of artifacts recovered from Shovel Test 36 (brick fragment, bone fragments, wire nails, whiteware, transfer ware, container/vessel glass).





Figure 19. Example of artifacts recovered from BHT 7 (clevis fragment; whiffletree end clip).

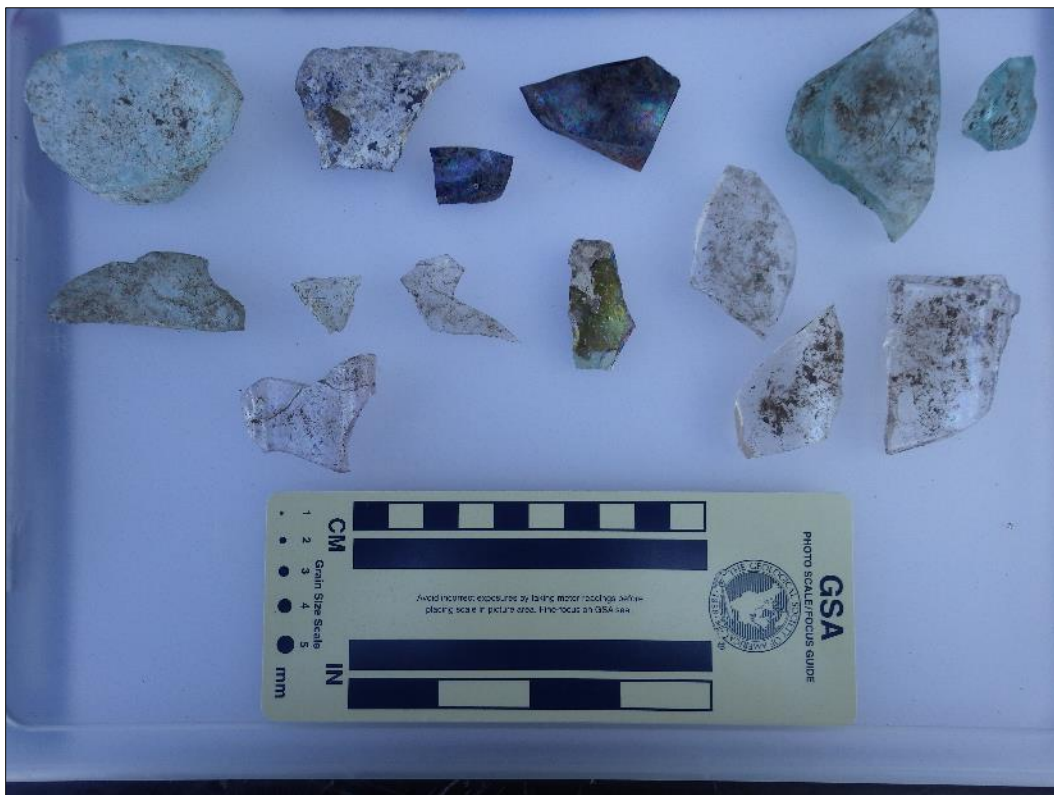


Figure 20. Example of artifacts recovered from BHT 3 (various container/vessel glass).

## Shovel Test and Backhoe Trench Tables

## SHOVEL TESTS

Shovel Test	County	Positive/Negative	Northing	Easting	Depth	Color	Texture	Disturbances	Cultural Material
ST01	Colorado	-	3288633	740765	0-23	10 YR 3/2	very dry compact loamy clay	pasture	n/a
ST02	Colorado	-	3288604	740701	0-50	10 YR 3/2	very dry compact loamy clay	pasture	n/a
ST03	Colorado	-	3288571	740685	0-33	10YR 4/2	very dry compact loamy clay	pasture	n/a
ST04	Colorado	+	3288543	740648	0-32	10YR 4/2	very dry compact loamy clay	pasture	1 whiteware, 1 blue glass, 1 brick frag. (0-15 cm)
ST05	Colorado	+	3288526	740627	0-43	10YR 4/2	very dry compact loamy clay	pasture	1 solarized vessel, 3 clear glass, 1 whiteware, 1 bone frag, 1 brick frag, 1 iron frag
ST06	Colorado	-	3288505	740605	0-41	10YR 4/4	very dry compact loamy clay	pasture	n/a
ST07	Colorado	-	3288489	740617	0-8	10YR 4/4	very dry compact loamy clay	pasture	n/a
ST08	Colorado	+	3288504	740628	0-33	10YR 4/4	very dry compact loamy clay	pasture	3 slivers glass, 1 brick frag (wall)
ST09	Colorado	+	3288532	740647	0-40	10YR 4/2	very dry compact loamy clay	pasture	1 piece container glass
ST10	Colorado	-	3288555	740674	0-30	10YR 4/2	very dry compact loamy clay	pasture	n/a
ST11	Colorado	-	3288585	740714	0-30	10YR 3/2	very dry compact loamy clay	pasture	n/a
ST12	Colorado	-	3288457	740545	0-41	10YR 4/3	loamy silt	pasture	n/a

Shovel Test	County	Positive/Negative	Northing	Easting	Depth	Color	Texture	Disturbances	Cultural Material
ST13	Colorado	-	3288432	740513	0-43	10YR 3/2	silty loam	pasture and pen	n/a
ST14	Colorado	+	3288436	740476	0-32	10YR 3/2	loamy clay	pasture and pen	2 wire nails, 1 bone (0-20)
ST15	Colorado	+	3288448	740444	0-36	10YR 3/2	loamy clay	pasture and pen	1 bone, 1 brick frag
ST16	Colorado	+	3288414	740431	0-26	10YR 3/2	loamy clay	pasture and pen	1 cut nail
					26-32	10YR 4/4	sandy clay w/gravel		
ST17	Colorado	+	3288401	740465	0-28	10YR 4/3	silty clay	pasture	1 nail head
ST18	Colorado	+	3288392	740432	0-52	10YR 3/4	sandy loam and silty loam (moist)	pasture and pen	1 cut head, 1 fence staple, 3 pieces of container glass
ST19	Colorado	+	3288393	740405	0-20	10YR 4/2	gravelly (fill)	pen (near main house) disturbed/road	1 cut nail, 4 wire nails
ST20	Colorado	+	3288435	740409	0-28	10YR 4/2	loamy clay	pen near old barn	2 wire nails, 1 staple, 1 cut nail, twisted wire, 1 ceramic pipe frag, 1 brick frag
					28-43	10YR 5/3	gravelly sandy clay		
ST21	Colorado	+	3288448	740387	0-14	10YR 4/2	loamy clay	pen and pasture near barn	1 wire frag.
					14-30	10YR 5/3	gravelly clay		
ST22	Colorado	-	3288438	740362	0-20	10YR 4/2	loamy clay	pen and pasture	n/a
					20-2	10YR 5/3	gravelly clay		
ST23	Colorado	-	3288431	740326	0-22	10YR 4/2	loamy clay	pen and pasture	n/a
					22-24	10YR 5/3	gravelly clay		
ST24	Colorado	+	3288422	740305	0-8	10YR 4/2	loamy clay	pen and pasture	1 ceramic insulator
					8-30	10YR 4/2	dense gravel		
					30-40	10YR 2/1	clay		
ST25	Colorado	+	3288410	740347	0-24	10YR 4/2	loamy, gravelly clay	pen and pasture	1 eye bolt, 1 roofing nail, 1 whiteware, 5 bone frags, brick frags

Shovel Test	County	Positive/Negative	Northing	Easting	Depth	Color	Texture	Disturbances	Cultural Material
ST26	Colorado	+	3288403	740370	0-28	10YR 4/2	loamy clay w/ gravel and sand	pen and pasture (behind commissary)	6 frags unidentified iron, 2 nails (1 roofing), 2 gasket frags, 5 pieces glass (1 window, 4 vessel), brick frags
ST27	Colorado	+	3288409	740382	0-25	10YR 4/2	loamy clay w/ gravel and sand	pen and pasture (between house and commissary)	3 cut nail frags
ST28	Colorado	-	3288416	740799	0-7	n/a	dense gravel sheet	pen and pasture (overgrown gravel drive)	n/a
ST29	Colorado	-	3288428	740379	0-6	n/a	dense gravel sheet	pen and pasture (overgrown gravel drive)	n/a
ST30	Colorado	-	3288386	740397	0-12	10YR 4/2	dense loamy clay	pen and pasture	1 tiny brick frag
ST31	Colorado	+	3288370	740730	0-37	10YR 4/2	loamy clay	pen and pasture	1 cut nail, brick frag
					37+	10YR 3/2	clay		
ST32	Colorado	+	3288355	740402	0-20	10YR 4/2	loamy clay	pen and pasture	1 whiteware (small), brick frag
ST33	Colorado	-	3288340	740375	0-25	10YR 4/2	loamy clay	pen and pasture	n/a
ST34	Colorado	-	3288355	740333	0-20	10YR 4/2	loamy clay	pen and pasture	n/a
ST35	Colorado	-	3288380	740313	0-15	n/a	gravel fill	pasture	n/a
ST36	Colorado	+	3288391	740350	0-39	10YR 4/2	loamy clay	pen and pasture	3 wire nails, 4 bone frags, 3 whiteware, 2 glass/1 painted ware, brick frag
ST37	Colorado	+	3288373	740377	0-32	10YR 4/2	loamy clay	pen and pasture	2 container glass, 3 flat glass, 1 whiteware

## BACKHOE TRENCH DATA

Backhoe Trench #1				
Zone	Depth - Range in cm	Soil Color	Soil Description	Cultural Material
1	0-38	very dark grayish brown	loamy clay, hard-packed (dry) and cracking	metal fragment of cast iron stove, u-bolt fragment with square nut, thin chain section, 4 brick frags, 2 stoneware, 4 whiteware, 1 marble, 9 pieces brown glass, 4 pieces clear glass, 1 piece purple glass, 1 gasket, various undiagnostic metal frags
2	38-45	pale brown	clay/silty clay, with gravels and numerous CaCO <sub>3</sub> inclusions	none
reason for termination			dense basal clay	
Backhoe Trench #2				
Zone	Depth - Range in cm	Soil Color	Soil Description	Cultural Material
1	0-40	very dark grayish brown	loamy clay, hard-packed (dry) and cracking	metal insert for casters on wrought iron beds, 1 brown glass, 1 amber glass, 1 brick frag, 2 whiteware, 1 piece undiagnostic metal
2	40-42	pale grayish brown	basal clay with gravels and CaCO <sub>3</sub> , hard and dry	none
reason for termination			dense basal clay	
Backhoe Trench #3				
Zone	Depth - Range in cm	Soil Color	Soil Description	Cultural Material
1	0-38	dark grayish brown	loamy clay, hard-packed (dry) and cracking	2 blue glass, 1 green glass, 4 aqua glass, 8 clear glass, 1 clear bottle neck piece, 1 clear bottle mouth, 2 blue bottle mouth pieces, 3 whiteware, 1 stoneware, 1 bone frag, 1 brick frag, 2 wire nails, 1 railroad tie stake, 4 undiagnostic metal
2	38-46	pale brown/brown	basal clay with gravels and CaCO <sub>3</sub> , hard and dry	none
reason for termination			dense basal clay	

Backhoe Trench #4				
Zone	Depth - Range in cm	Soil Color	Soil Description	Cultural Material
1	0-30	very dark grayish brown	clay loam, few tree roots	feature 1: possible stacked brick footings, and marble slab frag associated with the house Mr. Wootan mentioned; 1 keyring loop, 1 white button, 3 pieces brown container glass, 1 brown container mouth, 1 metal hardware piece, 1 clear bottle mouth piece, 3 whiteware, 4 clear container glass pieces, 1 possible marble slab fragment, 1 complete handmade brick, various brick frags
reason for termination			oak tree roots, did not want to damage	
Backhoe Trench #5				
Zone	Depth - Range in cm	Soil Color	Soil Description	Cultural Material
1	0-11	n/a	gravel fill-imported for leveling?	modern trash, i.e. hay twine
2	11-40	brown	clay loam, some gravel, very hard, dry compact, artifact zone	6 bolts (1 with nut), 1 piece wire, 1 segment of drive chain turnbuckle, 1 piece metal hardware, various pieces undiagnostic metal, autoglass tail light frags, 6 pieces clear flat glass, 1 whiteware, 1 stoneware, 1 piece brown container glass bottom, 2 wire nails, 1 bone frag, brick frags
3	40-50	reddish brown	basal clay with gravels and CaCO <sub>3</sub> , hard and dry	none
reason for termination			dense basal clay	
Backhoe Trench #6				
Zone	Depth - Range in cm	Soil Color	Soil Description	Cultural Material
1	0-16	grayish brown	clay loam, hard-packed (dry) and cracking	1 iron bolt
2	16-40	very pale brown	silty clay, numerous CaCO <sub>3</sub> , basal clay	none
reason for termination			dense basal clay	

Backhoe Trench #7				
Zone	Depth - Range in cm	Soil Color	Soil Description	Cultural Material
1	0-28	grayish brown	clay loam, very hard, dry and compact	4 large mammal bone frags, 11 unidentifiable metal hardware, 1 piece barbed wire, 3 wire nails, 1 cut nail head, 1 bolt, 5 pieces whiteware, 2 brown glass, 1 melted glass piece, 1 clear flat glass, 1 stoneware
2	28-40 (west end)	very pale brown	silty clay with CaCO3	none
3	28-40 (east end)	reddish brown	gravelly, sandy/silt/clay	none
reason for termination			dense basal clay	
Backhoe Trench #8				
Zone	Depth - Range in cm	Soil Color	Soil Description	Cultural Material
1	0-18	grayish brown	clay loam, some charcoal staining with ash (likely from recent burning), very hard, dry and compact	2 whiteware, 1 stoneware, 1 whiteware with blue paint decoration, 1 cotter pin, 1 bone frag, 1 unidentifiable metal hardware, 1 clear glass piece, 5 wire nails, 1 short cut nail, 1 long cut nail
2	18-40	dark yellowish brown	clay with small gravels	none
reason for termination			dense basal clay	



## Attachments- Schematics

(On attached CD)

This report was written on behalf of the Texas Department of Transportation by:



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