



INDEX OF TEXAS ARCHAEOLOGY

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2015

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A Cultural Resource Survey of a 5.8-acre Potential Fort Bend County Tract, Fort Bend County, Texas

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**A Cultural Resource Survey of a
5.8-acre Potential Fort Bend County Tract,
Fort Bend County, Texas**

by

**Anastasia Gilmer, M.A.
Principal Investigator**



**Moore Archeological Consulting, Inc.
Report of Investigations Number 645**

July 2015

**A Cultural Resource Survey of a
5.8-acre Potential Fort Bend County Tract,
Fort Bend County, Texas**

Texas Antiquities Permit 7274
MAC Project Number 15-21

by

**Anastasia Gilmer, M.A.
Principal Investigator**

Prepared for
Fort Bend County Facilities Management & Planning Department
Richmond, Texas

Moore Archeological Consulting, Inc.
Houston, Texas
Report of Investigations Number 645

July 2015

ABSTRACT

On May 12, May 13, and June 5, 2015, Moore Archeological Consulting, Inc., conducted a cultural resource investigation of a privately owned 5.8-acre tract of land for the Fort Bend County Facilities Management & Planning Department, Fort Bend County, Texas. The tract is being considered for purchase by Fort Bend County. While Fort Bend County is interested in developing the current 5.8-acre project area, the specifics of this development are, as yet, undetermined.

The objectives of the investigation were threefold: (1) to determine the presence or absence of cultural material within the 5.8-acre Fort Bend County tract; (2) to assess any potentially impacted archeological sites (including previously recorded site 41FB268) and provide recommendations regarding mitigation measures if any are necessary; (3) to provide a report of the results of the survey to Fort Bend County and the Texas Historical Commission (THC). The investigations were conducted under Texas Antiquities Permit Number 7274. The archeological field crew consisted of Project Archeologist and Principal Investigator Anastasia Gilmer and Field Technicians Steve Cummins, Abideme Babatunde Babalola, and Thomas Nuckols.

An intensive pedestrian field survey of the 2.3 hectare (5.8 acre) project area was conducted, and included both surface and subsurface examination. A total of 46 (30 x 30 centimeter) shovel tests were excavated. In addition, three backhoe trenches were excavated to assist in the identification of deeply buried historic-period features such as trash pits and cisterns as well as to identify any prehistoric archeological material along the Brazos River. Although it was determined Site 41FB268 does not appear to extend across the fenceline into the project area, two historic-period sites, 41FB345 and 41FB346, were identified within the project area. 41FB345, the lesser of the two sites, is confined to small, plow-scattered late 19th century artifacts. Due to the disturbance of these materials by the plow zone and the loss of their original context, this site does not appear to possess the potential for future study. Consequently, 41FB345 is not considered eligible as a State Archeological Landmark or for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. No further archeological investigations are recommended at 41FB345.

The site deposits at 41FB346 are well-preserved, contained a moderate density of artifacts, a moderate diversity of artifact types, as well as a collapsed architectural feature. A well and a small brick pavement -- both constructed from hand-made, low-fired brick -- were noted during the pedestrian survey. Shovel testing and backhoe work revealed a brick pavement at 10 cm beneath the surface to the north and east of the well. This subsurface brick pavement is also constructed with hand-made, low-fired brick and probably represents a brick-paved interior of a wooded structure rather than a brick-paved walkway. The early low-fired bricks suggested these features may pre-date 1870, although it seems more likely these bricks were repurposed for a late 19th century structure. This structure appears to be the home of a tenant or servant who was associated with an important family in Texas's early history. Consequently, it is recommended that testing excavations be conducted at Site 41FB346 prior to any planned construction by Fort Bend County in order to determine if it should be considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. As the tract is currently privately owned and is being considered for purchase by Fort Bend County for eventual development, construction within the project area may not occur. The Facilities & Planning Department may either decide not to purchase the tract of land or to design its developments within the tract to minimize or avoid impact to these archeological resources.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract	ii
List of Figures	iv
List of Tables	iv
Introduction	1
Environmental Background	4
<i>Soils and Geology</i>	4
<i>Climate</i>	4
<i>Flora and Fauna</i>	4
Historical Background	7
<i>Historical Overview of Fort Bend County</i>	7
<i>M.B. Lamar Homestead</i>	7
<i>Lamar-Calder House</i>	9
<i>Cemeteries</i>	9
Previous Archaeological Investigations	11
<i>41FB268</i>	11
<i>Historic Archeological Sites in the Vicinity</i>	13
<i>Prehistoric Archeological Sites in the Vicinity</i>	14
Methodology	16
Fieldwork	18
<i>Site Setting</i>	18
<i>Pedestrian Survey</i>	18
<i>Shovel Testing</i>	20
<i>Backhoe Trenches</i>	22
Artifact Descriptions	28
<i>Artifacts by Function</i>	29
<i>Architectural Materials, Furnishings, and Utensils</i>	32
<i>Household Ceramics</i>	34
<i>Glass Containers and Tableware</i>	37
<i>Clothing, Personal, and Recreational Items</i>	39
<i>Faunal Remains</i>	41
Conclusions and Recommendations	42
References Cited	44
Appendix A	
<i>Deed Records</i>	50
Appendix B	
<i>Shovel Test Inventory</i>	52
Appendix C	
<i>Artifact Count</i>	56

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Map of the project area on the USGS Richmond Quadrangle	2
Figure 2. Aerial view of the project area	2
Figure 3. General location of the project area.....	3
Figure 4. This map depicts the soils within the project area.....	5
Figure 5. This map, provided by Fort Bend County, shows the tracts of land that were purchased by the Lamar family.....	10
Figure 6. Photograph of the Lamar-Calder house.....	10
Figure 7. Excavation blocks from the Fort Bend Archeological Society’s 1997 excavations as well as shovel test and backhoe trench locations from the 2005 MAC survey, on a parcel of land.....	12
Figure 8. Panoramic view of the project area to the northeast.....	18
Figure 9. Panoramic view of the project area to the southwest	18
Figure 10. Cow shed structure along the north-western fence line of the project area.	19
Figure 11. Brick lined well in the far south-western portion of the project area.....	19
Figure 12. Map of the project area, with shovel test and backhoe trench locations	20
Figure 13. 41FB345 is located to the SE of the Lamar-Calder House	21
Figure 14. 41FB346 was delineated around a historic well and brick pavement.....	23
Figure 15. Profile of Trench 1.....	25
Figure 16. Profile of Trench 2.....	25
Figure 17. Profile of Trench 3.....	27
Figure 18. A selection of artifacts from 41FB345	30
Figure 19. A selection of artifacts from 41FB346	30
Figure 20. Photo of the Steven’s Company “Colt” cast iron cap gun recovered on the survey and two photos of an intact version in good condition	40

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Trench 1 Soil Descriptions.....	26
Table 2. Trench 2 Soil Descriptions.....	26
Table 3. Trench 3 Soil Descriptions.....	27
Table 4. Frequency of Artifacts by Material Class from 41FB345	28
Table 5. Frequency of Artifacts by Material Class from 41FB346	28
Table 6. Frequency of Artifacts by functional classification from 41FB345	31
Table 7. Frequency of Artifacts by functional classification from 41FB346	31

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

On May 12 to May 13, 2015 and on June 5, 2015, Moore Archeological Consulting, Inc., conducted a cultural resource investigation of a privately owned 5.8-acre tract of land for the Fort Bend County Facilities Management & Planning Department, Fort Bend County, Texas. The tract is being considered for purchase by Fort Bend County. While Fort Bend County is interested in developing the current 5.8-acre project area, the specifics of this development are, as yet, undetermined. The objective of the archeological survey for the Fort Bend County Facilities & Planning Department was to identify and delineate any significant archeological deposits that may be situated within the tract. The Facilities & Planning Department can then design its developments within the tract to minimize or avoid impact to these archeological resources. The current investigations (MAC PN 15-21) were conducted under Texas Antiquities Permit Number 7274.

The project area is depicted on the Richmond, Texas (SE) 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1). The Project Area consists of a single tract of approximately 5.8 acres between Ransom Road and the southwest bank of the Brazos River in or near the City of Richmond. It is situated west of a 40-acre tract previously surveyed by Moore Archeological Consulting, Inc., under Antiquities Permit No. 3944 (Ferguson et al. 2006) (Figure 2-3). The current 5.8-acre project area has essentially remained in pasture.

The objectives of the investigation were threefold: (1) to determine the presence or absence of cultural material within the 5.8-acre Fort Bend County tract; (2) to assess any potentially impacted archeological sites (including previously recorded site 41FB268) and provide recommendations regarding mitigation measures if any are necessary; (3) to provide a report of the results of the survey to Fort Bend County and the Texas Historical Commission (THC). The archeological field crew consisted of Project Archeologist and Principal Investigator Anastasia Gilmer and Field Technicians Steve Cummins, Abideme Babatunde Babalola, and Thomas Nuckols. A total of 46 (30 x 30 centimeter) shovel tests were excavated. In addition, three backhoe trenches were excavated to assist in the identification of deeply buried historic-period features such as trash pits and cisterns as well as to identify any prehistoric archeological material along the Brazos River.

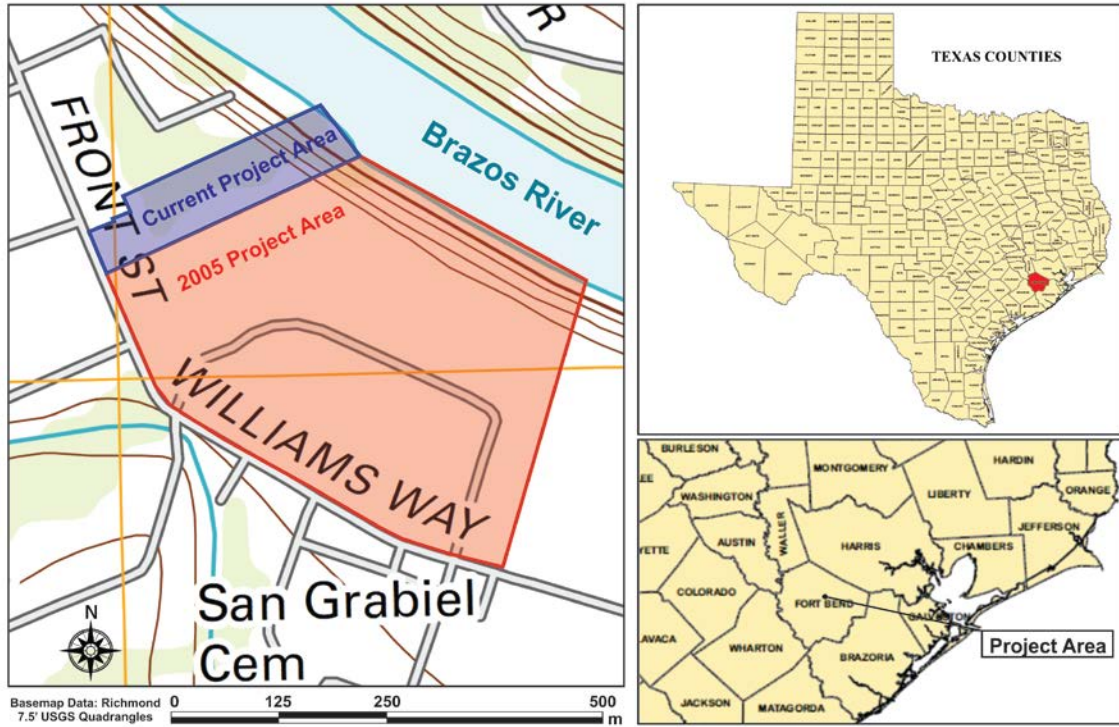


Figure 1. Map of the project area on the USGS Richmond Quadrangle.



Figure 2. Aerial view of the project area.

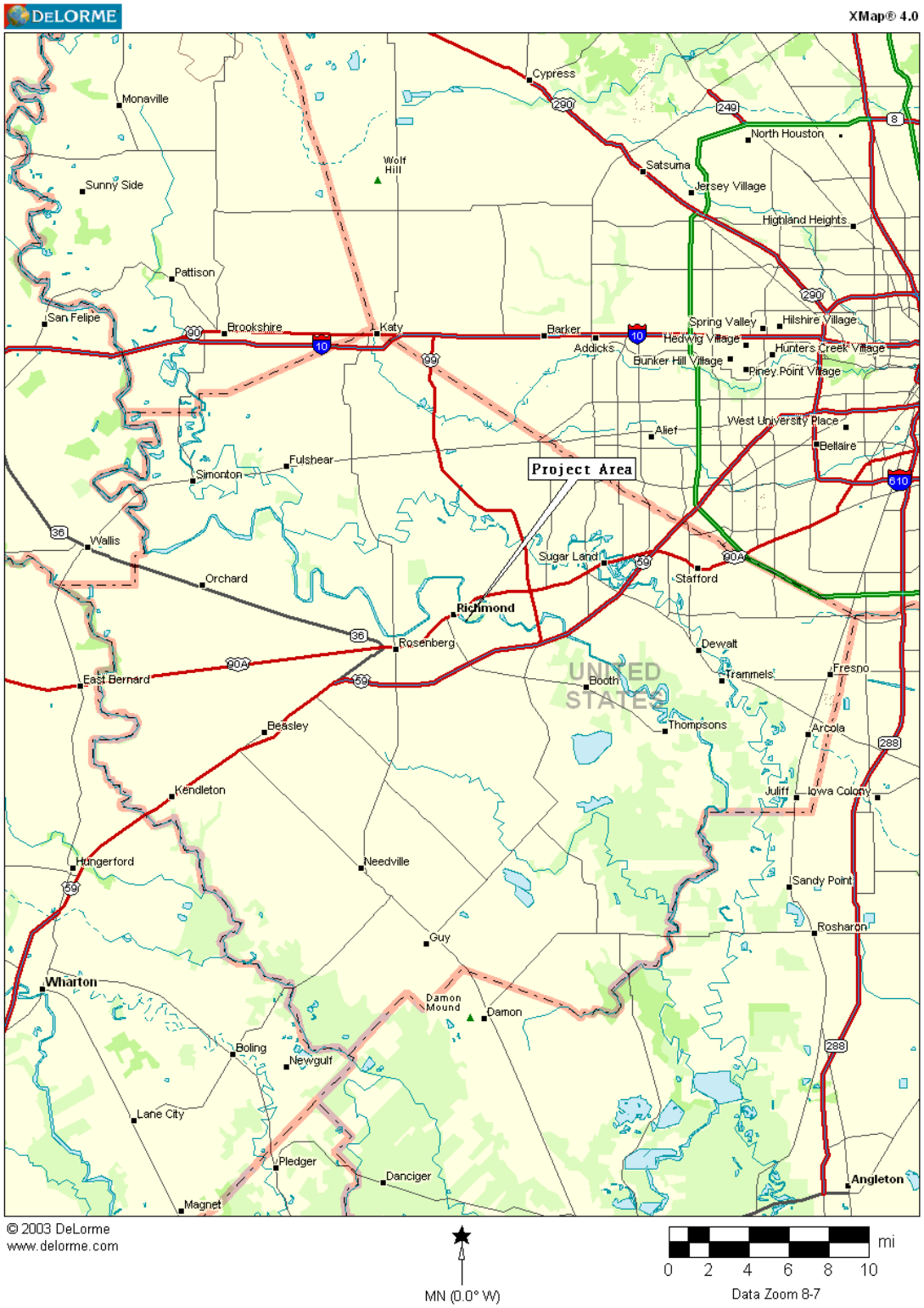


Figure 3. General location of the project area.

CHAPTER 2 ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

Soils and Geology

Fort Bend County is located within the West Gulf Coastal Plain physiographic province (Hunt 1974). In the region, the surface topography of the plain is characterized by relatively flat topography that dips slightly towards the Gulf of Mexico. Geologically, the project area lies atop the Beaumont Formation, a surface outcrop that extends from just east of the Mississippi River in Louisiana, to Kingsville, Texas (Bureau of Economic Geology 1982). The formation was deposited during a series of glacial and interglacial events during the Middle to Late Pleistocene. Extensive riverine down cutting and erosion of the formation occurred during the periods of lower sea levels associated with the Wisconsin glaciation. During the Holocene, after sea levels rose once more, the resulting river valleys filled with alluvial soils, creating broad, level floodplains.

Soils within the project area consist of Clemville fine sandy loam and Asa-Pledger complex soils (NRCS 2015a). Clemville series are very deep, well drained soils that formed in recent loamy and clayey calcareous alluvial sediments on floodplains. The Clemville series are classified as Fluventic Eutrudepts. The typical profile is Ap-A-Bw-Ab-Bb (NRCS 2015b). Buried soil horizons (paleosols) are common at depth (Abbott 2001). The Asa-Pledger complex consists of intermixed Asa sandy soils (~60%) and Pledger clays (35%). These soils are very deep, well to moderately well drained soils that formed in alluvium of Holocene age on floodplains. Asa soils are on very low (2-12 in) ridges separated by swales occupied by Pledger clays (NRCS 2015c and 2015d; Mowery et al. 1960). Clemville series is assigned very high geoarcheological potential (no doubt due to the potential presence of paleosols) by Abbott (2001), while high geoarcheological potential is ascribed to the Asa-Pledger complex.

Climate

The modern climate of the Fort Bend County study area is described as warm, with long growing seasons (Mowery et al. 1960:2-3). Summer temperatures average 82.6°F (28°C), while winter temperatures average 54.4°F (12°C). Annual precipitation averages 43 inches (109 cm). Most of the precipitation occurs in summer and early fall. A prevailing southeasterly gulf wind provides some relief in the hot summers while cool temperatures are maintained from regular 'northers' during the winter months (Carr 1969).

Flora and Fauna

Fort Bend County lies near the arbitrary boundary of the Austroriparian and Texan biotic provinces (Blair 1950:98-101). Not determined by a marked physiographic break, the western boundary of the Austroriparian province is loosely identified by the distribution of pine and hardwood forests on the eastern Gulf coastal plain. Blair (1950) lists the dominant floral species of the pine-oak forest subdivision as loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*), yellow pine (*Pinus echinata*), red oak (*Quercus rubra*), post oak (*Quercus stellata*), and blackjack oak



Figure 4. This map depicts the soils within the project area, which are the Clemville fine sandy loam (Mb) and the Asa-Pledger complex (Ac) soils.

(*Quercus marilandica*). Hardwood forests are found on lowlands within the Austroriparian and are characterized by such trees as sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), tupelo (*Nyssa sylvatica*), water oak (*Quercus nigra*), and other species of oaks, elms, and ashes, as well as the highly diagnostic Spanish moss (*Tillandsia usneoides*) and palmetto (*Sabal glabra*). Tall-grass prairies are a common feature of the clayey soils in the Texan province. Some of the predominant species of the tall-grass prairie include: Western Wheatgrass (*Agropyron smithii*), Silver Beard Grass (*Agropyron saccharoides*), True Blue Little Blue Stem (*Andropogon scoparius*), Texas Wintergrass (*Stipa Leucotricha*) and *Triodia pilosa*. The vegetation of the current project area has been heavily influenced by historic use. Due to the fertile nature of the recent Brazos river alluvial deposits, farming has been a common practice in the area.

Blair (1950) and Gadus and Howard (1990) identify the following mammals as common within the Austroriparian province: white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), eastern mole (*Scalopus aquaticus*), eastern pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus subflavus*), eastern red bat (*Lasiurus borealis*), eastern fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger*), eastern gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), southern flying squirrel (*Glaucomys volans*), pocket

gopher (*Geomys breviceps*), harvest mouse (*Reithrodontomys fulvescens*), white footed mouse (*Peromyscus leucopus*), marsh rice rat (*Oryzomys palustris*), cotton rat (*Sigmodon hispidus*), packrat (*Neotoma floridana*), eastern cottontail (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), and swamp rabbit (*Sylvilagus aquaticus*). Bison (*Bison bison*) may have been present on nearby grasslands at various times in the past (Gadus and Howard 1990:15). Common land turtles include eastern box turtle (*Terrapene carolina*) and ornate box turtle (*Terrapene ornate*), while snapping turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*), mud turtle (*Kinosteron* spp.), river cooter (*Chrysemys concinna*) and diamondback terrapin (*Malaclemys terrapin*) comprise common water turtles. Common lizards include green anole (*Anolis carolinensis*), eastern fence lizard (*Sceloporus undulates*), common ground skink (*Leiopisma laterale*), broadhead skink (*Eumeces laticeps*), six-lined race runner (*Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*) and eastern glass lizard (*Ophisaurus ventralis*). Snakes and amphibians are also present in considerable numbers.

CHAPTER 3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Historical Overview of Fort Bend County

The Fort Bend County area is steeped in history, especially considering the beginnings of Anglo-American culture in Texas. Central Fort Bend County was the location of several large land grants made to Stephen F. Austin's original 300 settlers, known as the "Old Three Hundred," who came to colonize Texas in the early 1820s. Moses Austin, Stephen's father, and the Spanish government, had negotiated plans for the settlement of the area. Moses' death in 1821 and Mexican Independence would, however, delay plans for active settlement of the area until official ties could be established with the Mexican government and the continued validity of the Spanish land grants confirmed. Although a small initial settlement was created in 1822 on the Brazos River in the Fort Bend area, official confirmation by the Mexican government on the validity of the Spanish land grants did not come until 1823.

A two-room cabin built on a bluff near a significant bend in the Brazos River constituted the initial settlement, known as the Fort Settlement (Fields et al. 1985:16). The cabin was built by a small party of men who came up the Brazos from a ship anchored at the mouth of the river off the coastline. As a community grew around this cabin, it eventually came to be known as Fort Bend. Fifty-three of the original 297 land grants that Stephen Austin obtained were issued to prospective settlers in the Fort Bend area. The location of these tracts was considered extremely favorable, with little hostile activity from natives to worry about and rich soils for raising crops. By the late 1820's, a considerable number of settlers lived within a 10-mile circumference of Fort Bend and it saw hundreds of prospective settlers who traveled along the Brazos River inspecting the land and the prosperous plantations that now lined its banks (Wharton 1939:15-16).

Up until the American Civil War, cotton plantations dominated the Fort Bend economy. The areas fertile soils and long growing season attracted many plantation owners, including several important figures in the early history of Texas; including, Jane Long, Mirabeau Lamar, and the Foster family. Jane Long, who is referred to as the "Mother of Texas," owned and ran two inns, one in Brazoria and another in Richmond in the 1830s. Eventually, she expanded her business by buying and selling land, raising cattle, and growing cotton, until she managed 2,000 acres by 1861 (Henson 2015). Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar served as the third President of the Republic of Texas and was in office from December 10, 1838 to December 13, 1841 (Gambrell 2015). John Foster was one of Stephen F. Austin's Old Three Hundred colonists. John Foster moved to Texas in 1822 and in 1824 Foster, together with his son Randolph Foster, received title to 2.5 sitios and three labors, with which they established the Foster Plantation in what became Foster, Texas. Foster is located 10 miles northwest of Richmond (TSHA 2015; Hardin 2015).

M.B. Lamar Homestead

Site 41FB268, located immediately to the east of the current project area, represents

part of Lamar's 1838 homestead, or at the very least ancillary structures associated with his homestead (Ferguson et al. 2006). While the exact location of Lamar's homestead is no longer known for certain, the land titles have been examined. Site 41FB 268 is located on a tract of land originally owned by Jane Long and sold to Mirabeau Lamar. The transaction was officially filled with the county in 1854. Refer to Chapter 4 for a discussion of the archeological work at the Lamar Homestead; the following discussion is based on historical records.

Mirabeau Lamar arrived in Texas from Georgia in 1835. He had been active in various newspaper publications and in politics in Georgia. Lamar left Georgia after a series of political defeats as well as the death of his wife, father, brother, and sister within a five year period. Lamar arrived in Texas to visit his friend James W. Fannin after the Texas Revolution had already begun and he immediately became a strong advocate for Texas Independence. He joined the revolutionary army in 1836 after the death of Fannin at Goliad, Lamar ultimately becoming one of the heroes at the Battle of San Jacinto. Lamar was elected vice president of the Republic of Texas in 1836 under Sam Houston and President in 1838. Lamar's time as president was fraught with political and financial problems for Texas, but his legacy was as "the Father of Texas Education" due to his proposal that the Texas education system be endowed by public lands. After Lamar's popularity had waned and his term of office ended in 1841, he returned to his plantation home, "The Oak Grove" in Richmond, and began overseeing the plantation and collecting historical materials relating to Texas. Although construction on the home had begun in 1838, he had not maintained an active presence on the property prior to 1841. Shortly after visiting his daughter Rebecca in 1842, Lamar received word that she had died in 1843. Lamar, grief stricken, again left the property to travel extensively and eventually serve in various positions within the United States government after Texas' annexation. He married Henrietta Maffitt Lamar in New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1851, with whom he had a daughter, Loretto, born in 1852 in Macon, Georgia. After Loretto's birth, Lamar and Henrietta returned to Richmond to renovate the long-neglected property. Lamar served as the Ambassador to Nicaragua for 20 months in 1858-1859, while Henrietta and Loretto stayed behind in Richmond. Lamar, unfortunately, died of a heart attack two months after his return to Richmond in December 1859. His widow, Henrietta Lamar, survived her husband by 32 years, dying in 1891 (Gambrell 2015; Texas State Library and Archives Commission 2015).

After Lamar's death, the properties changed hands several times with varying occupation areas on the property. On the original tract owned by Lamar, two main houses are known to have been located on the property based on footprints confirmed by aerial photos, beginning in 1930. The provenience and actual succession of the structures on the site are, however, historically unclear. Local history gives two accounts for the demise of Lamar's main house. One recounts a fire destroying the home and another puts the house closer to the Brazos River, which eventually changed its course enough to erode its bank to the point that the house collapsed into the river. In 1936, a historical marker was placed near the property in celebration of the centennial of Texas Independence, but even by that point the exact location of Lamar's house was unable to be confirmed (41FB268 TARL site form; Ferguson et al. 2006).

Lamar-Calder House

After Lamar's return to the area in 1859, the Lamar family purchased additional tracts of land to the west of their homestead (Figure 5). One tract was purchased from R. Johnson in 1867 and two other tracts were purchased from George P. Foster in 1864 (see Appendix A). The current project area is on the tracts of land purchased from George P. Foster in 1864. George P. Foster is the son of John Foster and brother of Randolph Foster, who were among the "Old Three Hundred" to receive land grants from Stephen F. Austin (Roots Web 2015; Hardin 2015). These tracts were purchased by the Lamars for the construction of the Lamar-Calder House, which lies just outside the north-eastern boundary of the project area. It is important to note that these land transactions often occurred years before the deed records were officially filed with the county. For example, the transaction between Foster and Lamar was filed in 1864, which is three years after the construction of the house was completed in 1861.

The construction of the Lamar-Calder House was completed by Lamar's widow, Henrietta Lamar, for their daughter, Loretto, and her husband, Samuel Calder in 1861 (Figure 6). The Calder's and their four children lived in the home until Loretto Lamar-Calder sold the home in 1900 after the Great Hurricane of 1900 reportedly blew the roof off the home. The property exchanged hands a number of times between 1900 and 1908 and the tract was cut into smaller parcels. The property remained in the Hendee family between 1908 and 1996. In 2002, the Lamar-Calder house was renovated by Clifford and Carole Vacek and Jeffery Hoffman and his wife Margo Pasko for Vacek and Hoffman's law firm (Your Houston News 2002). As of 2009, the house is leased by DucksUnlimited and was previously occupied by the Fort Bend County Sheriff's Office (Feser 2009).

The Lamar-Calder House is located at 915 Front Street, Richmond, TX 77469. The house was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2005 and its building number is 05000244 (TARL Site Form). This is a Greek Revival style home from the period 1850-1874 and is significant for its architecture/engineering.

Cemeteries

Two cemeteries are in close proximity to the project area. First, directly across the street from the Lamar-Calder house, is the Wylie Martin cemetery on Wheaton St. Wyly (Wiley) Martin came to Austin's colony in the summer of 1824 with a few slaves and some cattle. He served as the *Alcalde* (mayor) of the colony (Cutrer 2010). Upon his death in April of 1842, Martin freed one of his slaves named Peter. Peter became the first emancipated slave allowed to remain in Texas (Massey and Barr 2004:39-47). The second cemetery is the San Gabriel Cemetery directly across Ransom Rd. from the 2005 project area. This cemetery appears to be of early 20th century origin with nearly all of the internments being of Hispanic descent (Cemeteries of Texas 2006). The Lamar-Calder House, Wyly Martin Cemetery and San Gabriel Cemetery are outside of the current project area.

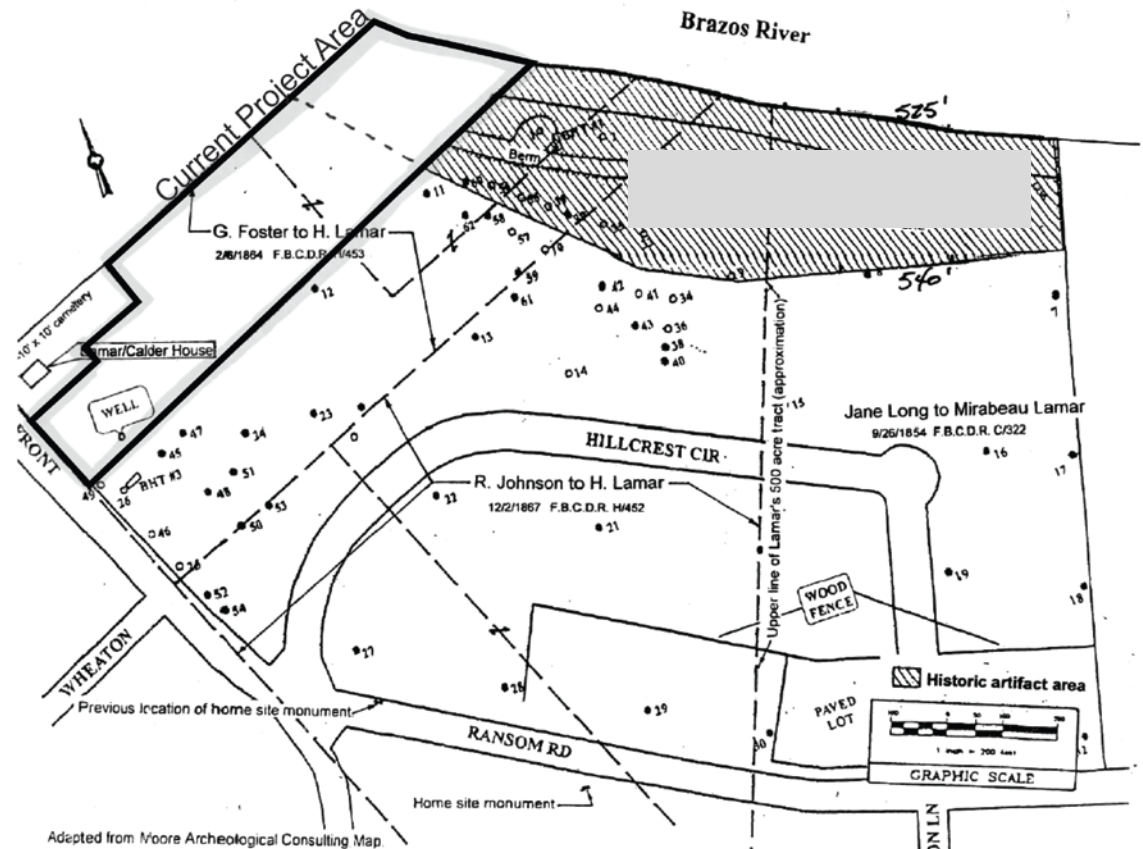


Figure 5. This map, provided by Fort Bend County, shows the tracts of land that were purchased by the Lamar family.



Figure 6. Photograph of the Lamar-Calder house.

CHAPTER 4

PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Southeast Texas, especially in the vicinity of major, navigable waterways, holds an abundance of prehistoric and historic sites. A search of the online records of the Texas Historical Commission's (THC) Texas Archeological Site Atlas was conducted to determine if any previously recorded sites existed within and/or near to the project area. The project area is immediately bounded to the east by site 41FB268, which lies within 100 ft. of the currently eroding bank of the Brazos River. Additionally, the THC's Site Atlas shows six historic (41FB110-113, 41FB188, 41FB283) and three prehistoric (41FB250, 41FB290, 41FB298) sites that have been documented in the vicinity. The nearest site to 41FB268 is 41FB244, although no information was available on the site through the Site Atlas. Of these sites, five lie along the Brazos River and six lie further inland. These sites in close proximity to the project area were selected in addition to 41FB268 for discussion in this report.

41FB268

41FB268 is a historic-period, multi-component archeological site within a tract once owned by Republic of Texas President Mirabeau B. Lamar. The site has undergone extensive excavations by the Fort Bend Archeological Society in 1997 and 2000-2002 (Figure 7). Because the results of these excavations were not published, the following information has been gathered through personal communications, TARL site forms, and from Ferguson et al. (2006). The 1997 excavations focused on two cisterns, one collapsed and one intact local red brick "bee-hive" cistern. Additionally, house or occupation footprints were identified by ground depressions and cement conical foundation support piers. The excavations in 2000-2002 were directed by Thomas Nuckols (personal communication) on the area to the north of the collapsed cistern. The excavations were conducted by Boy Scouts earning their merit badges in archaeology. Although, the structure footprints, cisterns, and associated artifacts do not provide definitive evidence of Lamar's specific 1838 home site, they speculatively reflect ancillary structures of that occupation, including potential slave and/or tenant cabins. The artifact counts were rather abundant (in the thousands) and the artifacts were indicative of domestic occupation in the mid-nineteenth century: pre-1900s glass bottles, miscellaneous glass fragments, square cut nails with occasional wire nails, fencing staples, chain links, buttons (metal, shell, and bone), hand-made low-fired brick fragments, oyster shell fragments, butchered bones, shotgun shell casings, .22mm rifle/pistol rim fire casings, agricultural implements, and charcoal. The artifacts from the Fort Bend Archeological Society excavations are currently housed at the FBAS headquarters (41FB268 TARL site form).

A survey was conducted by Moore Archeological Consulting, Inc., in 2005 for Fort Bend County (Figure 7). The 2005 survey expanded the boundaries of the site beyond the cistern features. Pre-1870 architectural features and numerous historic artifacts, within 100 feet of the currently eroding bank of the Brazos River, were noted. Most artifacts were within the plow zone and fragmented into small pieces. A zone along the Brazos River was set aside for no development, which included most of the positive shovel tests and the architectural features (Ferguson et al. 2006). Ferguson et al. summarized the site as follows:



Figure 7. Excavation blocks from the Fort Bend Archeological Society's 1997 excavations as well as shovel test and backhoe trench locations from the 2005 MAC survey. The revised boundaries of site 41FB268 after the 2005 MAC work are depicted (THC version only).

Site 41FB268 appears to be in reasonably good condition considering past agricultural disturbance and has the potential to yield valuable information on the Republic period and early statehood of Texas. Since the area at the NW corner of the tract produced an intact cultural feature, diagnostic, time attributable artifacts and is connected to the central cistern area through positive shovel tests, it would be expedient to include this area with the two cistern areas as part of 41FB268...The site boundary does cut through areas in which historic artifacts were discovered but it is apparent from shovel test, backhoe trench and previous excavation data that intact features appear to be concentrated around the 2 cistern areas and the mounded area in the NW corner of the project area. All of the historic artifacts recovered away from these areas appear to be in a secondary, plowed context.

Ferguson et al. (2006) also noted that the western edge of the property bordering Front Street near a historic well contained fragments of brick, mortar, glass, ceramic, and square nails, although in much lower and dispersed quantities than

41FB268. These artifacts were apparently dispersed by plowing. No intact features were observed in the shovel tests or backhoe trench. This area was not considered to be significant.

Historic Archeological Sites in the Vicinity

41FB110

Sites 41FB110-113 were recorded by Prewitt and Associates, Inc. These sites, which were neighboring sites approximately 2.5 km to the southeast of 41FB268, were generally historic late 19th century to early 20th century occupational sites that were expressed as surface scatters destroyed by plowing.

41FB110 consists of a ruinous house, a windmill and concrete tank, and a board and batten shed with a corrugated tin roof. The ruinous house, which is the main feature of the site, is board and batten construction and has a wood shingle roof which has been covered with corrugated metal. The foundation of the house is concrete blocks. There are three rooms arranged in a linear fashion from east to west and a fourth room which lies across the south side of the middle and westernmost rooms. Some interior wood work is painted blue and there is evidence of wallpaper. The north walls of the middle and easternmost rooms are gone. Historic maps and aerials as well as facts provided by an informant show that the house at the site was constructed after 1915 and before 1934. However, many of the building materials in the structure, such as the wide interior wall planks and faux-wood grained interior doors undoubtedly date to the mid-to-late nineteenth century. It was concluded that many of the materials used to construct the house were taken from an older structure.

41FB111

The site appears to represent a highly disturbed residence. The artifacts -- including brick fragments, clear glass, purple glass, amber glass, aqua glass, olive glass, whiteware, green floral edgeware, glazed crockery, and misc. metal -- suggest late nineteenth to early twentieth century occupation. Archival research indicates house was gone by 1915. This site was located in a cultivated field and repeated plowing destroyed and scattered the site.

41FB112

The site consisted of a surface scatter of artifacts; including, brick fragments, misc. metal fragments, purple glass, and orange crockery. Materials present suggest that this site is the disturbed remnant of a demolished tenant house. Sparseness of artifacts other than bricks suggests that artifact scatter at 41FB113 as well as dispersed artifact scatter north of 41FB112 and west of 41FB113 may relate to 41FB112.

41FB113

This site was a historic late 19th century to early 20th century scatter in a plowed field. No features were identified. The artifacts consisted of a sparse scatter of brick fragments,

purple glass, clear glass, amber glass, whiteware sherds, orangeware sherds. This appears to be the disturbed remnant of a demolished late 19th century - late 20th century tenant house.

41FB188

This historical site lies within the northeast corner of the George Park in Fort Bend Count. It was excavated by Joan Few in 1989 and revisited by Moore Archeological Consulting, Inc., in 2001. The site is located on a rise along the south bluff of the Brazos River, with brick cistern designated as its arbitrary center. This site was determined to be a homestead of either short occupation and/or low economic level (Few 1989) based on the paucity of artifacts. Artifacts from Few's excavation included brick and mortar fragments, nails, window glass, and bottle glass. Ceramics were collected as well that made it possible to date the homestead between 1840 and 1900. No other diagnostic materials were found. As a result of this interpretation, the site was deemed to be of little historical significance. Moore Archeological concurred with this assessment based on similar results in the 2001 survey.

41FB283

During survey work for a proposed jogging trail in George Park, this site was identified in the southwestern portion the park. This site is marked by a flagstone well, which also serves as the arbitrary center for the site. The area around this feature was shovel tested heavily, yielding subsurface artifacts such as earthenware sherds, brick, glass and metal. Two of the ceramic sherds -- one blue and one purple transfer ware -- could possibly date to prior to 1870. All other materials recovered were non-diagnostic. Multiple periods of occupation were considered probable based on these artifacts and the presence of more modern material remnants, including a concrete pad, round nails, barbed wire and wrought-iron fencing.

Prehistoric Archeological Sites in the Vicinity

41FB250

This site was recorded in 1997 by Leeland Patterson and is located along the west bank of the Brazos River as it curves south in the vicinity of the George Park. It is a prehistoric site in the Rocky Falls area and is determined to be a Late Archaic burial and Late Prehistoric campsite. At an earlier time, artifacts collected by James V. Wheelless from the not-yet-named site include two large slate gorgets, miscellaneous dart points, and two Perdiz arrow points. Bone was also noted during Patterson's 1997 revisit. The extent of the site area is undetermined due to ongoing erosion, which continues to destroy the site.

41FB290

Joe Hudgins of the Houston Archaeological Society conducted testing on this prehistoric site in 2002. Not much is known about the site and no diagnostic artifacts are mentioned. Permission to test the site was granted by the developer of the Grand River subdivision, which owns the property.

41FB298

This site was a Late Prehistoric site located at the confluence of an unnamed drainage of the Brazos River and the west bank of the Brazos River. Severe erosion of the west bank of the Brazos was noted. No features were noted but the site contains excellent integrity, burned bones, and diagnostic ceramic and lithics. The artifacts included prehistoric ceramics, lithic debitage, preform/blank, scraper, utilized flakes, animal bone fragments, and rabdotus snail shell. The three ceramic sherds were decorated with brushed/incising, possible engraving, and cross hatched incising

CHAPTER 5 METHODOLOGY

Prior to fieldwork, Moore Archeological Consulting, Inc. conducted a preliminary records search. Historic and modern topographic maps, soil survey maps, historic documents, deeds and previously recorded site information on file at Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) were consulted to assess any previously recorded sites and the factors that may have affected site formation processes in the project area. The search of historic records indicates that the current 5.8-acre project area has essentially remained in pasture. No structures were observed on the project area in a 1960 aerial photograph (Mowery et al. 1960), although, the cow shed and additional shed structures along the western boundary of the project area are in place by 1995, based on Google Earth aerial imagery. No trace of information was found on buildings within the project area, although, unfortunately, no historic Sanborn maps, topographic maps prior to 1950, and no aerials prior to 1960 were available for the project area.

The survey methodology for the fieldwork consisted of a 100% pedestrian survey that included shovel testing and backhoe trenching. Particular attention was paid to any floodplain rises, high stream banks, and pimple mounds, all of which have been found to be prime site locations in southeast Texas. Shovel testing was conducted in an attempt to identify buried archeological deposits, features, and sites. The shovel tests were excavated systematically across appropriate portions of the Project Area as determined through the archeological assessment (i.e. near 41FB268, known wells, etc.). Particular attention was paid to any rises and pimple mounds, which are known to be prime site locations in Southeast Texas. Once the initial shovel testing was complete, the positive shovel tests were revisited for more extensive shovel testing and delineation of the temporary sites. Shovel tests at the temporary sites were excavated in cardinal directions at 10-20 meters from the initial find until two successive negative shovel tests were obtained. The site boundary on each radius will be presumed to lie between the last artifact-producing test and the first sterile unit. All shovel tests were excavated in 10cm arbitrary levels and pertinent data (name of excavator, date, soil & area description, recovered artifacts, UTM location) were recorded on standard Moore Archeological Consulting shovel test forms. Soil fill from the tests was screened (where possible) through 1/4-inch hardware cloth and examined for cultural materials; the units were then backfilled immediately. Any prehistoric or potentially pre-1870 historic materials recovered from the shovel tests or other subsurface investigations, and any diagnostic cultural materials from the above periods found on the surface will be collected and retained.

Three backhoe trenches were excavated in the project area. The current Survey Standards of the Texas Historical Commission require backhoe investigations in the event that alluvial soils are encountered which might have deeply buried archeological sites. The entire 5.8-acre tract falls within an area classified as PALM Unit 1, by the Potential Archeological Liability Map (PALM) prepared by the Texas Department of Transportation for the Houston Highway District (Abbott 2001). PALM Unit 1 areas are those of high archeological potential for both surface and deeply buried archeological remains. Survey of PALM Unit 1 areas for TxDOT thus requires that surface survey (via manual shovel testing)

as well as deep investigation (via backhoe trenching) are conducted, the latter (trenching) only if deep impacts are anticipated from the proposed project. Given the alluvial geomorphic position of the Fort Bend County tract, its classification as exhibiting high potential for buried remains by the PALM Model, and that the Clemville series commonly exhibit buried soil horizons (paleosols) at depth, two of the trenches were excavated close to the bank of the Brazos River in order to identify deeply buried prehistoric sites, if present. The third trench, located near the northern fence of the project area served to assist in the identification of historic-period features.

Investigations at the identified sites and features sought to determine site boundaries, depth, nature of the archeological deposits, and state of the site's state of preservation. Cultural features were mapped in plan-view and plotted with accuracy on project maps. Sites and features were documented by photographs, plan and stratigraphic sketches and measured drawings, and crew members' daily field notes. Photographs were taken of the general project area, backhoe trench operations, and areas of historic interest close to the project area. All materials collected and records generated will be prepared by Moore Archeological Consulting, Inc., for permanent curation at the Brazoria County Historical Museum in Angleton, TX.

CHAPTER 6 FIELDWORK

Site Setting

In May 2015, a crew from Moore Archeological Consulting, Inc., performed an archeological investigation that included a 100% pedestrian survey, 46 shovel tests, and three backhoe trenches on a 5.8 acre tract of land. The project area has been maintained as pastureland with a few cows (Figures 8-9). A few trees were scattered across the field but the pasture was mostly cleared and covered with grass. The banks of the Brazos River to the northeast were quite steep and lined with trees and brush. Due to the wet spring, the ground was saturated, with standing water across much of the middle of the field.



Figure 8. Panoramic view of the project area to the northeast. The north-western fence line (left), the Brazos River (background), and Fort Bend County Tax Office (right) are shown.



Figure 9. Panoramic view of the project area to the southwest. Fort Bend County Tax Office (left), Front St. (center), Lamar-Calder House, and north-west fence line (right) are shown.

Pedestrian Survey

The pedestrian cultural resources survey covered 100% of the survey area. Areas of exposed soil were examined, where possible, for surface exposure of cultural remains and features. The Brazos River cut bank was too steep to safely examine sections of the bank. The features identified from the pedestrian survey included a cow shed structure along the northern fence of the project area with a small drainage channel and watering trough to the southwest of the cow shed (Figure 10). There were two hand-dug, brick lined wells. One well was under the far south-western fence line of the project area (Figure 11) and the other was along the northern fence-line to the east of the historic structure. The well along Front



Figure 10. Cow shed structure along the north-western fence line of the project area.



Figure 11. Hand dug, brick lined well in the far south-western portion of the project area. Front Street is in the background.

Street was covered with a concrete cap and the bricks could not be observed, however, the well was described as a hand dug, brick lined well by Ferguson et al. (2006).

Shovel Testing

A total of 46 shovel tests, 19 of which were positive for cultural materials, were excavated systematically across appropriate portions of the Project Area as determined through the archeological assessment (i.e. near 41FB268, known features, pimple mounds, etc.) (Figure 12). The descriptions for these shovel tests appear in Appendix B. Shovel testing was conducted in an attempt to identify buried archeological deposits, features, and sites. The Project Area was initially subjected to 12 shovel tests (i.e. 2 shovel tests per acer), which is what is required to meet the current Survey Standards of the Texas Historical Commission. Once the initial 12 shovel tests were complete, the positive shovel tests were revisited for more extensive shovel testing and delineation of the two identified temporary sites through an additional 34 shovel tests. Investigation at the identified sites sought to determine site boundaries, depth, nature of the archeological deposits, and state of the site's preservation. During the initial field work, the field was particularly wet due to the rain the Houston-area received in May. Much of the middle section of the field had as much as 4 inches of standing water, making it impossible to shovel test some sections. The shovel testing on the final day of fieldwork sought to finish delineating the temporary sites as well as provide a more well-dispersed coverage of the project area, especially considering how widespread the historic materials being recovered were within the tract.

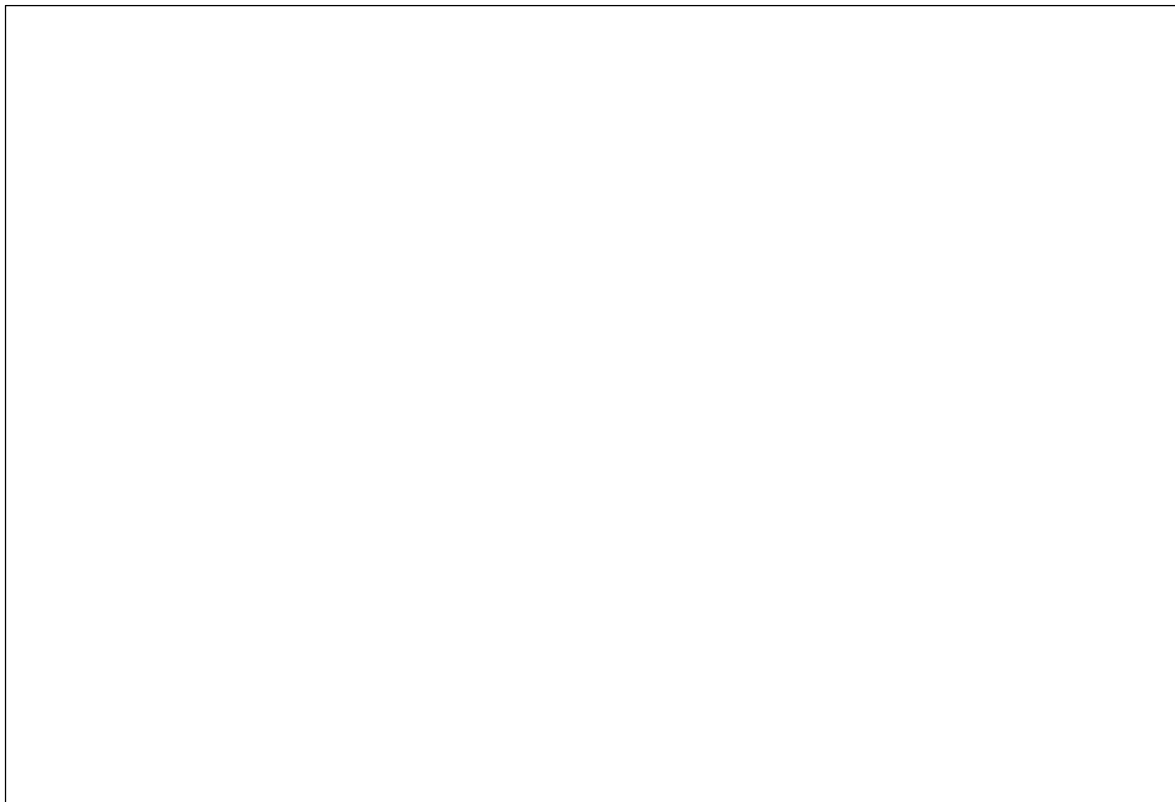


Figure 12. Map of the project area, with shovel test and backhoe trench locations (THC version only).

41FB345

Site 41FB345 is located to the southeast of the Lamar-Calder House (Figure 13). Site 41FB345 was delineated with a total of 16 shovel tests. Layers of fill overlaid the intact soil across part of the site. Two of the shovel tests along the fence line with the Lamar-Calder house had a 15 to 40 cm thick deposit of gravel fill, likely related to the driveway and parking lot on this property. All the shovel tests along the fence line had a 15-20 cm thick deposit of strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy loam fill. The sandy loam was nearly free of artifacts; only one piece of whiteware was recorded from this fill. The majority of the artifacts were from the underlying, intact black (10YR2/1) loam. This area produced 56 scattered, fragmentary artifacts, suggesting the artifacts were dispersed in the plow zone.

The northern extent of the site could not be delineated as it lies outside of the project area. The western side of the site is bounded by Front Street. Within the project area, the site is confined to small, plow-scattered late 19th century artifacts. The cultural deposits demonstrated low artifact diversity and low artifact density. Not only were there few artifacts within each shovel test, but there were negative shovel tests between some of the positive shovel tests. The artifacts included: fragments of brick, ceramic (plain whiteware, brown transferprint, porcelain, and stoneware), clear flat glass, square and round nails, bone fragments, slag, mortar, and possibly barbed wire. See Chapter 7 for a detailed discussion of the artifacts recovered from the site.

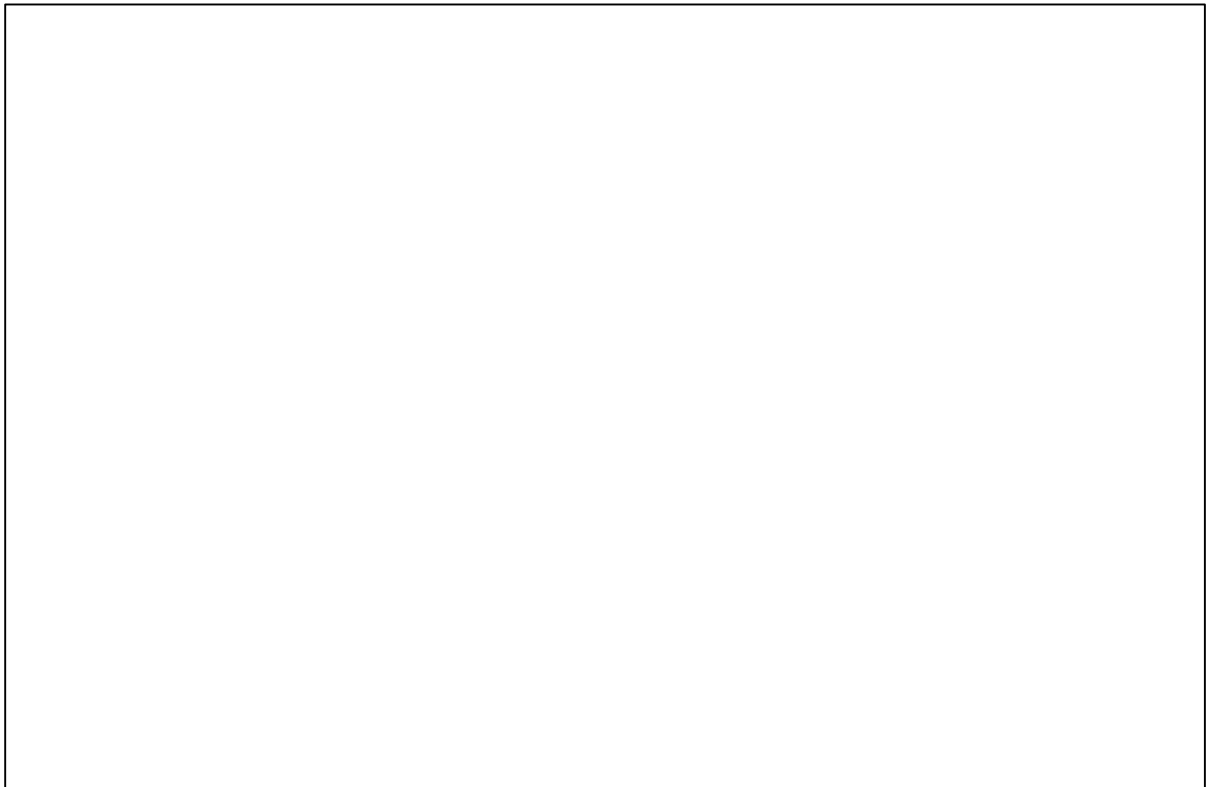


Figure 13. Site 41FB345 is located to the SE of the Lamar-Calder House (which is in the background of the photo) (THC version only).

41FB346

Site 41FB346 was the richer and more interesting of the two sites, yielding a total of 69 artifacts. It was located between the Lamar-Calder House and the Brazos River. Site 41FB346 was associated with a brick-lined well and a small (150 cm by 60 cm) brick pavement (Figure 14). The bricks were hand-made and low-fired. The well did not appear to be mortared but the small brick pavement was mortared. Three of the shovel tests near the brick pavement revealed densely packed brick and artifact concentrations at 10 cm beneath the surface. This suggests this site is associated with collapsed architectural features and was further explored with Backhoe Trench 3, as discussed in the following section.

The site is fairly large, covering an area that is approximately 70 by 40 meters. The site extends to the north into the neighboring property outside of the project area and the site is bounded to the west by a small, man-made drainage that contained pieces of ceramic drainage pipe and concrete blocks. A total of 19 shovel tests were excavated at 41FB346, 11 of which were positive for cultural materials. The shovel tests contained a moderate density of artifacts, a moderate diversity of artifact types, and appeared to reveal well-preserved deposits. The artifacts included glass (clear, green, and amber), ceramic (glazed stoneware, ceramic pipe), bone fragments, square nails, and a door knob. See Chapter 7 for a detailed discussion of the artifacts recovered from this site.

Backhoe Trenches

Three backhoe trenches were excavated within the project area. A small trackhoe provided by Fort Bend County, equipped with a cleanout bucket, was used. Two trenches were placed along the Brazos River to investigate the archaeological potential of these deep, Holocene-aged alluvial sediments. The necessity of backhoe work was determined due to the alluvial geomorphic position of the Fort Bend County tract and its classification as exhibiting high potential for buried remains by the PALM Model. As mentioned in the soils section of this report, Clemville series are very deep, well drained soils that commonly exhibit paleosols at depth (Abbott 2001). The third trench was placed near 41FB346 in order to investigate the bricks and whether these bricks represented architectural features. See Tables 1-3 and Figures 15-17 for detailed soil descriptions and trench profiles.

Trench 1 and 2

The trenches were placed on the floodplain of the Brazos and contained loamy Holocene alluvium overlying Beaumont Formation silty clay. As anticipated, a paleosol was observed, although no prehistoric archaeological deposits were noted. The few, scattered, small (<1 cm) brick and concrete fragments observed were present above this paleosol.

The trenches were approximately 1 m wide and 3.5 m long. The Beaumont Formation appeared at 1 m below surface in Trench 2, which is significantly shallower than expected, especially considering that the Beaumont was not reached by 2.5 m below surface in Trench 3. In view of the close proximity of the two trenches, the subsurface topography of the Beaumont could suggest an ancient remnant of an abandoned tributary to the Brazos

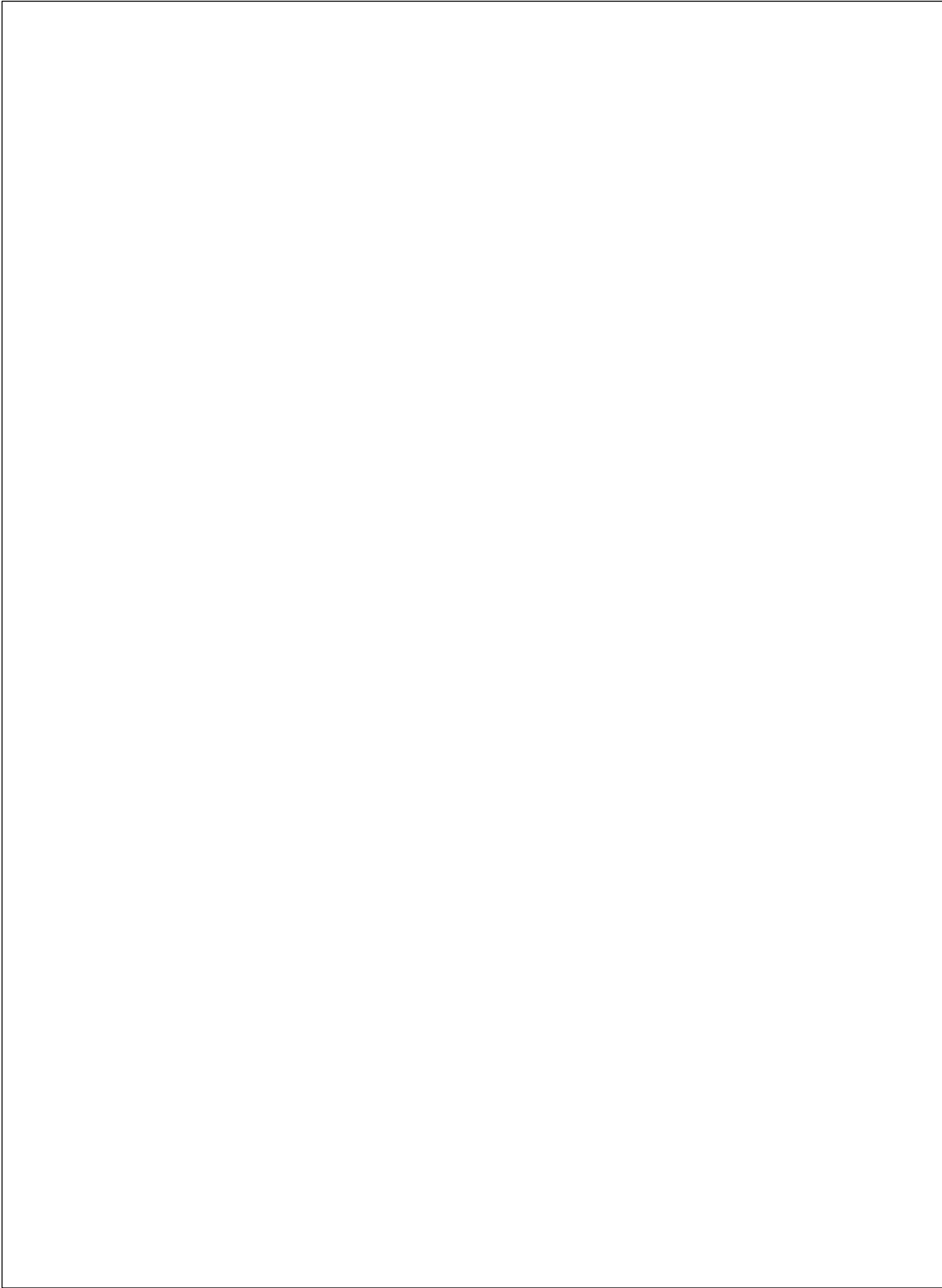


Figure 14. Site 41FB346 was delineated around the historic well and brick pavement (THC version only).

subsequently infilled with loamy Holocene-aged deposits. It was our original intention to excavate trenches to an excess of 3 m, although Trench 1 was halted at 2.5 despite not reaching the Pleistocene-aged subsoil. Trench safety considerations precluded digging more deeply, especially considering that the nearby Brazos River was still swollen in its banks and the water table would be particularly high.

Trench 3

The third trench (Trench 3) was placed near 41FB346 in order to investigate the bricks and whether these bricks represented architectural features. This brick feature may represent a brick-paved interior of a wooded structure, or possibly, a brick-paved walkway. Trench 3 was L-shaped. The excavation of the east-west segment (Segment A) was halted at the top of the bricks and the north-south segment (Segment B) extended to subsoil. The trench was systematically excavated in order to maximize the amount of information we could learn about the brick floor while minimizing the damage done. The 10 cm thick overburden above the bricks was gradually scrapped away by the backhoe in a 3.5 x 1.6 m sized area. In order to determine the floor's thickness and other aspects of the floor's design as well as to examine the underlying sediments, a 1 m wide by 3 m long trench was further excavated along the eastern edge of the scrapped area. The eastern portion of the floor, with a slightly decreased brick count, was selected in the hopes it would cause the least amount of damage to the floor of the structure.

The bricks in Trench 3 were intact and laid in an approximately E-W orientation in a single layer. The bricks began to appear about 10-15 cm beneath the ground surface and brick lens was about 15 cm thick. The bricks were laid directly above the paleosol. Some of the bricks were coated in mortar but the floor itself was not mortared, which suggests the bricks were repurposed from another location. A few pieces of clear and aquamarine glass were observed above the brick layer but a relatively small number of artifacts were found in association with the brick floor in the trench, although fairly dense artifact concentrations were noted in the shovel testing. There was no indication of bricks from collapsed walls, possibly suggesting that the structure had wooden walls, although this is hard to know for sure given the small size of the area investigated.

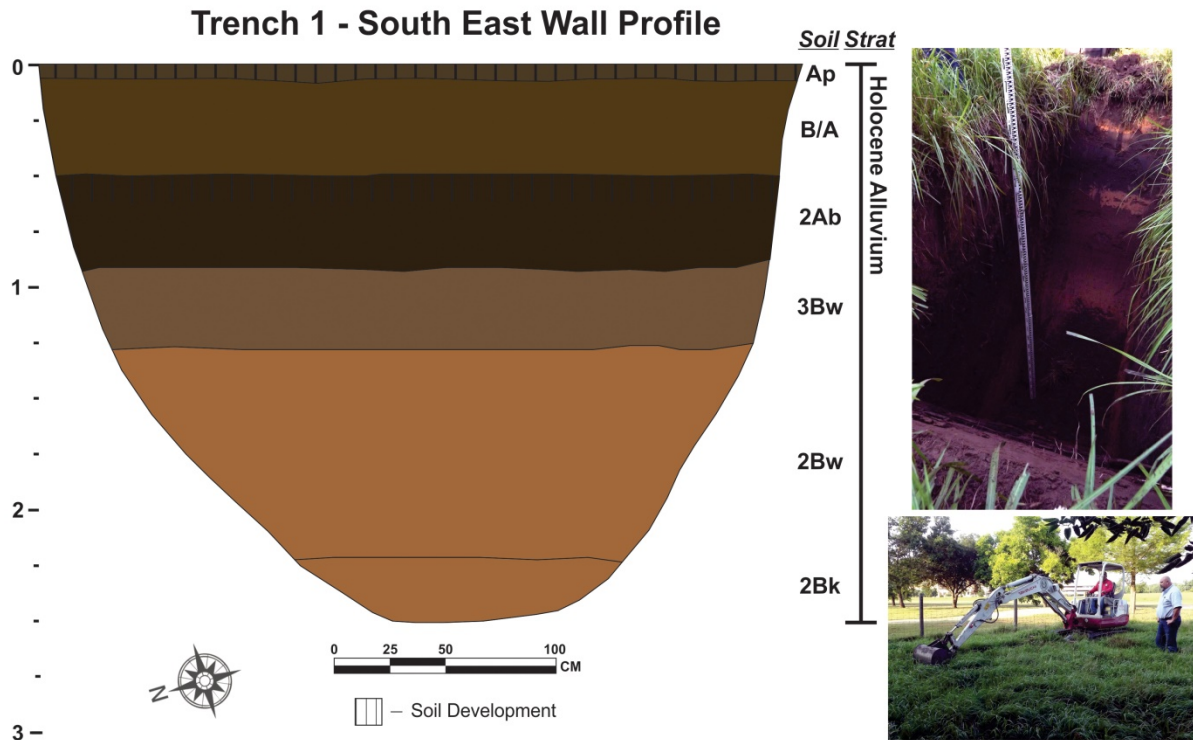


Figure 15. Profile of Trench 1.

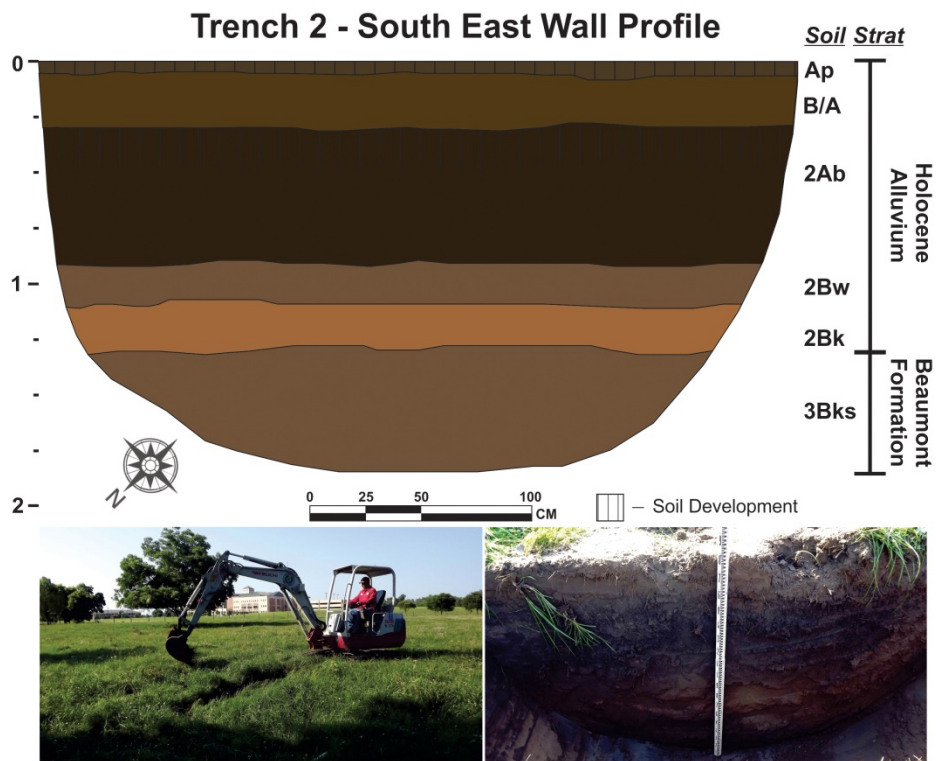


Figure 16. Profile of Trench 2.

Table 1. Trench 1 Soil Descriptions

Zone	Depth (cm)	Soil Horizon	Stratigraphic Unit	Description
1	0-5	Ap	Holocene Alluvium	Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2, m) sandy loam, friable, weak fine subangular blocky structure, many very fine and fine roots, few medium roots, few fine pores, clear smooth boundary.
2	5-50	B/A	Holocene Alluvium	Dark brown (10YR 3/3, m) sandy loam to sandy clay loam, friable, weak medium sub angular blocky structure, common fine dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) mottles, many very fine and fine roots, few medium roots, few fine pores, few scattered (<1 cm) brick fragments and concrete fragments, clear smooth boundary. Unsure if the brick fragments were machine or handmade due to small size.
3	50-90	2Ab paleosol	Holocene Alluvium	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2, m) sandy clay loam to clay loam, friable, moderate medium sub angular blocky structure, few fine brown (7.5YR 4/4) mottles, few fine roots, few krotovina, clear smooth boundary. This paleosol also appears in Trenches 2 and 3.
4	90-130	2Bw	Holocene Alluvium	Brown (7.5YR 4/3, m) silty clay to clay loam, firm, weak medium sub angular blocky structure, common to many fine strong brown (7.5YR 5/8), few fine roots, gradual smooth boundary. With depth the percentage of clay and the percentage of redox mottles increased.
5	130-220	2Bk	Holocene Alluvium	Yellowish red (5YR 5/6, m) sandy loam, friable, weak medium sub angular blocky structure, and common (5%) light gray (5YR7/1) calcium carbonate nodules, clear smooth boundary.
6	220-250+	3Bw	Holocene Alluvium	Yellowish red (5YR 5/6, m) silty clay loam to sandy clay loam, friable, weak medium sub angular blocky structure, and few fine (< 1mm) black (5YR2.5/1) iron-manganese nodules.

Table 2. Trench 2 Soil Descriptions

Zone	Depth (cm)	Soil Horizon	Stratigraphic Unit	Description
1	0-5	Ap	Holocene Alluvium	Same as Zone 1 in Trench 1
2	5-30	B/A	Holocene Alluvium	Same as Zone 2 in Trench 1 (with no brick fragments)
3	30-90	2Ab paleosol	Holocene Alluvium	Same as Zone 3 in Trench 1. This paleosol also appears in Trenches 1 and 3.
4	90-110	2Bw	Holocene Alluvium	Same as Zone 4 in Trench 1
5	110-130	2Bk	Holocene Alluvium	Same as Zone 5 in Trench 1
6	130-180+	3Bks	Beaumont Formation	Brown (7.5YR 4/3, m) silty clay, friable, moderate coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate fine subangular blocky structure, common strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) and very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/2) mottles, few (<2%) calcium carbonate threads and common (~5%) Fe-Mn nodules.

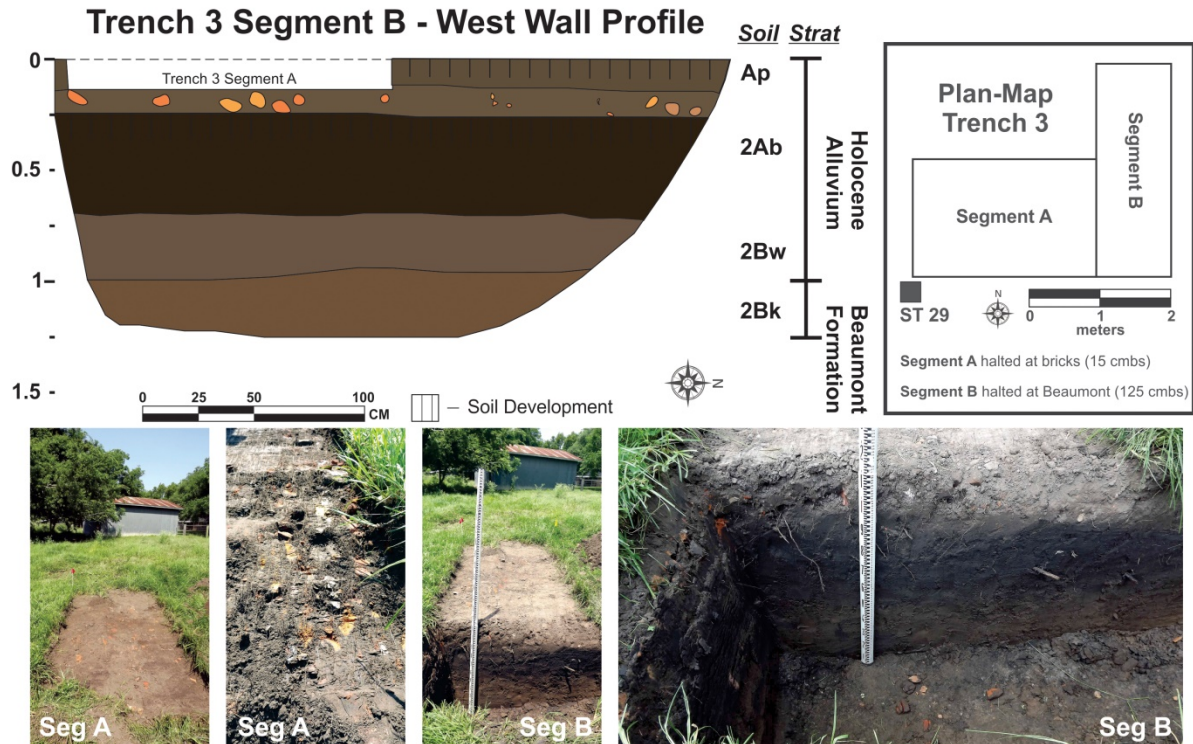


Figure 17. Profile of Trench 3.

Table 3. Trench 3 Soil Descriptions

Zone	Depth (cm)	Soil Horizon	Stratigraphic Unit	Description
1	0-15	Ap	Holocene Alluvium	Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) loam, friable, weak fine medium subangular blocky, many very fine and fine roots, few medium roots, few fine pores, clear smooth boundary.
2	15-25	-----	Brick floor	Single layer of highly fragmented, hand-made bricks. Abrupt lower boundary with Zone 3.
3	25-70	2Ab paleosol	Holocene Alluvium	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2, m) sandy clay loam to clay loam, friable, weak medium sub angular blocky structure, few fine brown (7.5YR 4/4) mottles, few fine roots, few krotovina, clear smooth boundary. This paleosol also appears in Trenches 1 and 2.
4	70-105	2Bw	Holocene Alluvium	Brown (7.5YR 4/2, m) silty clay to clay loam, firm, weak medium sub angular blocky structure, common to many fine strong brown (7.5YR 5/8), few fine roots, gradual smooth boundary. With depth the percentage of clay and the percentage of redox mottles increased.
6	105-125+	3Bks	Beaumont Formation	Brown (7.5YR 4/3, m) silty clay, friable, moderate coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate fine subangular blocky structure, common strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) and very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/2) mottles, few (<2%) calcium carbonate threads and common (~5%) Fe-Mn nodules.

CHAPTER 7
ARTIFACT DESCRIPTIONS
 By Eleanor Stoddart and Anastasia Gilmer

A total of 84 historic-period cultural remains were recovered from two temporary sites during the archeological investigations. These materials were transported to MAC laboratory facilities, where they were cleaned, sorted, provenienced, and systematically identified according to standard laboratory procedures. Scans were taken of selected specimens. Assemblage data are attached to this report as Appendix C.

The nineteenth- and early twentieth-century artifact collection was grouped into six basic classes, based upon material: metal, glass, ceramic, faunal, brick, and synthetic. Tables 4 and 5 list the counts and relative percentages of each class by temporary site number. The following sections in this chapter discuss the system of artifact classification employed for all materials recovered from the shovel testing program. It includes a description of the artifact classes and analytical techniques used to address artifact form, function, and chronology.

Table 4. Frequency of Artifacts by Material Class from 41FB345.

41FB345	ST1	ST13	ST16	ST17	ST31	ST38	ST45	Total	%
Metal	1	0	4	3	1	3	0	12	21.4
Glass	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	8.9
Ceramic	1	3	3	1	0	0	1	9	16.1
Faunal	0	0	1	0	8	2	0	11	19.6
Brick	1	1	7	6	2	0	2	19	34.0
Total	5	4	18	10	11	5	3	56	100

Table 5. Frequency of Artifacts by Material Class from 41FB346.

41FB346	ST 12	ST 21	ST 22	ST 24	ST 26	ST 35	ST 37	ST 39	ST 40	TR3	Total	%
Metal	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	8.7
Glass	0	1	5	1	0	0	4	0	1	2	14	20.3
Ceramic	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	4.3
Faunal	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4.3
Brick	3	5	14	0	6	2	4	0	0	4	38	55.1
Mortar	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1.5
Synthetic	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.5
Coal	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	4.3
Total	3	10	24	2	8	3	11	1	1	6	69	100

The artifacts at 41FB345 were widely scattered across the site and the fragments were fairly small and broken, suggesting the artifacts were plow scattered. The cultural deposits demonstrated low artifact diversity and low artifact density. As shown in Table 4, brick fragments (n=19) comprise just over a third (34.0%) of the artifacts recovered from 41FB345. Metal artifacts comprise 21.4 % (n=12) of the artifact assemblage, while ceramic makes up 16.1 % (n=9). Metal artifacts include nails, a piece of wire, and an

unidentified piece. The ceramic assemblage includes the remains of domestic household vessels, as well as fragments sewer pipe. Faunal remains (19.6 %, n=11) consist of a pieces of unmodified non-human bone. The entire glass inventory from 41FB345 consists of pieces of flat glass (n=5, 8.9%). The few diagnostic artifacts recovered suggest a late nineteenth century domestic occupation.

Different proportions of artifacts are seen at 41FB346. Over half (55.1%) of the artifacts collected consist of brick fragments (n=38). Glass, the next largest category, makes up 20.3% of the assemblage (n=14) and consists of a variety of flat glass, as well as clear, brown and green curved glass fragments. Metal artifacts (n=6, 8.7%) consist of nails, hardware and even a toy cap gun. Ceramic and faunal remains each make up 3.4 % of the artifact assemblage (n=3). A single artifact made of unidentified synthetic substance, along with a single piece of mortar were found (1.5% each), as well as three pieces of coal (4.3 %).

The pedestrian survey identified the brick-lined well and the small brick pavement at 41FB346. The bricks were hand-made and low-fired. The well did not appear to be mortared but the small brick pavement was mortared. Ferguson et al. (2006) describe the well at TS2 in their report: "From discussions with Bob Crosser and Dick Gregg of the Fort Bend Archeological Society, it appears that there is a hand dug well and a possible stepping-stone between this house and the Brazos. The current resident of the Lamar-Calder house is of the opinion that these features represent the Lamar home site." Despite the previous resident's assertions, these structures probably do not represent part of Lamar's original 1838 homestead as these tracts of land were purchased by the Lamar family significantly later than 1838 for the construction of the Lamar Calder house, which was completed in 1861.

Shovel testing and backhoe work revealed a brick pavement at 10 cm beneath the surface to the north and east of the well. This subsurface brick feature may represent a brick-paved interior of a wooded structure, or possibly, a brick-paved walkway. The presence of architectural remains constructed from soft, low-fired brick is usually considered as evidence of construction pre-dating the late 1870s. Disjointedly, the artifacts found so far in association with 41FB346 seem to be of late 19th century origin. A total of 77% of the artifacts at 41FB346 are classified as "architectural materials and utensils," including brick, square nails, a possible door knob, and window glass supporting the interpretation of the brick pavement as a paved interior floor. The bricks would have represented the floor of the residence and the walls would have been constructed with lumber. There are two plausible hypotheses for the use and timeline for the construction of the structure. The first is that it was an ancillary structure to the Lamar-Calder House, such as a detached kitchen or the residence of a family member, share-cropper, or servant that was built prior to the late 1870s. The hand-made bricks suggest that the structure itself might date to a bit earlier than the artifacts, perhaps even before the Civil War. The second hypothesis is that older hand-made brick may have been robbed from another site to be re-used in a late 19th century construction, possibly by a share cropper or servant for the Lamar-Calder family as a residence. This hypothesis for a later construction date is the more likely of the two. In addition to the artifacts dating to the late 19th century, rather than the mid-19th century like the bricks, some of the bricks in backhoe trench 3 had mortar on them but many bricks were without evidence of mortaring, suggesting that this structure was lain from a mixture of older



Figure 18. A selection of artifacts from 41FB345: whiteware, porcelain, transfer print, flat glass, and square nails.

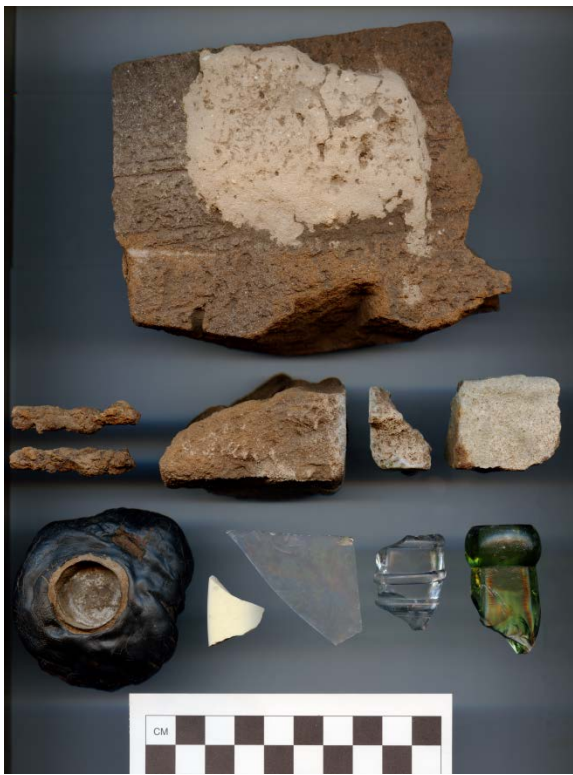


Figure 19. A selection of artifacts from 41FB346: brick with mortar, glazed brick, square nails, door knob (?), whiteware, flat glass, and glass bottle necks.

bricks lain without mortar at the joints. Further, the floor itself was not mortared.

Artifacts by Function

The assemblage was also grouped into five basic groups according to prescribed function. These groups are (1) architectural materials and utensils; (2) household ceramics; (3) glass containers and tableware; (4) clothing, personal and recreational items; and (5) faunal remains. Tables 6 and 7 list the counts and relative percentages of each of these groups.

Table 6. Frequency of Artifacts by functional classification from 41FB345.

41FB345	ST1	ST13	ST16	ST17	ST31	ST38	ST45	Total	%
Architectural Materials and Utensils	4	1	14	9	2	3	2	35	62.5
Household Ceramics	1	3	3	1	0	0	1	9	16.0
Glass Containers and Tableware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing, Personal and Recreational	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ammunition	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1.8
Faunal Remains	0	0	1	0	8	2	0	11	19.7
Total	5	4	18	10	11	5	3	56	100

Table 7. Frequency of Artifacts by functional classification from 41FB346.

41FB346	ST 12	ST 21	ST 22	ST 24	ST 26	ST 35	ST 37	ST 39	ST 40	TR 3	Total	%
Architectural Materials and Utensils	3	6	20	0	8	3	8	1	0	4	53	76.8
Household Ceramics	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.4
Glass Containers and Tableware	0	0	4	1	0	0	3	0	1	2	11	16.0
Clothing, Personal and Recreational	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.4
Faunal Remains	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4.4
Total	3	10	24	2	8	3	11	1	1	6	69	100

As shown in Table 6, the majority of artifacts found in 41FB345 is composed of architectural materials and utensils (62.5%, n=35). Eleven pieces of unmodified, unidentified animal bone constitutes the faunal remains category (19.7%). The next largest category is household ceramics, with 19 artifacts recovered (16.0%). A single piece of ammunition (a .22 short) was found, comprising 1.8 % of the artifacts recovered from TS1. No glass tableware or clothing personal or recreational items were found.

Table 7 illustrates that the artifacts found in 41FB346 have a greater range of function than 41FB345. The highest number of artifacts falls into the architectural materials and utensils category (76.8%, n=53). Next highest is glass containers and tableware (16%, n=11). The household ceramics and clothing, personal and recreational artifact categories each comprise 1.4 % per cent of all artifacts collected (n=1 each). A total of 4.4 percent of the collection is composed of faunal remains (n=3).

Architectural Materials, Furnishings, and Utensils

Some 88 architectural items, domestic hardware, and furnishings were recovered. A “miscellaneous” category incorporating those few items whose form and function cannot be determined is included towards the end of this chapter. Materials are tied, when possible, to similar or identical products advertised in catalogues during the middle to late nineteenth century. A summary of the findings is presented at the end of the chapter.

Nails (n=8)

Archeologists recognize three basic types of nails from nineteenth-century sites in the United States (Edwards and Wells 1993:2). Hand-forged, or wrought, nails are the earliest type and were common before the 1830s. Wrought nails lack uniformity and are tapered on all sides of the shaft. Nineteenth-century machine-cut nails are a second type, and are characterized by a square shaft with two tapered and two parallel edges. Machine-cut nails with hand-hammered heads were manufactured as early as the 1790s but decreased in popularity after 1815 (Edwards and Wells 1993:36). Machine-headed cut nails were also produced in limited quantities before 1800, increasing in uniformity and popularity by the 1820s (Edwards and Wells 1993:52-57). The peak period of production of machine-cut nails was 1850-1888 (Orser 1988:191). Cut nails were gradually replaced by wire nails, which are round headed and are processed from metal cylinders. First introduced in France in the early 1800s, wire nail production began in the United States about 1855 (Shepherd 1981:81). Wire nails were not widely distributed until the late 1880s. By 1900, they accounted for well over 80 percent of nail production in the United States (Sutton and Arkush 1998: Table 6).

The excavations recovered five square nails (4 from 41FB345, 1 from 41FB346) as well as two round nails from 41FB345 and one from TS2. All of the nails are machine cut. The predominance of cut nails is not surprising, given that the site is believed to date to the mid-nineteenth century.

Flat Glass (n=8 shards)

Window Glass

One of the earliest methods of producing window glass was the crown process (Deiss 1981:26-28). Glass gathered on a blowpipe was marvered and manipulated, transferred to a pontil rod, and then spun in a furnace until it became a flattened disk. The extreme heat caused it to have a brilliant surface and its thickness varied from the center to its edges.

Crown glass was used in the United States during the first quarter of the nineteenth century (Roenke 1978:5, 6). Panes cut from this glass were extremely small and usually ornamental. Its limited use gave way to the more efficient cylinder glass in the 1820s (Roenke 1978:6, 39).

In the cylinder process, a long cylinder was blown (Deiss 1981:30). After the ends were removed, it was split lengthwise and flattened in an annealing oven. Its large size allowed larger panes of glass to be cut than from the crown method, and there was less waste. However, it had a lower reflective quality than crown glass and imperfections resulted from the splitting and annealing process.

Semi-automation of sheet glass manufacture occurred in 1903, when the cylinder window glass machine was introduced (Deiss 1981:84-85). The new process eliminated the need for glass blowers, but splitting of the cylinder continued to be done by hand until 1917, when the Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass Company achieved full automation.

Cast plate glass was imported into the United States from England in the late 1830s. American production was not attempted until after 1850 (Roenke 1978:10). A uniform thickness, polished surface, and absence of blemishes characterizes cast plate glass.

As the technology changed and improved, so did window glass thickness, which increased during the nineteenth century. Several archeological studies (e.g., Moir 1987; Orser 1988; Roenke 1978) have attempted to identify a mean or modal window glass thickness for a given period and use it to date structures or sites in a project area.

A total of eight shards of window glass were found; five in 41FB345 and three in 41FB346. One piece from 41FB345 showed evidence of exposure to heat, as it was melted. There are several techniques for dating window glass according to the central tendency of its thickness, including one specifically for sites in Texas. However, the sample size recovered was so small, any dates calculated would be inaccurate.

Mortar (n=2 sherds [2 vessels])

A single sherd of glazed mortar was recovered from 41FB345. It is glazed only on one side, with a dark brown or black lead alkaline glaze. Neither its form nor function can be determined. A second piece of plain mortar was recovered from TS2.

Synthetic Material (n=1)

A single artifact was recovered which fits into this category. It appears to have been melted in a fire, and consists of what possibly could be a doorknob, made of some type of black synthetic material embedded with a threaded metal indentation or cavity.

Bricks (n=57)

Brickmaking authorities recognize three basic brick types: soft mud, stiff mud, and

dry pressed (Gurke 1987:13). Soft-mud bricks were initially made by hand and later by semi-automatic machines. Stiff-mud and dry-pressed bricks were manufactured using fully automated machines. Attempts to mechanize brickmaking were being made as early as the 1790s (Gurke 1987:86); successful mechanization in the brick industry did not occur until the 1840s and was generally limited to select brickyards in the eastern United States (Gurke 1987:87). Mechanized methods of brick manufacture gradually spread across the United States. Gurke (1987:84) notes that “by the mid-nineteenth century . . . the main kinds of brick machines in use today had already been invented and were in use, and at the beginning of the twentieth century machines could virtually eliminate hand labor from all aspects of the industry.”

Advances in brick production tended to lag behind on the frontier. Local newspapers document the operation of soft-mud brick machines in Texas by the mid-1850s (Weekly News 1856). Unfortunately, the extent to which brickmaking machines were successfully used is not clear. According to the accounts of former Cedar Bayou brickyard workers in the 1960s, brickmaking technology in Harris County lagged far behind other parts of the country. They recount that mechanized brick production was not introduced to the area until the early part of the twentieth century (Hole 1972:62). Handmade soft-mud brick apparently predominated during the nineteenth century in Harris County.

A total of 19 small fragments of worn, handmade brick were collected from 41FB345, and 38 pieces were collected from 41FB346. All pieces are small and fragmentary. Six of the fragments from 41FB346 appear to be glazed; this happens when the sand applied to the brick molds to keep the clay from sticking to the molds is fired, causing a glassy sheen. Personal communication with Abideme Tunde Babalola indicates the sand had high titanium content, judging from the color of the glaze.

Miscellaneous metal (n=6)

A variety of miscellaneous metal artifacts were found in the shovel testing program, including a piece of corroded iron stripping (41FB346, possibly from a barrel), a fencing staple (41FB346), a small piece of barbed wire (41FB345), a small piece of slag, (41FB345) and a curved piece of corroded metal which could be either a base or a rim of some unidentified object.

Household Ceramics

A total of nine household sherds from 41FB345 and three from 41FB346 were recovered. These sherds consist of whiteware, stoneware, porcelain, and glazed drainage pipe fragments.

Whiteware/Ironstone (n=5 [5 vessels])

Whitewares and ironstones (also known as ‘stone china’) are characterized by a dense white body, which has been fired to either a soft (1100-1150°C) or a hard paste (1200-1300°C) (Charles 1983:88, 251-252). The distinction between soft-paste whiteware and

hard-paste ironstone is problematic (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:121; Price 1981:26-27) and is complicated by the fact that paste hardness can vary within a single piece due to temperature variations within a kiln. Because judgments surrounding the degree of paste hardness are largely arbitrary, whitewares and ironstones are here classified together (cf. Price 1981:27).

Early nineteenth-century whitewares are covered in a clear lead glaze, while most late nineteenth- and twentieth-century types are covered in transparent alkaline glazes (Hume 1970:130-131; Worthy 1982:334). Decoration includes molded rims, sprigged motifs, and hand-painted and transfer-printed designs. Unlike pearlwares, a wide range of colors was employed in the transfer-printing process (e.g., brown and black [post 1810], and green, purple, and red [post 1830]). Further, whitewares generally show less wear and flaking/crazing than do pearlwares or other lead-based glazed wares.

Potters in Staffordshire, England, developed whiteware, and almost all representative pieces in the United States before the 1850s were imported from Europe. According to noted historical archeologist Ivor Noël Hume (1970:130-131), whiteware began replacing pearlware about 1820. But a more recent article documents the production of whiteware by the Wedgwood factory as early as 1805 (des Fontaines 1990:4). Certainly by around 1850, whiteware had become the dominant domestic tableware pottery.

With a total of five sherds, whiteware is the only refined earthenware ceramic in the assemblage. It is estimated there are a minimum of five vessels present in the assemblage. Four sherds came from 41FB345, and a single sherd came from a shovel test in 41FB346. The following sections outline subcategories of whiteware.

Undecorated (n=4 [4 vessels])

The majority of the whiteware ceramics are undecorated (3 sherds, comprising a minimum of 3 vessels). Undecorated whiteware was popular in the latter half of the 1800s, perhaps from the Civil War through the turn of the century (South 1974:247-248). It must be noted that the percentage of undecorated whitewares is always influenced by the recovery of undecorated parts of decorated vessels.

Transfer-Printed (n=1 [1 vessel])

Transfer-printed decoration refers to the application of colored designs by means of an inked wax paper containing a design transferred from an engraved copper plate (Coysh 1971:7-8; Savage and Newman 1985:296). The first patent application for transfer printing was made in England, in 1751 (Williams-Wood 1981:53). Mass production transfer printing, however, did not begin until after Sadler and Green's patent for the process was taken out in Liverpool, in 1756 (Hume 1970:128; Williams-Wood 1981:103). All of this early printing was on top of the glaze. Printing under the glaze was not used until around 1760, on English porcelain. It first appeared on earthenware around 1783 (Shaw 1968[1829]:214).

By the early nineteenth century, particularly fine work was beginning to be produced, a result in part of the development of the Fourdrinier paper-making machine. Instead of crude and heavy designs with minimal shading, engravers began to use stipples and lines. At this time, too, their repertoire became more varied: instead of simply copying Chinese designs, they now produced historical scenes, English pastoral landscapes, and exotic images from India and the Ottoman Empire (Miller 1991:9). In the nineteenth century, North America became the principal market for English transfer-printed ceramics. But because they were expensive to produce, transfer-printed wares did not become widely popular in the United States until after the War of 1812 (Samford 1997:3).

Samford's (1997) research has refined the chronological placement of underglaze transfer-printed motifs, marley patterns, and colors. Recent studies at the townsites of Velasco and Quintana (Blake and Freeman 1998; Earls et al. 1996; Pollan et al. 1996) have also placed the use of transfer-printed wares on the upper Texas coast into a more secure chronological framework. Blake and Freeman (1998) summarize the rise and fall of transfer-printed wares in early Anglo Texas: Based on the dated and identified patterns, use of printed wares at Quintana began around 1820-1830, peaked between 1830 and 1850, began to decline by 1850-1860, and was barely present after 1870, with only occasional late examples dating to the 1890s (Blake and Freeman 1998:17). The popularity of transfer-printed wares decreased sharply by 1860 (Miller 1991:9; Samford 1997) although it was revived on hard-paste whitewares near the turn of the century (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:145).

A single sherd from 41FB345 shows evidence of a brown transfer-printed design. The fragmentary nature of the material precludes the identification of the printed scene and/or pattern. Ceramics were decorated using brown ink prior to 1829, but it became more common in the 1830s. The Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum (State Museum of Archaeology) website (accessed May 20, 2015), places the dates of production of brown transfer printed wares between 1818 and 1869. No maker's mark is present, which would assist in further identification.

Stoneware (n=4 sherds [3 vessels])

Stoneware, a very hard ceramic, is fired at temperatures of about 1200°-1350°C. These temperatures are high enough to achieve partial fusion of the stoneware fabric, which is made of highly plastic, low-iron clays. Stonewares may be unglazed, may have an applied lead (alkaline) glaze or, more commonly, a salt glaze (Draper 1984:33; Rice 1987:6).

A total of four sherds were identified as stoneware. None have evidence of salt-glazing. Two were recovered from 41FB345, and appear to be from two separate vessels, judging from the colors of glaze. One is cream-colored, while the other has a brighter white glaze. The other two sherds from 41FB346 contain dark brown glaze on each side, and are likely part of a drainage pipe, especially considering the placement of a man-made drainage on the western edge of 41FB346. Ceramic drainage pipe sherds and concrete fragments were found along this drainage.

Porcelain (n=2 sherds [2 vessels])

Porcelain is a thin, hard, non-porous ceramic. It is often called china or chinaware, since it was first made in China, and is the pinnacle of the potter's art in terms of technical accomplishment. Unlike earthenware and stoneware, which use clay only, porcelain is composed of two related materials, namely kaolin clay and petuntse. Kaolin (often called china clay) is a white-firing, highly refractory clay made from ground feldspar, granite, and pegmatite. Petuntse (often called china stone) is made from feldspar and silica. The kaolin-petuntse mix is fired at very high temperatures that range from about 1280°-1400°C or more. In the process, the petuntse melts and forms a colorless glass, which fuses to the kaolin. The kaolin is resistant to heat and so allows the object to hold its shape. A (purely aesthetic) glaze that often covers the unfired body is also made from petuntse (Hobson 1948:46, 114-115; Rice 1987:6; Worthy 1982:337).

Most of the porcelain vessels can be defined by their use in food and beverage consumption (eating, drinking, and serving). It must be noted, however, that while these vessels may have performed their functionally prescribed roles, it is possible that some, like the whiteware forms, may have served a purely decorative function.

Two sherds of porcelain were recovered from 41FB346. Neither was decorated, and form could not be determined, owing to the fragmentary nature of the sherds.

Glass Containers and Tableware

A total of five shards from 41FB345 and 14 from 41FB346 were recovered. The assemblage includes container glass and unidentified curved glass shards.

Container glass (n=2 shards [2 vessels])

Container glass manufacturing prior to the nineteenth century was generally the product of free-blowing techniques. In the 1800s, glass-making technology rapidly evolved from an individual handicraft to a mechanized industry producing hundreds of millions of bottles. Several studies (e.g., Deiss 1981; Jones 1971, 1986; Jones and Sullivan 1985; McKearin and Wilson 1978) tracing the development of glass manufacture have generated reliable chronological correlates for certain formal characteristics of glass containers. The present analysis closely follows these authoritative studies, including the use of terminology and dating keys.

A total of two shards retrieved from the excavations at 41FB346 were identified as container glass, representing two separate bottles.

Mold-Blown Container Glass (n=2 shards [2 vessels]). All glass was free blown until the beginning of the nineteenth century, when technological changes were introduced that used various molds and lipping devices to achieve more uniform shapes. The simplest bottle mold type is called the dip mold and was made of wood, fired clay, or, more commonly, metal. Although some dip molds were plain, most had a ribbed pattern, and the

generally square or cylindrical shapes were tapered to allow easy removal of the finished product (McKearin and Wilson 1978:14).

Dip molds, in use in England by the 1730s, provided the uniformity for commercial containers that a free-blown product could not (Deiss 1981:15-17; Jones and Sullivan 1985:24-26). They were used only to shape the base and body of a bottle; the shoulders and finish were shaped by hand.

Increased development of American manufactures and commercialization during the nineteenth century resulted in the proliferation of multiple-piece molds, which sped up the shaping process. The two-piece mold, first used in England as early as the 1750s and in the United States by 1809 (Deiss 1981:48-49; McKearin and Wilson 1978:219, 291), can be distinguished by the vertical seams it leaves on opposing sides of a bottle. These seams usually disappear on the neck, just below the finish. Two-piece molds were in use until the 1870s.

In 1821, Henry Ricketts invented the three-piece mold (Deiss 1981:51; Jones and Sullivan 1985:29-30). Used primarily for liquor bottles, these molds are easily distinguished by the vertical opposing neck seams and the horizontal seam around the shoulders (McKearin and Wilson 1978:217). As with the dip mold, the Ricketts' mold was tapered to allow easy removal of the glass bottle. It also featured a removable base ring to accommodate lettering (Toulouse 2001:583-584). By mid-century, the use of this mold had expanded beyond liquor bottles and was used as late as 1905.

Mold-blown bottles often predate the mass production of machine-made bottles, so they serve as good chronological indicators for the occupation period of historic sites or features. It is, however, often difficult to discern which type of mold was used, so the finish is generally considered to be the most diagnostic trait. Among early mold-blown bottles (ca. 1825-1840), a simple lip was cut and finished by polishing. On later mold-blown bottles (ca. 1840-1875), the finish was applied with a lipping device such as described above. By the late 1800s, molds with incorporated, or "improved tooled finishes," were popular (Deiss 1981:58-59).

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A fragment recovered from 41FB346 is made of green glass and is part of a bottle lip that appears to have been applied. This indicates it was produced at some point between 1840 and 1875. The second fragment is part of a clear glass bottle (containing the lip and neck) and appears to have been produced in a hinge mold; that is, a mold made of two pieces that

were hinged either on the side, or at the base. It produces a bottle with a base that was equally formed by each half of the hinge mold. This bottle piece dates from approximately 1810 to 1870.

Miscellaneous Curved Glass (n=11 shards [8 vessels])

In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, clear and aqua were common colors for most bottle types, particularly medicine bottles. Olive green glass is typically associated with wine bottles. Cobalt blue and amber are other common colors. Cobalt was often used for liniment and poison bottles (American Historical Catalog Collection 1971:19). Amber glass is often associated with beer bottles. Milk glass was popular in England in the eighteenth century, but it seems to have reached its height in the United States between 1870 and 1880 (Kovel and Kovel 1981:73).

Eleven shards of curved glass (clear, amber, aqua) were found, all within 41FB346, and comprise a minimum of eight different vessels.

Clothing, Personal, and Recreational Items

Toy Cap Gun (n=1)

One of the most interesting artifacts recovered was a nearly complete toy cap gun from 41FB346. In 1870, manufacturers began adapting toy guns to fire paper caps, with the intent to make them as realistic as possible (Marek et al. 2011). All used some form of mild explosive to create a popping sound and puff of smoke when the toy's trigger was pulled. By 1880 the cast-iron cap pistol had become the most popular type of toy gun, and cast-iron continued to be the most popular material used to make these toy pistols until the demands of World War II cut off the supply. During the war, manufacturers began using whatever materials were available; paper, wood, steel, tin, lead, rubber, zinc, glass, wax and molded sawdust mixed with glue. After the war, cast-iron cap pistols continued to be made, but the cost became prohibitive and manufacturers turned to less expensive metals such as steel and die-cast zinc. By 1950, toy pistols were made of die-cast materials and plastic. The use of these materials continues today.

Research shows the toy cap gun recovered from 41FB346 was produced by the J. & E. Steven's Company, Cromwell, Connecticut ca. 1890. The patent date listed on the gun is June 17, 1890 (Figure 20). The original gun would have had inscriptions, which read "Colt" on one side, and "Patented June 17, 1890" on the reverse side. It was produced to mimic the guns made by the Colt Company. This particular specimen has a broken barrel.

Ammunition (n=1)

A single ammunition shell from a .22 short was recovered from 41FB345. It was included in this category. The shell was found near Front Street, so it is unclear if the shell is truly associated with 41FB345 or introduced at a later time.



Figure 20. Photo of the Steven’s Company “Colt” cast iron cap gun recovered on the survey (above) and two photos of an intact version in good condition (below). Inscription reads “Colt” on one side and “Patented June 17, 1890” on reverse side.

Faunal Remains

Miscellaneous faunal remains (n=14)

A total of eleven fragment of unidentified bone was found in 41FB345 and three additional pieces were recovered from 41FB346. Unfortunately, as the pieces were so small and fragmentary, they could not be identified as to species or even element. No evidence of butchery could be discerned.

CHAPTER 8 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

On May 12 to May 13, 2015 and on June 5, 2015, Moore Archeological Consulting, Inc. of Houston, Texas conducted an archeological survey of a 5.8-acre tract in Fort Bend County, Texas near the city of Richmond for the Fort Bend County Facilities Management & Planning Department, Fort Bend County, Texas. A 100% pedestrian survey was conducted, which included the excavation of 46 shovel tests and three backhoe trenches, to identify archeological materials. A total of 19 shovel tests were positive for cultural materials.

The cultural materials detected during the survey were restricted to the Historic Period as no Prehistoric cultural materials were detected. Although the very deep Clemville soils and Holocene fluvial deposits along the Brazos River were assigned a high geoarcheological potential (due to the potential presence of paleosols) by Abbott (2001), no prehistoric materials were detected in the three shovel tests or two backhoe trenches placed near the river bank. Site 41FB268 does not appear to extend across the fenceline into the project area. Only a few small, broken, and scattered brick and concrete fragments were observed in Trench 3.

Two historic-period sites were identified by the shovel testing. First, note that these sites are not confined to the area near the river bank as was the case in the much larger tract surveyed a decade ago with site 41FB268. Site 41FB345, the lesser of the two sites, is adjacent to the Lamar-Calder House. The northern extent of the site could not be delineated as it lies outside of the project area. Within the project area, the site is confined to small, plow-scattered late 19th century artifacts. The cultural deposits demonstrated low artifact diversity and low artifact density. Not only were there few artifacts within each shovel test, but there were negative shovel tests between some of the positive shovel tests. Additionally, due to the disturbance of these materials by the plow zone and the loss of their original context, this site does not appear to possess the potential for future study. Consequently, 41FB345 is not considered eligible as a State Archeological Landmark or for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. No further archeological investigations are recommended at 41FB345.

Site 41FB346 is located near an existing cow shed along the western boundary of the tract and a bit more than half way to the river bank. This site may be more significant due to the presence of surviving, intact architectural remains with associated artifacts at the site. A well and a small brick pavement were noted on the surface in the heart of the site as currently known, both constructed from hand-made, low-fired brick. Shovel testing and backhoe work revealed a brick pavement at 10 cm beneath the surface to the north and east of the well. This subsurface brick feature is also constructed with hand-made, low-fired brick and probably represents a brick-paved interior of a wooded structure rather than a brick-paved walkway. Such brick was in common use from the initial Anglo settlement of Fort Bend County until the late 19th century when it was replaced by much harder, high-fired factory brick. The presence of architectural remains constructed from soft, low-fired brick is usually considered as evidence of construction pre-dating the late 1870s. Older hand-made brick

may, however, have been robbed to be re-used in late 19th century construction. The artifacts found so far in association with 41FB346 seem to be of late 19th century origin.

We have proposed two hypotheses as to what the subsurface brick feature at 41FB346 may represent. The first is that it was an ancillary structure to the Lamar-Calder House, such as a detached kitchen or the residence of a family member, share-cropper, or servant that was built prior to the late 1870s. The hand-made bricks suggest that the structure itself might date to a bit earlier than the artifacts, perhaps even before the Civil War. The second hypothesis is that older hand-made brick may have been robbed from another site to be re-used in a late 19th century construction, possibly by a share cropper or servant for the Lamar-Calder family as a residence. This hypothesis is the more likely of the two. In addition to the artifacts dating to the late 19th century, rather than the mid-19th century like the bricks, some of the bricks in backhoe trench 3 had mortar on them but many bricks were without evidence of mortaring, suggesting that this structure was lain from a mixture of older bricks lain without mortar at the joints. Further, the floor itself was not mortared. Tennant homes have been noted in the vicinity of the project area and it has been noted (i.e. 41FB110) that materials from older structures were repurposed as building supplies.

Setting these hypotheses for the use of the structure aside and focusing on the abandonment of the structure, we do know that the Lamar-Calder family sold the Lamar-Calder House in 1900, possibly as a result of damage done to the house after the 1900 hurricane. The structure from 41FB346 may have been abandoned at this point in 1900, as well, either as a result of damage from the hurricane or as a result of the departure of the Lamar-Calder family. If this was the case, the expediently constructed structure at 41FB346 may have only been occupied for a fairly short time-period, perhaps less than 20 years.

The primary objectives of the archeological survey for the Fort Bend County Facilities & Planning Department was to identify and delineate any significant archeological deposits that may be situated within the tract as well as to assess any potentially impacted archeological sites and provide recommendations regarding mitigation measures if necessary. In conclusion, while no further archeological investigations are recommended for the dispersed artifact scatter at 41FB345, the survey work showed that the site deposits at 41FB346 are well-preserved, contained a moderate density of artifacts, a moderate diversity of artifact types, as well as collapsed architectural features. The early low-fired bricks suggested these features may pre-date 1870, although it seems more likely these bricks were repurposed for a late 19th century structure. This structure appears to be the home of a tenant or servant who was associated with an important family in Texas's early history. Consequently, it is recommended that testing excavations be conducted at 41FB346 prior to any planned construction by Fort Bend County in order to determine if it should be considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. As the tract is currently privately owned and is being considered for purchase by Fort Bend County for eventual development, construction within the project area may not occur. The Facilities & Planning Department may either decide not to purchase the tract of land or to design its developments within the tract to minimize or avoid impact to these archeological resources.

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APPENDIX A: DEED RECORDS

The following is an extract from the deed record, transferring the tract of land the project area is on from George P. Foster to Henrietta Lamar. A transcript of the deed is provided as well. The deed records are on file with Fort Bend County.

7088
 B. P. Foster and His Wife Mrs. J. H. Lamar
 The State of Texas Know all men by these presents that I George
 County of Fort Bend, I Foster joined by my wife Susan Foster for
 and the consideration of Ten thousand Dollars to me in hand paid
 by Henrietta Lamar the said 1st party of a hereby authorized you her
 granted bargain and sold unto by these presents the grant bargain
 and sell unto coming with the said Henrietta Lamar all that
 tract or tracts of land lying and being situated in said County
 and State known as the said 1st party's place known as the said
 and the course of said tract is as follows to wit: Beginning at
 a Stake in the West End of the Prong of the River which is the North West
 corner of a Survey made for William C. Wolford Thence South 67th West
 along the lower corner of the said Wolford tract 679 feet to a Stake
 which is the South West corner of said Wolford tract Thence South
 82th West with the line Wolford Westward 119 feet to the North
 West corner of said Wolford tract Thence South 67th West 720 feet
 to a Stake for the South West corner of a tract adjoining to the Prong
 Thence South 82th West 570 feet to a Stake Thence North 67th East
 1500 feet to a Stake on the banks of the River Thence up the River
 with its meanders to the place of Beginning the said Foster own
 say for himself 100 feet square on the North West corner of the same
 as a lot of land to be used for the purpose of his plantation
 I also sell unto coming with the said Henrietta Lamar a certain
 tract or lots of land as follows the whole description of
 of said tract known as the said 1st party's place by James C. Wolford to
 William C. Wolford as is described as follows to wit: Beginning
 at a Stake in the West End of the Prong of the River from which the
 above is taken in a direction towards the same South 82th West
 454
 feet Thence South 67th West 429 feet to a Stake Thence South 82th West 410
 feet to a Stake Thence North 67th East 679 feet to a Stake on the banks
 of the River Thence up the River with its meanders to the place of Beginning
 containing four acres and twenty nine rods more or less To these lands
 to be held the above described tracts or parcels of land to the proper use
 benefit and behoof of the said Henrietta Lamar her heirs and assigns
 forever together with all the rights privileges and appurtenances
 thereto belonging and the said George P. Foster hereby binds himself
 his heirs executors and administrators to warrant and defend unto
 the heirs of the same with the said Henrietta Lamar against all
 lawful claims whatsoever In Testimony whereof we have hereunto
 set our hands and seals saying verbally for each this 6 day of February
 1864 The words joined by my wife Susan Foster in witness
 George P. Foster
 Susan Foster

George P. Foster, joined by my wife, Susan Foster. Paid \$5,000 for two tracts of land ...delineated as follows: Eleven and sixty hundredths acres of land bounded as follows to wit: Beginning at a Stake on the west bank of the Brazos which is the South West corner of a survey made for William O. Wolford. Thence South $117 \frac{1}{2}$ West along the lower line of the said Wolford tract 679 feet to a Stake which is the southwest corner of said Wolfords tract. Thence North $22 \frac{1}{2}$ west within the said Wolfords Western line 418 feet to the North West corner of said Wolfords tract. Thence south $67 \frac{1}{2}$ (or possibly $117 \frac{1}{2}$?) west 733 feet to a stake for the southwest corner of a tract conveyed to Wa? Page. Thence south $22 \frac{1}{2}$ East 550 feet to a Stake. Thence South $117 \frac{1}{2}$ East 1500 feet to a Stake on the Bank of the River. Thence up the River with its meander to the place of beginning. Then Susan Foster reserving for herself ten feet square on the north-west bank of the above described tract of land so as to ascribe the graves of her Children. I also sell and convey unto the said Henrietta Lamar another tract or ?? of land adjoining the above described tract of land known as the survey(able?) by James S. (?) Claus to William O. Wolford and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a Stake on the West bank of the Brazos River from a stake on Elev. 12 inches in diameter (mant??) X beam South 82 (degrees?) West 1.9 feet. Thence South $62 \frac{1}{2}$ West- 429 Feet to a Stake, thence South $22 \frac{1}{2}$ East 412 Feet to a Stake. Thence North $67 \frac{1}{2}$ East 679 Feet to a Stake on the Bank of the River. Thence up the River with meander to the place of beginning; containing five acres and twenty-nine rods more or less. To Have and to hold the above described tracts or parcels of land to the proper use, careful and behoof to the said Henrietta Lamar for her heirs ??? forever and together with all the rights, privileges and appurtenances.

APPENDIX B: SHOVEL TEST LOG

<i>Original ST #</i>	<i>Modified ST #</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Site #</i>	<i>Depth (cm)</i>	<i>Soil Description</i>	<i>Comments and Artifacts</i>
SC 1	1	Positive	41F B34 5	0-15	No munsell value, Gravel filled, old road bed	
				15-26	10yr 5/6 yellowish brown Sandy loam, disturbed fill	
				26-80	10yr 3/1 Very dark gray, sandy clay loam	Intact
SC 2	4	Negative		0-10	10yr 3/2 very dark grayish brown, gravel fill	
				10 - 80	10yr 4/3 Brown, Sandy loam	Intact
				80 - 100	10yr 5/4 Yellowish brown, Sandy clay loam	
SC 3	7	Negative		0 - 30	10yr 4/2 Dark grayish brown, Sandy loam	
				30 - 80	10yr 3/1 Very dark gray, sandy clay loam	
SC 4	10	Negative		0 - 3	10yr 4/2 Very dark gray w/ 10yr 6/4 light yellowish brown, Sandy loam	
				3 - 70	10yr 4/4 dark Yellowish brown, Sandy clay loam	
				70 - 100	10yr 4/6 Dark yellowish brown	mottled with basal clay
SC 5	13	Positive	41F B34 5	0 - 14	10yr 4/3 brown, Sandy loam	
				14 - 50	10yr 4/1 Gray, Sandy clay loam	
				50 - 70	10yr 3/1 Yellowish brown, Clay	
SC 6	14	Negative	41F B34 5	0 - 15	10yr 3/1 Very dark gray, Sandy clay loam	
				15 - 42	10yr 3/1 Very dark gray, Snady clay loam, firm	
				42 - 58	10yr 3/1 Very dark gray w/ 2.5yr 8/8 Yellow, Sandy clay	
SC 7	15	Negative	41F B34 5	0 - 16	10yr 6/6 Brownish yellow, Sandy loam	
				16 - 31	10yr 3/1 Very dark gray, Sandy clay loam	
				31 - 66	10yr 3/1 Very dark gray w/ 2.5yr 8/8 Yellow, Clay	
SC 8	20	Negative	41F B34 5	0 -25	10yr 5/6 Yellowish Brown, Sandy clay loam	Moist
				25 - 58	10yr 3/1 Very dark gray, Sandy clay	Inundated
SC 9	23	Negative	41F B34 6	0 - 38	Fill road gravel	
				38 - 100	10yr 4/3 Brown, Sandy loam	
SC 10	24	Positive	41F	0 - 29	10yr 3/1 Very dark gray, Sandy loam	

			B34 6			
				29 - 45	10yr 3/1 Very dark clay, clay	Inundated
SC 11	25	Negative	41F B34 6	0 - 20	10yr 5/3 Brown, Sandy loam - friable	
				20 - 30	Very hard inpenetrable soil	
ABB 1	2	Negative		0 - 50	10yr 3/2 very dark grayish brown, Loam, moist	
				50 - 70	10yr 3/4 dark yellowish brown, clay loam	
ABB 2	5	Negative		0 - 20	7.5yr 3/3 dark brown, Loam	Few brick fragments
				20 - 60	10yr 2/2 Dark brown, Clay loam	
				60 - 80	10yr 3/3 Very dark grayish brown, firm	
ABB 3	8	Negative		0 - 10	10yr 2/2 very dark brown, Silty loam	
				10 - 30	10yr 3/4 dark yellowish brown, Sandy loam	
				30 - 80	7.5yr 3/2 Dark brown, Sandy loam	
				80 - 100	5yr 3/3 dark reddish brown, clay loam, Moist and firm	
ABB 4	11	Negative		0 - 30	Disturbed	
				30 - 70	10yr 3/4 dark yellowish brown, loam	
				70 - 100	7.5yr 2.5/2 very dark brown, Loam	
ABB 5	16	Positive		0 - 20	7.5yr 4/6 Strong brown, Fill	Lev. 3 - Brick frag, clear glass, square nail, and ceramics
				20 - 70	10yr 2/1 Black, Loam	Lev. 4 - Brick frag, porcelain, metals
				70 - 100	10yr 3/2 Very dark grayish brown	
ABB 6	17	Positive	TS1	0 - 15	7.5yr 4/6 Strong brown, Fill	Lev. 4 - square nail, glass, and possible asphat
				15 - 60	10yr 2/1 Black, Loam	
				60 - 80	10yr 3/2 Very dark grayish brown, Clay loam	
ABB 7	18	Positive	TS1	0 - 20	7.5yr 4/6 Strong brown - Fill	Lev. 3 - Brick frag and nail frag.
				20 - 80	10yr 2/1 Black, Loam	
				80 - 100	10yr 3/4 Dark yellowish brown, Clay loam	
ABB 8	19	Negative	TS1	0 - 20	7.5yr 4/6 strong brown - fill	
				20 - 70	10yr 2/1 Black, Loam	
				70 - 80	10yr 3/4 dark yellowish brown, Clay loam	
ABB 9	26	Positive	41F B34 6	0 - 10	10yr 3/3 dark brown	Stopped for possible feature
ABB 10	27	Negative	41F	0 - 50	10yr 3/4 dark grayish brown, loam	Inundated

			B34 6			
ABB 11	28	Negative	41F B34 6	0 - 60	10yr 2/2 Very dark brown, loam	
				60 - 80	7.5yr 3/3 dark brown, Clay loam	
ABB 12	29	Positive	41F B34 6	0 - 20	10yr 2/2 Very dark brown, loam	Lev. 1/2 - Brick frag./pavement? (Stopped for possible feature)
ABB 13	30	Positive	41F B34 6	0 - 30	10yr 3/4 dark yellowish brown, Loam	Lev. 1 - Possible artifact
				30 - 80	10yr 2/2 Very dark brown, loam	
				80 - 100	7.5yr 3/3 dark brown, Clay loam	
AGG 1	3	Negative		0-10	10 yr 4/3, brown. Disturbed, modern trash	
				10 - 30	10yr 4/2, dark grayish brown	moist, friable, bioturbated
				30 - 50	10yr 3/1, very dark gray, silty clay loam	firm
				50 - 70	10yr 3/1, very dark gray, silty clay loam, silty clay, with 10yr 3/6 dark yellowish brown	firm
AGG 2	6	Negative		0 - 30	10yr 3/2 very dark grayish brown, silty clay loam	wet, friable
				30 - 70	10yr 3/1 very dark grayish brown, silty clay loam, with 10yr 4/2 dark grayish brown mottles	wet, friable
				70 - 80	10yr 3/1 very dark grayish brown, silty clay loam, silty clay,	wet, firm sticky
AGG 3	9	Negative		0 - 10	10yr 3/1 very dark grayish brown, humic, silt loam	
				10 - 50	10yr 3/2 very dark grayish brown, silty clay loam, mottle with 10yr 3/3 dark brown. Silty clay loam	moist, friable
				50 - 80	10yr 2/2 Very dark brown. Silty clay loam	
				80 - 100	7.5yr 3/4 dark brown. Sandy loam	friable and moist
AGG 4	12	Positive	TS2	0 - 10	10yr 3/2 very dark grayish brown. Disturbed	
				10 - 60	10yr 3/2 very dark grayish brown. Silty loam	Lv. 3. brick fragments with mortar on them
				60 - 70	10yr 3/1 very dark gray. Very dark gray mottle slightly with 10yr 4/3 brown. Silty clay	
AGG 5	21	Positive	TS2	0 - 10	10yr 3/2 very dark grayish brown. Silty loam, moist	Lv. 2. glass
				10 - 60	10yr 3/2 very dark grayish brown. Silty loam, moist	Lv. 3. brick and metal
				60 - 70	10yr 3/2 very dark grayish brown. Silty clay loam, moist and friable	Lv. 4 bone and brick
				70 - 80	10yr 3/3 dark brown, mottle with 10yr 3/1 ver dark gray. Silty clay	

AGG 6	22	Positive	TS2	0 - 10	10yr 3/2 very dark brown, humic, moist and friable, silty loam	
				10 - 15	10yr 3/2 very dark brown, silty loam	dense concentration of artifacts above brick pavement
31	31	Positive	41F B34 5	0 - 20	7.5yr 6/6 reddish yellow	Lv. 1. 22 short
				20 - 70	10yr 2/1 black	Lv. 2. brick frag and shell
32	32	Negative	41F B34 5	0 - 65	10yr 2/1 black, silty clay	
				65 - 80	10yr 3/3 dark brown mottled with 10yr 6/4 light yellowish brown clay loam	
33	33	Negative	41F B34 5	0 - 62	10yr 2/1 black	There was a chert flake but it looked artificial from gravel parking lot
				62 - 70	7.5yr 6/6 reddish yellow	
34	34	Negative	41F B34 6	0 - 25	Fill	
				25 - 100	10yr 2/2 very dark brown, clay loam. Firm	
35	35	positive	41F B34 6	0 - 18	10yr 2/1 black	Lv. 3. welding rod?
				18 - 70	10yr 2/1 black	Lv. 4. nail
						Lv. 5. brick frag.
36	36	Negative	41F B34 5	0 - 27	Fill	
				27 - 62	10yr 2/2 very dark brown, clay loam. Firm	
				62 - 75	10yr 3/3 dark brown mottled with 10yr 6/4 light yellowish brown. loamy clay	
37	37	Positive	41F B34 6	0 - 10	7.5yr 6/6 reddish yellow	Lv. 2. window glass, bottle glass, slate, brick frag.
				10 - 50	10yr 2/1 black	Lv. 3. brick frag.
38	38	Positive	41F B34 5	0 - 20	Fill	Lv. 3. nails
				20 - 60	10yr 2/2 very dark brown, clay loam	Lv. 4. round nail, rusted metal, possible bone
				60 - 70	10yr 3/3 dark brown mottled with 10yr 6/4 light yellowish brown. loamy clay	
39	39	Positive	41F B34	0 - 48	10yr 2/1 black	Lv. 3. Brick frag, coal

			6			
40	40	Positive	41F B34 6	0 - 14	7.5yr 6/2 pinkish gray	Lv. 4. Brown glass
				14 - 50	10yr 2/1 black	
41	41	Negative	41F B34 5	0 - 15	10 yr 3/3 dark brown, clay loam	
				15 - 59	10yr 2/1 black, loamy clay	
				59 - 71	10yr 3/3 dark brown mottled with 10yr 6/4 light yellowish brown. Loamy clay	
42	42	Negative	41F B34 5	0 - 50	10yr 3/3 dark brown clay loam	
				50 - 68	10yr 2/1 black. Loamy clay, moist and firm	
43	43	Negative	41F B34 6	0 - 60	10yr 2/1 black	
44	44	Negative	41F B34 6	0 - 50	10yr 2/1 black	
45	45	Positive		0 - 40	10yr 2/2 very dark brown. clay loam, moist and friable	Lv. 3. 7 whiteware , 2 brick frag.
				40 - 50	10yr 3/3 dark brown mottled with light yellow. Loamy clay, moist and friable	
46	46	Negative		0 - 15	7.5yr 6/6 reddish yellow	
				15 - 50	10yr 2/1 black	

APPENDIX C: ARTIFACT COUNT

All materials collected and records generated will be prepared by Moore Archeological Consulting, Inc., for permanent curation at the Brazoria County Historical Museum in Angleton, TX.

<i>TS#</i>	<i>STP</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>CMBS</i>	<i>Artifact Class</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Comments</i>
1	1	3	20-30	Euroamerican ceramic	1	plain whiteware
1	1	5	40-50	Euramerican brick	1	
1	1	5	40-50	Metal- indeterminate	1	base or a rim
1	1	6	50-60	Flat glass	2	
2	12	3	20-30	Euroamerican brick	3	
1	13	1	0-10	Euroamerican ceramic	2	1 plain whiteware, 1 brown transferprint
1	13	3	20-30	Euroamerican ceramic	1	porcelain
1	13	3	20-30	Euroamerican brick	1	
1	16	3	20-30	Euroamerican ceramic	2	stoneware

1	16	3	20-30	Bone-nonhuman, unmod	1	
1	16	3	20-30	Euroamerican brick	5	
1	16	3	20-30	Flat glass	2	1 melted
1	16	3	20-30	Metal- square nail	1	
1	16	3	20-30	Metal- hardware	1	possibly barbed wire
1	16	4	30-40	Euroamerican ceramic	1	porcelain
1	16	4	30-40	Euroamerican brick	2	
1	16	4	30-40	Flat glass	1	
1	16	4	30-40	Metal- round nail	1	
1	16	4	30-40	Metal- square nail	1	
1	17	3	20-30	Slag	1	
1	17	3	20-30	Metal- round nail	1	
1	17	4	30-40	Euroamerican brick	6	
1	17	4	30-40	Metal- square nail	1	
1	17	4	30-40	Euroamerican ceramic	1	glazed, hard-fired mortar
2	21	2	10-20	Flat glass	1	clear
2	21	3	20-30	Metal- other	1	Colt toy cap gun ca. 1890
2	21	3	20-30	Euroamerican brick	4	
2	21	4	30-40	Bone-nonhuman, unmod	3	
2	21	4	30-40	Euroamerican brick	1	
2	22	1	0-10	Euroamerican- other	1	doorknob; melted synthetic material
2	22	2	10-20	Euroamerican brick	14	3 glazed
2	22	2	10-20	Curved glass- green	1	bottle lip; applied
2	22	2	10-20	Curved glass- clear	2	
2	22	2	10-20	Curved glass- brown	1	
2	22	2	10-20	Flat glass	1	clear
2	22	2	10-20	Metal- indeterminate	1	banding/strip
2	22	2	10-20	Metal- hardware	1	fencing staple
2	22	2	10-20	Metal- square nail	2	
2	24	2	10-20	Euroamerican ceramic	1	plain whiteware
2	24	2	10-20	Curved glass- clear	1	bottle lip and neck; possibly a hinge-mold
2	26	1	0-10	Euroamerican brick	6	3 glazed
2	26	1	0-10	Euroamerican ceramic	2	glazed drainage pipe frags
1	31	1	0 - 10	Metal- Ammunition	1	22 short
1	31	2	10-20	Shell-Unmodified	8	Very fragmentary and brittle
1	31	2	10-20	Euroamerican - Brick	2	Very fragmented and tiny
2	35	4	30-40	Metal - Round nail	1	Rusted
2	35	5	40-50	Euroamerican-Brick	2	Fragmented
2	37	2	20-30	charcoal/slag/coal	2	Coal
2	37	2	10-20	Euroamerican - Brick	4	Fragmented
2	37	2	10-20	Mortar	1	
2	37	2	20-20	Flat glass	1	
2	37	2	10-20	Curved glass frag - Clear	3	One of the glasses is very tiny. It may be fragment from larger piece
1	38	3	20-30	metal-Square nail	2	very rusted
1	38	4	30-40	Metal-Others	1	Undiagnostic metal piece
1	38	4	30-40	Bone-nonhuman unmodified	2	Very fragmented and stocked in dirt
2	39	4	30-40	Charcaol/slag/coal	1	Coal
2	40	4	30-40	Curved glass frag - Amber	1	

1	45	3	20-30	Euroamerican - Brick	2	fragmented
1	45	3	20-30	Euroamerican - Ceramic	1	whiteware
2	Trench 3	1	0-10	Curved glass frag. Agua	1	
2	Trench 3	1	0-10	Curved glass frag. Clear	1	
2	Trench 3	2	10-20	Euroamerican Brick	1	
2	Trench 3	2	10-21	Euroamerican Brick	1	
2	Trench 3	2	10-22	Euroamerican Brick	1	
2	Trench 3	2	10-23	Euroamerican Brick	1	