Identification of Historic Resources
Associated with
Tenaska Roan's Prairie Generating Station,
Grimes County, Texas

FINAL DRAFT - Cultural Resources Assessment (CRA) –

Tenaska Roan's Prairie Generating Station

Tenaska Roan's Prairie Partners, LLC
Grimes County, Texas

May 2014

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Tenaska Roan's Prairie Partners, LLC

Final Draft - Cultural Resources Assessment (CRA) - *Tenaska Roan's Prairie Generating Station*

May 2014

Project No. 0189555
Grimes County, Texas

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ABSTRACT

Report Title: Cultural Resources Assessment (CRA) – Tenaska Roan's Prairie Generating Station, Grimes County, Texas

Report Date: February 25, 2014

Sponsor: Tenaska Roan's Prairie Partners, LLC (the Client)

Agency: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Permit Number: N/A

Report Background and Section 106 Undertaking: Environmental Resources Management (ERM) completed cultural resources investigations for Tenaska Roan's Prairie Partners, LLC to support a Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Permit Application for the Tenaska Roan's Prairie Generating Station (the Project). Coastal Environments, Inc. (CEI), under contract to ERM, assisted with the background research and Phase I intensive archeological survey. ERM conducted the aboveground resources reconnaissance of the Project site with a 1,000-foot buffer surrounding the Project site. Additionally, a 1-mile indirect area of potential effects was reviewed for significant cultural resources surrounding the Project site. The GHG permit will be issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the PSD program of the Clean Air Act (CAA). Therefore, the Project will be subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended.

The purposes of information presented in this report are to:

1. Identify historic properties (archeological and aboveground resources) located within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the Project;
2. Evaluate if the historic properties are Eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); and
3. Determine the effects of the Project on identified historic properties.

As defined, historic properties are cultural resources listed on or eligible for listing on the NRHP as presented in the Section 106 implementing regulations under 36 CFR §800. The information provided in this report is intended for utilization by EPA in the agency's compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA pursuant to the issuance of the GHG permit.

Identification of Historic Properties: The Project is to be located on a 195 acre parcel located approximately 1-mile east of Roans Prairie, on the south side of Highway 30 in Grimes County, Texas. ERM completed an intensive archeological inventory of 115 acres north of an east/west-trending creek within the 195 acre parcel and a pedestrian reconnaissance of the 80 acres south of the

creek. No development is planned for the southern 80 acres at this time. In the future, if any additional work is proposed that is considered a connected action to the current project (Generating Station project) or other development is proposed that requires compliance under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) in the southern section then additional archeological investigations will be necessary. The 195 acres and a 1,000-foot buffer surrounding the parcel were investigated in the field for aboveground resources. Additionally, a 0.60-mile long water interconnect line extending east across the neighboring Tenaska Frontier Partners property was investigated for archeological and aboveground resources in the direct area of potential effects. For indirect effects, a 1-mile viewshed area was reviewed for significant cultural resources surrounding the Project site.

The investigations identified one on-site archeological site (41GM463) consisting of three (3) distinct loci and one off-site associated cemetery [Texas Historical Commission (THC) Designation GM-C030: Roan Family/Roan's Prairie Cemetery]. The loci are located within the direct APE in the northern portion of the Project parcel and the cemetery is located adjacent to the west of the Project Site. All of the resources appear to be associated with the Roan family homestead (Site 41GM463). Research into the homestead, the presence of the Roan Family Cemetery, artifacts discovered during the investigations, and the fact that the property is still owned by descendants of the Roan Family, indicate that the three loci and cemetery are associated and should be considered one archaeological site.

Following the identification of these resources, Tenaska and ERM met with the THC in order to determine an appropriate course of action to fully avoid the on-site archeological site. In an informal discussion with the THC on October 15, 2013, Tenaska and ERM suggested that a permanent fence line should be installed to prevent unauthorized visitation and to prevent disturbances of the on-site archeological resources. The THC concurred with this recommendation and did not require any buffers or set-backs from the site boundary. THC did recommend additional shovel testing to establish the location for the proposed fence line. This testing was completed following the meeting with the THC and an eastern site boundary was determined in the field based on negative shovel test results.

Coordination with Potential Stakeholders: N/A

Recommendations: Tenaska has proposed complete avoidance of the archeological site identified within the Project site. Following the installation of the permanent fence line, no further investigations are warranted. A Texas Archeological Site Form (TexSite) has been submitted to the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) and a determination of NRHP eligibility has been completed for both historic properties identified. The Roan family homestead (Site 41GM463) should be considered Undetermined for listing on the NRHP, and the Roan Family/Roan's Prairie Cemetery (GM-C030), as a contributing historic property to Site 41GM463, should also be considered Undetermined.

The proposed Project as planned will have no adverse effects on either of these historic properties.

Project Number: ERM Project No. 0189555

Project Location: Grimes County, Texas

Acres Surveyed: 195 acres

Archeology:	Parcel Location - 115 acres (intensive), 80 acres (pedestrian reconnaissance); Water Interconnect Pipeline – 0.60-mile long (intensive) 1-mile desktop review of archaeological resources in the indirect APE
Aboveground:	Parcel Location - 195 acres plus 1,000-foot buffer Water Interconnect Pipeline – 0.60-mile long (direct APE only) 1-mile desktop review of aboveground resources in the Indirect APE

Identified Resources: 1 Historic Archeological Site (41GM463: 3 associated historic archeological Loci) and 1 adjacent, aboveground, associated cemetery/contributing property, THC Designation GM-C030: Roan Family/Roan's Prairie Cemetery

NRHP Eligibility Status: Site 41GM463 - Undetermined for listing on the NRHP
GM-C030 - Undetermined for listing on the NRHP

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On behalf of Tenaska Roan's Prairie Partners, LLC (Tenaska), Environmental Resources Management (ERM) completed a cultural resources assessment (CRA) for the Project site located in Grimes County, Texas. Tenaska plans to initiate construction of the Project in January 2015 and begin operation by June 2016. In accordance with the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) provisions of the Clean Air Act and the implementing regulations at 40 CFR §52.21 as currently administered in Texas by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Tenaska submitted a Greenhouse Gas (GHG) PSD Permit Application for a proposed electric generating station (the "Project") on July 22, 2013.

Section 106 Undertaking

The EPA will need to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. The Antiquities Code (Texas Natural Resource Code, Title 9, Chapter 191) and accompanying Rules of Practice and Procedure (Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Chapter 26) requires state agencies and political subdivisions of the state — including cities, counties, river authorities, municipal utility districts, and school districts — to notify the THC of ground-disturbing activity on public land. However, the subject land tract and area surveyed are privately owned and therefore, no *Texas Antiquities Permit* was required (Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Chapter 26).

The purposes of information presented in this report are to:

1. Identify historic properties (archeological and aboveground resources) located within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the Project;
2. Evaluate if the historic properties are Eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); and
3. Determine the effects of the Project on identified historic properties.

As defined, historic properties are cultural resources listed on or eligible for listing on the NRHP as presented in the Section 106 implementing regulations under 36 CFR §800. The information provided in this report is intended for utilization by the EPA in the agency's compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA pursuant to the issuance of the GHG PSD Permit.

Project Area Location and Description

The archeological investigation of the Project site examined the direct APE, consisting of a 195-acre (79 hectares) tract, a portion of which will be impacted by construction of an electric generating plant, and a 0.60-mile long water interconnect pipeline corridor that extended east from the Project across the neighboring Tenaska Frontier Partners property. The Project's land tract is rectangular with boundaries measuring approximately 3,858 feet by 2,132 feet

(1,176 meters by 650 meters). Construction is not currently planned on the approximate 80-acre portion of the Project area located south of an ephemeral creek that meanders west-to-east approximately 2,234 feet (681 meters) south of the northern boundary. Because of this, only a pedestrian reconnaissance survey of these 80 acres was conducted. In the future, if any additional work is proposed that is considered a connected action to the current project (Generating Station project) or other development is proposed that requires compliance under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) in the southern section then additional archeological investigations will be necessary.

In general, the core of the Project site measures approximately 2,240 feet by 2,132 feet (681 by 650 meters) or 115 acres (46.5 hectares) (Survey Area) and was subjected to intensive archeological survey consisting of reconnaissance, surface inspection, and shovel testing. Additionally, one shovel test transect was completed along the proposed water pipeline.

The aboveground (architectural) investigation examined both the direct and indirect (visual and audible) APE, which included a 1,000-ft buffer around the Project area and a 1-mile indirect APE surrounding the Project Site; a visual inspection of all historic-built resources within the direct APE; and a general study of the built environment and landscape.

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

In July 2013, a literature and database review of the Texas Historical Commission (THC's) Archeological Sites Atlas (TASA) was conducted by ERM on behalf of Tenaska with fieldwork commencing in August 2013. Additional research included reviewing historic maps and archival research. Map reviews and archival research provided an understanding of the history and prehistory of the area. ERM determined that the survey area is part of the Roan Family's 1836 homestead. Two (2) historic-era structures, one still standing and the other in ruin, are present within the survey area, of which the structural ruin is likely associated with the 1836 settlement of the land by the Roan family. Additionally, one historic-era corral and one modern building were noted within the homestead as well as potentially historic-era associated features (such as cisterns, foundations and privies). The family progenitor, Willis Roan, and his wife and children were involved in the establishment of the Republic of Texas. The Project area and the Roans Prairie community have largely maintained a rural-agricultural landscape, appearance/setting, and lifeway since that time with many features from the period surviving today.

Based on site files research conducted with the THC's Atlas database (2013), two (2) cultural resources are located within a 1-mile [1.6 kilometer (kms)] radius of the Property (see details below). The site file search also identified two (2) surveys that were conducted within 1-mile (1.6 kms) of the survey area.

The two (2) cultural resources identified with the THC Atlas within a 1-mile radius are:

1. GM-C030 – Located approximately 650 feet (200 meters) west of the Project area, this resource was identified as the Roan Family/Roan's Prairie Cemetery; and
2. 41GM418 – Located approximately 2,300 feet (700 meters) west of the Project area, this resource was identified as a middle 19th to early 20th centuries historic house site or frontier homestead. Local history has the Black family arriving in Texas in the 1830s and a descendant of that family settling at Site 41GM418 in the late 1890s.

Approximately 1-mile (1.6 kms) west of the Project area, near the intersection of Texas Highways 90 and 30 once stood the c. 1832 house of Willis Roan's neighbor and frequent associate Anthony Kennard [United States Library of Congress (USLOC) 2013]. Additionally, the Kennard family farm and cemetery lies 1.75 miles (2.8 kms) south-southwest of the survey area. Anthony Kennard is an original settler of Stephen F. Austin's first colony and Texas Historical Marker No. 8593 commemorates him and his part in Texas History (THC Atlas 2013). The marker is located near the Kennard family cemetery at their farm. In addition, the Grimes County Central Appraisal District (GCAD) Land Maps (2013) show that Anthony D. Kennard is listed as the original property owner of the Project site.

Five (5) cemeteries with burials dating between pre-Republic and Antebellum times are located within a 2-mile (3.2 kms) radius of the survey area. None of them have been formally evaluated for listing on the NRHP. The Roan Family cemetery is located 650 feet (200 meters) to the west of the project area and the Kennard Family cemetery is 1.75 miles (2.8 kms) due south-southwest of the survey area. The other three (3) are:

1. The Old Oakland Cemetery (GM-C094) – 1.3 miles (2.75 kilometers) to the southwest. This cemetery has an historic marker (THC 2013);
2. The Shiro Cemetery (GM-C017) - 2 miles (3.2 kilometers) east along Texas 30 (THC 2013); and
3. The Walker Family Cemetery (GM-C119) - 1.5 miles (3.8 kilometers) to the south-southwest (THC 2013).

Results of the Intensive Archeological Survey

An intensive pedestrian survey of the Project area resulted in the identification of one historic archeological site (41GM463) comprised of three (3) loci (referred to in this document as Loci 1–3). The resources were identified during the intensive archeological survey conducted by placing shovel test pits (STPs) along linear transects. The THC's minimum survey standards are one (1) STP for each three (3) acres for areal projects investigating between 100 and 200 acres or a total of 57 STPs for the Survey Area. However, background research prior to fieldwork

indicated a high probability for cultural resources in the survey area; therefore, the required number of STPs was exceeded with a total of 217 STPs.

Transects were walked across the majority of the parcel or survey area at 98- to 187-foot (30- to 60- meter) intervals and shovel tests were excavated along each transect every 98 to 187 feet (30 to 60 meters). The 98-foot (30-meter) spaced transects with shovel tests placed every 98 feet (30 meters) were used in the highest probability areas based on background research. The high probability areas identified included the ephemeral creek that bisects the tract from east to west and areas surrounding the structural features. The Holocene deposits of the creek floodplain were investigated by walking transects along each bank of the creek. Shovel tests were placed at 98-foot (30-meter) intervals on the northern bank and 187-foot (60-meter) intervals on the southern. An additional 35 shovel tests were excavated to investigate Locus 1 and Locus 2. Shovel tests were also placed along the proposed fence line location (total of 24 STPs) and along the proposed access road in the northwest portion of the parcel (an additional three [3] STPs).

One transect was completed along the proposed water interconnect pipeline. The pipeline is approximately 0.60 mile (0.90 km) long; however, a 0.16 mile long stretch extending from the northeastern-most point at the Tenaska Frontier Partners property to the south was determined to be disturbed. One STP was placed in this area to examine the soil but investigations were abandoned in this area following the STP due to the apparent disturbance. Therefore, the undisturbed portion of the water pipeline transect that was examined via intensive archeological survey measured about 0.44 mile (0.70 km). The THC's minimum survey standards are 16 STPs per mile for linear Project areas; a total of 23 STPs were excavated along the water pipeline at 187-foot (60-meter) intervals with additional STPs placed adjacent to two creeks along the line exceeding THC requirements.

The aboveground (architectural) investigation examined the direct APE and indirect APE for visual and audible effects, which included a visual inspection of all historic built resources and a general study of the built environment and landscape within the direct APE as well as an examination of a 1,000-foot (305 meter) buffer of the Project site. Additionally, a desktop review of cultural resources located within 1-mile (indirect APE) of the Project Site was conducted.

Archeological Sites Recorded During the Survey

The Roan family homestead (Site 41GM463) was identified during field investigations and is comprised of three (3) historic archeological loci that were located and partially delineated during the survey. Research into the homestead, the presence of the Roan Family Cemetery, artifacts discovered during the investigations, and the fact that the property is still owned by descendants of the Roan Family, indicate that the three loci and cemetery are associated and should be considered one archaeological site. Each resource was photographed and mapped. An initial estimation of the loci boundaries were established after

reviewing survey data, historic property lines, aerial imagery, and USGS topographic maps. Next, an eastern boundary was established in the field for the purposes of installing a permanent fence line to assure avoidance of Site 41GM463 and its loci during Project construction.

Identification of Aboveground Resources

In addition to documenting the aboveground resources within the direct APE and a 1,000 foot buffer surrounding the Site, ERM delineated an indirect APE of 1-mile surrounding the Project Site. One previously identified cemetery (GM-C030) was known to be present within the 1,000 foot buffer surrounding the Project Site prior to conducting the cultural resources surveys: the Roan's Prairie Cemetery (also known as the Roan Family Cemetery). A suspected structure located to the east-northeast of the eastern boundary of the Project area was depicted in historic aerials and topographic maps; however, it was not observed in the field. Review of aerial photographs showed that the roofline changed between 2009 and 2011, thus it is currently unknown whether or not the original building is extant. The survey identified no other buildings, objects, or structures in either the direct or indirect APE that appeared historic or calling for evaluation of eligibility for listing on the NRHP.

The extant aboveground features within the direct APE were photographed as well as the Roan's Prairie Cemetery. A comparison to the information in Grimes County Cemeteries: Book Two was made to locate previously documented headstones. Two (2) headstones could not be identified during this reconnaissance level aboveground survey.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The historic Roans Prairie community was typical of an 1830s settlement pattern and frontier culture of southern Texas specific to the Republic of Texas era (c. 1836 to 1846). The history of the Anglo settlement of Texas began in the 1830s with Stephen F. Austin and his father Moses paving the way for the "Old 300," the first major Anglo settlements of Texas. The Republic of Texas era is represented by frontier structures and features that have survived in present-day Roans Prairie. The Roan family homestead (Site 41GM463 comprised of Loci 1–3) within the Project site is a surviving and partially intact historic resource of the Roans Prairie community. Additionally, the adjacent off-site Roan's Prairie Cemetery (GM-C030), located within the indirect APE but outside the Project area, is directly associated with the homestead and contributes to the overall significance and NRHP eligibility of the historic archeological site.

Tenaska recommended avoidance and preservation in place for the conservation of the historic properties identified. Following informal discussions with the THC in October 2013, Tenaska proposed to install a fence line separating the Project site to ensure full avoidance of these historic properties. The THC concurred with this recommendation and did not require any buffers or set-backs from the site boundary. THC did recommend additional shovel testing to

establish the location for the proposed fence line. This testing was completed following the meeting with the THC and an eastern site boundary was determined in the field based on negative shovel test results. With the installation of the permanent fence line, no further investigations are warranted and the Project should be allowed to proceed as planned.

The Roan family homestead (Site 41GM463) should be considered Undetermined for listing on the NRHP. The proposed boundaries of the Roan family homestead site include Loci 1–3; the Roan's Prairie Cemetery (GM-C030); and the eastern delineated boundary where the proposed fence line will be installed. The adjacent Roan's Prairie Cemetery (GM-C030), located within the indirect APE but outside and west of the Project site, is considered significant on a local and state level and is also recommended as Undetermined for listing on the NRHP. The proposed Project as planned will have no adverse effects on either of these historic properties.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Tenaska Roan's Prairie Partners, LLC (Tenaska) is planning to build and operate a peaking power generation facility in Grimes County, Texas. The Roan's Prairie Generating Station (the "Generating Station" or "Project") will provide up to 694 nominal gross megawatts (MWe) of power to supplement the Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT) power grid during peak power demand. Please note; a distinction is made in this report between the community of Roans Prairie and the Roan's Prairie Project; when referring to the community the apostrophe on Roan's is omitted to be consistent with topographic maps of the area.

The Project will be a peaking power production facility which will include three (3) gas turbines, one diesel-powered emergency generator, and one diesel-powered fire pump engine. Siemens SGT6-5000F, GE 7FA.05, or GE 7FA.04 simple cycle turbines are the current basis for the process design. The gas turbines will combust natural gas exclusively and will be capable of generating a total nominal gross output of 507 to 694 MWe, depending upon turbine model and ambient conditions. Each combustion turbine will utilize low nitrogen oxides (NO_X) burners to minimize NO_X emissions.

Two (2) diesel fired emergency engines will be installed. One of these engines (2,937 hp) will be used to provide emergency electric power for control systems, and the other (575 hp) will be used to power a firewater pump.

Components of the Project considered as part of the Cultural Resources Assessment (CRA) include the following:

- Generating and Auxiliary Equipment
- Storm Water Retention Pond(s);
- Storm Water Outfall Structure(s);
- Wastewater Utility Line and/or wastewater Outfall Structure;
- Make-up Water Supply Interconnect Line;
- Potable Water Interconnect Line(s);
- Access Roads; and
- Construction Laydown Areas.

The Generating Station is being designed as a natural gas-fueled power generating facility to serve the peaking segment of the ERCOT wholesale power market. This market segment is characterized by increases in daytime demand during the summer months, and relatively infrequent, high-demand "peak" periods that occur when demand is extraordinarily high and supply decreases substantially due to plants going off-line (including renewable wind resources). Natural gas fueled peaking units, which are capable of quickly providing supplemental power to the electric grid, are ideal for providing generation and load balancing against unanticipated or uncontrollable changes in load or

generation. Peaking plants have traditionally been configured with simple cycle combustion units, and there is ample operational evidence showing that they can reliably meet peaking demand.

Contact storm water, if any, and effluent water from the generating station will be conveyed using surface ditching or below-grade piping into an on-site ephemeral stream that currently connects two (2) on-site ponds. Water from the stream flows eastward from the site and intersects with another ephemeral stream and then continues southeastward merging with Flagtail Creek, approximately 2.5 miles downstream. Generating station effluent and point-source storm water will be discharged as appropriate in accordance with the applicable Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination Permit(s).

Development of access roads and construction laydown areas will be a part of this Project and may include both temporary and permanent locations within the proposed Project boundary.

Source water for the Generating Station will likely be provided by an interconnection pipeline extending across the neighboring Tenaska Frontier Partners property located immediately east of the Project area. Natural gas will likely be supplied by Kinder Morgan Tejas, Atmos and /or Energy Transfer pipelines in Grimes County. The Project will have its own switchyard and electrical interconnection point to the CenterPoint transmission system.

Tenaska plans to initiate construction of the Project in January 2015 and commercial operation of the plant is currently targeted for June 2016.

1.1 SECTION 106 UNDERTAKING

Beginning on January 2, 2011, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) began regulating Greenhouse Gasses (GHGs) through the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program of the Clean Air Act (CAA). EPA Region 6 is currently issuing GHG PSD permits for sources in Texas and, and as a Federal action, the issuance of such permits requires compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to take into consideration the effects of their undertakings (including licensing and permitting actions) on historic properties (cultural resources listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places [NRHP]) consistent with the process presented in the Section 106 implementing regulations (36 CFR §800).

On behalf of Tenaska, Environmental Resources Management (ERM) completed a CRA for the Project site located in Roans Prairie, Grimes County, Texas. In accordance with the PSD provisions of the Clean Air Act and the implementing regulations at 40 CFR §52.21 as currently administered in Texas by the EPA, Tenaska submitted a GHG PSD Permit Application for the proposed Generating Station on July 22, 2013.

The EPA will need to comply with Section 106 (as described above). The Antiquities Code (Texas Natural Resource Code, Title 9, Chapter 191) and accompanying Rules of Practice and Procedure (Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Chapter 26) requires state agencies and political subdivisions of the state — including cities, counties, river authorities, municipal utility districts, and school districts — to notify the THC of ground-disturbing activity on public land. However, the subject land tract and area surveyed are privately owned and therefore, no *Texas Antiquities Permit* was required according to the provisions of the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Chapter 26.

The purposes of information presented in this report are to:

1. Identify historic properties (archeological and aboveground resources) located within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the Project;
2. Evaluate if the historic properties were Eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); and
3. Determine the effects of the Project on identified historic properties.

The information provided in this report is intended for utilization by the EPA in the agency's compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA pursuant to the EPA's issuance of the GHG PSD Permit for the Project.

1.2 SITE LOCATION AND HISTORY

The Tenaska Roan's Prairie Generating Station Project area (the "Project") consists of a 195-acre (79 hectare) tract that will be impacted by construction of the proposed electric generating plant (Figure 1-1) and an approximate 0.60 mile long water interconnect pipeline extending from the Generating Station and across the neighboring Tenaska Frontier Partners property to the east. Informants state that the property has been used as pasture over the last 36 years (personal communication, Floyd Bussen 2013).

The Project area is located on Hwy 30 approximately 1 mile east of Roans Prairie, Texas. It is depicted on the Roans Prairie, TX USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle, and the latitude and longitudinal coordinates for the site are: 30° 35'5.86"N, 95°55'23.90"W.

1.3 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

As defined in 36 CFR §800.4(a)(1) and 36 CFR §800.16(d), the APE of an undertaking is "the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist." According to the THC State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) *Request for SHPO Consultation* form, the APE includes "all areas of construction, demolition, and ground disturbance (direct effects) and the broader surrounding area that might experience visual or other effects from the project (indirect effects)" (THC nd).

1.3.1 APE FOR DIRECT EFFECTS AND THE PROJECT AREA

With an understanding of the Project area and the expected direct and indirect effects, ERM conducted a site visit and a windshield survey of the Project area to delineate the APE for the undertaking. The archeological investigation of the Project site examined the direct APE, consisting of a 195-acre (79 hectares) tract, a portion of which will be impacted by construction of the Generating Station, and a 0.60-mile long water interconnect pipeline that will extend east from the Project site across the neighboring Tenaska Frontier Partners property. The Project's land tract is rectangular with boundaries measuring approximately 3,858 feet by 2,132 feet (1,176 meters by 650 meters). Construction is not currently planned on the approximate 80-acre portion of the Project area located south of an ephemeral creek that meanders west-to-east approximately 2,234 feet (681 meters) south of the northern boundary. Only a reconnaissance survey of these 80 acres was conducted. In the future, if any additional work is proposed that is considered a connected action to the current project (Generating Station project) or other development is proposed that requires compliance under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) in the southern section then additional archeological investigations will be necessary.

In general, the core of the Project site measures approximately 2,240 feet by 2,132 feet (681 by 650 meters) or 115 acres (46.5 hectares) (Survey Area) and was subjected to intensive archeological survey consisting of reconnaissance, surface inspection, and shovel testing. Additionally, one shovel test transect was completed along the proposed water pipeline.

The THC's minimum survey standards are one (1) STP for each three (3) acres for areal Projects ranging between 100 and 200 acres, which would result in a total of 57 for the Survey Area. However, background research prior to fieldwork indicated a high probability for cultural resources in the block parcel survey area; therefore, the required number of STPs was exceeded with a total of 217 STPs.

Transects were walked across the entire parcel survey area at 98- to 187-foot (30- to 60- meter) intervals and shovel tests were excavated along each transect every 98 to 187 feet (30 to 60 meters). The 98-foot (30-meter) spaced transects with shovel tests placed every 98 feet (30 meters) were used in the highest probability areas based on background research. The high probability areas identified included the ephemeral creek that bisects the tract from east to west and areas surrounding the structural features. The Holocene deposits of the creek floodplain were investigated by walking transects along each bank of the creek. Shovel tests were placed at 98-foot (30-meter) intervals on the northern bank and 187-foot (60-meter) intervals on the southern. An additional 35 shovel tests were excavated to investigate Roan's Locus 1 and Locus 2. Shovel tests were also placed along the proposed fence line location (total of 24 STPs) and along the proposed access road in the northwest portion of the parcel (an additional three [3] STPs).

FIGURE 1-1: Project Area Overview

Showing Roans Prairie community and historic properties in the vicinity of the Project area (in green) (Jackson 2013c, d, THC 2013)

One transect was completed along the proposed water pipeline. The pipeline is approximately 0.60 mile (0.90 km) long; however, a 0.16 mile long stretch extending from the northeastern-most point at the Frontier Generating Station to the south was determined to be disturbed. One STP was placed in this area to examine the soil but investigations were abandoned in this area following the STP due to the apparent disturbance. Therefore, the undisturbed portion of the water interconnect pipeline transect that was examined via intensive archeological survey measured about 0.44 mile (0.70 km). The THC's minimum survey standards are 16 STPs per mile for linear Project areas; a total of 23 STPs were excavated along the water pipeline at 187-foot (60-meter) intervals with additional STPs placed adjacent to two creeks along the line, exceeding THC requirements.

1.3.2 APE FOR INDIRECT EFFECTS

The aboveground (architectural) investigation examined the historic built resources within both the direct APE and a 1,000-foot buffer (305 m) surrounding the Project Site as well as a desktop review of a 1-mile viewshed (indirect APE), to determine what visual and audible effects might have on the identified historic properties. The aboveground survey also included a general study of the Roans Prairie history and its landscape.

1.4 GENERAL APPROACH TO CULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS

Cultural resources investigations conducted for compliance purposes are often divided into multiple phases to enable the consideration of information resulting from each phase in determining the need for and planning the next. Phase I surveys are intended to identify archeological and aboveground resources within the APE. Phase I studies include both:

1. Information-gathering through literature searches and coordination with knowledgeable parties, and a subsequent assessment of the cultural sensitivity of the Project area (sometimes called Phase IA); and
2. Once the cultural sensitivity has been considered, field investigations designed to collect specific information about cultural resources in the Project area, including the identification of resources with the potential to be eligible for listing on the NRHP (Phase IB).

Following completion of Phase I investigations, if it is determined that potential historic properties are located within the direct APE and effects to those resources cannot be avoided, then a Phase II investigation should be conducted to collect additional information to enable an assessment of the eligibility of the identified resources for listing on the NRHP.

ERM's CRA as summarized in this report consisted of a Phase I investigation consisting of background research and field investigations. Background research was conducted prior to, during, and after field investigations, and included a review of the THC's Archeological Sites Atlas (TASA) online database, site files and library; other cultural resources reports for projects in the area; NRHP data layers and other online inventories; historic maps; selected scholarly research; and desktop reference materials. The archeological survey within the direct APE and a Phase I reconnaissance survey of aboveground resources within the full APE (direct and indirect) were also completed.

2.0 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The Project area lies within the Interior Gulf Coastal Plain of as defined by the Bureau of Economic Geology (Wermund 1996). Low relief prairie characterizes the natural state of the region. Elevation at the survey area ranges from 387 feet (118 meters) above mean sea level (AMSL) on the hill at the northern end to 350 feet (107 meters) AMSL near the creek. Agricultural use of the region has altered the natural flora and fauna. When the first European settlers occupied the landscape in the early 1800s, the land was mostly prairie and savannah with riparian corridors. The riparian corridors were wooded with white oak, post oak, blackjack oak, hickory, and maple. The current environment supports dense stands of oak, elm, pecan, and mesquite.

2.1 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The Project area is underlain by the Catahoula formation which was deposited during the Oligocene epoch 33.9 million to 23 million years before the present. The only Holocene deposition in the Project area is around the Flagtail creek tributary. Nahatche clay loam formed in these recent deposits. Nahatche clay loam is a moderately developed soil formed in recent floodplain deposits. Because of its "high geoarcheological potential" or high potential for buried cultural resources it is described in detail below (Abbott 2001). There are three (3) other soils within the survey area but these are all residuum and have a negligible chance of holding buried archeological sites. All three (3) form on interfluvial ridges. Blieberville clay is very dark gray clay to 30 inches (1 meter) below the surface. The soil lightens incrementally with depth but remains clay. Arol fine sandy loam has a mantle of sandy loam about 6 inches (15 centimeters) thick over hard black clay. The sandy horizon thickened closer to the creek and was underlain by clayey horizons. Grapevine is a homogenous pink fine sandy loam to 69 inches (175 centimeters) below the surface. This soil was noted close to the creek.

Nahatche series soils are formed in loamy Holocene alluvium in floodplains (Abbott 2001). Abbott (2001) categorizes these soils in his high geoarcheological potential group. A typical profile of Nahatche loam consists of an A horizon 0 to 8 inches (0 to 20 centimeters) thick of brown (10YR 4/3) clay loam that is very hard and exhibits a blocky structure. There are few fine faint dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) redox concentrations and it has a clear smooth boundary. This is followed by a Bg horizon that is 10 inches (26 centimeters) thick, dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay loam. This horizon displays common medium distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) redox concentrations, few fine iron-manganese concretions; and it has a clear smooth lower boundary. This is followed by a second Bg horizon 10 inches (26 centimeters) thick. It is composed of light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) loam with a subangular blocky structure and many coarse distinct brown (7.5YR 4/4) redox concentrations. It has a few fine iron-manganese concretions and a gradual smooth lower boundary. Two more Bg horizon follow that together are 30 inches (76 centimeters) thick. These two (2) layers are light brownish gray (10YR 6/2), 35 percent gray (10YR 6/1), and 30

percent strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay loam becoming sandy clay loam in the lower part (Bg4). Both parts have a subangular, blocky structure, iron-manganese concentration sand a clear wavy lower boundary. Below this is a buried Ag horizon 24 inches (61 centimeters) thick. This buried horizon is extremely hard clay loam with many medium and coarse prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) redox concentrations (National Cooperative Soil Survey [NCSS] 2011).

2.2 FLORA AND FAUNA

The vegetation consists of open grassland in the northern portion of the Project and primarily a mixed forest community in the southern portion. Common flora in the open grassland include coastal Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), switchgrass (*Panicum spp.*), setaria *(Setaria spp.)*, bluestem (*Andropogon spp.)*, ryegrass (*Lolium spp.*), wild oats (*Avena fatua*), needlegrass *(Stipa spp.)*, dock *(Rumex spp.)* and quaking grass (B*riza spp.*). The common flora in the mixed forest community is honey mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*), hackberry (*Celtis spp.)*, Osage orange (*Maclura pomifera*), oak (*Quercus spp.*), yaupon (*Ilex vomitoria*), cedar (*Cedrus spp.*), juniper (*Juniperus spp.*), possum haw (*Ilex decidua*) and elm (*Ulmus spp.*). Fauna found in the area include song birds, deer, and small mammals (ERM 2013).

3.0 CULTURAL SETTING

3.1 OVERVIEW

The culture history context is intended to aid in the evaluation of a resource's eligibility for nomination to the NRHP by providing a framework within which to evaluate the resource. An online search of the THC's Atlas indicated that no previously identified cultural resources are located in the direct APE.

The Project area's location is within Southeast Texas Archeological Region according to Patterson (1996). This lumps the coastal plain with the interior coastal plain and some significant environmental differences as well. However, the southeastern chronology seems to apply to the prehistoric material culture of the area. Prior to colonization of the region, it was primarily occupied by Karankawa Indians. Dr. Robert Ricklis (1996) points out that there were five (5) different subgroups of Karankawa Indians documented in historical records. These groups moved closer to the coast to avoid Europeans. The Karankawas welcomed interior Indian tribes when their population dropped to near 1,800. The Bidai, Akokisas, Hasinais, and Dadose are known to have lived near the Project area (Campbell 2013). Archeological evidence has encountered numerous sites in the area consisting of shell middens and campsite refuse of these merged tribes.

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

The historic period began in the sixteenth century with the first Spanish coastline explorations. It was during this period that the 1527 to 1528 expedition fleet of Panfilo de Narvaez's was caught in a storm, leaving Cabeza de Vaca and a small group of castaways marooned on the Isle of Misfortune, an unspecified island near Galveston, in 1528. The group provided the first ethnohistorical accounts of the region's inhabitants.

3.2 PREHISTORIC CULTURAL PERIODS

3.2.1 PALEOINDIAN PERIOD

Along the Upper Texas Coast, the Paleoindian period begins around 12,000 B.P. and ends near 9,000 B.P. (Aten 1983; Story 1990). This period is poorly represented in the archeological evidence for the region (Aten 1983). Recently, archeologists uncovered an extraordinary site in Harris County (41HR796) with a significant Paleoindian component that included several San Patrice points and a Clovis point. Other Paleoindian points found in the region include Angostura,

Scottsbluff, Meserve, Plainview, and Golondrina point types (Aten 1983). The Transitional Archaic period begins about 9,000 B.P. and ends around 7,500 B.P. (Aten 1983; Story 1990). This stage is also poorly represented in the archeological work in the area but isolated finds of Bell/Calf Creek, Early-Side Notched, and Early Expanding Stem dart points are attributed to this time period.

3.2.2 ARCHAIC PERIOD

The Archaic stage is thought to include a shift towards a diet more geared towards plant processing but is still a broad-based diet. Plant processing technology seen during the entire Archaic period includes stone-lined hearths and baking pits as well as milling tools (Story 1990). Groups began to travel over less of the landscape and population density seems to have risen.

Beginning at 7,500 B.P. and spanning 2,500 years (Aten 1983), the Early Archaic period in this region has not been well documented. The sites may have been destroyed or deeply buried (Aten 1983; Story 1990). *In situ*, Early Archaic remains have been found at the Addicks Reservoir, 41HR796 and other localities in the area (Story 1990). Points from this period include Bell, Carrollton, Trinity, Wells, and Early Stemmed. It is possible that the Carrollton, Trinity, and Wells points continued to be used into the Middle Archaic (Patterson 1996).

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

The Late Archaic lasted from 3,000 to 2,000 B.P. and shows evidence for population increase (Aten 1983). By 2,500 B.P., the climate in this area was essentially like the modern climate. Ground stone artifacts made from materials from southwestern Arkansas and found in context with human burials in cemeteries such as the Ernest Witte Site indicate the possibility of trade (Hall 1981). Projectile points differ from earlier periods in that they are corner-notched or expanding-stemmed forms, such as the Kent, Ellis, and Pontchartrain types. Other types can be found, such as the un-notched Pamillas. These types are thought to precede the Gary type, which can be found into the Late Prehistoric (Story 1990). During the Late Archaic, more utilitarian biface tools are prevalent as well as are bone tools. Late Archaic assemblages are very similar to the early part of the Late Prehistoric stage (Aten 1983).

3.2.3 LATE PREHISTORIC PERIOD

The transition from the Late Archaic stage to the Late Prehistoric is indicated by the introduction of ceramics into the assemblage (Aten 1983). Cultural shifts during the Late Prehistoric include the possible adoption of a more sedentary lifestyle and major technological changes, such as sandy paste ceramics and late

in the stage, the bow and arrow (Story 1990). The cultural tradition during the Late Prehistoric along the Upper Gulf Coast has been designated as Woodland. Story (1990) has suggested the use of the term Mossy Grove Tradition to define cultural patterns of the region. The Trinity River seems to be a dividing line in this tradition with cultures east of the river being more similar to those in Louisiana than to those to the west of Galveston Bay. The eastern tradition also seems to have begun earlier than that in the west, beginning about 2,000 B.P. and lasting 600 years (Aten 1983; Story 1990).

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

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

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

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

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

3.3 HISTORIC CULTURAL PERIODS

3.3.1 SPANISH PERIOD

Spanish explorers, officials, missionaries, soldiers, and settlers were the earliest Europeans to come to the area. Alonzo Álverez de Pineda and Álvar Nũnez Cabeza de Vaca may have been the first Europeans in the area in 1519 and 1528, respectively, but the routes of these men were not well-documented and are the subject of debate (Weedle 2013, Hester 1999). What is clear, however, is that Cabeza de Vaca lived and worked among south Texas Native Americans and his writings about the peoples he encountered are among the best ethno-historic data available in the region.

The Comanche entered Texas with a vengeance in the early 1810s altering the political and military balance in Texas. The local Indians were slowly losing ground against the Spaniards but the Comanche offensive drove the Spaniards back until only San Antonio remained as a viable outpost (Chabot 1932). The Republic of Mexico was no more successful. It was the Anglos who eventually defeated the resistance in the late-19th century. In 1819, Juan Antonio Padilla made a report on the province of Coahuila and Texas in which he described the native inhabitants as barbarians and wild beasts. He recommended extermination for the Comanches and Lipans and named the Tonkawas, Taovayas and Tehuacanas as hostile (Weddle 1964:199).

3.3.2 MEXICAN AND TEXIAN PERIOD

The Mexican revolution left the door open for change in Texas. The East Texas frontier was largely depopulated due to the constant raids by Comanche warriors. An American doctor named James Long occupied Nacogdoches with a filibuster army and began an Anglo invasion of Texas. He was captured and eventually executed (Long 1990:28). This was the beginning of a wave of Anglo immigration that would soon cost Mexico her northern provinces. Moses Austin died in 1821 in Bryan, and Stephen F. Austin negotiated a "new" agreement with the Mexican government after the war. American settlement in the study area began in the early 1820s with the founding of Stephen F. Austin's first colony. By November 1821, just ten months after the Spanish government's acceptance of Moses Austin's colonization application, four families had encamped on the west bank of the lower Brazos. The next month saw the arrival of several additional parties of colonists, and settlement proceeded rapidly. In the fall of 1823, Stephen F. Austin and the Baron de Bastrop chose a spot on the west bank of the Brazos at the Atascosito Crossing, now in southeastern Austin County, to be the site of the unofficial capital of the colony, San Felipe de Austin.

By 1835 the growing immigrant population in Texas felt strong enough to seize control of the government. On December 13, 1835, after a siege of 41 days, over 1,000 Mexican troops under General Cos surrendered to the Texian militia in front of the Mission San Antonio de Valero, (also known as the Alamo). The last Mexican army in Texas withdrew in disgrace to Laredo (Long 1990:83).

The Republic of Texas was an independent sovereign nation in North America that existed from March 2, 1836, to February 19, 1846. Formed as a separate nation after gaining independence from Mexico in 1836, the Republic derived from the Treaties of Velasco. The Republic was bordered by the nation of Mexico to the southwest, the Gulf of Mexico to the southeast, the two (2) U.S. states of Louisiana and Arkansas to the east and northeast, and the U.S. territories encompassing the current U.S. states of Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico to the north and west. The citizens of the Republic were known as Texians.

Republic of Texas soldiers occupied San Antonio until the arrival of Santa Anna and the storming of the mission by his army on March 6, 1836 (Long 1990: 239-261). San Felipe was burned by Houston's retreating army on March 30 in a battle known as the "runaway scrape." Residence of the Roans Prairie community and other communities from San Antonio to the Sabine River ran for their lives by any means available to avoid the Mexican army. On April 21, 1836, the Mexican Army was annihilated at the Battle of San Jacinto in one of the most dramatic reversals of fortune in history as the Republic of Texas became a reality.

In 1845, Texas was annexed by the United States of America. Among the provisions of the early Texas constitutions was protection of slavery, protection from the seizure of a homestead to pay debts, a relatively liberal voting franchise, and the assumption of all political powers not specifically assigned to the Federal government by the U.S. Constitution. Austin officially became the State Capital on February 19, 1846, the date of the formal transfer of authority from the Republic to the State.

3.3.3 GRIMES COUNTY AND ROANS PRAIRIE COMMUNITY HISTORY

Roans Prairie is located at the intersection of State Highways 30 and 90, seventeen miles northeast of Navasota, in central Grimes County. The county covers an area of 207,000 hectares (799 square miles), and mainly consists of gently rolling to sloping terrain. Elevation ranges from 59 meters (193 feet) AMSL in the southeast, and 127 meters (415 feet) in the northwest. The area lies in a transitional vegetation zone, with intermixed forest and prairie land. Archeological evidence suggests the earliest human habitation in the area began in the Early Archaic period (7,500 B.P. – A.D 500). Excavations done along the creeks and rivers of the western section of the county have yielded artifacts dating to the late Paleoindian period (Jackson 2013).

In the 17th and 18th centuries, the territory was a contested area between the Spanish and the French. The first Europeans to set foot in the area were most likely Rene Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle of France, and Alonso de Leon of Spain (Jackson 2013). The area had a large Indian presence as the first Anglo settlers began arriving in the 1820s. The Bidai Indians, who appeared in the records of Spanish explorers in the late 17th century, were living in the area when Stephen F. Austin's first colonists arrived (Campbell 2013b). The Tonkawa, Kickapoo, and Coushatta Indians also made hunting forays into the

area, and their route along the Brazos River, located in southern Grimes County, was known as the Coushatta Trace. These Indians lived amicably among the Anglo settlers, offering protection from the more actively resisting tribes in the region, such as the Comanches and Apaches.

One recorded historical site 41GM418 lies 0.38 mile (614 meters) west of the Project area and likely represents the nearest neighbor to the Roan family in the early 1800s. The site is a brick lined well that was associated with the Black family homestead, who settled the area in the early 1830s (THC Atlas 2013) (see Figure 1-1). Another 0.62 mile (1000 meters) further west and near the intersection of Highways 90 and 30 once stood the c. 1832 house of Willis Roan's neighbor and frequent associate Anthony Kennard. The house was demolished in 1975 (USLOC 2013). The Kennard family farm and cemetery lies 1.75 miles (2.8 kms) south-southwest of the survey area. Anthony Kennard is an original settler of Stephen F. Austin's first colony (THC Atlas 2013) (see Figure 1-1).

The city of Anderson lies 7.5 miles (12 kms) south-southwest of the survey area and is listed as a National Register Historical District. Anderson is situated on the Coshattee Trace and the old La Bahia Road. The La Bahia Road was an old Spanish military road forking southwest from the Old San Antonio Road west of Nacogdoches, to Presidio La Bahia near Goliad. The Coshattee Trace was an extension of the Opelousas Road, an early immigrant road into Texas from Louisiana. It has also been referenced as the "Contraband Road", which ran through Grimes County and was used by smugglers to transport contraband goods in their illicit traffic between Alexandria, Louisiana, and the Rio Grande. This section of the road got its name from the Coshattee Indians who used it in their hunting expeditions (Jackson 2013).

Travelling by stagecoach was the primary mode of transportation during this time, and Anderson became a popular way-station for the Bates and Black Stagecoach Lines, which ran from Austin to Huntsville until 1880. Anderson and Roans Prairie were both prominent stagecoach stops; however, with the construction of railroad lines travel by stagecoach was becoming obsolete. Local landowners refused to allow the Houston and Texas Central railroad company to build a right-of-way through Anderson in 1857. In 1903, locals finally agreed to allow the International-Great Northern Railroad Company to construct a 45 mile line from Navasota to Madisonville, which passed through both Anderson and Roans Prairie (Hennigar 2014). Shortly after the construction of the line, the Smith Land and Improvement Company adopted a new name for Roans Prairie, which was now known as Steadmanville. However, this name was not popular and fell out of use. The main purpose of the railroad was to transport sand, gravel, and rock from Grimes County to be used in the construction of the Galveston seawall. The rail line was eventually discontinued in 1944.

More prominent Anglo settlement began with the founding of Steven F. Austin's colony between the Colorado and Brazos rivers. By the end of 1824, many of Austin's "Original 300" had claimed land in what is now Grimes County.

Notable settlers included the families of Jesse Grimes, Jared E. Groce, Joshua Hadley, and Anthony D. Kennard.

By an act of Congress of the Republic of Texas, on April 6, 1846, Grimes County was created from a section of land taken from the western part of Montgomery County. The county was named after Jesse Grimes, an original signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence, who represented the area in the State Senate. After the county was organized, an election was held to determine the location of the county seat. An area of land was selected on top of a hill called *Alta Mira*, Spanish for "high view" (Ray 1970). Originally, the town was named Fanthorpe, after Henry Fanthorp, who settled in the area on 1,107 acres he purchased in 1833 (Ray 1970). Fanthorp personally requested the name be changed to Anderson, after Kenneth L. Anderson, who was the last Vice President of the Republic of Texas and who had died at the Fanthorp home in 1845 (Ray 1970).

What attracted the first settlers to Grimes County were the rich soils along the creeks and rivers, and the amount of prairie acreage opposed to timberland. Most immigrants to the county were originally from other slaveholding southern states such as Georgia and Tennessee, with many notable settlers also coming from Alabama. Tandy Walker, who settled the area in 1830, acted as a land agent and collected fees facilitating the immigration of over a dozen families from his hometown in Alabama, to his new settlement in southern Grimes County (Ray 1970). The Walker family established their landholdings south of the Project property, and the Walker family cemetery remains today a marker of their frontier occupation (see Figure 1-1).

Corn and cotton were the only significant crops grown in the area, and stock raising was prevalent as well. As a result, the county adopted a pattern of Old South plantation agriculture. Jared E. Groce, who settled in what is now Hempstead in 1822, is credited with planting the first cotton crops in the Austin Colony, as well as constructing the first cotton gin in Texas (Jackson 2013). The slave population grew exponentially in Grimes County over the next few decades, due to the chain migration of slaveholders from the lower south. According to census data, "by 1860 there were 4,852 whites in the county and 5,468 slaves, constituting 53 percent of the population" (Jackson 2013). Furthermore, by 1860, 505 listed slaveholders were living in the area, making Grimes County "one of only 17 counties in the state in which the average number of slaves per slaveholder was greater than ten" (Jackson 2013).

In the early 1830s, several families settled near Rocky Creek, a stream that runs through central Grimes County. Anthony D. Kennard and Joshua Hadley settled on the north bank of this stream near the headwaters (Jackson 2013a). The area became known as "Kennard's Prairie." Early archival sources first record that in 1836 a farmer from Alabama by the name of Willis I. Roan along with his brother John Roan moved alongside the Kennards and Hadleys [Grimes County Historical Commission (GCHC) 1982]. Sources indicate that sometime following the Roan's arrival in the area, the Kennards sold (or leased) part of their property to the Roans. By the mid-1840s as the community began to grow, it was renamed

Roans Prairie after Willis (Jackson 2013b).

Roan first established himself by constructing a log house with a contingent of slaves he brought with him from Alabama. The Roans, along with most of the community at this time, were a large slave-owning family. According to census data, Willis J. Roan owned 11 slaves of varying age and sex in 1850. In the 1870 Grimes County census, under the "color" designation, a Henry Roan is listed as mulatto, and both James and Sawney Roan are listed as black (TexGen 2013). Willis later opened a merchandise store, and eventually became postmaster of the community in 1847 (GCHC 1982). A stagecoach route between San Antonio and Huntsville passed through the town, bringing business and more settlers to the area.

Several historic sites are located in the Roans Prairie community, including the Oakland Baptist Church and Old Oakland cemetery. The Old Oakland Baptist Church was first organized in 1854, and its first pastor was George W. Baines, great grandfather of future U.S. President Lyndon Baines Johnson. The two-story building doubled as both a school and church, and congregations met in the schoolroom until 1872, when a new church was built. Oakland Baptist was moved to Roans Prairie in 1913. Old Oakland cemetery was located not far from the church, and in 1838 a Mrs. Taylor, the last known person killed by Indians in Grimes County, was killed near this cemetery (TexGen 2013). In addition to Old Oakland cemetery, the Roan's Prairie Cemetery adjacent to Project area served as a burial place almost exclusively for the Roan family. Many members of the Roan family are buried here, including Willis I. Roan, his wife Margaret, and his son John.

Although the Roan family owned land within Grimes County, there is no record of them legally owning land within Roans Prairie on county maps dating from, 1858, 1872, 1881, and 1922. A land grant document from 1846 states that a John P. Roan was "entitled to an unconditional grant of 320 acres of land, in accordance with an act of Congress, approved 16th January, 1843" [Texas General Land Office (GLO) 2013]. An 1881 map of Grimes County shows that the land owned by John P. Roan is several miles north of the Roans Prairie community. On the same map, the area of Roans Prairie is shown located between two (2) plots of land, belonging to Joshua Hadley and Anthony D. Kennard.

Joshua Hadley was one of the first immigrants to arrive during the inception of Roans Prairie in the early 1830s. Born in North Carolina in 1806, Joshua and his wife Obedience later moved from Tennessee to Texas. On May 7, 1831, he acquired a league of land near Rocky Creek (Jackson 2013a). Hadley is credited with building a log fort for the protection of the community, and he was elected *Alcalde* (e.g., traditional Spanish municipal magistrate) for the Municipality of Washington on July 18, 1835 (Ray 1970). The Ratliff cemetery is located in this same location (see Figure 1-1).

The Kennard family was also one of the more prominent families to reside in the area. Anthony D. Kennard moved with his family from either Greensborough or

Tuscaloosa Alabama in 1832, to the headwaters of Rocky Creek in what is now Roans Prairie. The Kennard family held a number of prestigious positions within the community. An article from *The Central Texian*, dated June 3, 1854, lists a John R. Kennard as an attorney at a law firm within the community (Ray 1970). Furthermore, in a later issue of The Central Texian dated February 28, 1857, the election results show a J. R. Kennard elected as Mayor of the county, and W. Roan is listed as being elected Constable in the same election (Hepperla 2013).

Archival evidence has shown that direct relationships developed between the Hadley, Kennard, and Roan families. In several probate wills and estate records, the names Hadley, Roan, and Kennard are mentioned together. A document regarding the will of deceased Joshua Hadley claims Anthony D. Kennard as an heir of his land. Furthermore, the document states that John P. Roan and several others were "required to partition the whole of the estate contained in the inventory to which reference here is made" (TexGen 2013). In two (2) other documents, M.L. Kennard and John P. Roan were both appointed appraisers and commissioners of a slave woman and the land of a deceased Joice V. McGuffin.

As mentioned above, there have been no records found thus far indicating the Roan family owned property within Roans Prairie. Unfortunately, the records for Grimes County from the 19th century are in poor condition and not complete. Therefore, other resources were consulted including primary and secondary source materials at the Navasota Public Library; the Clayton Library Center for Genealogical Research (including microfilm census and property records); sources and maps housed in the Texas Room at the Houston Metropolitan Research Center; and available online data repositories such as the Library of Congress. No property records or maps were found during the reviews at the previously mentioned repositories that indicate the exact location of the Roan Homestead; however, the presence of the Roan Family Cemetery and the fact that the property is still owned by descendants of Willis Roan indicate that the Project Site is the location of the historical homestead.

In The History of Grimes County (GCHC 1982), an excerpt written on the Roan Family by descendant Robert Allen (who is a relative of the current property owners) gives a primary account of the homestead and what is believed to be the extant barn and cistern documented during this project:

> *"Owning a portion of the land homesteaded by my ancestors has been a source of pride to me. It has been my pleasure to restore the original half-oak, half cedar barn which served the family and neighbor children as a school. The barn stands today, and the original old cistern still contains water" [GCHC 1982:488].*

Another excerpt in The History of Grimes County (GCHC 10982) is by Marie Thompson Grissom. She states that "The elder Roans are buried in Roan's Prairie on their old plantation. Besides farming and ranching, the Roans ran a general store and the first post office" (GCHC 1982: 489). It has also been indicated that the barn was used as the old post office and that a stage coach stop was also on the property (GCHC 1982; personal communication, Floyd Bussen and Wayne Bussen 2013).

Investigations were conducted to determine if any cultural resources were located within the Project's direct and indirect APEs. The investigations resulted in the identification of one site (41GM463, the Roan family homestead) consisting of three (3) loci within the Project site and an associated, previously recorded cemetery: GM-C030: Roan Family/Roan's Prairie Cemetery located on the adjacent property to the west. Site 41GM463 had not been formally recorded with a Texas Archeological Site Form (TexSite) submitted to the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) prior to this investigation. Evaluation of the historic property (GM-C030: Roan Family/Roan's Prairie Cemetery), which is located outside the Project area but within the indirect APE, for listing on the NRHP was within the scope of the current project.

A formal recommendation of the Roan family homestead site (41GM463) and GM-C030: Roan Family/Roan's Prairie Cemetery requires an evaluation of the historical significance under at least one of the NRHP Criteria – A, B, C, or D – and if either of these historic properties retains integrity, often described as the physical characteristics of the property that convey historical significance. By definition, historic properties include any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, and/or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the NRHP maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. In the absence of a formal NRHP evaluation or if insufficient information is gathered for a cultural resource during an investigation, then an *Undetermined* status or a *Potentially Eligible* status is typically assigned to cultural resources and/or historic properties. The NRHP Criteria as defined in 36 CFR §60.4 include properties:

A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; and/or

B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; and/or

C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and/or

D. That has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Integrity may be defined as the authenticity of a property's historic identity, demonstrated by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the historic property's period of significance. The seven (7) aspects of integrity are:

1. Location: the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred;

2. Design: the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property;

3. Setting: the physical environment of a historic property;

4. Materials: the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property;
5. Workmanship: the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory;
6. Feeling: a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time; and/or
7. Association: the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

As explained in the NPS' (1990) *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation:*

"the evaluation of integrity is sometimes a subjective judgment, but it must always be grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to its significance. To retain historic integrity a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the aspects. The retention of specific aspects of integrity is paramount for a property to convey its significance. Determining which of these aspects are most important to a particular property requires knowing why, where, and when the property is significant" (NPS 1990).

4.1 SITE FILE AND LITERATURE REVIEW

In July 2013, ERM conducted the THC's Atlas site file literature review on behalf of Tenaska. The research looked specifically for properties listed on the NRHP, State Archeological Landmarks, other archeological sites, historical markers, cemeteries, and previously conducted surveys. Additional research included reviewing historic maps and archival research.

Specific sources for background research included:

- Texas General Land Office (GLO)
- The University of Texas (Austin) Briscoe Center Map Collection
- The University of Texas (Arlington) Special Collections Library
- Texas State Historical Association Archives
- THC Archeological Sites Atlas
- Texas State Archeological Landmarks
- National Park Service (NPS) – NRHP Properties Database
- Texas State Library and Archives Commission Collection – Texas Heritage Online
- U.S. Library of Congress
- USGS 7.5 minute series, Topographic, Historic Quadrangle Maps

- Texas Natural Resources Information System (TNRIS)
- Handbook of Texas Online
- Regional archeological reports and syntheses
- Navasota, TX Public Library
- Clayton Library Center for Genealogical Research
- Texas Room at the Houston Metropolitan Research Center

Map reviews and archival research provided an understanding of the history and prehistory of the area. It was determined that the Project area is part of the Roan family's 1836 homestead. Two (2) historic-era structures, one still standing and the other in ruin, are present within the survey area and are likely associated with the 1836 settlement of the land by the Roan family. The family progenitor, Willis Roan, his wife and children were involved in the establishment of the Republic of Texas. The Project area and the Roan's Prairie community have largely maintained a rural-agricultural appearance and lifeway since that time and many features from the period have survived.

Based on site files research conducted at the THC, two (2) cultural resources are located within a 1 mile (1.6 kms) radius of the Property (THC Atlas 2013). The site file search identified two (2) surveys that were conducted within 1 mile (1.6 kms) of the survey area.

1. GM-C030 – Located approximately 650 feet (200 meters) west of the Project area, this resource was identified as the Roan Family/Roan's Prairie Cemetery.
2. 41GM418 – Located approximately 2,300 feet (700 meters) west of the Project area, this resource was identified as a middle 19th to early 20th centuries historic house site or frontier homestead. Local history has the Black family arriving in Texas in the 1830s and a descendant of that family settling at Site 41GM418 in the late 1890s.

Approximately 1-mile (1.6 kms) west of the Project area, near the intersection of Highways 90 and 30, once stood the c. 1832 house of Willis Roan's neighbor and frequent associate Anthony Kennard. The house was demolished in 1975 (USLOC 1936) and is no longer present. Additionally, the Kennard family farm and cemetery lies 1.75 miles (2.8 kms) south-southwest of the survey area. Anthony Kennard is an original settler of Stephen F. Austin's first colony and Texas Historical Marker No. 8593 commemorates him and his part in Texas History (THC Atlas 2013). The marker is located near the Kennard family cemetery at their farm.

None of the five (5) cemeteries with burials dating between pre-Republic and Antebellum times and located within a 2-mile (3.2 kms) radius of the survey area have been formally evaluated for listing on the NRHP. The Roan Family cemetery is located 650 feet (200 meters) west of the survey area and the Kennard Family cemetery is 1.75 miles (2.8 kms) due south-southwest of the survey area,

respectively. The other three (3) are:

1. The Old Oakland Cemetery (GM-C094) – 1.3 miles (2.75 kms) to the southwest. This cemetery has an historic marker (THC 2013).
2. The Shiro Cemetery (GM-C017) - 2 miles (3.2 kms) east along Texas 30 (THC 2013).
3. The Walker Family Cemetery (GM-C119) - 1.5 miles (3.8 kms) to the south-southwest (THC Atlas 2013).

4.2 ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

4.2.1 FIELD METHODS

The archeological field investigations associated with the current undertaking were designed to identify and assess all sites, historic and prehistoric, within the Project's direct APE. Potential, buried (subsurface), surface archeological resources and/or structural ruins fall within the purview of this investigation. In addition to site identification, the investigation provided sufficient data to determine whether or not additional investigations will be required to evaluate fully the potential eligibility of any newly defined site location for inclusion in the NRHP or as a State Archeological Landmark (SAL). A *Texas Antiquities Permit* was not needed since the archeological fieldwork investigation was confined within the direct APE, which is on private land.

Between August 12 and 16, 2013, the survey area was sectioned-off for safety reasons related to buried electrical wires. The top of the hill where the modern house and the double pen log structure and their associated features (Locus 1) was only selectively shovel tested because of buried utilities. The remainder of the property was largely and systematically covered with transects. Transects were walked across the majority of the parcel or survey area at 98- to 187-foot (30- to 60- meter) intervals and shovel tests were excavated along each transect every 98 to 187 feet (30 to 60 meters). The 98-foot (30-meter) spaced transects with shovel tests placed every 98 feet (30 meters) were used in the highest probability areas based on background research. The high probability areas identified included the ephemeral creek that bisects the tract from east to west and areas surrounding the structural features. The Holocene deposits of the creek floodplain were investigated by walking transects along each bank of the creek. Shovel tests were placed at 98-foot (30-meter) intervals on the northern bank and 187-foot (60-meter) intervals on the southern. An additional 35 shovel tests were excavated to investigate Loci 1 and 2. Shovel tests were also placed along the proposed fence line location (total of 24 STPs) and along the proposed access road in the northwest portion of the parcel (an additional three [3] STPs).

One transect was completed along the proposed water interconnect pipeline. The pipeline is approximately 0.60 mile (0.90 km) long; however, a 0.16 mile long stretch extending from the northeastern-most point at the Tenaska Frontier

Partners to the south was determined to be disturbed. One STP was placed in this area to examine the soil but investigations were abandoned in this area following the STP due to the apparent disturbance. Therefore, the undisturbed portion of the water pipeline transect that was examined via intensive archeological survey measured about 0.44 mile (0.70 km). The THC's minimum survey standards are 16 STPs per mile for linear Project areas; a total of 23 STPs were excavated along the water pipeline at 187-foot (60-meter) intervals with additional STPs placed adjacent to two (2) creeks along the line.

The THC's minimum survey standards are one (1) STP for each three (3) acres or a total of 57 for the survey area. However, background research prior to fieldwork indicated a high probability for cultural resources in the block parcel survey area; therefore, the required number of STPs was exceeded with a total of 217 STPs.

All shovel tests were excavated by hand and were 12-16 inches [30-40 centimeters (cms)] in diameter and 12-38 inches (30-100 cms) deep. Eight-inch (20-cm) arbitrary levels were screened and hand-sorted separately. Notes were taken describing levels in terms of soil horizons, color, texture, soil structure, and presence of artifacts. Additional notes were taken describing vegetation and general environment.

4.3 RESULTS OF ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

4.3.1 INTENSIVE ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Pedestrian shovel testing of sections of the Project area resulted in the identification of Loci 1 and 2. Locus 3 was found while visually inspecting a survey transect (Figure 4-1).

4.3.2 HISTORIC ARCHEOLOGICAL ROAN FAMILY HOMESTEAD SITE (41GM463)

The Project area contains a single site (41GM463) that represents the Roan family homestead (Figure 4-1). Three (3) historic archeological loci were located and partially delineated during the survey (see Figures 4-1, 4-2, 4-3). These loci have been given temporary names:

Locus 1 - Structure 1 (modern house), a corral, a demolished barn, Structure 2 (double pen log barn), a structural foundation, two (2) possible privies, a cistern, and a scatter of historic artifacts. The Roan Family cemetery (GM-C030) and possibly another structural foundation based on archival maps and sources are located directly west of Locus 1 and off-site, adjacent to the Project's property.

Locus 2 – Structure 3 (frame structure-pegged mortise-and-tenon joinery that is in ruin), a scatter of historic artifacts, and a possible cistern (the determination that the feature is a cistern and not a well is based on information provided by local informants [personal communication Floyd Bussen and Wayne Bussen 2013]).

Locus 3 - a dump near Locus 2. Initial reconnaissance of this locus suggests it includes mid-20th century refuse.

Each resource was photographed and Loci 1 and 2 were mapped. An initial estimation of the loci boundaries was established after reviewing survey data, historic property lines, aerial imagery, and USGS topographic maps. Additionally, an eastern boundary was defined in the field for the proposed construction of a permanent fence line and for the preservation and avoidance of direct effects to Site 41GM463.

The 1967 USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map "Roans Prairie, TX" depicts two (2) outbuildings within the survey area. From their positions on the map it seems evident that the southernmost one is Structure 3, unless the map is depicting one of the demolished structures, then the northernmost outbuilding would likely be Structure 2. The 1967 map does not depict any other standing structures on the property that are likely to be historic-aged.

Map Redacted

Map Redacted

Map Redacted

Locus 1

Locus 1 is the location of several associated historic features that include a double pen log structure (Figure 4-4), a well preserved stone cistern, two (2) depressions/pits interpreted as possible privies due to their locations near the structures (one has wood shoring inside), a stone foundation that has the same dimensions as the double pen log structure, a corral, a possible garden, a modern house, the possible remains of an additional barn, and temporary storage units adjacent to the modern house. The double pen log structure and the stone cistern are believed to be the features discussed in The History of Grimes County (GCHC 1982) by Robert Allen. Additionally, the Roan Family Cemetery is immediately west of these features but outside the Project site.

Informants recall a small, board and batten shack by the northern-most privy that may have been another dwelling or possibly a second outhouse (personal communication, Floyd Bussen and Wayne Bussen 2013). The same informants said they knew that there had been another home where the foundation is now; however, it was already gone when they began to lease the property for grazing 37 years ago (c. 1976). Archival research reported that the house where the foundations are located stood until 1906 before it was consumed by fire (Whitten 1994). However, no sign of a fire was found in the shovel tests.

The Roan Family cemetery GM-C030 holds members of the Roan's family and is associated with Locus 1 but it is located off-site, adjacent to the western Project site. A modern outbuilding is also in the same area. Historic maps and aerials show that there was a structure there as recently as 1962 that was partially within the footprint and north of the current structure. However, this area was not investigated as it was outside the archeological inventory area and direct APE.

Initially, 11 shovel tests (STPs) were excavated within and adjacent to Locus 1. Twenty (20) additional STPs were employed to help delineate the locus and five (5) more STPs explored the area now believed to be a garden of unknown antiquity. Shovel tests found and partially delineated a historic scatter along the southern edge of Locus 1. The southern extent of Locus 1 was established south of the low bluff. A series of shovel tests were excavated at 10 meter (3.3 feet) intervals along the edge of the low bluff from the western property boundary to a point that established the east-west extent of the southern boundary. Appendix C lists the artifacts recovered from the three loci. Many ceramic sherds were found at locus 1 including flow-blue patterns, whiteware, ironstone, stoneware, and yelloware. One stoneware sherd had a partial maker's mark that was dated to 1881-1891 (Kovel and Kovel 1986). Metal artifacts were primarily machine cut nails but a barrel strap, 2 carriage bolts, and a tin can fragment were also recovered. Glass artifacts included 3 shards of pane glass that were dated to between 1824 and 1905 using Bell's (1983) Moir's (1998) formulas. No sign of a fire was found in the shovel tests.

Locus 2

Locus 2 includes three (3) features:

1. a collapsed pegged mortise and tennon frame house (Figure 4-5);
2. a deep round depression an informant called a "filled-in old cistern" (personal communication, Floyd Bussen 2013), and
3. a historic artifact scatter.

The collapsed house had a copper star nailed on the top of the exterior door frame with a mirrored stamped inscription of "R J & R S." This artifact is described below in the "Artifacts" section. A total of nine (9) STPs were excavated in and adjacent to Locus 2.

FIGURE 4-4: Double Pen Log Structure, Structure 2, Looking Southeast at ¾ Elevation View

Four (4) were positive and these were all on the northern part of the site adjacent to the collapsed structure. An additional two (2) positive STPs were excavated on the eastern side of the structure during the fence line delineation, resulting in the fence line being placed further east.

Artifacts from Locus 2 include most notably the copper star of Texas with R J & R S engraved and worn in mirror writing like an ink stamp or seal. The bulk of the artifacts recovered were from the 20th century but some machine cut nails and pane glass dated the site back to the mid-1800s. Only two ceramic sherds were found and these were an ironstone and an improved earthenware sherd.

Locus 3

Locus 3 is a dump along the banks of a drainage ditch that flows into the Flagtail Creek tributary. Archeologists noted Automated Bottle Machine (ABM) bottles, c. 1920s, and other 20th century debris during the field investigations. The concentration of refuse seems to be limited to the drainage ditch. Locus 2 is situated nearby; however, a stock tank was built along the same drainage resulting in complete disturbance of the area in between the loci. No artifacts were collected from this locus and due to its location in a drainage, no shovel tests were placed within it.

FIGURE 4-5: Collapsed Pegged Tenon and Mortise Frame House, Structure 3, at Locus 2

Note hand-hewn timber and peg hole (Bottom)

4.3.3 ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Historic artifacts collected include glass bottle fragments, pane glass, glass jar and tableware fragments, historical pottery sherds, machine-cut nails, drawn nails, bolts, wire, tin can fragments, and miscellaneous metal. The most interesting artifact is a metal (cupric) star found nailed to the top of the exterior front door frame of a pegged, tennon and mortise, frame house (Figure 4-6). This artifact is in the shape of the Star of Texas with "R J & R S" etched in mirror writing, so if pressed onto wax or stamped into paper, then the letters would be in relief. A letter or the ampersand is engraved on each point of the star. The artifact resembles a spur rowel but its original function is unknown.

It is possible the copper star may officiate a Postmaster position or wagon train stop and stands for "Roan's Junction and Roan's Station." Informants believe the double pen log structure barn (Structure 2) within the Project area was the old post office, and a stage coach stop was once on the property (GCHC 1982; personal communication, Floyd Bussen and Wayne Bussen 2013). Alternately, W. Roan is listed as being elected Constable in 1857, and perhaps he appointed family members as deputies. In addition, this artifact is an excellent example of the recycling and reuse of artifacts from the copper star's original function to its "found" *in situ* location above the exterior front door frame. Another diagnostic artifact that was not collected was the spring hinge still attached to the same front door. An image of a similar spring hinge can be found in the *Sears, Roebuck and Company Catalogue* (1897: p. 58, note: earlier editions were not consulted).

FIGURE 4-6: Copper Star Recovered from above the Exterior Front Door of Structure 3, Locus 2

Glass Analysis

The glass bottle fragments were analyzed on the basis of manufacturing technology. Two (2) main technological evolutionary changes in production were reflected in morphological features recognized in the fragments. The first is the method of forming the vessel into the final shape, and the second is the color of the glass or decolorizing agent used to make the glass clear. Early glass making technology involved the melting of glass into a gob which was attached to a pontil. A pontil was a long glass rod (later variations involved metal rods) used to move and manipulate the plastic gob. A blowtube was used to blow an air pocket into the gob. A skilled glass blower would use these tools to create a bottle. When the pontil was removed it would leave diagnostic scar indicative of a hand-blown vessel. The methods used to finish, or create the lip, of the vessel varied but all methods involved simple hand-tools. This method was the only way to make glass vessels until the mold was developed.

Molds came into use in the late 18th century but were not common until about 1810 (Lorrain 1968). A blowtube was attached to the top of the gob and the gob was placed into a hinged mold which would close around the plastic glass. Air was blown into the gob through the blowpipe until the plastic glass was pushed

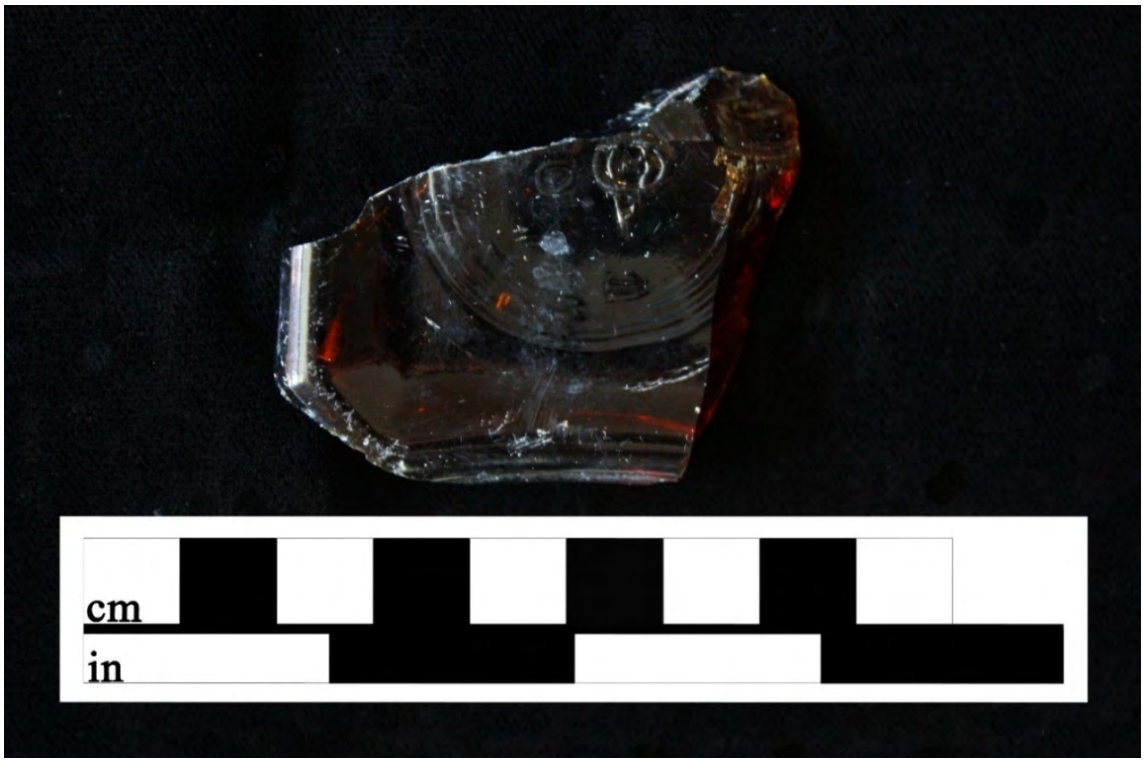
into the walls and seams of the mold. This method eliminated the need for a pontil to be attached to the base of the bottle. For moving and holding the bottle after the molding process was complete, a snap case, which was introduced in the mid-1850s and used until the common availability of ABM held the bottle like a pair of tongs and typically left no mark (Lorrain 1968:40, 44). The seams in the mold were reflected by raised seams on the completed vessel. These seams, the lack of a pontil scar, and the types of finishes that were used in conjunction with this manufacturing method are diagnostic markers of a blown-in-mold (BIM) bottles. Different types of molds left different mold-seams and these can help refine the manufacturing method and period. Modern bottles are made with an ABM.

A variety of finishing techniques were used on BIM bottles. The main techniques are "applied" and "tooled" and the tooled variety changed from "standard" to "improved" (Lindsey 2010). The transition from applied to the tooled occurs in the mid-1870s and was completed by the mid-1890s. The improved tooled finish became common in the late 1890s and lasted until the ABM bottles became common in the late-1910s. Basically, the difference between applied and tooled is that the applied finish uses additional glass added to the top of the neck of the otherwise complete bottle made with an open mold. A tooling tool was used to shape the finish by compressing the jaws of the tool on the plastic glass and turning the bottle so that the plastic glass rotated within the tool, shaping and smoothing the top of the neck and the finish. The tooled finish is used on a closed-mold-shaped bottle. The neck was made long enough that no extra glass was needed. A similar tooling tool would shape just the finish. The tooling tool leaves distinctive marks indicative of the method used (Figure 4-7 Top) (Lindsey 2013).

At the turn of the 19th century, a handful of mechanized manufacturing methods were being tested. These are referred to as automatic and semi-automatic bottling machines. In 1903, the Owens automatic bottling machine was patented. By 1920, most glass bottles were made by this machine and newer versions of it (Lockhart 2004). ABM manufactured bottles are identified by symmetry, Owens marks, and parison mold seams, mold seams that extend to the top of the finish and encircle it, and press and blow valve and ejection rod scars. The Owen's machine perfected the automated process and was patented in 1903 (Lindsey 2010). A few different processes were perfected and employed for differently shaped glass vessels within the decade. In 1920 Owens-Illinois Glass Company was the result of the 1929 the Owens Bottle Company of Toledo, Ohio merged with the Illinois Glass Company based in Alton, Illinois Owens Illinois Glass Company 2013). This is single manufacturer dominated the American glass industry for the entire 20th century. The Owens-Illinois Glass Companies makers mark is well known and bottles can typically be dated within a year of manufacture (Lockhart 2004) (Figure 4-7 Bottom).

FIGURE 4-7: Glass Fragments

(Top) Colorless glass finishes, (from Locus 1, T1 STP 1 E2) on the left is a BIM improved tooled finish, and on the right is an ABM bottle finish. (Bottom) Amber French square bottle base with Owens Illinois maker's mark and date mark indication the bottle was manufactured by an ABM in1931, from Locus 2, T1 STP 1.



Colorless glass bleaches always left a tint and it is diagnostic of a second technological evolutionary change in production. Before the 1870s, colorless glass was rare and typically was made with calcined flint which has very little iron inclusion. Although glassmakers were aware of the decolorizing properties of manganese dioxide since the 15th century, it wasn't until the 1880's that manganese became popular as a decolorizing agent for glass vessels. However, with the advent of the ABM, selenium replaced manganese dioxide as the preferred glass bleaching agent when the semi-automatic and automatic bottling machines became common c. 1920 (Lindsey 2012a).

The reason was that the chemical properties of manganese were not suitable for the ABM processes. The process of preparing the gob for the ABM involved the use of a tank furnace. Manganese turns purple when oxidized which offsets the green of iron inclusions found in most quartz sand. This is also why old glass bottle fragments decolorized with manganese dioxide turn purple with prolonged exposure to sunlight. The problem was that it was necessary and difficult for the tank furnace to maintain an oxidizing atmosphere. A second problem was that manganese would lose its decolorizing properties under the prolonged heating of the tank furnace while selenium dioxide (often mixed with arsenic dioxide) would not (Miller and Pacey 1985). Selenium leaves a yellow or straw tint to the colorless glass and a purple or amethyst tint is indicative of manganese.

One other important color for the site's bottle glass collection is "black glass." Black glass is actually a very dark green that appears black unless put up to a light. Black glass was common to champagne and wine bottles from the mid-1600s until the 1870s because darkened glass blocked out the harmful effects of sunlight to the contents (Lindsey 2012). Another black glass (very dark olive amber) liquor or ale bottle of early American origin was typically blown by the New England Glass Bottle Company (Cambridge, Mass.), c. 1827 to 1845 (McKearin and Wilson 1978).

Glass Artifacts

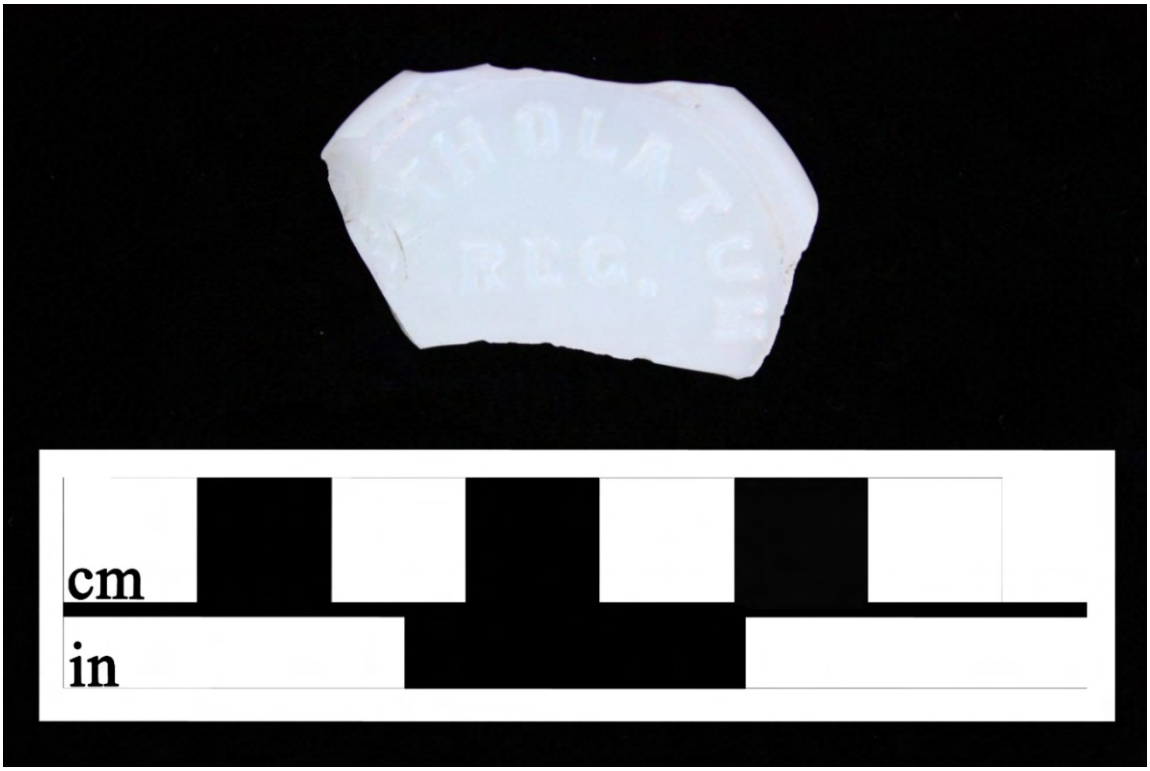
Pane glass fragments were found at both Locus 1 and Locus 2. The range in thicknesses suggests the replacement of windows through time. Pane glass thickness is a reflection of changing technology, styles, and the size of the light or window pane. Mathematical equations have been applied to the thickness of pane glass to aid in dating historical structures. These equations provide only general guidance. All of the pane glass was measured in thickness by calipers and many were entered into each of the three (3) equations. The results were compared and Bell's (1983) equations were consistently earlier and more in line with expectations than Moir's (1998). The third equation is specifically for pre-1820s pane glass. Interestingly, the date provided by this equation always fell between the dates derived from the other two. In the artifact inventory, three (3) equations were used for each shard of glass and the youngest and oldest dates were used as the *terminus post quem* and *ante quem* listed in the chart. Two (2) milk glass jar fragments were found at Locus 2 in the surface scatter. The

terminus post quem of the bag 6 specimen was established by the presence of a copyright mark which was authorized by a legislative act in 1946. The last glass artifact group is tableware. Only one (1) artifact was positively identified as a stemmed drinking glass base fragment and it was decolorized using manganese as indicated by the purple tint of the glass. Assuming a mass manufacturing scenario similar to bottle manufacturing, the artifact was assigned to a time-span of 1880 to 1920.

The bottle shapes were rarely identifiable due to the fragmented condition of the artifacts. The milk glass jar from Bag 2 held mentholatum but no other vessel fragments positively indicated a specific product (Figure 4-8). The finishes suggested beverage bottles but no further detail on their contents could be derived (see Figure 4-7). A few bottle bases where recovered. These included a colorless football-shaped base; two (2) amber French-square bottle bases; and a round Gallo Wine bottle base. French-squares are tall, four-sided bottles with beveled edges introduced in the 1860s (Lorrain 1968:44). The football-shaped base may be a pumpkin seed flask indicating use for personal liquor storage. Other body fragments suggested a flask-shaped bottle and a probable Coca-Cola aqua glass bottle fragment. A black glass fragment from a heavy round bottle and it probably held wine of champagne. All of the glass artifacts suggested domestic residential use. Estimated manufacturing dates range from the early 1800s for the black glass fragment, to the mid-20th century are represented.

FIGURE 4-8: Milk Glass Fragment

Mentholatum glass jar base, from Historic Scatter at Locus 2, has continuous thread closure not available until after 1924



Ceramic Artifacts

The ceramic collection from Loci 1 and 2 includes three (3) pearlware edge sherds that are embossed and two (2) that have a blue hand-painted ring around the edge (Figure 4-9 Bottom). These two (2) are dated from 1800 to 1830 (Brown 1982). Another sherd is a hand-painted scalloped blue shell-edge rim fragment, although this type of decoration (blue shell-edge) is also used on creamware, pearlware, whiteware, and ironstone. The style and quality of edge painting, the texture of the paste, and the thickness are more consistent with pearlware and with this analysis a date range from 1780 to 1794 has been assigned.

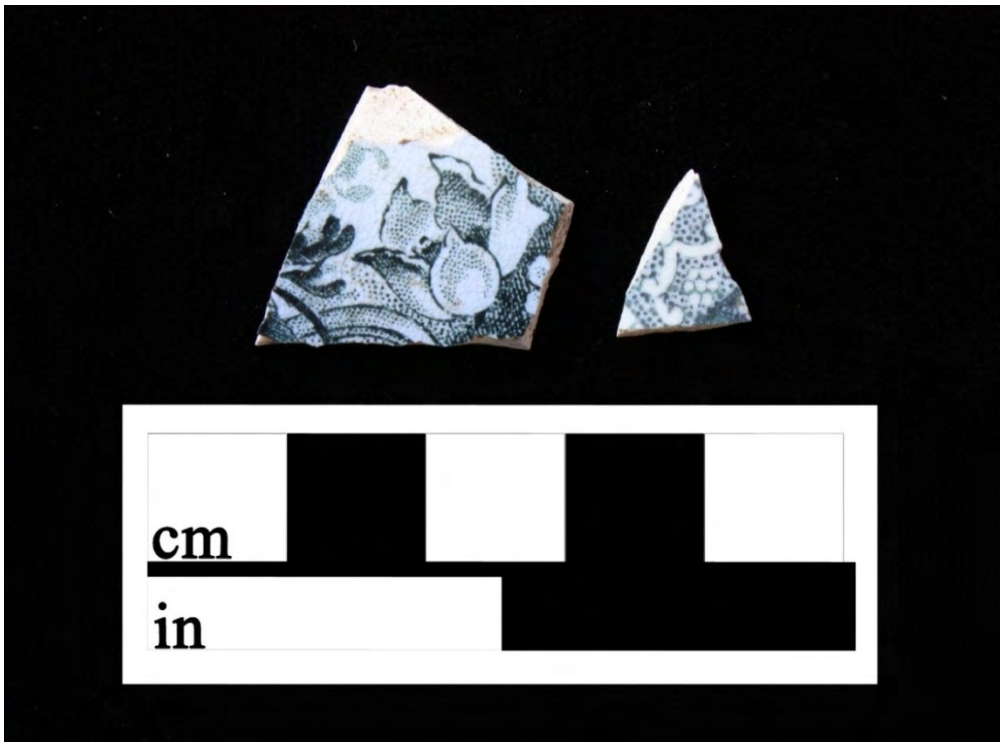
Ceramic Analysis

Pearlware was introduced c. 1779 by Josiah Wedgwood. Wedgwood desired to change the appearance of his traditional cream-colored ceramics by adding cobalt to the glaze. The effect was blue-tinted creamware. Pearlware's popularity was surpassed by bone china c. 1830, which became widely available and popular in the early-to-mid 19th century (Miller 1980:17). However, cobalt was occasionally added to glazes throughout the 19th century producing blue tinted ceramics. Beginning in the 1850s, undecorated ironstone was available with a blue tinted glaze, and pearl whiteware was also available. According to Miller (1980:18), throughout the late 19th century and into the early 20th century, potters in the 19th century did not "perceive" differences in whiteware and pearlware. Until the 1850s, whiteware with blue transfer print called flow blue was three (3) to five (5) times more expensive than undecorated whiteware, but flow blue was significantly more expensive. However, Chinese porcelain was even more expensive. Flow blue was an English success in mass production and it was very popular in the American market from 1830 to 1900 (Miller 1980). Flow blue and regular transfer patterns are contemporaneous (Snyder 1999).

Mulberry ware refers to a mulberry colored flow transferware that was made after 1830 (Figure 4-9 Top). American potters tried to imitate the English wares, but a popular cultural theme in the New World glorified England. American's wanted their fine tableware and the air of superiority that came with it (Miller 1980). Transfer patterns were the most common form of decoration on earthenware, creamware including the variation called pearlware, and ironstone from 1820 until the early 1900s (Snyder 1999). White ironstone became popular in the 1840s and very common by the 1850s through the 1890s [Intermountain Antiquities Computer System (IMACS) 1992]. Undecorated ironstone became equally or more popular than transfer decorated tablewares after 1850 and reaching its height of popularity in the early 1900s. Embossed plain ironstone reached its peak of popularity in the 1880s (Stoltzfus and Snyder 1997). The changes that separate one archeologically-recognized variety from the next is incremental. Only through microscopic examination can variety be positively identified. However, decoration styles and techniques, the texture of the paste when scraped, and typical thicknesses provide a reasonable basis for this initial stage of analysis (IMACS 1992, Miller 1980, Brown 1982).

FIGURE 4-9: Ceramic Sherds

(Top) Two (2) mulberry sherds. (Bottom) Five pearlware sherds. Both 'a' and 'b' are molded and hand painted Pearlware sherds. 'c' is also Pearlware but it is unclear if it is hand painted or transfer printed. 'd' is Pearlware with blue shell-edged rim. 'e' is flow blue Pearlware.



Metal Artifacts

Nails were the most common artifact recovered. The majority of these nails are machine cut wrought iron square nails that were available and common from 1830 to 1900 (Sutton and Arkush 2002:163-4). Steel largely replaced wrought iron for nails and other industrial purposes by 1884 (Spoerl 2013). Few round or drawn nails were made with wrought iron although both drawn nails and machine cut were common between 1880 and 1900 (Sutton and Arkush 2002:163-164). Wrought iron has a "grain" and steel rust has an overlapping-circle-pattern. An iron handle was found in the field not far from Locus 2 (Figure 4-10). Tin cans were patented in 1839 (Busch 1981). Other artifacts include a metal strap that may have been part of a farm machine, a carriage bolt (Green 2001), and a metal ring with extensive machining (Figure 4-11).

FIGURE 4-10: Miscellaneous Metal Artifact

Metal (wrought iron) handle found in isolation South of Locus 2, near the creek.

FIGURE 4-11: Miscellaneous Metal Artifact

An unidentified finely machined ring

Artifacts from Site 41GM463 support the conclusions based on research at the GCHC and informants that the property belonged to early Anglo settler Willis J. Roan and his family. Few iron artifacts related to agricultural activities that likely took place at the site were identified; however, most of the artifacts are domestic in nature indicating that people were living and working at the site up until the early-to-mid-20th century.

Loci 1 and 2's boundaries were only partially delineated through shovel testing while Locus 3 (the historic dump) was not shovel tested during this current investigation. The eastern boundary was fully delineated for Loci 1 and 2, in order to establish a boundary permanent fence for avoidance purposes per consultation with the THC. However, the intact cultural features (privies, structural foundations, cisterns) identified within these loci were not fully investigated. Remains of the 1836 house ruin identified in Locus 2 is represented by a preliminary collection of machine-cut square and round nails as well as household items including fine dining ware. The presence of both square and round nails likely represents periodic repairs to the 1836 homestead. The ceramics manufacturing dates span from the late-18th to the mid-20th centuries. Similarly the bottle fragments, although very fragmented, are dated from the

beginning of the 19th to the mid-20th century. The earliest glass artifact, a black glass fragment, likely dates to the time the Roans arrived in 1836, and probably contained a carbonated alcoholic beverage like champagne.

4.4 EVALUATION OF HISTORIC ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The historic Roans Prairie community is typical of the settlement culture of southern Texas. The history of the Anglo settlement of Texas began here in the 1830s with Stephen F. Austin and his father Moses paving the way for the "Old 300", the first major Anglo settlement of Texas. This critical time in Texas history is represented by structures and features that have survived in Roans Prairie due to the lack of industrial change or modern development.

Loci 1, 2, and 3 are not connected by artifact scatters but by property boundaries and history. The property is still owned by descendants of Willis Roan. The double pen log structure (Structure 2) in Locus 1 and the frame house ruins (Structure 3) at Locus 2 are likely contemporaneous. Families moving into a frontier area would typically build a log cabin and then immediately go to work building their frame home. However, historic sources suggest the Roans came with some wealth including at least several enslaved men, women, and children that accompanied them from Alabama (Jackson 2013). The situation for planters such as the Roans would be somewhat different than others. It is likely that the slaves and some of the Roan men would have arrived before the free women of the family and built a house suitable for their wives, daughters, and sisters. Although not a unique situation, the earlier arrival of the Kennards may also have eased their transition. Both the Roan and the Kennard houses were on parcels that were owned by Anthony D. Kennard. The similarities between the Roan's frame house ruins and the non-extant, c. 1832 Kennard house suggest that the houses were built using the same construction techniques and possibly the same builders (USLOC 1936). Artifacts noted at Locus 3 are significantly more recent than the bulk of the artifacts from the other loci; however, the scope of this investigation was insufficient to conclude the presence or absence of contemporaneous artifacts underneath the mid-20th century refuse.

Within the Project site, both Structure 2 and its associated cisterns and privies, and Structure 3 with its cistern/privy, are among several cultural features observed during the field investigation. These historic resources present an opportunity for further research of this era in Roans Prairie's history as well as settlement patterns during the establishment of the Republic of Texas (c. 1836 to 1846). In summary, the Project area contains a single historic archeological site (41GM463) that represents the Roan family homestead (Loci 1–3). Its associated cemetery (GM-C030: Roan Family/Roan's Prairie Cemetery), located off-site and directly adjacent to the western boundary of the Project site, is an extension of Locus 1 (Figure 4-1).

Evaluation of the Roan family homestead site as a historic property (as defined in *Section 4.0 Cultural Resources Investigations*) for listing on the NRHP, if pursued, would also include the contributing historic property GM-C030: Roan

Family/Roan's Prairie Cemetery), which is located off-site and outside the Project area but inside the indirect APE. A formal NRHP evaluation of GM-C030: Roan Family/Roan's Prairie Cemetery is included in *Section 5.0 Aboveground Investigation*.

The Roan family homestead site (41GM463) defined as Loci 1–3 possesses both the necessary significance and integrity aspects to be considered Eligible under both Criteria B and D. Because the site was not fully delineated and investigated as part of this assessment, the Roan family homestead site (41GM463) is recommended as having an Undetermined eligibility status for listing on the NRHP.

Tenaska is planning to install a permanent fence line along the eastern boundary of Site 41GM463, to provide protection from proposed construction activities. Furthermore, no direct effects from construction activities will occur within this area. In October 2013, the THC agreed with these proposed actions.

5.0 ABOVEGROND INVESTIGATIONS

5.1 FIELD METHODS

An ERM architectural historian conducted the aboveground reconnaissance survey between August 26 and 27, 2013. Efforts were focused on:

1. Identifying and documenting any readily identifiable cultural resources that have the potential to be eligible for listing on the NRHP in the APE; and
2. Gaining an understanding of the physical and developmental character of the area for the purpose of informing the cultural resources work.

Aerial photography of the Project area was taken into the field, and notations made regarding the APE and resources of interest. Digital photographs were taken to document the general character of the aboveground resources of interest.

5.2 IDENTIFICATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

The background research and fieldwork were completed respectively between July and August 26 - 27, 2013. No previously recorded properties were found within the direct APE. The field survey identified three (3) standing structures (a modern hunting lodge, double pen log structure with corral, and a cistern) and ruins of another structure within the direct APE. No additional buildings, objects, or structures with the potential to be eligible for listing on the NRHP were observed within the direct APE.

One previously identified and recorded cemetery (GM-C030: Roan Family/Roan's Prairie Cemetery) was known to be present adjacent to the west of the Project Site prior to conducting the cultural resources surveys. Additionally, a review of historic aerial and topographic maps showed a structure to the east-northeast of the eastern boundary of the Project area, however, it was not observed during the fieldwork. Review of aerial photographs showed that the roofline changed between 2009 and 2011, thus it is currently unknown whether or not the original building is extant. The review of reference materials and the field survey identified no other buildings, objects, or structures in either the indirect APE that appeared historic or calling for evaluation of eligibility for listing on the NRHP.

The extant aboveground features within the direct APE were photographed as well as the Roan's Prairie Cemetery. A comparison to the information in Grimes County Cemeteries: Book Two was made to try and locate previously documented headstones. Two (2) headstones could not be identified during this reconnaissance-level aboveground survey.

5.3 GRIMES COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

ERM's architectural historian emailed the contact for the GCHC on August 20, 2013 making an inquiry regarding the Roan's Prairie Cemetery. A response was not received. However the GCHC's book *History of Grimes County* proved to be a valuable resource and reference verifying that sections of the Project area belonged to the Roan family homestead of 1836. Likewise, the Navasota Examiner's *Reflections of Grimes County, Texas* (1894 – 1994) corroborated these findings.

5.4 EVALUATION OF ABOVEGROUND RESOURCES

Buildings over 50 Years of Age

The site visit identified two (2) standing structures and one ruin over 50 years of age within the direct APE including the double pen log structure (Structure 2) with corral, the cistern in Locus 1, and the Structure 3 ruins in Locus 2. None of these features had been previously inventoried.

The double pen log structure measures approximately 45 feet long by 15 feet deep.

The support beams/vertical posts of the structure are whole logs, and the exterior sections at the western and eastern ends of the building are log with square notch construction. The wood foundation sills feature rough hand-hewn logs that were typically fashioned in the early-to-mid 1800s by an adze or a broad axe. The western section is the most enclosed of the two and has a wood floor and is open to the corrugated metal roof. The other three sections have a half story above with a floor, which appears to be half-hewn logs. The building's half-story and roof are corrugated metal supported by 2-x-4 framing. The two interior sections are divided by horizontal planks. The northern elevation is vertical plank board.

The corral appears to be constructed with material similar to the half story of the double pend log structure, thus it is possible when the repairs were made to the barn they may also have been made to the corral. A few smaller logs appear to be used as vertical posts in the structure.

The cistern is located approximately 226 feet southwest of the double pen log structure. It is the only extant feature in this area of the property that is over 50 years of age and visible above ground, though examination of the landscape shows other features are present such as a possibly privy and what has been determined to be a building foundation.

The ruins of Structure 3 indicate it was a frame structure with pegged mortise-and-tenon joinery. Similar in construction techniques as Structure 2, the house contains wood foundation sills featuring rough, eroded hand-hewn logs typically fashioned in the early-to-mid 1800s by an adze or a broad axe. The framed

structure has collapsed with only one of the four sides marginally intact. From an aboveground architectural perspective, it is technically classified as an archeological structural ruin and still possesses the potential to yield additional information as an intact archeological feature.

All of these features appear to be contributing elements to the potentially eligible, but Undetermined, Roan family homestead site (41GM463).

GM-C030: Roan Family/Roan's Prairie Cemetery

The Roan's Prairie Cemetery (GM-C030) is located on the adjacent parcel to the west of the Project site. The Roan's family burial plot is currently surrounded by a chain link fence with a decorative piece on the gate featuring the name "Roan" depicted. The cemetery is overgrown and surrounded by trees and vegetation. It includes some broken stones and features a few markers obstructed by vegetation with others difficult to read due to weathering. The cemetery is considered a contributing historic property of the potentially eligible/Undetermined Roan family homestead site (41GM463).

Although the Roan's Prairie Cemetery (GM-C030) was recorded by the THC in 2004, this resource had not been previously evaluated for listing on the NRHP. Its official status as recorded by the THC is Endangered: High Risk. The high risk status was determined by the THC because the cemetery was located on private property, and although the burial plot was fenced-in, recent tree damage had broken sections of the fence line. Other risks included cattle on the property, and several years of new vegetative growth since 2004 have compromised the existing headstones within the fenced-in area.

None of the five (5) cemeteries with burials dating between pre-Republic and Antebellum times located within a 2-mile (3.2 kms) radius of the survey area have been formally evaluated for listing on the NRHP. The Roan Family cemetery is located 650 feet (200 meters) west of the survey area and the Kennard Family cemetery is located 1.75 miles (2.8 kms) due south-southwest of the survey area, respectively. The other three (3) are:

1. The Old Oakland Cemetery (GM-C094) – 1.3 miles (2.75 kms) to the southwest. This cemetery has an historic marker (THC 2013).
2. The Shiro Cemetery (GM-C017) - 2 miles (3.2 kms) east along Texas 30 (THC 2013).
3. The Walker Family Cemetery (GM-C119) - 1.5 miles (3.8 kms) to the south-southwest (THC Atlas 2013).

The evaluation of the historic property GM-C030: Roan Family/Roan's Prairie Cemetery for listing on the NRHP, which is located off-site and outside the Project site but within the indirect APE, was within the assessment of the current project.

Further research would need to be conducted to delineate the boundaries, other than the eastern boundary, of what might be considered the Roan family homestead site (41GM463). Future investigations, if conducted, should also consider a chain-of-title search that would determine the extent of the homestead site's historic boundary from 1836 to today's property parcel size. From the initial investigations completed, the Roan family homestead site (41GM463) is potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria B and D. However since the site's boundaries and its intact cultural features have not been fully investigated, Site 41GM463 should be considered Undetermined for listing on the NRHP.

GM-C030: Roan Family/Roan's Prairie Cemetery should also be considered:

1. Potentially Eligible, but Undetermined, for listing on the NRHP under Criteria B and D as well as Criteria Consideration D (as a resource significant for its distinctive design features and its association with historical events);
2. Significant on a local and state level; and as a
3. Contributing historic property and resource to Site 41GM463.

Some of the questions considered in making a preliminary determination of whether or not there are potentially eligible historic properties within both the direct and indirect APEs focus on the site's historic agricultural use and include the following topics:

1. Is the property reflective of the historic periods of Texas' agricultural context through farming practices, land use or production methods?
2. Is the property directly associated with the life of a significant early settler, farmer, rancher, or agriculturalist?
3. Does the property retain significant, recognizable components of historic agricultural landscapes either through organization of space, use of land, clustering of structures, plant materials, or circulation networks?
4. Is the property likely to yield important information about historic agricultural practices, commodities, land use patterns, production methods, social relations, activities, or agricultural lifestyles?

Site investigations and preliminary research conducted on the cemetery indicate 3 of the 4 questions above could support GM-C030: Roan Family/Roan's Prairie Cemetery eligibility for listing on the NRHP. As such, the significance of the Roan family homestead site (41GM463, comprised of Loci 1–3) within the Project site is primarily associated with its aspects of integrity (setting and feeling/aesthetics) as well as with the contributing historic property (GM-C030: Roan Family/Roan's Prairie Cemetery) as defined under 36 CFR §800.16. As previously stated, as an archeological site, the Roan family homestead (41GM463, comprised of Loci 1–3) has an Undetermined NRHP eligibility status. Given the direct relationship the cemetery has to the archeological site, it is reasonable to recommend that GM-C030: Roan Family/Roan's Prairie Cemetery also receive an Undetermined eligibility status.

5.5 *PRELIMINARY DETERMINATION OF EFFECTS FOR THE ROAN FAMILY HOMESTEAD SITE (41GM463)*

The Project as defined in Section 1.0 is expected to have no adverse effects on the historic properties (both the cemetery and Site 41GM463's archeological Loci) by introducing new visual and audible elements that are currently not present within the Project site. The existing Frontier Generating Station is located 0.5 mile (0.8 km) from the Roan family homestead site (41GM463) and has already introduced both visual and audible effects to the rural landscape, with the vegetative cover and contouring of the current landscape providing some barrier to both the visual and audible effects from the Frontier Generating Station to the Roan family homestead site.

Tenaska's proposed Roan's Prairie Generating Station Project will introduce new visual and audible elements that are closer to both the eastern boundary (0.2 miles or less) of the archeological site (41GM463) and to Roan's Prairie Cemetery (GM-C030). New visual and audible elements will not adversely affect these historic properties. No direct, physical effects or impacts will occur within the direct APE as Tenaksa has recommended the installation of a permanent fence line separating their Project site from the Roan family homestead site (41GM463) to ensure full avoidance of this historic property and its intact cultural features.

Indirect adverse effects from the Project have the potential to fall into two (2) categories of the Adverse Effect Criteria outlined in the Section 106 implementing regulations:

1. Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance (Adverse Effect Criterion iv, 36 CFR §800.5[a][2][iv]); and
2. Introduction of visual and/or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features (Adverse Effect Criterion v, 36 CFR §800.5[a][2][v]).

The Project as currently proposed would introduce new visual and audible indirect elements in the direct APE that would affect aspects of integrity (setting and feeling/aesthetics) that contribute to Site 41GM463's historic significance. In addition, the Project would introduce new visual and audible elements that would affect the historic property of GM-C030: Roan Family/Roan's Prairie Cemetery in the indirect APE. These indirect effects also relate to two (2) primary aspects of integrity: setting and feeling/aesthetics for the cemetery.

In addition to the permanent fence line that Tenaska has recommended installing, a sufficient existing vegetative barrier plus the natural contouring of the current landscape will continue to minimize both the new visual and audible effects resulting from the proposed Project's activities. Therefore, the new visual and audible elements will have no adverse effect or impact on either the direct or indirect APEs. In summary, the Project will have no adverse effects on the historic properties identified during this investigation.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The historic Roans Prairie community was typical of an 1830s settlement pattern and frontier culture of southern Texas specific to the Republic of Texas era (c. 1836 to 1846). The history of the Anglo settlement of Texas began in the 1830s with Stephen F. Austin and his father Moses paving the way for the "Old 300," the first major Anglo settlements of Texas. The Republic of Texas era is represented by frontier structures and features that have survived and been identified during this investigation in present-day Roans Prairie.

The Roan family homestead site (41GM463, comprised of Loci 1–3) within the Project site is a surviving historic resource of the Roans Prairie community. Additionally, the adjacent Roan's Prairie Cemetery (GM-C030), located off-site, outside and west of the Project site but within the indirect APE, is directly associated with the Roan family homestead site (41GM463) and may contribute to the overall National Register eligibility of these connected historic properties. The proposed boundaries of the Roan's site (41GM463) include Loci 1–3; the Roan's Prairie Cemetery (GM-C030) and its adjacent features; and the eastern delineated boundary where the proposed permanent fence line will be installed. Research into the homestead, the presence of the Roan Family Cemetery, artifacts discovered during the investigations, and the fact that the property is still owned by descendants of the Roan Family, indicate that the three loci and cemetery are associated and should be considered one archaeological site.

The Roan family homestead (Site 41GM463) should be considered Undetermined, for listing on the NRHP because Loci 1–3 were not entirely delineated and its intact cultural features were not fully investigated during this assessment. However, the eastern boundary of the site has been sufficiently investigated. The adjacent Roan's Prairie Cemetery (GM-C030), located within the outside and west of the Project Site, is recommended as Undetermined for listing on the NRHP and is considered a significant contributing historic property to Site 41GM463.

Tenaska recommended avoidance and preservation in place for the conservation of the areas identified on the Project Site. Following informal discussions with the THC in October 2013, Tenaska proposed to install a permanent fence line separating their Project site with the eastern boundary of the Roan family homestead site (41GM463) to ensure full avoidance of this historic property. The THC concurred with this recommendation and did not require any buffers or set-backs from the site boundary. THC did recommend additional shovel testing to establish the location for the proposed fence line. This testing was completed following the meeting with the THC and an eastern site boundary was determined in the field based on negative shovel test results. With the installation of the fence line, no further investigations are warranted and the Project should be allowed to proceed accordingly.

The proposed Project as planned will have no adverse effects on the Roan family homestead site (41GM463, comprised of Loci 1–3) or with the adjacent Roan's Prairie Cemetery (GM-C030). With the installation of the fence line along Site 41GM463's eastern boundary, no direct effects will occur from the proposed Project's activities. Indirect effects (new visual and audible elements) will have no adverse effect to either historic property identified in the direct and indirect APEs respectively. As the lead federal agency, the EPA in consultation with the THC will make the final determination of effects.

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Project Maps

Appendix A

May 2014
Project No. 0189555

Environmental Resources Management
CityCentre Four
840 West Sam Houston Parkway North, Suite 600
Houston, Texas 77024-3920
(281) 600-1000

Environmental Resources Management

DESIGN:	T. Cannon	DRAWN:	N/A	CHKD.:	T. Cannon
DATE:	11/19/2013	SCALE:	AS SHOWN	REVISION:	0

FILE: C:\Users\tara.cannon\Documents\ArcGIS\Projects\Tenaska Grimes Co\fence line 11.19.13.mxd

Project Area Overview

Cultual Assessment

Grimes County, Texas

ERM

Legend

Project Site

1-Mile Indirect APE

N

0 1,000 2,000 3,000 Feet

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Environmental Resources Management

DESIGN:	T. Cannon	DRAWN:	N/A	CHKD.:	T. Cannon
DATE:	4/15/2014	SCALE:	AS SHOWN	REVISION:	0

FILE: C:\Users\tara.cannon\Documents\ArcGIS\Projects\Tenaska Grimes Co\Visual APE map.mxd

Overview

Indirect APE

Grimes County, Texas

ERM

Map Redacted

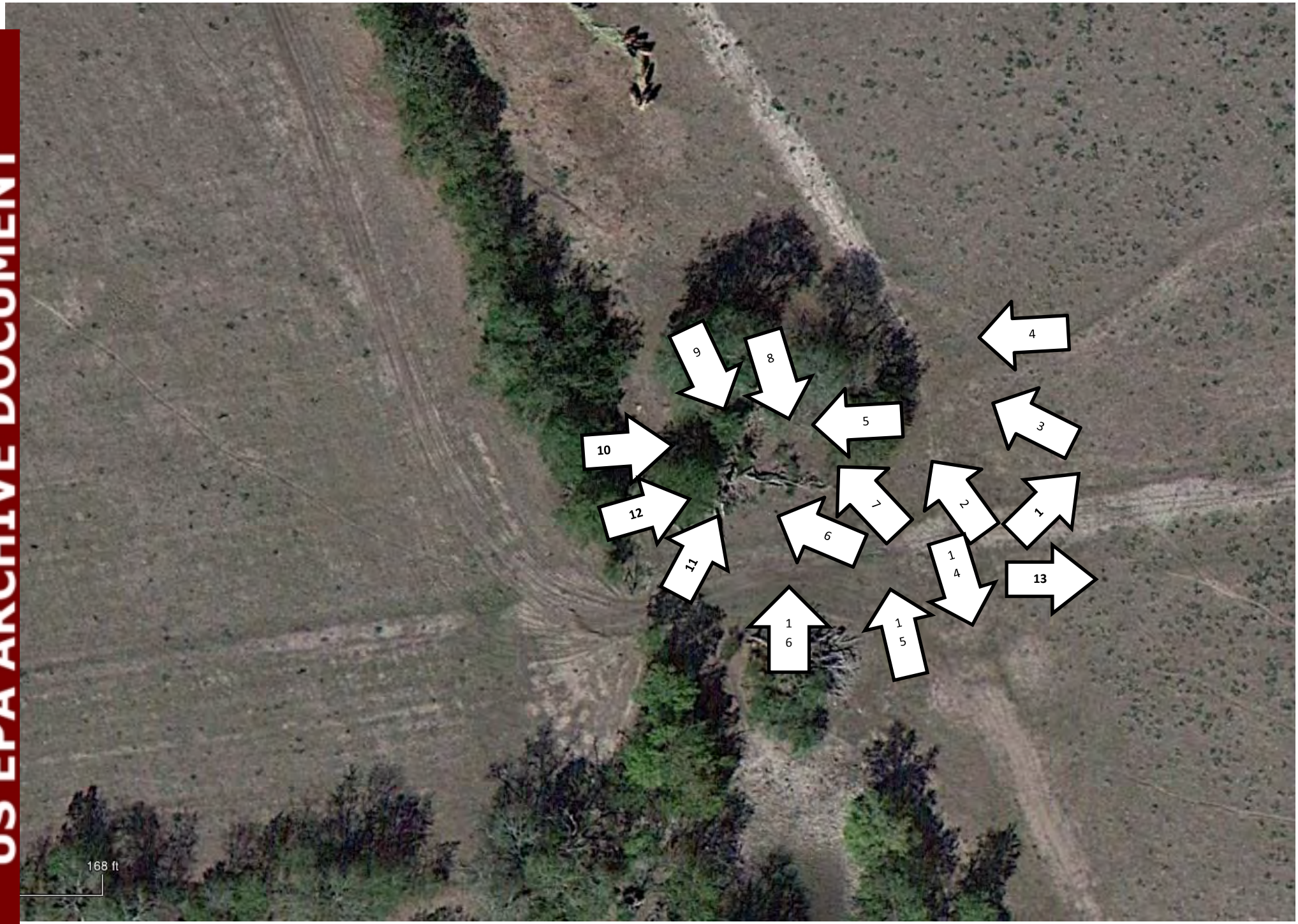
Map Redacted

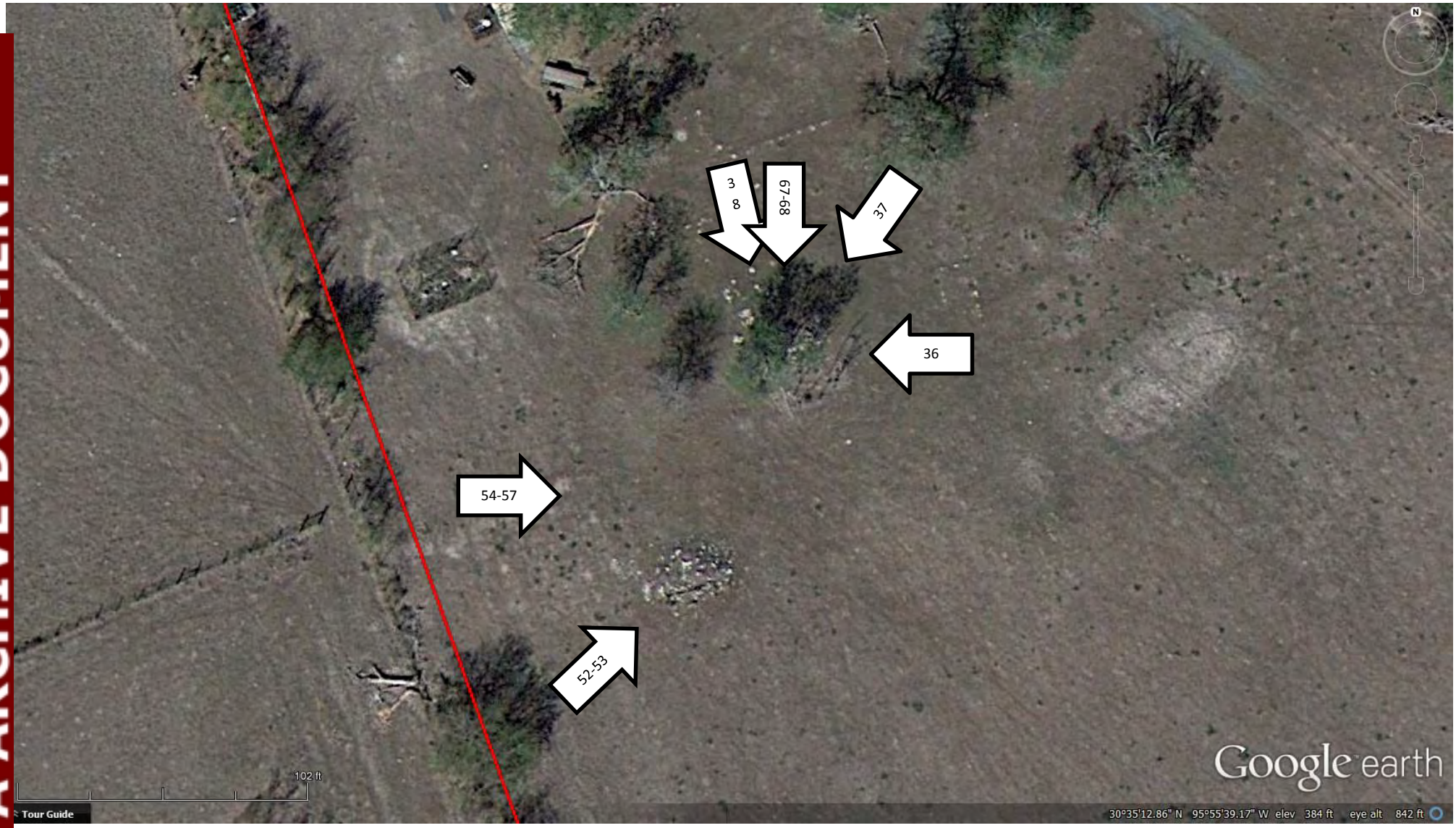
Photograph Log

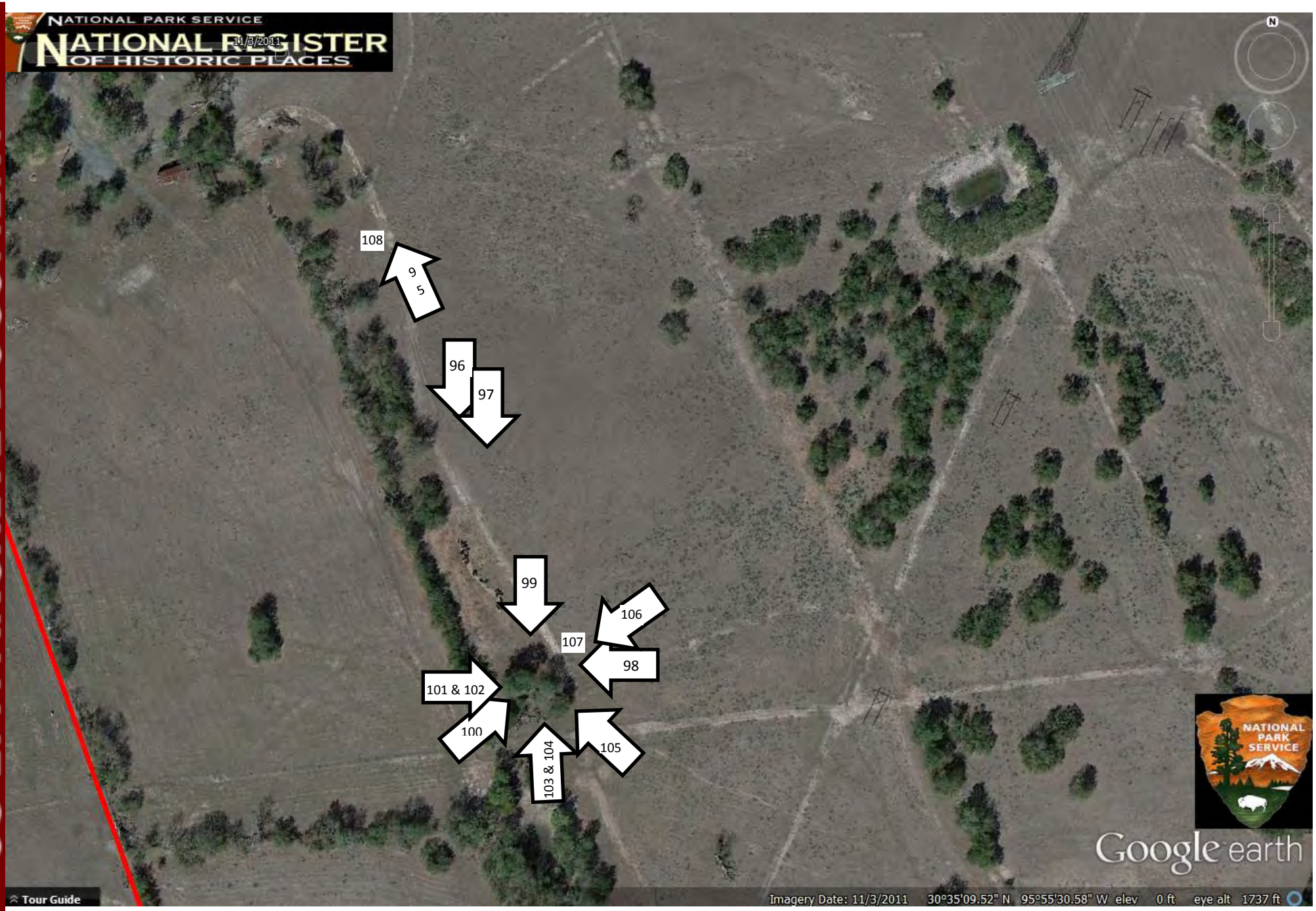
Appendix B

May 2014
Project No. 0189555

Environmental Resources Management
CityCentre Four
840 West Sam Houston Parkway North, Suite 600
Houston, Texas 77024-3920
(281) 600-1000







PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 1	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: NE	
Description: Residents of Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	

Photo No. 2	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: NW	
Description: 1840s Log Cabin House Ruin	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 3	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: NW	
Description: 1840s Log Cabin House Ruin	

Photo No. 4	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: W	
Description: 1840s Log Cabin House Ruin	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 5	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: W	
Description: 1840s Log Cabin House Ruin – wood pegs and broad axe/adze marks	

Photo No. 6	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: NW	
Description: 1840s Log Cabin House Ruin – wood peg construction technique, interior roof	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 7	**Date:** 8/13/13

Direction Photo Taken: NW

Description: 1840s Log Cabin House Ruin – interior construction technique

Photo No. 8	**Date:** 8/13/13

Direction Photo Taken: S

Description: 1840s Log Cabin House Ruin – base of chimney exterior (behind tree)

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 9	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: S	
Description: 1840s Log Cabin House Ruin – machine-made brick with maker's mark	

Photo No. 10	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: E	
Description: 1840s Log Cabin House Ruin – exterior west wall/facade collapsed	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 11	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: NE	
Description: 1840s Log Cabin House Ruin	

Photo No. 12	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: E	
Description: 1840s Log Cabin House Ruin	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 13	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: E	
Description: 1840s Log Cabin House Ruin – cow pooling	

Photo No. 14	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: S	
Description: 1840s Log Cabin House Ruin – cistern	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 15	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: N	
Description: 1840s Log Cabin House Ruin – interior of cistern	

Photo No. 16	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: N	
Description: 1840s Log Cabin House Ruin	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 17	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: SW	
Description: Trash Dump	

Photo No. 18	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: SW	
Description: Trash Dump	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	Site Location: Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	Project No. 0189555

Photo No. 19	Date: 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: SW	
Description: Individual bottles – Trash Dump	

Photo No. 20	Date: 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: S	
Description: End of Transect 3 West near intermittent creek/drainage	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 21	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: SW	
Description: End of Transect 2 West near intermittent creek/drainage	

Photo No. 22	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: NE	
Description: 1840s Log Barn (base): Two-pen Dogtrot Structure	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 23	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: NE	
Description: 1840s Log Barn (base): Two-pen Dogtrot Structure, West End	

Photo No. 24	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: E	
Description: 1840s Log Barn (base): Two-pen Dogtrot Structure, West End	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 25	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: SE	
Description: 1840s Log Barn (base): Two-pen Dogtrot Structure, West End	

Photo No. 26	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: SE	
Description: 1840s Log Barn (base): Two-pen Dogtrot Structure, West End	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 27	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: S	
Description: 1840s Log Barn (base): Two-pen Dogtrot Structure, East End	

Photo No. 28	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: S	
Description: 1840s Log Barn (base): Two-pen Dogtrot Structure, East End	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 29	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: W	
Description: Corral adjacent to 1840s Log Barn	

Photo No. 30	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: SW	
Description: 1840s Log Barn (base): Two-pen Dogtrot Structure, East End	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 31	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: NW	
Description: 1840s Log Barn (base): Two-pen Dogtrot Structure, East End Interior	

Photo No. 32	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: NW	
Description: 1840s Log Barn (base): Two-pen Dogtrot Structure, West End	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 33	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: N	
Description: 1840s Log Barn (base): Two-pen Dogtrot Structure	

Photo No. 34	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: W	
Description: Privy	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	Site Location: Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	Project No. 0189555

Photo No. 35	Date: 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: E	
Description: Privy	

Photo No. 36	Date: 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: W	
Description: Cistern	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 37	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: SW	
Description: Cistern	

Photo No. 38	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: S	
Description: Interior Cistern	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 39	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: E	
Description: Foundation of Main House, burned in early 1900s	

Photo No. 40	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: W	
Description: Foundation of Main House, burned in early 1900s	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 41	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: NW	
Description: mid-to-late 1990s Hunting Cabin	

Photo No. 42	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: NW	
Description: mid-to-late 1990s Hunting Cabin	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 43	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: SW	
Description: mid-to-late 1990s Hunting Cabin	

Photo No. 44	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: SW	
Description: mid-to-late 1990s Hunting Cabin	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	Site Location: Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	Project No. 0189555

Photo No. 45	Date: 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: SE	
Description: mid-to-late 1990s Hunting Cabin	

Photo No. 46	Date: 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: NE	
Description: mid-to-late 1990s Hunting Cabin	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 47	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: N	
Description: mid-to-late 1990s Hunting Cabin	

Photo No. 48	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: N	
Description: mid-to-late 1990s Hunting Cabin	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	Site Location: Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	Project No. 0189555

Photo No. 49	Date: 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: NW	
Description: mid-to-late 1990s Hunting Cabin	

Photo No. 50	Date: 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: S	
Description: Shovel test 16 @ 60 cmbs north of intermittent creek/drainage	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 51	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: S	
Description: Shovel test 16 @ 60 cmbs north of intermittent creek/drainage	

Photo No. 52	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: NE	
Description: Pushpile southwest of Main House/Foundation area	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 53	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: NE	
Description: Pushpile southwest of Main House/Foundation area	

Photo No. 54	**Date:** 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: E	
Description: CEI crew in consultation	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	Site Location: Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	Project No. 0189555

Photo No. 55	Date: 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: E	
Description: CEI crew in consultation	

Photo No. 56	Date: 8/13/13
Direction Photo Taken: E	
Description: CEI crew in consultation	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. **57**	**Date:** **8/13/13**
Direction Photo Taken: E	
Description: CEI crew in consultation	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	Site Location: Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	Project No. 0189555

Photo No. 58	Date: 8/26/13
Direction Photo Taken: NE	
Description: Pen	

Photo No. 59	Date: 8/26/13
Direction Photo Taken: W	
Description: Inside upper level of barn	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 60	**Date:** 8/26/13
Direction Photo Taken: E	
Description: Inside upper level of barn	

Photo No. 61	**Date:** 8/26/13
Direction Photo Taken: E	
Description: Barn – inside western pen at wall	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 62	**Date:** 8/26/13
Direction Photo Taken: N	
Description: Barn – inside western pen, lower level, floor	

Photo No. 63	**Date:** 8/26/13
Direction Photo Taken: N	
Description: Barn – middle, west, pen	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 64	**Date:** 8/26/13
Direction Photo Taken: NNE	
Description: Barn – middle, eastern, pen	

Photo No. 65	**Date:** 8/26/13
Direction Photo Taken: N	
Description: Barn – middle, eastern, pen ceiling	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 66	**Date:** 8/26/13
Direction Photo Taken: Detail	
Description: Barn – ceiling construction in middle, eastern pen	

Photo No. 67	**Date:** 8/26/13
Direction Photo Taken: S	
Description: Cistern – note brick in foreground	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	Site Location: Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	Project No. 0189555

Photo No. 68	Date: 8/26/13
Direction Photo Taken: Detail	
Description: Brick located near cistern. Brick is from same manufacturer as marked brick located near the log cabin house ruin.	

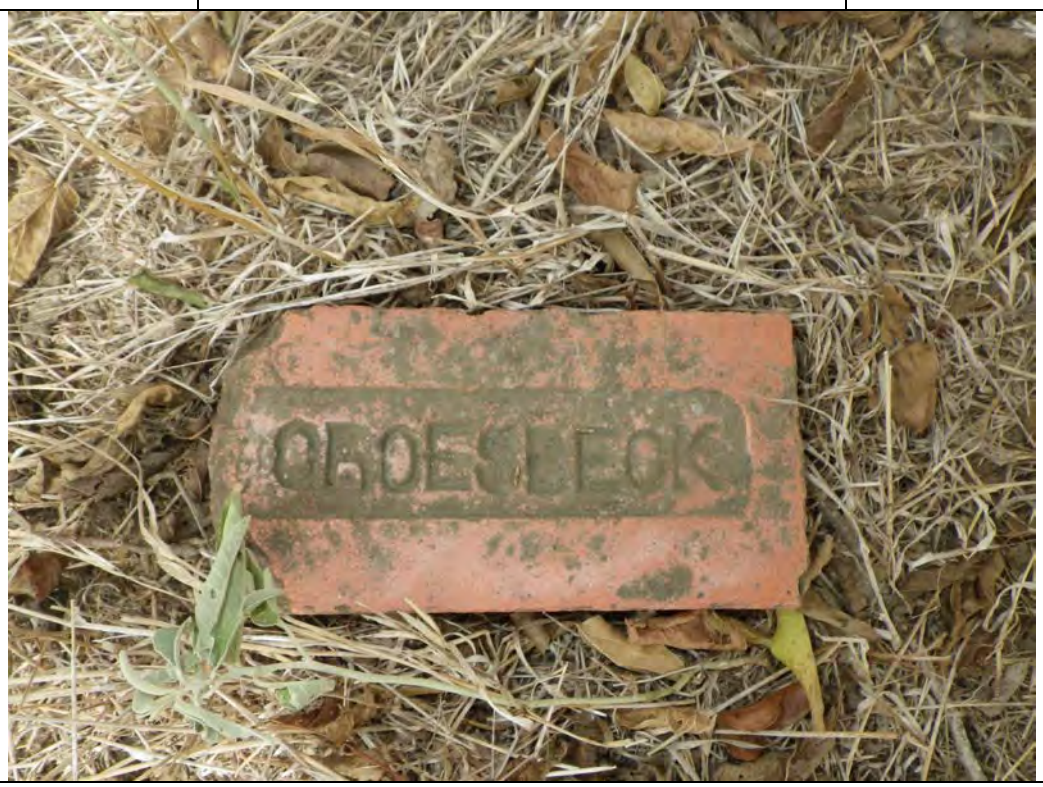


Photo No. 69	Date: 8/26/13
Direction Photo Taken: S	
Description: Roans Prairie Cemetery gate	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 70	**Date:** 8/26/13
Direction Photo Taken: S	
Description: From the Roans Prairie Cemetery gate looking south into the cemetery	

Photo No. 71	**Date:** 8/26/13
Direction Photo Taken: Detail	
Description: John H. Roan headstone	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 72	**Date:** 8/27/13
Direction Photo Taken: Detail	
Description: Lula J. Roan headstone	

Photo No. 73	**Date:** 8/27/13
Direction Photo Taken: Detail	
Description: Wright B. Roan	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 74	**Date:** 8/27/13
Direction Photo Taken: Detail	
Description: Mary Frances headstone	

Photo No. 75	**Date:** 8/27/13
Direction Photo Taken: Detail	
Description: Mary F. Roan headstone	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 76	**Date:** 8/27/13
Direction Photo Taken: Detail	
Description: John P. Roan headstone	

Photo No. 77	**Date:** 8/27/13
Direction Photo Taken: Detail	
Description: Joseph H. Roan headstone	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 78	**Date:** 8/27/13
Direction Photo Taken: Detail	
Description: Johnnie M. Roan headstone	

Photo No. 79	**Date:** 8/27/13
Direction Photo Taken: Detail	
Description: Infant son of J. H. Roan headstone	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 80	**Date:** 8/27/13
Direction Photo Taken: Detail	
Description: Harvey Brigance headstone	

Photo No. 81	**Date:** 8/27/13
Direction Photo Taken: Detail	
Description: Willie P. Kilpatrick	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 82	**Date:** 8/27/13
Direction Photo Taken: Detail	
Description: Sarah Ida Roan headstone	

Photo No. 83	**Date:** 8/27/13
Direction Photo Taken: Detail	
Description: Pearl Quinn headstone	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 84	**Date:** 8/27/13
Direction Photo Taken: Detail	
Description: Lee Terry Quinn headstone	

Photo No. 85	**Date:** 8/27/13
Direction Photo Taken: Detail	
Description: Lee Charlie headstone	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 86	**Date:** 8/27/13
Direction Photo Taken: Detail	
Description: J.P.R. headstone	

Photo No. 87	**Date:** 8/27/13
Direction Photo Taken: Detail	
Description: Jesse headstone	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 88	**Date:** 8/27/13
Direction Photo Taken: Detail	
Description: Willis headstone	

Photo No. 89	**Date:** 8/27/13
Direction Photo Taken: Detail	
Description: Margaret Roan headstone	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 90	**Date:** 8/27/13
Direction Photo Taken: Detail	
Description: William headstone	

Photo No. 91	**Date:** 8/27/13
Direction Photo Taken: Detail	
Description: Richard Roan headstone	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 92	**Date:** 8/27/13
Direction Photo Taken: Detail	
Description: Charles headstone	

Photo No. 93	**Date:** 8/27/13
Direction Photo Taken: Detail	
Description: Margaret V. headstone	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 94	**Date:** 8/27/13
Direction Photo Taken: Detail	
Description: Herbert and Emma Wood	

Photo No. 95	**Date:** 11/6/13
Direction Photo Taken: NNW	
Description: Fenceline Transect	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 96	**Date:** 11/6/13
Direction Photo Taken: S	
Description: Fenceline Transect	

Photo No. 97	**Date:** 11/6/13
Direction Photo Taken: S	
Description: Fenceline Transect	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 98	**Date:** 11/6/13

Direction Photo Taken: W

Description: Update of Structure 3. The structure has further collapsed since the original fieldwork in August 2013.

Photo No. 99	**Date:** 11/6/13

Direction Photo Taken: S

Description: Update of Structure 3. The structure has further collapsed since the original fieldwork in August 2013.

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. **100**	**Date:** **11/6/13**
Direction Photo Taken: NE	
Description: Update of Structure 3. The structure has further collapsed since the original fieldwork in August 2013.	

Photo No. **101**	**Date:** **11/6/13**
Direction Photo Taken: E	
Description: Update of Structure 3. The structure has further collapsed since the original fieldwork in August 2013.	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 102	**Date:** 11/6/13
Direction Photo Taken: Detail	
Description: Update of Structure 3. The structure has further collapsed since the original fieldwork in August 2013.	

Photo No. 103	**Date:** 11/6/13
Direction Photo Taken: N	
Description: Update of Structure 3. The structure has further collapsed since the original fieldwork in August 2013**.**	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. **104**	**Date:** **11/6/13**

Direction Photo Taken: N

Description: Update of Structure 3. The structure has further collapsed since the original fieldwork in August 2013.

Photo No. **105**	**Date:** **11/6/13**

Direction Photo Taken: NW

Description: Update of Structure 3. The structure has further collapsed since the original fieldwork in August 2013.

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 106	**Date:** 11/6/13

Direction Photo Taken: WSW

Description: Update of Structure 3. The structure has further collapsed since the original fieldwork in August 2013.

Photo No. 107	**Date:** 11/6/13

Direction Photo Taken: Detail

Description: Fenceline Transect STP 17

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 108	**Date:** 11/6/13
Direction Photo Taken: Detail	
Description: Fenceline Transect STP 10	

Photo No. 109	**Date:** 11/7/13
Direction Photo Taken: NNW	
Description: Disturbed northern end of gas line transect.	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 110	**Date:** 11/7/13
Direction Photo Taken: SSE	
Description: Disturbed northern end of gas line transect.	

Photo No. 111	**Date:** 11/7/13
Direction Photo Taken: S	
Description: Disturbed northern end of gas line transect.	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 112	**Date:** 11/7/13
Direction Photo Taken: N	
Description: Disturbed northern end of gas line transect.	

Photo No. 113	**Date:** 11/7/13
Direction Photo Taken: S	
Description: Disturbed northern end of gas line transect.	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 114	**Date:** 11/7/13
Direction Photo Taken: W	
Description: Gas line transect	

Photo No. 115	**Date:** 11/7/13
Direction Photo Taken: N	
Description: Gas line transect	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 116	**Date:** 11/7/13
Direction Photo Taken: W	
Description: Gas line transect	

Photo No. 117	**Date:** 11/7/13
Direction Photo Taken: N	
Description: View of the Frontier Generating Station from Gas Line Transect	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 118	**Date:** 11/7/13
Direction Photo Taken: E	
Description: Gas Line Transect	

Photo No. 119	**Date:** 11/7/13
Direction Photo Taken: NW	
Description: Modern Barn (does not show up on historic aerials), located about 50 m north of the gas line	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. **120**	**Date:** **11/7/13**
Direction Photo Taken: W	
Description: End of Gas Line Transect at Project Site	

Photo No. **121**	**Date:** **11/7/13**
Direction Photo Taken: E	
Description: End of Gas Line Transect at Project Site	

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Client Name: Tenaska	**Site Location:** Roans Prairie, Grimes County, TX	**Project No.** 0189555

Photo No. 122	**Date:** 11/7/13
Direction Photo Taken: NW	
Description: Access Road Transect	

Photo No. 123	**Date:** 11/7/13
Direction Photo Taken: ESE	
Description: Access Road Transect	

Artifact Inventory

Appendix C

May 2014
Project No. 0189555

Environmental Resources Management
CityCentre Four
840 West Sam Houston Parkway North, Suite 600
Houston, Texas 77024-3920
(281) 600-1000

Artifact Inventory – Roan's Prairie, Tenaska

Locus 1

Ceramics								
Bag #	**Artifact Description**	**Count**	**Area**	**Transect**	**ST #[1]**	**DT #[2]**	**Level**	**Date**
12	Transfer-ware sherd, flo-blue to mulberry?	1	South House	T1	ST1	E2	1	
12	Whiteware fragments	5	South House	T1	ST1	E2	1	1820-1930+
12	Whiteware blue transfer sherd,	1	South House	T1	ST1	E2	1	
13	Stoneware sherd	1	South House	T1	ST1	E7	1	1850-1880s
14	unglazed ceramic frags	2	South House	T1	ST1	E5	1	
14	Whiteware plain	2	South House	T1	ST1	E5	1	1820-1930+
15	Whiteware sherd	1	South House	T1	ST1	E7		1820-1845
16	Whiteware sherds	3	South House	T1	ST1	E8	1	1820-1845
17	Whiteware sherds	2	South House	T1	ST1	E9	1	1820-1930+
18	Whiteware sherd	1	South House	T1	ST1	E6	Surface	1820-1845
19	Ironstone rim sherds, brown	2	South House	T1	ST1	E4	1	
20	Stoneware sherd	1	South House	T1	ST1		Surface	Post-1880
20	Ironstone Sherd	1	South House	T1	ST1		Surface	
20	Yellow ware sherd	1	South House	T1	ST1		Surface	1830-1900
20	Whiteware Sherd	1	South House	T1	ST1		Surface	
20	Ironstone Sherd, Polychrome	1	South House	T1	ST1		Surface	
20	Polychrome Ironstone sherd	1	South House	T1	ST1		Surface	
20	Ironstone pottery sherd with partial maker's mark	1	South House	T1	ST1		Surface	1891-1930
23	Whiteware sherds, plain	2	South House	T1	ST1		Surface	1820-1930+
24	Sandstone frag	1	South House	T1	ST1		1	
25	Whiteware sherd, plain	1	South House	T1	ST1	E4	1	1820-1930+

25	Whiteware rim sherd	1	South House	T1	ST1	E4	1	1795-1845 most popular 1802-1832
26	Thick whiteware cup fragment	1	South House	T1	ST1	E1	1	1820-1930+
27	Stoneware (stone china) tea leaf, brown	1	South House	T1	ST1	N3	1	1881-1891
	Glass							
Bag #	**Artifact Description**	**Count**	**Area**	**Transect**	**ST #[1]**	**DT #[2]**	**Level**	**Date**
8	Pane glass sherds	8	South House	T1	ST1	N2	1	1827-1894
10	Pane glass sherd	1	South House	T1	ST1	N1	1	1824-1855
11	Pane glass sherd	1	South House	T1	ST1	N1	1	1845-1905
11	Thin colorless, bottle sherd (possibly Manganese)	1	South House	T1	ST1	N1	1	
12	Coke bottle neck frag	1	South House	T1	ST1	E2	1	
12	Glass sherd	1	South House	T1	ST1	E2	1	
12	Tooled bottle finish, colorless glass, rounded flare lip	1	South House	T1	ST1	E2	1	1870-1910
12	Crown finish, colorless glass	1	South House	T1	ST1	E2	1	post-1903
12	Bottle glass sherds, colorless	9	South House	T1	ST1	E2	1	
12	Bottle glass sherds, light blue	2	South House	T1	ST1	E2	1	
12	Metal (Tin) can frags	4	South House	T1	ST1	E2	1	Post-1839
12	Bottle glass sherds, colorless	1	South House	T1	ST1	E2	1	
12	Pane glass sherd	1	South House	T1	ST1	E2	1	1836-1884
13	Pane glass	1	South House	T1	ST1	E7	1	1820-1845
19	Glass vessel fragment	1	South House	T1	ST1	E4	1	1880-1920
19	Glass bottle fragment (aqua)	1	South House	T1	ST1	E4	1	
21	Black glass bottle body sherd	1	South House	T1	ST2		1	1811-1880
23	Colorless bottle Glass sherd	1	South House	T1	ST1		Surface	1880-1920
23	Colorless Bottle Glass sherd	1	South House	T1	ST1		Surface	Post-1920
25	Yellow-amber glass bottle body sherd	1	South House	T1	ST1	E4	1	
25	Colorless glass sherd, curved	1	South House	T1	ST1	E3	1	

25	Pane glass frags	2	South House	T1	ST1	E3	1	1836-1884
26	Pane glass sherd	1	South House	T1	ST1	E1	1	1846-1908
26	Small Colorless glass sherd, Straw tinted	1	South House	T1	ST1	E1	1	
26	Thin glass bottle frags	2	South House	T1	ST1	E1	1	
27	Pane glass	3	South House	T1	ST1	N3	1	1838-1887, 1848-1914, 1836-1886
27	Bottle glass frag		South House	T1	ST1	N3		1880-1920
29	Pane glass sherd	1	Historic Area	N/A	HA3		1	1822-1850
FL01	Olive green (black) glass bottle fragment	1	Fence line	FL1	ST9		1	

Metal

Bag #	Artifact Description	Count	Area	Transect	ST #	DT #	Level	Date
Not bagged	Complete 38.5 inch metal strap, 0.85 to 0.88 inches wide, 1/8 inch thick, with 2.5 inch rivets, 5 rivet holes, 2 rivets remain that are 1/4 inch in diameter. Appears to have been U-shaped, 2 Rivet holes on each half are across from one another and rivet likely connect the 2 sides. One extra hole at one end.	1	South House	T1	ST 1		Surface	
8	Nail frags	2	South House	T1	ST1	N2	1	Pre-1900
9	Carriage Bolt	2	South House	T1	ST1	E2	1	1880-present
12	Cut nails	7	South House	T1	ST1	E2	1	
12	Cut Nail frag	1	South House	T1	ST1	E2	1	
13	Cut Nail frags	2	South House	T1	ST1	E7	1	
14	Cut Nails	3	South House	T1	ST1	E5	1	1830-1900
17	metal frag	1	South House	T1	ST1	E9	1	1820-1930+
17	Cut nail frag	1	South House	T1	ST1	E9	1	1830-1900
19	Metal Ring with machine working	1	South House	T1	ST1	E4	1	
19	Square nail shaft fragments	2	South House	T1	ST1	E4	1	
19	Drawn wire fragments	3	South House	T1	ST1	E4	1	
24	Square nail frags	5	South House	T1	ST1		1	1830-1900
25	Cut nail frag		South House	T1	ST1	E3	1	

26	Cut nail frags	2	South House	T1	ST1	E1	1	1830-1900
27	Cut nail Frags	4	South House	T1	ST1	N3	1	1830-1900
FL01	Square nail frags	2	Fence Line	FL1	ST7		1	1830 – 1900
FL01	Nail body fragment (indet. Type)	1	Fence Line	FL1	ST7		1	
Other								
Bag #	**Artifact Description**	**Count**	**Area**	**Transect**	**ST #**	**DT #**	**Level**	**Date**
30	Unknown	1	Historic Area	N/A	HA5		1	

Locus 2

Ceramic								
Bag #	**Artifact Description**	**Count**	**Area**	**Transect**	**ST #**	**DT #**	**Level**	**Date**
6	Iron stone pottery sherd	1	Historic scatter	South House T3	N/A		Surface	post-1900
32	Ironestone sherd	1	South Creek	T1	30m East of South Creek		Surface	
FL01	White Improved Earthenware sherds	2	Fence Line	FL01	STP17		1	
Glass								
1	Round bottle base, green with "GALLO FLAVOR_GUARD BOTTLE" embossed around the edge of the base. "32" appears above "REFILLING PROHIBITED" and below this REG. CAL." Stipiling encircles the outside edge of the base.	1	Historic scatter	South House T3	N/A		N/A	1932-1964
2	Pane glass	4	Locus 2	T8	8.4		1	1830-1956
2	Colorless Glass Sherd	1	Locus 2	T8	8.4		1	1940s?-present
3	Mentholatum Milk-glass jar fragment	2 pieces of a single jar	Historic scatter	South House T3	N/A		Surface	1900-1952 Probably post-1924

Bag #	**Artifact Description**	**Count**	**Area**	**Transect**	**ST #**	**DT #**	**Level**	**Date**
6	Milk glass jar fragment with blue lettering (..io..) also a "®" (registered trademark symbol) in blue	5	Historic scatter	South House T3	N/A		Surface	1946-present
6	Another piece of the Mentholatum Milk-glass jar	1	Historic scatter	South House T3	N/A		Surface	1946-present

6	Thick sherd of flat glass, decolorizing agent uncertain	1	Historic scatter	South House T3	N/A		Surface	
4	Pane glass	1	Locus 2	T8	8.3		1	1845-1906
5	Amber glass bottle shoulder(?) Sherd	1	Locus 2	T8	8.2		1	1865-1903
6	Colorless Glass bottle shoulder sherd, embossed date "..27, 19..)	1	Historic scatter	South House T3	N/A		Surface	1940s-present
7	Pane glass sherd	1	Locus 2	T6	ST8		1	1861-1944
7	Colorless bottle sherd	1	Locus 2	T6	ST8		1	Post-1903
22	Amber glass key mold or post-mold-appearing bottle base with peculiar base scar	1	South House	T3	ST5		Surface	
22	Amber glass body sherd	1	South House	T3	ST5		Surface	
32	Colorless glass sherd	1	South Creek	T1	30m East of South Creek		Surface	
34	Colorless glass bottle basal sherd	1	South House	T1	ST1	W1	Surface	1880s-1920s
34	Brown Glass Square Bottle base with Owens mark	1	South House	T1	ST1	W1	Surface	post-1920
35	Purple Glass rimsherd, Colorless glass bleached with Manganese.	1	South House	T1	ST		1	1880-1920s
36	Colorless glass frg. straw tinted (possible med bottle)	1	South House	T1	ST1	S1	1	post-1903
FL01	Colorless glass bottle fragment	1	Fence Line	FL1	ST18		1	

Metal								
2	Round nails	6	Locus 2	T8	8.4		1	1880-1960s
2	Drawn metal wire frag (not copper) (1.87mm diameter)	1	Locus 2	T8	8.4		1	
5	Drawn nail frags, round head	2	Locus 2	T8	8.2		1	1880-1960s
5	Machine-cut square nail frag	1	Locus 2	T8	8.2		1	1830-1900
34	Copper? Star of Texas with J R & S R Embossed in mirror writing such that if impressed onto a wax seal the letters would be in relief. A letter is embossed on each point	1	Locus 2	T8	N/A		On top of exterior front door frame	1880-1960s
34	Nail that held the star in place	1	Locus 2	T8	N/A		N/A	1880-1960s
36	Square nail frag	1	South House	T1	ST1	S1	1	1830-1900
Other								
Bag #	**Artifact Description**	**Count**	**Area**	**Transect**	**ST #**	**DT #**	**Level**	**Date**
5	Brick frags	3	Locus 2	T8	8.2		1	
6	Petrified shell frag?	1	Historic scatter	South House T3	N/A		Surface	
7	Fragments of unknown material similar to sandstone	3	Locus 2	T6	ST8		1	
36	Mortar frag?	1	South House	T1	ST1	S1	1	Unknown

Isolates

Bag #	Artifact Description	Count	Area	Transect	ST #	DT #	Level	Date
28	Metal Handle		South House	T3	ST7		1	Pre- 1884
31	Hexagonal headed bolt	1	Creek North	T1	ST18		1	?

[1] ST# - Shovel Test
[2] DT# - Delineation Test

Resumes of Principal Investigators

Appendix D

May 2014
Project No. 0189555

Environmental Resources Management
CityCentre Four
840 West Sam Houston Parkway North, Suite 600
Houston, Texas 77024-3920
(281) 600-1000

Danna Gosney Allen

Ms. Danna Allen has over eight years of experience in cultural resource management and the field of historic preservation. Ms. Allen meets the Federal qualifications [36 CFR61] for Architectural Historian. Ms. Allen's experience includes a wide range of historic preservation and cultural resource projects for public and private sector clients. These projects have included Section 106 Review Studies, preservation plans, design reviews, existing conditions surveys, historic site surveys, National Register nominations, HABS documentation, historic structure reports and historic resource impact studies. In addition, Ms. Allen has conducted historic research employing primary and secondary sources such as deeds, wills, tax records, atlases and maps, newspapers, and published histories to produce technical reports. Ms. Allen has written cultural resource reports according to local, state and federal guidelines.

Ms. Allen is also responsible for performing research at a variety of state and local offices. Additional responsibilities include assisting with preparation of compliance submittals to state reviewing agencies and other consulting entities. Ms. Allen also performs fieldwork contributing to Phase I Environmental Site Assessments.

Fields of Competence

- Architectural surveys & evaluations
- Historic documentary research
- Development of research and fieldwork designs for cultural resource and historic preservation compliance projects
- Historic Resource Impact Studies
- Section 106 Review Studies
- Compliance with local, state, and federal cultural resource regulations, including the National Historic Preservation Act and the National Environmental Policy Act
- National Register of Historic Places eligibility evaluation for historic resources
- Development of Memoranda of Agreements
- Environmental Assessments in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act
- Cultural resources portions of Environmental Impact Statements
- ASTM Phase I Environmental Site Assessments

Education

- M.F.A., Historic Preservation, Savannah College of Art & Design
- B.A., Historic Preservation, Goucher College
- 2007 Eastern New Mexico University and BLM Carlsbad Field Office Archaeology Field School (Black River Project)

Key Projects

With ERM

Telecommunications Client - Nation-wide
Project Manager and Architectural Historian for a nation-wide NEPA Compliance Program for

this Telecommunications company. Performed cultural resource investigations for cell tower sites throughout the United States. Findings contributed to NEPA and Phase I Environmental Site Assessments and Reports.

Telecommunications Client - Nation-wide
Architectural Historian for a nation-wide NEPA Compliance Program for this Telecommunications company. Performed cultural resource investigations for more than 400 cell tower sites in over 35 states including, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Arkansas, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, Wyoming, Montana, Colorado, Texas, and New Mexico. Findings contributed to NEPA Phase I Assessments and Reports.

U.S. Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications Information Administration (NTIA) - Broadband Technology Opportunities Program (BTOP)
Served as lead Architectural Historian for a NEPA Environmental Assessment for confidential clients to satisfy Special Award Conditions (SAC) for grant funding provided by the NTIA through the BTOP. Tasks included researching SHPO files and databases, Phase I cultural resources surveys, and consultation with the SHPO, the USFS, and NPS in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act and NEPA.

National Park Service, Southeast Region-Ft. Sumter and Battery Huger, Charleston, South Carolina
ERM Project Manager/Architectural Historian for a Historic Structures Report for Ft. Sumter and Battery Huger in Charleston, South Carolina. ERM is part of a team recently awarded an IDIQ contract for Architecture and Engineering with the National Park Service Southeast Region.

Wind Resource Site Studies, Nation-wide
Served as Cultural Resources lead/Architectural Historian for over thirty Site Characterization Studies conducted for proposed wind farms throughout the U.S. The purpose of the Cultural Resources section of the study was to identify permitting related to cultural resources, identify known cultural resources within the vicinity of each site as well as the projects potential to impact those cultural resources.

BP Wind Energy-Wind Energy Project, Ford County, Illinois.
Assisted in the preparation of reports regarding the architectural survey component for the proposed development.

White Pines Wind Power Project- Manistee National Forest, Michigan.
Assisted in the preparation of the cultural resources reporting regarding architectural resources idenitified during the field survey.

Confidential Client, Northeast U.S.
Served as Cultural Resources lead/Architectural Historian for over ten Site Characterization Studies conducted for proposed new transmission lines and improvements to existing transmission lines. The purpose of the Cultural Resources section of the study was to identify permitting related to cultural resources, identify known cultural resources within the vicinity of each site as well as the projects potential to impact those cultural resources.

Telecommunications/Wireless Client-NEPA Compliance Program, Greater Boston Area, Massachusetts
Project Manager and Architectural Historian for a NEPA Compliance Program for a telecommunications/wireless company. Performed cultural resource investigations for more than 70 wireless telecommunications sites in the greater Boston Area. Findings contributed to NEPA Assessments and Reports.

Confidential Client, New Jersey
Served as Cultural Resources lead/Architectural Historian for a Phase IA Cultural Resources Survey was completed as part of the client's application under N.J.A.C 7:7A Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act. This project included research of NJSHPO and NJSM files for previously identified historic and archaeological sites as well as previous surveys and projects, an intensive level architectural survey with the completion of NJSHPO survey forms, pedestrian archaeological survey, and the completion of a Phase IA Cultural Resources Report.

Tara McClure-Cannon

Archaeologist (Consultant), IAP

Tara McClure-Cannon is a Consultant within ERM based in Houston, TX.

Ms. McClure-Cannon has over 6 years experience in archaeology and cultural resource management consulting. She has experience with both prehistoric and historic archaeological resources. Ms. McClure-Cannon's experience includes management of large-scale archaeological survey, mitigation and monitoring projects for large mining companies and alternative energy companies.

These projects included historic research at various repositories, fieldwork, laboratory analysis of artifacts, and the preparation of cultural resource reports adhering to local, state and federal regulations.

Ms. McClure-Cannon has worked with various land management agencies and State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs), especially throughout the Western United States.

Professional Affiliations & Registrations

- Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA)
- Society for American Archaeology (SAA)
- Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA)
- Council of Texas Archeologists

Fields of Competence

- Prehistoric Archaeology
- Historical Archaeology
- Southwestern Archaeology
- Great Basin Archaeology
- Prehistoric Ceramics
- Historic Mining Sites
- Section 106

Education

- M.A. Anthropology, NMSU, USA
- B.A. Anthropology, UNLV, USA

Languages

- English

Professional Training

- Section 106 (Instructor: Dr. Thomas King)
- Compliance with NEPA (through UNR)
- Workshop: Topics Related to Preservation Issues (Cultural Resources Compliance, Consultation, and Native American issues) (Instructor: Claudia Nissley)
- Environmental Conflict Resolution Training (Udall Foundation): 101 Introduction to Managing Environmental Conflict
- Environmental Conflict Resolution Training (Udall Foundation): 110 Negotiating Environmental Solutions
- Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) Certification

Publications

- 2012 *The Freckles Mine: An Example of Mid-20th Century Mercury Mining in the Great Basin.* Paper presented at the 33rd Great Basin Anthropological Conference.
- 2007 *Survey in the Deming Plain: A Co-operative Project between the La Frontera Program and the BLM.* Paper presented at the 15th Biennial Jornada Mogollon Conference.

Key Projects

- NEPA Compliance Program, Nationwide, USA, Telecommunications Client (Confidential), 2013 – Present (On-going)
  Principal Investigator
  Conduct Cultural Inventories, Architectural Inventories, Submit E106 Filings, and NEPA submissions.
- Phase I Investigations for an Electric Generating Station, TX, USA, (Client is Confidential), August 2013 to Present
  Principal Investigator
  Phase I field investigations and report submission
- Phase I Investigations for Wastewater Discharge Project, TX, USA, (Client is Confidential), August 2013 to Present
  Principal Investigator
  Phase I field investigations and report submission
- Mitigation of Six Sites at the Robinson Nevada Mine, USA, KGHM, 2012-2013
  Project/Field Supervisor
  Managed day-to-day operations of the project including the mitigation, laboratory work, and final report for six archaeological sites.
- McGinness Hills Data Recovery Project, USA, ORMAT Technologies, Inc., 2011
  Field Supervisor
  Supervised the mitigation of 11 loci within the McGinness Hills Archaeological District.
- Inventory of 4,023 Acres for the Hasbrouck Project, USA, Allied Nevada Gold, 2011
  Field Supervisor
  Supervised the archaeological inventory of 4,023 acres and prepared the cultural resources report.
- Inventory of 3,386 Acres for the Mirror Geothermal Project, USA, EMPSi, 2011
  Field Supervisor
  Supervised the archaeological inventory of 3,386 acres and prepared the cultural resources report.
- Inventory of 1,567 Acres for the Wildcat Project, USA, Allied Nevada Gold, 2010
  Field Supervisor
  Supervised the archaeological inventory of 1,567 acres and prepared the cultural resources report.

Selected Publications

2012 *A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory of 3,329 Acres for the Ormat Technologies, Inc., Dixie Valley to Jersey Valley Transmission Line and Infrastructure Locations in Churchill and Pershing Counties, Nevada.* BLM Report No. CRR3-2597. Submitted to the Bureau of Land Management, Carson City and Winnemucca District Offices, Nevada.

2011 *A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory of the Ann Mason Mineral Exploration Project Expansion in Lyon County, Nevada.* BLM Report CRR3-2551(P). Report prepared for the Entree Gold, Inc. (US) and MIM, Inc. (US). Submitted to the Bureau of Land Management, Carson City District Office, Nevada.

2011 *A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory of Approximately 126 Acres for the PMMR Mine Expansion and Access Road Project in Lyon County, Nevada*. USFS report R2010041702038. Prepared for PMMR. Submitted to the United States Forest Service, Bridgeport, California.

2011 *A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of Approximately 1.9 Miles of Road to be Upgraded for the Gradient Resources Patua Geothermal Project, Churchill County, Nevada.* BOR Report 09-LBAO-293, BLM Report CRR3-2580. Prepared for Gradient Resources, Reno, Nevada. Submitted to the Bureau of Reclamation, Sacramento, California, and the Bureau of Land Management, Carson City, Nevada.

2013 *A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory of 8,438 Acres for the Allied Nevada Gold Corporation's Hycroft Water Supply Right-of-Way Well and Sites in Pershing and Humboldt Counties, Nevada.* BLM Report No. CR2-3214 (P). Submitted to the Bureau of Land Management, Winnemucca District Office, Nevada.

2012 *A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory of 1,567 Acres for the Allied Nevada Gold Corporation Target Drilling Area Project in the Wildcat Canyon Archaeological District.* BLM Report No. CR2-3146. Submitted to the Bureau of Land Management, Winnemucca District Office, Nevada.

2011 *A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of 6,903 Acres for the Terra-Gen Power, LLC, Geothermal Development Project in Buena Vista and Antelope Valleys, Pershing County, Nevada.* BLM report No. CR2-3143. Report prepared for Terra-Gen Power, LLC. Submitted to the United States Bureau of Land Management, Winnemucca, Nevada.

2009 *A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of Approximately 247 Acres for the Robinson Nevada Mining Company Johnson Claim Block In White Pine County, Nevada.* BLM report 811NV-04-09-1024AN. Prepared for Robinson Nevada Mining Company. Submitted to the United States Bureau of Land Management.

Dave Port, RPA

Cultural Resources Consultant - IAP

Mr. Dave Port is a Cultural Resources Consultant within ERM based in the Houston office (Southern Division) and is part of the Environmental Impact Assessment and Planning (IAP) Group. He has over 13 years of cultural resources management (CRM) experience field directing and project managing various archeological investigations as well as participating in the development/planning of community-based support initiatives for programs concerning advocacy, education, interpretation, and self-governance/ management. Further, he has worked with over a dozen State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs) across the Mid-Atlantic, Southeastern and Southwestern states. He has over 20 years of combined experience in historical research, architectural history, and archeological fieldwork with a primary emphasis in archeology and with over 90 projects/reports that he has field directed, completed, and published. He also has extensive experience with impact assessments, agency consultations, and project management.

Mr. Port has completed work for and consulted with the following state and federal agencies: Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT); Alabama Historical Commission (AHC); Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research; South Florida Water Management District; Federal Highway Administration (FHWA); U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Districts in Mobile, AL; Jacksonville and Clewiston, FL; Wilmington, NC; and Savannah, GA; U.S. Department of the Army at Fort Bragg, NC, and Fort McClellan, AL; National Park Service (NPS) Southeast Region; U.S. Department of Agriculture – National Forest Service (NFS): Nantahala District, NC; Sumter, Long Cane, and Enoree Districts, SC; and Chattahoochee District, GA; and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). He has also consulted with various natural gas pipeline companies including Williams Gas – Transco, Duke Energy, and East Tennessee Natural Gas (ETNG).

Professional Affiliations & Registrations

- Register of Professional Archeologists (RPA), 2002 –
- Georgia Council of Professional Archeologists (GCPA), 2001 –
- Council of Texas Archeologists (CTA), 2012

Fields of Competence

- Historical Archeology
- Industrial Archeology
- Southeastern Archeology
- Plantation Archeology
- African American Archaeology
- Highland Mayan/Central American Archeology
- Ethnographies and Oral Histories and TCPs
- HABS/HAER Documentation
- Architectural History
- NEPA Documentation/Analyst/Reviewer

Education

- PhD Program, (ABD), Public Archeology, University of South Florida (2003-06)
- MA, Anthropology, Northern Arizona University (1999)
- BA, History, University of Alabama at Birmingham (1993)

Professional Training

- Georgia DOT Certificates in NEPA Documentation; Archaeology; and Historic Resources
- 24-Hour OSHA HAZWOPER

Professional Memberships

- Archaeological Society of South Carolina (ASSC), 2010 –
- Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) (North Alabama chapter), 2010 –
- Alabama Archaeological Society (AAS), 2009 –
- Southeastern Archaeological Conference (SEAC), 2003 –
- Society of Georgia Archaeology (SGA), 2001 –
- Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA), 2010-
- Society for American Archaeology (SAA), 2010-

Key Projects for ERM

- ***Nebula Gulf Coast Gas-to-Liquids (GC GTL).*** Phase I, II, and III Cultural Resources Assessments supporting ESHIA and Environmental Compliance/Permitting conducted for ERM's oil/gas Client: Louisiana, 2012-13.
- ***Eagleford P-Ranch GTL***. Scoping and Baseline Studies of Cultural Resources supporting ESHIA and Environmental Compliance/Permitting conducted for ERM's oil/gas Client: Texas, 2012-13
- ***Arrowhead GTL***. Scoping and Baseline Studies of Cultural Resources supporting ESHIA and Environmental Compliance/Permitting conducted for ERM's oil/gas Client: Kansas, 2012-13
- ***La Quinta Terminal.*** Phase II Cultural Resources Assessment supporting ESHIA and Environmental Compliance/Permitting conducted for ERM's international Client: Texas, 2012-13.
- ***Tenaska – Brownsville.*** Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment supporting ESHIA and Environmental Compliance/Permitting conducted for ERM's domestic energy Client: Texas, 2012-13.
- ***Tenaska – Grimes County.*** Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment supporting ESHIA and Environmental Compliance/Permitting conducted for ERM's domestic energy Client: Texas, 2012-13.
- ***PPG/Axiall.*** Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment supporting ESHIA and Environmental Compliance/Permitting conducted for ERM's domestic chemical industries Client: Louisiana, 2012-13.
- ***Verizon Nationwide.*** Phase I Cultural Resources Assessments supporting NEPA and FCC Compliance/Permitting conducted for ERM's telecommunication Client: Nationwide, 2012-13.

Additional Key Projects

- ***Haile Gold Mine Site, Lancaster Co., SC.*** Phase I and II investigation reports submitted to Romarco Minerals Co., Toronto, Canada– please see: http://www.heraldonline.com/2011/04/01/2954685/epa-opposes-gold-mine.html?storylink=addthis
- ***Blair Mountain, Piney Branch Mountain Top Coal Removal Survey, Logan Co., WV.*** Phase I investigation conducted for the Aracoma Coal Co., WV, for the contested Blair Mountain National Register (NR)-eligible battlefield: http://blogs.wvgazette.com/coaltattoo/2009/07/06/blair-mountain-news-its-coming-of-the-list/
- ***Vanderbilt Mansion, Hyde Park, New York.*** Phase II Evaluation/Assessment of Effects (AoE) conducted for the NPS, 2011.
- ***GDOT's Transportation Enhancement (TE) Projects Environmental Coordinator, Atlanta, GA.*** Managed environmental compliance/NEPA regulations on over 150 TE Projects in coordination with GDOT, FHWA, SHPO/HPD, and FWS, totalling over $60 million, Fiscal Year 2010-11.

Selected Publications

2011 ***The Spiritual Flash: A Glass Filled Chimney at Site 1MA748*** with Diana Vaulk and J.W. Joseph, PhD, New South Associates. In ***Stones & Bones – The Newsletter of the AAS***, Vol. 53, Issue 2, March 2011, pp. 4-5.

2009 ***Joys and Sorrows of This Passing Life: African American Archeological Investigations at the 1818 Hickman Log Cabin and the Cook's House at Pond Spring Plantation (1LA663), Lawrence County, Alabama*** (in review: Cultural Heritage Study Series, University of Florida Press).

2009 ***Cultural Resources Survey Strategy for the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Project (CERP) for Southern Florida.*** http://newsouthassoc.com/notable/everglades.html
Report submitted to the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research; the USACE-Jacksonville and Clewiston Districts, FL; and the South Florida Water Management District.

2004 ***The History of Lake Okeechobee: Headwaters of the Everglades and the Origins of the Okeechobee Waterway***. Level II HABS/HAER documentation submitted to NPS Southeast Regional Office, Tallahassee, FL, and presented at the 2001 Congressional Hearings for the Everglades Restoration Project by the USACE-Jacksonville District, FL.

2004 ***Historical Archaeology in Georgia***. Report submitted to the Georgia Archaeological Research Design Paper No. 14, and the University of Georgia (UGA) Laboratory of Archaeology Series, Report Number **39**, Athens, GA.
http://www.valdosta.edu/~aesanfor/historica 1%20architecture.pdf

2003 ***Thirteen Site Phase II Testing and Evaluation, Fort Bragg, North Carolina***. Report submitted to U.S. Department of the Army, Fort Bragg, NC, and the NPS, Southeast Regional Office, Tallahassee, FL. Contract # C5890020435. Online at www.PalmettoHistory.org South Carolina Archaeology Reports: http://www.palmettohistory.org/archaeology/ftbraggSM3.pdf

1999 ***Collecting Close to Home: Local and Family Histories From Southside, Flagstaff Minority Residents: 1930s-1950s***. Published in cooperation with Northern Arizona University (NAU) and Pioneer Historical Society, Flagstaff, AZ.

Sean R. Nash, M. A., RPA Coastal Environments, Inc.
Archaeological Principal Investigator and Geoarchaeologist Corpus Christi Office, Texas

Mr. Nash is an Archaeologist with extensive geo-sciences expertise specializing in Cultural Resources Management. He has 16 years of experience as an Archaeological Principal Investigator and Geoarchaeologist. Projects he has completed as Principal Investigator stretch across Texas and include projects in Louisiana, Missouri and Florida. As a Geoarchaeologist Mr. Nash has performed assessments in all parts of Texas and in the Midwest. As a Principal Investigator, Task Manager, and Project Manager, Mr. Nash has completed large and complex projects in compliance with state and federal laws and regulations. He has authored numerous technical reports and cultural resource sections for NEPA documents for many public and private entities.

Mr. Nash' s extensive knowledge of geomorphic processes and fluvial environments, has been applied to large scale predictive models through cultural research and identifying landforms favorable for the preservation of historic and prehistoric archaeological sites. Mr. Nash has completed research, fieldwork, and analysis of historic and prehistoric artifacts and features from National Register sites. Early experience at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory has given Mr. Nash a foundation in academic research.

Fields of Competence
Historic and Prehistoric Archaeology
Geoarchaeological assessments
Predictive modeling
Artifact analysis
NEPA compliance

Education
M.A., Anthropology
University of Texas, Austin, Texas
B.A., Anthropology/Archaeological Studies
University of Texas, Austin, Texas

Professional Affiliations and Registrations Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) Society for American Archaeology (SAA) Council of Texas Archaeologists

- Texas Archeological Society

Key Projects

Cultural Resources Probability Modeling for areas over 1000 acres in South Central and South Texas

A large oil pipeline company plans to place a multitude of well pads over a shale formation in south central and south Texas. Large scale predictive modeling based on geomorphic and cultural traits allowed for the general assessment of the likelihood of impact to archaeological sites. Data

time assessments of specific locations from the desktop while client and other consultants are still in the field. Data and report submitted to Client

Geomorphologic study of the causes and effects of erosion on coastlines and submerged geomorphic features of the Toledo Bend Reservoir

Completed detailed background geomorphologic research in support of an assessment of Cultural Resources Management at the Toledo Bend Reservoir. Identified the types and sources of erosion within and adjacent to the massive water body. The various wave types, currents, and other erosional forces that occur within the reservoir as well as the morphology and composition of the land features were considered. This study identified the areas most at risk for rapid erosion. The Sabine River Authority references the background of the work throughout the Toledo Bend Final License Application's Exhibit entitled Environmental Analysis of Geology, Geomorphology, and Soils (SRA Texas and SRA Louisiana 2001)

Cultural Resource Surveys at Sienna Plantation, Fort Bend County, Texas

Several surveys added to the understanding of the property and research conducted on the historic plantation provided new data on the lives of the enslaved and political favoritism shown to planters.

Intensive survey and geoarchaeological assessment of the Barton Hills Retrofit Project, within the Barton Springs National Register Historic District, Austin, Texas

A pollution source had contaminated a small area along a left bank tributary of Barton Creek affecting the edge of the National Register Site and District. Geomorphic assessment and archaeological deep testing were conducted to assess the potential of the area to contain archaeological sites in good context and test specific areas to find alternative locations for pollution control constructions. Report submitted to City of Austin, Texas.

Intensive survey of Union Pacific Railroad second track addition to a 27-mile existing track between El Paso and Belina, Texas

Extensive training and intensive archaeological and historic structures survey Report Submitted to the Union Pacific Railroad.

Intensive survey and testing at Cedar Breaks Bridge Williamson County, Texas

Conducted intensive survey, NR testing, and geoarchaeological investigation of the terraces on USACE property by Lake Georgetown. Report submitted to USACE.

Cultural resource compliance Task Manager for the BNSF Gardner Inter-modal and Logistics Park in Gardner, Kansas

Tasks included intensive archaeological survey, historic research of the Oregon Trail, remote sensing, and historic structures survey. Authored cultural resources summary for modified Environmental Assessment submitted to USACE

Geomorphic investigations for 18-mile pipeline near Canton, Ohio

Multiple deep tests across glacial till fields, lacustrine deposits, and other glacial geomorphic features. Report submitted to Marathon Oil.

Geomorphic investigation of a proposed bridge location at Bessie Creek in Brookshire, Texas for a TxDOT Interstate 10 Improvements

Deep testing identified sediments known to contain intact archaeological sites. Project location in Brookshire, Texas. Submitted to TxDOT.

Historic Aerial Imagery

Appendix E

May 2014
Project No. 0189555

Environmental Resources Management
CityCentre Four
840 West Sam Houston Parkway North, Suite 600
Houston, Texas 77024-3920
(281) 600-1000

Tenaska- Grimes County
State Highway 30
Anderson, TX 77830

Inquiry Number: 3707944.2
August 29, 2013

The EDR Aerial Photo Decade Package

EDR® Environmental Data Resources Inc

440 Wheelers Farms Road
Milford, CT 06461
800.352.0050
www.edrnet.com

EDR Aerial Photo Decade Package

Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR) Aerial Photo Decade Package is a screening tool designed to assist environmental professionals in evaluating potential liability on a target property resulting from past activities. EDR's professional researchers provide digitally reproduced historical aerial photographs, and when available, provide one photo per decade.

When delivered electronically by EDR, the aerial photo images included with this report are for ONE TIME USE ONLY. Further reproduction of these aerial photo images is prohibited without permission from EDR. For more information contact your EDR Account Executive.

Thank you for your business.
Please contact EDR at 1-800-352-0050
with any questions or comments.

Date EDR Searched Historical Sources:
Aerial Photography August 29, 2013

Target Property:
State Highway 30
Anderson, TX 77830

Year	***Scale***	***Details***	***Source***
1953	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=1500'	Flight Year: 1953	AMS
1960	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=750'	Flight Year: 1960	USGS
1988	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=750'	Flight Year: 1988	TXDOT
1995	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	/DOQQ - acquisition dates: 1995	EDR
1995	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	/DOQQ - acquisition dates: 1995	EDR
1995	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	/DOQQ - acquisition dates: 1995	EDR
1995	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	/DOQQ - acquisition dates: 1995	EDR
2004	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=750'	Flight Year: 2004	USDA-CIR
2005	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 2005	EDR
2005	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 2005	EDR
2005	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 2005	EDR
2005	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 2005	EDR
2006	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 2006	EDR
2006	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 2006	EDR
2006	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 2006	EDR
2006	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 2006	EDR
2008	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 2008	EDR
2008	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 2008	EDR
2008	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 2008	EDR

Year	*Scale*	*Details*	*Source*
2008	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 2008	EDR
2010	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 2010	EDR
2010	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 2010	EDR
2010	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 2010	EDR
2010	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 2010	EDR
2012	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 2012	EDR
2012	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 2012	EDR
2012	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 2012	EDR
2012	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 2012	EDR


INQUIRY #: 3707944.2
YEAR: 1953
= 1500'
N


INQUIRY #: 3707944.2
YEAR: 1960
= 750'
N

INQUIRY #: 3707944.2

YEAR: 1988

= 750'

N


INQUIRY #: 3707944.2
YEAR: 1995
= 500'
N

TexSite Documentation

Appendix F

May 2014
Project No. 0189555

Environmental Resources Management
CityCentre Four
840 West Sam Houston Parkway North, Suite 600
Houston, Texas 77024-3920
(281) 600-1000

State Of Texas

Archeological Site Form

Field ID Roan's Priarie
Form Date 10/27/2010

General Site Information

Site Name Roan's Homestead ☐ Revisit
Site Type farmstead
Explanation of Type

Project and Permit

Project Name Roan's Prairie
Project Number N/A **Project Funding** Private
Permit Number N/A **Permit Source** N/A

Recorder Information

Name Sean R. Nash **Address** 525 S. Carancahua Street
Phone 361-854-4885 **Fax** 361-884-1844 Corpus Christi
Email snash@coastalenv.com TX 78401
Affiliation Coastal Environemnts, Inc. ☑ **Recorder Visited Site**

Sources of Information

Owner
Private

Informant
Floyd and Wayne Bussen

Additional Sources

Work Performed

Observation/Recording Date
Surface Inspection/Collection Date 8/12 through 8/15/2013
Method Intensive survey 30-60 meter interval transects with 30 meter shovel tests. Some shovel tests delineate l
Mapping Dates 8/15/2013
Method Pace and compass and aerial photo interpretation
Testing Dates
Method
Excavation Dates
Method

Records and Materials

Records
digital map;digital photos;paper map;lab specimen/lot inventory;photo logs;project report;shovel test notes

Materials Collected
Ceramics, glass, and metal. Includes machine cut nails, drwn wire nails, carriage bolt, metal barrel straps, copper star-shaped stamp engraved with R S & R J one letter or & on each point. Ceramics include stoneware, transferware, earthenware, whiteware. Glass includes pane, bottle glass and vessel glass. Black glass sherd, some solarized

Special Samples

Temporary Housing CEI laboratory in Corpus Christi
Permanent Housing Unknown, private landowner

Location

Primary County Grimes **Location in County** central
Other Counties
USGS Map and Quad
UTM Zone **Easting** **Northing** **Datum**
Elevation **Elevation Range**
Description of Location

Environment

Nearest Natural Water
Major Drainage Aransas Bay
Creek Drainage
Soil Description and Reference

Percentage Surface Visible
Surface Texture
Soil Derivation ☐ **Alluvial** ☐ **Colluvial** ☐ **Eolian** ☐ **In Situ** ☐ **Marine**
Other Soils
Environmental/Topographical Setting

Site Conditions

Circumstances Affecting Observation

Site Condition

Current Land Use

Natural Impacts

Artificial Impacts

Future Impacts

Cultural Manifestations

Time Period of Occupation

Basis for Time Period

☐ **Single Component** ☐ **Multiple Component** ☐ **Component Unknown**

Basis for Component

Cultural Features

Approximate Site Size

Basis for Determination

Top of Deposit Below Surface

Basis for Determination

Bottom of Deposit

Basis for Determination

Artifactual Materials Observed

Discussion of Site

Registration and Recommendations

Registration Status

State Arch Landmark	**Conservation Easement**
Registered TX Landmark	**National Register**

Registration Comments

Research Value

Further Investigations

Attachments