

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED
MCDADE PARK AREA IN THE CITY OF CONROE
MONTGOMERY COUNTY TEXAS**

Texas Antiquities Permit 639

By

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Brazos Valley Research Associates

Contract Report Number 1

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED
MCDADE PARK AREA IN THE CITY OF CONROE,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, TEXAS

Texas Antiquities Permit #639

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ABSTRACT

An archaeological survey was conducted at a 19 acre tract in the city limits of Conroe, Texas at the proposed site of McDade Park on August 11, 1987 by Brazos Valley Research Associates. A pedestrian survey, accompanied by shovel testing and profiling of the riverbank, failed to locate evidence of prehistoric or historic sites. It was concluded that this is a low probability area in terms of prehistoric habitation. Historic land use of the area in recent times was probably most likely related to farming or grazing activities. A survey of plants present at the site recorded primarily invader species that grow in disturbed areas.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The completion of this project was made easier by the help of others. Jim Reeves of the City of Conroe was very cooperative and assisted in the pedestrian survey and helped profile parts of the riverbank. Nancy Olson of the Conroe Museum helped in all phases of the project. This volunteer help is greatly appreciated. Robert Murry served as the crew member and compiled a checklist of plants present at the site.

Mark Denton of the Texas Antiquities Committee was very helpful in terms of planning the project and offering suggestions to help things go smoother. I am also very appreciative of the following for sharing their libraries with me: Solveig Turpin (Texas Archeological Survey), David L. Carlson (Archeological Research Laboratory, Texas A&M University), and Carolyn Spock (Texas Archeological Research Laboratory).

All figures were drafted by Debra Meiers. Also, thanks to Ann Moore for tracking down an obscure report written in 1897 in the stacks of the Sterling C. Evans Library at Texas A&M University.

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INTRODUCTION

The City of Conroe plans to construct a city park on a 19 acre tract near the western limits of the city on FM 2854 in the approximate center of Montgomery County (Figure 1). Because part of the funds will be provided by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, an archaeological assessment of the proposed park area and a permit from the Texas Antiquities Committee are required. In order to fulfill this obligation, the City of Conroe contracted with Brazos Valley Research Associates of Bryan, Texas to conduct the fieldwork and prepare a report documenting the results of the survey to be presented to the Texas Antiquities Committee. The study was conducted by Brazos Valley Research Associates under permit number 639.

The improvements planned for McDade Park include 2 playfields, 1 playground, 3 picnic areas, 1 basketball court, 1 volleyball court, 1 shelter, restrooms, 1 trail, 2 parking areas, and 1 access road. The proposed location for these improvements is depicted in Figure 2 and the ways these improvements will be constructed are outlined in Appendix I.

The project area is located adjacent to FM 2854 on the north side of the highway, approximately 2.5 miles west of Highway 45 where it passes through Conroe. The eastern boundary is formed by the West Fork of the San Jacinto River while the western and northern boundaries are delineated by private land (Figure 2).

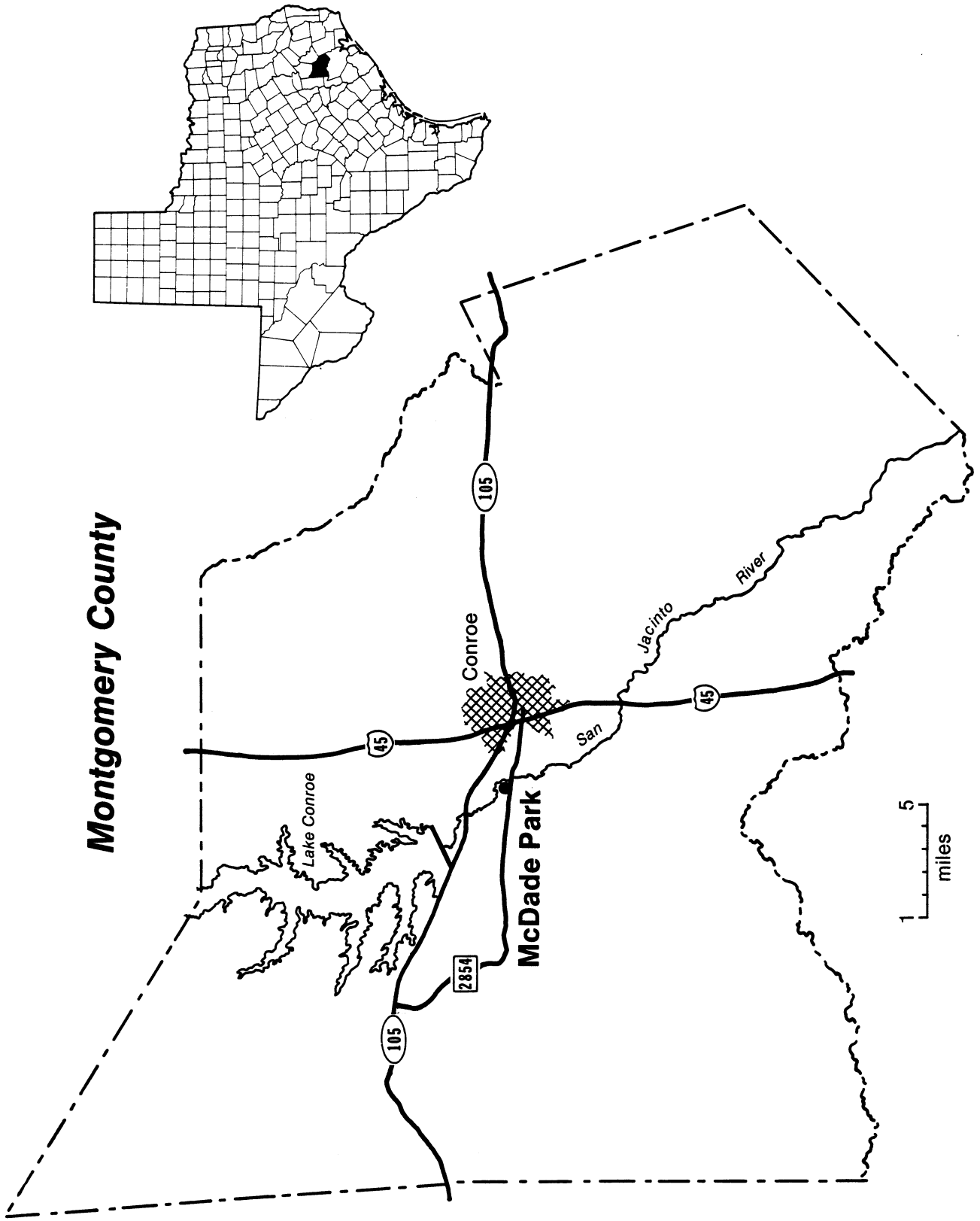


Figure 1. Location of Proposed McDade Park in Montgomery County, Texas.

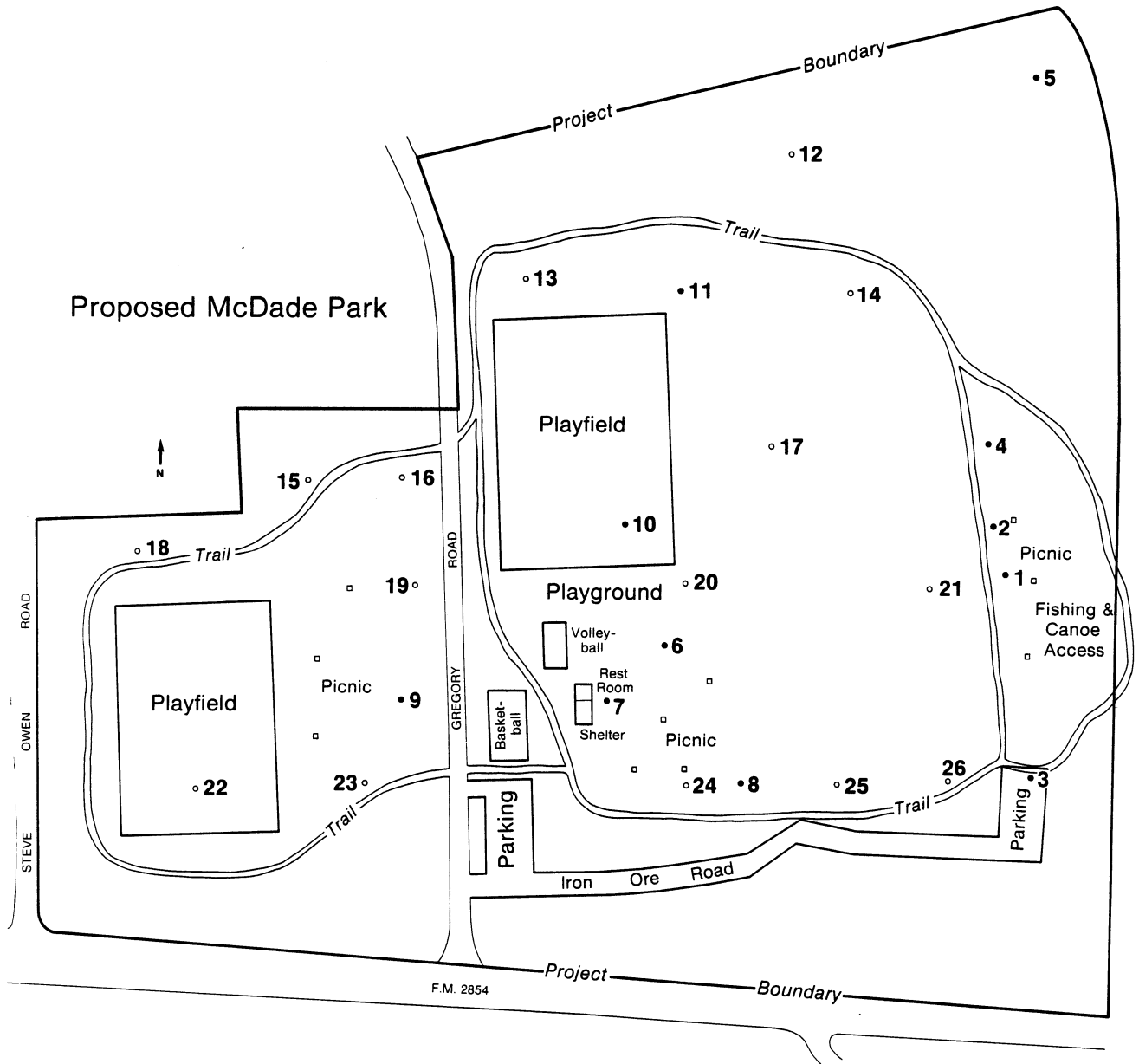


Figure 2. Location of Proposed Improvements at McDade Park.

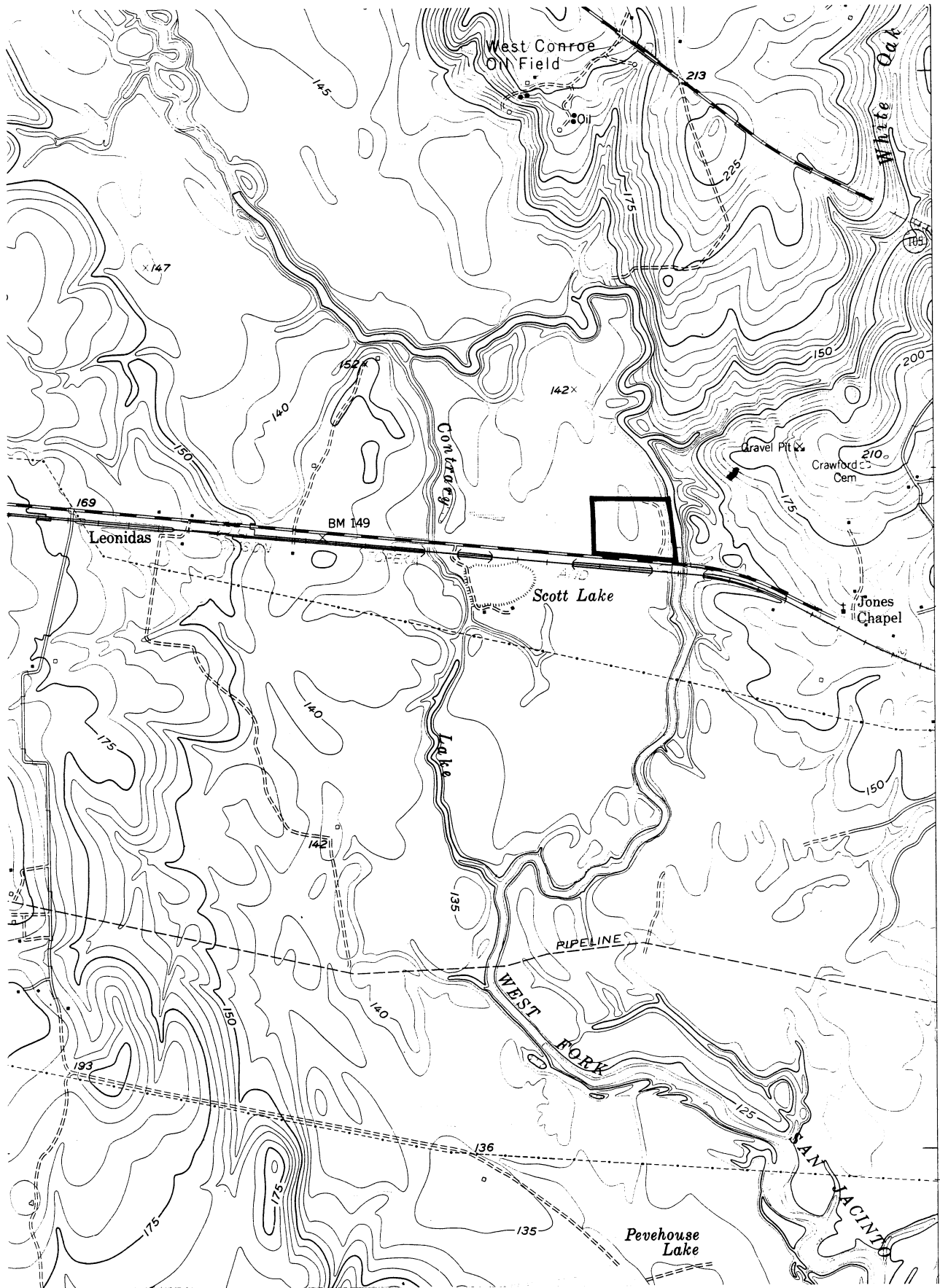


Figure 3. Location of Project Area on USGS Cowl Spur 7.5' Map.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design for the McDade Park survey conformed to guidelines outlined by the Texas Antiquities Committee (TITLE 13, Part IV, Chapter 41.3). During the course of this project the following procedures were followed.

A literature search and record review was made of all known records related to the project area. The files at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory in Austin, Texas were checked in order to identify all previously recorded sites in the project area as well as major sites in the vicinity. All reports documenting previous work in the county were reviewed in order to more accurately assess the nature of cultural resources that may be found during the survey.

The project area was examined by a team of two professional archaeologists. A pedestrian survey was carried out as well as shovel testing and profiling of the riverbank. Shovel tests were placed in the high probability area near the river and in areas where subsurface land alteration is necessary to construct the proposed park improvements. In addition, a checklist of plants at the site was compiled.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Due to the small size (19 acres) of the project area, any meaningful discussion of the environmental setting must be considered for a broader area. A recent study (Bement et al 1987) conducted by the Texas Archeological Survey for the proposed Lake Creek Reservoir to the south and west of the project area contains an excellent environmental discussion relevant to the tract proposed for McDade Park. The area surveyed for Lake Conroe about five miles northwest of the project area has been summarized by Shafer (1968). All of the various reports discussed in the Previous Investigations section contain environmental data for Montgomery County.

Climate

The following discussion has been summarized from the soil survey of Montgomery County prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture - Soil Conservation Service (McClintock et al 1972:67) and the Texas Almanac for 1984-1985 (Kingston and Harris 1983:251). The climate of Montgomery County is primarily influenced by the Gulf of Mexico. The county is part of the humid subtropical belt that extends northward from the gulf during the spring, summer, and fall. Rainfall is abundant with an annual average of 45.53 inches. Winters are mild with the January minimum temperature at 40 degrees Fahrenheit and the summers are hot and humid with the July maximum temperature at 94

degrees Fahrenheit. The average relative humidity is about 73% with little variation from month to month.

Vegetation

Montgomery County has been categorized as belonging to several vegetation zones. According to Gould (1975), it is part of the Pineywoods and Blackland Prairies. Biessart et al (1985) places the county in the Oak-Hickory Forest and Oak-Hickory Pine Forest while it belongs to the East Texas Timberlands, Texas Blackland Prairie, and Gulf Coast Prairie as defined by McClintock et al (1972). There is little variation among these different zones. Basically, the area has pine forests in the uplands with hardwoods in the stream valleys and general lowland areas although some hickories and maples have been observed in the pine forest.

The importance of vegetation to an area is directly related to how it is used by prehistoric and historic groups who lived there. During prehistoric times when agriculture was unknown or just beginning, edible plants assumed a large role. Later, when logging became a major industry of East Texas, the forests were heavily exploited.

Recent studies have allowed researchers to make certain statements concerning the composition and distribution of plant communities in prehistoric times. Pollen and macro-plant parts recovered from archaeological sites and bogs have been analyzed in an attempt to define the nature

of plant communities in prehistoric times (Holloway 1986; Holloway, Raab, and Stuckenrath 1987). According to Aten (1983:137), present plant communities were established by 2000 years before the present with similar communities existing as early as 10,000 years ago.

Fauna

The project area is part of Blair's (1950) Texan Province. Fauna common to this province include 47 species of mammals, 29 snakes, 10 lizards, 2 turtles, 7 frogs and toads, and a wide variety of birds including migratory species.

Archaeological work at the Crawford site (41PK69) in Polk County produced faunal remains of deer, coyote, turtle, bird, reptiles, and mussel shell (H. Blaine Ensor, August 12, 1987, personal communication). Bone remains found during excavations in the San Jacinto River Basin were identified as beaver, opossum, gopher, soft shell turtle, horse, bird, deer, and possibly bison. Deer represented the greatest majority of all bones recovered (Shafer 1968:77). Although these remains suggest that these animals were exploited in prehistoric times, the list cannot be considered definitive. Due to the poor soil preservation in this region because of high acidic content in the soil, remains of smaller animals exploited by the Indians may not have survived.

Geology

According to McClintock et al (1972:63), Montgomery County is divided into four geologic groups according to age: (1) Recent, (2) Late Pleistocene or Early Recent, (3) Pleistocene, and (4) Tertiary. The project area lies primarily in the Tuscumbia soil association. The parent material of this association is recent alluvium and is less than 12,000 years old and is virtually all river deposit in origin. Thus, the project area belongs to the geologic group identified as Recent by McClintock et al (1972).

Soils

The project area is located in an area composed mainly of soils belonging to the Bruno Series, specifically known as Bruno loamy fine sand (Br). The extreme western edge of the project area may contain Chipley fine sand (Ch) of the Chipley Series (McClintock et al 1972:Sheet 38).

Bruno loamy fine sand occupies natural levees next to channels in the flood plains of streams. These soils are frequently flooded and best support hardwood and pine timber. Bruno soils have a low available water capacity and are typically used for hardwoods, pine timber, and limited pasture. Soils of the Chipley Series are deep, moderately well drained sandy soils that occur on low stream terraces and flood plains. They are also used mainly for pine timber and some pasture.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

The project area is situated in a part of Southeast Texas that has received little attention from archaeologists until fairly recently. Although Dr. J. E. Pearce, Director of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Texas at Austin, began recording sites in Texas in 1918, it was not until 1965 that systematic archaeological investigations were conducted in Montgomery County by professional archaeologists.

Following World War II, the federal government made funding available for archaeologists to study those areas throughout the country that would be affected by the large scale reservoir system that was planned. This was the beginning of what is often referred to as contract or salvage archaeology.

In the winter of 1965, archaeologists working for the Texas Archeological Salvage Project surveyed an area to be affected by the proposed Conroe Reservoir (Shafer 1966). As a result of this survey, thirty-three sites were recorded and three were recommended for testing.

In the spring of 1967, three sites recorded during the Lake Conroe survey were tested (Shafer 1968). These excavations provided the first substantial body of data for Montgomery County and made it possible, for the first time, to discuss the archaeology of the area based on artifacts excavated in Montgomery County.

The next major archaeological project in Montgomery County was the excavation of Kirbee Kiln (41MQ38), a pottery near the town of Montgomery that was in operation in the 1850s (Malone et al 1979). This is the only historic site in the county to be excavated and its importance is reflected by the fact that it is the first reported excavation of a groundhog-type kiln in Texas and is the first site in Montgomery County to be entered in the National Register of Historic Places.

In 1975, eight years after the Lake Conroe excavations, an archaeological survey was conducted in the Sam Houston National Forest adjacent to Lake Conroe. Two recreational sites (Kaygall and Scott's Ridge) were investigated and five sites were recorded (Shafer and Baxter 1975).

During the summer of 1975, site 41MQ41, located in the area to be affected by construction of the Scott's Ridge recreational area, was tested (Shafer and Stearns 1975). This was very significant at the time as it provided an opportunity for archaeologists to test and confirm the hypothesis that "prehistoric sites having considerable antiquity do occur on older landforms in the area" (Shafer and Stearns 1975:37). The work conducted at Lake Conroe only sampled sites on recent geomorphic features. The Scott's Ridge site represents the first site investigated in the area that could be "tentatively placed in the Early and Middle Lithic Periods" (Shafer and Stearns 1975:37).

Since the work at Lake Conroe and Scott's Ridge, the vast majority of archaeological investigations has been conducted as a result of small area surveys such as city parks, wastewater treatment plants, powerline rights-of-way, and subdivision construction. Often, these surveys are in low probability areas and no sites are found. A list of known archaeological projects conducted in Montgomery County is presented in Appendix II.

In 1986, archaeologists from the Texas Archeological Survey incorporated geomorphological, ethnohistorical, historical, and archaeological studies into their survey of the proposed Lake Creek Reservoir to the south and west of the project area (Bement et al 1987). Forty-six prehistoric sites, four with historic components, were recorded in the most definitive study of an area in Montgomery County by archaeologists to date.

CULTURE SEQUENCE

A detailed discussion of the culture sequence of the project area is beyond the scope of this report. An excellent summary of some of the major efforts to describe and synthesize Southeast Texas prehistory is presented in the Lake Creek Reservoir report (Bement et al 1987). Although brief discussions of Montgomery County prehistory are presented in all contract reports listed in the Previous Investigations sections, only two deal with major excavations in the county. These are the site at Scott's Ridge which was excavated in 1975 (Shafer and Stearns 1975) and the work in the San Jacinto River Basin (Lake Conroe) which was carried out in 1967 (Shafer 1968).

Additional sequences have been described by other authors in areas outside of Montgomery County but in the Southeast Texas area and are relevant to the project area. These are Wheat's (1953) work at the Addicks Reservoir in Harris County, investigations at the Caplen site on Galveston Island by Campbell (1957), excavation of sites in the Galveston Bay area (Ambler 1967), investigations at the Jamison site in Liberty County by the Houston Archeological Society (Aten 1967), studies of the Wallisville Reservoir in Chambers County (Shafer 1966), excavations at Livingston Reservoir in San Jacinto County (McClurkan 1967), and work at the Crawford site in Polk County (Ensor and Carlson n.d.).

Broad overviews of Southeast Texas have been prepared by Patterson (1979, 1985), Shafer (1975), Aten (1983), and Story (1981).

The following chronology has been summarized from work at Scott's Ridge (Shafer and Stearns 1975:8-11).

The earliest period recognized for Southeast Texas is that time just after the Pleistocene and prior to the introduction of ceramics and the bow and arrow. This time period is referred to as the Lithic Period and is divided into early, middle, and late.

The Early Lithic Period (8,000 B.C. to 4,000 B.C.) is the least known. Sites of this period seem to be located on the crests of high ridges overlooking stream valleys or old geomorphic features whose original surfaces are reasonably intact. Site 41MQ41, excavated at Scott's Ridge, is an example. Data on size and content of these sites are still lacking. Typical Early Lithic artifacts include San Patrice, Angostura, Meserve-like, Big Sandy-like, and Plainview golindrina-like projectile points, gouges, notched pebbles, and perhaps small end scrapers.

The Middle Lithic Period (4,000 B.C. to 1,000 B.C.) is usually evidenced by projectile point types Morrill, Calf Creek, Yarbrough, Evans, and Bulverde-like. Also, some corner-notched and straight stemmed forms, some of which have serrated or bifacially beveled blades, have been reported.

Data concerning other materials associated with sites of this period are virtually non-existent. Stone beads have been reported from a Middle Lithic Period site near Lake Livingston.

The Late Lithic Period (1,000 B.C. to 200 B.C.) is characterized by parallel and contracting stemmed dart points, unstemmed biface failures, pitted stones, retouched flakes, and burned clay balls. Sites tend to be found on recent geomorphic features such as sandy ridges, knolls, and low bluffs along permanent streams of all sizes. Sites of this period vary in size but "the distribution of the refuse usually correlates with the suitable habitation area of the particular geomorphic features" (Shafer and Stearns 1975:9).

The Ceramic Period began with the introduction of pottery in Southeast Texas. The Early Ceramic Period (200 B.C. to A.D. 900) is characterized by the same kinds of lithics as found in the Late Lithic Period and sites are situated on the same kinds of landforms. The addition of sandy paste pottery is the main difference between the two assemblages.

During the Late Ceramic Period (A.D. 900 to A.D. 1700), sandy paste pottery remained the dominant ware although bone-tempered and grog-tempered ceramics occur. The preference for sandy locations on recent, as well as older

landforms along permanent streams continued into this period. It is believed that cultural interaction between Indian groups of Southeast Texas and the Caddoan populations of central and Northeast Texas occurred but the nature of this interaction has yet to be investigated (Shafer and Stearns 1975:10).

The Historic Period (A.D. 1680 to A.D. 1890) is marked by the introduction of European-made materials into the prehistoric lifestyle. Although no well defined historic Indian sites have been recorded in the vicinity of the project area, historic materials associated with aboriginal deposits have been found in the Wallisville area (Gilmore 1974, Dillehay 1975). These historic materials are believed to represent French and Spanish interaction. In the Lake Livingston area there have been at least two sites containing materials believed to represent Alabama or Koasati Indian settlements (Hsu 1969).

According to Newcomb (1961:316), the main indigeneous Indian groups in Southeast Texas south of the Caddo were the Bidai, Deadose, Patiri, and Akokisa. These groups were closely related and spoke the Atakapan language. McClurkan (1968:109) believes there is good linguistic evidence that the Atakapan speakers formed a separate cultural entity for at least 4,000 years. It has also been suggested that the Atakapan speakers of historic times may be the remnants of

the groups responsible for the archaeological materials of the late prehistoric times, especially those included in the Early and Late Ceramic Periods as defined by Shafer and Stearns (1975:11). A detailed discussion of the ethnohistory of Montgomery County and Southeast Texas is presented in the Lake Creek report (Bement et al 1987).

The following discussion of Montgomery County history has been summarized from county histories prepared by Montgomery (1975) and the Montgomery County Genealogical Society (1981).

Montgomery County is located in an area divided into colonization contracts eventually administered by empresario Stephen F. Austin. Anglo-American settlers began moving into the area in the 1820s. One of the first pioneers was Andrew Montgomery, who established a trading post at the crossing of two historic trails, Loma del Toro and the Lower Coushatta Trace. Other settlers joined him and the area became known as Montgomery Prairie. Montgomery County was created in 1837 with the town of Montgomery as the first seat of government.

The early economy was based on agriculture consisting mainly of subsistence farming and plantations. Although cotton was the main crop, corn and tobacco were widely grown. Lumber in the early days was used mainly for fuel and building materials.

Following the Civil War, the introduction of railroads caused a major impact on the economy of the area. They not only aided in the creation of new settlements but they allowed for a more efficient means of harvesting and marketing the vast amounts of timber present in the area. In the latter part of the 19th century and early part of the 20th century, lumber was a booming industry in Montgomery County. New communities developed in response to the demands for shipping points and mill sites. Leonides, Cowl Spur, Honea, and Keenan are examples of this growth, and these towns are located along the railroad on FM 2854 west of the project area. Due to the intensity of lumbering during this period and the recent growth of vegetation at the project area, it is assumed that the project area was harvested for timber during this time.

Conservation was not practiced in the early days of the lumbering industry. It was generally believed that there were plenty of forests and when an area was fully exploited the industry simply moved to a different location. In the 1950s, the industry began to decline when lumbering companies from other areas were able to compete for Texas markets.

In the 1930s, a new boom hit the area. This time it was oil. A well drilled by George W. Strake in 1931 marked the beginning of the famous Conroe Oil Field. At least a dozen new fields were discovered during this time and the one at Lake Creek, which opened in 1941, eventually became the

sixth largest in the country. Evidence of the oil boom may still found in the Lake Creek area. Roads, abandoned oil derrick sites, tram roads, and possibly frame structures are likely remains of the oil field days (Bement et al 1987).

Oil has continued to be a major economic activity in the county from the 1930s to the present. The proximity of the county to the metropolitan Houston area has created new growth as the city moves northward.

METHODS

The archaeological survey consisted of surface survey of exposed areas, shovel testing, and scraping along the bank of the river. First, transects were walked over the project area with an average interval of 20 feet between each person. Fifteen small (shallow) shovel tests, numbered 12-26 in Figure 2, were placed randomly across the project area during the pedestrian survey. These tests were intended to test the very top stratum, were usually between 10 cm and 15 cm deep, and were not screened.

Due to the dense understory, largely composed of briars and shrubs, the ground surface was virtually obscured. The only area where surface visibility was good was near the river. It was hoped that by walking transects evidence of historic features would be found. The shallow shovel tests were dug in the inland part of the project area where site probability was considered low.

Following the pedestrian survey, the riverbank was closely examined for evidence of cultural materials that might be eroding from a buried site. The bank of the river was scraped with a trowel and shovel at four locations.

Third, five shovel tests, numbered 1-5 in Figure 2, were placed in the bank above the river where it was believed a prehistoric site would most likely be found. These shovel tests varied from 20 cm to 100 cm in depth and were approximately 25 cm in diameter. Fill was screened through $\frac{1}{4}$ " hardware cloth.

Also, six shovel tests, numbered 6-11 in Figure 2, were placed randomly in areas where construction was planned. This area was tested last as it was considered to be a low probability area for the location of a prehistoric site. These shovel tests were a more intensive examination of the area where the shallow shovel tests (numbers 12-26) were dug earlier. Shovel tests in this area varied in depth from 10 cm to 50 cm below the surface and all fill was screened through $\frac{1}{4}$ " hardware cloth.

Before leaving the project area, a checklist of the dominant plant types was made. It was anticipated that a survey of extant vegetation at the site might help explain the recent history of the project area in terms of historic land use.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological survey of the proposed McDade Park area revealed no prehistoric or historic sites in the project area. One very light scatter of recent historic trash was observed near the river just outside the project area.

Examination of extant vegetation in the project area revealed the area is composed mainly of invader species resulting from disturbed soil conditions. A check of the soil survey for Montgomery County showed that the project area lies completely within a soil association that has a low available water capacity making this area most suitable for hardwood, pine forest, and limited pasture.

It is concluded that the project area is an area of low probability for prehistoric sites. The higher ridge on the east side of the river is considered to be more likely to contain prehistoric materials. Sites in this part of Southeast Texas are not usually located on floodplains which is the location of the project area. According to Alan Schultz (personal communication, August 11, 1987), a local resident, the project area was flooded to the proposed playground area in 1983. The presence of palmetto plants in parts of the project area indicates standing water must occur at least during wet periods.

Due to the low water capacity of the soils in this area, it is believed that the project area was probably used for limited pasture with some grazing. Trees in the area appear

to be about the same age which suggests the land was cleared at one time and abandoned, probably within the last 20 years. Disturbance at the site is great in places which would make precise interpretations of surface materials, if present, difficult. Areas near the river have been quarried for sand and some areas have been artificially raised when the area was being considered for a subdivision.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Due to the absence of cultural materials observed during the survey of the project area, it is recommended that the City of Conroe be allowed to proceed with construction of this facility. However, should any evidence of a site, prehistoric or historic, be encountered during construction of this park the Texas Antiquities Committee must be notified so an archaeologist can further evaluate the situation, if necessary. It is also recommended that an archaeologist not be required to monitor the construction phase of the park.

In this area, evidence of a prehistoric site is most likely to occur in the form of stone tools such as arrowheads and various forms of bifaces used for cutting, scraping, and chopping; waste material from stone tool manufacture such as flakes and cores; broken pottery; and burned clay or rock left behind from ancient fires.

Historic sites are sometimes more obvious. Features that may occur include house foundations, trash dumps, wells, cisterns, windmill bases, and stock tanks.

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APPENDIX I

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS FOR MCDADE PARK

| Improvement | Method of Construction |
|------------------|--|
| Playfields | clear, remove all trees and grind stumps to 18" |
| Playground | dig holes to 36" to anchor equipment; sandboxes 12" deep |
| Picnic Areas | pour concrete slab, 18" of excavation needed |
| Basketball Court | slab, 5"-6" needed for forms |
| Volleyball Court | slab, 5"-6" needed for forms |
| Shelter | slab, 5"-6" needed for forms |
| Restrooms | slab, 5"-6" needed for forms |
| Trail | Compacted 4" iron ore - 5' wide. Nothing below surface |
| Parking Areas | Bring in fill and iron ore. No surface removal on both lots. Stabilize areas |
| Access Road | Compacted 4" iron ore. Nothing below surface |

APPENDIX II

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY (Arranged Chronologically)

- Shafer, Harry J.
1966 Archeological Surveys of Honea, Pat Mayse, and Halsell Reservoirs, Texas. Texas Archeological Survey Reports 1.
- Thirty-three sites (41MQ4-41MQ36) were recorded in Honea Reservoir (Lake Conroe) and three were recommended for testing.
- 1968 Archeological Investigations in the San Jacinto River Basin, Montgomery County, Texas. Papers of the Texas Archeological Salvage Project No. 13.
- Three sites (41MQ4-41MQ6), recorded during the Lake Conroe survey, were tested.
- Shafer, Harry J. and Edward P. Baxter
1975 An Archeological Survey of Scott's Ridge and Kaygall Recreation Sites, Sam Houston National Forest. Texas A&M University, Anthropology Laboratory Report No. 15.
- Three sites (41MQ41-41MQ43) in Montgomery County were recorded.
- Shafer, Harry J. and Thomas B. Stearns
1975 Archeological Investigations at the Scott's Ridge Site (41MQ41), Montgomery County, Texas. Texas A&M University, Anthropology Laboratory Report No. 17.
- This report describes excavations at site 41MQ41 which was recorded during the survey at Scott's Ridge recreational area.
- Shafer, Harry J.
1975 C-48-1235, Archeological Survey at Montgomery County WCID 1. Report prepared for the Environmental Protection Agency by Texas A&M University.
- No sites were recorded during this survey.

Whitsett, W. Hayden
1976 C-48-1265,01, An Archeological Reconnaissance at Patton Village. Prepared for the Environmental Protection Agency by the Texas Department of Water Resources.

No sites were recorded during this survey.

1977 C-48-1308,01, An Archeological Reconnaissance at Magnolia. Report prepared for the Environmental Protection Agency by the Texas Department of Water Resources.

No sites were recorded during this survey.

Cole, Nancy Mottashed
1978 An Archeological and Historical Survey of FM 830 Boat Recreation Development, Montgomery County, Texas, Sam Houston RC & D Area. Report prepared for the Soil Conservation Service, Temple, Texas.

No sites were recorded during this survey.

Chaffin-Lohse, Margie
1978 Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Montgomery County Park in Conroe, Texas. Letter Report prepared for the City of Conroe, Texas by Archeological Contracting Services, Houston, Texas.

Taylor, Robert A.
1979 The Proposed Texas Loop Pipeline Route: An Archeological Assessment. Anthropology Laboratory, Texas A&M University, Archeological Services Report No. 2.

Two sites in Montgomery County (41MQ45-41MQ46) were recorded during this survey.

Littleton, T. and W. Hall
1979 A Cultural Resource Survey of the Woodlands, Texas. Report prepared by Coastal Zone Resources Division of Ocean Data Systems, Inc., Wilmington, North Carolina under subcontract arrangement with Greiner Engineering Sciences, Inc., Tampa, Florida.

Twelve sites (41MQ63-41MQ74) were recorded during this survey.

McClure, W. L.

1979 Operation Neidigk: Houston Archeological Society Activity in Montgomery County, Texas. Houston Archeological Society Newsletter 63:7-13.

Two sites (41MQ44, 41MQ48) were recorded during this survey.

Fox, Daniel E.

1979 C-48-1363, An Archeological Reconnaissance of a Wastewater Treatment Plant and Linework Proposed for Panorama Village. Report prepared for the Environmental Protection Agency.

No sites were recorded during this survey.

Kluge, Margaret J., Solveig A. Turpin, and J. Peter Thurmond

1979 Central and Southwest System: A Preliminary Assessment of the Cultural Resources to be Affected by Proposed Transmission Line Corridors. Texas Archeological Survey, Technical Bulletin No. 28.

No sites were recorded during this survey.

Malone, James M., Georgeanna H. Greer, and Helen Simons

1979 Kirbee Kiln: A Mid-19th Century Texas Stoneware Pottery. Office of the State Archeologist Report No. 14.

Excavations at Kirbee Kiln (41MQ38) are discussed.

Bond, Clell L.

1980 Archeological Survey of Four Segments of a Powerline Right-of-Way in Montgomery, Walker, and Grimes Counties, Texas. Texas A&M University, Cultural Resources Laboratory, Letter Report Number 14.

No sites were recorded during this survey.

Fox, Daniel E.

1980 C-48-1227,01, An Archeological Reconnaissance at the City of Conroe. Report prepared for the Environmental Protection Agency by the Texas Department of Water Resources.

One site (41MQ62) was assessed during this survey.

Fox, Daniel E.

1980 C-48-1414, An Archeological Reconnaissance of Wastewater Treatment Facilities Proposed for Porter Municipal Utility District. Report prepared for the Environmental Protection Agency by the Texas Department of Water Resources.

No sites were recorded during this survey.

1980 C-48-1416, An Archeological Reconnaissance of Wastewater Collection and Treatment Facilities Proposed for New Caney Municipal Utility District. Report prepared for the Environmental Protection Agency by the Texas Department of Water Resources.

No sites were recorded during this survey.

Schacht, Robert M.

1980 Archaeological Resources Assessment - Planning Areas for Outdoor Recreational Facilities in the Woodlands, Montgomery County, Texas. Letter report prepared by Dr. Robert M. Schacht for the Mitchell Development Corporation.

No sites were recorded during this survey.

Carlson, David L.

1981 Archeological Survey at Seven Locations in Brazos, Grimes, Madison, Montgomery, and Walker Counties, Texas. Texas A&M University, Cultural Resources Laboratory, Letter Report Number 27.

No sites were recorded during this survey.

Greiner Engineering Sciences, Inc.

1981 Archaeological Testing at Sites 41MQ70 and 41MQ73. Report prepared for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Two sites (41MQ70, 41MQ73), recorded in 1979 during the Woodlands Survey (Littleton and Hall 1979) were tested.

VanBurkleo, Robert

1981 Archeological Sites Survey-Central Coal and Coke 1-James A. Foster Abstract 204. Report prepared for the United States Forest Service.

No sites were recorded during this survey.

Voellinger, Leonard R.

1981 An Archaeological Reconnaissance of San Jacinto Heights, Montgomery County, Texas. Report prepared for the Department of Housing and Urban Development by Espey, Huston & Associates, Inc.

Site 41MQ57 was recorded during this survey.

Espey, Huston & Associates, Inc.

1982 Summary Report: Spring Creek Tower Easements, Montgomery and Harris Counties, Texas. Report prepared for the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Galveston District.

No sites were recorded during this survey.

Voellinger, Leonard R.

1982 Tomball-Pinehurst Transmission Line. Report prepared by Espey, Huston & Associates, Inc.

No sites were recorded during this survey.

McGuire, J.

1983 Critical area Treatment - (Alvine Abramski/Landowner). Report prepared for the Soil Conservation Service.

No sites were recorded during this survey.

1983 Critical Area Treatment - (Wayne Register/Landowner). Report prepared for the Soil Conservation Service.

No sites were recorded during this survey.

1984 Critical Area Treatment - Site 9 - (Tom Kivits/Landowner). Report prepared for the Soil Conservation Service.

No sites were recorded during this survey.

1984 Critical Area Treatment - Site 3 - (Eilleen Boothe/Landowner). Report prepared for the Soil Conservation Service.

No sites were recorded during this survey.

Heartfield, Price & Greene, Inc.

1984 Assessment of Archeological Sites 41HR324, 41MQ45, and 41MQ46 Within an Existing Tennessee Gas Pipeline Right-of-Way. Letter report prepared by Heartfield, Price & Greene, Inc. for Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company.

Two sites (41MQ45-41MQ46) were tested. These sites were originally recorded by Taylor (1977) during a survey for Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company.

Holloway, Richard G. and Harold Drollinger

1984 An Archaeological Survey of a Housing Development: The Oakwood Subdivision, Montgomery County, Texas. Archeological Research Laboratory, Texas A&M University, Letter Report Number 19.

No sites were recorded during this survey.

Drollinger, Harold

1986 An Archeological Survey of the Proposed North Forest Subdivision, Section IV, in Willis, Montgomery County, Texas. Archeological Research Laboratory, Texas A&M University, Letter Report Number 39.

One site (41MQ54) was recorded during this survey.

Bartholomew, Wayne S.

1986 A Cultural Resource Evaluation and Assessment for Selected Sites in a Ten-County Area, East Texas. Texas Archeological Survey, Technical Bulletin 93.

This report documents a literature search which documents sites 41MQ3 and 41MQ58.

Bement, Leland C., Rolfe D. Mandel, Jesus F. de la Teja, Dan K. Utley, and Solveig A. Turpin

1987 Buried in the Bottoms: The Archeology of Lake Creek Reservoir, Montgomery County, Texas. Texas Archeological Survey, Research Report 97.

Forty-six sites (41MQ75-41MQ120) were recorded during this survey.

Texas State Department of Highways and Public Transportation

1987 Cultural Resources Investigations at Loop 336 Around the City of Conroe, Texas. Letter report prepared for the City of Conroe.

No sites were recorded during this survey.