FM150318

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STATE OF TEXAS §
§
COUNTY OF FORT BEND §

SECOND AMENDMENT TO AGREEMENT FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEYING SERVICES

THIS SECOND AMENDMENT, is made and entered into by and between Fort Bend County (hereinafter "County"), a body corporate and politic under the laws of the State of Texas, and Moore Archeological Consulting, Inc., (hereinafter "Contractor"), a company authorized to conduct business in the State of Texas.

WHEREAS, the parties executed and accepted that certain Agreement for Archeological Surveying Services on April 23, 2015, (hereinafter "Agreement"), as amended to modify the Scope of Services in Amended Budget Proposal dated May 20, 2015, (hereinafter "Amendment"); and

WHEREAS, the parties desire to further amend the Agreement to modify the Scope of Services to include additional services; and

WHEREAS, the combined contract amount of the Agreement and Amendment was less than fifty thousand dollars ($50,000.00), within the execution authority of the County Purchasing Agent and the additional compensation necessary to accomplish the additional services will exceed said County Purchasing Agent's execution Authority making this Second Amendment proper for execution by the County Judge as authorized by the Commissioners Court of Fort Bend County, Texas.

NOW, THEREFORE, the parties do mutually agree as follows:

1. Services to be rendered under the Agreement shall be amended to add services described in the proposal dated July 23, 2015, attached hereto as Exhibit A, and incorporated herein for purposes.
2. County shall pay Contractor an additional forty thousand eight hundred eight dollars and 60/100 ($40,808.60), for the additional services to be rendered under this Second Amendment.
3. The Maximum Compensation payable to Contractor for Services rendered is hereby increased to an amount not to exceed fifty-seven thousand five hundred forty dollars and 60/100 ($57,540.60). In no case shall the amount paid by County for all Services under the Agreement, the Amendment and this Second Amendment exceed the Maximum Compensation without an approved change order.
4. The time of performance for all Services to be provided by Contractor, including the services under this Second Amendment, shall be extended to September 30, 2015.

Except as provided herein, all terms and conditions of the Agreement shall remain unchanged.

RECEIVED
JUL 31 2015
BY: TP

8/13/2015 – Original returned to Ann Werlein, County Judge.

FORT BEND COUNTY

Robert E. Hebert
County Judge

August 4, 2015
Date

Moore Archeological Consulting, Inc.

Dr. Roger G. Moore
President

7/29/15
Date

ATTEST:

Laura Richard
County Clerk

COMMISSIONERS COURT
TEXAS
FORT BEND COUNTY, TEXAS

APPROVED:

James Knight
Facilities Management/Planning Director

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that funds are available in the amount of $57,540.60 to accomplish and pay the obligation of Fort Bend County under this contract.

Robert Edward Sturdivant, County Auditor

MDS

EXHIBIT A

Moore Archeological Consulting, Inc.

2313 Brun Street
Houston, Texas 77019
www.moore-archeological.com

Office (713) 861-2323
Fax (713) 861-8627

July 23, 2015

James Knight
Director of Facilities
Fort Bend County
301 Jackson Street Suite 301
Richmond, Texas 77469

Re: Testing of a Historic Site near the Lamar-Calder House, Fort Bend, Texas (MAC PN 15-68)

Mr. Knight,

Please find the enclosed proposed scope of work and budget for the above referenced project. We appreciate the opportunity to support this important project. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you should have any questions.

Sincerely;

Anastasia Gilmer

Anastasia Gilmer, M.A. RPA
Staff Archeologist and Geoarcheologist

Introduction

This proposal has been prepared in response to a request from the Facility Management and Planning Department of Fort Bend County for archeological testing at the historic site Temporary Site 2, Fort Bend County, Texas. Temporary Site 2 was discovered and delineated earlier this year by Moore Archeological Consulting personnel during a pedestrian survey (Figures 1-2) (Gilmer 2015). This site represents a historic occupation located between the Lamar-Calder House and the Brazos River. The site is located near an existing cow shed along the western boundary of the tract. The site is moderate in size, covering an area that is approximately 70 by 40 meters. The site extends to the north into the neighboring property outside of the project area and the site is bounded to the west by a small, man-made drainage that contained pieces of ceramic drainage pipe and concrete blocks.

Temporary Site 2 Survey Results

A total of 19 shovel tests were excavated at TS 2, 11 of which were positive for cultural materials. A total of 69 artifacts were recovered from these 11 positive shovel tests. The artifacts included glass (clear, green, and amber), ceramic (glazed stoneware, ceramic pipe), bricks, bone fragments, square nails, a door knob, and a cast-iron cap gun. A well and a small brick pavement - both constructed from hand-made, low-fired brick - were noted during the pedestrian survey. Shovel testing and backhoe work revealed a brick pavement at 10 cm beneath the surface to the north and east of the well. This subsurface brick pavement is also constructed with hand-made, low-fired brick and probably represents a brick-paved interior of a wooded structure rather than a brick-paved walkway. The early low-fired bricks suggested these features may pre-date 1870, although it seems more likely these bricks were repurposed for a late 19th century structure.

Based on the distribution of artifacts recovered from the shovel tests, the culture-bearing deposits extend from the surface to 50 cm in depth, with the majority of artifacts concentrated between 10 and 30 cm below the ground surface. While the Beaumont Formation does not outcrop until 125 cm below surface, the shovel tests nor the backhoe work at TS 2 revealed any cultural materials below 50 cmbs. In terms of horizontal distribution, the highest concentration of artifacts is resting on the large un-mortared brick pavement. The artifacts in the southern and western portions of the site appeared to be less dense and are more disturbed by recent construction disturbances (including a small drainage to the west and a possible path to the south).

In summary, the site deposits at Temporary Site 2 are well-preserved, contained a moderate density of artifacts, a moderate diversity of artifact types, as well as a collapsed architectural feature. The early low-fired bricks suggested these features may pre-date 1870, although it seems more likely these bricks were repurposed for a late 19th century structure. Some of the bricks were coated in mortar but the floor itself was not

mortared, which suggests the bricks were repurposed from another location. This structure appears to be the home of a tenant or servant who was associated with an important family in Texas's early history. Consequently, it was recommended that should future impacts be planned, testing investigations should occur at this site in order to determine its eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The tract of land is being considered for purchase by Fort Bend County for development. This currently proposed action has mandated this testing.

Proposed Testing Investigations

Proposed Testing Investigations

The following technical proposal is divided into four parts. The first part discusses the field-testing plan, the second part describes the laboratory and artifact analysis methods, the third part presents criteria for site significance, and the fourth part presents the format for the technical report. The testing plan is designed to maximize efficient use of both time and personnel resources so that an adequate evaluation of site content can be made and site significance determined. The overall goal is to provide Moore Archeological Consulting, Inc., and the Texas Historical Commission with the cultural resources management information needed in order to make informed decisions regarding the site in a timely manner. The cost estimate is a maximum not to exceed amount with any savings passed on to the sponsor.

Testing Plan

A. Testing at Temporary Site 2 will involve the manual excavation of five square meters. Two (2) 1 x 2 m units will be strategically placed on the area with the highest artifact density, which is the large brick pavement. This brick pavement not only has the highest artifact density, but the backhoe trenching demonstrated that this area is stratigraphically intact and will likely provide the best chronological data. An additional one (1) 1 x 1 m unit will be placed judgmentally after the excavation of the two 1 x 2 m units is imitated. Its placement, either near the center of the site or nearer to the periphery of the site will be based on the artifact yields and number of diagnostic artifacts uncovered from the two 1 x 2 m units.

No mechanically excavated trenches are planned. The trenching conducted during the survey demonstrated that the bricks were intact and laid in an approximately E-W orientation in a single layer. It also showed that the bricks were laid directly above a paleosol. Due to the depth of the well, and how deep any associated archeological materials would be, the well will not be excavated by backhoe.

B. An excavation unit/level summary form will be used to record critical information such as elevations, soil/artifact descriptions and names of excavators, as well as to summarize the results of excavation. The project archaeologist will maintain a daily journal which will detail each day's activities, findings, and other important information. A complete

photographic record will be kept of all testing procedures.

C. The brick pavement, when encountered in the units, will be drawn to scale and photographed. The top and bottom elevations of the pavement will be noted as well as any distinguishing characteristics. All new features discovered during the testing phase, if applicable, will be hand excavated by trowel and brush, cross-sectioned as appropriate, drawn to scale and photographed. Top and bottom elevations will be taken and the feature will be drawn in three-dimensions. The horizontal and vertical location of each feature and any associated artifacts will be carefully mapped.

D. Upon completion of each test unit, at least one soil/stratigraphic profile of each 1x2 meter unit will be recorded. The profiles will be drawn to scale and photographed. All units will be back-filled upon completion of testing.

Artifact/Laboratory Analyses

A. All artifacts will be washed, cataloged, and prepared for permanent curation.

National Register Eligibility

The following criteria or "properties" of archaeological sites, either prehistoric or historic, are thought to potentially represent the most logical and consistent means of selecting sites for further work and ultimately in determining their eligibility to the National Register or as state archaeological landmarks. Glassow (1977) indicates that environmental context, integrity, clarity, quantity, and variety are properties possessed by archaeological sites that may be used as distinguishing qualities and enable the archaeologist to assess site significance. In general, care should be taken to evaluate each site from both a local and regional perspective. Since sites do not stand alone in the sense they belong to an overall settlement pattern, system, community or inter-related functional whole, these criteria should be applied with this in mind. Also, common sense must be used and all criteria applied uniformly yet interactively. For example, a site that consists of a low-density lithic scatter on an eroded Pleistocene surface or confined to a plowzone may normally be excluded due to a lack of integrity. However, if this site is the remains of a single component Clovis occupation, rare or unknown for the area, this criterion alone is not sufficient to eliminate it from further work or consideration. The same principle may be applied to unique historic sites which would normally be excluded in the selection process.

1. Environmental Context

This criterion emphasizes a sites natural setting such as topographic or geographic location, proximity to water, biota, and potential for erosion and exposure to the elements. These factors are generally neutral in terms of prehistoric and historic human settlement patterning in that all human beings have the same basic set of biological needs. It is inferred that they therefore seek similar adaptive advantages and favored settlement locales whenever possible.

2. Integrity

This refers to the overall site condition related to post-site abandonment disturbance processes such as natural site weathering/erosion, deflation, human or modern impacts such as agriculture, logging, industrial development and similar agents of destruction. The degree of integrity must be examined in conjunction with the other criteria to be most effective in determining a sites potential eligibility. The presence of preserved cultural features can be a key indicator of integrity in sandy matrix sites such as 41HR991.

3. Clarity

This criterion refers to the potential of a site to possess distinctive chronological markers or artifact assemblages representative of a relatively short period of time such as a single stratum within an archaeological deposit or a subsurface feature. Since these kinds of data are often difficult to obtain with survey level data, the archaeologist must be able to identify diagnostic artifacts or chronological markers as well as surface indications of subsurface features which will provide the clarity needed for subsequent analyses.

4. Quantity

Quantity refers to both the density of artifacts at a site as well as the number of sites present within the project area for a particular category. It is important to use quantity in concert with the other criteria to arrive at meaningful site assessments. In general, sites with more artifacts tend to have more potential for dating and functional interpretation. On the other hand, if two sites represent basically the same site type, the degree to which redundant information might be obtained should be considered. If a large number of sites are present within one category, their significance, or potential to provide new and important data, must be continually evaluated as the investigation proceeds.

5. Variety

Variety is normally used closely with quantity in making a determination of how well particular site types are represented. In general, at least one of each known site type should be preserved and/or excavated within the project area. Obviously, the more representative samples there are of a particular site type, the less need there is to preserve and excavate each one.

Technical Report Preparation

Both a comprehensive draft and a final technical report will be produced upon completion of fieldwork. The reports will meet or exceed the requirements of the Archeology Division of the Texas Historical Commission. The draft and final reports will thoroughly describe the results of testing and include minimally the following: 1) title page, 2) abstract, 3) management summary, 4) discussion of previous work, 5) methodology and problem orientation, 6) work accomplished, 7) results of testing, 8) summary and recommendations, and 9) references cited. Tables, charts, graphs, and artifact photographs/drawings will be included as necessary. The report will be well edited and presented in a clear and concise format.

Curation

Upon acceptance of the final draft report by all parties, all records, maps, photographs, artifacts, and other materials recovered will be permanently curated at the Brazoria County Historical Museum. Fees associated with this curation process are set by curation facilities, and are subject to change.

References Cited

Gilmer, Anastasia
2015 *A Cultural Resource Survey of a 5.8-acre Potential Fort Bend County Tract, Fort Bend County, Texas*. Report of Investigations Number 645, Moore Archeological Consulting, Inc., Houston.

Glassow, Michael A.
1977 Issues in Evaluating the Significance of Archaeological Resources. *American Antiquity* 42(3): 413-420.

This page contains maps that are subject to the exception from public disclosure for geological or geophysical information or data under Texas Local Government Code Section 552.113.

Budget Proposal:
Testing of a Historic Site near the Lamar-Calder House, Fort Bend, Texas
(MAC PN 15-68)

July 23, 2015

Note: The following budget is prepared on an invoice, cost-incurred, basis not to exceed the total budget proposed below; therefore, any savings realized will be passed on to the Client. Partial invoices may be submitted at monthly intervals and/or upon completion of final report.

Labor Costs:

Project Manager	@ $125.00/ hour:	16 hours	$2,000.00
Principal Investigator	@ $110.00/ hour:	16 hours	$1,760.00
Geoarcheologist	@ $80.00/ hour:	160 hours	$12,800.00
Project Archeologist	@ $80.00/ hour:	16 hours	$1,280.00
Crew chief	@ $90.00/ hour:	72 hours	$6,480.00
Crew members	@ $60.00/ hour:	88 hours	$5,280.00
Database/GIS Manager	@ $80.00/ hour:	40 hours	$3,200.00
Office Manager	@ $80.00/ hour:	8 hours	$640.00
Laboratory Director	@ $80.00/ hour:	20 hours	$1,600.00
Laboratory Assistant	@ $60.00/ hour:	60 hours	$3,600.00
Archeological Labor Total			$39,920.00
Plus Expenses			*$887.60*
Total Proposed Budget:			**$40,808.60**