Houston National Cemetery - Phase V

Hemicycle, Speaker & Bell Existing Condition—Photo Index

Photo: I—Failing sealant at site concrete flatwork

Photo: J—Rust staining on site flatwork at east plaza

Photo: K—Rust staining from flag pole mounts

Photo: L—Exposed speaker conduit and wires
Photo: **M**—Cracking and spalling at embedded steel anchors

Photo: **N**—Large divots at base of panels and flatwork

Photo: **O**—Previous site concrete patchwork separation

Photo: **P**—Large divots and cracks at base of column and flatwork
Houston National Cemetery - Phase V

Hemicycle, Speaker & Bell Existing Condition—Photo Index

Photo: **Q**—Biological growth on previous patchwork at top of panel

Photo: **R**—Horizontal cracking at inside of upper panel

Photo: **S & T**—Tree overgrowth onto upper deck and ponding

Photo: **U**—Biological growth and finish spalling at header of door
Hemicycle, Speaker & Bell Existing Condition—Photo Index

Photo: V—Bubbling and spalling of finish at underside of deck

Photo: W—Visual observation of water seeping through deck

Photo: X—Divots at concrete panel

Photo: Y—Severe spalling at decking, exposed reinforcing steel
Houston National Cemetery - Phase V

Hemicycle, Speaker & Bell Existing Condition—Photo Index

Photo: Z—Vertical cracking at stair railing

Photo: AA—Severe cracking at underside of upper panels

Photo: BB—Horizontal cracking at stair riser

Photo: CC—Sealant joints separation and deterioration
Houston National Cemetery - Phase V

Hemicycle, Speaker & Bell Existing Condition—Photo Index

Photo: DD—Biological growth and staining at podium canopy

Photo: EE—Staining at podium canopy scupper

Photo: FF—Crack at speaker podium canopy

Photo: GG—Failing sealant, water ponding and staining at light wells
Houston National Cemetery - Phase V

Hemicycle, Speaker & Bell Existing Condition—Photo Index

Photo: HH—Water ponding, biological growth and failing sealants

Photo: II—Biological growth at speaker canopy drainage to site

Photo: JJ—Large crack on the east side of the tower

Photo: KK—Hollow metal door at the base of the tower is rusted threw
Photo:  A—Existing fabric canopy is showing natural wear

Photo:  B—Relief sculpture contains moisture staining

Photo:  C—Moisture staining at window sills, typical

Photo:  D—Existing storm panels show signs of movement
Chapel Existing Condition—Photo Index

**Photo:** E—Horizontal cracking at upper corner of panel

**Photo:** F—Moisture staining at window header on exterior

**Photo:** G1—Deterioration at base of HM doors and wood veneer

**Photo:** G2—Deterioration at base of HM doors and wood veneer
Houston National Cemetery - Phase V

Chapel Existing Condition—Photo Index

Photo: H—Tile entry is not compatible with the architecture

Photo: I—At least 5 missing stained mosaic pieces

Photo: J—Staining at the carpeted steps

Photo: K—Restroom tile and grout are showing natural wear and staining
Houston National Cemetery - Phase V
Houston, Texas

Chapel Existing Condition—Photo Index

Photo: **L**—Several cove light fixtures are not working

Photo: **M**—Wood doors at vestibule are unfinished

Photo: **N**—There is a black rubber base over the original marble base

Photo: **O**—Acoustic ceiling tiles in janitor contain moisture damage
Chapel Existing Condition—Photo Index

Photo: P—Wood paneling finish is fading inside nave

Photo: Q—Incompatible ceiling fans in nave

Photo: R—Two areas of minor terrazzo floor damage

Photo: Not used
Photo: A—Chipped edge at bottom of floating panel

Photo: B—Consistent staining at the underside of floating panels

Photo: C—Consistent staining and biological growth on concrete panel joints

Photo: D—Deteriorated sealant at flatwork along building footprint
Houston National Cemetery - Phase V

Maintenance Building 3001 Existing Condition—Photo Index

Photo: A—Coating in the garage at ceiling is peeling off

Photo: B—Coating in garage at wall is spalling off

Photo: C—Coating in the garage at the overhead door is peeling off

Photo: D—Metal door frame is beginning to rust at the base
Photo: E—Underside of floating panel is damaged and missing sealant

Photo: F—Several penetrations are not sealed properly

Photo: G—Sealant joint is unsound

Photo: H—Horizontal cracking at concrete column
Houston National Cemetery - Phase V

Maintenance Building 3001 Existing Condition—Photo Index

Photo:  I—Moisture staining, typical

Photo:  J—Cracking at penetration on South Elevation

Photo:  Not used

Photo:  Not used
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1. All dimensions are given in English measurements.
2. Do not scale drawings. Use dimensions given on plans unless otherwise noted. Use techniques and aids used to locate partitions and locate the proper number of members and sub-assemblies to determine the overall size of the partition.
3. All dimensions and from face of stud, face of brick or CMU or centerline of grid, unless otherwise noted.
4. All existing conditions shall be field verified by the contractor. Any discrepancies detected during construction and the contractor documents shall be reported to the project manager prior to starting any construction in the area concerned.
5. It is intended that the face of every continuous partition shall be flush with offset, corner or partition thickness shall be included.
6. All wood blocking shall be fire-retardant treated.
7. Provide partition blocking for all equipment, casework and accessories as shown on drawings and specifications.
8. Coordinate with engineering drawings for locations of equipment and concrete housekeeping pads.
DOOR SCHEDULE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MARK</th>
<th>DOOR SIZE</th>
<th>FRAME</th>
<th>HARDWARE</th>
<th>NOTES BY NUMBER</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>101</td>
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<td>A</td>
<td>MM 0.015</td>
<td>1MM 0.015</td>
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<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>5'-0&quot; x 3'-0&quot;</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>MM 0.015</td>
<td>1MM 0.015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>5'-0&quot; x 3'-0&quot;</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>EXIST 0.015</td>
<td>EXIST 0.015</td>
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<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>5'-0&quot; x 3'-0&quot;</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>EXIST 0.015</td>
<td>EXIST 0.015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
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<td>C</td>
<td>EXIST 0.015</td>
<td>EXIST 0.015</td>
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<tr>
<td>108</td>
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<td>C</td>
<td>NO 0.015</td>
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<td>C</td>
<td>EXIST 0.015</td>
<td>EXIST 0.015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DOOR NOTES:
1. Existing double wood door, clean, repair and refinishing to match existing adjacent wood paneling.
2. Existing double wood door, finish to match adjacent paneling, provide new hardware to match existing opposite doors.
3. Existing double wood door with battings, clean repair and refinishing to match existing wood paneling, clean and repair hardware.
4. Existing single wood door, clean, repair and refinishing to match existing wood paneling, clean and repair hardware.
5. Hardware to match existing.
6. Provide waterproof metal threshold.
7. Paint door and frame to match concrete.
8. Provide door mounted wood astragal with weather stripping.
9. Existing hollow metal door, insulated.
10. Existing hollow metal door, finish to match existing adjacent wood panel, interior only.

ABBREVIATIONS:
- CH: Existing condition
- AA: Adjacent area
- VIF: Varies in field

GENERAL NOTES:
- This sheet schedule corresponds with door designations on sheets AA101, and AA102.
- Refer to sheet AA101, room finish schedule for all colors.
- Coordinate final door selection with facility manager, Scott Weather.
GENERAL EXTERIOR REHABILITATION NOTES

A. REMOVE ALL EXISTING SEALANTS AT JOINTS AND CLEAN INTEGRAL NEW BECKM PRESSURE SEALANT TO MATCH EXISTING CONCRETE COLOR.

B. CLEAN THE ENTIRE STRUCTURE USING LOW-PRESSURE WATER ON TOTAL. CLEAN AND REMOVE ALL EXISTING DIRT AND BIODEPOLAR MATERIAL.

C. HAVE A CLAY SEALANT OF THE ORIGINAL PRECAST CONCRETE AND CAST A NEW CONCRETE COVER MATERIALIZED FOR COMPLIANCE/PURPOSES. COLOR MATCHING AND STRENGTH WITH PRECAST PANEL COLOR AND TYPE OF EXPOSED AGGREGATE FINISH FOR QUALITY MATCHING (SPEC. NO. 044150).

D. APPLY A BREATHABLE CLEAR PRIMER AND COATING SEALER ON ALL EXPOSED AGGREGATE CONCRETE SURFACES UNTIL ALL REPAIR AND PATCHWORK IS COMPLETED.

NOTES BY SYMBOL '##' :

1. SURFACE CRACKS: CLEAN AND FILL CRACKS WITH A CUSTOM MIXED PORTLAND CEMENT BASED COATING AND FINISH TO BLEND SEAMLESSLY WITH THE EXISTING ADJACENT SURFACES (SPEC. NO. 044150).

2. SPLASHED OR GAUGED CONCRETE: REMOVE ALL UNSOUND CONCRETE. CLEAN AND PREP PATCH CONCRETE WITH A CUSTOM CEMENT BASED REPLICATION MIX TO MATCH EXISTING IN COMPOSITION AND STRENGTH (SPEC. NO. 044150).

3. REMOVE EXPOSED FERROUS MATERIAL FROM SURFACE. PATCH TO MATCH EXISTING IN COMPOSITION AND STRENGTH (REFERENCE NOTE '4'). (SPEC. NO. 044150).

4. NEW HOLLOW METAL DOORS, REFER TO CHAPEL FLOOR PLAN.
GENERAL EXTERIOR REHABILITATION NOTES
A. REMOVE ALL EXISTING SEALANTS AT JOINTS AND CLEAR INSTALL NEW RUBBER ROD AND SEALANT AT ALL JOINTS SEALANT TO MATCH EXISTING CONCRETE COLOR.
B. CLEAN THE COMPLETE STRUCTURE USING LOW-PRESSURE WATER OR STEAM, CLEAN AND EMULSIFY ALL EXTERIOR SURFACES BICING ALL BIOLOGICAL GROWTH WITH A BIODEGRADABLE CLEANER,
C. HAVE A CLEAN SAMPLE OF THE ORIGINAL PRECAST CONCRETE AND COLOR IN PLANT ENGINEER AND ANALYZED FOR COMPOSITION; COLOR MATCHING AND STRENGTH NOTE: PRECAST PANELS HAVE TWO TYPES OF EXPOSED AGGREGATE FINISHES, CONTRACTOR TO SEND BOTH TYPES OF CONCRETE FINISH FOR QUALITY MATCHING (SPEC. NO. 044150)
D. APPLY A BREATHABLE CLEAR Primer and COLOR Sealant on ALL EXPOSED AGGREGATE CONCRETE ELEMENTS SINCE ALL RISERS AND PERIMETER HAS BEEN REMOVED.

NOTES BY SYMBOL '('#
1. SURFACE CRACKS: CLEAN AND FILL CRACKS WITH A CUSTOM MODIFIED PORTLAND CEMENT BASED FILLER AND BE ACCURATELY MATCHED TO THE EXISTING CONCRETE COLOR (SPEC. NO. 044150)
2. SPALLED OR GAUGED CONCRETE: REMOVE ALL UNSOUND CONCRETE, CLEAN AND PREP PATCH CONCRETE WITH A CUSTOM CEMENT BASED replication mix TO MATCH EXISTING COMPOSITION AND STRENGTH (SPEC. NO. 044150)
3. REMOVE EXPOSED OXIDIZED FERROUS MATERIAL FROM SURFACES, CLEAN AND PREP PATCH CONCRETE TO MATCH EXISTING COMPOSITION AND STRENGTH REFERENCE NOTE 'V' (SPEC. NO. 044150)
4. COAT ALL EXISTING CONDUIT TO MATCH CONCRETE
Re: Project Review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and/or the Antiquities Code of Texas
201906096
Proposed Demolition of Buildings 2501 and 3006, Houston National Cemetery
1621 Aldine Western Road
Houston, TX 77038

Dear W. Edward Hooker, III:
Thank you for your submittal regarding the above-referenced project. This response represents the comments of the State Historic Preservation Officer, the Executive Director of the Texas Historical Commission (THC), pursuant to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

The review staff led by Bill Martin, Caitlin Brashear and Lydia Woods has completed its review and has made the following determinations based on the information submitted for review:

**Above-Ground Resources**

- Property/properties are eligible for listing or already listed in the National Register of Historic Places
• No adverse effects on historic properties

Archeology Comments

• No historic properties present or affected. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during construction or disturbance activities, work should cease in the immediate area; work can continue where no cultural materials are present. Please contact the THC’s Archeology Division at 512-463-6096 to consult on further actions that may be necessary to protect the cultural remains.

We have the following comments: Buildings are non-contributing features of the Houston National Cemetery historic district (NR# 100000697). This review does not include any possible future construction on these lots.

We look forward to further consultation with your office and hope to maintain a partnership that will foster effective historic preservation. Thank you for your cooperation in this review process, and for your efforts to preserve the irreplaceable heritage of Texas. If you have any questions concerning our review or if we can be of further assistance, please email the following reviewers: bill.martin@thc.texas.gov, caitlin.brashear@thc.texas.gov, lydia.woods@thc.texas.gov.

Sincerely,

For Mark Wolfe, State Historic Preservation Officer
Executive Director, Texas Historical Commission

Please do not respond to this email.
Initial Cultural Resource Impact Prediction – Building 2501 and Building 3006, 1621 Aldine Western Road, Houston, Texas
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Executive Summary

In 2017, the Secretary of the U. S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) announced plans to reduce the number of vacant buildings at various VA facilities across the continental United States. Determinations regarding historic property status will assist VA to decide among the options for reducing vacant buildings. These options include reuse by VA; reuse through VA’s Enhanced-Use Leasing (EUL) authority; disposal through GSA; and demolition. Decisions will be made by evaluating which option best meets the agency’s mission of providing quality care to Veterans.

This study was written and produced by Row 10 Historic Preservation Solutions, LLC under a subcontract agreement with Concourse Federal Group. It was prepared for VA.

In 2018, Row 10 Historic Preservations Solutions, LLC conducted a preliminary cultural resources study of a residence (Building #2501) and a barn (Building #3006) with a shed on the grounds of the Houston National Cemetery, located in Harris County, Texas. **The buildings are located within the boundaries of the Houston National Cemetery, a property listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2017 but are listed in the nomination as non-contributing resources to the Cemetery. Buildings #2501 and #3006 do not possess the necessary significance for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places.**
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## Common Abbreviations

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<thead>
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<th>Abbreviation/Acronym</th>
<th>Term</th>
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<tr>
<td>ACHP</td>
<td>Advisory Council on Historic Preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APE</td>
<td>Area of Potential Effect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOA</td>
<td>Memorandum of Agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCA</td>
<td>National Cemetery Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEPA</td>
<td>National Environmental Policy Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHPA</td>
<td>National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRHD</td>
<td>National Register Historic District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRHP</td>
<td>National Register of Historic Places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OAEM</td>
<td>VA Office of Asset Enterprise Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 106</td>
<td>Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act; implementing regulations codified in 36 CFR Part 800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHPO</td>
<td>State Historic Preservation Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Traditional Cultural Property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VA</td>
<td>U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Project Description

The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), by and through its Office of Asset Enterprise Management (OAEM), is seeking to eliminate vacant buildings from its real property inventory. The reuse, disposal, or demolition of vacant buildings requires due diligence reports related to environmental conditions, including cultural and historic status, in order for VA to comply with and meet its obligations under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). These due diligence reports are required to provide technical information to VA when the agency makes determinations about disposal methods and reuse alternatives for its vacant real property buildings. This report does not constitute compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA but is designed to assist VA in determining a compliance strategy. VA Directive 7545 defines cultural resources as "all aspects of the human environment that have historical, architectural, archaeological, or cultural significance, including, but not limited to, historic properties, archaeological resources and data, Native American ancestral remains and cultural items, religious places and practices, historical objects and artifacts, historical documents, and community identity."

Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 800) defines a historic property as "any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) maintained by the Secretary of the Interior." The term also includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to a Native American tribe that meet the NRHP criteria, called a Traditional Cultural Property (TCP). To qualify for listing in the NRHP, a property must be (1) fifty years of age or older, with limited exceptions, (2) significant to the understanding of local, state, or national history, and (3) retain sufficient integrity, i.e. physical features, to convey the importance of the property. Collections of related historic properties, such as a neighborhood or a college campus, may qualify as historic districts. Properties are eligible for listing under the following criteria:

(A) Association with an event or events that have contributed to the broad patterns of American history;
(B) Association with the lives of persons significant to our past;
(C) Embodiment of a distinctive architectural type or style, period, or method of construction, or the work of a master; or
(D) Contain, or are highly likely to contain significant research potential (usually applied to archeological sites).

The Houston National Cemetery was listed in the NRHP in 2017. The Cemetery grounds measure nearly 420 acres, but only approximately 245 acres have been developed (Figures 1 and 2). The remaining acreage is currently leased out and used for cattle production. The long-term lessee of a home and barn with a shed addressed 1621 Aldine Western Road has vacated the premises; the vacant property has become a target for vandalism, and a shelter for transient persons experiencing homelessness. Houston National Cemetery leadership proposes to demolish the vacant residence and barn serve no foreseeable function or purpose for the Cemetery and present a safety risk. An architectural historian meeting the Professional Qualification Standards established by the Secretary of the Interior as codified in 36 CFR 61, surveyed both buildings and the surrounding acreage on April 3rd, 2018. Buildings #2501 and #3006 have been determined to be non-contributing resources to the Houston National Cemetery historic district.

1 National Register of Historic Places, Houston National Cemetery, Houston, Harris County, Texas, National Register No. #10000697.
and field efforts and related research did not identify any of the qualities of significance necessary to list either building individually in the NRHP.

Figure 1. Location of Houston National Cemetery (Purple) in Greater Houston Area
Figure 2. Location of 1621 Aldine Western Road (Blue) within the Houston National Cemetery (boundaries indicated in orange)
Methodology

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA), requires federal agencies to consider the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. Row 10 conducted archival research and fieldwork to identify cultural resources associated with the residence and barn with shed addressed 1621 Aldine Western Road, Houston, Texas, and to inform compliance with Section 106 for future reuse, disposal, or demolition of those resources.

Archival Methods

The Texas Historical Commission maintains an online database of state-recognized and NRHP-listed buildings, structures, objects, and cemeteries. This database, known as Atlas, also provides information concerning archaeological surveys and sites. A cultural resource professional with Row 10 accessed Atlas in March 2018.

A historian with Row 10 reviewed materials held by the Harris County Public Library System about the history of Harris County, Houston, and the local area on April 3, 2018. The library closest to the Houston National Cemetery, the Barbara Bush Branch Library, flooded during Hurricane Harvey in 2017 and remains closed to visitors. Row 10 historians also reviewed online databases of newspapers, census records, city directories, vital records, and local histories. The area of the Houston National Cemetery developed in the twentieth century as Houston grew into one of the largest cities in the United States. Secondary source accounts were limited.

Field Methods

On April 3, 2018, Kelly Sellers Wittie, a Row 10 architectural historian who meets the Professional Qualification Standards established by the Secretary of the Interior (36 CFR Part 61), visited the Houston National Cemetery. Cemetery Foreman Scott Weber accompanied Ms. Wittie and opened the buildings for interior inspection.

Each building and the surrounding land were recorded with a digital camera in both NEF (a proprietary format used by Nikon) and .jpg formats. Ms. Wittie also took written field notes. Completion of Texas Historical Commission Survey forms was not included in the scope of work for this initiative. Recordation included survey of nearby privately-owned properties from the public right-of-way along Aldine Western Road.

Ms. Wittie also surveyed the Houston National Cemetery to determine if demolition of the residence and barn would affect the historic character of the NRHD. Survey included all areas open to the public. Photos were not taken in areas where committals or services were ongoing or in preparation.
History of Houston National Cemetery and Acquired Parcel

Slow growth characterized European development of present-day Harris County from 1824 until after the Texas Revolution of the 1830s. Several battles took place in the area, notably the Battle of San Jacinto. Houston was named capital of the new country in 1836 but lost the designation to Austin in 1839. The designation coupled with lesser hostilities and fertile ground led to a population increase which in turn attracted railroads. By 1853, Houston boasted of at least five rail lines to facilitate the transportation of cotton, sugar, and other crops to larger markets.2

Development of Houston accelerated in the early twentieth century due to infrastructure improvements in water transportation and the establishment of oil refineries. By 1930, Harris County outnumbered Dallas by more than 100,000 people. The population of Houston alone numbered nearly 300,000 in 1930, and rose steadily, topping one million residents between 1960 and 1970.3

In 1962, Congress authorized the Veterans Administration to build a cemetery in the Houston area under Public Law 87-741. John F. and William L. Montague offered more than 400 undeveloped acres on the north side of Houston for purchase and development. At that time, north Houston was primarily agricultural fields and grazing areas.4

The Montagues and the Veterans Administration signed the purchase agreement in 1963 for $691,701.45. Staff of the Veterans Administration quickly set to work to landscape the enormous site in a manner befitting American servicemembers, Veterans, and their families. The plan for development was based on a National Cemetery that had recently been constructed the Philippines, and include circled roadways centered around an ornate hemicyle (Figure 3). This landscape design lasted until 1979, when the Veterans Administration expanded available acreage for interments. Officially finalized in 1985, this Master Plan has served as the basis for the Houston National Cemetery design and aesthetic policy ever since (Figure 4).5

Research indicated that the Pester Family lived in the residence since at least the mid-1990s, but interviews with Houston National Cemetery leadership indicate the family lived in the house since the mid-twentieth century. The Pesers raised cattle and used the barn on the property for milking. The Pesers no longer live in the home.6

References:
2 Ibid.
4 NRHP, Houston National Cemetery, 13.
5 NRHP, Houston National Cemetery, 14.
Figure 3. Houston National Cemetery Facility Map

Figure 4. Houston National Cemetery, April 2018
Results of Investigations

The residence and barn/shed are listed as non-contributing resources to the Houston National Cemetery historic district. Archival research and field investigations did not identify significance of workmanship or architectural style that would qualify the buildings for individual listing in the NRHP.

Results of Archival Investigations

Buildings #2501 (residence) and #3006 (barn/shed) are located within the Houston National Cemetery historic district but are not in use for memorial purposes. The residence and barn/shed addressed 1621 Aldine Western Road have been part of the Houston National Cemetery since it was founded in the early 1960s. Currently, the parcel is associated with cattle cultivation. For at least two decades, Byron James and Doris M. (Schlitz) Pester leased the property from NCA. Foreman Scott Weber stated the Pesters have been on the property since the 1960s. There is no evidence of historic significance associated with the property or with its management by the Pesters.

The Veterans Administration established the Houston Veterans Administration Cemetery in 1963 as the only Veterans Administration cemetery established during the Vietnam War (1955-1975). The cemetery was transferred to the National Cemetery Service, precursor to the National Cemetery Administration, in 1973, and was renamed the Houston National Cemetery. The site was listed in the NRHP under Criterion A for thematic associations with bothMilitary andPolitics/Governmentin January 2017. Contributing resources include the Hemicycle, Administration Building, Chapel, perimeter fence, columbaria, flag poles, monuments, and the Gettysburg Address Tablet. In total, 51 features of the cemetery contribute to the historic character of the Cemetery. The residence and barn/shed were identified as non-contributing resources to the Houston National Cemetery historic district.

The Texas Historical Commission does not have a record of any previous archaeological surveys of the property. Archaeologists use previous investigations in the geographic vicinity of project areas as one indicator of the presence or absence of deposits. Four archaeological surveys have been conducted within one mile of the Houston National Cemetery; the most recent survey was completed on behalf of the US Army Corps of Engineers in September 2012.

Table 1: Archaeological Surveys within 1 mile of the Project Area

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<tr>
<th>Atlas Number</th>
<th>Sponsor</th>
<th>Firm</th>
<th>Fieldwork Date</th>
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<td>8500020658</td>
<td>US Army Corps of Engineers – Galveston District</td>
<td>HRA Gray &amp; Pape</td>
<td>September 2012</td>
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<td>8400000353</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1991</td>
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7 Harris County, Harris County Appraisal District Parcel Viewer, 2019, https://arcweb.hcad.org/parcelviewer/.
9 NRHP, Houston National Cemetery, 2. 11.