

INTENSIVE ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR IMPROVEMENTS ALONG FARM-TO-MARKET ROAD 2642 FROM FARM-TO-MARKET ROAD 35 TO STATE HIGHWAY 66, HUNT COUNTY, TEXAS



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Cox | McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc. Archeological Report 255
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This report contains site location information; not for public disclosure.

Management Summary

In July 2019, an intensive cultural resources survey was completed within the project footprint for the proposed widening of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 2642 from FM 35 to State Highway (SH) 66 in Hunt County, Texas. The proposed project consists of widening the existing two-lane roadway to a four-lane divided roadway with a raised median which varies from 14 to 26 feet (4.27 to 7.92 meters) wide and includes median openings with left-turn deceleration lanes, providing access to adjacent properties along the corridor. The proposed curb and gutter type roadway will feature underground storm sewers and six-foot wide sidewalks along both sides. The total project length is approximately 2.37 miles (3.8 kilometers) and includes an approximately 650-foot-long (198.12-meter-long) project exception with begin and end termini located on either side of the recently constructed Interstate Highway (IH) 30 interchange improvements. The intersection of FM 2642 and FM 35 will be reconfigured to provide a north-south thoroughfare per the City of Royse City's Comprehensive Plan.

The archeological area of potential effects for this project is the entire approximately 2.37-mile-long (3.8-kilometer-long), 44.75-acre (18.11-hectare) project footprint, including all existing and proposed easements. This footprint includes 39.49 acres (15.98 hectares) of existing right-of-way, 0.23 acres (0.09 hectares) of proposed new right-of-way, 3.78 acres (1.53 hectares) of proposed drainage easement, and 1.25 acres (0.51 hectares) of temporary construction easement. Depths of impacts within the project footprint are expected to extend 6 to 12 feet (1.8 to 3.7 meters) below ground surface in order to construct underground storm drains.

The project is owned and will be overseen by the Texas Department of Transportation, a political subdivision of the State of Texas, rendering the project subject to the Texas Antiquities Code. The project will use Federal Highway Administration funds, thereby also making the project subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended.

The survey of the APE uncovered only one cultural resource, a historic farmstead (41HU94); the site is recommended not eligible. Fourteen shovel tests were excavated in minimally disturbed areas of the proposed drainage easements, right-of-way, and construction easements. All 14 shovel tests were negative for cultural material or features with firm clay observed from the surface. Three additional shovel tests were excavated within site 41HU94, with two positive for cultural material. The remainder of the APE was located in sections where existing right-of-way occurs or disturbances from residential and commercial development were present.

All materials (notes, photographs, administrative documents, and other project data) generated from this work will be housed at the Center for Archeological Studies at Texas State University at San Marcos, where they will be made permanently available to future researchers per 13 Texas Administrative Code 26.16-17.

If any unanticipated cultural materials or deposits are found at any stage of clearing, preparation, or construction, the work should cease and Texas Historical Commission personnel should be notified immediately.

The Texas Historical Commission concurred with the findings and recommendations presented in this report on September 5, 2019.

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1. INTRODUCTION

OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT

In July 2019, an intensive cultural resources survey was completed within the project footprint for the proposed widening of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 2642 from FM 35 to State Highway (SH) 66 in Hunt County, Texas. The proposed project consists of widening the existing two-lane roadway to a four-lane divided roadway with a raised median which varies from 14 to 26 feet (ft, or 4.27 to 7.92 meters [m]) wide and includes median openings with left-turn deceleration lanes, providing access to adjacent properties along the corridor. The proposed curb and gutter type roadway will feature underground storm sewers and six-ft wide sidewalks along both sides. The total project length is approximately 2.37 miles (mi, or 3.8 kilometers [km]) and includes an approximately 650-ft-long (198.12-m-long) project exception with begin and end termini located on either side of the recently constructed Interstate Highway (IH) 30 interchange improvements. The intersection of FM 2642 and FM 35 will be reconfigured to provide a north-south thoroughfare per the City of Royse City's Comprehensive Plan.

The proposed project is to be substantially constructed within the existing 100- to 120-ft-wide (30.5- to 36.6-m-wide) right-of-way, with an additional 10 to 15 ft (3 to 4.6 m) of proposed new right-of-way required at two locations along the corridor to provide right-turn deceleration lanes at connections to the IH 30 westbound frontage road and Verandah Boulevard. Additionally, 60- to 80-ft-wide (18.29- to 24.38-m-wide) drainage easements will be required at seven cross-drain locations to convey and maintain access to historic outfall locations along Bearpen Creek. Temporary construction easements between 5 and 15 ft (1.5 and 4.6 m) wide will also be required to construct tie-in slopes between the back of proposed sidewalk to existing ground.

The archeological area of potential effects (APE) for this project is the entire approximately 2.37-mi-long (3.8-km-long), 44.75-acre (ac, or 18.11-hectare [ha]) project footprint, including all existing and proposed easements (**Figure 1**). This footprint includes 39.49 ac (15.98 ha) of existing right-of-way, 0.23 ac (0.09 ha) of proposed new right-of-way, 3.78 ac (1.53 ha) of proposed drainage easement, and 1.25 ac (0.51 ha) of temporary construction easement. Depths of impacts within the project footprint are expected to extend 6 to 12 ft (1.8 to 3.7 m) below ground surface in order to construct underground storm drains.

The proposed APE is primarily surrounded by undeveloped land that is used for agricultural pursuits. Rural residential properties are found along FM 2642 and its intersection with SH 66 near the northern end of the APE. More suburban development is present near the southern end of the APE, and near IH 30. This development consists of large residential subdivisions, as well as Royse City High School.

On July 22 to 24, 2019, Brett M. Lang (Project Archeologist) and Floyd Kent of Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc. (CMEC) conducted an intensive archeological survey augmented with shovel testing within the areas of new drainage easements, construction easements, and where new right-of-way was proposed between FM 35 and SH 66 where disturbance was minimal. Photographs were taken of the remaining sections of existing right-of-way.

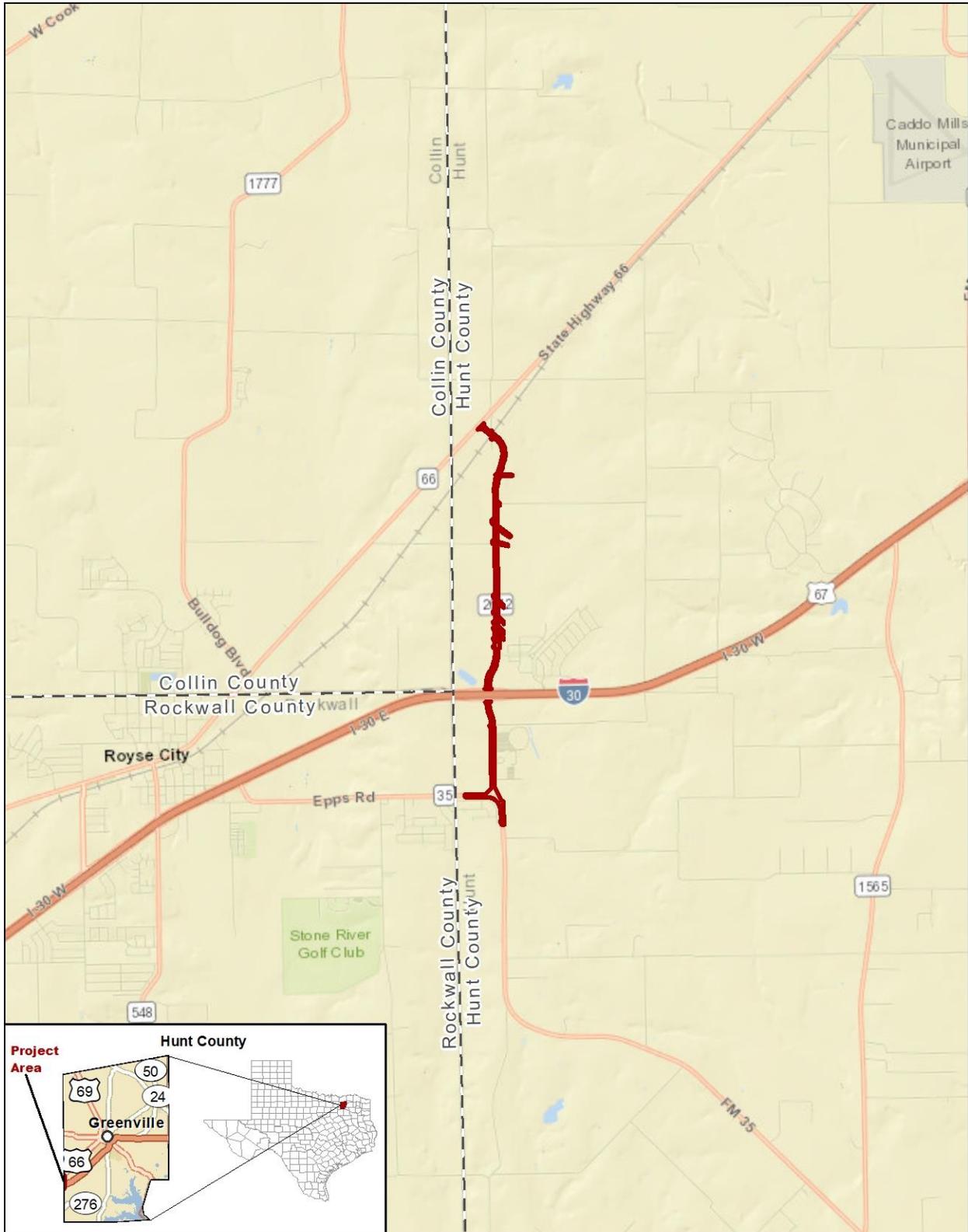


Figure 1
Project Location

FM 2642 from FM 35 to SH 66

Project Location/APE



0 1 Mile
 0 1 Kilometer

Prepared for: TxDOT	1 in = 1 mile
CSJ: 2658-01-013	Scale: 1:63,360
	Date: 6/17/2019

Basemap Source: ESRI (2018)

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REGULATORY CONTEXT

The project is owned and will be overseen by the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT), a political subdivision of the State of Texas, rendering the project subject to the Texas Antiquities Code (9 Texas Natural Resources Code [TNRC] 191), which requires consideration of effects on properties designated as—or eligible to be designated as—State Antiquity Landmarks (SALs), which includes archeological resources. The purpose of the investigation described in this document was to conduct an intensive survey for archeological resources (Category 2 under 13 Texas Administrative Code [TAC] 26.20), including both previously unknown resources and previously documented resources, if any, within the project area. If previously unidentified significant resources had been identified during the survey, they would have been evaluated for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP; 36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 60) or for listing as a SAL (13 TAC 26.12). The project will use Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) funds, also making the project subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended. All materials generated from this work will be permanently housed at the Center for Archeological Studies (CAS) at Texas State University at San Marcos per TAC 26.16 and 26.17.

The prospect of unknown burials is considered extremely low for this project. However, if burials are found during any aspect of this investigation, Hunt County and TxDOT will be notified immediately, and all requirements of 8 Texas Health and Safety Code 711 will be followed.

METHODOLOGICAL AND LOGISTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

CMEC conducted an intensive survey under 13 TAC 26.14 using the definitions in 13 TAC 26.3. Field methods and strategies that comply with the requirements of 13 TAC 26.20, as elaborated by the THC and the Council of Texas Archeologists (CTA).

Fourteen shovel tests were judgmentally excavated within the project boundaries west and east of FM 2642 where new drainage easements were proposed. Additionally, three shovel tests were excavated within site 41HU94 boundaries. All shovel tests were placed based on guidelines established by the Council of Texas Archeologists (CTA) and approved by the THC. The locations were selected based on observed disturbance levels and ground surface visibility.

STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

Following this introduction, **Chapter 2** presents environmental parameters, a brief cultural context, and a summary of previous archeological research near the APE. **Chapter 3** discusses research goals, relevant methods, and the underlying regulatory considerations. **Chapter 4** presents the results of the survey and analysis of historic resources. **Chapter 5** summarizes these investigations and offers recommendations, and references are in **Chapter 6**.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT

TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, AND SOILS

The 44.75-ac (18.11-ha) APE is situated at elevations ranging from 546 to 585 ft (166.4 to 178.3 m) above mean sea level. Geologically, the APE is primarily underlain by the Late Cretaceous-age Neylandville Marl formation (United States Geological Survey [USGS] 2018a). This formation is primarily composed of calcareous clay with a thickness of at least 75 ft (22.9 m). According to Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) data, the only soils mapped within the APE are Leson clay on 1 to 3 percent slopes and Burleson clay on 0 to 1 percent slopes. Leson soils are very deep, moderately well drained, and very slowly permeable soils formed in alkaline shales and clays. These nearly level or gently sloping soils occur on interfluvial and side slopes on ridges and plains on dissected plains. Burleson soils are very deep to clayey alluvium and are moderately well drained, nearly level to gently sloping soils formed in calcareous, clayey, Pleistocene-age alluvium on treads of Pleistocene-age stream terraces. Both soil associations exhibit significant shrink-swell capacity, and neither is historically associated with buried A horizons (Soil Survey Staff 2019).

VEGETATION, PHYSIOGRAPHY, AND LAND USE

The project area APE is located in the Northern Blackland Prairies subregion of the Texas Blackland Prairies ecoregion of Texas (Griffith et al. 2007). The Northern Blackland Prairies is characterized by rolling to nearly level plains that are underlain by Cretaceous-age interbedded chalks, marls, limestones, and shales. The historic vegetation for the area consisted of little bluestem, big bluestem, yellow Indiangrass, tall dropseed, eastern gamagrass, and switchgrass but has since been converted to cropland, non-native pasture, and urban areas (Omernik and Griffith 2009). The APE parallels the course of the channelized section of Bearpen Creek, an intermittent stream that drains into the South Fork Sabine River to the south. The APE is currently largely undeveloped in the northern section, while the southern section immediately north and south of IH-30 has seen both residential and commercial development. Based on field observations, a majority of the APE lies within a relatively level floodplain setting west of Bearpen Creek.

GENERAL ARCHEOLOGICAL CHRONOLOGY FOR NORTH-CENTRAL TEXAS

The APE lies within the western part of the north-central Texas archeological region (Perttula 2004). The standard cultural chronology for the region has changed little in the last two decades; thus, the periods and date ranges established by Peter and McGregor (1988), Prikryl (1990), and Yates and Ferring (1986) still apply (**Table 1**). The general prehistoric framework for north-central Texas is similar to that used in other areas of Texas, and indeed throughout much of North America, with the first unequivocal human occupations occurring approximately 11,500 radiocarbon years before present (BP), or approximately 13,000 calendar years ago, and most of the prehistoric record is contained within a long Archaic period lasting nearly 8,000 years.

Table 1: Archeological Chronology for North-Central Texas*

Period	Years Before Present (BP)**
Paleoindian	11,500 – 9,000
Archaic	9,000 – 1,300
Early Archaic	9,000 – 6,000
Middle Archaic	6,000 – 4,000
Late Archaic	4,000 – 1,300
Late Prehistoric	1,300 – 400
Late Prehistoric I	1,300 – 700
Late Prehistoric II	700 – 400
Protohistoric	400 – 200
Historic	200 – 50

* After Peter and McGregor (1988), Prikryl (1990), and Yates and Ferring (1986).

** Based on uncalibrated radiocarbon dates, which are typical in Texas archeology (see Perttula 2004a:14, Note 1).

Paleoindian Period

The Paleoindian occupation is the least known period in the prehistory of north-central Texas, due primarily to three factors: the light population density of Paleoindian peoples, the great age of the occupation (up to 13,000 calendar years), and taphonomic factors such as severe erosion and deep sedimentation, depending on location (Ferring 1989, 2001; Holliday 2004). Although initially seen as narrowly specialized big-game hunters, Paleoindian groups such as Clovis are being reevaluated in light of recent discoveries such as the Aubrey site north of Dallas-Fort Worth. At Aubrey, investigators found evidence of a more balanced, flexible subsistence strategy, with remains of big game such as bison and mammoth, but also fish, birds, and other small game (Ferring 2001). Generally, Paleoindian people are thought to have been more mobile than subsequent populations, utilizing lithic and other resources from broad geographic areas.

Archaic Period

Usually divided into three (more or less) equal parts, the Archaic Period encompasses the bulk of north-central Texas prehistory. The Archaic record is clouded by mixed deposits (Hofman et al. 1989; Prikryl 1990) and possible large-scale erosion in the middle of the period (as has been documented farther to the west by Blum et al. [1992]). Still, the available data show that Archaic peoples were more likely than their predecessors to make projectile points and other stone tools out of local raw materials, potentially indicating more spatially restricted territories and/or subsistence areas, perhaps reflecting seasonal rounds through a specific series of resource-gathering zones (Ferring and Yates 1997; Peter and McGregor 1988). Generally, population is thought to have increased throughout the Archaic Period, perhaps in response to stabilizing climatic conditions.

Late Prehistoric Period

The Late Prehistoric Period is defined technologically, with the beginning of the period typically marked by the appearance of arrow points and ceramics. Aside from the addition of these extremely important technologies, the overall trajectory of subsistence lifeways in the Late Prehistoric is usually thought to represent a continuation of trends seen in the later part of the Archaic, with even more dramatic focus on very local resources and broad-spectrum foraging (Ferring and Yates 1997). In the latter part of the period (Late Prehistoric II), the picture shifts, with ceramic and lithic evidence indicating links to Plains populations to the north and west (Prikryl 1990).

Protohistoric and Historic Period

The beginning of the Protohistoric Period is marked by the first appearance of Europeans in Texas: the Spanish explorers, priests, and speculators who began moving into the state from colonies to the south and west in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Although technically historic (i.e., characterized by the use of writing), this earlier phase is often separated from the more-formally designated Historic Period due to the relative infrequency of direct Spanish incursions into north-central Texas, in contrast to the high-profile, early Spanish occupations in south and south-central Texas (Campbell 2003). Even without the missions, military outposts, and other facilities characteristic of the Spanish presence to the south, the effects of trade, disease, and other factors on native populations were still dramatic, and indigenous groups of the Protohistoric Period are little known apart from sporadic finds of European trade goods at native sites (Stephenson 1970).

The last two centuries are considered the Historic Period. In brief, the landscape and material culture of north-central Texas during this time are characterized by the overwhelming dominance of European-derived populations and the expansion of railroads, the discovery and exploitation of petroleum resources, the supplanting of small tenant farming by mechanized agriculture and urban sprawl, and various waves of commercial and industrial development, the most recent example being the rise of the service and information economies (Campbell 2003).

Euro-American settlement of this area of north-central Texas began in the mid-1830s with a few Mexican land grants. However, it was not until 1839 that Anglo-Americans first started settlement in the area. Anglo-American interactions with Native Americans were minimal, as the Kiowa Indians who originally inhabited the area, quickly left once settlement began. What is now known as Hunt County was originally part of Fannin and Nacogdoches Counties in 1846. The county is named after Memucan Hunt, who was the first Texas minister to Washington. Greenville was established as the capitol on land donated by McQuinney H. Wright and James G. Bourland. A portion of Hunt County was taken for the formation of Rains County in 1870, but the county's boundary has not changed since then (Harper 2010).

During the late 1840s and 1850s, agriculture was the primary economic force in Hunt County. Due to a lack of navigable waters, no railroads, and a distance of 120 mi (193.1 km) from the nearest market in Jefferson, a slaveholding-cotton plantation society did not take hold until the antebellum period in Texas. As a result, the early economy was based on the self-reliant "yeoman-farmer", and most of the residents were native to the South. A small number of the white residents in 1860 were slave owners (142 of the 6,053), but these individuals had the greatest influence on the overall economy and politics. The economic trends dramatically changed around October of 1880 with the arrival of the East Line

and Red River Railroad into Greenville. A year later, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad extended into Greenville. By 1904, seven rail lines crossed the county, forming 11 towns that provided farmers access to ship their crops to larger markets (Harper 2010).

The population of Hunt County rose rapidly with the arrival of the railroads. By 1900, the population reached 47,295 individuals and 5,946 farms, with cotton still the largest cash crop for the region. A large percentage of the population did not prosper from the large number of farms. In 1880, roughly 31 percent of the farmers were either tenant farmers or sharecroppers, and this number increased to nearly 58 percent by 1900, and 72 percent by 1930 (Harper 2010).

Hunt County was hit hard by the effects of the Great Depression. The value of farms dramatically decreased from the 1920s, and by 1935 nearly 2600 heads of households received government relief. Unemployment continued to rise, and by 1940 was at 16.7 percent. As the depression continued, tenant farmers and sharecroppers left the county in large numbers, which corresponded with the number of farms decreasing by roughly 1500. Cotton still remained a strong commodity in 1940 with 53,444 bales reported (Harper 2010).

Industry began to move into the county as early as 1904 when sawmills, cotton-spinning mills, cotton compresses, cottonseed-oil refineries and a shoe factory were established. During the 1940s and 1950s the economy began to shift to include livestock, dairy, and manufacturing. Cotton production was still thriving, but farmers began to diversify into livestock as a larger number of farms were owned by the farmers, even though the number of farms dropped by more than 1,000 by 1950. By 1965, manufacturing jobs employed a greater percentage of the population than agricultural pursuits, and more people lived in the cities of Hunt County than in the more rural areas. The manufacturing trend continued to rise, and by 1980, nearly half of the population was employed in 62 industrial firms in Hunt County (Harper 2010).

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS AND PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED RESOURCES

A search of the Texas Archeological Sites Atlas (Atlas) maintained by the THC and the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory was conducted in order to identify archaeological sites, historical markers (Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks), properties or districts listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), State Antiquities Landmarks, cemeteries, or other cultural resources that may have been previously recorded in or near the APE, as well as previous surveys undertaken in the area. A larger 1-km (0.68-mi) study area around the APE was also examined.

According to the Atlas search, the APE has not been previously surveyed. Only one cultural resources survey area is located within the 1-km study area surrounding the APE (**Figure 2**). The survey was conducted in 1986 on a parcel along SH 66 northeast of the APE; no other information is available. No cultural resources were identified within APE or within the larger study area around the APE (THC 2019).

A review of available historic aerial photos and topographic maps on Google Earth™ and the Nationwide Environmental Title Research website, www.historicaerials.com, was undertaken to determine how the corridor has been utilized over time. According to the earliest aerial imagery (1953) FM 2642, SH 66, the old Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway of Texas, and FM 35 are extant; a road

extending to the west from FM 2642 at the present location of IH 30 is also extant (**Figure 4a** and **4b**). The general area existed as undeveloped and agricultural lands, with six farmstead complexes along FM 2642 and approximately 10 buildings and structures near the intersections of FM 2642 with SH 66 and the railroad. The main difference observable on the 1961 imagery is IH 30, which was complete by this time. The 1995 imagery shows no significant changes, although the 1996 imagery shows a football and track stadium associated with Royse City High School located east of FM 2462 on the parcel between IH 30 and FM 35 on the south end. By 2005, the stadium was removed, and construction on a large school complex with a new stadium was started soon thereafter. The imagery from 2008 shows the school complex and stadium in full completion and a large new residential subdivision in the northeast quadrant of IH 30 and FM 2642 under construction. A new residential subdivision in development across from the large school complex is shown in on the 2016 and 2018 aerial imagery; this subdivision is still expanding and under construction today. There are no significant changes north of the IH 30 to SH 66 on the latest imagery (Google Earth Pro 2019; NETR 2019).

Available historic topographic maps (1919, 1954, 1958, 1963, 1973, 1986) were also examined. None of the earlier maps show structures in the study area, but they do show the roads and railroads (with the obvious exception of IH 30) on the earliest map. Eleven residential structures were observed between SH 66 and FM 35 on the 1963 topographic map (Figures 3–e) (NETR 2018; USGS 2018b).

Known and perceived disturbances in the APE include those associated with existing road construction and maintenance, recent development for both commercial and residential complexes, buried and overhead utility installation, and agricultural practices. These types of impacts were observed during an initial environmental constraints study field visit, during which planted coastal hay fields and hay bales were observed across much of the project area.

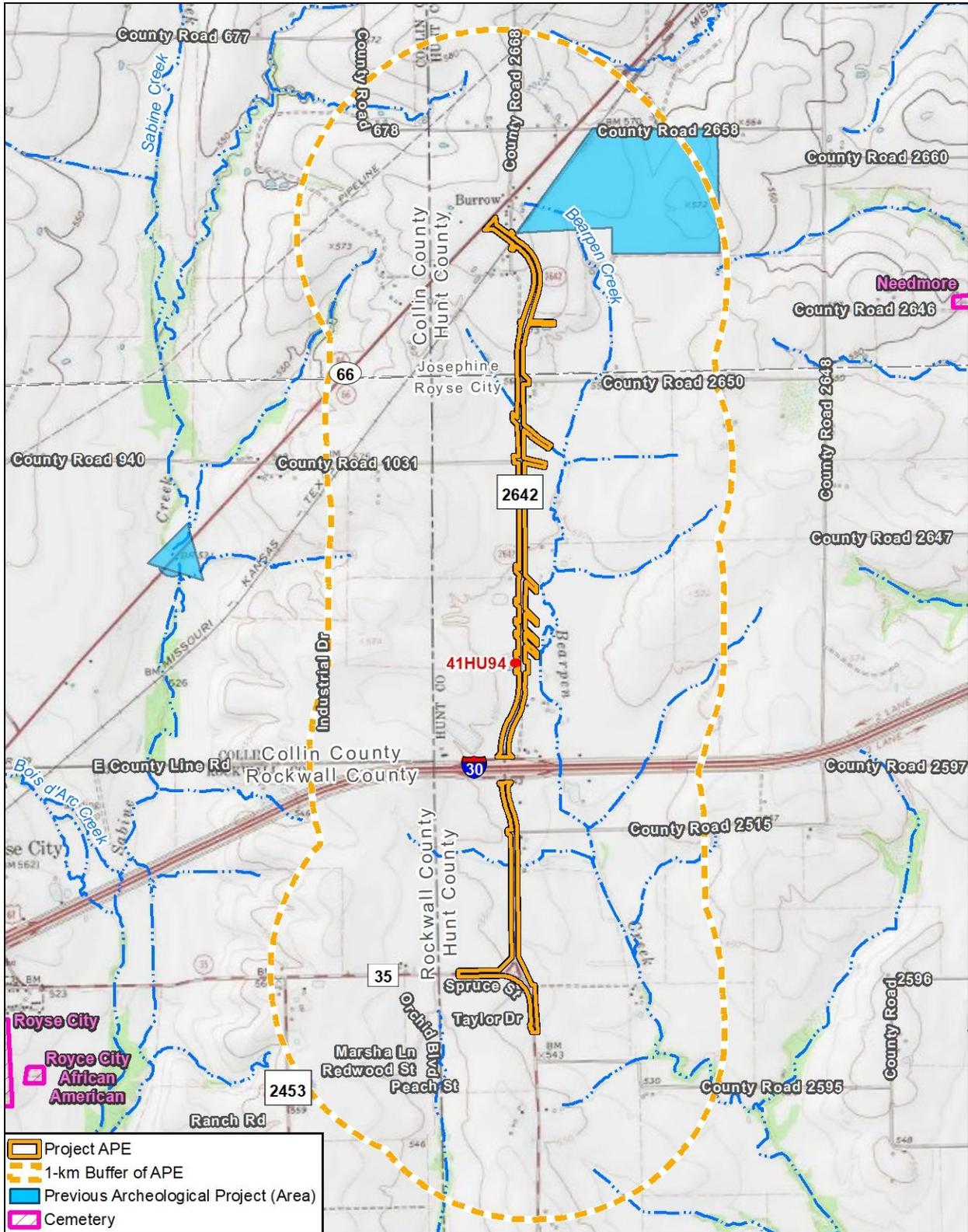


Figure 2
Location of Archeological APE
 FM 2642 from FM 35 to SH 66

Data Sources: CMEC (2019), THC (2018), TARL (2018), NHD (2018)
 Topographic Source: USGS Josephine and Royce City 7.5' Quadrangles (1963)

	0	2,600 Feet
	0	700 Meters
Prepared for: TxDOT	1 in = 2,600 feet	
CSJ: 2658-01-013	Scale: 1:31,200	
	Date: 8/5/2019	

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3. RESEARCH GOALS AND METHODS

PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH

The present study was carried out to accomplish two major goals for compliance:

1. Identify all historic and prehistoric archeological resources located within the APE defined in Chapter 1.
2. Make recommendations for further research concerning any identified resources based on the NRHP/SAL evaluation criteria and guidance on methodology and ethics from the THC and the CTA.

THE ANTIQUITIES CODE OF TEXAS

Because the project is currently owned and partially funded by TxDOT, a political subdivision of the State of Texas, the project is subject to the Antiquities Code of Texas (9 TNRC 191), which requires consideration of effects on properties designated as—or eligible to be designated as—SALs, which are defined as:

. . . sites, objects, buildings, structures and historic shipwrecks, and locations of historical, archeological, educational, or scientific interest including, but not limited to, prehistoric American Indian or aboriginal campsites, dwellings, and habitation sites, aboriginal paintings, petroglyphs, and other marks or carvings on rock or elsewhere which pertain to early American Indian or other archeological sites of every character, treasure imbedded in the earth, sunken or abandoned ships and wrecks of the sea or any part of their contents, maps, records, documents, books, artifacts, and implements of culture in any way related to the inhabitants, prehistory, history, government, or culture in, on, or under any of the lands of the State of Texas, including the tidelands, submerged land, and the bed of the sea within the jurisdiction of the State of Texas (13 TAC 26.2).

Rules of practice and procedure for the evaluation of cultural resources as SALs, which is explicitly referenced at the state level, are detailed in 13 TAC 26. An archeological site identified on lands owned or controlled by the State of Texas may be of sufficient significance to allow designation as a SAL if at least one of the following criteria applies:

1. the site has the potential to contribute to a better understanding of the prehistory and/or history of Texas by the addition of new and important information;
2. the site's archeological deposits and the artifacts within the site are preserved and intact, thereby supporting the research potential or preservation interests of the site;
3. the site possesses unique or rare attributes concerning Texas prehistory and/or history;
4. the study of the site offers the opportunity to test theories and methods of preservation, thereby contributing to new scientific knowledge; or
5. the high likelihood that vandalism and relic collecting has occurred or could occur, and official landmark designation is needed to insure [sic] maximum legal protection, or

alternatively further investigations are needed to mitigate the effects of vandalism and relic collecting when the site cannot be protected (13 TAC 26.10).

For archeological resources, the state-level process requires securing and maintaining a valid Texas Antiquities Permit from the THC, the lead state agency for Antiquities Code compliance. This permit must be maintained throughout all stages of investigation, analysis, and reporting.

Buildings, structures, cultural landscapes, and non-archeological sites, objects, and districts may also be designated as SALs, provided that the following conditions are met:

1. The property fits within at least one of the following criteria:
 - (A) the property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, including importance to a particular cultural or ethnic group;
 - (B) the property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
 - (C) the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;
 - (D) the property has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in Texas culture or history;
2. The property retains integrity at the time of the nomination, as determined by the executive director of the commission; and
3. For buildings and structures only, the property must be listed in the NRHP, either individually, or as a contributing property within a historic district. Contributing status may be determined by the Keeper of the National Register or the executive director of the commission.

SECTION 106 OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470; 36 CFR 800), directs federal agencies and entities using federal funds to “take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties” (36 CFR 800.1 a). The CFR defines “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” (36 CFR 800.16). In order to determine the presence of historic properties (with this phrase understood in its broad Section 106 sense), an APE is first delineated. The APE is the area in which direct impacts (and in a federal context, indirect impacts as well) to historic properties may occur. Within the APE, resources are evaluated to determine whether they are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and to determine the presence of any properties that are already listed on the NRHP. To determine whether a property is significant, cultural resource professionals and regulators evaluate the resource using these criteria:

...The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that

possess integrity of location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling, and association and

- a. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- b. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; 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; or
- d. that have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (36 CFR 60.4).

Note that significance and NRHP eligibility are determined by two primary components: integrity and at least one of the four types of association and data potential listed under 36 CFR 60.4(a-d). The criterion most often applied to archeological sites is the last—and arguably the broadest—of the four; its phrasing allows regulators to consider a broad range of research questions and analytical techniques that may be relevant to the specific resource (36 CFR 60.4[d]).

Occasionally, certain resources fall into categories which require further evaluation using one or more of the following Criteria Considerations. If a resource is identified and falls into one of these categories, the Criteria Considerations listed below may be applied in conjunction with one or more of the four National Register criteria listed above:

- a. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance, or
- b. A building or structure removed from its original location, but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event, or
- c. A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life, or
- d. A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events, or
- e. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived, or
- f. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance, or
- g. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance (36 CFR 60.4).

Resources listed in the NRHP or recommended eligible for the NRHP are treated the same under Section 106; they are generally treated the same at the state level as well.

After cultural resources within the APE are identified and evaluated, effects evaluations are completed to determine whether the proposed project has no effect, no adverse effect, or an adverse effect on the resources. Effects are evaluated by assessing the impacts that the proposed project will have on the characteristics that make the property eligible for listing in the NRHP and on its integrity. Types of potential adverse effects considered include physical impacts, such as the destruction of all or part of a resource; property acquisitions that adversely impact the historic setting of a resource, even if built resources are not directly impacted; noise and vibration impacts evaluated according to accepted professional standards; changes to significant viewsheds; and cumulative effects that may occur later in time. If the project will have an adverse effect on cultural resources, measures can be taken to avoid, minimize, or mitigate this adverse effect. In some instances, changes to the proposed project can be made to avoid adverse effects. In other cases, adverse effects may be unavoidable, and mitigation to compensate for these impacts will be proposed and agreed upon by consulting parties.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY METHODS AND PROTOCOLS

Based on the data presented in the April 2019 Archeological Background Study produced for TxDOT (CMEC 2019), much of the APE was found to have a low potential for archeological deposits or materials of prehistoric age. However, based on post-1950 topographic maps and aerial photography, the potential for archeological deposits or materials from the historic period was considered moderate to high. Archeological survey was recommended in the APE, particularly where new right-of-way was proposed within the project APE where potential for historic remains or deposits was elevated.

Based on the geological and soil data, the potential for prehistoric archeology in the project APE was considered low, therefore, no mechanical prospection was warranted. Pedestrian survey augmented with shovel testing was conducted in undeveloped parcels where right-of-entry had been granted and proposed right-of-way expected. All shovel tests were excavated in natural levels to subsoil or 80 centimeters (cm, or 31.5 inches [in]), whichever was encountered first. Excavated matrix was screened through 0.635-cm (0.25-in) hardware cloth as allowed by moisture and clay content, requiring that the removed sediment be crumbled/sorted by hand, trowel, and/or shovel point when necessary. Deposits were described using conventional texture classifications and Munsell color designations. In the area around each shovel test containing cultural material, shovel tests would have been placed at 5-m (16-ft) intervals in each primary cardinal direction until two negative units have been established in each direction, as allowed by project limits, observed disturbance, and other constraints.

The prospect of unknown burials was considered extremely low for this project. However, if burials had been found during any aspect of this investigation, Hunt County and TxDOT would have been notified immediately, and all requirements of 8 Texas Health and Safety Code 711 followed.

The portion of the APE consisting of existing right-of-way was located on publicly-owned land. Most of the new right-of-way was on privately-owned land slated for acquisition. Landowner permission was coordinated by TxDOT's environmental and engineering consultant team.. This permit will then be closed (assuming all work products and submittals meet THC/CTA requirements) and, if necessary, an

additional permit application will be submitted at a future date when any remaining land becomes accessible.

All artifacts identified in shovel tests and/or surface contexts were noted, described, photographed, and returned to their original contexts. The site recorded during the investigation (41HU94) was identified by a temporary marker placed on the site. The marker was given an identifying number in the form of the initials of the CMEC employee who recorded the site, followed by a consecutively assigned number that will indicate the order in which the sites were discovered (e.g., BL-01, BL-02, etc.). This number was a temporary field number to be superseded by a formal site trinomial obtained following the completion of fieldwork (see below). Site designations were applied only to features (whether surface or subsurface) that appeared to represent occupation or activity areas and/or to clusters of artifacts (whether surface or subsurface) with the minimum threshold of two contiguous positive shovel test units.

CMEC personnel kept a complete record of field notes with observations including (but not limited to) identified sites, cultural materials, location markers, contextual integrity, estimated time periods of occupations, vegetation, topography, hydrology, land use, soil exposures, general conditions at the time of the survey, and field techniques employed. The field notes were supplemented by digital photographs.

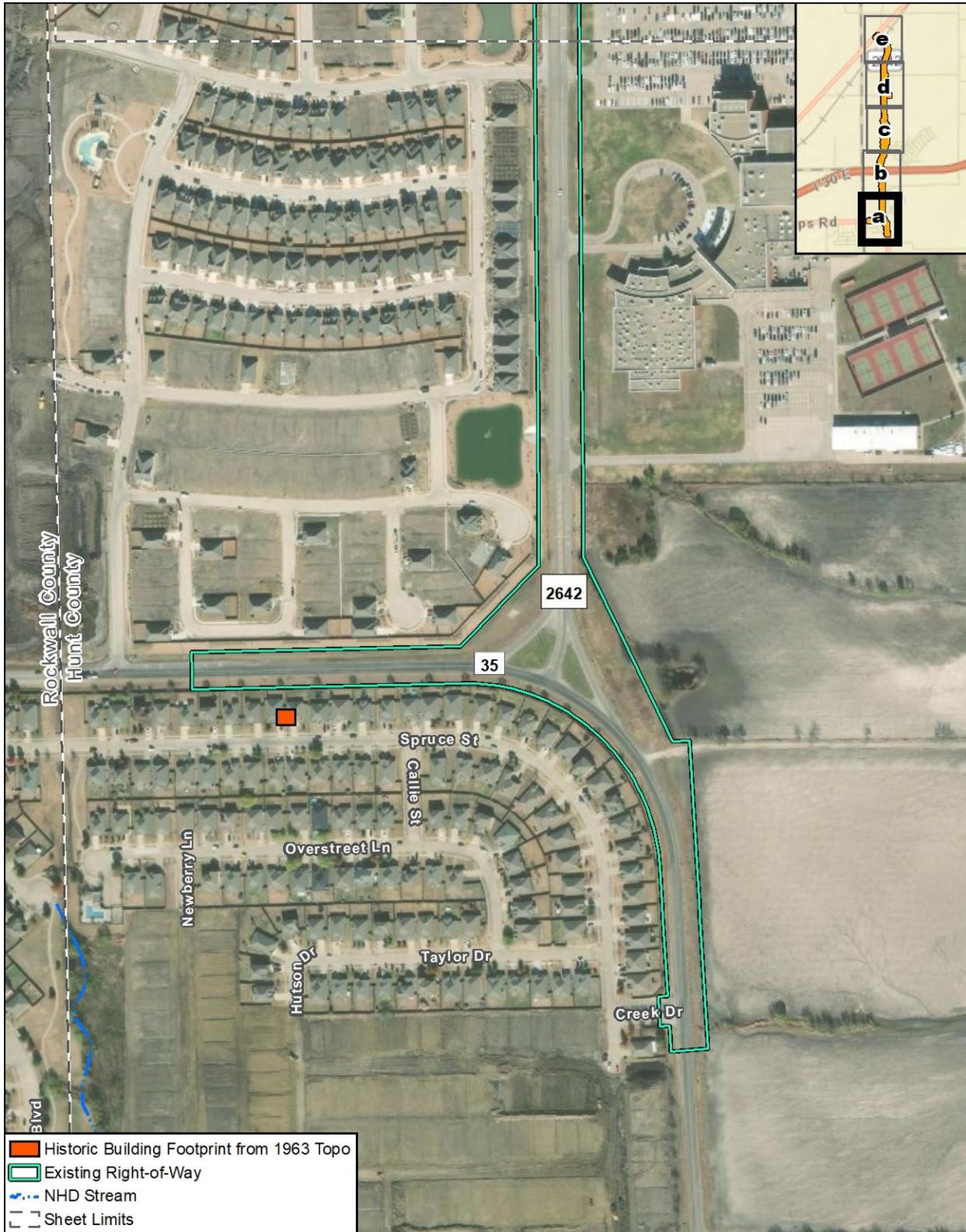
4. ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

GENERAL FIELD OBSERVATIONS

From July 22 to 24, 2019, CMEC personnel conducted an intensive archeological survey of the proposed drainage easements, construction easements, proposed right-of-way, and areas where structures were mapped on historic topographic maps within the 44.75-ac (18.11-ha) APE (**Figures 3a–e**). The north end of the APE, which terminates at SH 66, consisted mostly of existing right-of-way with two small construction easements extending northeast and southwest of FM 2642 separated by railroad tracks and a narrow 1.5-m (4.9-ft) strip paralleling the east side of FM 2642 as the road turns to the south. The northeast-running construction easement west of the railroad tracks lies within a disturbed gravel driveway for Butchermans’s Gourmet Sausages (**Figure 4**). The southwest-running construction easement east of the railroad tracks was in a wooded area with no access, but no cultural resources were observed from the edge of the existing right-of-way. Additionally, the northernmost potential location where a historic structure was mapped within the wooded area could not be viewed from the existing right-of-way. The narrow 1.5-m (4.9-ft) construction easement was walked but not shovel tested due to high ground visibility (between 30 and 70 percent) with no cultural materials or features observed on the ground surface (**Figure 5**).

Proposed drainage easements (nine in total) extended to the intersection of IH 30, along with additional sections of construction easement. The northernmost drainage easement was located largely in a wooded area east of the APE with 10 to 40 percent ground visibility. A small drainage observable from the road (**Figure 6**) measured approximately 50 cm (19 in) wide and 25 cm (9 in) deep. Within the drainage was pea-to-baseball-sized quartzite gravels and cobbles on the ground surface that appeared to be both native to the area and not modified, as evidenced by the lack of man-made alterations. Shovel test BL01 was excavated within the cleared area and BL02 in the wooded area; both of these shovel test units exhibited clay from the surface. Both shovel tests were negative for cultural material and exhibited the same quartzite gravels that were observed on the surface adjacent to FM 2642 as deep as 50 cm below surface (cmbs), or 19 inches below surface (inbs). The extension of the drainage easement on the west side of the APE was in a plowed field with 90 to 95 percent ground visibility (**Figure 8**). The narrow construction easements on the east and west sides of FM 2642 were located in cleared former agricultural fields with 0 to 50 percent ground visibility and knee-high prairie grasses (**Figure 9**). No shovel tests were excavated due to evidence of disturbance. Scattered quartzite gravels and cobbles on the surface increased in the areas north and south of the northernmost proposed drainage easement. **Table 2** provides full details of the soil exposures observed during this survey.

Continuing south, the eight remaining proposed drainage easements, construction easements, and previously mapped structures were examined. Access to some of the drainage easements was not granted as shown in **Figures 3c–e** where no shovel tests were excavated. For two nearby drainage easements south of CR 2650, the western sections adjacent to the APE were available for survey. Shovel tests BL03 and BL04 were placed within these two easements in cleared fields with knee-high prairie grasses and ground visibility at 0 to 30 percent. Both shovel tests exhibited clay from the surface downwards and no cultural material was evident. Two potentially historic-age structures were mapped outside of the APE south of CR 2650, east of FM 2642, and north of the cluster of two drainage



- Historic Building Footprint from 1963 Topo
- Existing Right-of-Way
- NHD Stream
- Sheet Limits

Figure 3a
Survey Results
 FM 2642 from FM 35 to SH 66

Data Sources: THC (2019),
 TARL (2019), NHD (2018)
 Aerial Source: ESRI (2017)

	0 400 Feet
	0 100 Meters
Prepared for: TxDOT	1 in = 400 feet
CSJ: 2658-01-013	Scale: 1:4,800
	Date: 8/6/2019

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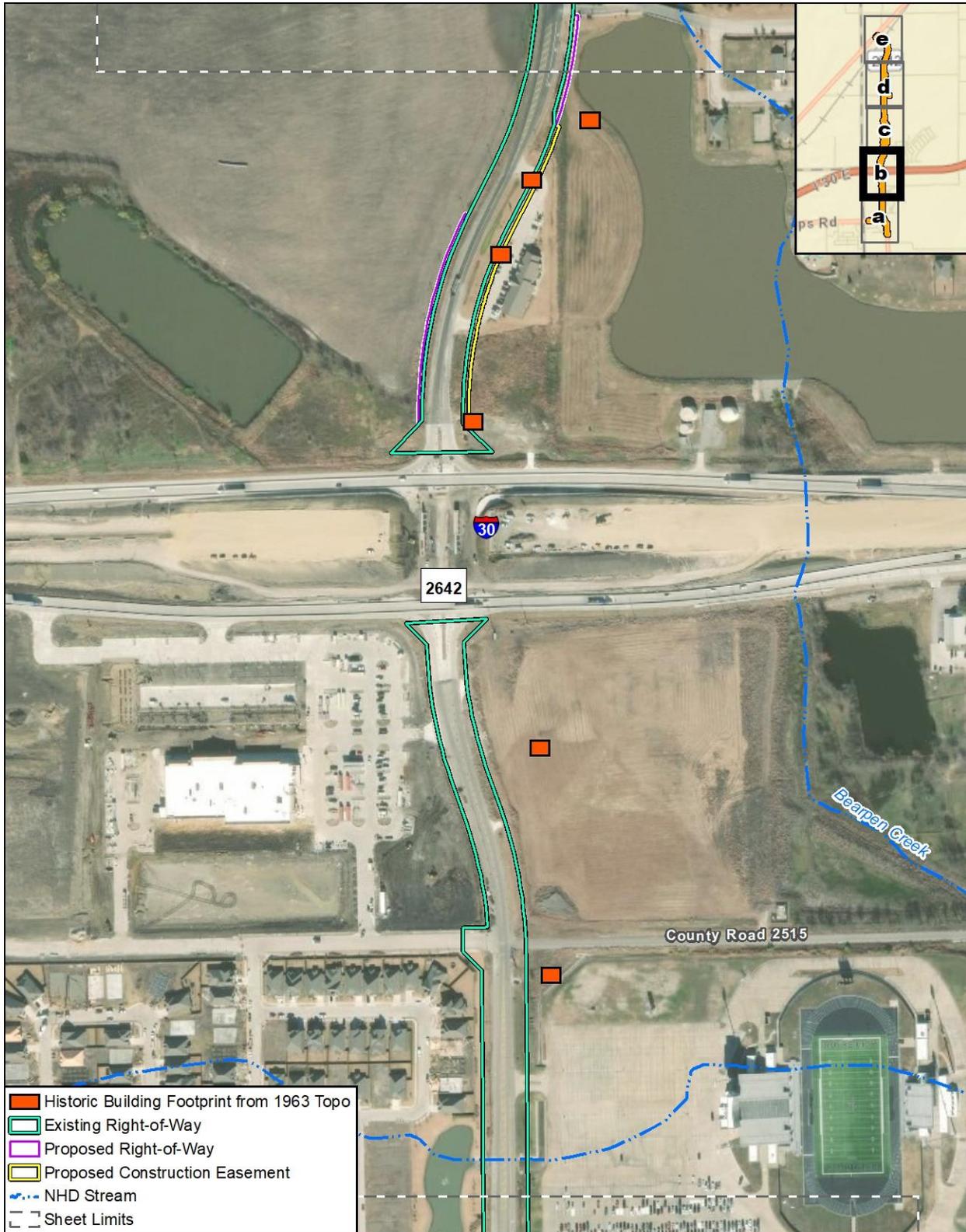


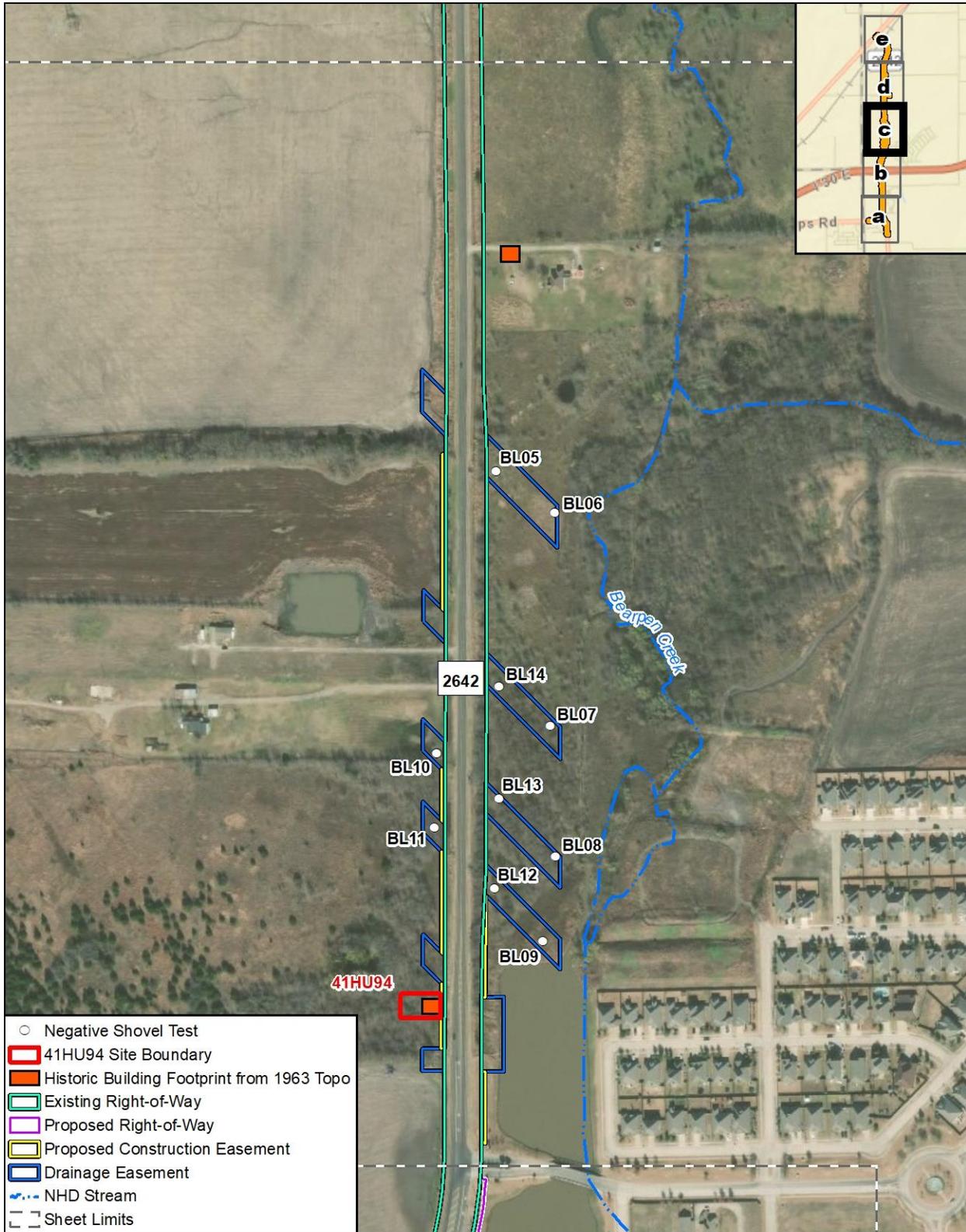
Figure 3b
Survey Results

FM 2642 from FM 35 to SH 66

Data Sources: THC (2019),
 TARL (2019), NHD (2018)
 Aerial Source: ESRI (2017)

 0 400 Feet 0 100 Meters	Prepared for: TxDOT	1 in = 400 feet
	CSJ: 2658-01-013	Date: 8/6/2019

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- Negative Shovel Test
- ▭ 41HU94 Site Boundary
- ▭ Historic Building Footprint from 1963 Topo
- ▭ Existing Right-of-Way
- ▭ Proposed Right-of-Way
- ▭ Proposed Construction Easement
- ▭ Drainage Easement
- NHD Stream
- Sheet Limits

Figure 3c
Survey Results

FM 2642 from FM 35 to SH 66

Data Sources: THC (2019),
 TARL (2019), NHD (2018)
 Aerial Source: ESRI (2017)

	0 400 Feet 0 100 Meters
	Prepared for: TxDOT
CSJ: 2658-01-013	1 in = 400 feet Scale: 1:4,800 Date: 8/8/2019

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- Negative Shovel Test
- Historic Building Footprint from 1963 Topo
- ▭ Existing Right-of-Way
- ▭ Proposed Construction Easement
- ▭ Drainage Easement
- NHD Stream
- Sheet Limits

Figure 3d
Survey Results

FM 2642 from FM 35 to SH 66

Data Sources: THC (2019),
 TARL (2019), NHD (2018)
 Aerial Source: ESRI (2017)

	0 100 Meters 400 Feet
	0 100 Meters
Prepared for: TxDOT	1 in = 400 feet
CSJ: 2658-01-013	Scale: 1:4,800
	Date: 8/8/2019

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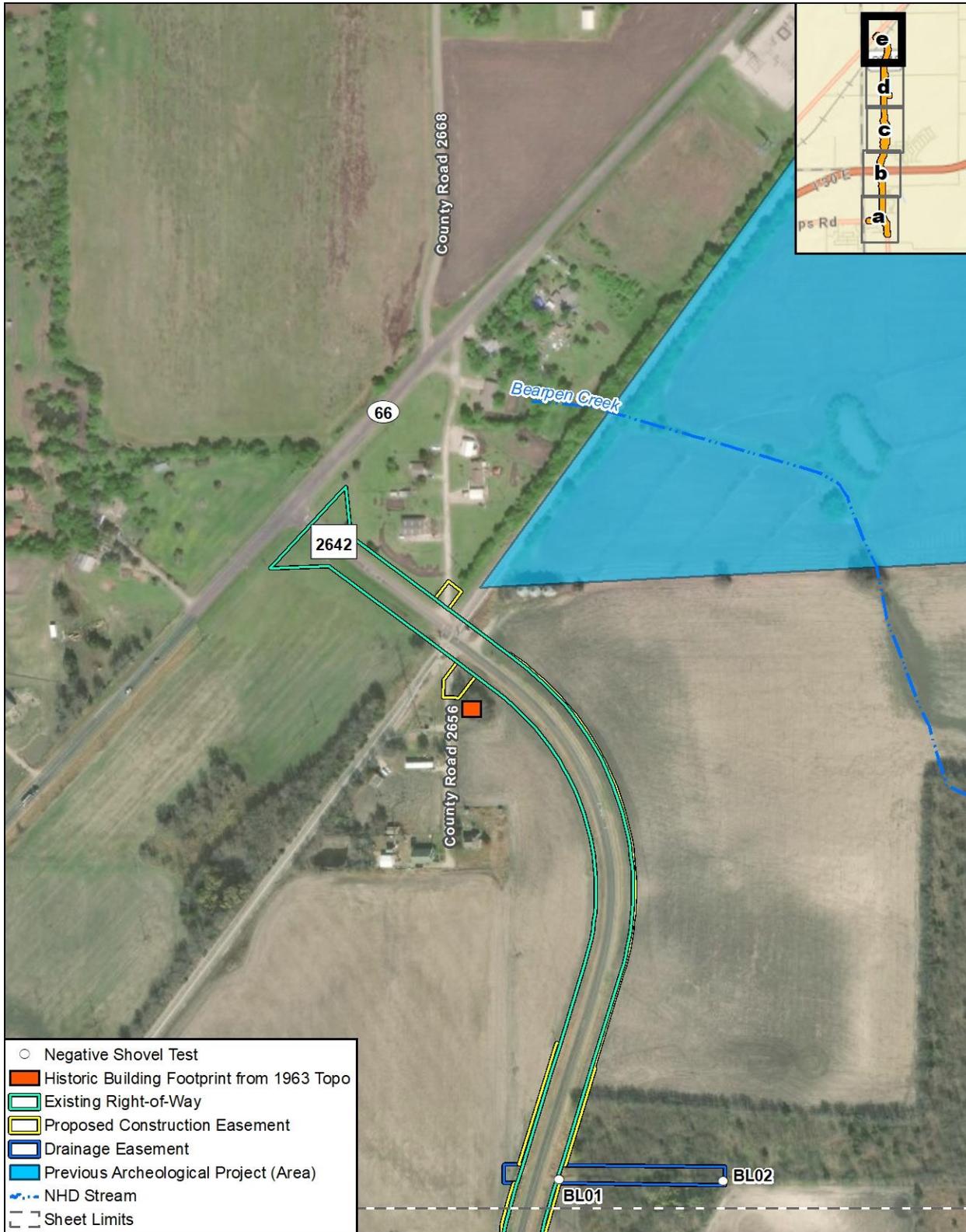


Figure 3e
Survey Results

FM 2642 from FM 35 to SH 66

Data Sources: THC (2019),
 TARL (2019), NHD (2018)
 Aerial Source: ESRI (2017)

	0 400 Feet
	0 100 Meters
Prepared for: TxDOT	1 in = 400 feet
CSJ: 2658-01-013	Scale: 1:4,800
	Date: 8/8/2019

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Figure 4. Disturbed construction easement west of railroad tracks; view northeast.



Figure 5. APE ground visibility east of railroad tracks; view southeast.



Figure 6. Quartzite gravels and cobbles observed in drainage easement channel; view east.



Figure 7. APE at northernmost drainage easement showing wooded area; view east.



Figure 8. Plowed field west of shovel test BL01; view north.



Figure 9. APE west of FM 2642 in the construction easement; view south.

easements; no evidence of these structures or any ruined structural elements were visible from nearby accessible areas.

A cluster of four proposed drainage easements that cross FM 2642 in a northwest to southeast fashion was located near to the IH 30 intersection. The northernmost of these drainage easements lies within a combination of wooded areas and a cleared field. A wooded area with 0 to 20 percent ground visibility and vegetation that included hackberry, mesquite, thistle, bunch grass, poison oak, ragweed and Johnson grass was located adjacent to FM 2642. Shovel test BL05 was excavated in the wooded area with no cultural resources identified. The cleared area consisted primarily of waist-high Johnson grass near shovel test BL06 (**Figure 10**). The shovel tests resulted in the observation of clay from the surface downwards as seen in **Figure 11**, with no cultural resources found. One previously mapped structure outside of the APE north of shovel tests BL05 and BL06 east of FM 2642 immediately west of an existing residential house and outbuildings was not visible.

Access was granted to two of the six drainage easements on the west side of FM 2642. Shovel test BL11, which contained clay from the surface and yielded no cultural resources, was located in a wooded area with dense hackberry and 0 to 20 percent ground visibility (**Figure 12**). The other section with access was a cleared front yard with 10 to 50 percent ground visibility and a wooded area with 0 to 40 percent ground visibility. Vegetation in the cleared front yard consisted of ankle-high prairie grasses; vegetation within the wooded area was similar but also included ragweed. On the east side of FM 2642, access was granted for all of the drainage easement sections within the APE. Vegetation on the east side of FM 2642 (near shovel tests BL12, BL13, and BL14) included hackberry, bois d' arc, and honey locust in a wooded environment with 0 to 40 ground visibility. The southeastern ends of the drainage easements (near shovel tests BL07, BL08, and BL09) were very similar (**Figure 13**). The exception was a wetland area with evidence of recent beaver activity near shovel test BL08. A channelized section of Bearpen Creek approximately 1 m (3 ft) wide and 50 cm (19 in) deep runs north/south less than 30 m (98 ft) from the eastern boundaries of the drainage easements (**Figure 14**). The channelized Bearpen Creek was not known until the time of survey, as it does not show on topographic maps and looks more like a fence line on aerial imagery.

South of the southernmost northwest/southeast easement crossing FM 2642, disturbance from commercial and residential development began to appear. Immediately south of shovel test BL09 and east of FM 2642, a large man-made pond that was part of the entrance to a housing development was observed (**Figure 15**). The remaining proposed drainage easement on the east side was directly between the man-made pond and FM 2642. Due to the construction of the man-made pond, the slopes at the drainage easement location had been reworked and sloped to roughly 45 degrees; no shovel tests were excavated in this disturbed area. **Figure 16** shows the location of proposed right-of-way on the east side of FM 2642 with a buried water line and overhead power lines extending toward the housing development from the south. On the west side of FM 2642, the last two drainage easements were not accessible but were very similar to the areas near shovel tests BL10 and BL11. A structure that appears on the 1963 Josephine topographic map falls within the western boundary of the APE, and the collapsed wooden remains of a house were present in this location. The house and the associated features were recorded as site 41HU94, which is described in detail below.

Table 2: Shovel Test Unit Excavation Results			
ST #	Depth (cmbs*)	Description/Notes	Artifacts
BL01	0-50	Very dark brown (10YR2/2) compact clay with 20% pea to softball sized quartzite gravels and cobbles	None
BL02	0-40	Very dark brown (10YR2/2) clay with 2% sand and 2 pea sized quartzite gravels	None
BL03	0-50	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) clay	None
BL04	0-10	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) clay	None
BL05	0-30	Dark brown (7.5YR3/2) clay with 1% pea to softball sized quartzite gravels	None
	30-50	Very dark brown (10YR2/2) clay	None
BL06	0-30	Very dark brown (10YR2/2) clay	None
	30-50	Very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy clay	None
BL07	0-50	Very dark brown (10YR2/2) clay	None
BL08	0-30	Very dark brown (10YR2/2) clay	None
	30-50	Very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy clay	None
BL09	0-15	Very dark brown (10YR2/2) clay	None
	15-30	Brown (7.5YR4/2) clay mottled with 25% brown (7.5YR5/3) clay	None
BL10	0-15	Very dark brown (10YR2/2) clay with 3 golf ball sized limestone gravels	None
	15-30	Dark brown (7.5YR3/2) clay mottled with 20% brown (10YR5/2) clay	None
	30-50	Very dark brown (10YR2/2) clay	None
BL11	0-25	Very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) clay	None
	25-35	Dark gray (7.5YR4/1) clay	None
	35-50	Dark gray (7.5YR4/1) clay mottled with 25% grayish brown (10YR5/2) silty clay	None
BL12	0-10	Very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) clay	None
	10-30	Dark gray (7.5YR4/1) clay	None
	30-50	Dark gray (7.5YR4/1) clay mottled with 25% grayish brown (10YR5/2) silty clay	None
BL13	0-15	Dark brown (7.5YR3/2) clay	None
	15-35	Very dark gray (10YR3/1) clay mottled with 20% grayish brown (10YR5/2) clay	None
	35-50	Very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) clay mottled with 25% grayish brown (10YR5/2) clay	None
BL14	0-25	Dark brown (7.5YR3/2) clay	None
	25-35	Very dark gray (10YR3/1) clay with 25% grayish brown (10YR5/2) clay	None
	35-50	Very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) clay	None
Site 1	0-20	Very dark brown (10YR2/2) clay	None

Table 2: Shovel Test Unit Excavation Results			
ST #	Depth (cmbs*)	Description/Notes	Artifacts
Site 2	0-40	Very dark brown (10YR2/2) clay	2 clear glass body shards; milkglass rimshard; wire nails; Levitch brand electrical switch
Site 3	0-30	Very dark brown (10YR2/2) clay	2 Clear glass body; 1 brown glass body shard
*Centimeters below surface.			



Figure 10. APE near shovel test BL06 in cleared field; view northwest.



Figure 11. Shovel test BL07 showing clay from the surface; view north.



Figure 12. APE near shovel test BL11 in wooded area; view southeast.



Figure 13. Drainage easement in wooded area near shovel test BL09; view southeast.



Figure 14. View of channelized Bearpen Creek; view south.



Figure 15. View of man-made pond near shovel test BL09; view south.



Figure 16. View of proposed right-of-way east of FM 2642; view north.

The remainder of the APE is largely disturbed to the southern terminus south of IH 30. A medical building complex and parking lot on the east side of FM 2642 was located within a section of proposed construction easement that extends to the APE's intersection with IH 30 (**Figure 17**). Three additional previously mapped structures are no longer standing, with two replaced with the current medical building complex and a third to the north in a plowed field. Current construction at the IH 30/FM 2642 intersection has greatly disturbed the area, and a scraping and a staging area is now present where a mapped historic structure from the 1960s once stood (**Figure 18**). The two sections of new right-of-way are located in disturbed areas adjacent to the existing utility corridor and overhead power line corridor. South of IH 30, the APE is entirely within existing right-of-way. Residential development and recent construction of the Royse City High School have disturbed the remaining segment of the APE. In the right-of-way adjacent to Royse City High School, observed disturbances included contour reshaping in the area around a water hydrant (**Figure 19**). Two mapped historic structures from the 1960s (between IH 30 and the new high school parking lot) were not located. At the southern terminus of the APE, disturbance from residential housing on both the east and west sides of FM 35 was evident (**Figure 20**). The final mapped location of a 1960s historic structure once located on the outskirts of an agricultural field has been replaced with housing developments along FM 35.



Figure 17. Medical building complex disturbance on the east side of FM 2642; view north.



Figure 18. Construction disturbance north of the IH 30 intersection; view south.



Figure 19. Existing right-of-way disturbance adjacent to Royse City High School; view north.



Figure 20. Residential disturbance at the southern terminus at FM 35; view east.

The Round Root Cellar Site-41HU94

The Round Root Cellar Site was discovered while surveying the proposed construction easement on the west side of FM 2642 and was designated 41HU94 by the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (see **Figure 3c** and **Figure 21**). The overall site dimensions were approximately 65 ft (20 m) north/south by 110 ft (33 m) east/west, and the site covers an area of 0.17 ac (0.07 ha). Additionally, three shovel tests (Site 1–Site 3) were excavated within the site boundaries and were excavated to the north and west and south. Cultural material was observed in two of the shovel tests (Site 2 and Site 3) consisting of 4 clear glass bottle shards, 1 brown glass shard, 1 milkglass rim shard, 8 wire nails, 1 Levitch brand electrical switch made of bakelite, and unidentifiable metal fragments. Shovel testing was limited to three areas due to the fact that most of the site extends well outside of the existing right-of-way and proposed FM 2642 road widening project footprint. Three features were recorded within the site: the collapsed house, round root cellar, and metal cistern. Based on deed research, the house and associated buildings were connected to members of the Neeland Family, who have owned the land since 1894. In 1894, G. W. Neeland purchased the land, and it was passed onto Vincent G. Edwards in 2012. **Table 3** lists the complete deed records research going back to 1894.

The site is located on the west side of FM 2642 in an overgrown wooded area. Early aerial photographs from the 1960s show the house surrounded by a cleared field with a large stock pond to the northwest. Today crepe myrtles visible from the road were the only visual indicators that a site could possibly still exist. Once in the wooded area, the collapsed wooden house measuring 40 ft (12 m) east/west by 50 ft (15 m) north/south with shiplap siding (Shaddox and Gay 1981) and 3.5 by 1.5 in (8.9 by 3.8 cm)

Table 3. Site 41HU94 Deed Records			
Grantor	Grantee	Date	Vol/Page
McCormick, Martin Lionel	Edwards, Vincent G.	20 February 2012	N/A
Neeland, A.L.	McCormick Martin Lionel; Edwards, Vincent G.	8 August 2001	784/565
Lindley, Sallie Sue	Neeland, A.L.	21 September 1943	438/337
Neeland, Sudie	Neeland, A.L.; Lindley, Sallie Lou	1940	405/346
Statts, Alexander	Neeland, G.W.	8 June 1894	68/626

planed boards were evident (**Figure 22**). Interior boards included 1 by 6 in (2.5 by 15.2 cm) and 1 by 8 in (2.5 by 20.3 cm) boards with small tack nails, indicating the use of wallpaper. Additionally, a split-knob porcelain insulator (**Figure 23**) and a roller for a pig weighted counterweight window was observed (**Figure 24**). The absence of brickfall within the collapsed house suggests that the house was likely heated by wood burning stove.

Besides the house remnants, two other features were present at the site. To the west of the collapsed house is a round concrete root cellar measuring 9.5 ft (2.22 m) diameter with a 5 by 5 ft (1.5 by 1.5 m) vaulted entrance (**Figure 25**). The entrance faces the east and more than likely was in line with the kitchen area of the house; however, no stairs were evident into the cellar. Overall, the root cellar measured 14 ft (4.2 m) east/west from the entrance to the back wall and has the date 1936 based on the inscription in the concrete roof (**Figure 26**). The root cellar was well constructed with blonde commercial brick forming the inside wall with the concrete top expanding beyond the brick support wall. A view of the interior from the western end shows the brick completely intact, but past and present flooding events have partially filled in the root cellar (**Figure 27**).

The third identified feature was a corrugated steel cistern measuring 7 ft 3 in (2.1 m 5.3 cm) in diameter located approximately 16 ft (5 m) to the north of the root cellar. The top of the cistern was formed from riveted steel sheets with an opening for water inlet and another opening used as an inspection hole but no cover. The depth of the metal cistern above the ground surface was 28 in (71 cm) and appeared to have been modified into an animal trap at some point in the past (**Figure 28**).

Vegetation within the site included hackberry, honey locust, crepe myrtle, and oleander bushes with ground visibility at 10 to 50 percent. No additional cultural material was observed outside of the recorded features. Due to a lack of integrity or information potential, the site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NHRP or designation as a SAL.



	Project APE
	Positive Shovel Test
	Negative Shovel Test
	41HU94 Boundary
	Building
	Feature

Figure 21
Site 41HU94
 FM 2642 from FM 35 to SH 66

Data Sources: CMEC (2019), NHD (2018), TNRS (1998) Aerial Source: DigitalGlobe (2018)	 	 Environmental Consulting
		1 in = 50 feet Scale: 1:600 Date: 8/23/2019

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Figure 22. View of the collapsed house from the south end; view north.



Figure 23. View of split knob porcelain insulator in the collapsed house; view north.



Figure 24. View of pig iron weighted counterweight window roller; view west.



Figure 25. View of round root cellar showing the entrance; view east.



Figure 26. Root cellar inscription showing the 1936 date; view south.



Figure 27. West end of the root cellar showing the inside wall construction; view east.



Figure 28. View of the corrugated steel and riveted cistern; view north.

5. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In July 2019, an intensive cultural resources survey was completed in order to inventory all cultural resources within the footprint of proposed new drainage easements, construction easements, and right-of-way along FM 2642 in Hunt County, Texas. The survey of the APE yielded only one cultural resource, a historic farmstead (41HU94). Seventeen shovel tests were excavated in minimally disturbed areas of the proposed drainage easements, right-of-way, and construction easements and site 41HU94. Fourteen shovel tests were negative for cultural material or features with firm clay observed from the surface in the drainage easements. Three additional shovel tests were excavated within site 41HU94, with two positive for cultural material. The remainder of the APE was located in sections where existing right-of-way occurs or disturbances from residential and commercial development were present.

RECOMMENDATION

Much of the project APE was located within existing right-of-way; only the areas of proposed drainage easements, proposed right-of-way, proposed construction easements, and mapped locations of potentially historic-age structures were subjected to pedestrian surveyed augmented with shovel testing. The single archeological site, 41HU94, identified and recorded is that of an early to mid-twentieth century farmstead with standing features and a limited artifact scatter, most of which is located outside of the APE. The site does not retain much research value and most of the information would be redundant as numerous similar sites have been recorded in North Central Texas. Site 42HU94 is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C or D nor is it eligible for designation as a SAL.

Based on the low-lying floodplain settings, negative shovel tests, and disturbance from roadway construction, residential and commercial development, and the installation of both overhead and subsurface utility lines, the potential for archeological resources within the proposed APE is low. Therefore, CMEC recommends that no further archeological work is needed and that the proposed project should be allowed to continue as planned. If any unanticipated cultural materials or deposits are found at any stage of clearing, preparation, or construction, the work should cease and both TxDOT and THC personnel should be notified immediately.

No artifacts were collected during the survey. However, all notes, photographs, administrative documents, and other pertinent project data generated from this investigation will be housed at CAS, where they will be made permanently available to future researchers per 13 TAC 26.16-17.

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APPENDIX A

Regulatory Correspondence