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A Cultural Resources Survey of the Lindale Community Park Smith County, Texas

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A Cultural Resources Survey of the Lindale Community Park Smith County, Texas

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**A Cultural Resources Survey of the
Lindale Community Park
Smith County, Texas**

Antiquities Permit #6931
FINAL REPORT

Prepared for:
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Lindale, TX 75771

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Project Number 526

May 2015

ABSTRACT

In July 2014 Deep East Texas Archaeological Consultants (DETAC) conducted a cultural resource management survey of the proposed Lindale Community Park with National Recreational Trails Funds administered by Texas Parks and Wildlife. The initial phase of park development is a cement walking trail, trail side amenities, and three parking areas; however, future development will impact a majority of the park property; therefore, the entire property (9.6 hectare (23.6 acres)) was surveyed. The pedestrian survey was conducted under Texas Antiquities Permit #6931 in compliance with the Antiquities Code of Texas. The investigations included a combination of visual examination, shovel testing, and archival research. The visual examination and documentation provided by the City of Lindale at the time of the survey revealed that an early to mid-twentieth century house was on the property. The house and associated out buildings were removed as an environmental hazard when the city purchased the property. Shovel testing found modern material in the upper 30 cm (12 in) of shovel tests near the house location but no foundations or other features were found. No artifacts were curated. Archival research found that the property was in the same family since the turn of the century. DETAC is requesting concurrence with the determination of “no effect” to State Archaeological Landmarks or National Register of Historic Places eligible properties for the proposed project.

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INTRODUCTION

In July 2014, Deep East Texas Archaeological Consultants (DETAC) conducted a cultural resources survey of the proposed Lindale Community Park and associated facilities in Lindale, Texas (Figure 1). The survey was conducted at the request of the City of Lindale in compliance with the Texas Parks and Wildlife (TPWD) Grant Application for the National Recreational Trails Fund. The project was reviewed by the Texas Historical Commission (THC) under Section 106 and Texas Antiquities Permit #6931 in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) because the money for the project is provided by the Federal Government and the Antiquities Code of Texas because the funds are used by a subdivision of the State of Texas.

The purpose of this survey was to locate, describe and record any cultural resources within the project area boundaries. Analysis of air photos show the property was primarily agricultural fields except for an early to mid-twentieth century house in the south-central portion of the property. This house, surrounding sheds, abandoned cars, and other debris was photographed in an environmental study then removed by the city as a hazard. Surface debris and scattered material in shovel tests confirmed the modern dates. The location was not recorded as an archaeological site. No artifacts were collected during the survey; therefore, no artifacts were curated.

The report was prepared following the short report format outlined by the Council of Texas Archaeologist (CTA) (2005a) with modifications requested by the THC (Martin 1999). Based on fieldwork, DETAC recommends a determination of “no effect” to National Register of Historic Places eligible or State Archaeological Landmarks cultural resources for the proposed trail provided the foundations and the stone are not disturbed.

DEFINITION OF STUDY AREA

The proposed park is a multi-phase project. This initial funding was for an ADA compliant, multi-use trail roughly 1,159meter (m) (3,800-foot (ft)) long with a bridge over an intermittent drainage, three parking areas, and trail side amenities (two rest stations, restrooms, water fountain). The trail will be a concrete surface trail 1.8 m (6 ft) wide in a 9.2 m (30 ft) wide right-of-way, the parking areas will be roughly 0.18 hectare (ha) (0.43 acre (ac)) each, and small areas less than 10 m (33 ft) square will be used for

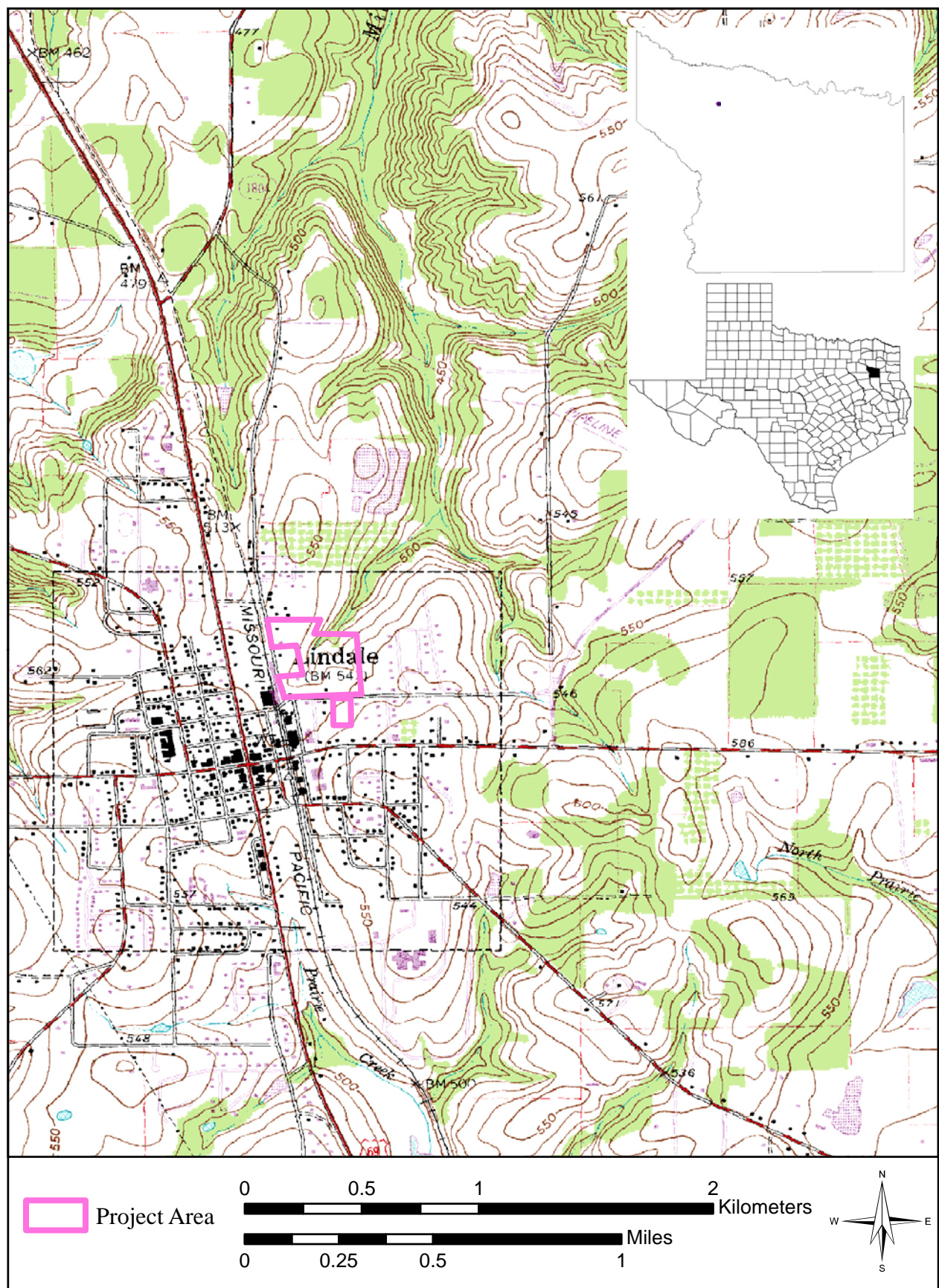


Figure 1. Project area on Lindale (32095e4) 7.5' Quad.

trail side amenities. Future phases of the project include utilizing more of the property than the trail. None of the proposed features were marked at the time of the survey. Given the size of the property, 9.6 ha. (23.6 ac.), and the absence of trail, parking area, or amenities marking on the ground, it was easier to survey the entire property instead of the trail, parking, and amenities areas only.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH AND CULTURAL HISTORY

Overall, Smith County was part of broad studies and investigated in both larger examinations and numerous small surveys. The large area investigations in the area are limited to those along Lake Fork Reservoir (e.g., Brusheth *et al* 1977) to the northwest and Lake Palestine (e.g., Keith 1971) to the south. Large linear surveys were conducted for new roads around Tyler and Lindale (e.g., Campbell et al. 2008). The smaller surveys were typically for road and water system improvements (e.g., Nelson and Perttula 2012). These investigations found, tested, and conducted data recovery efforts on a variety of historic and prehistoric sites. Most of the surveys mentioned above focused on low lands and areas adjacent to perennial streams and well developed floodplains. The numerous small surveys in the area include both upland and lowland settings. The investigations that documented archaeological sites found that prehistoric and early historic sites were found adjacent to stream channels in the floodplains on first terraces or along the toe slopes of higher ridges.

In addition to the fieldwork referenced above, several documents have added significantly to available information on the archaeological record in this region. Initially, D.A. Story and others (1990) and J.A. Guy's (1990) describe the prehistoric cultures of the Gulf Coastal Plain from southwest Oklahoma to the Gulf Coast. The Texas Historical Commission, Department of Antiquities Protection developed a document for the eastern Texas portion of the Texas State Plan (Perttula and Kenmotsu 1993). This document includes several historic contexts, each of which deals with a particular facet of northeast Texas prehistory. More recently, Perttula (2004:370-407) describes the Caddoan archaeology of northeast Texas which encompasses the area between the Red River in the north, the Trinity River in the west, and Angelina River in the south.

The occupation of the area ranges from the Paleoindian (ca. pre-7000 B.C.) to Archaic foraging cultures (ca. 7000-200 B.C.), Early Ceramic Period groups (ca. 200 B.C. - A.D. 800), the sedentary Caddoan occupation (A.D. 800 - 1680), and ends in the historic Euro American settlement (Perttula and Kenmotsu 44:1993). The Paleo-Indian period (ca. 10,000-7000 B.C.) is characterized by small, mobile bands of hunters and gatherers that consumed a variety of native plants and animals (Story 1990). The Archaic (7000-200 B.C.) refers to hunter-gatherers who implemented more regionally specialized approaches toward exploiting their environment (Story 1990). The Early Ceramic (200 B.C.-A.D. 800) stage, also referred to as the Woodland period, represents an increasing utilization of the environment by local groups to include a greater reliance on cultigens, prolonged occupations at specific locales indicating an increasingly sedentary lifestyle, and the emergence of social and ritual ceremonies (Story 1990). The prehistory of northeast Texas in the Late Prehistoric period essentially concerns the Caddoan culture (A.D. 800-1600). This culture is an indigenous development strongly influenced by the Mississippian tradition of the Lower Mississippi Valley (Story 1990:323). Larger aggregates of people became sedentary and constructed villages with public ceremonial areas. Cemeteries are found in association with large ceremonial mounds (Perttula 2004:379). A stratified social structure developed, corresponding to the chiefdom level as first defined by Service (1962, 1975). Extensive commercial networks were also established. The Historic period (1680-present) describes both the history behind the current cultural setting of the area and marks the expulsion of native populations and the progression of the American immigrants as they established farms, towns, and counties. The earliest American settler was Elijah Lindsey who founded Lindseydale in 1871 (Smallwood 1999:161). The town name changed in 1874 to Lindale shortly before the railroad arrived in 1875. Cotton and fruit were the major crops grown in the area. The J.S. Ogburn and Company Canning Factory was established in 1895 (McCroskey 2010). The turn of the century saw the arrival of *Lindale Reporter* newspaper and the Brazelton Prior Lumber Company (McCroskey 2010). The town continued to expand throughout the twentieth century as the population of Tyler grew and more people traveled along Interstate 20.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

The investigations were performed in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and the Texas Antiquities Code following survey standards described by the Texas Historic Commission (2014) and report guidelines set forth by the CTA (2005b). The purpose of these investigations was to locate prehistoric and historic cultural resources within the project area, delineate the vertical and horizontal extent of each site, and make a preliminary evaluation of each site's integrity and potential for State Archaeological Landmark (SAL) designation and/or National Register of Historic Properties (NRHP) eligibility. All fieldwork and reporting comply with the ethics standards of the Texas Archaeological Society and the Register of Professional Archaeologists.

Before initiating fieldwork, DETAC conducted a records and literature review using the Texas Archaeological Site Atlas (THC 2014). The atlas contains a current database with published and unpublished data regarding cultural resource surveys, archaeological site location maps, and cultural resources records. In addition, these records show State Archaeological Landmarks (SAL) and NRHP eligibility of previously recorded sites. During the survey, the City of Lindale provided information gathered during the environmental study in 2007. This information contained photographs of the property before it was cleared and aerial photos of the property spanning the past 60 years. After the field survey, DETAC conducted archival research at the East Texas Research Center (ETRC) in the Library at Stephen F. Austin State University. The records at the ETRC contain census records obtained online and books about the history of Lindale and Smith County.

DETAC conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the project area relying on shovel testing and visual examination to locate archaeological sites within the Area of Potential Effect (APE). Shovel testing included excavating an area approximately 30 centimeters (cm) square in 10 cm (4 in) levels down to the clay substrate or 90 cm (35 in). According to the THC guidelines, the pedestrian survey included a surface inspection focused on areas with exposed soil (e.g., erosional features and ant mounds) along with a minimum of 12 shovel tests in the 9.6 ha (23.6 ac) area. Shovel test locations were recorded with Ashtech GPS units with sub-meter post-processing accuracy. Notes were made about soil color, texture, and shovel test depth.

RESULTS

The project area includes a 9.6 ha (23.6 ac) property at the northeast corner of E North Street and N Industrial Street. There is a second portion of the property south of E North Street. The initial phase of development on the property includes a trail, three parking areas, and trail side amenities. The trail will be a concrete surface trail 1.8 m (6 ft) wide in a 9.2 m (30 ft) wide right-of-way, the parking areas will be roughly 0.18 hectare (ha) (0.43 acre (ac)) each, and small areas less than 10 m (33 ft) square will be used for trail side amenities. One bridge will be over a drainage channel near the north central portion of the property.

The literature search and records review of the Texas Archaeological Site Atlas (2014) found no archaeological investigation within 1.6 kilometers (km) (1 mile (mi)) of the project area. The closest documented archaeological investigation was for a water well and pipeline roughly 2.5 km (1.5 mi) east of the project area; no sites were recorded (Nelson and Pertula 2012). The next closest archaeological survey was for a Loop around Lindale roughly 3.5 km (1.9 mi) northwest of the project area (Campbell *et al.* 2008). Five archaeological sites were found in two alternative routes of which one site, 41SM393, was part of a testing effort (Haefner *et al.* 2012). There is one historical marker in the Lindale city limits for the Whisenhunt-Kinzie House (Marker 15545) near the center of town.

The information provided by the City of Lindale included photos of the property before it was cleared of environmental hazards (Appendix A). The report contains Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps from 1926; aerial photos from 1949, 1958, 1968, 1980, 1995, and 2005; and 36 photos taken in between 2005 and 2007. The City of Lindale also provided survey plats of the property. The project area was purchased by the City of Lindale from two private owners; Stanton and Darden. The Stanton property is a 4.557 ac area in the northwest corner of the project area. The Darden property is an 18.99 ac area containing the remainder of the project area. Information about the property is provide in chronological order below.

The 1926 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps show the railroad tracks west of the property at the eastern edge of the map. The project area is not visible on the maps. The aerial photos from 1949, 1958, 1968, and, 1980 show most of the project area is

cultivated fields with a stand of trees along the drainage and near the south central portion of the project area. The photos are poor quality black and white making buildings difficult to distinguish. The 1995 aerial photo is a high resolution color infra-red image. Most of the project area appears to be grass with a stand of trees along the drainage channel. A road is visible in the south central portion of the project area. A house with a pyramid roof is visible along with several smaller out buildings or cleared areas along either side of the road. The 2005 aerial photo is a NAIP image showing an expanded area of trees and less grass covered areas. The house is visible only as a light dot as the image is from the spring or summer time with maximum vegetation cover.

The 36 environmental study photos show a house and several small buildings with modern debris. The house is a square style structure on a pier and beam foundation with horizontal siding. The foundations appear to be brick and mortar. Windows appear to be 1 over 1 single pane. The roof is a corrugated tin pyramid hip construction. All of these features suggest the house is from the first half of the twentieth century. The out buildings are earth-fast frame structures. Some are made with machine cut timbers and vertical board and batten exteriors while others are frame structures with corrugated tin walls. These buildings are dilapidated and filled with modern household debris (e.g., paint cans, tires, etc). Several vehicles from the 1930's to the 1970's are shown in the photographs.

The information in the environmental study shows the property was used for agricultural purposes in the twentieth century. The owner most likely lived on the land in the house which was built in the first half of the twentieth century.

Research at the East Texas Research Center revealed that the first Darden in Smith County was Emanuel J Darden who was born in Alabama in 1872. Census records show that he was married and owned a house in Lindale on Strainer Street in 1900. His occupation was listed as "general farmer" (USCB 1900). Emanuel had three children and lived at the same location in the 1930 census. One of his decedents, Lola Darden Lewis, sold the property to the city. There is no mention of the Darden family in county literature beyond the census information. There is no Strainer Street currently listed in Lindale or visible on maps of the city; however, the Darden family owned the property throughout the twentieth century and most likely built the house and cultivated the land.

Topographically, the property is on the shoulder of a wide upland ridge dissected by several intermittent drainages which form named streams between 1.6 and 2.4 km (1 and 1.5 miles) from the project area. Vegetation varied from pasture grasses near the streets to mature mixed hardwood and pine trees with a dense understory near the drainage. Soils are exclusively Wolfpen (WoC) (NRCS 2014). Wolfpen series soils include A and E horizons 50 to 65 cm (20 to 27 in) deep over a sandy clay Bt horizon.

Surface inspection of the project area found half of the surface was covered in pasture grasses. The central portion and northeast corner of the property was in a stand of mixed hardwood and pine trees with a moderate to dense understory of various bushes and shrubs. Ground cover in the wooded area was leaf litter. Modern features include a city sewer line bisecting the property from north to south, buried fiber-optical and electric cables. There are 16 pecan trees in two parallel rows in the south central portion of the project area with patches of exposed soil and an upturned segment of 30-inch cement pipe east of the rows of trees (Figure 2). The cement pipe was interpreted as a well although no well was noted in the environmental study. Surface inspection of the area around the trees found several modern brick fragments, a plow blade, several metal objects, and modern ceramic shards. North of the rows of pecan trees are several piles of debris and scattered household items that include a refrigerator, tractor parts, and remnants of a corral. Correlation with the aerial and ground photos from the environmental study found this is the area with the house and several out buildings.

A total of 35 shovel tests were excavated across the project area with an emphasis on elevated landforms overlooking the drainage channel (Figure 3 and Table 1). Fewer tests were excavated in disturbed areas adjacent to modern road surfaces, a sewer line, and the steeper, concave slopes. The southwest corner of the project area was avoided because several fiber-optic and electrical boxes were observed in the area. Most shovel tests were light brown to light yellowish brown sandy loam 40 to 90 cm (16 to 36 in) deep. Reddish brown and mottled soils were more common near the existing road surfaces and other modern disturbances. Shovel tests J11 and J12 contained modern brick, bottle glass, and plastic in the upper 30 cm (12 in) in disturbed soil. No material was found below Level 3 even though both tests were excavated to 50 cm (20 in). None of the material found in the shovel testing effort was collected.



Shovel test 11 profile



Surface glass and bick



Possible well (front) and house location (rear)



Pecan trees looking south



Sewer line looking north east



Plow blade

Figure 2. Project area photographs and soil profile

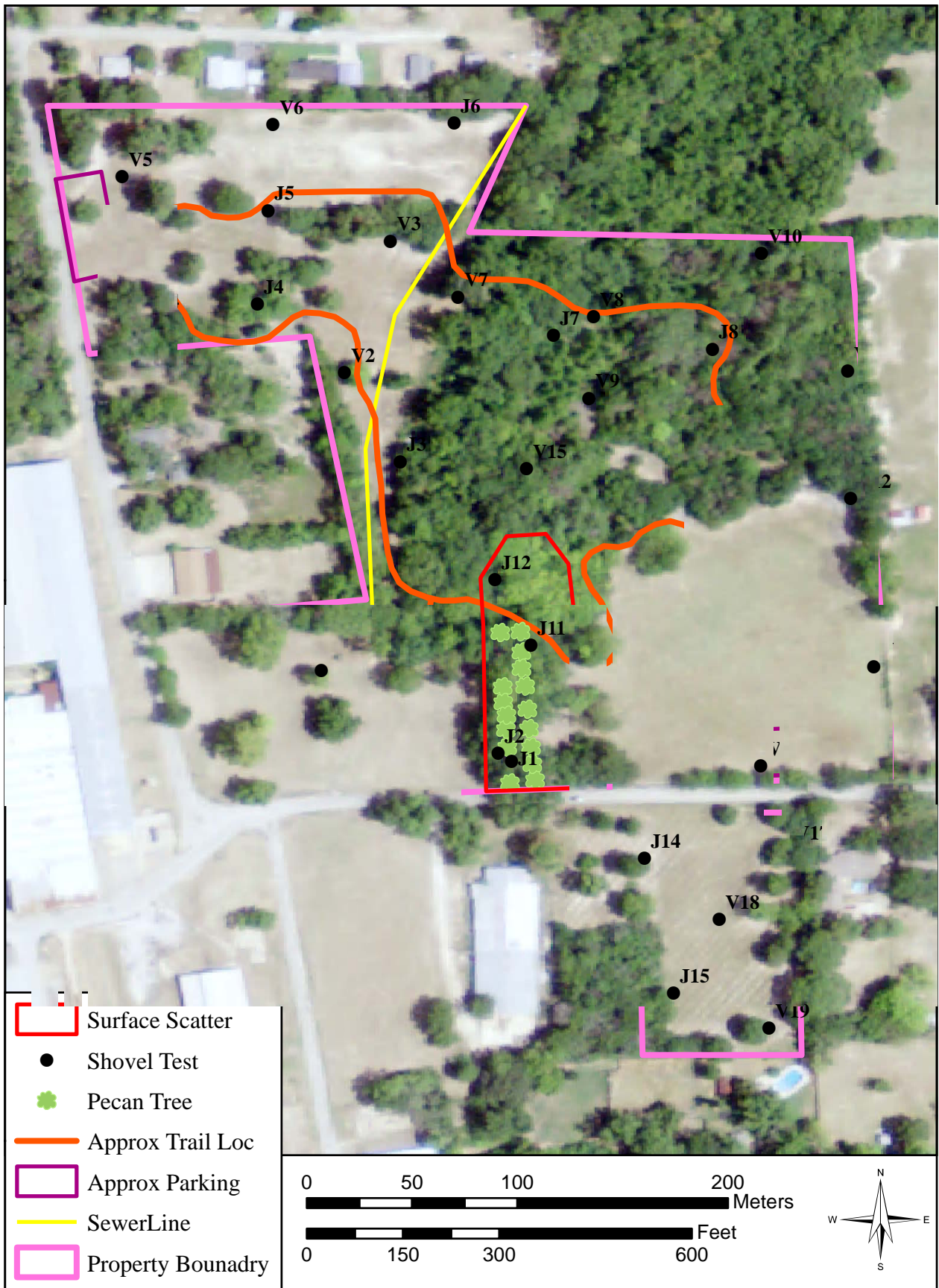


Figure 3. Project area on 2012 NAIP NC-CIR 1m air photo with shovel tests and surface features.

Table 1. Shovel Test Data

Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Soil	Texture
V1	70	Light brown	Sandy loam
V2	70	Light brown	Sandy loam
V3	70	Light brown	Sandy loam
V4	40	Light yellowish brown	Sandy loam
V4	40	Light yellowish brown	Sandy loam
V5	40	Light yellowish brown	Sandy loam
V6	90	Reddish brown	Sandy loam
V7	40	Reddish brown	Sandy loam
V8	90	Yellowish brown	Sandy loam
V9	90	Yellowish brown	Sandy loam
V10	90	Yellowish brown	Sandy loam
V11	40	Yellowish brown	Sandy loam
V12	50	Yellowish brown	Sandy loam
V13	60	Reddish brown	Sandy loam
V14	50	Reddish brown	Sandy loam
V15	60	Yellowish brown	Sandy loam
V16	40	Reddish brown	Sandy loam
V17	60	Yellowish brown	Sandy loam
V18	60	Yellowish brown	Sandy loam
V19	60	Yellowish brown	Sandy loam
J1	10	Light brown	Sandy loam
J2	30	Light brown	Sandy loam
J3	80	Light brown	Sandy loam
J4	70	Light yellowish brown	Sandy loam
J5	60	Reddish brown	Sandy loam
J6	60	Light brown	Sandy loam
J7	80	Yellowish brown	Sandy loam
J8	50	Yellowish brown	Sandy loam
J9	50	Yellowish brown	Sandy loam
J10	40	Yellowish brown	Sandy loam
J11	50	Light brown	Sandy loam
J12	50	Light brown	Sandy loam
J13	30	Light brown	Sandy loam
J14	50	Yellowish brown	Sandy loam
J15	40	Yellowish brown	Sandy loam

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The City of Lindale, Texas will use Federal funds administered by the Texas Wildlife Department to build a trail, trail side amenities, and parking areas on unused property. The project was reviewed under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Antiquities Code of Texas. The archaeological survey was conducted under Texas Antiquities Permit #6931.

The purpose of this survey was to locate, describe and record any cultural resources within the project area boundaries. Aerial and ground photo analysis combined with surface inspection and shovel testing confirmed the presence of an early to mid-twentieth century house in the south-central portion of the property. The house, modern debris and associated out buildings were removed as an environmental hazard when the city purchased the property. No artifacts were collected during the survey; therefore, no artifacts were curated. Archival research revealed the property was in the same family throughout the twentieth century. The house was most likely built in the early to mid-twentieth century and was continually use as a residence or as a storage place until the property was sold to the city.

Based on the shovel test results, the visual examination, and the disturbance in clearing the property, there is little chance of encountering any additional undiscovered cultural resources in the project area; however, in the event that human remains and/or archaeological materials are discovered during construction, then the project activity will cease in the immediate area and DETAC shall be notified of the discovery. DETAC requests concurrence with a determination of “no effect” to properties listed or eligible for the NRHP as defined by the National Historic Preservation Act and SAL as defined by the Antiquities Code of Texas.

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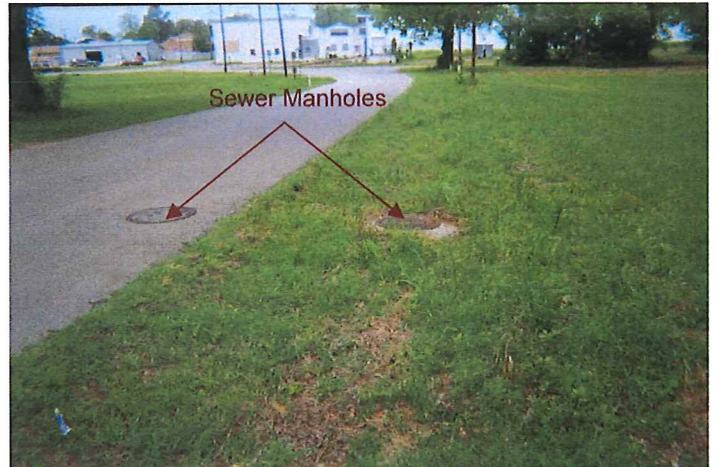
1930 *Lindale, Smith County Texas*. Accessed online 8 July 2014 at East Texas Research Center, Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches.



Apex geoscience inc.
Appendix 3

Historical Research Documentation

- 3.1 Aerial Photograph(s)
- 3.2 Fire Insurance Maps (s)-If Available
- 3.3 Historic Topographic Maps-If Available
- 3.4 Other Historic Information-If Available



(Left) Metal Bins Stored or Disposed On Property, (Right) Drains With Sewer Manhole Covers In North Street & Adjacent To Property



(Left) Front of Abandoned Residence & Tire, (Right) Residence on Darden Property, Another View



(Left and Right) Abandoned Automobiles and Truck on Darden Property



(Left) Second Location of Abandoned Automobiles and Truck On Darden Property, (Right) Debris In Abandoned Truck



(Left) Debris Inside Collapsed Shed, Darden Site, (Right) North Side of Residence-Darden Property With Abandoned Tires/ Debris



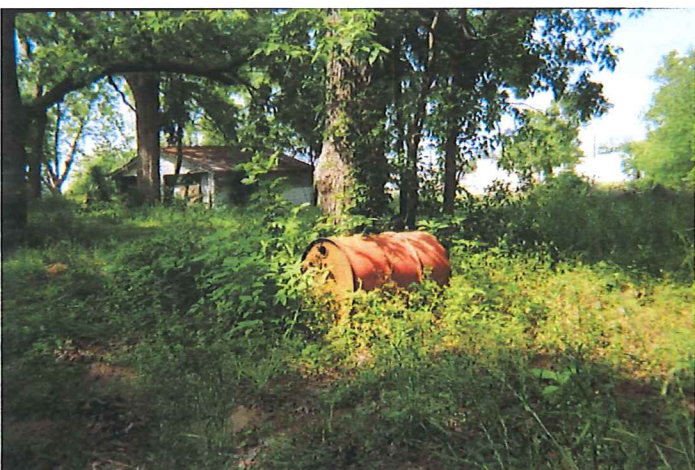
(Left) Collapsed Shed With Furniture, Nails, TV, Inner Tubes, Pipes and Other Debris (Right) Tires In Feed Lot Behind Residence



(Left) Vehicle With Tree Running Through Hood Area-Darden Property, (Right) Large Quantity of Debris and Stored Items In Shed



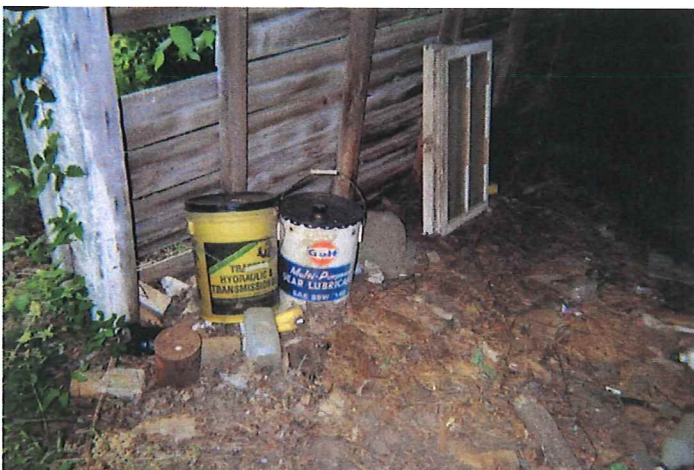
(Left) Gasoline Can and Debris Inside Building At Darden Property (Right) Pile of Glass Jars on Darden Property



(Left) Shed With Large Quantities of Stored Items and Debris on Darden Site, (Right) Unmarked 55-Gallon Drum on Darden Site



(Left) Debris In Collapsed Shed on Darden Site (Right) Tires and Other Debris In Shed at Darden Site



(Left) Stored Hydraulic Transmission Fluid and Multipurpose Lubricant-Darden Site , (Right) Tires and Other Debris-Darden Site



(Left) Partially Collapsed Shed With Debris Inside, Darden Site, (Right) Shed With Assorted Debris



(Left) Gasoline Storage Pail, Antifreeze & Oil Bottles Residence (Right) 55-Gallon Drum, Tub & Mower North of Residence



(Left) Tire, Antifreeze & Power Steering Containers Near Shed On Property, (Right) Pipe, Abandoned Refrigerator, Drum



(Left) Refrigerator & Remains of A Corral, (Right) Old Drive Belt or Unidentified Material



(Left) Stormwater Drainage Receptacle Along North Street, (Right) Shed With Lawn Tractor and Debris-Darden Site



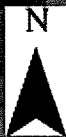
(Left) View of Abandoned Residence and Outbuildings-Darden Site, (Right) View Near Intersection of North and Industrial Streets



(Left) Mowed Section of Darden Property Looking Toward Abandoned Residence, (Right) Darden Property Near Industrial

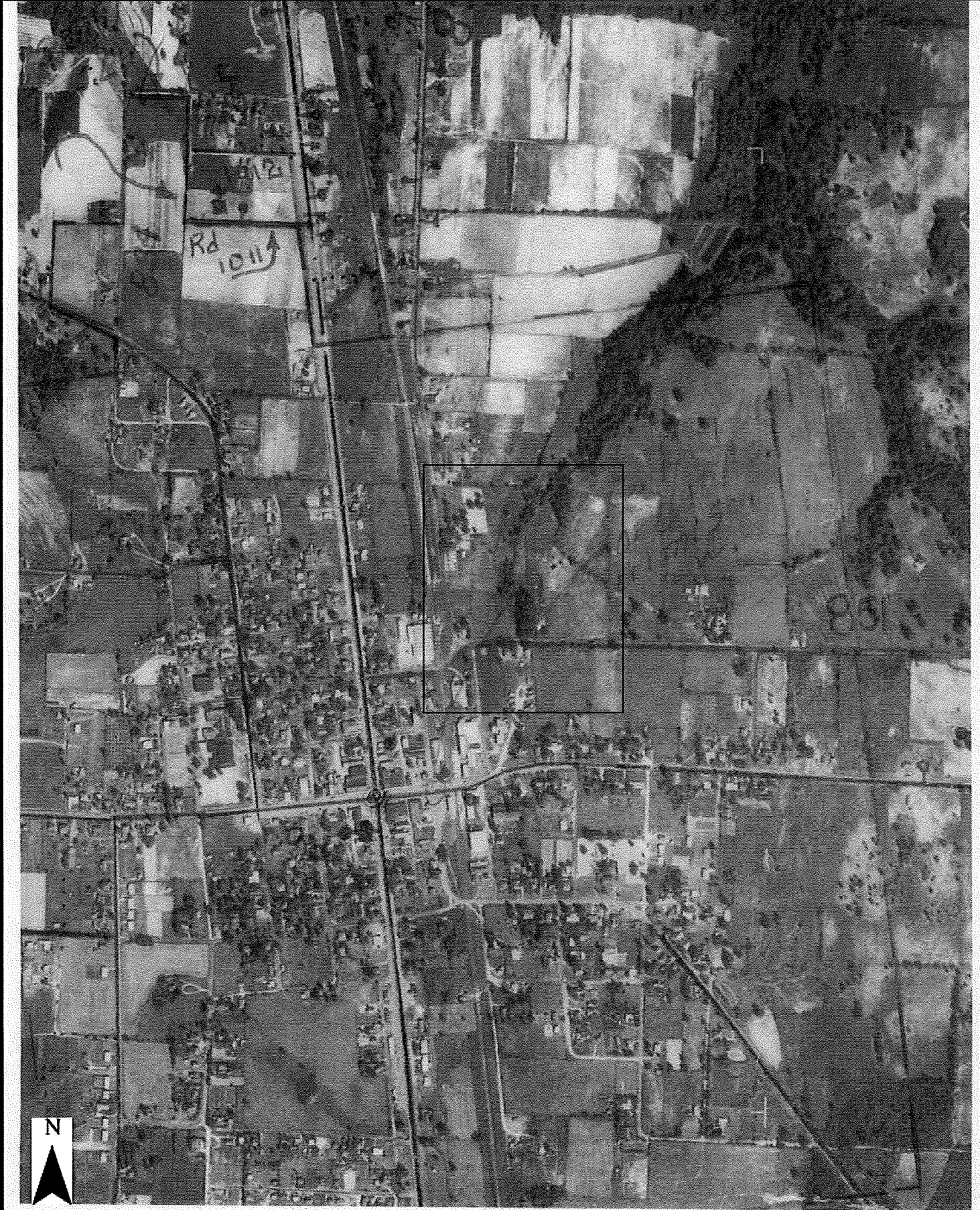
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11-1-49	1"=1438'	AMS	4/24/2007	70446
Site Location:			Comment:	
,TX				

MapPro Environmental Data
www.mapproenv.com



Date:	Scale:	Source:	Completion Date:	MapPro ID :
10-19-58	1"=700'	ASCS	4/24/2007	70446
Site Location:				Comment:
,TX				

MapPro Environmental Data
www.mapproenv.com



Date:	Scale:	Source:	Completion Date:	MapPro ID :
10-68	1"=1320'	ASCS	4/24/2007	70446
Site Location:				Comment:
,TX				

MapPro Environmental Data
www.mapproenv.com



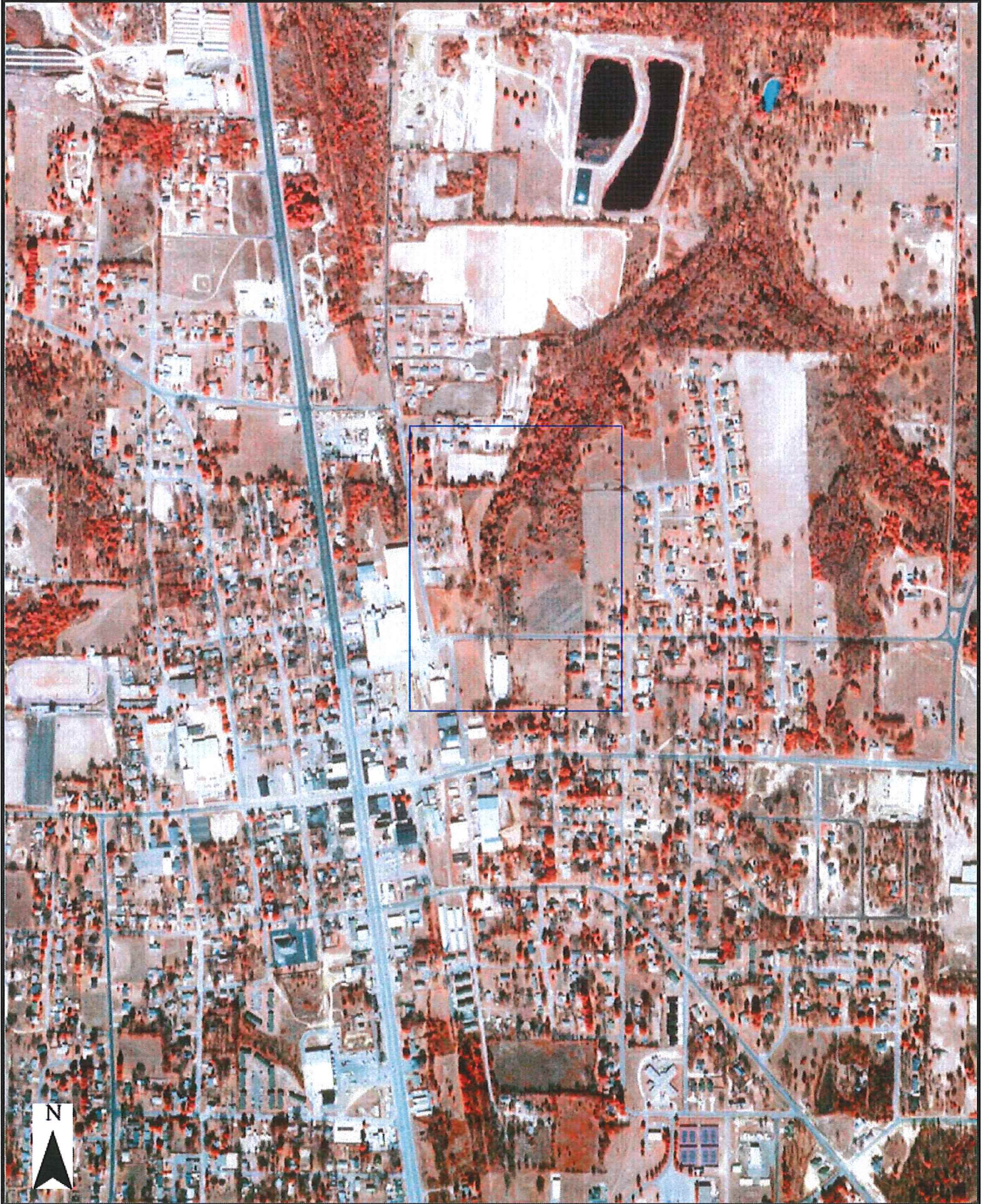
Date:	Scale:	Source:	Completion Date:	MapPro ID :
10-31-80	1"=700'	TXDOT	4/24/2007	70446
Site Location:				Comment:
.TX				

MapPro Environmental Data
www.mapproenv.com



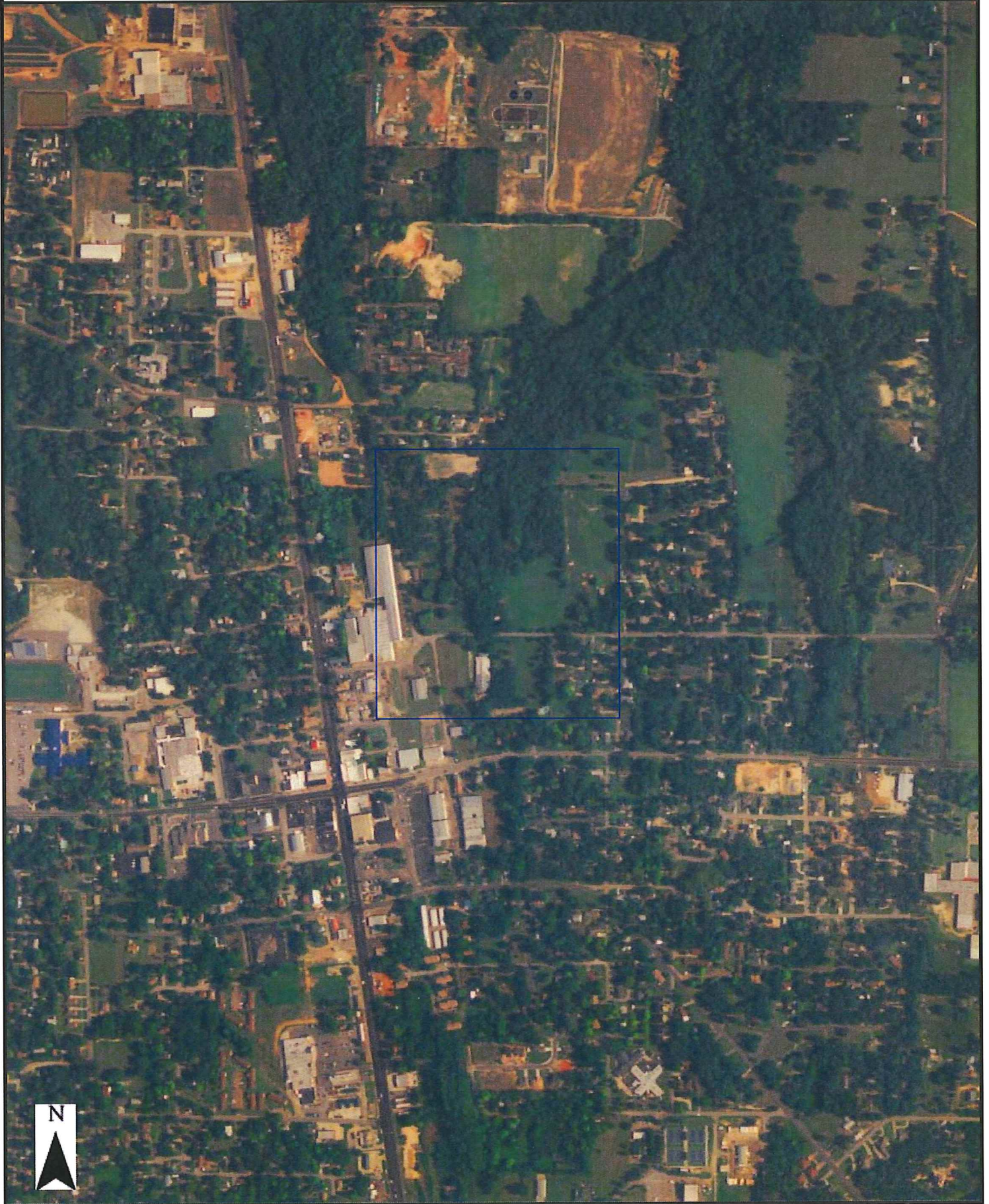
Date:	Scale:	Source:	Completion Date:	MapPro ID :
1995	1"=700'	USGS	4/24/2007	70446
Site Location:				Comment:
,TX				

MapPro Environmental Data
www.mapproenv.com

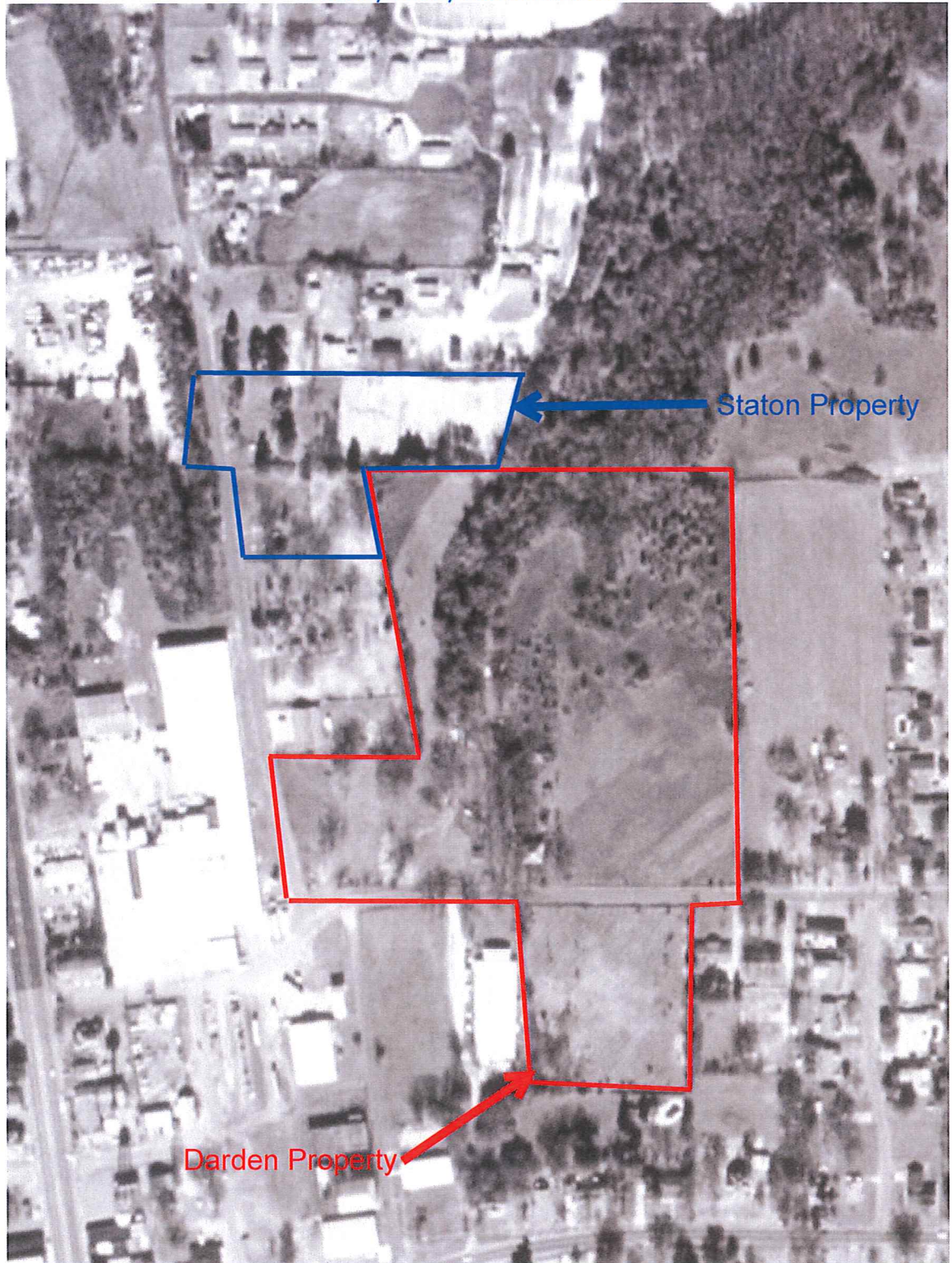


Date:	Scale:	Source:	Completion Date:	MapPro ID :
2005	1"=700'	NAIP	4/24/2007	70446
Site Location:				Comment:
,TX				

MapPro Environmental Data
www.mapproenv.com



USGS Lindale, Texas, United States 25 Jan 1996

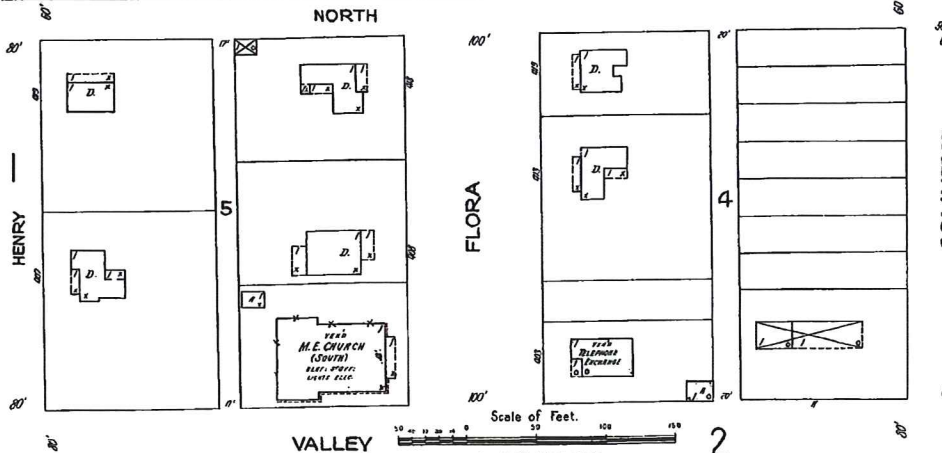
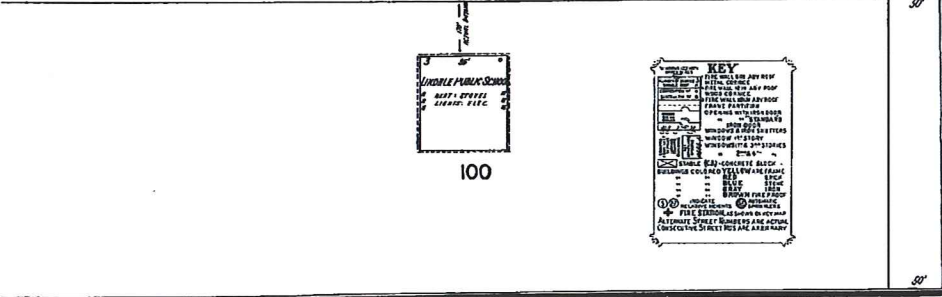
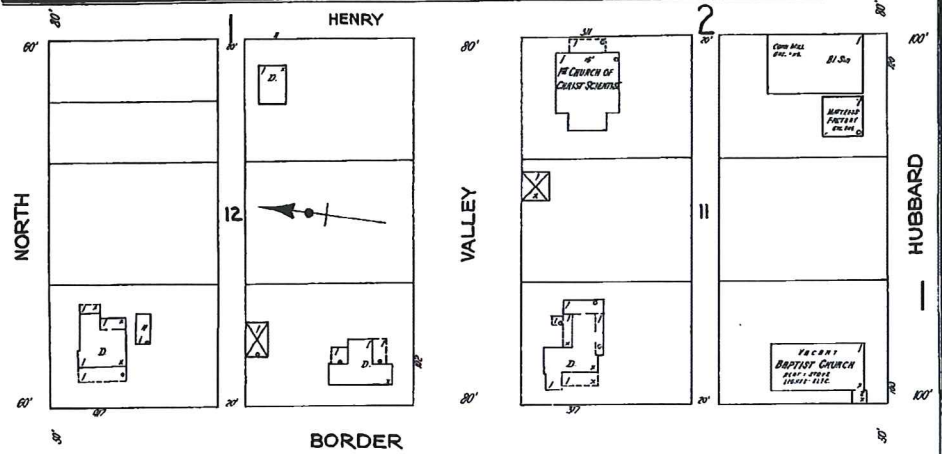
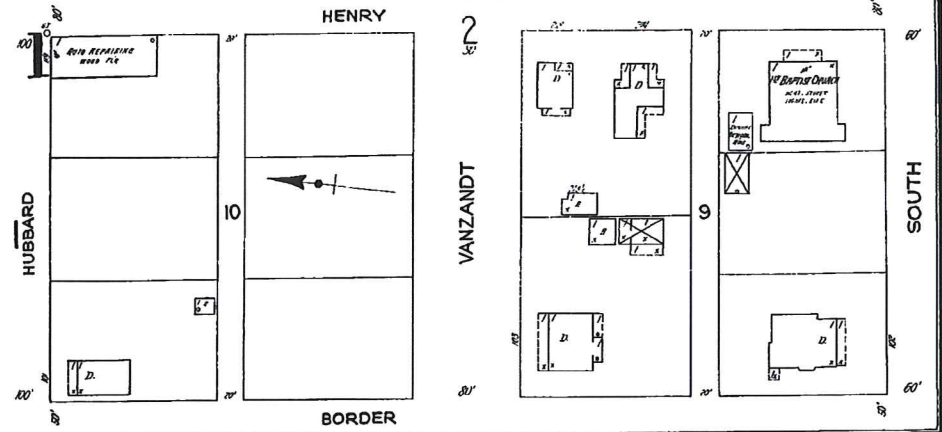


0 100M

0 100yd

Image courtesy of the U.S. Geological Survey

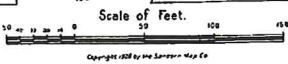
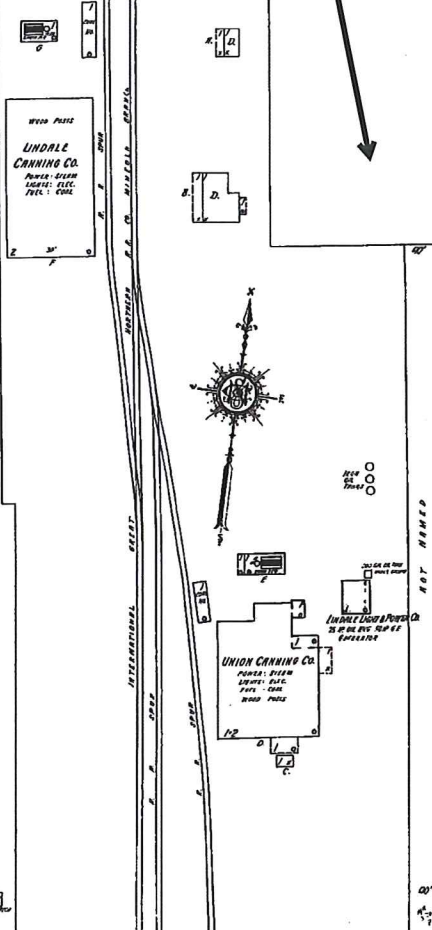
1926 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Lindale, Texas



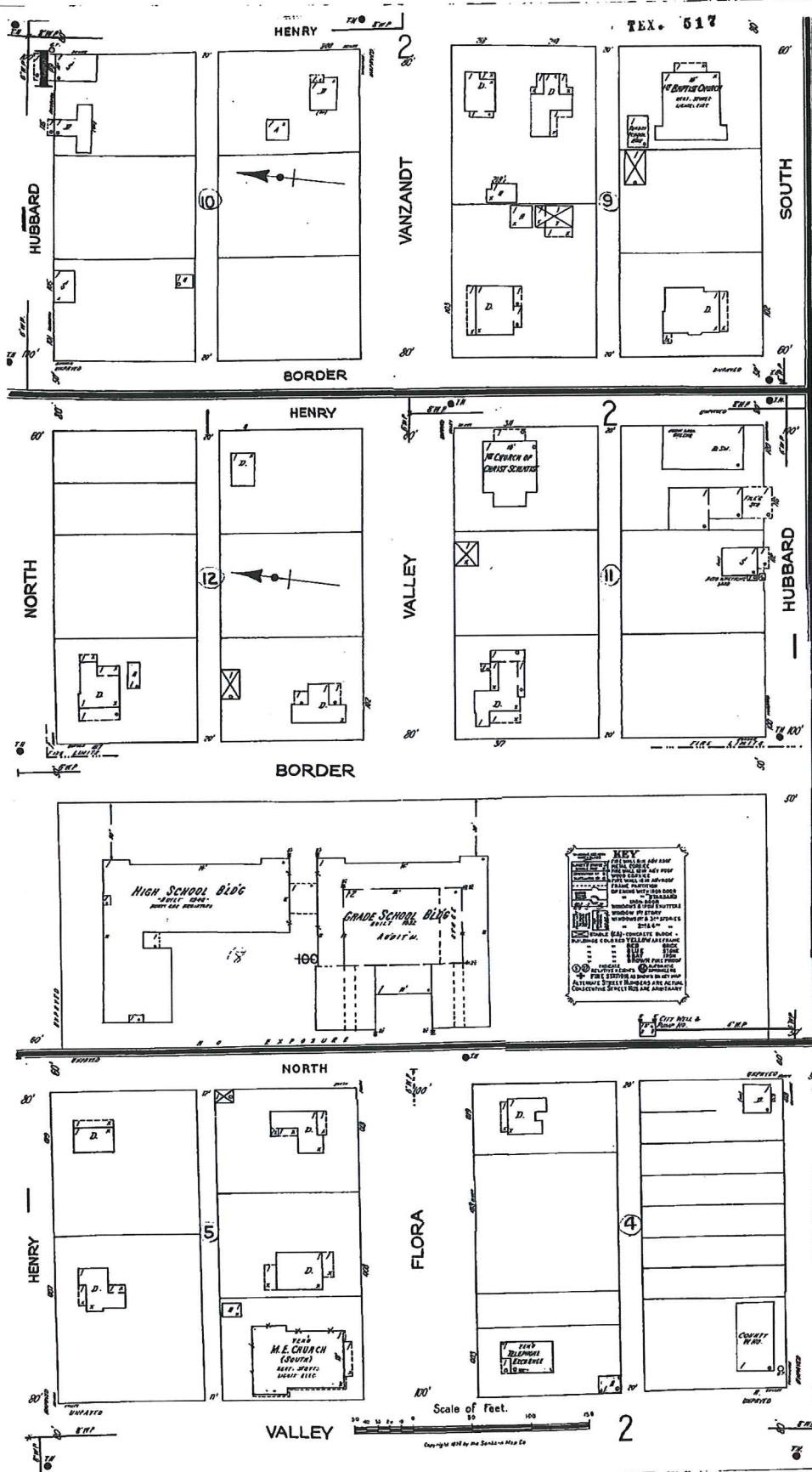
WATER FACILITIES:
 1. Fire hydrants
 2. Fire apparatus
 3. Public light hydrants



Approximate Area of Site



**1926-1941 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map
Lindale, Texas**



1-941 S.F.D. - 9445

23

SANBORN MAP COMPANY
POPULATION 800
FEBRUARY 1926

WATER FACILITIES:
Mainly overhead - Down from top of 40' and 50' pressure system. 1 1/2" city main 40' to 50' from a 30' in. pressure main. 1 1/2" city main 40' from a 30' in. pressure main. 1 1/2" city main 40' from a 30' in. pressure main. 1 1/2" city main 40' from a 30' in. pressure main.

FIRE DEPT:
Mainly 1 1/2" city main 40' from a 30' in. pressure main. 1 1/2" city main 40' from a 30' in. pressure main. 1 1/2" city main 40' from a 30' in. pressure main. 1 1/2" city main 40' from a 30' in. pressure main.

Approximate Area of Site

Scale of Feet. 0 50 100 150

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