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## Intensive Archeological Survey Of Allen Campus City Of Allen, Collin County, Texas

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## Intensive Archeological Survey Of Allen Campus City Of Allen, Collin County, Texas

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# Cultural Resources Survey

## INTENSIVE ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF ALLEN CAMPUS CITY OF ALLEN, COLLIN COUNTY, TEXAS

January 22, 2018

**Final Report – Public Copy**

Terracon Project No. 96177545

Antiquities Permit No. 8130

Ann M. Scott, PhD, RPA, Principal Investigator



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Collin College  
McKinney, Texas

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**Terracon**

Environmental



Facilities



Geotechnical



Materials

## ABSTRACT

Collin College has proposed the Allen Campus project where campus facilities will be constructed in northwest Allen, Collin County, Texas. Collin College retained Terracon Consultants, Inc. to conduct a systematic, intensive pedestrian survey of the approximately 32-acre project area. Because Collin College, a political subdivision of the State of Texas, sponsored the project, the proposed undertaking is subject to compliance with the Antiquities Code of Texas and oversight from the Texas Historical Commission. In addition, the survey meets the standards for compliance under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, should a US Army Corps of Engineers permit be required for the project. The cultural resources survey was carried out under Texas Antiquities Permit Number 8130, issued to Ann M. Scott, PhD, RPA, Principal Investigator. Fieldwork was carried out by Dr. Scott, with assistance from Project Geoaarcheologist David Yelacic, MS, Project Archeologist Caitlin Gulihur, MA, and Archeological Technician Juan Morlock. Records from the project will be curated at the Center for Archaeological Studies at Texas State University.

The 32-acre project area was considered the Area of Potential Effect (APE). Survey of the APE consisted of systematic pedestrian coverage, including discretionary shovel tests. The work was carried out on August 21-22, 2017. Fourteen shovel tests were excavated in areas that had less than 30 percent ground visibility or placed in areas previously undisturbed. No artifacts were discovered during the excavation of the shovel tests. In addition, six backhoe trenches were excavated in areas with high potential for buried cultural deposits. No cultural materials were observed during the course of backhoe trenching. As a result of the survey, two historic-age sites were recorded, 41COL300 and 41COL301. Site 41COL300 consisted of a historic-age trash midden. Artifacts included metal fragments, tires, and plastic and glass containers; several items, such as children's toys were from the 1960s and 1970s. Little potential for buried deposits was noted when the site was recorded. Within the current project APE, site 41COL301 consisted of four outbuildings. A collapsed house structure and at least one more outbuilding are located outside of the current project APE. These structures had been noted on historic aerials and topographic maps. No buried deposits were noted at the site. Neither site appears to maintain integrity and substantive research value. Deed and historic research did not link the sites to significant events or individuals. Neither site is recommended as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or for designation as a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL).

Given the absence of eligible historic properties within the APE, it is Terracon's recommendation that the proposed project be allowed to proceed as currently designed. In the unlikely event that human remains are discovered during construction, construction should cease in the vicinity of the remains and Terracon, the Texas Historical Commission's Archeology Division, or other proper authorities should be contacted.



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# **INTENSIVE ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF ALLEN CAMPUS, CITY OF ALLEN, COLLIN COUNTY, TEXAS**

Terracon Project No. 96177545

Antiquities Permit No. 8130

January 22, 2018

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This report presents the findings from an intensive pedestrian survey of approximately 32 acres on which Collin College had proposed constructing campus facilities in northwest Allen, Collin County, Texas (Appendix A, Exhibits 1 and 2). The 32-acre survey was performed on behalf of Collin College, a political subdivision of the State of Texas. Therefore, the project is under the purview of the Texas Historical Commission (THC) in compliance with the Antiquities Code of Texas. In addition, the survey meets the standards for compliance under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, should a US Army Corps of Engineer permit be required for the project. Work was performed under Texas Antiquities Permit Number 8130, issued to Ann M. Scott, PhD, RPA Principal Investigator, and in adherence to Title 13, Chapter 26 of the Texas Administrative Code.

Abiding by standards set forth by the Council of Texas Archeologists (CTA), this report includes descriptions of the project area, environmental setting, cultural and historical contexts, methods, results, and recommendations. The report was authored by Caitlin Gulihur, Project Archeologist, David Yelacic, Project Geoscientist, and Ann M. Scott, Principal Investigator.

## **2.0 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT**

The project area, which is the same as the area of potential effect (APE), is approximately 32 acres. The project area is located south of Sam Rayburn Tollway, in between Alma Drive and Exchange Parkway in northwest Allen (See Appendix A, Exhibits 1 and 2). The project area is bound on the north by the Sam Rayburn Tollway access road, and on the south by Ridgeview Drive. The proposed project consists of the construction of a college campus. As exact design plans for facilities and potential impacts to the project area are unknown at this time, the entire 32-acre tract is considered the APE.

### 3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Environments are composed of various interconnected elements such as underlying bedrock geology, soil, flora, fauna, and climate. It is important to consider environmental conditions of the past and present when assessing cultural resources.

In general terms, the project area is located near the transition between two large-scale biotic provinces or biomes, the Texas Cross Timbers and the Northern Blackland Prairie (Griffith et al. 2007). Each of these biomes is characterized by a distinct set of physical and biological properties, and the transitional zone is known to have endemic plant and animal communities as well (Blair 1950). These transitional zones are known as ecotones, and they typically support relatively increased biological richness and diversity (Crumley 1994). Locally, the site is in the Northern Blackland Prairie ecoregion. Texas Cross Timbers begins west of the site. More specifically, the APE is nestled in the gently sloping plain and floodplain east of Rowlett Creek in the Trinity River Basin.

#### 3.1 Geology

The bedrock geology of the project area is identified as Austin Chalk (Phanerozoic | Mesozoic | Cretaceous-Late [Gulfian] periods) (Kau) consisting of limestone and claystone (Barnes 1992).

#### 3.2 Soils

Soil formation is a function of local climate, biology, parent material, topography, and time, and so it is clearly tied to environment as defined above. Accordingly, soil can serve as a proxy for environmental conditions of the present and past. Defining soils as they are relevant to investigations of cultural resources, however, is useful because of how they are characterized and mapped by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, formerly Soil Conservation Service. Though agricultural in nature, county soil surveys provide a description of soil characteristics, including depth, color, inclusions, etc., which can be used to elucidate site formation processes.

Four soils are mapped within the APE (Appendix A, Exhibit 3) (Hanson and Wheeler 1969; USDA NRCS 2017). Houston Black clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes (HoB) is a deep (104 inches to bedrock), moderately well-drained soil located on ridges. Austin silty clay, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded (AuC2) is a moderately deep (57 inches to bedrock), well-drained soil located on ridges. Houston Black clay, 2 to 4 percent slopes, eroded (HoB2) is a deep (104 inches to bedrock), moderately well-drained soil located on ridges. Austin silty clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes (AuB) is a moderately deep (57 inches to bedrock), well-drained soil located on ridges.

#### 3.3 Vegetation and Wildlife

Flora and fauna of the ecotone include species that are representative of both the Texas Cross Timbers and the Texas Blackland Prairies as well as endemic species (Blair 1950). Major game species of the region include whitetail deer, javelina, and several species of bird, and pronghorn

and bison were periodically present further back in history. The region's natural vegetation is typically a grassland-woodland-forest mosaic (Ellis et al. 1995).

The natural vegetation of the region was dominated by tallgrass prairie on uplands. Deciduous bottomland woodland and forest were common along rivers and creeks (Diamond and Smeins 1993). The Blackland Prairie is characterized by a high degree of plant community diversity. This diversity, which is in part represented by four major prairie community types, is attributable to the ecoregion's variety of soil orders and their variation in texture and soil pH (Diamond and Smeins 1985).

The Blackland Prairie was a disturbance-maintained system. Prior to European settlement (pre-1825 for the southern and pre-1845 for the northern half) important natural landscape-scale disturbances included fire and periodic grazing by large herbivores, primarily bison, and to a lesser extent, pronghorn. Fire and infrequent, but intense, short-duration grazing suppressed woody vegetation and invigorated herbaceous prairie species. Bison herds, though reported for the Blackland Prairie, were far smaller than those found further west in the mixed and shortgrass prairies (Strickland and Fox 1993). Their impact was probably local with long intervals between grazing episodes. Bison were probably extirpated in the region by the 1850s.

### **3.4 Current and Past Climates**

Allen has a climate classified as warm temperate (hot summers and cool winters), with precipitation ranging from 35 to 40 inches in an average year. Precipitation is less in the western part of the ecoregion and greater in the east (Bailey 2014).

Because most cultural resources originate in the period of time between the Last Glacial Maximum and the colonization of the western hemisphere by emigrants of the European continent, it is necessary to consider past climates, too. Since past climatic conditions cannot be observed (i.e., measurements did not begin in this region until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century), proxy data must be relied upon to reconstruct past conditions. Proxy data do not directly reflect past environments, but they can be used to infer conditions under which they form (Ellis et al. 1995).

Based on fossil pollens (Bousman 1998), phytoliths (Joines 2005), microfaunal remains (Toomey 1993), soil chemistry (Nordt et al. 2002), and speleothems (Musgrove et al. 2001), it is clear that climatic conditions of the past approximately 20,000 years have steadily become warmer and increasingly arid with several punctuated episodes. The transition from the Pleistocene to the Holocene at approximately 11,700 years ago was marked by an increase in warmth and aridity. In addition to increased warmth and aridity, the Holocene has been characterized by increasing seasonal variation of temperatures and precipitation. Peak warmth and aridity occurred during the mid- to late-Holocene Altithermal. Following the Altithermal, conditions similar to the early-Holocene returned, but warmth and aridity increase to the present.

## **4.0 CULTURAL HISTORY**

Generally, the cultural chronology of North Texas can be divided into three periods, prehistoric, protohistoric, and historic. The protohistoric effectively marks the boundary between the prehistoric and historic periods, and is characterized by the initial introduction of Europeans into the western hemisphere. The following description of North Texas' cultural history is a gross compilation of a vast suite of data and interpretations (cf. Collins 1995, 2004).

### **4.1 Prehistoric**

The prehistoric people of North Texas were primarily hunter-gatherers. Through the last 75-plus years of archaeological research in the region, identifiable and repeated patterns in artifact assemblages have indicated major shifts in subsistence strategies and technology through time. As a result, the prehistoric period now has three subdivisions: Paleoindian, Archaic, and Late Prehistoric.

The Paleoindian period (ca. 12,500-8800 years ago) includes the earliest human occupation of North America, which extends back into the late Pleistocene. During this time, people hunted large game, but they generally had a broad diet. This included plant foods, small game, in addition to megafauna that went extinct with the close of the Pleistocene (i.e., mammoth, mastodon, bison, horse, camel, etc.). Technological traditions further subdivide the Paleoindian period into Early and Late.

The Archaic period (ca. 8800-1250 years ago) of North Texas was the longest period in prehistory, and it is generally marked by the introduction of hot rock cooking in addition to the proliferation of a wide variety of diagnostic projectile points. Cooking with fire-heated rocks developed with increased reliance on plant foods, which may have been a response to diminishing game resources and ultimately climatic change or variation. This is not to say that human agency did not play an important role in the shift of economic and subsistence strategies. The Archaic period is subdivided into Early-, Middle-, and Late-Archaic periods, each with a slight variation in response to cultural shifts and ambient conditions.

The Late Prehistoric (ca. 1250-250 years ago) was a relatively brief period, but it was marked by a shift in weapon technology: the introduction of the bow-and-arrow. Like the Archaic, the Late Prehistoric people utilized hot rock cooking to process plants to edible forms. There also appeared to be increasing contact among groups, which resulted in increased trade of materials and evident competition over resources.

### **4.2 Protohistoric and Historic**

Spanish Entradas (expeditions) mark the onset of European influence in the New World. These explorations effectively scouted the new land and resulted in the settlement and establishment of missions spread throughout what has become northern Mexico and Texas. The Spanish entered

into what is now Texas along the *El Camino Real de los Texas*. During this time, European populations and influence steadily increased as native populations steadily diminished.

Collin County was formed from Fannin County in April 1846; McKinney became the county seat in 1848. The early economy of Collin County, from the 1840s through the 1860s, was dominated by family operated farms which primarily produced wheat and corn (Minor 2016). In the 1870s, railways began to crisscross the county, allowing for a boom in the agricultural business. This boom lasted through the 1920s, before the economy slowed due to the Great Depression. After the county recovered from the Great Depression, both the economy and the population grew. By 1980, the economy had diversified, and agriculture was no longer the dominate economic force in the county. Manufacturing, wholesale, and retail became the main industries. Proximity to Dallas helped the population, especially in Plano, to grow rapidly. As of 2014, roughly 885,240 people lived in Collin County.

The Houston and Central Texas Railway established Allen in 1872. By 1884, the population grew to approximately 350 (Minor 2010). The population slowly rose until the mid-1940s, when it began to shrink. Allen was incorporated in 1953. In the 1960s, the population began to rise again. Due to Allen's proximity to Dallas and Plano and their economic growth, the population rose from 1,940 to 8,314 in the 1970s. The population continues to rise and was 43,554 in 2000.

## **5.0 METHODS**

The methods described below were employed to identify and characterize cultural resources present within the APE to the extent practicable. Desktop review focused on identifying previously known cultural materials, while fieldwork was used to both search for unknown cultural resources and gather more information based on the desktop review.

### **5.1 Desktop Review**

To search for known cultural resources within and in proximity to the APE, reviews of the Texas Archeological Sites Atlas (Atlas), the list of State Archeological Landmarks, and the National Register of Historic Places were conducted. Historic-period maps and aerial images that include the project area were reviewed for evidence that the location contained buildings or other features that may be considered historic (at least 50 years old).

### **5.2 Intensive Pedestrian Survey**

In order to examine the approximately 32-acre APE for previously unknown cultural resources, and to gather additional information based on the desktop review, an intensive pedestrian survey was conducted. Overall, the APE was covered in tall grasses in pasture or consisted of wooded vegetation; overall ground surface visibility varied from 70 percent in the wooded areas to 5 percent in the fields in pasture (Appendix B, Photos 1 and 2). The northwestern portion of the project area, along the Sam Rayburn Tollway access road, consisted of a field covered in tall grass vegetation (Appendix B, Photo 3). The majority of the northern portion of the project area

consisted of wooded areas, with a creek running through the woods (Appendix B, Photo 4). This section of the APE had generally good ground surface visibility, above 50 percent. The southern portion of the project area was covered in tall grass vegetation (Appendix B, Photo 5). The ground surface in the APE was systematically inspected by two to three archaeologists walking parallel transects spaced approximately 30 meters (98 feet) or less apart, for 100 percent coverage of the parcel. Shovel tests were placed in areas that appeared to be previously undisturbed or had less than 30 percent visibility.

As a general method, shovel tests are excavated to varying depths that target Holocene-aged soils. Sediment was excavated in arbitrary 20-cm levels to depth and passed through ¼-inch hardware mesh. Characteristics and contents of shovel tests are recorded with photographs, forms and notes, and a hand-held global positioning system (GPS) unit; upon completion of excavation and documentation, the unit holes and artifacts, if present, are backfilled. Cultural materials encountered through the course of shovel test excavations are described and returned to their approximate origin.

Because the mapped soils within the project area indicated deep soils, a condition that could potentially harbor buried archeological remains, mechanical trenching was also used during the survey. In addition, a review of the potential archeological liability maps (PALMs) developed by Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) geoarcheologist indicated that a portion of the project area has moderate potential for preserved, buried archeological resources. During the course of the field investigation, mechanical trenching was used to evaluate the potential for deeply buried materials in the APE. Six backhoe trenches were excavated into deep deposits in areas designated as high-probability on Dallas-Fort Worth Area TxDOT PALM. Trenches measured approximately one-meter-wide, approximately five meters long, and up to approximately 1.65 meters deep depending on physical characteristics of the sediment encountered. Trenches were excavated in arbitrary 50 centimeter levels, and select samples were set aside for passing through ¼-inch hardware mesh and/or troweling through. Trenches were recorded through field notes, photographs, and GPS. Field descriptions were recorded based on methods from geoarcheologist, Charles Frederick (Goldberg and Macphail 2006: 330). Trenches were backfilled upon completion.

Archeological sites, if encountered, would be recorded with the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory and be assessed for eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP or designation as a SAL as appropriate. This survey has a “no-collection” policy; therefore, diagnostic artifacts (if encountered) would be documented in the field and not collected. Records will be temporarily housed in Terracon’s office in Austin and will be permanently curated by the Center for Archaeological Studies (CAS) at Texas State University upon completion of the project.

### **5.3 Artifact Analysis**

Artifacts encountered through the course of investigations were described and photographed on-site, and then returned to their respective places. The importance of the artifacts is in their capacity



to relate temporal and other information about the former occupants of the site, and as such they are categorized according to their material and subdivided by unique or diagnostic characteristics.

#### **5.4 National Register of Historic Places and State Antiquities Landmark Criteria**

For a historic resource to be deemed eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the resource must be at least 50 years old and must possess significance and integrity. The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and:

- a. That are associated with the 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 likely to yield, information important in our prehistory or history (36 CFR 60.4).

Additionally, the State of Texas affords important cultural resources a level of protection beyond that of NRHP status if the resource meets the criteria for listing as a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL). The SAL criteria are divided into four categories based on the type of resource: archaeological site, shipwreck, cache and collection, and historic structure. The criteria for archaeological sites are:

- 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 interest 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; and
- 5) There is a high likelihood that vandalism and relic collecting has occurred or could occur, and official landmark designation is needed to ensure maximum legal protection, or alternatively, further investigations are needed to mitigate the effects of vandalism and relic collecting when the site cannot be protected (Title 13, Rule 26.10).

The SAL criteria for evaluating buildings, structures, cultural landscapes, and non-archeological sites, objects, and districts may be designated as landmarks, provided that the following criteria 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 as 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 National Register of Historic Places, 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 (Title 13, Rule 26.19).

## **6.0 RESULTS**

### **6.1 Desktop Review**

Review of the Texas Archeological Sites Atlas (Atlas) and THC geospatial data using a 0.5-mile search buffer shows that none of the proposed project area has likely been previously surveyed. No archeological sites or other cultural resources have been previously recorded in the project APE. No previously recorded archeological sites are located within the 0.5-mile buffer.

Historic-period topographic maps dating back nearly 100 years cover the project area. Several years were examined including 1929, 1949, 1962, 1969, 1978, and 1996. The maps from 1929 and 1949 do not show any structures within or in the vicinity of the APE. The map from 1962 shows one structure in the vicinity of the project area, but none located within the APE. The maps from 1969, 1978, and 1996 show two structures within the APE and two structures in the vicinity of the project area.

Historic aerials were also reviewed, the earliest of which was dated 1942. Others were dated 1953, 1964, 1968, 1972, 1984, 1995, 2004, and 2014. The 1942 aerial appears to show one structure adjacent to the project area and none within it. The 1953 aerial appears to show one structure adjacent to the project area and one within. The 1964, 1968, 1972, 1984, and 1995 aerials show several structures within the project boundary. The structures within the APE are not apparent in the aerials from 2004 and 2014, due to vegetation growth.

## **6.2 Intensive Pedestrian Survey**

The intensive pedestrian survey resulted in the excavation of fourteen shovel tests in areas which were undisturbed with less than 30 percent visibility (Appendix B, Photo 6). Six backhoe trenches were also excavated (Appendix B, Photo 7). Two historic-age archaeological sites, 41COL300 and 41COL301, were recorded during the course of the survey (Appendix A, Exhibit 4).

The soil in the shovel tests was predominately clay (clay loam). Shovel tests were terminated at 40-55 centimeters below surface due to increasing amounts of calcium carbonates. No artifacts were observed during excavation of the shovel tests. See Appendix C for details in the Shovel Tests Log.

### **6.2.1 Geoarcheology**

Six backhoe trenches were placed in the project area (See Appendix A, Exhibit 4). Samples of soil were screened for artifacts as presented in Methods section. Trenching did not reveal historic or prehistoric artifacts or features. David Yelacic, Project Geoarcheologist, summarizes the results of the trenching program below.

High-probability areas within the project area were focused on the near-channel portions of the landscape surrounding an unnamed intermittent tributary of Rowlett Creek. Three backhoe trenches (BHTs 1 through 3) were excavated within the woody vegetation on the north side of the east-west oriented channel, and three trenches (BHTs 4 through 6) were excavated to the south of the channel. See Appendix D for detailed descriptions of the trench profile exposures.

Overall, trenches on excavated into deposits on the north side of the stream revealed intact soil profiles consisting of black topsoil atop brown to yellowish brown calcareous subsoils (Appendix B, Photo 8). Because of limitations imposed by vegetation and topography, each trench was excavated into the terrace perched greater than 10 feet above the modern channel, and accordingly, the soils encountered represented relatively stable environments.

On the south side of the channel, BHTs 4 through 6 were concentrated in the northwestern quadrant of the agricultural field. Of the six total trenches, BHT 4 was located farthest from the stream channel (yet still in a high-probability area), and the excavated sediments of BHT 4 revealed the shallowest time depth. That is, within 30 centimeters very pale brown calcareous subsoil was encountered, indicative of a long-stable and/or erosional landform (Appendix B, Photo 9). Nearer to the stream, BHTs 5 and 6 revealed soil profiles similar to those encountered on the north side of the stream channel.

No cultural materials were identified through the course of trench excavations. Soils and sediments encountered indicate that if cultural materials were present at the location, they would be located near the surface as opposed to deeply buried.

## 6.2.2 Site 41COL300

Site 41COL300 is a historic-age trash midden that was encountered in the northcentral portion of the project area (see Appendix A, Exhibit 4). The topography of the area is gently sloping to a tributary of Rowlett Creek (Appendix B, Photo 10). The site extends roughly 10 meters east/west by 7 meters north/south. This extent encompasses the artifacts which were observed during the survey. No shovel tests were excavated within the site boundary due to the high artifact density on the ground surface.

The artifacts observed at 41COL300 consisted mostly of metal artifacts, which included wire, metal cans, sheets of tin, and other domestic objects, and plastic and glass containers (Appendix B, Photos 11 and 12). The artifacts appear to mostly date from the 1960s and 1970s, which is contemporary with structures observed in historic aerials and topographic maps east of 41COL300. While some older artifacts from the 1950s, or earlier, may be present beneath the corrugated sheet metal and other rusty items, it was more prudent to not risk being injured by the metal objects, thus, the lower part of the midden was not examined. The research potential of 41COL300 appears to be limited, due to the recent age of the site and the surficial location.

## 6.2.3 Site 41COL301

Site 41COL301 is located in the northeast portion of the project area, where it was expected to occur based on historic aerial photographs and topographic maps (See Appendix A, Exhibit 4). The topography is a flat, upland setting. Within the project APE, four outbuildings and a low density artifact scatter were observed (Appendix A, Exhibit 5) (Appendix B, Photo 13). One structure, Outbuilding 1, was likely observed in the 1953 and later aerial photographs. Other structures were observed in the 1964 and later aerial photographs. Another outbuilding and a collapsed house structure were present outside of the current project APE. The site extends roughly 43 meters east/west and 58 meters north/south. Buried deposits were not observed when a shovel test was excavated within the site boundary.

Outbuilding 1 is a wood and sheet metal building, roughly 25 feet by 30 feet. The building has two sections; one section seems to have functioned as animal pens and the other seems to have been a storage shed (Appendix B, Photos 14 and 15). Outbuilding 2 is a wood and sheet metal shed, with an open side (Appendix B, Photo 16). The structure is approximately 20 feet by 30 feet. Outbuildings 3 and 4 are located side by side (Appendix B, Photo 17). Outbuilding 3 is approximately 6 feet by 10 feet in size, constructed of wood and tar paper shingles (Appendix B, Photo 18). Outbuilding 4 is constructed of wood and sheet metal, and is approximately 8 feet by 10 feet (Appendix B, Photo 19). The interior of the building has a low roof and a shelf which runs along two sides of the building (Appendix B, Photo 20). The outbuildings are mostly intact, and appear to be typical outbuildings associated with a farmstead dated from the mid- to late- 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Within the APE, 41COL301 consists of outbuildings and a low density artifact scatter. While the outbuildings are relatively intact, they are not unique in construction or associated with buried deposits. The research value of the site appears to be low.

### 6.2.4 Archival Research

Several historic resources were examined to better understand the historic context of the project area considering the historic-age midden and outbuilding sites recorded during the survey. Records consulted included, but were not limited to, General Land Office holdings (GLO), Collin County Clerk deed records (through Rapid Online Access Method [ROAM]), Texas State Library and Archives Commission, McKinney Public Library, Plano Public Library, Texas Digital Newspaper Program, Handbook of Texas Online, cemetery records, and Probate records compiled with Ancestry.com.

The GLO Land Grant data indicated that sites 41COL300 and 41COL301 are located on the Thomas Phillips Survey. The Land Grant to Thomas Phillips was on April 4, 1850, Abstract 717, Collin County, Fannin District 3<sup>rd</sup> Class. The subsequent patent was to David L. Milton [sic] on May 11, 1854 (Appendix E). In reading the document, it became apparent that the name Milton was written as “Melton”, which is a family who owned property in the area.

Deed information is presented in Table 1.

**Table 1. Select Collin County deed research records on the project area in Thomas Phillips Survey, Abstract 717.**

Year	Grantor	Grantee	Volume	Page	Comments
1885	David Melton	William Adolphus. Melton (David's son)	--	--	Probate Court Minutes, Volume G (David's death)
1905	William Adolphus. Melton and Lula N. (Huguley) Melton	William C. Melton (William and Lula's son)	133	106	Partition of acreage
1910	William Melton	Lula N. Melton	4	300	Probate Records (William's death)
1941	Lula N. Melton	Thomas C. Huguley, (Lula's brother) et al.	331	297	Probate Records (Lula's death)
1947	Thomas C. Huguley	Elizabeth (Melton) Barker and Lucy (Melton) Green (Lula's daughters)	378	299	Approximately 140 acre parcel

1951	C. A. Huguley (Elizabeth's uncle) et al.	Ziska Valpy Barker and Elizabeth Barker (Lula's daughter and son-in-law)	427	349	Part of 6.5 acres and 47 acres
1965	Lucy Green	Ziska Valpy Barker (Lucy's brother-in-law)	650	055	13.82 acres, describes the project area containing structures
1966	Ziska Valpy Barker et al.	John H. Boyle	678	411	Appears that this sale terminates the Melton-Huguley family ownership
1972	John H. and Paty Boyle	W. H. Mayfield Trust	846	69	
Property passes through several banks and Trust estates over the years					
2000	Craig Ranch LL LP	Thomas O. Hicks	4805	1676	146 acres down to 138 acres
2005	Thomas O. and Cinda Hicks	121 Alma Land Partners	5271	2273	
2017	Alma Holdings	Meadowroad Ford LP	--	--	Instrument: 20171102001464040
2017	Meadowroad Ford LP	Collin College	--	--	Instrument: 201706160000786130

It appears that the project area on the Thomas Phillips Survey was held by the Melton-Huguley family members through the late 1960s. It is unclear if the Boyles were part of the Melton-Huguley-Barker family, however, by 1972, it appears that the parcel in the Thomas Phillips Survey begins a long journey of ownership by trusts, investors, banks, and developers. Based on aerial imagery, the house is present in 1942. The house and outbuildings appear to still be used into the 1990s but, by 2001, they appear to be abandoned and no longer in use. It is likely that the continued use of the house from the 1970s through 2000 may have been by individuals who leased or rented the house and farmed the land.

In a deposition by Leonard Green in 1963 regarding the Estate of Blon Dee Floyd, he mentions a "Hugley" [*sic*] place, commonly known in the Thomas Phillips Survey (Collin County Records Vol. 624, Page 268). While there has been no clear association of site 41COL301 with the deed research, the reference to a Huguley home is promising and that one of the Huguley family members likely established a homestead, outside of the project area to the east, that was associated with the midden and shed structures of sites 41COL300 and 41COL301. A search for Melton and Huguley family names in local newspapers, library resources, and Collin County History sources did not reveal significant events with those family names. However, David Melton is recognized as the forefather for the Melton family in the county (Collin County History).

The deed and historic research did not yield evidence of events or individuals important to the local or regional history in association with the recorded sites 41COL300 and 41COL301.



## 7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Terracon archaeologists conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of an approximately 32-acre area in advance of the proposed construction of facilities by Collin College on currently undeveloped land in Allen, Collin County, Texas. Fourteen shovel tests and six backhoe trenches were excavated. Two historic-age sites, 41COL300 and 41COL301, were recorded.

Site 41COL300 consists of a historic-age midden which contains artifacts which appear to date from the 1960s and 1970s. Terracon recommends 41COL300 as ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP under any criterion. There are no features to associate the site with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, or with people significant in our past, therefore, the site is not eligible under Criteria a or b. There are no structures present so the site is not eligible under Criterion c. Given the recent age of the site and the typical domestic materials contained within it, Terracon does not believe that the site is likely to yield information important in history, thus, it is not eligible under Criterion d.

In addition, 41COL300 should not be designated as a SAL, as it is not eligible under any criteria for evaluating archaeological sites. The site lacks intact deposits, does not possess any unique or rare attributes, and is not likely to contribute to new scientific knowledge or a better understanding of Texas history.

Site 41COL301 consists of historic-age outbuildings and a low density artifact scatter which appear to date from the 1960s and 1970s. Terracon recommends 41COL301 as ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP under any criterion. There are no features to associate the site with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, or with people significant in our past, therefore, the site is not eligible under Criteria a or b. The site is not eligible under Criterion c given that the structures at the site are neither distinctive or unique. Given the age of the site and the typical structures and domestic materials contained within it, Terracon does not believe that the site is likely to yield information important in history, thus, it is not eligible under Criterion d.

In addition, 41COL301 should not be designated as a SAL as an archaeological site, as it is not eligible under any criteria for evaluating archaeological sites. The site lacks intact deposits, does not possess any unique or rare attributes, and is not likely to contribute to new scientific knowledge or a better understanding of Texas history and does not meet SAL eligibility as structures.

It is Terracon's opinion that there are no historic properties in the APE eligible for listing on the NRHP or designation as a SAL. Therefore, Terracon recommends that the project be allowed to proceed as future construction of facilities will not affect historic properties. In the unlikely event that human remains or intact cultural resources are discovered after THC's review, activities should cease in the vicinity of the discovery and Terracon, the Texas Historical Commission's Archeology Division, or other proper authorities should be contacted.



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**Cultural Resources Services**

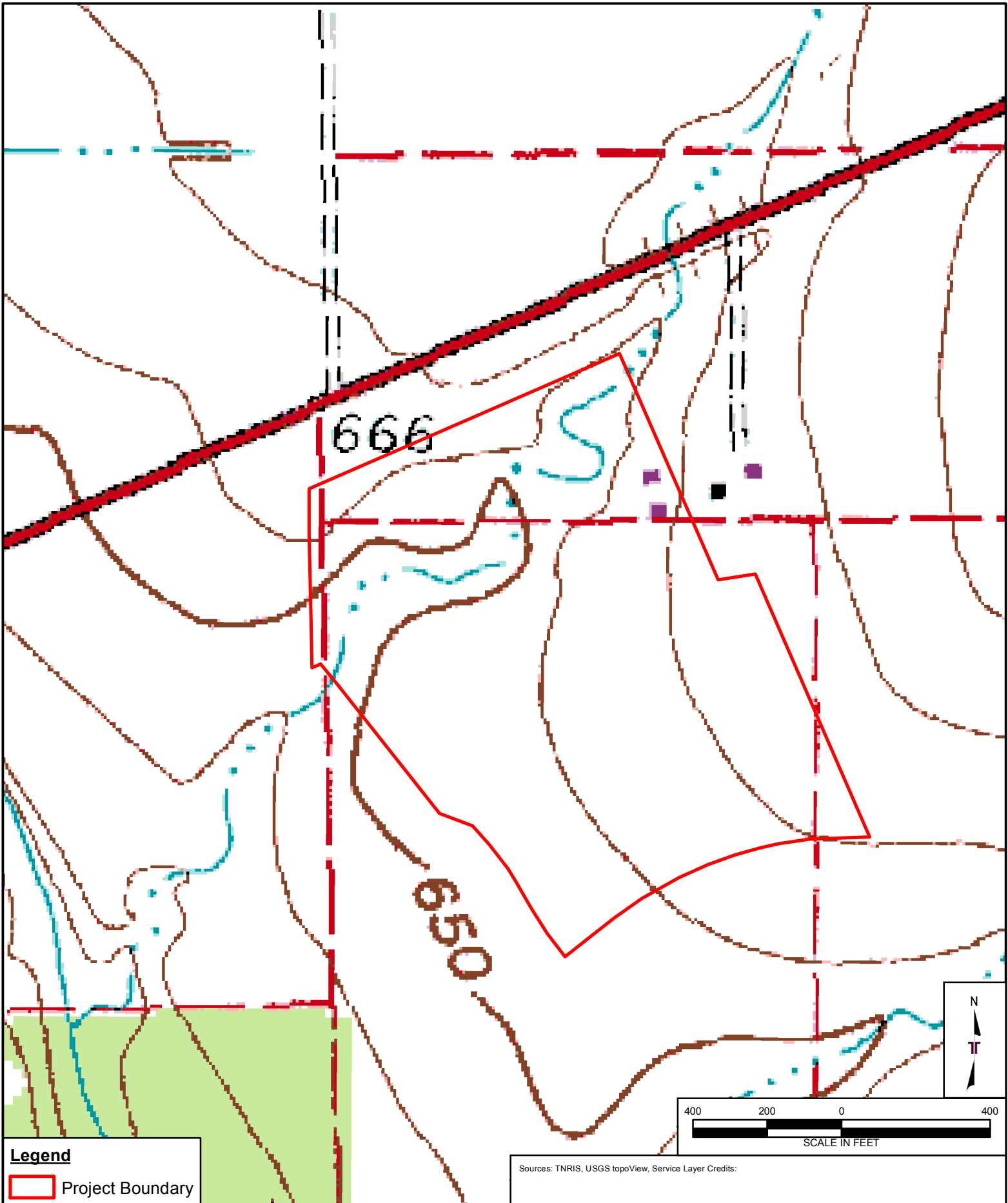
Allen Campus ■ Allen, Collin County, Texas

January 22, 2018 ■ Terracon Project No. 96177545



# **APPENDIX A**

## **Exhibit Maps**



**Legend**

Project Boundary

Sources: TNRIS, USGS topoView, Service Layer Credits:

Project Mngr:	AS
Drawn By:	Terracon
Checked By:	CG
Approved By:	AS

Project No.	96177545
Scale:	AS SHOWN
File No.:	96177545
Date:	Jul 18, 2017

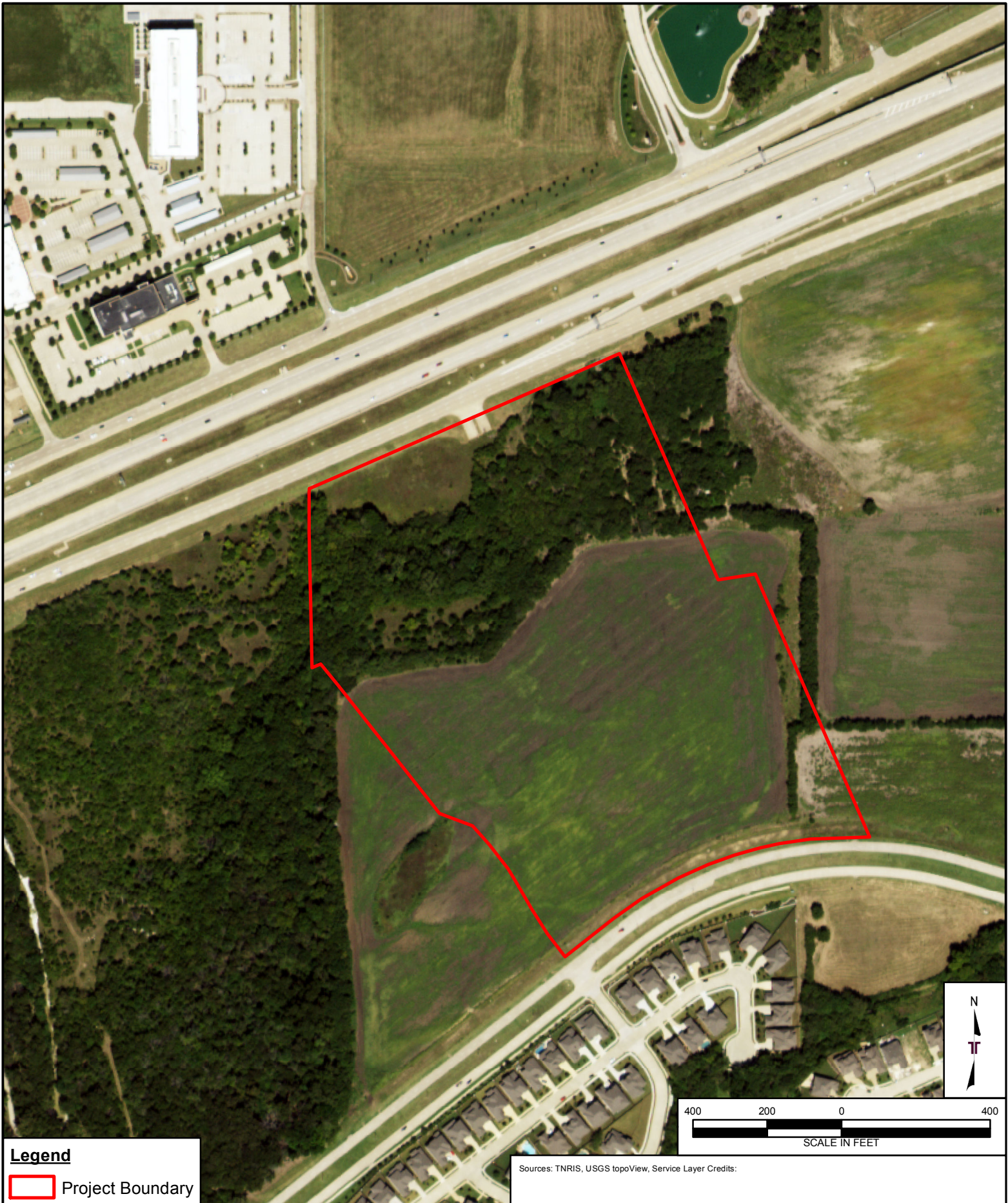
**Terracon**  
 Consulting Engineers & Scientists  
 5307 INDUSTRIAL OAKS BLVD. - #160 AUSTIN, TX 78735  
 PH. (512) 442-1122 FAX. (512) 442-1181

1996 USGS Topographic Map: McKinney West

Allen Campus Survey  
 Sam Rayburn Tollway  
 Allen, Collin County, Texas

EXHIBIT  
 1





**Legend**

Project Boundary

Sources: TNRIS, USGS topoView, Service Layer Credits:

Project Mngr:	AS
Drawn By:	Terracon
Checked By:	CG
Approved By:	AS

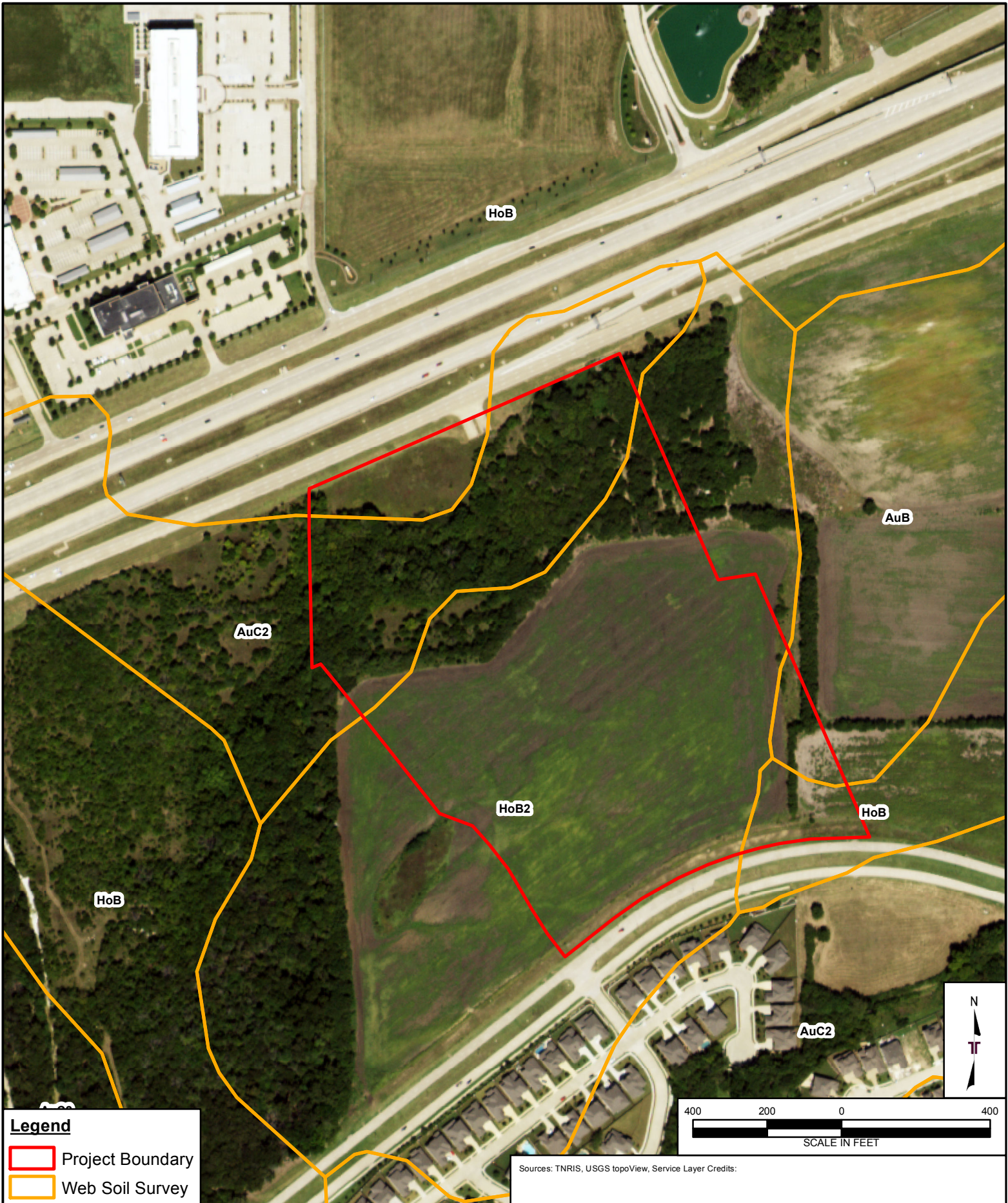
Project No.	96177545
Scale:	AS SHOWN
File No.:	96177545
Date:	Jul 18, 2017

**Terracon**  
 Consulting Engineers & Scientists  
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 PH. (512) 442-1122 FAX. (512) 442-1181

2016 Aerial Photograph  
 Allen Campus Survey  
 Sam Rayburn Tollway  
 Allen, Collin County, Texas

EXHIBIT  
 2





<b>Legend</b>	
	Project Boundary
	Web Soil Survey

Project Mngr:	AS
Drawn By:	Terracon
Checked By:	CG
Approved By:	AS

Project No.	96177545
Scale:	AS SHOWN
File No.:	96177545
Date:	Jul 18, 2017

**Terracon**  
 Consulting Engineers & Scientists  
 5307 INDUSTRIAL OAKS BLVD. - #160 AUSTIN, TX 78735  
 PH. (512) 442-1122 FAX. (512) 442-1181

Sources: TNRIS, USGS topoView, Service Layer Credits:

USDA Web Soil Survey  
 Allen Campus Survey  
 Sam Rayburn Tollway  
 Allen, Collin County, Texas

EXHIBIT  
 3



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## **APPENDIX B**

### **Photographs**

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Allen Campus ■ Allen, Collin County, Texas

Terracon Project No. 96177545 ■ Photos taken August 21-22, 2017



**Photo 1. Typical vegetation in northern portion of project area. Note good ground visibility. View to the east.**



**Photo 2. Southeastern portion of project area. Note poor ground visibility. View to the north.**

**Responsive ■ Resourceful ■ Reliable**



**Cultural Resources Services**

Allen Campus ■ Allen, Collin County, Texas

Terracon Project No. 96177545 ■ Photos taken August 21-22, 2017



**Photo 3. Northwest portion of project area, near Sam Rayburn Tollway. Note grass vegetation. View to the northwest.**



**Photo 4. View of wooded vegetation and creek in north portion of project area. View to the south.**



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Terracon Project No. 96177545 ■ Photos taken August 21-22, 2017



**Photo 5. Tall grass vegetation in southern portion of project area. View to the west.**



**Photo 6. View of Shovel Test 13.**





**Photo 7. View of Backhoe Trench 1. View to the north.**



**Photo 8. Backhoe Trench 1 profile.**





Photo 9. Backhoe Trench 4 profile.



Photo 10. View of 41COL300. Note topography sloping down to creek. View to the northwest.





Photo 11. View of 41COL300. Note metal and glass domestic artifacts. View to the south.



Photo 12. View of artifacts at 41COL300. Note sheet metal, metal buckets, and glass containers.



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Terracon Project No. 96177545 ■ Photos taken August 21-22, 2017



**Photo 13. Artifacts observed on ground surface at 41COL301.**



**Photo 14. View of Outbuilding #1 at 41COL301. View to the northwest.**





**Photo 15. Interior of Outbuilding #1 at 41COL301.**



**Photo 16. Outbuilding #2 at 41COL301. View to the southwest.**





**Photo 17. Outbuildings #3 and #4 at 41COL301. View to the southeast.**



**Photo 18. Outbuilding #3 at 41COL3001. View to the southeast.**



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Terracon Project No. 96177545 ■ Photos taken August 21-22, 2017



**Photo 19. Outbuilding #4 at 41COL301. View to the southeast.**



**Photo 20. Interior of Outbuilding #4 at 41COL301.**

**Responsive ■ Resourceful ■ Reliable**

**Cultural Resources Services**

Allen Campus ■ Allen, Collin County, Texas

January 22, 2018 ■ Terracon Project No. 96177545



## **APPENDIX C**

### **Shovel Test Log**



**Cultural Resources Services (Shovel Test Log)**

Allen Campus ■ Allen, Collin County, Texas

Shovel Tests from August 21-22, 2017 ■ Terracon Project No. 96177545



ST ID #	Depth cmbs	+/-	Ground cover	Munsell & Color	Texture	% Gravels	Comments
01	0-30	-	25%	7.5YR Black 2.5/1	Clay loam	0-10%	Terminated due to large tree root. Significant disturbances from roots.
02	0-35	-	20%	7.5YR Black 2.5/1	Clay loam	0-10%	Terminated due to large tree root.
03	0-50	-	80%	7.5YR Black 2.5/1	Clay	0-5%	Homogenous. Terminated due to large root and presence of calcium carbonates.
04	0-30	-	60%	7.5YR Black 2.5/1	Clay loam	0-10%	Rootlets in upper portion of strat
04	30-45	-	-	10YR 3/4 Dark yellowish brown	Clay	0-10%	Terminated due to soil change and compact nature of sediment
05	0-25	-	60%	7.5YR Black 2.5/1	Clay	0-5%	Lots of roots, few small gravels. Somewhat abrupt boundary with lower layer.
05	25-40	-	-	10YR 4/2 Dark greyish brown	Clay	0-5%	Carbonates throughout. Terminated due to carbonates.
06	0-40	-	70%	10YR 2/1 Black	Clay	0-10%	Excavated in 41COL301 Terminated due to calcium carbonates.

**Cultural Resources Services (Shovel Test Log)**

Allen Campus ■ Allen, Collin County, Texas

Shovel Tests from August 21-22, 2017 ■ Terracon Project No. 96177545



ST ID #	Depth cmbs	+/-	Ground cover	Munsell & Color	Texture	% Gravels	Comments
07	0-40	-	50%	10YR 2/1 Black	Clay	0-10%	Some disturbances from roots. Terminated due to carbonates.
08	0-45	-	60%	10YR 2/1 Black	Clay	0-10%	Roots near surface. Soft clay. Terminated due to calcium carbonates.
09	0-50	-	80%	7.5YR 2.5/1 Black	Clay	0-5%	Homogenous, soft, sticky clay. Increase in calcium carbonates with depth. Terminated due to calcium carbonates.
10	0-40	-	60%	10YR 2/1 Black	Clay	0-10%	Few roots. Soft clay. Increase in carbonates with depth. Terminated due to calcium carbonates.
11	0-25	-	60%	7.5YR 2.5/1 Black	Clay loam	0-5%	Mottled with lighter color. Loamy and less sticky than other STs.
11	25-55	-	-	10YR 4/2 Dark greyish brown	Clay	0-5%	Mottle color becomes dominate color. Calcium carbonates increase with depth. Terminated due to carbonates.
12	0-25	-	90%	7.5YR 2.5/1 Black	Silty loam	0%	Few roots. Placed on edge of dozer scrape.
12	25-45	-	-	10YR 3/2 Very dark greyish brown	Clay loam	0%	Few subtle lighter mottles; carbonates nodules starting around 40cmbs. Terminated due to calcium carbonates.

**Cultural Resources Services (Shovel Test Log)**

Allen Campus ■ Allen, Collin County, Texas

Shovel Tests from August 21-22, 2017 ■ Terracon Project No. 96177545



ST ID #	Depth cmbs	+/-	Ground cover	Munsell & Color	Texture	% Gravels	Comments
13	0-45	-	70%	10YR 2/1 Black	Clay	0-10%	Roots near surface. Soft clay. Terminated due to calcium carbonates.
14	0-45	-	100%	7.5YR 2.5/1 Black	Clay	0-5%	Homogeneous. Rootlets in top 15cmbs. Soft, sticky clay. Increasing calcium carbonates with depth. Terminated due to calcium carbonates.

**Cultural Resources Services**

Allen Campus ■ Allen, Collin County, Texas

January 22, 2018 ■ Terracon Project No. 96177545



## **APPENDIX D**

### **Backhoe Trench Log**

**Cultural Resources Services (Backhoe Trench Log)**

Allen Campus ■ Allen, Collin County, Texas

Backhoe Trenches from August 21-22, 2017 ■ Terracon Project No. 96177545



BHT #	Zone	Depth	Color	Description	Trench Notes
1	1	0-36	10YR 2/1 Black	Firm clay; weak medium blocky structure; gradual smooth lower boundary; roots common.	Recorded 8/21/17 by D. Yelacic. <b>Comments:</b> Gently sloping south towards unnamed intermittent stream/tributary (stream currently has water, flow may vary). North of drainage, N-S alignment, ~5m long / 1m wide.
	2	36-60	10YR 5/3 Brown	Firm silty clay; moderate course blocky structure; gradual smooth lower boundary; CaCO <sub>3</sub> Morphology: concretions; roots present.	
	3	60-120	10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown	Clay; moderate course blocky structure.	
2	1	0-40	10YR 2/1 Black	Loose clay; loose structure; gradual smooth lower boundary; roots common.	Recorded 8/21/17 by David Yelacic. <b>Comments:</b> Just inside tree line on gentle slope south towards the creek ~30m from creek. N-S alignment, ~5m long/~1m wide.
	2	40-140	10YR 2/1 Black	Firm clay; moderate medium to course blocky structure.	
	3	140-164	10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown	Clayey sand; strong course blocky structure; CaCO <sub>3</sub> Morphology: concretions.	
3	1	0-60	10YR 2/1 Black	Loose/lightly firm clay; weak to moderate medium blocky structure; gradual smooth lower boundary; roots very common; ~5% course fragments.	Recorded 8/22/17 by David Yelacic. <b>Comments:</b> Gentle slope south towards creek – just inside tree line. A sea of poison ivy! Subsoil approaches surface towards the north (uphill). ~30m North of creek. ~5m long, ~1m wide, NW-SE orientation.
	2	60-110	10YR 4/2 Dark greyish brown	Clay; moderate medium blocky structure; gradual smooth lower boundary; CaCO <sub>3</sub> Morphology: fine concretions.	
	3	110-140	10YR 4/2 Dark greyish brown	Clay; moderate course blocky structure; CaCO <sub>3</sub> Morphology: greater than ten percent medium concretions; Soil Horizon: Bk.	
4	1	0-30	10YR 2/1 Black	Loose clay; weak medium blocky structure; gradual smooth lower boundary; roots common; ~25% course fragments; soil horizon: Ap; smells strongly of livestock.	Recorded by David Yelacic on 8/22/17. <b>Comments:</b> Trench ~10m long/~1m wide, E-W alignment. North of center of Eastern property line. Open

**Cultural Resources Services (Backhoe Trench Log)**

Allen Campus ■ Allen, Collin County, Texas

Backhoe Trenches from August 21-22, 2017 ■ Terracon Project No. 96177545



	2	30-50	10YR 7/4 Very pale brown	Less firm clay; moderate medium blocky structure; gradual smooth lower boundary; CaCO <sub>3</sub> Morphology: fine concretions; less than five percent coarse fragments; smells strongly of livestock.	field – just NE of former pond/wetland.
	3	50-90	10YR 7/6 Yellow	Firm clay; moderate medium blocky structure; CaCO <sub>3</sub> Morphology: medium concretions.	
5	1	0-50	10YR 2/1 Black	Clay; weak to moderate medium blocky structure; gradual smooth lower boundary.	<p><b>Recorded by David Yelacic on 8/22/17.</b>  <b>Comments:</b>                      Near Northeast corner of field to the south of drainage. ~5m long, ~1m deep, E-W alignment.</p>
	2	50-120	10YR 2/1 Black; 10YR 3/2 Very dark greyish brown	Clay; moderate medium blocky structure; gradual smooth lower boundary; CaCO <sub>3</sub> Morphology: fine concretions.	
	3	120-160	10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown	Clay; moderate medium blocky structure; CaCO <sub>3</sub> Morphology: medium concretions.	
6	1	0-40	10YR 2/1 Black	Looser clay; weak medium blocky structure; clear smooth lower boundary.	<p><b>Recorded by David Yelacic on 8/22/17.</b>  <b>Comments:</b>                      Inside tree line near center of stream crossing the site. ~5m long. ~1m wide, N-S alignment.</p>
	2	40-74	10YR 4/3 Brown	Firm clay; weak to moderate medium blocky structure; clear smooth lower boundary.	
	3	74-116	10YR 7/6 Yellow	Firm clay; moderate medium blocky structure; CaCO <sub>3</sub> Morphology: medium concretions.	

**Cultural Resources Services**

Allen Campus ■ Allen, Collin County, Texas

January 22, 2018 ■ Terracon Project No. 96177545



# **APPENDIX E**

## **Thomas Phillips Survey Land Grant**



File 114176  
Fannin 3<sup>rd</sup> Class

~~Ab 717~~ 717

Thomas Philips  
by assn

320 acres

Patented No 117

Correct on map of Collins County.  
May 2/54. C. W. Fryder.  
& mchd ptd

Patent to David  
L. Milton assn

Elgin

Patented May 1/54

Martins

NO 296 vol 9

Ab 717

J. W. Jones Kingston  
Mch 11/54  
mchd Ptd in R

C.C.  
Apr 21/54

Contents

- 1 Certificate
- 2 Fieldnotes
- 3 Description
- 4 File

Jan 21/78

Linn

Ab 717 350 1/2 M. Linn

Vol 1.

No 113

Recd. 2/20

THE STATE OF TEXAS, }

County of Collin }

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known, That, on the fourth day of April A. D., 1850, came Thomas Phillips and claimed three hundred and twenty acres of land as a settler, in the colony granted to Peters and others, and took and subscribed the following oath, viz :

I, Thomas Phillips

do solemnly swear that I emigrated to Texas, and entered the Colony which was granted to Peters and others, as a Colonist, previous to July 1848, & I was then over 17 years of age and that I have since continued and still remain a settler in said Colony, and have performed all the duties required of me as a good citizen, and that I have never heretofore received land from the Government of Coahuila and Texas, nor of the Republic or State of Texas, as an emigrant or Colonist. So help me God.

Thomas Phillips

Be it further known. The facts set forth in the foregoing affidavit are fully corroborated by testimony given on oath by the persons who hereunto sign their names.

Mc Reynolds  
Jonathan Phillips

Be it further known. That Thomas Phillips is entitled to three hundred and twenty acres of land within the limits of said Colony, the said Phillips having emigrated to the Colony under the second contract.

The land claimed by the aforesaid Colonist has been surveyed by the Colony Contractors, but cannot herein be designated because there being no map or field notes in the possession of the Commissioners: Therefore the said Phillips is entitled to have his land surveyed by the County or District Surveyor conditioned that this claim shall not be transferred



State of Texas }  
 Colton County }  
 I, Thomas Phillips for and in consideration of the sum of three hundred dollars to me paid, do hereby sell transfer and assign unto David C. Melton his heirs and assigns forever all my Right, title interest & claims in and to the within certificate for 320 acres of land, granted to me by Act from Ward Commissions for Peters Colony the 4th day of April A.D. 1852 No 113 and I further Relinquish transfer and assign unto said Melton his heirs and assigns for all my Right & interest to the lands located & surveyed by virtue and authority of said certificate In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal (a Seal) this 30th day of March 1852. Thomas Phillips Seal

I, THOMAS WILLIAM WARD, Commissioner, duly appointed and qualified under the provisions of an Act of the Legislature, entitled "An Act to secure to all actual settlers within the limits of the Colony granted to Peters and others, commonly known as Peters' Colony, the land to which they are entitled as Colonists," do hereby certify that the within is a true copy of the entry in my Record Book.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I hereunto sign my name and make the impress of my Official Seal, at the town of McKinney this 4th day of April A. D. 1852

*Thomas William Ward*

112-113- Vol 1  
 114-115- Vol 2  
 File 1114  
 Harris 3-18-52

Certificate  
 Thomas Phillips  
 Grant for  
 David C. Melton

State of Texas }  
 Colton County }  
 Before me David F. Stewart, clerk of the county court within and for said County of Colton State of Texas personally appeared Thomas Phillips to me well known and subscribed the foregoing transfer and assignment, unto David C. Melton on this day and acknowledged the same to be his act and deed for the consideration and purposes therein stated and set forth In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of my office this 30th day of March A.D. 1852

David F. Stewart clerk  
 County Court Colton 24



State of Texas Collin County  
Plat and field notes of a Survey of  
three hundred and twenty 320 acres  
of Land for Thos Phillips by  
virtue of his Colony headright  
Certificate Vol 1<sup>st</sup> No 113.

Issued at McKinney on the  
fourth day of April 1850 by

Thos Wm Ward Commissioner for Texas Colony  
detached in Collin County about 2 miles East of McKinney  
including the West half of Section No 9 Township No 4  
North first Base line in Range 2 East first Meridian  
Beginning at the W Corner of S Jacksons Co  
where line and the S Corner of Elias Alexanders Survey  
thence North at 1900 5/10 rods to a post in main then  
East at 930 1/4 rods to a post in main thence  
South at 1900 5/10 rods to a post in main then  
West at 930 1/4 rods to the Beginning  
Duly 19th 1850  
Francis Carter } chain  
Sam Young } men  
S. J. Vana }  
Deputy Surveyor

I S. J. Vana Deputy Surveyor in Collin  
County do hereby certify under my official oath  
that the foregoing survey was made according to  
law and that the lines Boundaries and corners  
together with the marks natural and artificial  
are truly designated in the foregoing Plat and  
field notes

Signed S. J. Vana Deputy S. C. C.



1830  
1831  
1832

The above hereby certify that we have exam-  
ined the foregoing Plat & Sale thro' & find  
them correct & the survey made according  
to law

Given under my hand at Newhamp  
this Aug 10<sup>th</sup> 1830 J. B. 1830

David Johnson  
Dist. in New Hamp<sup>t</sup>

Pat. No. 11734

Pat. No. 11735  
320 acres  
Thomas Phelps

Pat. No. 11736  
320 acres  
Thomas Phelps

Thos Phelps  
Plat and full notes  
320 acres

Recd for Record July  
26<sup>th</sup> 1850  
David Johnson  
Dist. of N. Hamp<sup>t</sup>

Recorded Book  
A Page 339  
D Johnson cert  
Sam Hand cert



{ State of Texas, }  
{ County of Collin. }

OFFICE OF THE TEXAN EMIGRATION AND LAND COMPANY, }

..... June 7<sup>th</sup> ..... 1852. }

Henry O. Hodgcock, Esq

Agent of said Company

Sir

In accordance with the 4th Section of An Act, entitled "An Act relating to lands in Peters' Colony," approved February 10th, 1852; I hereby file with you the following description of the land, I claim to be entitled to, ~~in Peters' Colony as a Colonist~~ as the assignee of Thomas Phillips as the land which he is entitled to in Peters' Colony as a colony  
To wit: the West half

Section, Number Nine (9) of Township Number four (4)  
North of the first Base line, in Range Two (2),  
East of the first Meridian line

located and claimed by me, as surveyed by said Company, in their surveys heretofore made, or caused to be made, within said Colony; the maps or plans of which surveys, now legalized, are on file in the General Land Office of this State.

And I hereby relinquish all other lands, locations, claims, and settlements whatsoever, previously made by me ~~as the assignee as aforesaid~~  
in Peters' Colony, as a Colonist,

Attest  
S. A. Vinters

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, (a scrawl,) the day and year first above written.

David his Milton  
mark

Dial

I, Henry O. Hodgcock, Agent of the Texan Emigration and Land Company,  
herby

13 File 1111  
Farrin 3-Class

Description of land done  
Thomas Philips  
by ass<sup>ts</sup>

11/11/11  
Farrin 3-Class

11/11/11  
Farrin 3-Class

11/11/11  
Farrin 3-Class

11/11/11  
Farrin 3-Class

11/11/11  
Farrin 3-Class

11/11/11  
Farrin 3-Class



4 114

Thos. Phillips

by

David Milton assignee

To  $\frac{2}{3}$  file

Agent S. C. &amp; Co.

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June 7<sup>th</sup> 1852Certificate - file  
& field notes