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Intensive Cultural Resources Survey or the Weatherford East Loop, Weatherford, Parker County, Texas

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Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the Weatherford East Loop, Weatherford, Parker County, Texas

Authors

Melissa M. Green, Emily Reed, Izabella Dennis, Sandra Shannon, Heather Goodson, and Brett Lang

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**INTENSIVE CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE
WEATHERFORD EAST LOOP, WEATHERFORD,
PARKER COUNTY, TEXAS
TEXAS ANTIQUITIES PERMIT 8127**

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Cox | McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.
Archeological Report 162
(CMEC-AR-162)



December 31, 2018

Management Summary

Parker County proposes to build the eastern segment of a loop north of the City of Weatherford, in Parker County, Texas). This portion of the loop, designated East Loop, is approximately 6.65 miles long. It begins at the intersection of the eastern terminus of the Ric Williamson Memorial Highway (or West Loop) at State Highway 51 north of the city. The proposed route continues eastward for approximately 4 miles, crosses Farm-to-Market 730 before turning south for approximately 2 miles, crosses US Highway 180 at Center Point Road, and follows Center Point Road to terminate at Interstate Highway 20.

The East Loop project is owned and funded by Parker County. As a political subdivision of the State of Texas, Parker County is required to comply with the Antiquities Code of Texas (9 Texas Natural Resources Code 191). A permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is also required for the proposed project. Therefore, the USACE, as a federal agency, has the responsibility for complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended (Section 106). Section 106 requires consideration of the effects of the proposed project on properties listed in, or determined eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and ultimately designation as a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL).

Freese and Nichols, Inc., the design and environmental consultant to Parker County, contracted with Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc. (CMEC), to conduct the intensive archeological and reconnaissance historic resources surveys necessary for compliance with the Antiquities Code and Section 106. Melissa M. Green (Principal Investigator) and Brett Lang carried out the archeological survey for Parker County under Texas Antiquities Permit 8127, and Emily Reed and Izabella Dennis conducted the historic resources survey; all are staff of CMEC. Fieldwork was conducted in September 2017.

Widths of the proposed roadway vary between 120 and 390 feet, but the average width is 200 feet. The archeological area of potential effects (APE) consists of the entire 195.39-acre footprint of new location roadway and a 600-foot long, 30-foot wide drainage ditch easement added to the project for a total 196.62-acre APE. The historic resources APE consists of a 300-foot-wide buffer area around the proposed project corridor.

The APE is located primarily on uplands but crosses Willow Creek, Holder Branch, Underwood Branch, and a number of small intermittent channels. The land is mostly undeveloped with some residential/commercial areas, particularly near each terminus, that will be impacted. Ground surfaces within the APE were mostly covered in grasses, allowing for some limited visibility ranging from 0 to 30 percent, though ground visibility in forested areas and eroded pastures allowed for higher ground visibility at 70 to 100 percent. Existing impacts to the project corridor include residential and commercial development, buried utilities and other infrastructures associated with the developments, oil and gas production and storage, stock tank construction, livestock grazing or training, and erosion resulting from all of the above.

A total of 48 shovel test units were excavated judgmentally across the area of potential effects; 36 were sterile for cultural materials and 12 were associated with sites. Initially, right-of-entry was not allowed on several individual parcels representing approximately 2.14 miles (48.29 acres) of the proposed corridor during the original survey in September 2017, but were investigated in June and July of 2018 once right-of-entry was granted. Potential for prehistoric archeological deposits in the area of potential effects is considered low, and the potential for historic deposits is considered moderate.

The proposed roadway corridor partially impacts previously recorded sites 41PR163/41PR164, 41PR165, and 41PR166, as well as the NRHP-listed Byron Farmstead Historic District. The district comprises 85.5 acres with three recorded archeological sites (41PR163, 41PR164, now combined, and 41PR166), or contributing elements, within its boundary. All of these sites were revisited during the survey. Although located outside of the project corridor, site 41PR163, the original log cabin of the Byron Farmstead, and site 41PR164, the later bungalow on the farmstead were visited due to their close proximity to the project and to help assess the indirect impacts to these sites and contributing elements of the historic district. Based on the field visit, the boundaries of sites 41PR163 and 41PR164 have been adjusted and combined and now include a previously unrecorded dairy location, but contributing element to the district, within the new combined site limit (41PR163/41PR164). Since site 41PR163/41PR164 is already a contributing element of the Byron Farmstead Historic District, it is recommended for designation as a SAL. Site 41PR166 is the dairy operation owned by a separate family member and not originally a contributing element to the district. The site is mostly intact and retains most of its integrity. It has now been recommended as a contributing element to the historic district, and ultimately for SAL designation, demonstrating the long-time use of the larger property for and family commitment to cattle and dairying. Site 41PR166 will be partially impacted by the proposed road corridor. In addition to the archeological sites located on the Byron Farmstead Historic District, there are three contributing buildings, two contributing structures, one contributing site, and one non-contributing site. For unknown reasons, an additional 13 resources located within the historic district's boundary were not documented in the NRHP nomination form or assigned contributing/non-contributing status. As a result of this survey, eight of the previously undocumented resources are recommended as contributing and five are recommended as non-contributing to the Byron Farmstead Historic District. Due to the construction of the proposed roadway through the Byron Farmstead Historic District, there would be an adverse effect on the district by diminishing the integrity of feeling, setting, and association.

Although previously recorded site 41PR165, remnants of a small farmstead, would be partially impacted by the proposed roadway corridor, the site as a whole was not investigated during this survey so it is unknown if any of the remaining components would add any additional information concerning cattle ranching in the area. Therefore, its NRHP eligibility or designation as an SAL is recommended as unknown.

One additional historic site, 41PR185, was recorded during the survey. This site is a mid- to late twentieth century farmstead on a hilltop west of Holder Branch measuring 35 meters east/west by 55

meters north/south. The site is composed of a collapsed rock root cellar, rock and mortar pile, six fence posts, and large sections of sheet metal siding. The site will be entirely impacted by the proposed construction and is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP or for SAL designation.

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

CMEC submitted the previous version of this report to the Texas Historical Commission (THC) on March 1, 2018, for review. In the response letter dated March 30, 2018, THC concurred with the eligibility recommendations for the historic resources and requested additional information regarding recorded archeological sites. THC also requested further review of the applicability of Section 106 in relationship to the USACE areas of jurisdiction (Appendix B). Since that time, USACE has indicated Section 106 is applicable to the Byron Farmstead Historic District, and CMEC has been granted access to previously inaccessible parcels to complete the archeological survey. This version of the report has been updated to provide additional information from the archeological survey and to reflect the applicability of Section 106, including an assessment of effects to historic properties and archeological sites. Continued coordination between the USACE, Parker County, the City of Weatherford, and the THC is anticipated in order to satisfy all Section 106 requirements associated with this project but is not detailed in this report.

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

The THC concurred with the results and recommendations of this report on December 12, 2018.

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1. INTRODUCTION

OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT

Parker County proposes to build the eastern segment of a loop north of the City of Weatherford, in Parker County, Texas (**Figure 1**). This portion of the loop, designated East Loop, is approximately 6.65 miles long. It begins at the intersection of the eastern terminus of the Ric Williamson Memorial Highway (or West Loop) at State Highway (SH) 51 north of the city. The proposed route continues eastward for approximately 4 miles, crosses Farm-to-Market (FM) 730 before turning south for approximately 2 miles, crosses US Highway (US) 180 at Center Point Road and follows Center Point Road to terminate at Interstate Highway (IH) 20.

The project length is 6.65 miles (10.7 kilometers) long; widths range from 120 to 390 feet (36.5 to 118.8 meters) with an average of 200 feet (60.9 meters) along the corridor. An easement for a drainage ditch near the south end measuring 600 feet (182.9 meters) long and 30 feet (9.1 meters) wide was added to the project. The total archeological area of potential effects (APE) consists of the 196.62-acre footprint and easement, all of which is new location across mostly undeveloped land although some residential/commercial areas may be impacted (**Figure 2**). The non-archeological historic resources survey APE consists of a 300-foot-wide buffer area around the proposed project corridor (**Figure 3**).

In September 2017 and June/July 2018, Cox | McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc. (CMEC), contracted by Freese and Nichols, Inc. for Parker County, conducted cultural resources investigations including an intensive archeological survey, a reconnaissance non-archeological historic resources survey, and a review of a listed National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) district that falls within the proposed corridor.

The Byron Farmstead, the NRHP-listed historic district, consists of 85.5 acres bounded by Meadowview Road to the south and fences to the east, north, and west. Several extant buildings and structures have been recorded as separate archeological sites (41PR163 and 41PR164, now combined): the original 1893 log cabin, a 1925 Arts and Crafts bungalow, a windmill and stock tank, and remnants of a 1930s dairy operation. All are contributing elements of the district and all were revisited for this project. In addition, site 41PR166, a 1950s dairy operation on the same parcel but operated by a different family member, is also recommended as a contributing element to the historic district. Site 41PR165, located just outside of the district, was also revisited. The district and the individual sites within the district are discussed in greater detail in later chapters of this report.

In addition to the previously recorded sites, one newly recorded site was identified. Site 41PR185 is comprised of the remnants of a mid- to late twentieth century farmstead. The site measures approximately 35 meters east/west by 55 meters north/south and is comprised of a collapsed rock root cellar, rock and mortar pile, six fenceposts, and large sections of sheet metal siding.

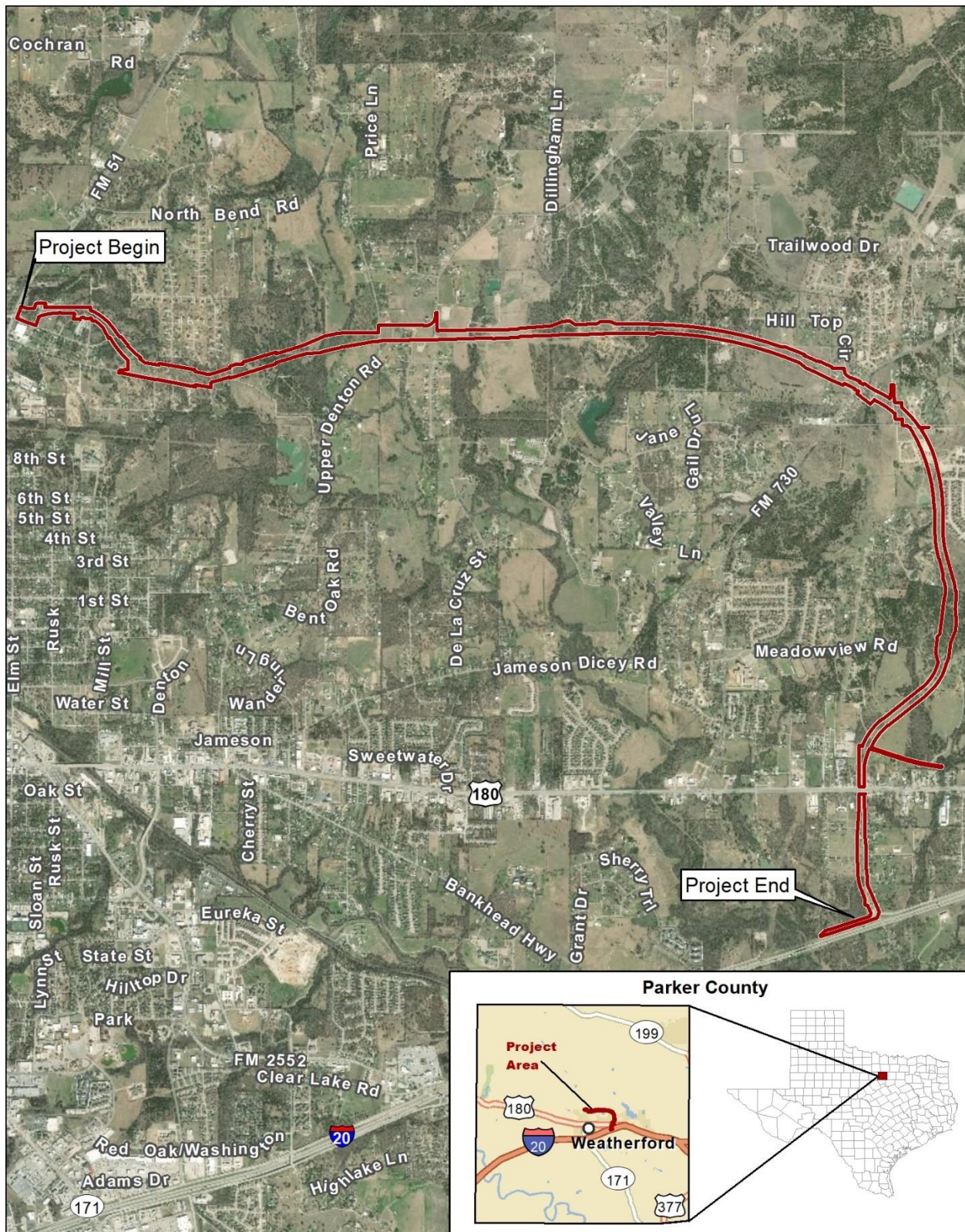


Figure 1
Project Location (Aerial Base)
Parker County Transportation: East Loop

Project Location



0 3,500 Feet
 0 1,000 Meters

Prepared for: Freese and Nichols, Inc.	1 in = 3,500 feet
Prepared by: MCS	Scale: 1:42,000
	Date: 7/16/2018

Aerial Source: DigitalGlobe (2017)

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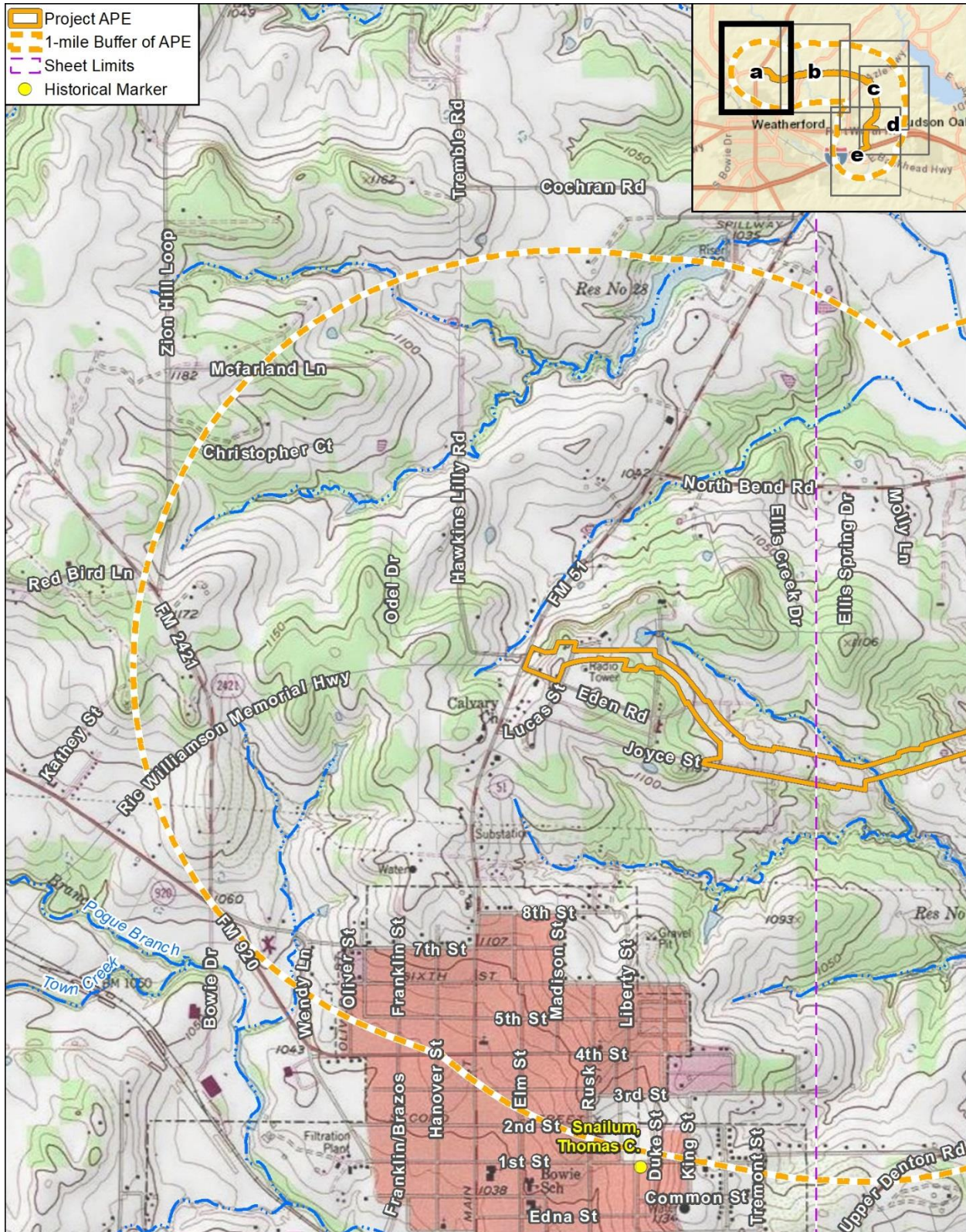


Figure 2a
Location of Archeological APE
Parker County Transportation: East Loop

Data Sources: THC (2017), NHD (2014), CMEC (2017, 2018)
 Basemap Sources: USGS Weatherford North (1959), Weatherford South (1979), Lake Weatherford (1979), and Anetta (1979) 7.5' Quadrangles

	0 2,000 Feet
	0 600 Meters
Prepared for: Freese and Nichols, Inc.	1 in = 2,000 feet
Prepared by: MCS	Scale: 1:24,000
	Date: 1/7/2019

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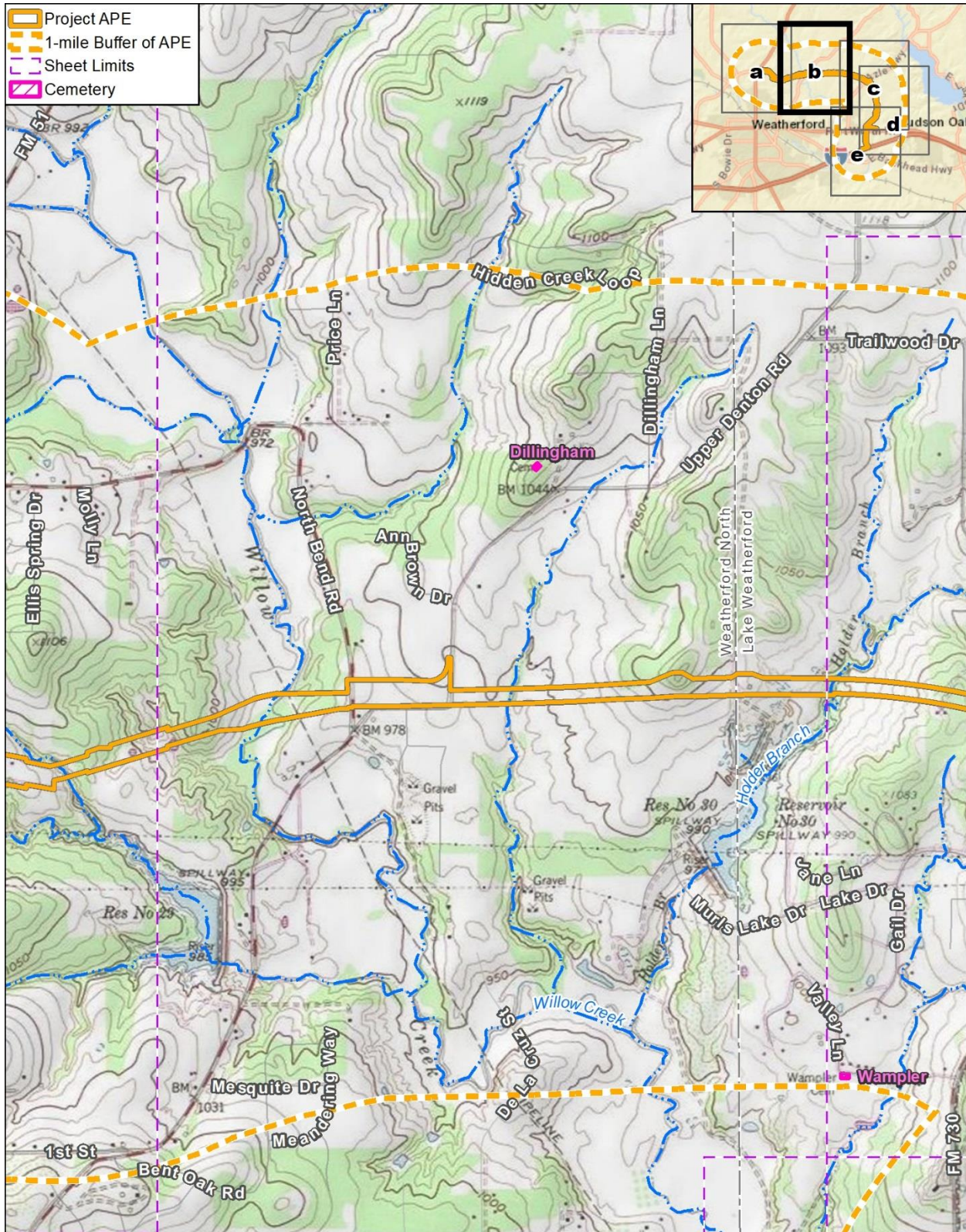

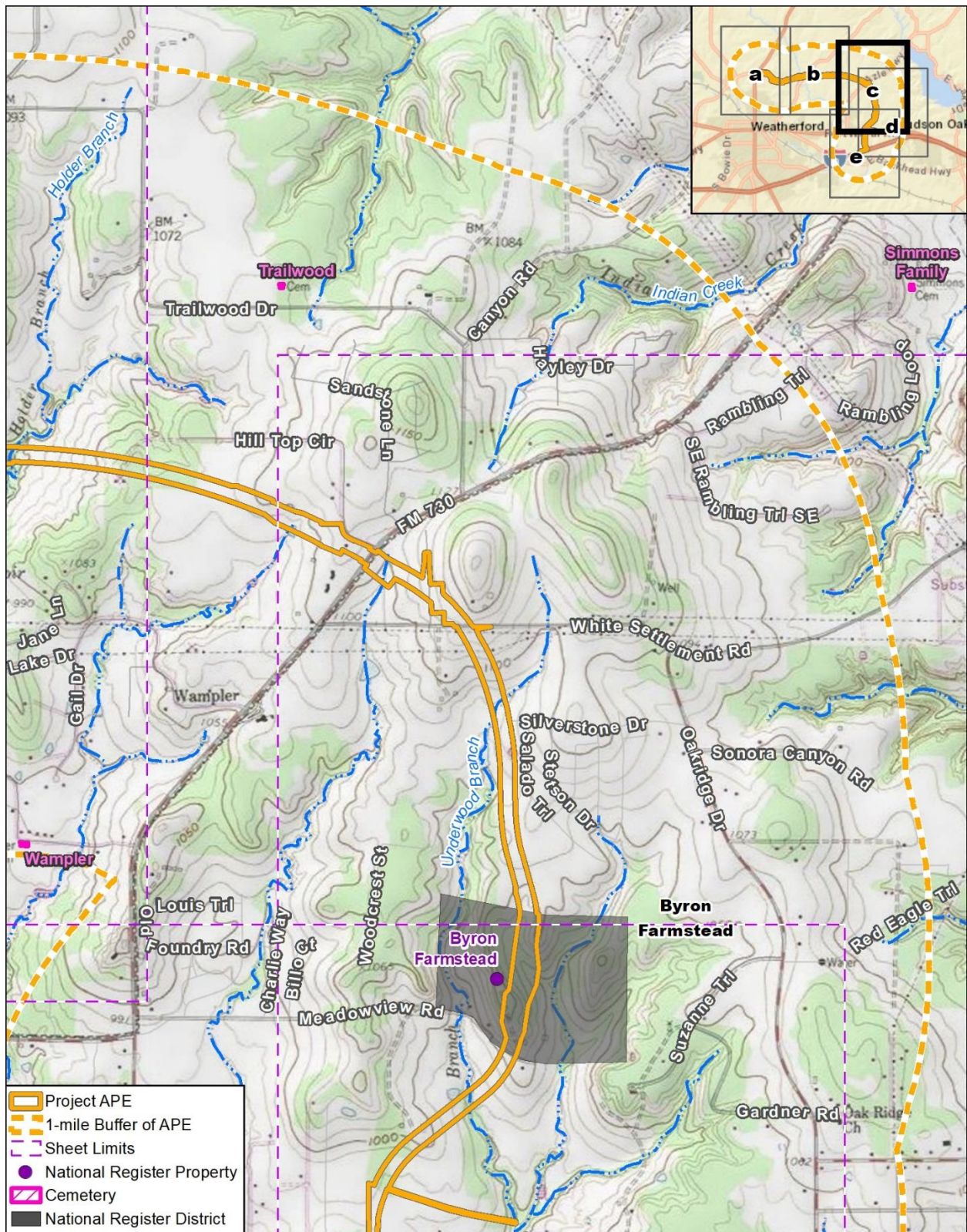


Figure 2b
Location of Archeological APE
Parker County Transportation: East Loop

Data Sources: THC (2017), NHD (2014), CMEC (2017, 2018)
 Basemap Sources: USGS Weatherford North (1959), Weatherford South (1979), Lake Weatherford (1979), and Anetta (1979) 7.5' Quadrangles

	0 2,000 Feet
	0 600 Meters
Prepared for: Freese and Nichols, Inc.	1 in = 2,000 feet
Prepared by: MCS	Scale: 1:24,000
	Date: 1/7/2019

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- Project APE
- 1-mile Buffer of APE
- Sheet Limits
- National Register Property
- Cemetery
- National Register District

Figure 2c
Location of Archeological APE
Parker County Transportation: East Loop

Data Sources: THC (2017), NHD (2014), CMEC (2017, 2018)
 Basemap Sources: USGS Weatherford North (1959), Weatherford South (1979), Lake Weatherford (1979), and Anetta (1979) 7.5' Quadrangles

	0 2,000 Feet
	0 600 Meters
Prepared for: Freese and Nichols, Inc.	1 in = 2,000 feet
Prepared by: MCS	Scale: 1:24,000
	Date: 1/7/2019

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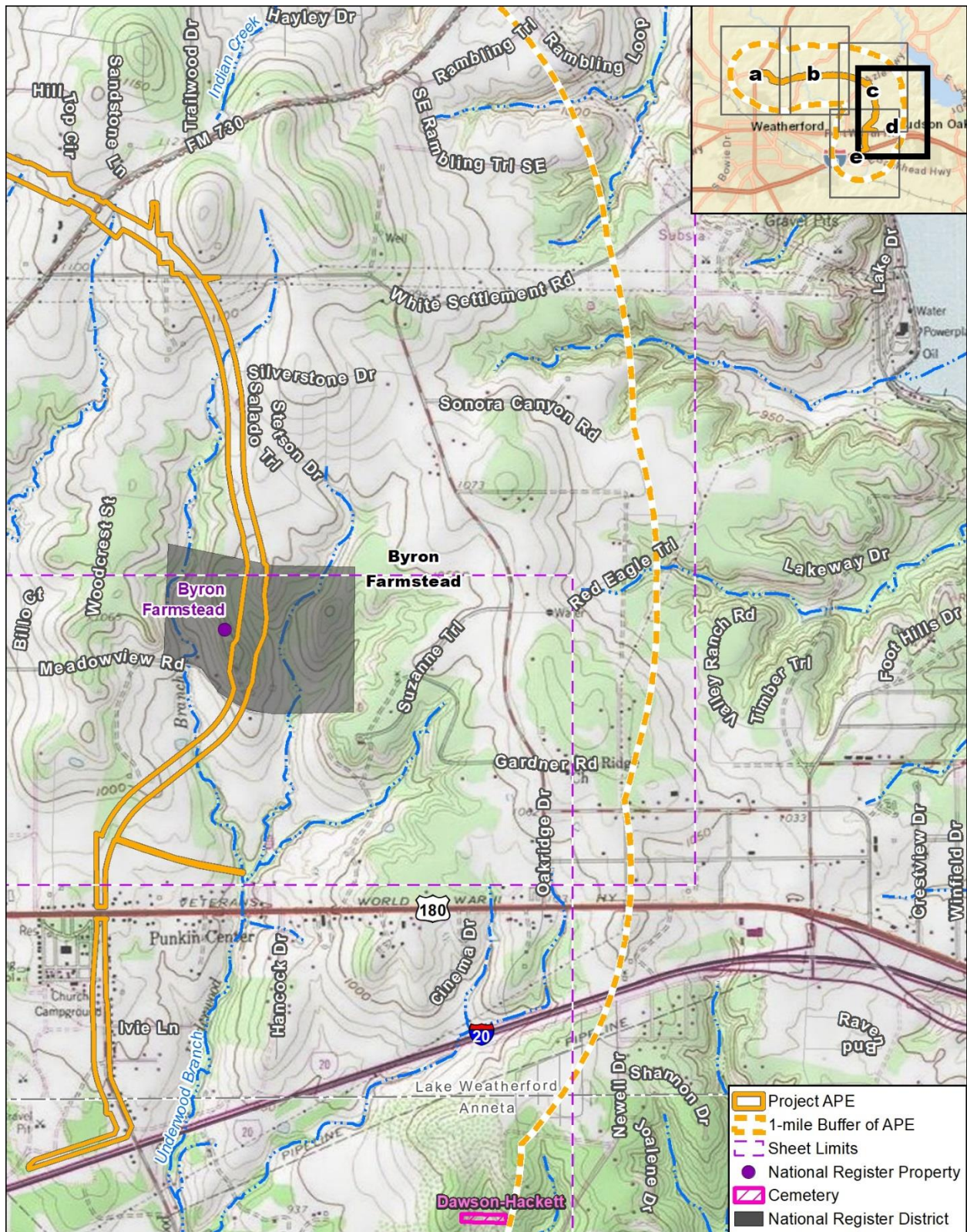
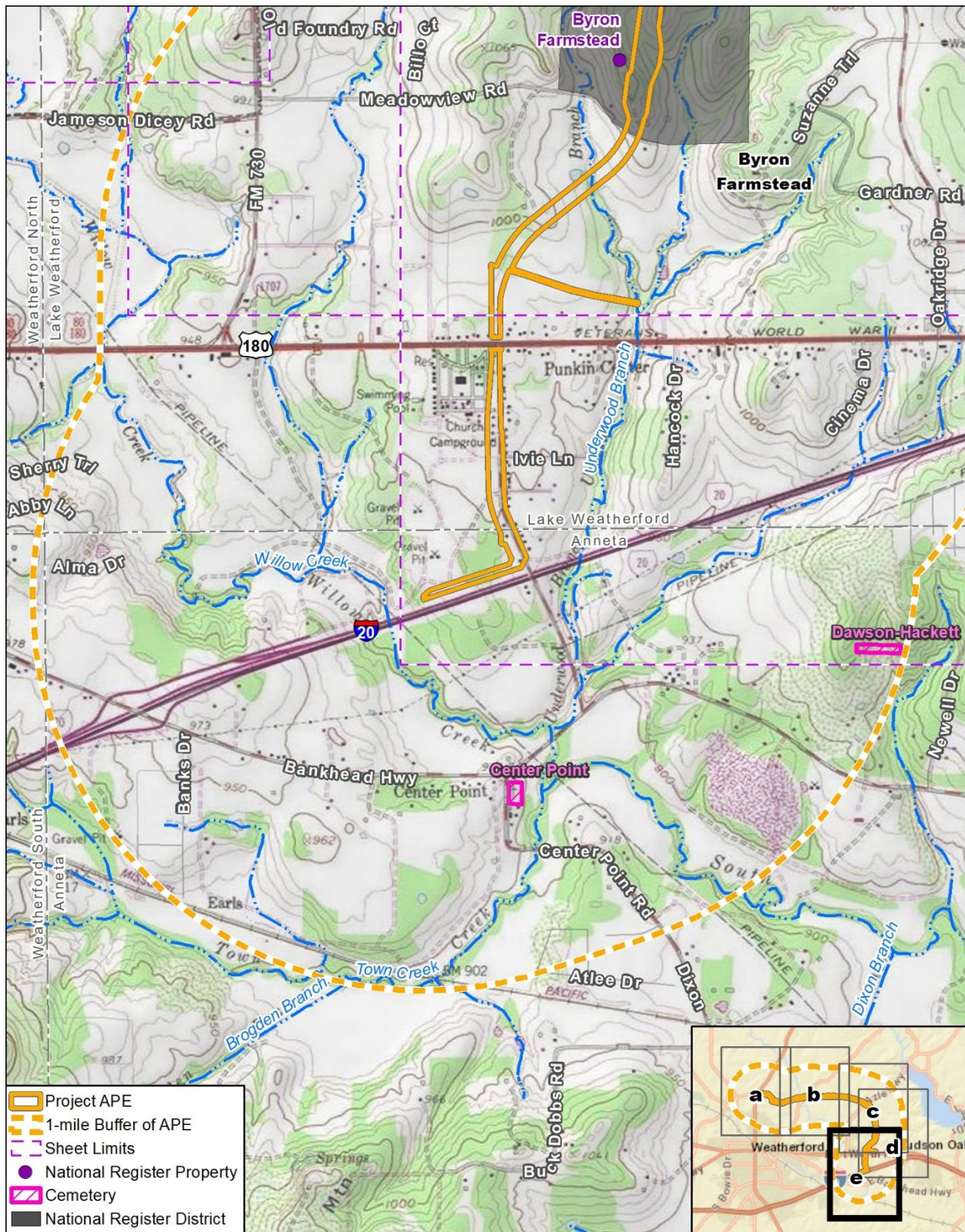


Figure 2d
Location of Archeological APE
Parker County Transportation: East Loop

Data Sources: THC (2017), NHD (2014), CMEC (2017, 2018)
 Basemap Sources: USGS Weatherford North (1959), Weatherford South (1979), Lake Weatherford (1979), and Anetta (1979) 7.5' Quadrangles

	0	2,000 Feet
	0	600 Meters
Prepared for: Freese and Nichols, Inc.	1 in = 2,000 feet	
Prepared by: MCS	Scale: 1:24,000	
	Date: 1/7/2019	

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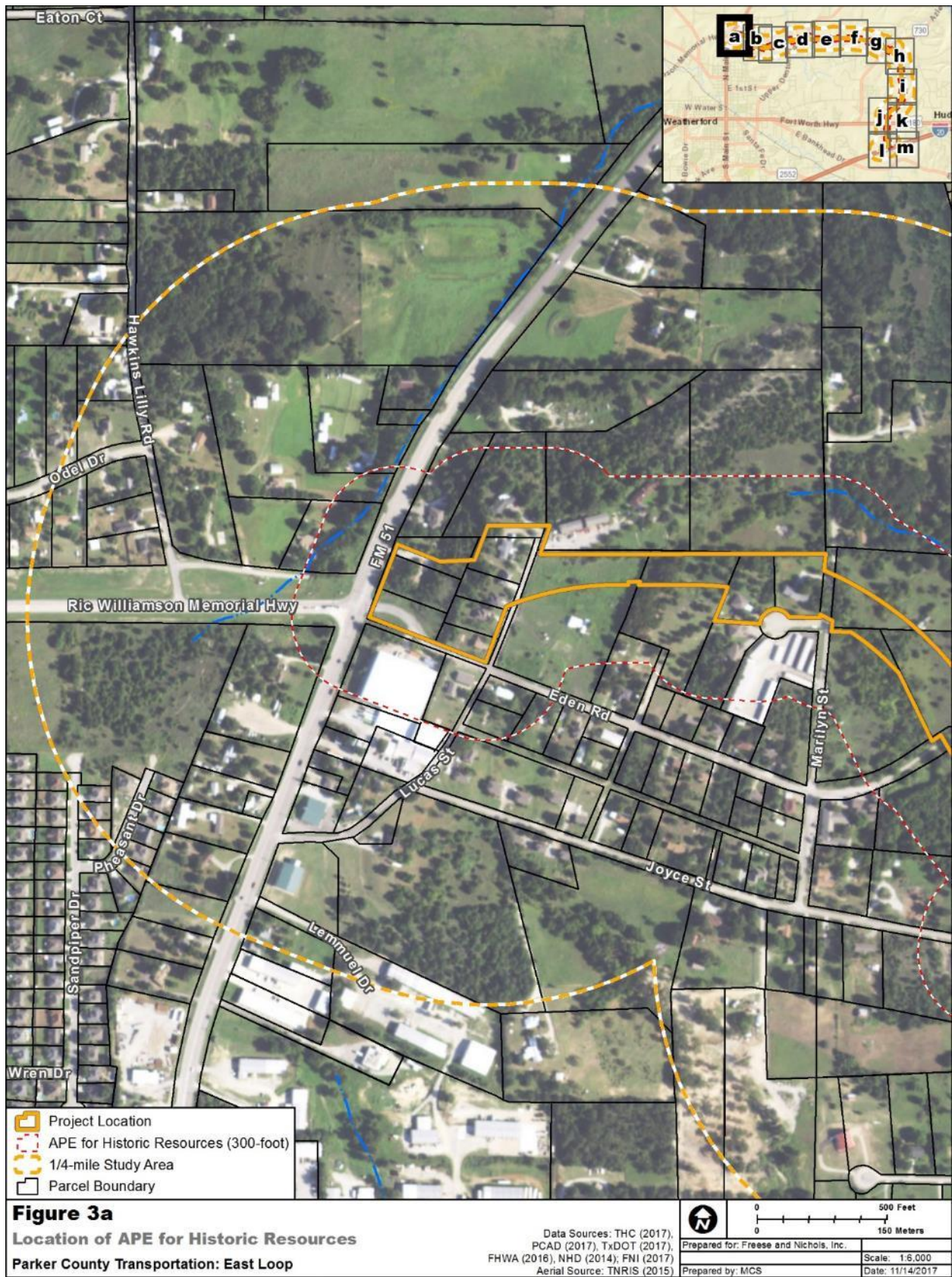
- Project APE
- 1-mile Buffer of APE
- Sheet Limits
- National Register Property
- Cemetery
- National Register District

Figure 2e
Location of Archeological APE
Parker County Transportation: East Loop

Data Sources: THC (2017), NHD (2014), CMEC (2017, 2018)
 Basemap Sources: USGS Weatherford North (1959), Weatherford South (1979), Lake Weatherford (1979), and Anetta (1979) 7.5' Quadrangles

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	Prepared by: MCS	Scale: 1:24,000

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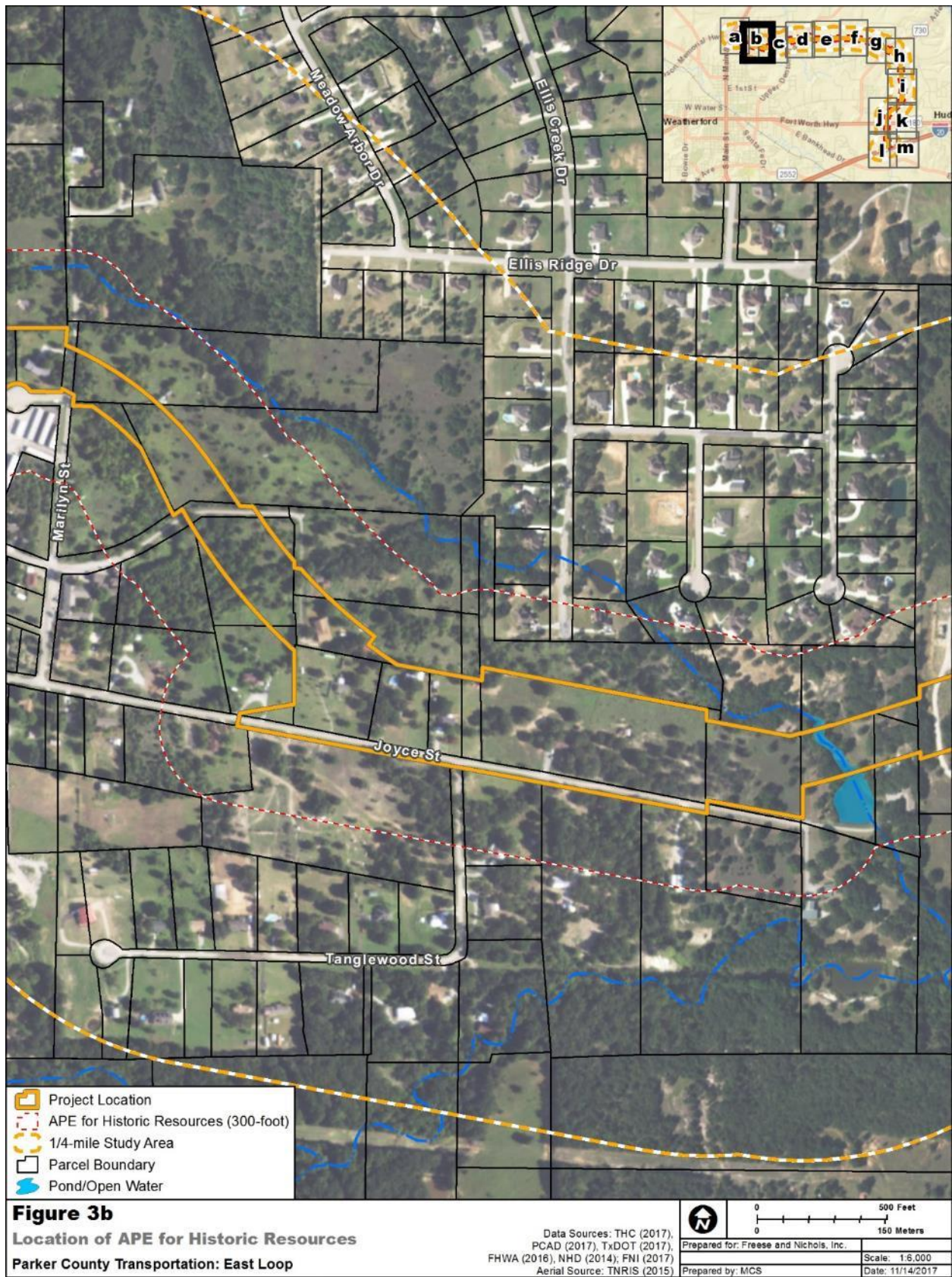




Figure 3c
Location of APE for Historic Resources
Parker County Transportation: East Loop

Data Sources: THC (2017),
 PCAD (2017), TxDOT (2017),
 FHWA (2016), NHD (2014), FNI (2017)
 Aerial Source: TNRS (2015)

0 500 Feet
 0 150 Meters

Prepared for: Freese and Nichols, Inc.
 Prepared by: MCS
 Scale: 1:6,000
 Date: 11/15/2017

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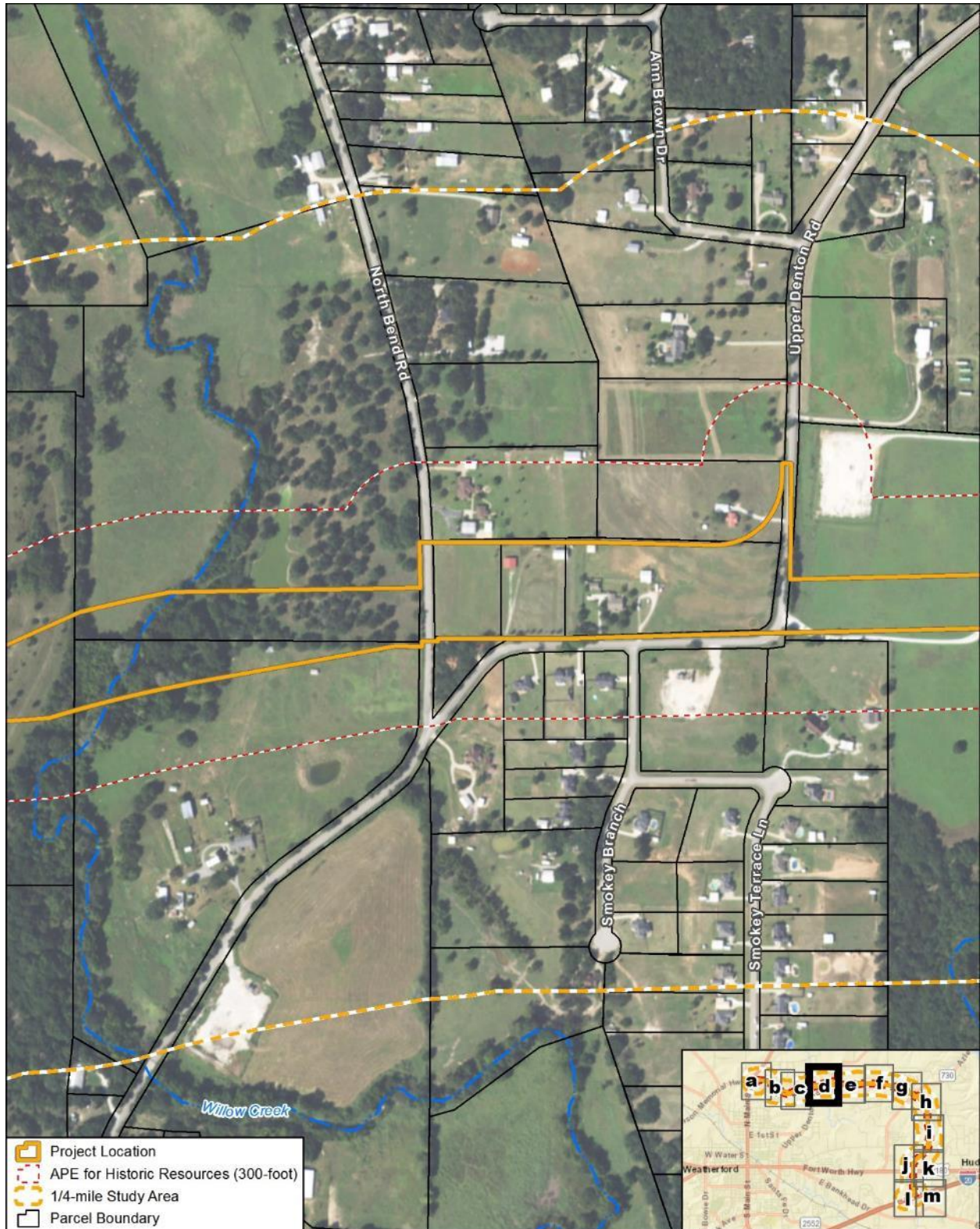


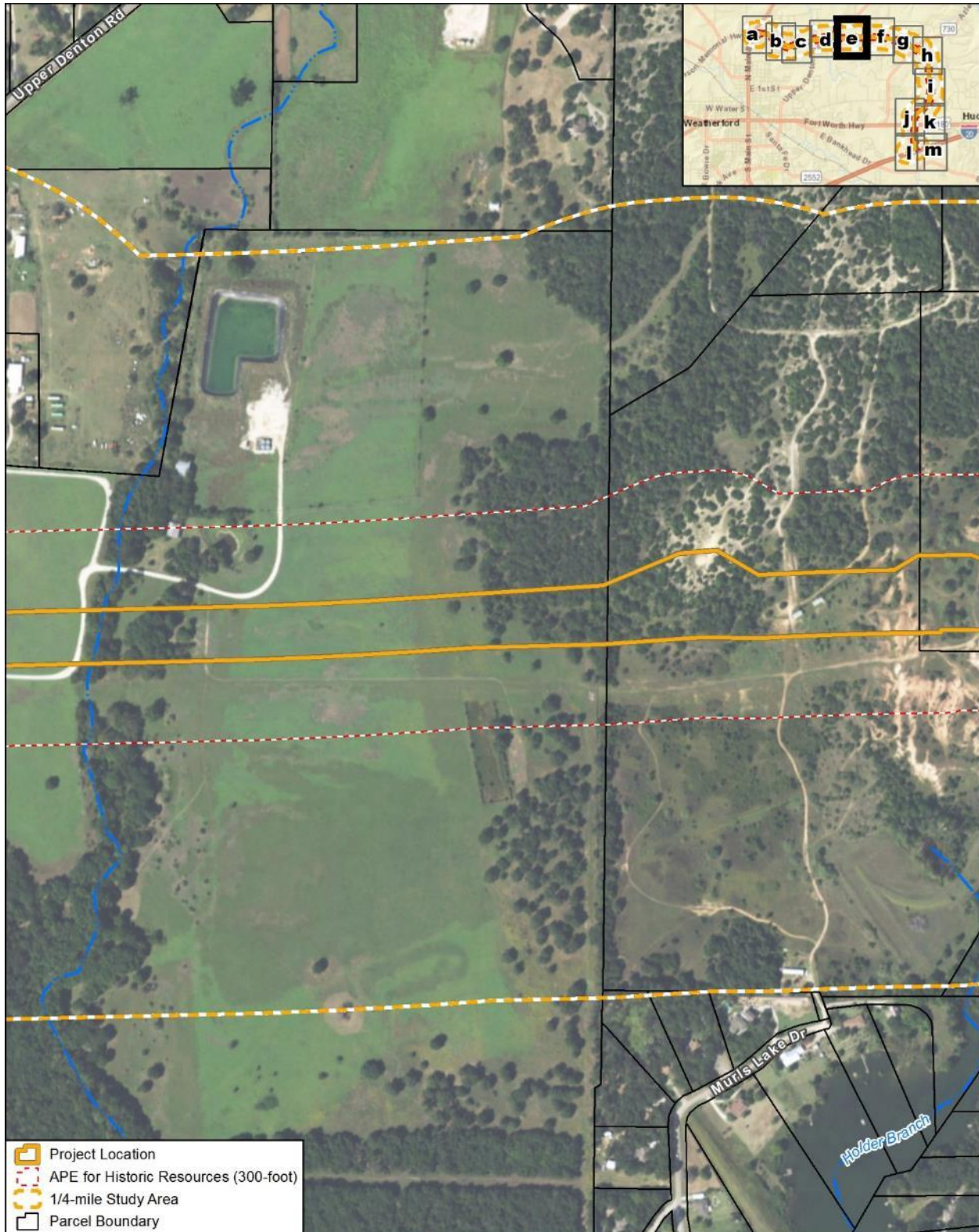
Figure 3d
Location of APE for Historic Resources
Parker County Transportation: East Loop

Data Sources: THC (2017),
 PCAD (2017), TxDOT (2017),
 FHWA (2016), NHD (2014), FNI (2017)
 Aerial Source: TNRIS (2015)

0 500 Feet
 0 150 Meters

Prepared for: Freese and Nichols, Inc.
 Prepared by: MCS
 Scale: 1:6,000
 Date: 11/15/2017

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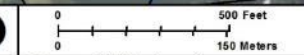
-  Project Location
-  APE for Historic Resources (300-foot)
-  1/4-mile Study Area
-  Parcel Boundary

Figure 3e
Location of APE for Historic Resources
Parker County Transportation: East Loop

Data Sources: THC (2017),
 PCAD (2017), TxDOT (2017),
 FHWA (2016), NHD (2014), FNI (2017)
 Aerial Source: TNRIS (2015)

	
	Prepared for: Freese and Nichols, Inc. Prepared by: MCS
	Scale: 1:6,000 Date: 11/15/2017

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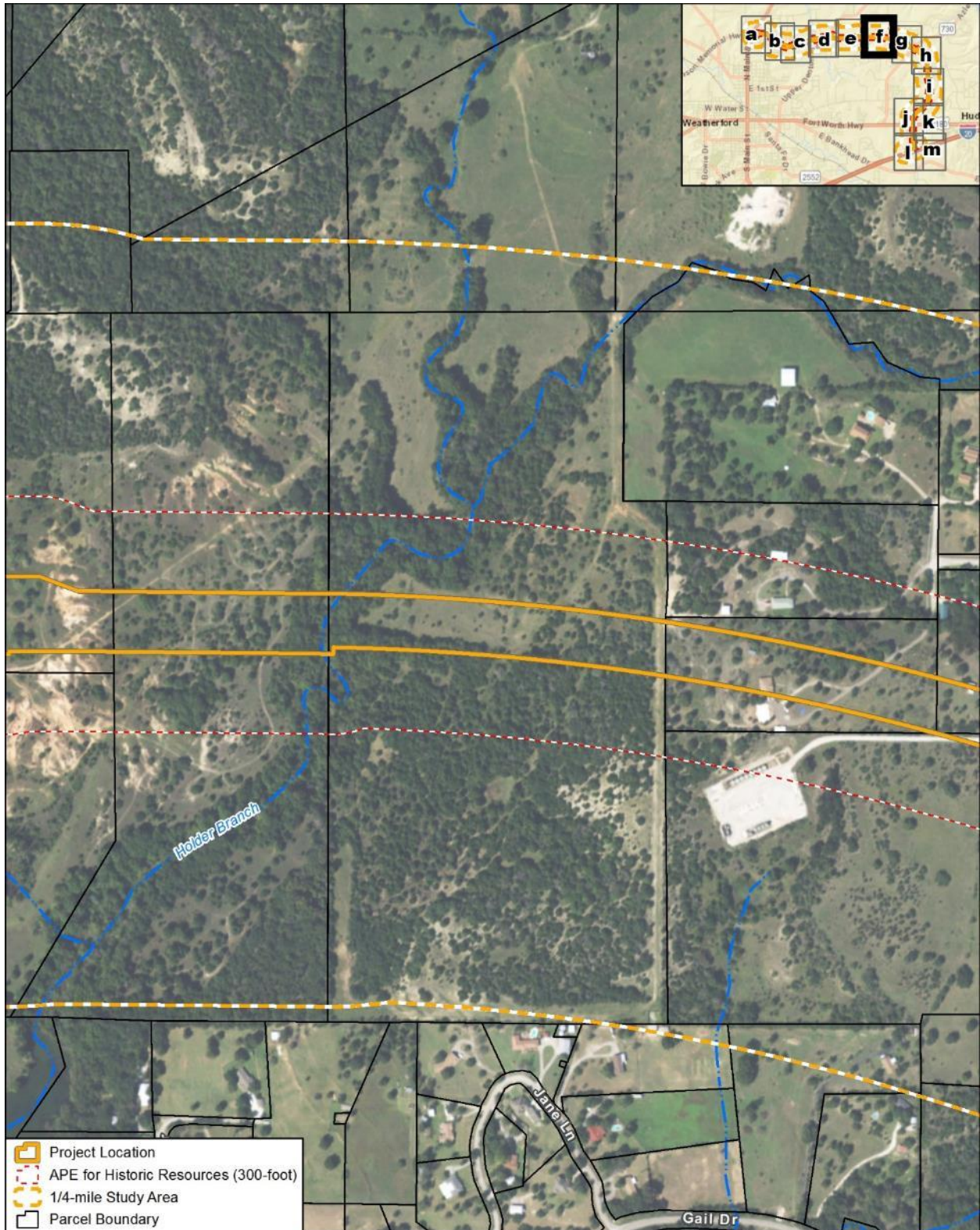



Figure 3f
Location of APE for Historic Resources
Parker County Transportation: East Loop

Data Sources: THC (2017),
 PCAD (2017), TxDOT (2017),
 FHWA (2016), NHD (2014), FNI (2017)
 Aerial Source: TNRIS (2015)

	0 500 Feet 0 150 Meters
	Prepared for: Freese and Nichols, Inc.
Prepared by: MCS	Scale: 1:6,000 Date: 11/15/2017

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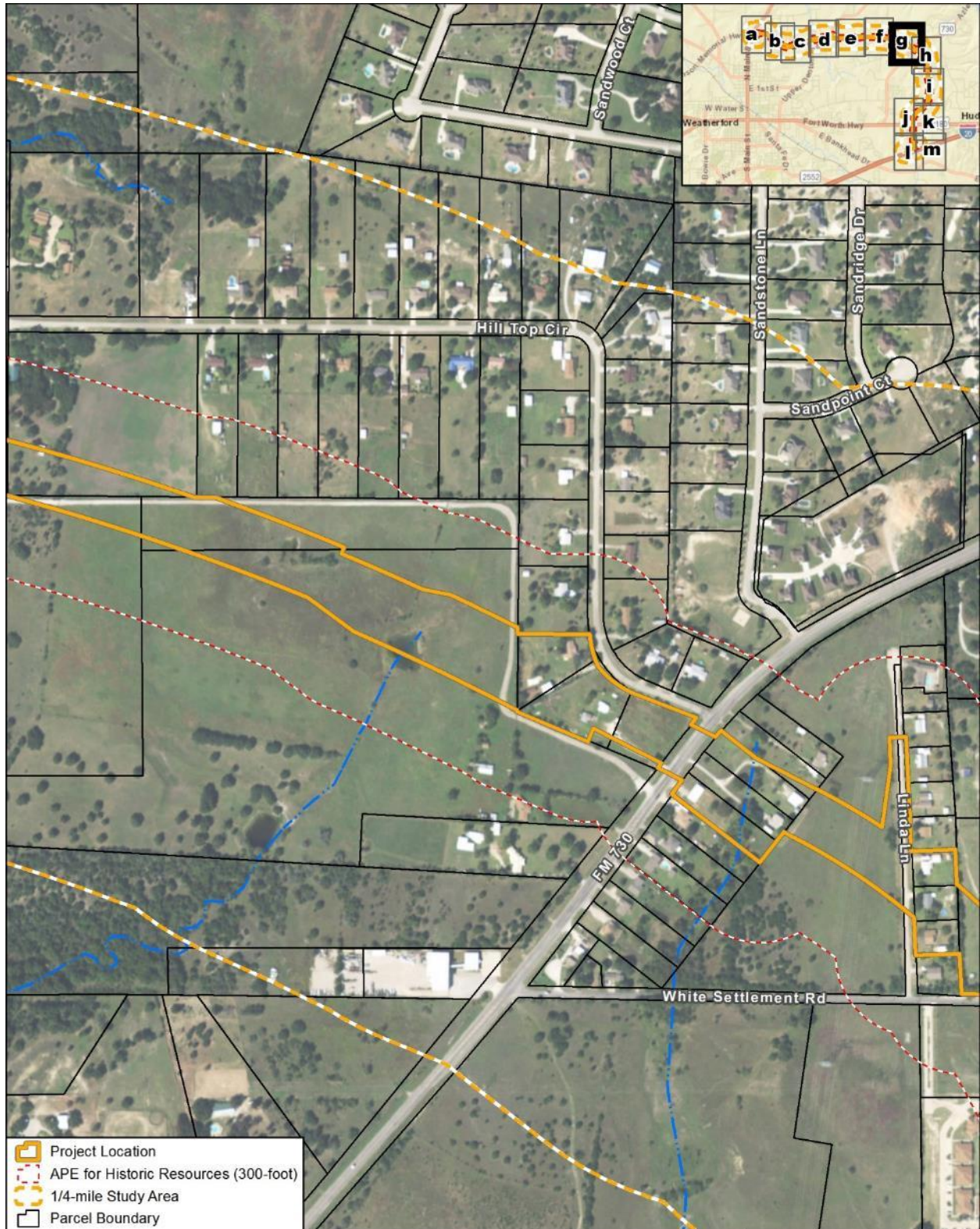


Figure 3g
Location of APE for Historic Resources
Parker County Transportation: East Loop

Data Sources: THC (2017),
 PCAD (2017), TxDOT (2017),
 FHWA (2016), NHD (2014), FNI (2017)
 Aerial Source: TNRIS (2015)


	0	500 Feet
	0	150 Meters
Prepared for: Freese and Nichols, Inc.	Scale: 1:6,000	
Prepared by: MCS	Date: 11/15/2017	

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Figure 3h
Location of APE for Historic Resources
Parker County Transportation: East Loop

Data Sources: THC (2017),
 PCAD (2017), TxDOT (2017),
 FHWA (2016), NHD (2014), FNI (2017)
 Aerial Source: TNRIS (2015)

	0	500 Feet
	0	150 Meters
Prepared for: Freese and Nichols, Inc.	Scale: 1:6,000	
Prepared by: MCS	Date: 11/15/2017	

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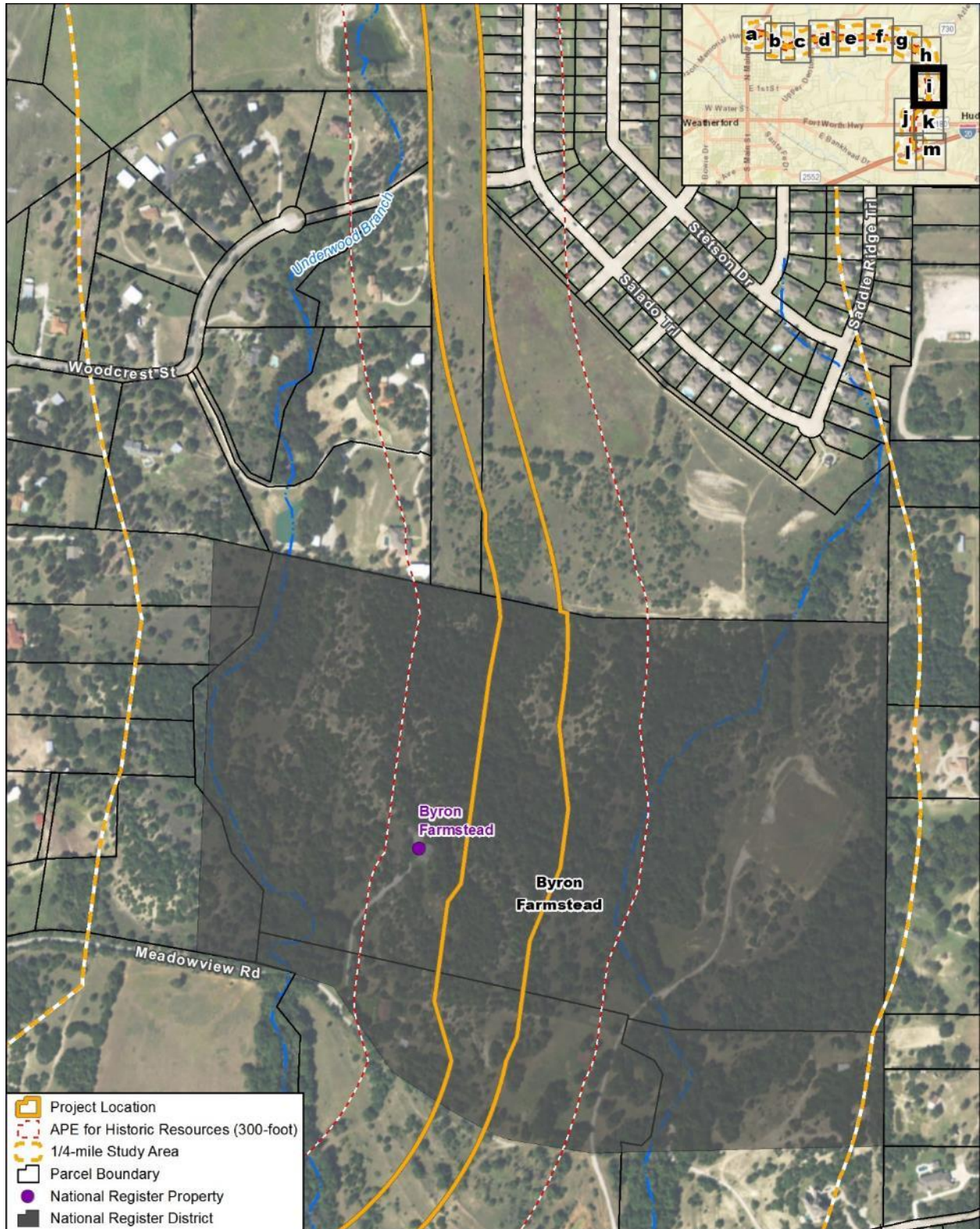


Figure 3i
Location of APE for Historic Resources
Parker County Transportation: East Loop

	0	500 Feet
	0	150 Meters
Data Sources: THC (2017), PCAD (2017), TxDOT (2017), FHWA (2016), NHD (2014), FNI (2017) Aerial Source: TNRIS (2015)		Prepared for: Freese and Nichols, Inc. Scale: 1:6,000 Prepared by: MCS Date: 11/15/2017

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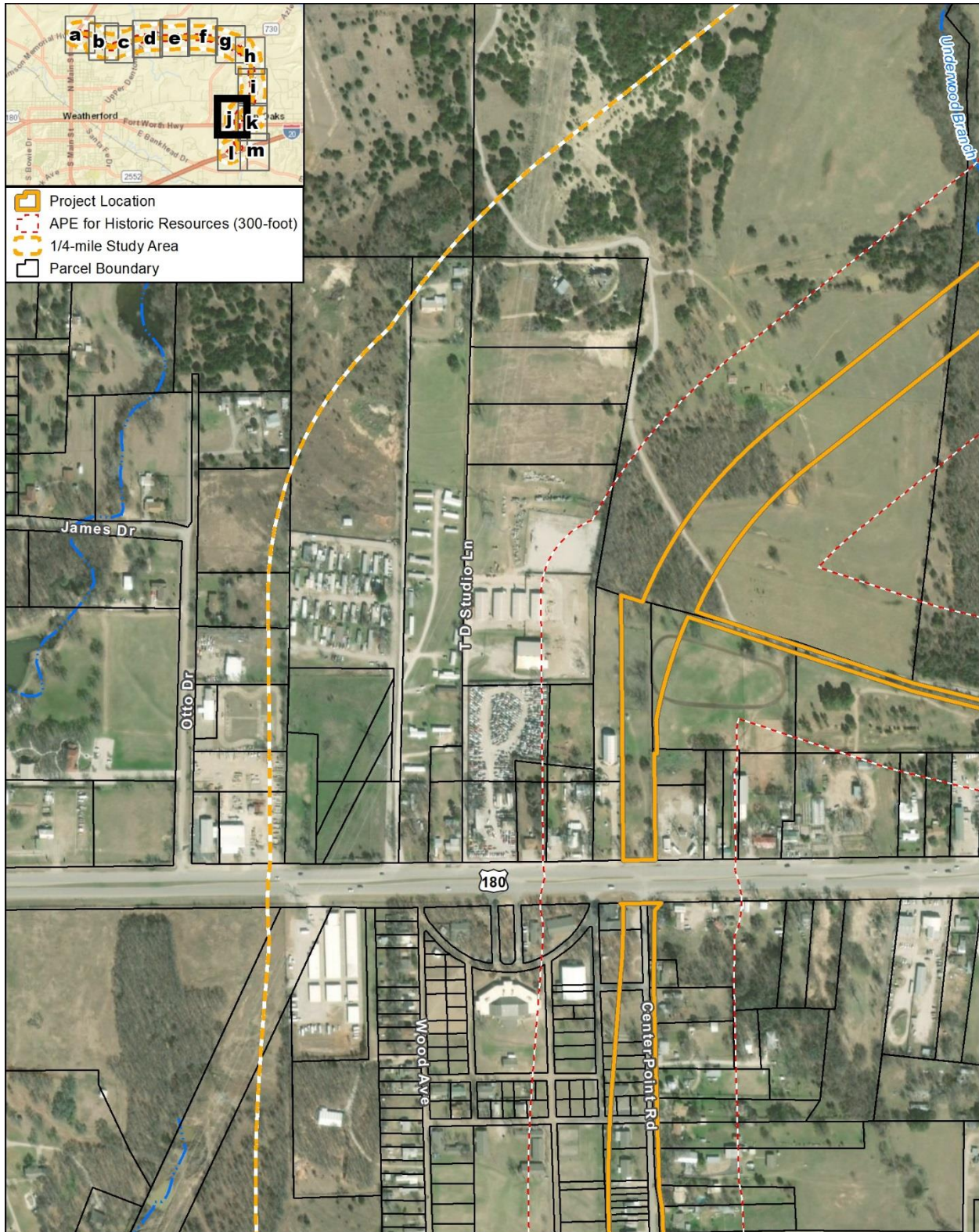


Figure 3j
Location of APE for Historic Resources
Parker County Transportation: East Loop

Data Sources: THC (2017),
 PCAD (2017), TxDOT (2017),
 FHWA (2016), NHD (2014), FNI (2017)
 Aerial Source: TNRIS (2015)

	0 500 Feet
	0 150 Meters
Prepared for: Freese and Nichols, Inc.	Scale: 1:6,000
Prepared by: MCS	Date: 7/16/2018

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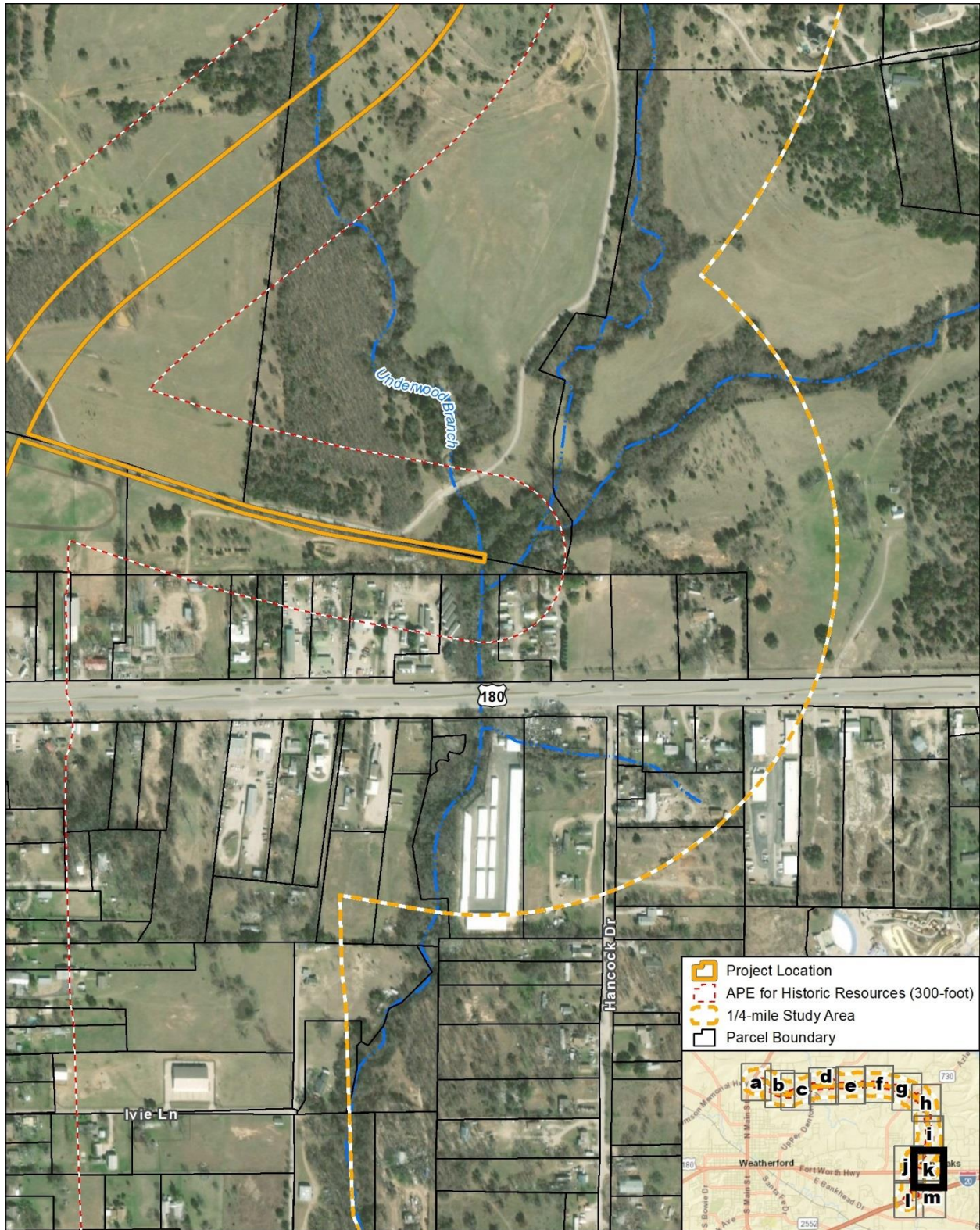


Figure 3k
Location of APE for Historic Resources
Parker County Transportation: East Loop

Data Sources: THC (2017),
 PCAD (2017), TxDOT (2017),
 FHWA (2016), NHD (2014), FNI (2017)
 Aerial Source: TNRIS (2015)

Prepared for: Freese and Nichols, Inc.
 Prepared by: MCS
 Scale: 1:6,000
 Date: 7/16/2018

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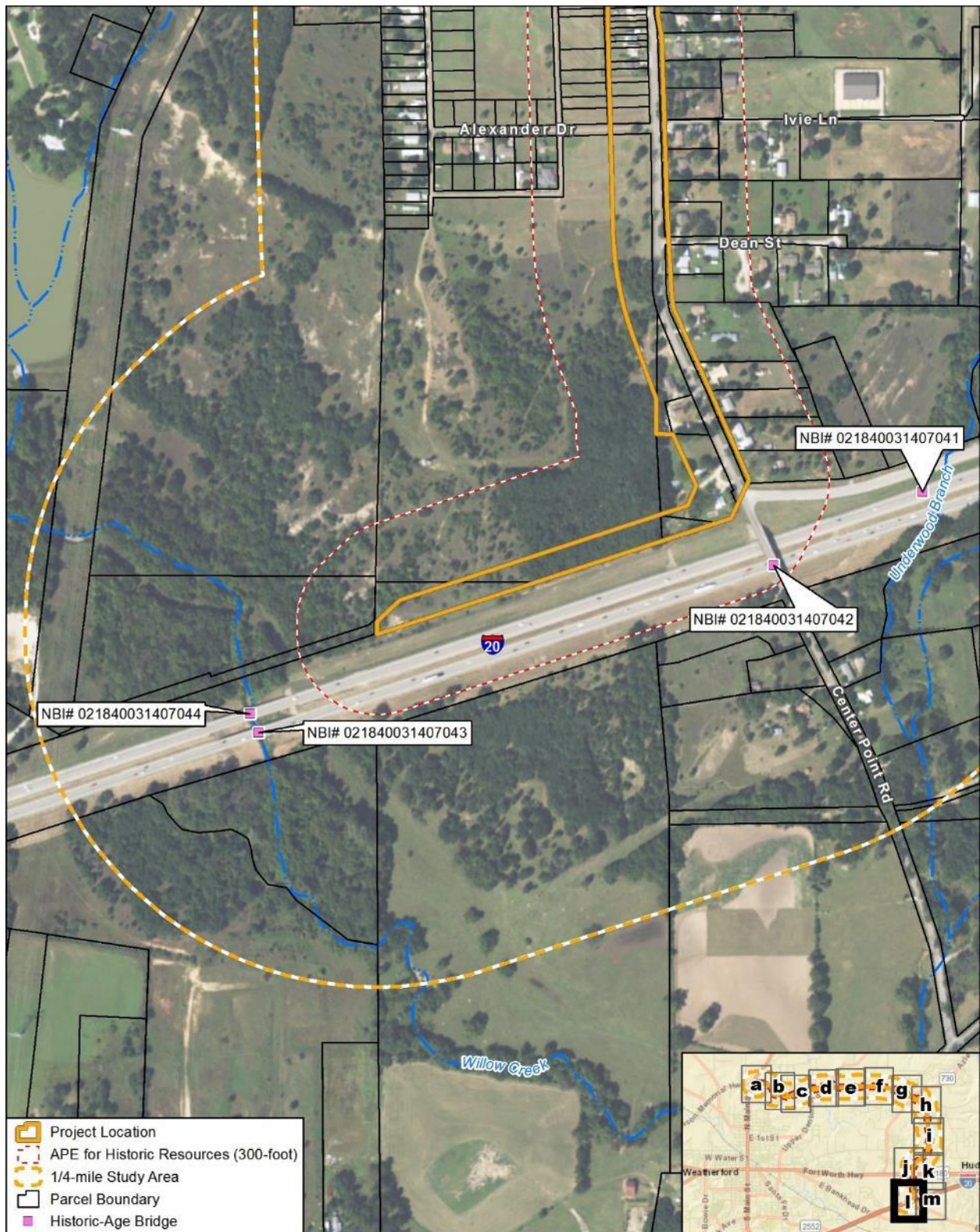


Figure 31
Location of APE for Historic Resources
Parker County Transportation: East Loop

Data Sources: THC (2017), PCAD (2017), TxDOT (2017), FHWA (2016), NHD (2014), FNI (2017), Aerial Source: TNRS (2015)

Prepared for: Freese and Nichols, Inc.
 Prepared by: MCS
 Scale: 1:6,000
 Date: 11/15/2017

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Figure 3m
Location of APE for Historic Resources
Parker County Transportation: East Loop

Data Sources: THC (2017),
 PCAD (2017), TxDOT (2017),
 FHWA (2016), NHD (2014), FNI (2017)
 Aerial Source: TNRS (2015)

Prepared for: Freese and Nichols, Inc.	Scale: 1:6,000
Prepared by: MCS	Date: 11/15/2017

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REGULATORY CONTEXT

This investigation was conducted in fulfillment of Parker County's obligations as a political subdivision of the State of Texas under the Antiquities Code of Texas (9 Texas Natural Resources Code [TNRC] 191). It was also conducted in fulfillment of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' responsibility for complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (Section 106) due to the permit required for the proposed project. The Texas Historical Commission (THC) assigned this project Antiquities Permit 8127. The purpose of the investigation described in this document was to conduct an intensive survey for previously unknown and previously documented archeological and historic resources, if any, within the 196.62-acre APE. In addition, this investigation evaluated the eligibility of identified resources for inclusion in the NRHP (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 60), or for listing as State Antiquities Landmarks (SALs) (13 Texas Administrative Code [TAC] 26.12). All materials generated from this work will be permanently housed at the Center for Archaeological Studies (CAS) at Texas State University in San Marcos per TAC 26.16 and 26.17.

METHODOLOGICAL AND LOGISTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Melissa M. Green (Principal Investigator) and Brett Lang of CMEC performed the archeological fieldwork on September 6–7, 2017, June 8–12, and July 11, 2018. The historic resources fieldwork was conducted by CMEC architectural historians Emily Reed and Izabella Dennis on September 5–8, 2017. All staff who participated on this project meet the qualifications established in the Secretary of the Interior Guidelines for Archeology or Architectural History.

Only 4.51 miles (145.45 acres) of the 6.65-mile-long proposed roadway were initially assessed with a thorough intensive archeological survey due to lack of access; the remaining 2.14 miles (48.29 acres) were investigated in June and July 2018 once access was granted. A total of 48 shovel tests (STs), 36 along the corridor and 12 at sites, were excavated within the APE based on observed disturbance levels, ground surface visibility, and potential to contain archeological deposits. All of the shovel tests were placed based on guidelines established by the Council of Texas Archeologists (CTA) and approved by the THC; shovel tests were concentrated near Willow Creek. The methods employed during this study and relevant constraints are discussed further in **Chapters 3 and 4**.

For non-archeological historic resources, CMEC architectural historians surveyed each parcel within the APE, noting and photographing all visible buildings, structures, objects, sites, and potential districts that were constructed prior to 1973. In all, 165 resources, including 20 resources within the Byron Farmstead NRHP boundary, were determined to be of historic-age. These resources were documented on Historic Resources Inventory Forms (see **Appendix A**). The resources have been evaluated for eligibility for listing in the NRHP and as SALs, as detailed in **Chapter 4**.

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** presents the results of the archeological survey; **Chapter 6** summarizes the implications of these investigations and offers recommendations; and references are in **Chapter 7**.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT

TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, AND SOILS

The 196.62-acre APE ranges from approximately 969 to 1138 feet above mean sea level in east Weatherford in Parker County, Texas. The proposed East Loop is located primarily on uplands but crosses Willow Creek, Holder Creek, Underwood Branch, and a number of small intermittent channels. It is geologically underlain primarily by the Paluxy Formation with some small areas of Walnut Clay and undivided Goodland Limestone and Walnut Clay. All of these formations are Early Cretaceous in age. (U.S. Geological Survey [USGS] 2017).

According to Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) data, 55 percent of the soils mapped in the APE fall in the Urban land-Brackett-Bolar-Aledo association and 45 percent falls within the Windhorst-Duffau-Bunyan association (NRCS 2017). The Urban-Brackett-Bolar-Aledo association contains soils that are primarily clay loams and gravelly clay loams with shallow A horizons (<41 centimeters below surface) over a B horizon. Soils in the Windhorst-Duffau-Bunyan association are very fine to fine sandy loams with extremely shallow (<10 centimeters below the surface) over an E horizon; the only discrepancy are Bunyan soils that overlay a B horizon.

VEGETATION, PHYSIOGRAPHY, AND LAND USE

The project is located in the Grand Prairie subregion of the Cross Timbers ecoregion. The Cross Timbers is characterized by irregular plains with some hills and tablelands; it is a mosaic of forest, woodland, savanna, and prairie (Griffith et al. 2004). Land use in the area is dominated by undeveloped land with some residential and commercial developments, which are mostly located near each terminus. The surrounding area is mostly flat to slightly rolling and is rapidly becoming urbanized.

According to the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department's (TPWD) *Vegetation Types of Texas* map and accompanying descriptions, the APE falls in two distinct areas: Silver Bluestem-Texas Wintergrass Grassland and Post Oak Woods, Forest and Grassland Mosaic (McMahan et al. 1984). Common plants in the Silver Bluestem-Texas Wintergrass Grassland are lottel bluestem, sideoats grama, Texas grama, three-awn, hairy grama, tall dropseed, buffalograss, windmillgrass, hairy tridens, tumblegrass, western ragweed, broom snakedweed, Texas bluebonnet, live oak, post, and mesquite. Common plants in the Post Oak Woods, Forest and Grassland Mosaic (or Post Oak Savannah) occur on the sandy soils of the Post Oak Savannah and include blackjack oak, eastern redcedar, mesquite, black hickory, live oak, sandjack oak, cedar elm, hackberry, yaupon, poison oak, American beautyberry, hawthorn, supplejack, trujmpet creeper, dewberry, coral-berry, little bluestem, silver bluestem, sand lovegrass, beaked panicum, three-awn, spranglegrass, and tickclover.

Historically the area has been rural, mostly used for pastoral agriculture or livestock grazing with widely spaced rural habitation (farmsteads). Current land use across the project ranges from urban to

undeveloped. Urban infilling of residential, commercial, industrial, governmental, and religious enterprises has begun at each terminus and is expanding rapidly. Oil and gas development, storage, and transmission is light in the area. Areas that have yet to be developed are still used for livestock grazing, primarily cattle with some equine.

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 2004:14, 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 and colleagues [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 Periods

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).

GENERAL HISTORIC CONTEXT

Community Planning and Development

Euro-American settlement of the area began in the early 1840s with the establishment of Peters Colony in north central Texas. William S. Peter and a group of other investors from London, England, and Louisville, Kentucky, formed Peters Colony through a contract with the President of Texas, Mirabeau Lamar; the contract was authorized by the Texas Congress on January 4, 1841 (“Peters Colony Records” n.d.). Although there were numerous legal battles over ownership of the land during the colony’s early years, 2,205 families ultimately came to Texas to settle in Peters Colony and 879,920 acres of land were distributed to them (“Peters Colony Records” n.d.; Wade 2010). Each family that settled in Peters Colony received 640 acres and single men received 320 acres (Farmer 2011:16).

The first activity for a new settler upon claiming his land was usually to build a basic one-room log house using timbers harvested on site. After a settler and his family became established, the cabin was typically enlarged or replaced with a wood frame house. For the second-generation houses, bois d’arc or oak timbers was used for framing and heavy structural members, and milled pine was used as siding (Farmer 2011:15; Beam 1951:46).

In addition to building their own shelters, the early settlers also needed to be self-sufficient as very few established businesses were present in the region in the mid-nineteenth century. “Breaking the sod,” as Farmer describes it, took time. The native grasses had to be burned off and the soil tilled so that it could be planted. Given the extreme effort this required, a settler could typically clear and maintain only 25 to 50 acres in the early years (Farmer 2011:16-17). Due to the lack of navigable waterways and railroads to transport goods to market in the region prior to the 1870s, the large plantations found in other parts of the South did not become the norm in Parker County. The closest market was in Jefferson, over 150 miles to the east (Minor 2010).

The proposed project area is located to the east of Weatherford, the county seat of Parker County. Settled during the mid-nineteenth century, Weatherford was the principal frontier settlement in North Texas through its first decade (Minor 2010). In 1880, the Texas and Pacific Railway was built through the city, and within ten years the Santa Fe line and a local line named the Weatherford, Mineral Wells, and Northwestern Railway began operating stops in Weatherford (Minor 2010). The city experienced steady growth during the late nineteenth century; by the turn of the twentieth century the town had approximately 5,000 residents, 100 businesses, 7 churches, and several schools (Minor 2010). In 1900, Parker County was largely agricultural and sparsely populated, with 3,529 farms and 25,823 residents, and Weatherford served as the hub of the region’s agricultural industry (Minor 2010).

The Bankhead Highway (SH 1) and US 80/80A were constructed through Weatherford in the 1930s, making the city a stop on one of the country's major east-west cross-country corridors and improving its connection to Fort Worth, approximately 30 miles to the east (Jordan-Borden 2006; Texas Historical Commission c. 2015). Beginning in the 1940s, Weatherford experienced a period of steady growth, and by 1950 it had a population of 8,000. Population growth and development continued in the 1960s after IH 20 was built outside of Weatherford, approximately 2 miles south of downtown. IH 20 connected with US 180 (formerly US 80) approximately 6 miles to the east (Echeverria 2010). With high-speed highway access to Fort Worth, new residents moved to the area and commuted to the metroplex for work (Echeverria 2010).

The county continued to be largely rural and agricultural in the second half of the twentieth century, with dairying, goat and sheep ranching, and poultry production becoming important agricultural interests (Echeverria 2010). In 1957, Lake Weatherford was created northeast of Weatherford, providing a popular recreational attraction (Texas State Historical Association 2010). The economy was further supported by increased oil production after 1966 (Echeverria 2010). Weatherford maintained its position as the county's largest city, and continued to be the political, commercial, agricultural, and educational center. In 1970, approximately one-third of Parker County's 33,888 residents lived in Weatherford.

After IH 20 was built through the area and Lake Weatherford was constructed, the communities of Hudson Oaks and Willow Park developed south of the lake and along the IH 20/US 180 intersection. Hudson Oaks, which has a western city limit approximately 0.55 miles east of the proposed project, was incorporated in the late 1970s, and it had 309 residents in 1980 (Campbell 2010). Willow Park, to the east of Hudson Oaks, was incorporated in 1963, and its population was 230 in 1970 (Jasinski 2010). In 2010, Parker County had a population of 116,927, of which 25,250 lived in Weatherford, 1,662 in Hudson Oaks, and 3,982 in Willow Park (U.S. Census Bureau 2017).

Agriculture

Early agricultural products in Parker County included wheat, corn, cotton, watermelon, and livestock, with cotton being the primary cash crop until about 1910 when the county's agricultural economy suffered a major downturn (Echeverria 2010; Jordan-Borden 2006). Crop production declined drastically in the 1910s and 1920s, as did the number of cattle in the county. By 1930, Parker County had 2,521 farms and ranches, down from 3,529 in 1900, and the population had declined to 18,759 (Echeverria 2010). In the ensuing years, farmers began to diversify crop production, switching to fruits, peanuts, and hay, and cattle and dairy cows became more prevalent (Singleton and Clow 2007; Echeverria 2010).

Texas' dairy industry emerged in the 1920s. Prior to this period, it was common for residents of rural areas to produce their own dairy products. As communities grew, demand for milk and dairy products increased, and commercial dairy operations were established throughout the state, most in proximity to towns and cities where fresh milk could be sold (TxDOT 2013; Odom 2010). Milk sales increased from

approximately 6.5 million gallons in 1889 to 75 million in 1929, and dairy production continued to increase through the World War II years and into the 1950s (Odom 2010).

As the dairy industry grew, it became more regulated to ensure products were safe for consumption. Various local, state, and federal ordinances, laws, and guidelines were established, which outlined specifications for dairy buildings, milk handling, and milk storage, such as a requirement for concrete floors in milking rooms (TxDOT 2013). Around the same time, new technologies for increased production and manufacturing had been developed, and industrial-scale operations that utilized these technologies began to emerge (Odom 2010). Many small dairies went out of business as a result of the increasing competition and regulations (TxDOT 2013).

These trends are mirrored in Parker County's agricultural history; beginning in the late teens to early 1920s, dairy farming became one of the county's principal agricultural activities (Singleton and Clow 2007). In 1919, approximately 1.7 million gallons of milk were produced in the county, and by 1945 the number had tripled to nearly 6.7 million (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1930, 1945). In 1939, 186 Parker County farms sold milk; this number increased to 298 in 1945 and peaked at 327 in 1950 (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1940, 1945, 1950). By 1964, after the industry shifted toward larger-scale operations, only 166 dairy farms remained (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1964). Despite the drop in the number of dairy operations, Parker County had the ninth highest number of dairy cows in the state in 1965 (Echeverria 2010).

In the latter half of the twentieth century, dairy production continued to play an important role in the state's economy; however, corporate farms progressively took over the industry from small, family operations. The total number of farms decreased while the number of dairy cows and milk production soared (Kilborn 1995). By 2002, only 16 dairy farms remained; by 2012, none were left (U.S. Department of Agriculture 2012a; Kieschnick 2017). The county's chief agricultural products now include beef cattle, horses, and hay (U.S. Department of Agriculture 2012b).

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS AND PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED RESOURCES

A search of the *Texas Archeological Sites Atlas* (Atlas), maintained by the THC and TARL, was conducted in order to identify archeological sites, historical markers (Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks, or RTHLs), properties or districts listed in the NRHP, SALs, cemeteries, and previously conducted cultural resource investigations. The survey information available on the Atlas is, however, somewhat limited to investigations conducted under the Antiquities Code of Texas and may not include all projects (i.e., projects conducted under Section 106 only). A one-mile study area around the archeological APE was also examined.

According to the Atlas survey coverage, the project APE had not been previously surveyed and only one survey had been conducted within the one-mile study area (THC 2017). This survey was conducted

in three areas along Ric Williamson Memorial Highway west of FM 51 by AR Consultants, Inc. in 2009 (Davis et al. 2010).

Table 2 provides a summary of previously identified resources within the study area. The APE bisects the boundary for the NRHP-listed Byron Farmstead Historic District. Within the Byron Farmstead Historic District and partially located within the APE are previously recorded archeological sites 41PR164 and 41PR166; both sites are associated with the district (see **Figure 2c**). Additionally, previously recorded archeological site 41PR165 is located within the APE (THC 2017). These sites are discussed in detail in **Chapter 5**.

Table 2. List of Previously Identified Resources within the Study Area

Resource ID	Resource Description	Within APE?	Within Byron Farmstead Historic District?
41PR163	1893 Historic Log Cabin	No	Yes
41PR164	1925 Bungalow	Partially	Yes
41PR165	Jackson Farmstead	Yes	No
41PR166	Byron Family Dairy Barn and House	Partially	Yes
41PR167	Multicomponent Archeological Site	No	No
41PR168	Prehistoric Archeological Site	No	No
41PR169	Historic Farmstead	No	No
N/A	Center Point Cemetery	No	No
N/A	Dillingham Cemetery	No	No
N/A	Trailwood Cemetery	No	No
N/A	Wampler Cemetery	No	No

In addition to the resources discussed above, four other archeological sites (41PR163, 41PR167, 41PR168, and 41PR169) and four cemeteries are within the one-mile study area; the cemeteries are discussed in the paragraph below. Site 41PR163, also within the Byron Historic District, but just outside the APE, is an 1893 historic log cabin (discussed in more detail in **Chapter 5**). Site 41PR167, a multicomponent site, is located on a sloped, terraced, plowed field between Underwood Branch to the west and an unnamed branch to the east. Prehistoric materials observed included dart and arrow points, lithic debitage, and one clay pipe fragment. Historic materials observed at site 41PR167 include square nails, ceramics, glass, and an agate door handle fragment. Site 41PR168 is a prehistoric site located on a slope in a plowed field 100 meters east of Underwood Branch. Artifacts observed included a Perdiz arrow point, metate fragment, and an unidentified dart point. Site 41PR169, a historic farmstead, was identified on a base of a small hill 75 meters west of an unnamed drainage. Structural remains at site 41PR169 included a rock-lined well, stone chimney base of native rock, and a possible brick-lined flower bed. Artifacts recovered were stoneware, whiteware, and purple glass.

The landowner of sites 41PR165, 41PR167, 41PR168 and an unrecorded historic scatter provided further information about these sites. In 2013 artifacts from the three sites were collected, organized by site, identified by avocational archeologist, Art Tawaller, then returned to the landowner. The artifacts from historic site 41PR165 included “Boyd’s Genuine Porcelain Lined Caps” milk glass shards, window glass shards, cobalt glass shards, Fiestaware sherds, and whiteware sherds. Artifacts from multicomponent site 41PR167 contained a clay pipe fragment dating to approximately the 1870s, slate

material (possibly from a writing board, window glass shards, other shards from purple, sun colored amethyst, aqua, and brown glass, an agate door knob dating to the late 1800s, and a clear medicine bottle dating between 1929-1954. The prehistoric component included lithic fragments and three Archaic Marcos points. Prehistoric site 41PR168 yielded an Archaic Yarbrough point, Late Prehistoric Perdiz point, and a scraper of unknown age. Lastly artifacts from a historic scatter on the property included window, bottle, and plate glass shards from aqua, sun colored amethyst, light blue, olive green, amber, very dark olive green, and clear glass. Other artifacts included a 10d square nail, whiteware sherds, and glazed stoneware sherds.

The Center Point, Dillingham, Trailwood, and Wampler Cemeteries were identified in the one-mile study area. Center Point Cemetery is located south of the western end of the study area south of E. Bankhead Drive. Approximately 108 individuals are interred there with interment dates ranging from 1909 to 2016 (Tipton 2017a). Dillingham Cemetery, located west of Izella Lane and north of US 180, is an older and smaller cemetery with only 16 interments ranging from 1882 to 2008 (Tipton 2017b). Trailwood Cemetery is north of the study area on the north side of Trailwood Drive; unfortunately, no additional information was available. Wampler Cemetery is located on Valley Lane south of the study area north of US 180 and west of FM 730. Wampler Cemetery has been in use since the late nineteenth century; it has 48 interments with dates ranging from 1887 to 2016 (Tipton 2017c).

3. RESEARCH GOALS AND METHODS

PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH

The present study was carried out to accomplish three major goals:

4. Identify all historic and prehistoric archeological resources located within the APE defined in Chapter 1.
5. Perform an evaluation of the identified resources' potential for inclusion in the NRHP and/or for designation as a SAL (typically performed concurrently).
6. Make recommendations for further research concerning the identified resources based on the NRHP/SAL evaluation and guidance on methodology and ethics from the THC and the CTA.

THE ANTIQUITIES CODE OF TEXAS

Because the project is currently owned and funded by Parker County, 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).

Guidelines for the evaluation of cultural resources as SALs and/or for listing in the NRHP, which is also 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, 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 NRHP or the executive director of the commission.

While the Byron Farmstead Historic District is listed in the NRHP and meets the prerequisites for SAL designation, it did not have an SAL designation at the time of this survey. If the THC determines that the Byron Farmstead Historic District and its associated NRHP-eligible resources are an appropriate SAL applicant, the permit application process can be initiated by the owner.

NRHP EVALUATION CRITERIA

In general, in order for a resource to be deemed eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, it must be at least 50 years old and must possess historic significance and integrity. A resource's eligibility characteristics are measured using the four NRHP criteria, and a resource must meet at least one to be listed:

- A. are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represents 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. have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (36 CFR 60.4).

In order for a historic resource, district, or landscape to be determined eligible for the NRHP, it must retain enough of its historic integrity to convey its significance. For the NRHP there are seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

All seven aspects of integrity do not need to be present for eligibility as long as the overall sense of a past time and place is evident. The level of integrity required for NRHP eligibility is also different for each of the four NRHP Criteria of Significance. For example, a property eligible under Criterion C should retain the aspects of integrity linked to physical qualities (design, materials, and workmanship) to a higher degree than one that is eligible for its historical associations (Criteria A or B). However, a property that is eligible for its historical associations (Criteria A or B) should still possess sufficient integrity to be recognizable to the time or era in which it attained significance.

Criterion A

Properties may be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A if it is the site of an important event or it is associated with historic trends. Under Criterion A, three potential areas of significance as set forth by the National Park Service were identified for the resources surveyed during this project: Exploration/Early Settlement, Community Planning and Development, and Agriculture. As noted above, a resource must possess sufficient integrity to be able to convey the associations that would make it eligible for the NRHP. Significance under Criterion A in each of these areas is analyzed below for each resource.

Criterion B

Properties may be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B if the site is associated with persons who have made a significant contribution to our past. Significance under Criterion B generally requires the property to illustrate the person's achievements, rather than merely commemorate their legacy. Therefore, the resource must possess significant integrity to convey an association with the person of significance to make it eligible for the NRHP.

Criterion C

Properties may be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C if one of the following requirements are met:

- embodies distinctive characteristics of type, period, and method of construction;
- represents the work of a master;
- possesses high artistic value; and/or
- represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Criterion D

In order to be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D, two requirements must both be met: the property must have, or have had, information that contributes to our understanding of human history or prehistory and the information must be considered important. Criterion D most commonly applies to properties that are likely to contain important archeological information; as noted in Chapter 5 of this report, the property is not recommended eligible under Criterion D for archeological information potential. Though less frequently applied to aboveground resources, Criterion D can also apply to buildings, structures, and objects. According to National Register Bulletin 15, “In order for these types of properties to be eligible under Criterion D, they themselves must be, or must have been, the principal source of the important information” (NPS 1995).

NON-ARCHEOLOGICAL HISTORIC RESOURCES METHODS AND PROTOCOLS

The non-archeological historic resources survey (hereinafter referred to as historic resource survey) entailed archival research, site investigations, historic context development, and evaluation of historic-age properties and their associated historic and non-historic-age resources. All resources within the NRHP-listed Byron Farmstead district boundaries were also evaluated as contributing or non-contributing to the NRHP district. In all, 13 of the 25 resources within the boundary had not been documented and evaluated in the NRHP nomination. CMEC architectural historians prepared this report to summarize the survey evaluations and recommendations.

CMEC architectural historians conducted archival research and site investigations in September 2017. Buildings that were 45 years of age (older than 1973) were inventoried and photo-documented. During the site investigations, CMEC architectural historians also consulted with Byron Farmstead owners Sam Byron Hulsey and Patricia Byron Nielson regarding the family history of the property.

To assist with the development of the historic context for the county and the Byron Farmstead resources, CMEC architectural historians conducted archival research at the following repositories or online resources:

- City of Weatherford Public Library—Genealogy Collections

- Texas State Library and Archives Map Collection
- Portal to Texas History—University of North Texas
- Handbook of Texas Online—Texas State Historical Association
- Ancestry.com website (newspapers, genealogical records, census, and agricultural census data)
- Texas Historic Sites Atlas
- Parker County Deed Records

The results of the non-archeological historic resources survey and research are presented in **Chapter 4** of this report.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY METHODS AND PROTOCOLS

CMEC personnel conducted an intensive survey for previously identified and unidentified archeological sites in September 2017 and June/July 2018, per category 6 under 13 TAC 26.15 and using the definitions in 13 TAC 26.3. Field methods complied with the coverage requirements of 13 TAC 26.15, as expounded on by the THC and CTA. Archeological potential for prehistoric sites is considered low, and the potential for historic period sites only moderate.

Shovel tests were placed judgmentally in areas where ground surface visibility was below 30 percent, soils appeared to be of sufficient depth to contain subsurface cultural materials, and/or previous disturbance appeared minimal. The shovel tests were labeled by the initials of the excavator (e.g., ST MG1, BL2, etc.). All shovel tests were excavated in natural levels to subsoil or 50 centimeters, whichever was encountered first. Excavated matrix was screened through 0.635-centimeter (0.25-inch) hardware cloth as allowed by moisture and clay content, which required that the removed sediment be crumbled/sorted by hand, trowel, and/or shovel point. Deposits were described using conventional texture classifications and Munsell color designations. If any positive shovel tests were encountered, radial shovel tests would have been placed at 5-meter intervals around each positive shovel test until two negative units were established in each cardinal direction, as allowed by project limits, observed disturbance, and other constraints. Based on field observations and interpretation of soils and geomorphology, mechanical trenching was not warranted at Willow Creek, Holder Branch, or Underwood Branch.

Most of the APE is located on privately owned land that is expected to be acquired for the project; therefore, if any artifacts had been identified in shovel tests or surface contexts, they would have been noted, described, photographed, and returned to their original contexts. At the time of the surveys, landowner permission was being coordinated by the county's environmental and engineering consultant team. Aerial photographs of the area were reviewed and it was noted that there appears to be extensive surface erosion on most of the parcels.

Any site recorded during the investigation was identified by a temporary marker placed on the site. The marker had an identifying number in the form of the initials of the CMEC employee who recorded

the site and a consecutively assigned number indicating the order in which the sites were discovered (e.g., MG-01, MG-02, etc.). This number is a temporary field number to be superseded by a formal site trinomial obtained following the completion of fieldwork. Site designations were applied only to features or components (whether surface or subsurface) that appear 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 defines an archaeological site on the basis of content and extent. When a shovel test yields cultural material, additional shovel tests are excavated in a cruciform pattern at 5-meter intervals around the initial test, where right-of-way limits and/or soil conditions permit, until two sterile shovel tests are encountered. For surficial materials, a site is defined as five or more cultural items of at least two different artifact materials or classes (e.g., prehistoric stone tool manufacturing debris of different raw materials or manufacturing debris in combination with stone tools; for historic sites, several different historic-era ceramic [or glass] types, or ceramics in addition to glass) within a 20-meter (65.6-foot) square. A site is then defined by the extent of positive shovel tests and/or surface scatter.

Conversely, isolated finds of individual artifacts or small groups of similar nondiagnostic artifacts (for example, fewer than five flakes composed of the same material) not meeting the above site definition criteria were recorded as an “Isolated Find” and given an Isolated Find number but not assigned a locus number or considered for listing in the NRHP. Likewise, a stationary and unmovable object—such as brick piers, etc.—with no or limited associated cultural materials and not meeting the above definition criteria was designated a “Locality.” Localities were given a Locality number but were not considered for eligibility in the NRHP. The locations of both Isolated Finds and Localities would be recorded.

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.

A review of available historic aerials and topographic maps on Google Earth™ and the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) online was also undertaken to assess how the corridor has been utilized over time. The earliest aerial available for the area, produced in 1995, indicates that north and south of US 180 and east and west of Center Point Road were developed by that time. Subsequent aerial photographs (2004, 2008, 2010, and 2012) show that the area has changed little since 1995, although development is increasing. The earliest topographic map (1932) depicts undeveloped land within the study area. The 1960 and 1992 topographic maps depict structures on the north and south sides of US 180, and east and west of Center Point Road (NETR 2017).

In addition, two historic aerial photographs (1948 and 1959) were available for the Byron Farmstead. These aerial photographs were useful in determining the sequence of buildings and structures at sites

41PR163/41PR164 and 41PR166, particularly the two dairies. The information ascertained from these photographs are discussed in more detail in the site descriptions in **Chapter 5**.

No artifacts were collected during the investigation; therefore, only project field notes, forms, and other data will be permanently curated and made available to future researchers at CAS per 13 TAC 26.16 and 26.17.

4. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL RESULTS

SURVEY RESULTS: BYRON FARMSTEAD

Description of Property

Listed in 2007, the Byron Farmstead is an NRHP historic district located approximately 4.5 miles east of Weatherford, Texas (**Figure 4**). According to the nomination, Charles Witte Byron and Ashley Attwell Byron purchased the property in 1902. They lived in an 1893 log house on the property and farmed cotton and raised livestock. Because no schools were nearby, Ashley taught school on the property for several years in the early 1900s. After the death of Charles in 1905, the farm continued as a woman-owned operation led by Ashley and, later, two of her daughters, Mary and Ruth; the daughters managed the property as a successful dairy farm from 1935 to 1985. The nomination indicates that although the property is a relatively common example of a dairy farm in Parker County, it is unusual in that it was woman owned and operated. The farmstead is listed in the NRHP as a district under Criterion A in the areas of Agriculture and Education, and Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The period of significance is 1893 to 1957, reflecting the year in which the log house was constructed, the earliest extant resource on the property, and the National Park Service's 50-year rule (Singleton and Clow 2007).

The NRHP boundary is defined as the property originally purchased by Charles and Ashley Byron in 1902, comprising 85.5 acres of Part 2 of the Will C. Kerby Survey in Parker County, Texas. The NRHP district includes all of parcel R000067882, a small part of the eastern portion of parcel R000093568, and the northern portion of parcel R000035674. Historic aeriels show that Meadowview Road once extended through parcel R000035674, and the former road was the southern boundary of the Byron's property. (Note: The nomination does not explain the reasoning for the boundary or why it does not align with current parcel boundaries. Research conducted as part of this survey could not confirm that this boundary reflects the original Byron land acquisition; however, because the boundary was approved by the National Park Service as the original property, it is presumed to be accurate.)

According to the nomination, the NRHP district includes:

- Three contributing buildings: an 1893 log house (25A), a c. 1930 cabin/shed (25B), and a 1925 Craftsman bungalow (25E)
- One non-contributing building, a 2002 garage (25F)
- Two contributing structures: a c.1925 elevated water tank (25H) and a 1925 windmill (25J)
- One contributing site, comprised of a collection of agricultural resources.

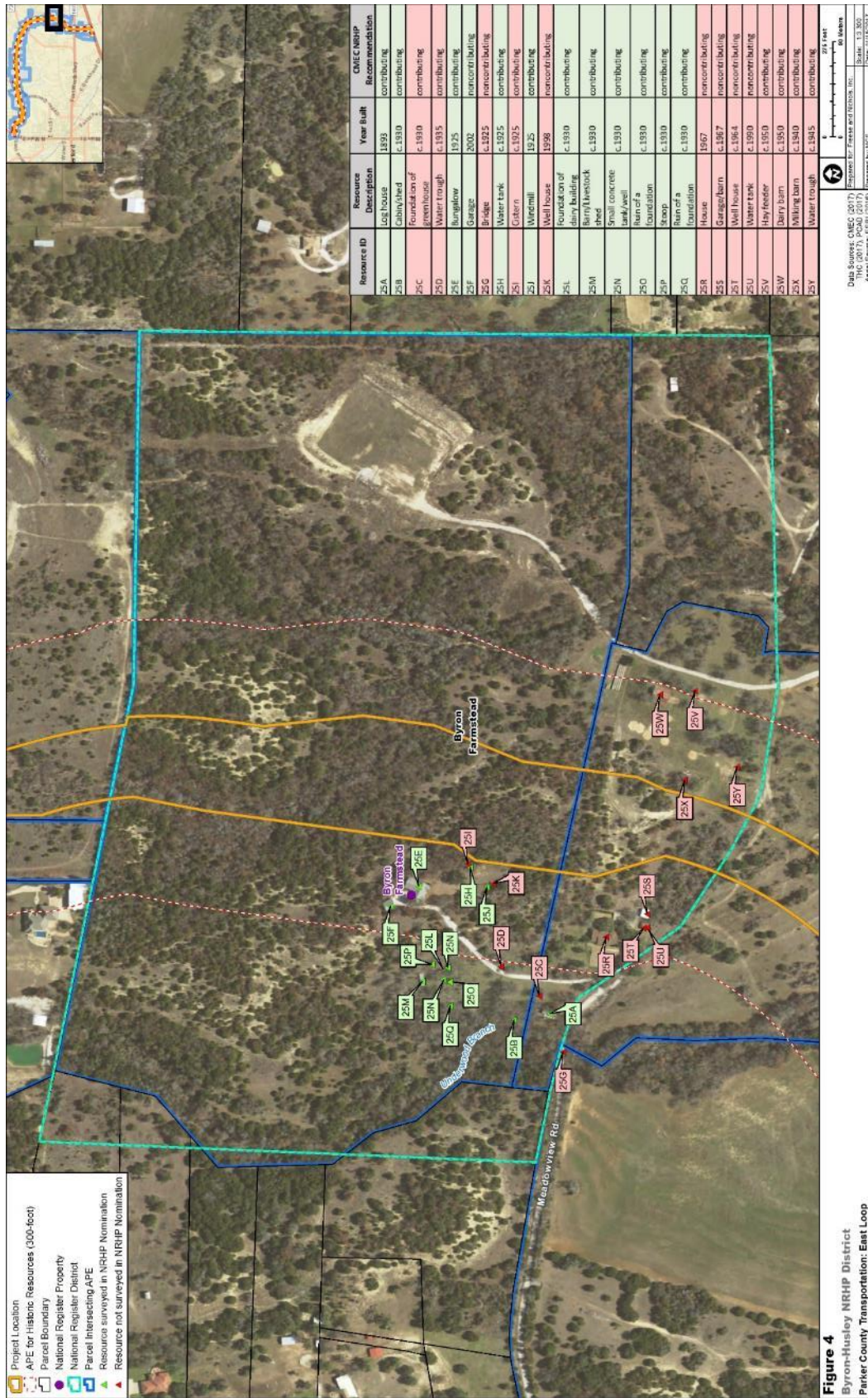


Figure 4
Byron-Husley NRHP District
Parker County, Texas
Transportation: East Loop

The contributing site is located to the north of the log house and was defined as the remnants of the Byron’s dairy operation. A comprehensive list of resources within the site was not provided in the nomination; however, based on the description and location provided, CMEC historians have identified six c. 1930 resources within the site: three foundation ruins (25L, 25O, and 25Q), a barn/livestock shed (25M), a concrete tank/well (25N), and the concrete remnants of a building stoop (25P).

For unknown reasons, an additional 13 resources located within the district’s boundary were not documented in the nomination or assigned contributing/non-contributing status; these 13 resources include a second agricultural complex in the southeast corner of the district and a number of resources located near documented resources (see **Figure 4**). Additionally, CMEC documented and assessed the current integrity of the 12 resources within the NRHP-listed Byron Farmstead Historic District boundaries that were identified as contributing or non-contributing in the nomination. The evaluation and recommendations are discussed in the following section and presented in **Table 3**, which lists all resources located within the NRHP boundary, whether they are listed as contributing to the NRHP district, listed as non-contributing to the NRHP district, or were not evaluated in the NRHP nomination.

Table 3. List of Resources within the NRHP District Boundaries, Their Current NRHP Status, and Recommended Eligibility

Resource ID	Resource Description	Year Built	Current NRHP Status (Contributing, Non-contributing, or Not evaluated)	CMEC NRHP Recommendation
25A	Log house	1893	C	C
25B	Cabin/shed	c.1930	C	C
25C	Foundation of greenhouse	c.1930	Not evaluated	C
25D	Water trough	c.1935	Not evaluated	C
25E	Bungalow	1925	C	C
25F	Garage	2002	NC	NC
25G	Bridge	c.1925	Not evaluated	NC
25H	Water tank	c.1925	C	C
25I	Cistern	c.1925	Not evaluated	C
25J	Windmill	1925	C	C
25K	Well house	1998	Not evaluated	NC
25L	Foundation of dairy building	c.1930	C	C
25M	Barn/livestock shed	c.1930	C (part of Contributing site)	C
25N	Small concrete tank/well	c.1930	C (part of Contributing site)	C
25O	Ruin of a foundation	c.1930	C (part of Contributing site)	C
25P	Stoop	c.1930	C (part of Contributing site)	C
25Q	Ruin of a foundation	c.1930	C (part of Contributing site)	C
25R	House	1967	Not evaluated	NC
25S	Garage/barn	c.1967	Not evaluated	NC
25T	Well house	c.1964	Not evaluated	NC
25U	Water tank	c.1990	Not evaluated	NC
25V	Hay feeder	c.1950	Not evaluated	C
25W	Dairy barn	c.1950	Not evaluated	C
25X	Milking barn	c.1940	Not evaluated	C
25Y	Water trough	c.1945	Not evaluated	C

*C=Contributing; NC=Non-contributing

District Evaluation

Characteristics of a Typical Dairy Farm

Early to mid-twentieth farms in Texas typically had a residential work zone, an agricultural work zone, and fields and pastures. Properties that were in agricultural use over an extended period of time often had more than one residential work zone and/or agricultural work zone to accommodate growing and/or changing operations and improved conditions (TxDOT 2013). Common resource types within a dairy farm's domestic work zone include the main house, privy, garage or carport, shed, cistern, well, windmill, well house/pump house, and chicken coop (TxDOT 2013). Worker housing is also sometimes found on dairy farms due to the labor-intensive nature of the work (TxDOT 2013). Common resource types within the agricultural work zone include: a main dairy barn and smaller support barns, such as a hay barn; work shed; silo; corn crib; grain bin; milk room/milk house; corrals, pens, and loading chute; dipping vat; stock tank and water trough; and self-feeder (TxDOT 2013).

Rather than having a large dairy barn, small dairies often had a covered yard or shed where cows were fed and a small milk room, which was either a separate building or a room attached to the barn (though not connected for sanitary purposes) (TxDOT 2013). Milk rooms usually had a concrete floor and impervious walls, which made the space easy to clean and drain, as well as good lighting and ventilation, screened openings, and a water supply. These features reflect the safety and sanitation standards established by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the 1940s (Bays 2012). Milk rooms and milk houses were also commonly used to store milk and dairy products and to clean and store the equipment needed to handle milk (TxDOT 2013).

The Byron Farmstead has a number of common dairy farm resource types. These resources form a nineteenth- and early twentieth-century residential work zone, a twentieth-century residential work zone, and two twentieth-century agricultural work zones. The original agricultural work zone is largely in ruins, as it was when documented for the NRHP nomination. The later agricultural work zone is characteristic of a small dairy operation, with a covered yard/shed (25W) located in proximity to a separate concrete block milk building (25X). There is no extant pasture land within the NRHP boundary.

Characteristics of a Rural Landscape

According to the National Park Service's *National Register Bulletin 30*, rural landscapes have eleven typical landscape characteristics. These characteristics are tangible evidence of a property's past uses, events, and associations. The characteristics include:

- Land uses and activities
- Patterns of spatial organization
- Responses to the natural environment
- Cultural traditions
- Circulation networks

- Boundary demarcations
- Vegetation related to land use
- Buildings, structures, and objects
- Clusters
- Archeological sites
- Small-scale elements

Historic aerial images of the Byron Farmstead Historic District reveal that there have been some changes to these landscape characteristics over time. Land uses and vegetation related to land use have been modified by the loss of pasture land to the west of the original agricultural work zone and north of the second agricultural work zone. Those areas are now covered with trees. Additionally, a c. 2008 oil pad was added to the northeast part of the district in an area that was historically undeveloped. Spatial organization changed when the original agricultural complex (Resources 25L–Q) was no longer in use, and, later, when most of the buildings within the complex either collapsed or were dismantled/demolished. The spatial organization of the second agricultural complex (Resources 25V–Y) also changed with the demolition of a c. 1950 barn building, and the original domestic zone (Resources 25A and B) has been modified by the demolition of a greenhouse. The loss of these buildings has affected the characteristics of the complexes/clusters, and the buildings that are in ruins no longer relate to their historic function. The addition of a non-historic-age domestic cluster (Resources 25R–U), has also altered the site's setting. Circulation networks have been modified by the construction of a new driveway to the bungalow (Resource 25E), which replaced an earlier drive that passed by the second agricultural complex (Resources 25V–Y), and the construction of a drive to the oil pad through the eastern part of the property. Additionally, Meadowview Road once passed through parcel R000035674 and formed the southern border of the district; however, it now stops at the entry to the property. In addition to modifying the circulation network, this change also altered the district's boundary demarcation.

Though these changes affect the Byron Farmstead's integrity, primarily in relation to setting and association, its principal historic-age buildings are intact, and overall the characteristics of a rural landscape are sufficiently intact. The property continues to be able to demonstrate its past uses and associations, and the secondary buildings, objects, structures, sites, and small-scale elements support the understanding of the property. The historic-age domestic complexes and agricultural complexes generally reflect the historic spatial organization of the site and evoke the feelings of their respective eras. The property has historically been largely undeveloped; it continues to be largely undeveloped, and its topography is intact. With the exception of the oil pad and road to the oil pad, the modifications to the property were present when the district was listed in the NRHP, and CMEC historians did not find evidence of changes that would alter the NRHP eligibility of the district.

Contributing Resources

Resources Documented in the NRHP Nomination

Resources 25A, 25B, 25E, 25H, 25J, 25L, 25M, 25N, 25O, 25P, and 25Q are listed in the NRHP as contributing resources to the Byron Farmstead under Criterion A in the areas of Agriculture and Education and Criterion C in the area of Architecture. CMEC historians do not recommend any change in the contributing status of these resources.

Resources Not Documented in the NRHP Nomination

According to the owner, Resource 25C is the foundation of a c. 1930 greenhouse located near the log house. Resource 25D is a c. 1935 water trough located near the dairy complex site, and Resource 25I is a c. 1925 cistern associated with the 1925 windmill (Resource 25J). Based on the precedent set by the nomination in listing the foundation of buildings at the dairy site as contributing, Resources 25C and 25I have been recommended as contributing even though they no longer retain integrity of materials or design. These resources are all associated with contributing resources and help to further articulate the use of the property and its evolution over time. Therefore, Resources 25C, 25D, and 25I are recommended eligible as contributors to the Byron Farmstead Historic District.

A second historic-age dairy complex consisting of Resources 25V–25Y is located in the southwest corner of the NRHP boundary but was not evaluated in the nomination. Resource 25X is a c. 1940 concrete block milking barn with windows for ventilation and an animal pen along the southern elevation. The estimated construction date is based on the historic aerial review and the time period in which local, state, and federal regulations required the use of impervious materials in milking buildings for sanitation purposes. Resource 25W is a c. 1950 wood-frame, metal-clad pole barn with a central opening and stalls for milk cows. Resource 25Y is a c. 1945 concrete water trough, and Resource 25V is a c. 1950 three-sided wood-frame and wood-clad hay feeder. The 1948 aerial shows there was pastureland to the north of the complex that is no longer extant.

According to the NRHP nomination, Mary and Ruth Byron started their dairy business in 1935 when Ruth's husband Sim, a physician, was paid for his services with two milking cows. Deed records show that in 1938, Mary, Ruth, and Sim Byron purchased part of the J. B. Bush survey, a tract of land to the south of the Byron farmstead (Parker County Clerk 1938). Research conducted as part of this survey did not identify the exact boundaries of the purchase; however, it appears that the southern portion of parcel R000077405, which is outside the NRHP district boundary, was part of the purchase because of its location adjacent to the Byron's original tract of land (as defined by the nomination), and because it appears to have been in use as grazing land on the 1948 and 1959 aerials. Due to its terrain, the Byrons' original property would not have had sufficient grazing space, and presumably the 1938 land acquisition allowed for the expansion of the dairy operation by adding grazing land. The new dairy complex was presumably constructed as part of this expansion and to meet the new local, state, and/or federal requirements for dairy buildings.

Aerial review indicates that between 1948 and 1959 a barn building was erected adjacent to the milking barn (Resource 25X); however, it has since been demolished. Integrity of setting has been somewhat diminished by the demolition of the barn, the loss of pastureland to the north of the complex, and the changes in circulation patterns. Further, integrity of association has been diminished because the dairy is no longer in operation. Overall, however, the dairy complex retains the feeling of a historical dairy operation and the resources retain sufficient integrity to convey their significance. They contribute to the illustration of the property's agricultural activity and its evolution, and reflect trends in the Parker County dairy industry during the twentieth century. As such, Resources 25V, 25W, 25X, and 25Y are recommended eligible as contributing resources to the Byron Farmstead Historic District.

Non-Contributing Resources

Resources Documented in the NRHP Nomination

Resource 25F is listed as non-contributing to the Byron Farmstead NRHP historic district. It is a 2002 garage built near the 1925 bungalow. The resource was constructed after the NRHP district's period of significance. Additionally, it is less than 50 years old and was not found to possess exceptional significance under Criterion Consideration G. As a result, CMEC concurs with its current non-contributing status.

Resources Not Documented in the NRHP Nomination

Resource 25K is a 1998 well house, Resource 25S is a c. 1990 garage/barn, and Resource 25U is a c. 1990 water tank. These resources do not relate to the significance of the property and were constructed after the NRHP district's period of significance. Additionally, they are less than 50 years old and were not found to possess exceptional significance under Criterion Consideration G. Therefore, Resources 25K, 25S, and 25U are recommended as non-contributing to the district.

Resource 25R is a 1967 Ranch house located southeast of the log house, and Resource 25T is a c. 1967 well house associated with the residence. No associations were identified linking the resources to events or persons of historic importance associated with the farmstead. Though a relative of the Byron family now lives in the residence, research conducted as part of this survey did not reveal who the residence was constructed for or if the residence had any association with the dairy operation. Furthermore, Resource 25R is a common example of its type and Resource 25T is a utilitarian building, and neither resource has potential to reveal important information. Therefore, Resources 25R and 25T are recommended non-contributing to the Byron Farmstead Historic District.

Resource 25G is a c. 1925 bridge at the entrance to parcel R000035674 on a road that leads to the driveways for the log house (25A), the bungalow (25E), and the 1967 Ranch house (25R). Though it is within the boundary of the NRHP district, it is located on a public road and has no known association with the Byron Farmstead. Furthermore, the bridge was reconstructed in the early twenty-first century

and its non-historic-age modifications have compromised the integrity of materials, design, workmanship, and feeling. Therefore, it is recommended as non-contributing to the NRHP district.

Period of Significance and Boundary Discussion

As presented in **Table 3**, Resources 25A, 25B, 25C, 25D, 25E, 25H, 25I, 25J, 25L, 25M, 25N, 25O, 25P, 25Q, 25V, 25W, 25X, and 25Y are recommended as contributing the NRHP district under Criterion A in the areas of Agriculture and Education, and Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Resources 25F, 25G, 25K, 25R, 25S, 25T, and 25U are recommending as non-contributing to the district. Research conducted at the reconnaissance level did not reveal any information that would necessitate a recommended change to the district's period of significance of 1893 to 1957. Furthermore, there are no recommended changes to the district's boundary. Though the Byron family purchased additional land in 1938 during the period of significance, the boundaries of this land and the relation of the new land to the original property could not be confirmed at the reconnaissance level.

Evaluation of Individual Resources on the Byron Farmstead

In addition to evaluating the NRHP district, each resource within the district was evaluated for individual NRHP eligibility. Resource 25A was determined to have potential for eligibility, and its eligibility evaluation is presented below. The other resources within the district are common examples of their type and only convey significance within their context. Their eligibility as individual resources is provided in the inventory forms (**Appendix A**).

The NRHP nomination indicates that Resource 25A was constructed in 1893 for Will and Ina Kearby, the property's previous owners. The Byron family occupied the residence from 1902 through 1996. The original building is cross-gabled with two-rooms, a stone fireplace on the northern elevation, and a full-width porch on the western elevation. A bedroom with a fireplace was added to the southern end in the 1920s, and the porch was expanded to the south. In the 1930s, the original portion of the porch was enclosed and expanded to the west for a parlor/dining room, and a kitchen was added to the north. In the 1940s, a bathroom was added north of the kitchen. It is mostly constructed of square-hewn logs with v-notches and chinking.

The resource exhibits common vernacular building traditions, including the use of materials sourced from the property and square-hewn and v-notch construction. According to the NRHP nomination, the log house is one of a handful of log buildings left in Weatherford and Parker County and is a unique example of a late 1800s residential log structure because of its cross-gabled roof and interior division into two rooms. Typical single-pen log houses have a gable roof and one interior room. The additions to the building appear to be the only modifications, and they are historic-age and typical of buildings of the era. Therefore, Resource 25A is recommended individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The period of significance is 1893 to 1940, representing the year in which the building was constructed and the estimated year of its final addition. The recommended boundary for the NRHP property is the footprint of the building.

Resource 25A was also considered for significance under Criterion A in the area of Early Settlement; however, based on the construction date of 1893 provided in the NRHP nomination, the resource post-dates early settlement of the area, which occurred in the mid-1800s. It appears that Resource 25A could have been constructed earlier than 1893, based on the settlement patterns of the area and because log houses were typical prior to the arrival of the railroad, which, in Weatherford, arrived in 1879; however, no additional evidence was found to support an earlier year-built date. CMEC historians retained the 1893 construction date provided in the nomination and, as such, Resource 25A is recommended not individually eligible under Criterion A in the area of Early Settlement.

Evaluation of the Byron Farmstead as a State Antiquities Landmark

As discussed above, the Byron Farmstead Historic District is listed in the NRHP and meets the prerequisites for SAL designation discussed in Section 3. However, the Byron Farmstead Historic District did not have an SAL designation at the time of this survey. If the THC determines that the Byron Farmstead Historic District and its associated NRHP-eligible resources are an appropriate SAL applicant, the permit application process can be initiated by the owner.

SURVEY RESULTS: HISTORIC-AGE RESOURCES

In addition to surveying the NRHP-listed Byron Farmstead Historic District, the remainder of the proposed project's APE was surveyed and historic-age resources 45 years of age or older (constructed in 1972 or earlier) were documented. The results of this survey are presented below and on **Figures 5a-5k**. Survey forms for each historic-age resource are included with this report (**Appendix A**) as well as an inventory table with abbreviated information. All documented historic-age resources are described below. Each resource has been evaluated and a recommendation has been made regarding eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP individually or as part of a district. The documented resources are categorized below based on historic function/use.

Historic Property Evaluations: Properties Not Eligible for the NRHP

Potential Historic Districts

Agricultural Complexes/Historic Landscapes

In addition to evaluating individual resources for eligibility for the NRHP (presented below), agricultural properties were assessed as complexes for eligibility as potential historic districts (rural historic landscapes) utilizing the methodology outlined in TxDOT's *Agricultural Theme Study for Central Texas* (hereinafter referred to as the Theme Study), which provides an industry-accepted evaluation methodology for this property type (TxDOT 2013). CMEC historians reviewed the methodology prior to undertaking fieldwork and used the guidance outlined in the Theme Study while in the field, including identifying local agricultural activities, driving the corridor to observe current land use patterns, and

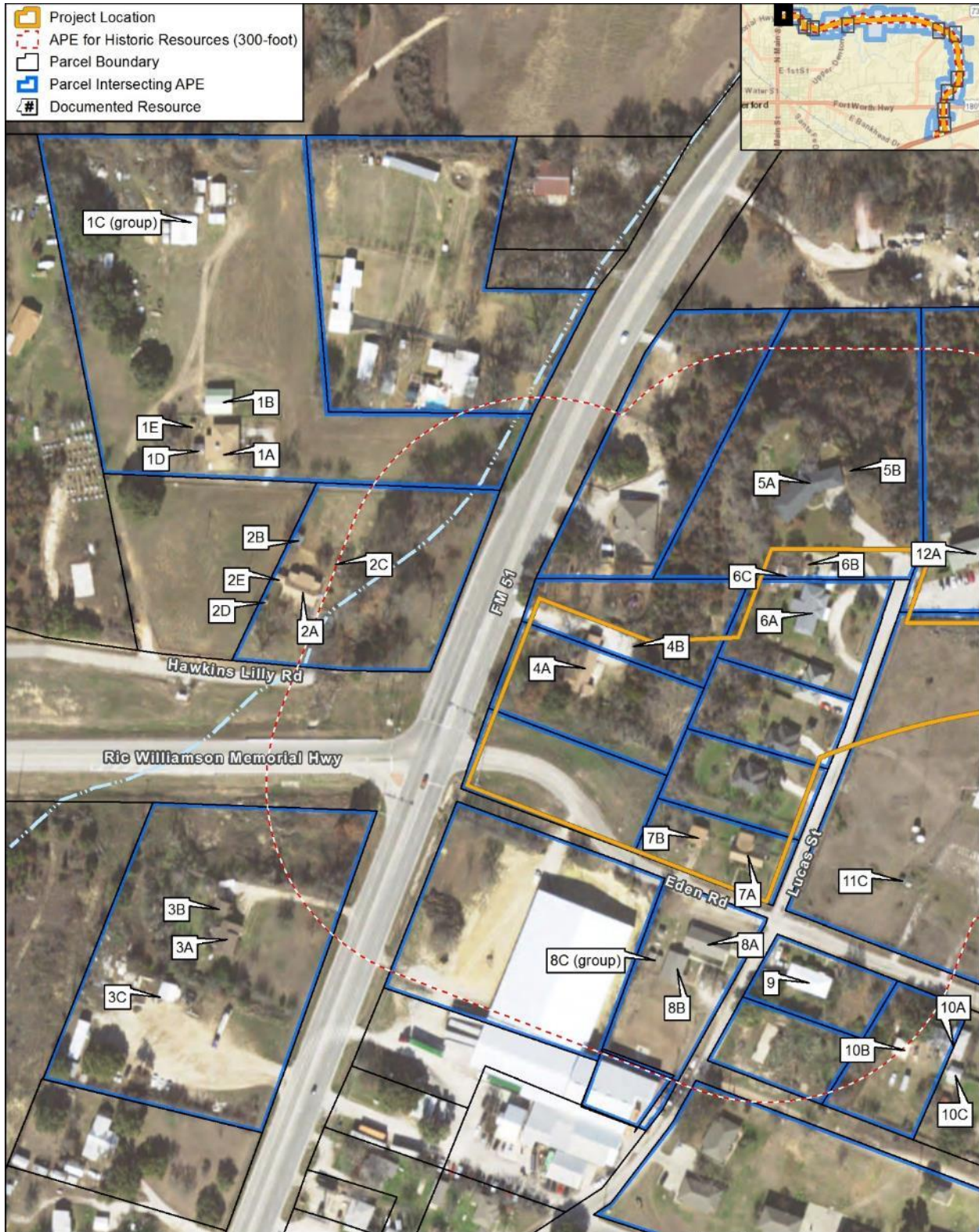



Figure 5a
Results of Historic Resources Survey
Parker County Transportation: East Loop

Data Sources: CMEC (2017), THC (2017),
 PCAD (2017), NHD (2014)
 Aerial Source: ESRI (2016)

	0	200 Feet
	0	60 Meters
Prepared for: Freese and Nichols, Inc.	Scale: 1:2,400	
Prepared by: SL	Date: 11/15/2017	

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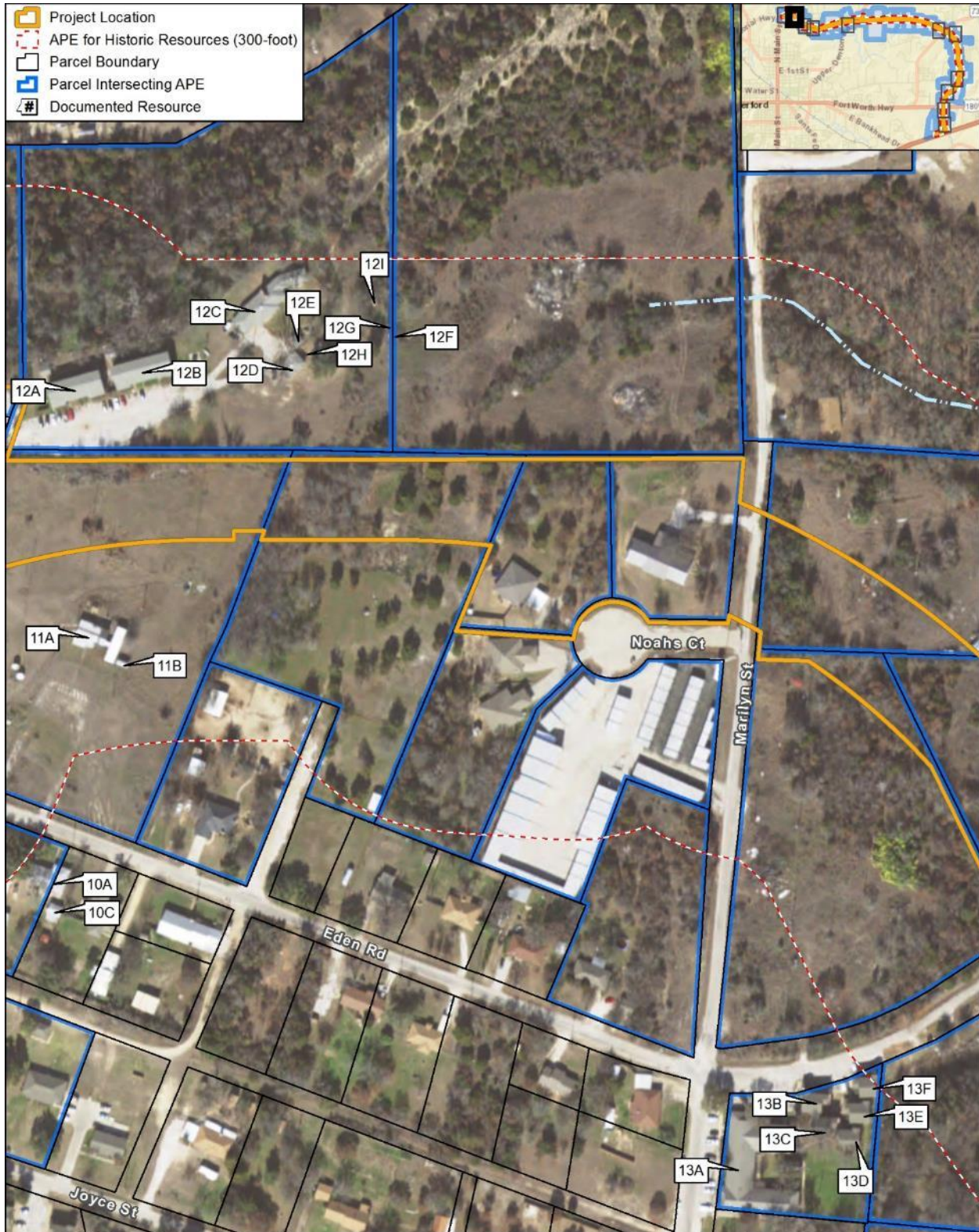


Figure 5b
Results of Historic Resources Survey
Parker County Transportation: East Loop

Data Sources: CMEC (2017), THC (2017),
 PCAD (2017), NHD (2014)
 Aerial Source: ESRI (2016)

	0	200 Feet
	0	60 Meters
Prepared for: Freese and Nichols, Inc.	Scale: 1:2,400	
Prepared by: SL	Date: 11/15/2017	

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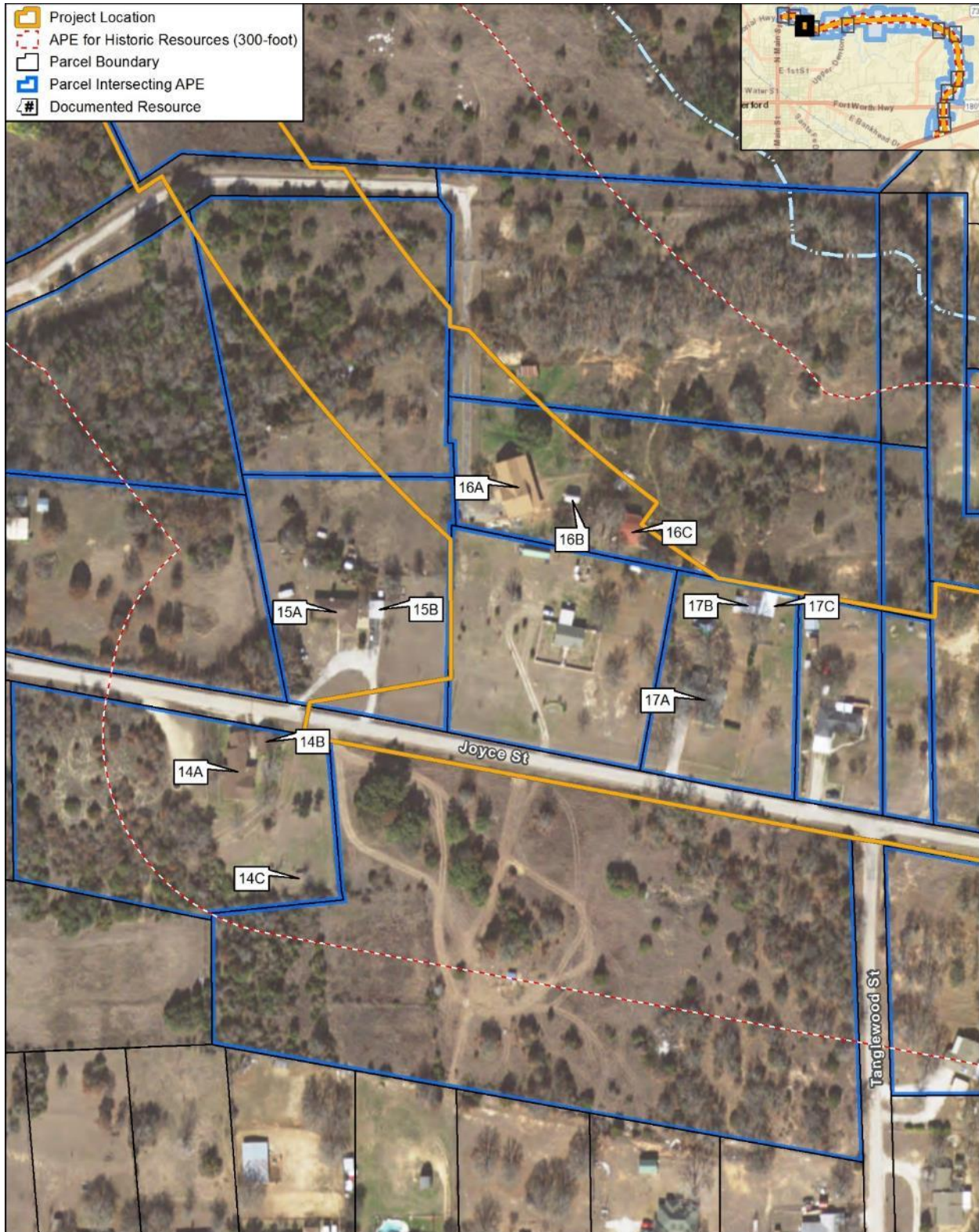



Figure 5c
Results of Historic Resources Survey
Parker County Transportation: East Loop

Data Sources: CMEC (2017), THC (2017),
 PCAD (2017), NHD (2014)
 Aerial Source: ESRI (2016)

	0	200 Feet
	0	60 Meters
Prepared for: Freese and Nichols, Inc.	Scale: 1:2,400	
Prepared by: SL	Date: 11/15/2017	

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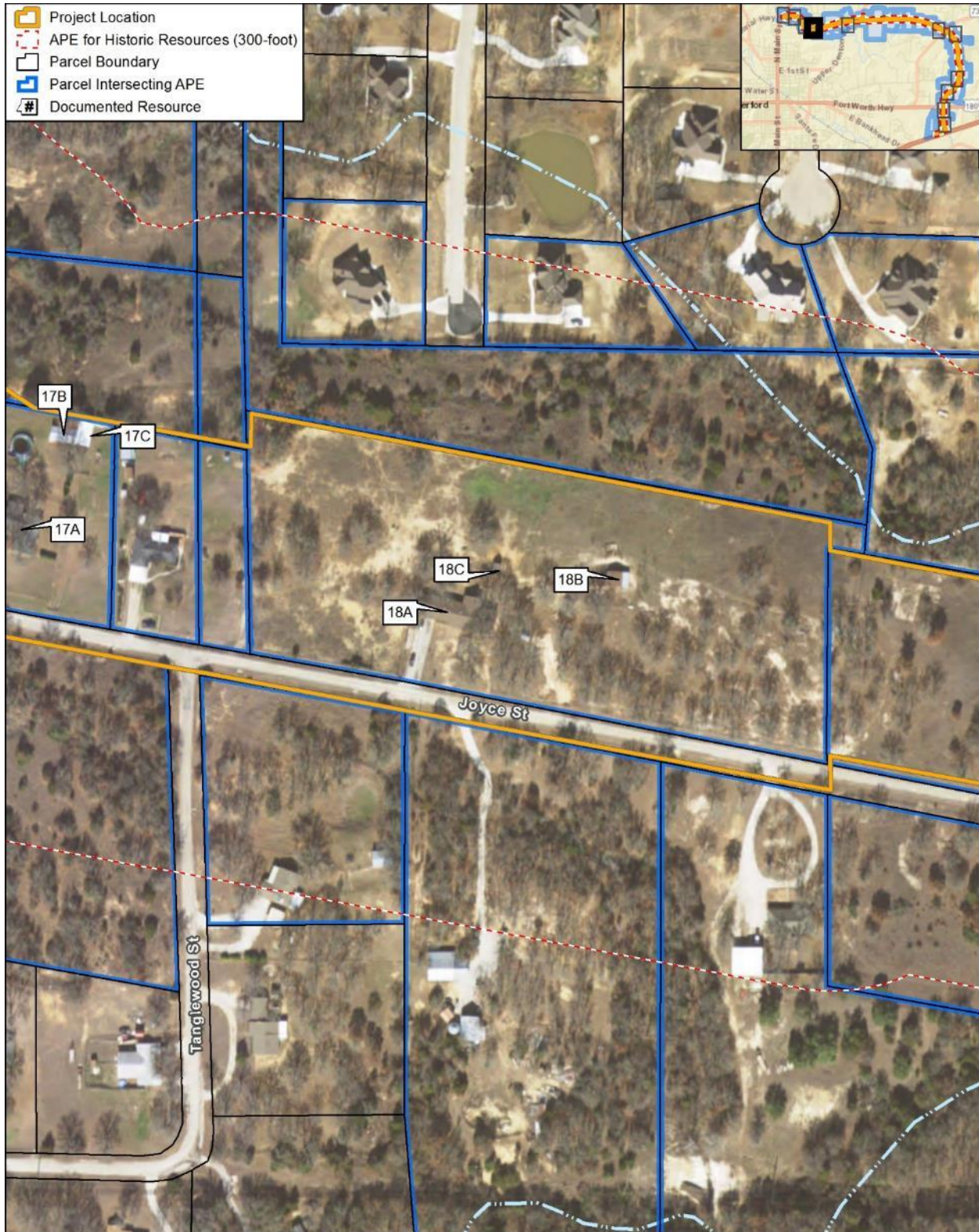


Figure 5d
Results of Historic Resources Survey
Parker County Transportation: East Loop

Data Sources: CMEC (2017), THC (2017),
 PCAD (2017), NHD (2014)
 Aerial Source: ESRI (2016)


	0	200 Feet
	0	60 Meters
Prepared for: Freese and Nichols, Inc.	Scale: 1:2,400	
Prepared by: SL	Date: 11/15/2017	

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Figure 5e
Results of Historic Resources Survey
Parker County Transportation: East Loop

Data Sources: CMEC (2017), THC (2017),
 PCAD (2017), NHD (2014)
 Aerial Source: ESRI (2016)


	0	200 Feet
	0	60 Meters
Prepared for: Freese and Nichols, Inc.	Scale: 1:2,400	
Prepared by: SL	Date: 11/15/2017	

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Figure 5f
Results of Historic Resources Survey
Parker County Transportation: East Loop

Data Sources: CMEC (2017), THC (2017),
 PCAD (2017), NHD (2014)
 Aerial Source: ESRI (2016)


	0 200 Feet 0 60 Meters	
	Prepared for: Freese and Nichols, Inc.	Scale: 1:2,400
Prepared by: SL	Date: 11/15/2017	

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Figure 5g
Results of Historic Resources Survey
Parker County Transportation: East Loop

Data Sources: CMEC (2017), THC (2017),
 PCAD (2017), NHD (2014)
 Aerial Source: ESRI (2016)

	0	200 Feet
	0	60 Meters
Prepared for: Freese and Nichols, Inc.	Scale: 1:2,400	
Prepared by: SL	Date: 11/15/2017	

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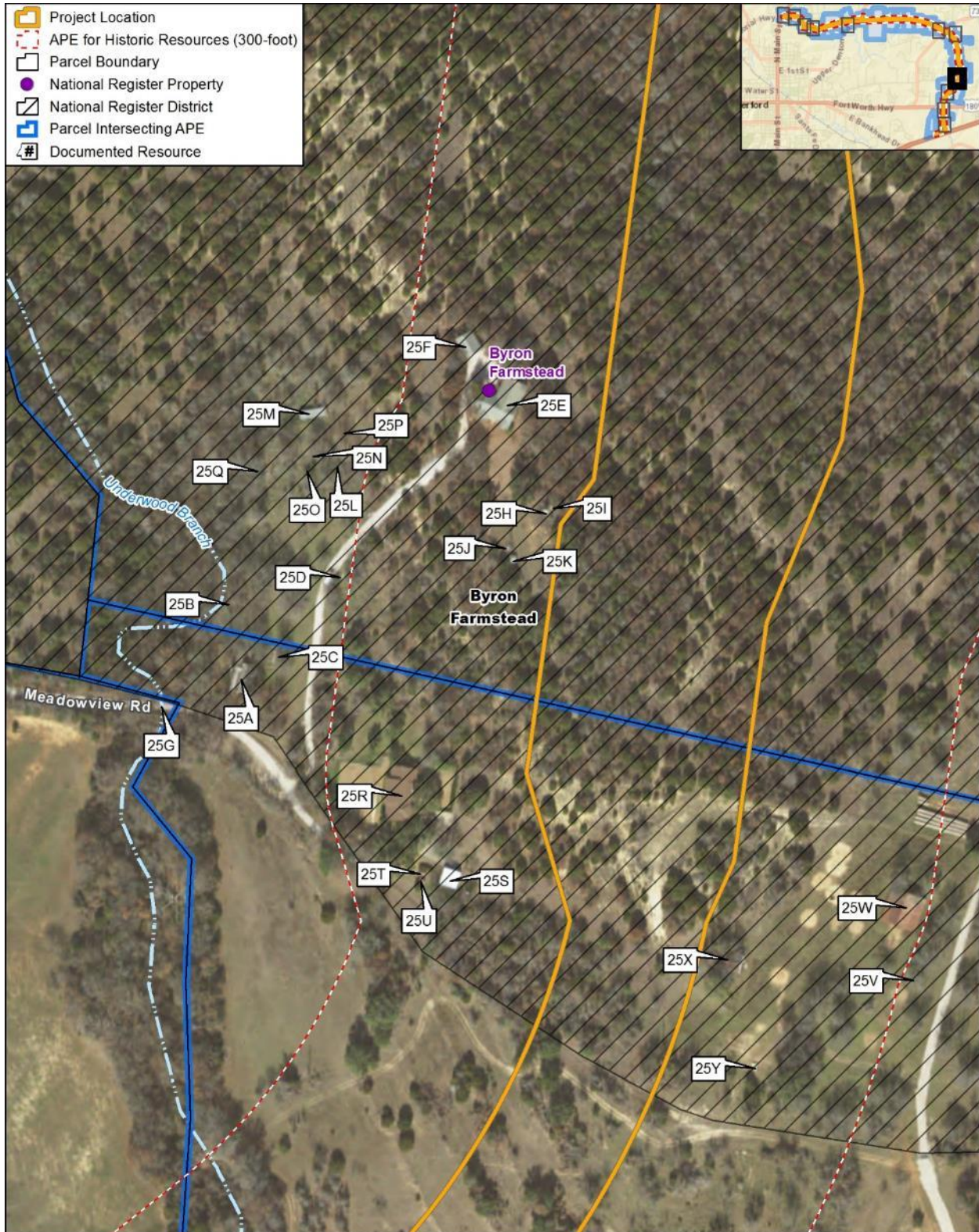



Figure 5h
Results of Historic Resources Survey
Parker County Transportation: East Loop

Data Sources: CMEC (2017), THC (2017),
 PCAD (2017), NHD (2014)
 Aerial Source: ESRI (2016)


	0 200 Feet
	0 60 Meters
Prepared for: Freese and Nichols, Inc.	Scale: 1:2,400
Prepared by: SL	Date: 11/15/2017

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Figure 5i
Results of Historic Resources Survey
Parker County Transportation: East Loop

Data Sources: CMEC (2017), THC (2017),
 PCAD (2017), NHD (2014)
 Aerial Source: ESRI (2016)

	0 200 Feet 0 60 Meters	
	Prepared for: Freese and Nichols, Inc.	Scale: 1:2,400
Prepared by: SL	Date: 7/16/2018	

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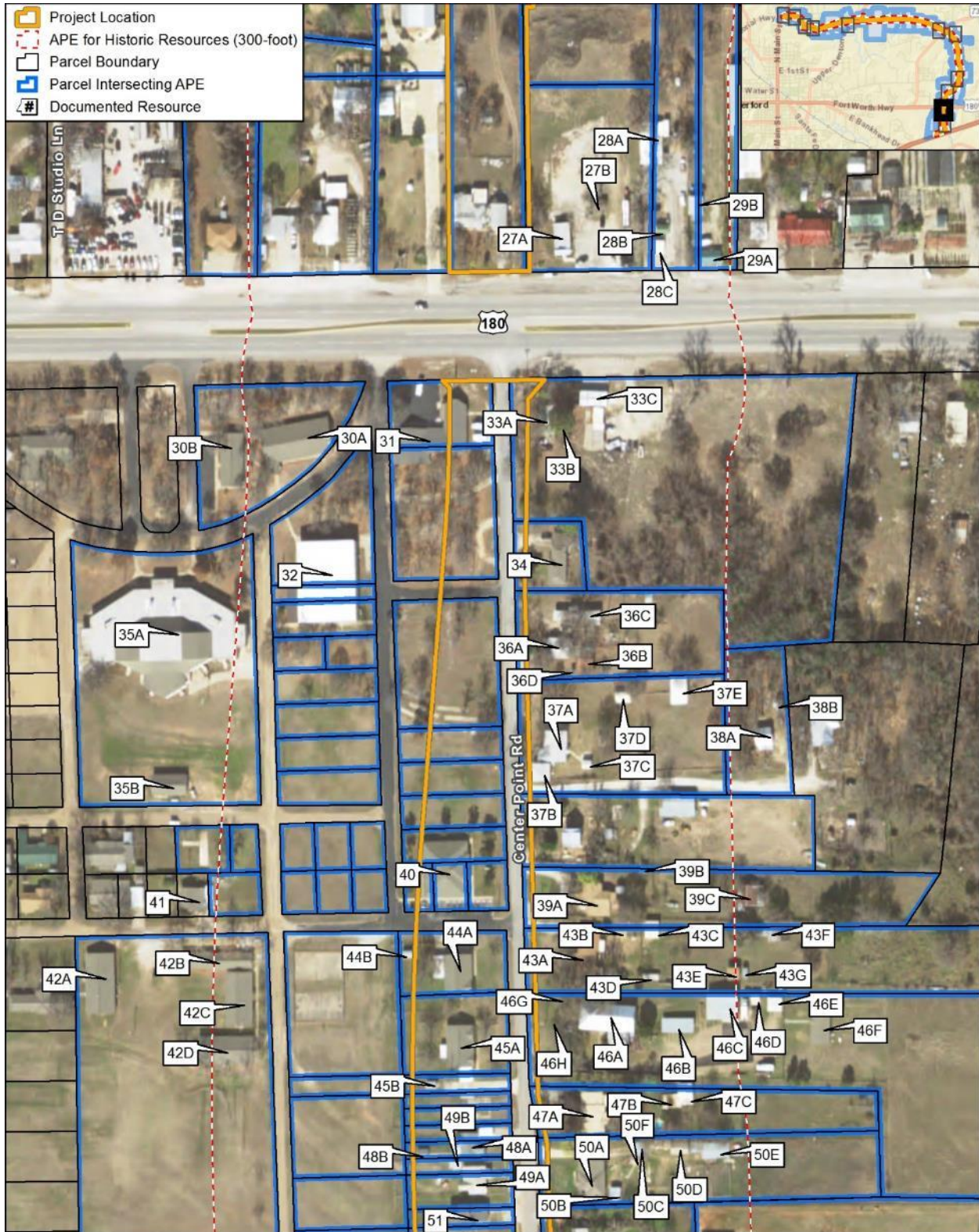


Figure 5j
Results of Historic Resources Survey
Parker County Transportation: East Loop

Data Sources: CMEC (2017), THC (2017),
 PCAD (2017), NHD (2014)
 Aerial Source: ESRI (2016)

Prepared for: Freese and Nichols, Inc.
 Prepared by: SL

Scale: 1:2,400
Date: 11/15/2017

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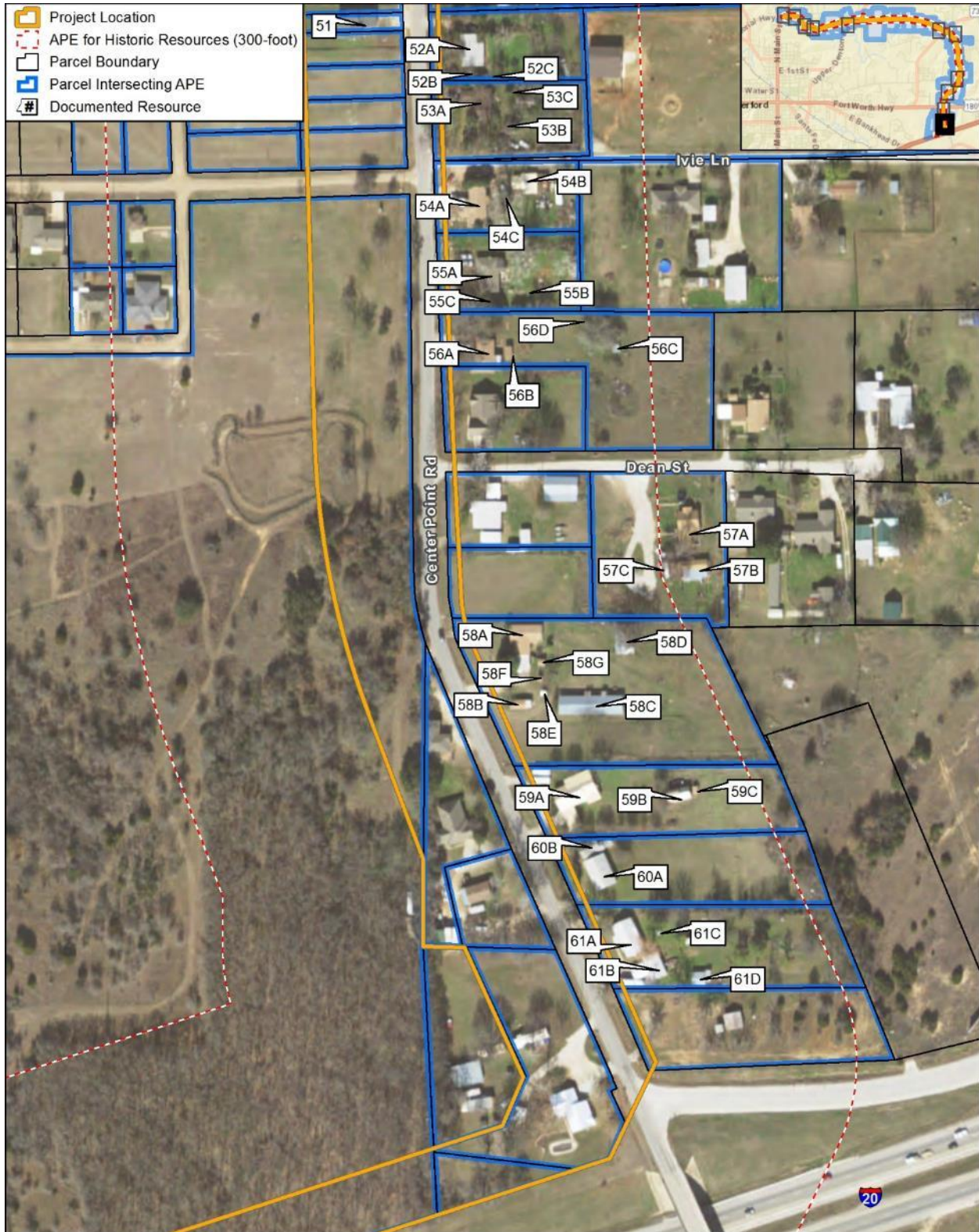



Figure 5k
Results of Historic Resources Survey
Parker County Transportation: East Loop

Data Sources: CMEC (2017), THC (2017),
 PCAD (2017), NHD (2014)
 Aerial Source: ESRI (2016)

	0	200 Feet
	0	60 Meters
Prepared for: Freese and Nichols, Inc.	Scale: 1:2,400	
Prepared by: SL	Date: 11/15/2017	

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documenting the setting. For each historic-age property that could have potential significance in the area of agriculture, historians documented the interrelationships of individual components of the property, including fields/pastures and indications that may delineate functional areas and circulation network.

A screening approach was applied to the evaluation of historic-age properties in the APE with regard to their potential significance as agricultural complexes. The Theme Study describes agricultural properties as being comprised of three zones: a domestic work zone, including a house and associated secondary resources; an agricultural work zone, including resources like barns, sheds, silos, corrals, pens, etc.; and fields/pastures. The Theme Study also indicates that a property’s historic-age resources must be able to convey the agricultural use of the property during the period of significance (i.e., properties must retain historic-age agricultural buildings). Furthermore, while properties in other geographic regions and/or that are used in other kinds of agricultural production may be able to convey their association with only two zones present, the agricultural properties in the study area were characteristically comprised of all three zones. Properties in the APE with historic-age agricultural resources, associated acreage, and a domestic work zone with a historic-age residence were identified and analyzed for significance; this included Resources 19 and 21 (**Table 4**). Agricultural properties that did not have historic-age domestic and agricultural resources were not evaluated as agricultural complexes because they did not retain the historic-age resources necessary to convey the use of the property during its period of significance.

Table 4. Properties Evaluated as Agricultural Complexes/Historic Landscapes

Resource ID	Parcel ID	Current/Former Agricultural Product	Year Built Date(s) for Residential Resources	Year Built Date(s) for Agricultural Resources	Directly Impacted by Proposed Project?	Notes
19A-P	R000049038	None/Dairy	1967–c. 2010	c. 1950–c. 2010	Yes	Littlefield Dairy: per the current owner, the farm was a large-scale dairy occupying 200 to 300 acres. The land has since been subdivided and the farm is no longer in operation
21A-G	R000065159	None/Dairy	1958–c. 1960	1958–c. 1960	No	Most resources were not visible from the public right-of-way and right-of-entry was not granted. Aerial imagery was used to evaluate the complex.

Resource 19

Resource 19 is known historically as the Littlefield Dairy. Per the current owner, it was a large-scale dairy operation with 200 to 300 acres and was the first dairy to incorporate an automatic cattle feeder

(the foundation of which is visible at Resource 19L). This information could not be corroborated with research conducted as part of this survey. The domestic work zone includes:

- Resource 19A: a 1967 single-family dwelling
- Resources 19E and 19G: two 1967 secondary buildings
- Resources 19B and 19C: two non-historic-age secondary buildings

The agricultural complex includes:

- Resource 19D: a c. 1955 milking barn which has been converted to a horse stable
- Resource 19F: a 1967 well and cistern
- Resource 19N: a c. 1967 livestock trough
- Resource 19H–M and Resource 19O–Q: nine non-historic-age animal facility resources, such as a barn and livestock sheds

The associated land has been subdivided, and the parcel is now approximately 30 acres. The property is no longer in operation as a dairy farm (operations ceased in the 2000s). Horses are now raised on the property for non-income-producing purposes. Historic aerials reveal that an earlier residence and a large barn associated with Resource 19D (likely a feeding barn) are no longer extant. The complex has been modified over time by these demolitions and the construction of non-historic-age buildings, which have altered the spatial arrangement of the agricultural work zone; the subdivision of the land; the property's change in use; and non-historic-age development on adjacent parcels.

Resource 21

This complex includes a 1958 single-family residence (21A), and three c. 1960 sheds associated with the residence (21B–D). Agricultural buildings include a 1958 barn (21E), a c. 1960 storage shed (21F), and a c. 1960 livestock shelter (21G). Only Resource 21A was visible from the public right-of-way and right-of-entry was not granted; Resources 21B–G were evaluated using aerial imagery. The property appears to have been a dairy operation, but it no longer appears to be in active agricultural production. Low density non-historic-age residential resources are now adjacent to the property.

Evaluation of Resource 19 and Resource 21

The identified area of potential significance for Resources 19 and 21 under Criterion A is Agriculture. Though Resource 19 was reportedly the largest dairy in the county at one time, and the first farm to utilize an automatic feeder, this information could not be confirmed through research. The tangible reflections of this history—continued use as a dairy farm, large acreage, and the automatic feeder—are no longer present. Therefore, the property does not rise to the level necessary to convey significance as the once largest dairy in the county or for early agricultural-related technological advancements.

Research conducted at the reconnaissance level did not indicate that Resource 21 played an identifiable and documented significant role in the development of the region's agricultural industry. The dairy

operation did not mark a departure from previous agricultural practices or introduce new products to the region.

Research did not indicate that the agricultural and land-use patterns for either property are significant at any level. They are typical patterns at the local, state, and national level that reflect the general history of agricultural production over time. According to the National Park Service, mere association with agricultural trends is not enough, in and of itself, to qualify for NRHP eligibility under Criterion A; the property's specific association must be considered important as well. Therefore, neither Resource 19 nor Resource 21 are recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A as an agricultural complex.

Detailed deed and chain of title research were not conducted as part of this survey. During research and context development, no associations between properties in the APE and persons significant to our past were identified. Resources 19 and 21 are recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B as agricultural complexes.

Each of the properties was considered as a collection of buildings and structures to determine whether the complex embodied the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. None of the resources in this group of properties embody distinctive characteristics of a particular property type, and they do not reflect unique or rare examples of a building type or form. The buildings appear to have been constructed with typical construction methods. Research did not indicate that any of the properties are an important representative of the variation, evolution, or transition of construction types that had an impact on later buildings. There is no evidence that any of these properties are the work of a master, and they do not possess high artistic value. Resources 19 and 21 are recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as agricultural complexes.

According to the National Park Service's National Register Bulletin, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, "Criterion D most commonly applies to properties that contain or are likely to contain information bearing on an important archeological research question" (NPS 1990). There is no indication that either of the properties have the potential to contribute important information to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Resources 19 and 21 are recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.

In conclusion, Resources 19 and 21 are recommended not eligible for NRHP listing as agricultural properties/historic landscapes under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Church of God Complex

The Church of God complex includes a collection of resources on a group of parcels roughly bounded by US 180 to the north, Center Point Road to the east, Alexander Drive to the south, and Wood Avenue to the west. The group of buildings includes a church, auxiliary religious facilities, and dormitories associated with the church's camp. Building dates range from c. 1955 to 1984. Some parcels within the

complex are undeveloped. Research at the reconnaissance level did not reveal any historical information related to the Weatherford Church of God or the church camp.

Historic-age resources include a c. 1955 church auditorium with a c. 1980 addition that envelopes the fan-shaped north façade of the original building (Resource 35A), a c. 1955 maintenance garage (Resource 35B), a 1963 cafeteria building (Resource 30A), a 1963 administrative building (Resource 31B), a c. 1965 programming/administrative building (Resource 31), a c. 1970 church-related residence (Resource 41), and a c. 1955 dormitory (Resource 42B). Non-historic-age resources include a 1984 gymnasium (Resource 32), a 1982 administrative building (Resource 40), and dormitories that date to 1978, c. 1980, and 1992 (Resources 42D, 42C, and 42A).

Per the NRHP Criteria Consideration A, a religious property is eligible if it derives its primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance (National Park Service 1990). A religious property requires justification on architectural, artistic, or historic grounds to avoid any appearance of judgment by government about the validity of any religion or belief. Historic significance for a religious property cannot be established on the merits of a religious doctrine, but can be based on architectural or artistic values or on important historic or cultural forces that the property represents. A religious property's significance under Criterion A, B, C, or D must be judged in purely secular terms.

All the buildings within the Church of God complex are common examples of their types. They were not found to embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value. There are no known historical events, historic persons, or broad patterns of religious history associated with the church that would qualify the resource to meet Criterion Consideration A. There is no indication that the complex has the potential to reveal important information related to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Furthermore, the complex has diminished integrity of setting due to the construction of non-historic-age resources, and integrity of design has been compromised because the main church building (Resource 35A) has been extensively altered by an addition. As a result, the complex is recommended not eligible for NRHP listing as a district under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Other Potential Historic Districts

The portions of the APE with historic-age resources are primarily characterized by clusters of unrelated resources, and development patterns have resulted in a temporal patchwork of development, with mid-twentieth-century building stock adjacent to more recent developments. There are no mid-twentieth-century subdivisions in the APE. As a result of the development patterns and the *ad hoc* nature of construction trends, no cohesive districts with a shared historic context were identified.

Agricultural Resources

- Resources 12I, 19F, and 19N are agricultural outbuildings constructed between c. 1955 and 1967. These resources are utilitarian properties with no distinctive characteristics. No associations were identified linking them to persons or events of historic importance. The resources do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and they do not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. They do not have the potential to reveal important information. As a result, they are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.
- Resources 12K, 26C, and 26E are water towers consisting of cylindrical metal tanks on wood or metal stands. These utilitarian resources have no distinctive characteristics. No associations were identified linking these resources to persons or events of historic importance. The resources do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and do not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. They do not have the potential to reveal important information. As a result, they are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.
- Resources 19D, 21E, 21G, 26F, 39C, 39D, 43F, and 50E are animal facilities. They are all common examples of their type and are utilitarian in nature. Resource 19D is a c. 1950 dairy barn that has been converted into a horse barn; it was evaluated as part of the Littlefield Dairy agricultural complex in “Potential Historic Districts” above. Resources 21E and 21G were also evaluated as part of an agricultural complex in “Potential Historic Districts” above, and they are part of a dairy complex that no longer appears to be active. Resource 37D is no longer in use, and Resources 39C and 43F have been converted into secondary domestic resources. These resources do not embody characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; or possess high artistic value. Based on the historic context, no associations were identified linking these resources to persons or events of historic importance. They do not have the potential to reveal important information. As a result, they are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.
- Located on the Littlefield Dairy property, Resource 21F is a concrete water trough used by livestock. Resource 21F was evaluated as part of the Littlefield Dairy agricultural complex in “Potential Historic Districts” above. It has no distinctive characteristics and no associations were identified linking it to persons or events of importance. This resource does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It does not have the potential to reveal important information. As a result, this resource is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Commercial Resources

- Resources 27A, 27B, 28A, 29B, and 33C are commercial resources constructed between c. 1955 and c. 1968. These resources are utilitarian buildings with no distinctive characteristics. No associations were identified linking these resources to persons or events of historic importance. The resources do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and do not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. They do not have the potential to reveal important information. As a result, they are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Domestic Resources

- Resources 1A, 4A, 5A, 6A, 7A, 9, 10A, 14A, 15A, 16A, 17A, 18A, 19A, 21A, 22A, 34, 37A, 39A, 43A, 44A, 45A, 47A, 48A, 50A, 52A, 53A, 55A, 56A, 58A, and 61A are Ranch houses constructed between 1955 and 1970. Each resource is a modest example of a house in Ranch form when compared to similar houses with this form in the area and in Texas. Common alterations included additions and alterations to garages. No associations were identified linking these resources to persons or events of historic importance. Furthermore, these resources do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. They do not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value, and they do not have the potential to reveal important information. As a result, they are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.
- Resources 2A, 33A, and 59A are bungalows constructed between c. 1930 and c. 1955. These single-family dwellings are common examples of their type. These resources do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. They do not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value, and they do not have the potential to reveal important information. Additionally, several of the resources no longer retain integrity due to non-historic-age alterations. As a result, they are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.
- Resources 3A, 36B, 38A, 49A, 57B, and 60A are rectangular single-family dwellings with no particular style constructed between c. 1955 and c. 1968. These resources do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. They do not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value, and they do not have the potential to reveal important information. Additionally, several of the resources no longer retain integrity due to non-historic-age alterations. As a result, they are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

- Resource 12E is a Ranch style single-family residence constructed c. 1955. This resource has stylistic characteristics, including an angled wing and changes in wall cladding, but they do not rise to the level of significance necessary for NRHP eligibility. It is a common example of a Ranch style house when compared to houses of this style in the area and in Texas. This resource does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; or possess high artistic value. Based on the historic context, no associations were identified linking this property to persons or events of historic importance. It does not have the potential to reveal important information. As a result, it is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

- H. A. King constructed Resource 20A, a Tudor Revival single-family residence, in 1920. It later became part of a farm owned by the Neely family. Since 2001, this house has undergone extensive renovations and modifications, including the addition of a second story, porch alterations, window and wall cladding replacement, and modifications to window openings. This resource does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; or possess high artistic value. Based on the historic context, no associations were identified linking this property to persons or events of historic importance. Although this resource is an uncommon architectural style for the area, integrity of design, materials, and workmanship has been compromised by significant non-historic-age additions and alterations. Furthermore, integrity of setting has been diminished due to adjacent development. This resource does not have the potential to reveal important information. As a result, it is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

- Constructed c. 1910, Resource 23A is a single-family dwelling with characteristics of a massed-plan, side-gabled national folk style house with a T-plan. This resource has had significant rear additions and its setting has transitioned from agricultural to low-density residential. This resource does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; or possess high artistic value. Based on the historic context, no associations were identified linking this property to persons or events of historic importance. Furthermore, integrity of design and materials has been compromised by non-historic-age additions and alterations. Integrity of setting has been diminished due to adjacent development and it does not have the potential to reveal important information. As a result, it is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

- Resource 24A is a Folk Victorian house built in 1903. The owner advised that the building was moved to its current location from a property on the opposite side of Fiddlers Trail at an unknown date. The house has undergone extensive additions to the east elevation and non-historic-age modifications including alterations to the porch and roofline and

replacement of select windows. This resource does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; or possess high artistic value. Based on the historic context, no associations were identified linking this property to persons or events of historic importance. Although this resource is an uncommon architectural style for the area, integrity of design and materials has been compromised due to significant non-historic-age additions and alterations. Furthermore, integrity of setting and location has been diminished due to the relocation of the house, and this resource does not have the potential to reveal important information. As a result, it is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

- Resources 36A, 54A, and 57A are single-family dwellings with irregular plans constructed in c. 1955, 1968, and 1962, respectively. Each has had additions and non-historic-age modifications, such as window replacement and porch alterations. These resources do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; or possess high artistic value. Based on the historic context, no associations were identified linking these properties to persons or events of historic importance. Furthermore, integrity of design and materials has been compromised by non-historic-age additions and alterations. They do not have the potential to reveal important information. As a result, these three resources are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.
- Resource 46A was constructed c. 1909 as a one-story, rectangular masonry house with hipped roof and south-facing porch. A gabled-roof addition was constructed at the east elevation of the original house and a flat-roofed addition was added south of this. Due to these non-historic-age additions, the plan of the house has been converted from a rectangular plan to an L-plan. Furthermore, a second story addition, roof replacement with incompatible materials, and replacement of windows has diminished integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. This resource does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; or possess high artistic value. Based on the historic context, no associations were identified linking this property to persons or events of historic importance. Furthermore, integrity of design and materials has been compromised due to significant non-historic-age additions and alterations. Integrity of setting has been diminished due to adjacent development, and this resource does not have the potential to reveal important information. As a result, it is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.
- Resource 51 is a split-level, single-family residence constructed c. 1970. It is a common example of a split-level house when compared to houses of this style in the area and in Texas. This resource does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or

method of construction; represent the work of a master; or possess high artistic value. Based on the historic context, no associations were identified linking this property to persons or events of historic importance. It does not have the potential to reveal important information. As a result, it is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

- Resources 1E, 2B, 2E, 3B, 5B, 6C, 7B, 12C, 12D, 12F, 12G, 12H, 14C, 18C, 19E, 19G, 21B, 21C, 21D, 22B, 22C, 22E, 23B, 23C, 38B, 39B, 43B, 43D, 43E, 43G, 4H, 47B, 47C, 48B, 49B, 50B, 50C, 50D, 52B, 52C, 53C, 54B, 55C, 56B, 57C, 58B, 58E, 58F, 58G, 59B, 59C, 60B, and 61B are domestic secondary structures associated with residences. These are utilitarian resources used as sheds, garages, storage buildings, workshops, and pump/well houses. All lack distinctive characteristics. No associations were identified linking these resources to persons or events of historic importance. Furthermore, the resources do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. They do not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value, and they do not have the potential to reveal important information. As a result, they are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.
- Constructed c. 1965, Resources 12A and 12B are Post-War Modern style, multi-unit brick apartment buildings. These resources, known as the Highland Terrace Apartments, have associated utilities buildings in the rear (Resources 12C and 12D) and share a parcel with a single-family residential property (Resources 12D to 12K). Resources 12A and 12B lack distinctive characteristics. No associations were identified linking these resources to persons or events of historic importance. Furthermore, the resources do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. They do not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value, and they do not have the potential to reveal important information. As a result, they are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.
- The Highland Courts Apartments were constructed in 1966 and include Resources 13A, 13B, 13C, 13D, 13E, and 13F. The complex consists of detached, multi-family units with no particular style. They have all undergone alterations, such as window modifications, second story additions, and painted brickwork. All of the resources in this complex lack distinctive characteristics. No associations were identified linking these resources to persons or events of historic importance. Furthermore, the resources do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. They do not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value, and they do not have the potential to reveal important information. Furthermore, integrity of design, materials, and workmanship has been diminished due to non-historic-age alterations. As a result,

they are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Industrial Resources

- Resource 11A is a c. 1956 communications facility containing a radio broadcasting operation. The property is owned by Tarrant Radio Broadcasting, Inc. and is currently the KZEE radio station (operating as Hot Pepper 1220 AM). The facility has had several owners and served as several radio stations since it was established in 1956 by Edward McLemore. This resource has undergone modifications and alterations including non-historic-age additions, modification of wall placement, and the replacement of the primary door. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; or possess high artistic value. Based on the historic context, no associations were identified linking this property to persons or events of historic importance. Furthermore, integrity of design and materials has been compromised due to significant non-historic-age additions and alterations. Integrity of setting has been diminished due to adjacent development, and it does not have the potential to reveal important information. As a result, it is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.
- Resources 12J and 26D are windmills dating to c. 1955 and c. 1950, respectively. These utilitarian resources are common examples of their type. Resource 26D is an Aermotor brand windmill located on an active livestock ranch. The brand markings for Resource 12J were not visible from the public right-of-way; it is now associated with a residential property and does not appear to be in active use. These two resources lack distinctive characteristics. No associations were identified linking these resources to persons or events of historic importance. Furthermore, the resources do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. They do not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value, and they do not have the potential to reveal important information. As a result, they are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Religious Resources

- Constructed in c. 1965, Resources 8A and 8B are religious facilities associated with the Seventh Day Adventist Church. Resource 8A is the church building and Resource 8B is the administration building. Resources 30A, 30B, and 35B, constructed between c. 1955 and 1963, are religious facilities associated with the Church of God. The Church of God complex is discussed as a potential historic district in “Potential Historic Districts.” Resource 30A is a cafeteria, Resource 30B is an administration building, and Resource 35B is a maintenance garage. These five resources do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a

master; or possess high artistic value. Based on the historic context, no associations were identified linking these properties to persons or events of historic importance. Furthermore, integrity of design and materials has been compromised due to significant non-historic-age additions and alterations, and they do not have the potential to reveal important information. As a result, these three resources are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

- Resource 31 is a Contemporary style administration building constructed in c. 1965 for the Church of God complex. This U-plan resource is a common example of its type and has modifications, including wall cladding and window replacement. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; or possess high artistic value. Based on the historic context, no associations were identified linking this property to persons or events of historic importance. Furthermore, integrity of design and materials has been compromised due to significant non-historic-age additions and alterations. It does not have the potential to reveal important information. As a result, it is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.
- Constructed c. 1955, Resource 35A is the Church of God auditorium. The irregular-plan, stucco and brick building has a fan-shaped north elevation. Shed roof additions have been constructed along this elevation, altering the primary façade. This resource does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; or possess high artistic value. Based on the historic context, no associations were identified linking this property to persons or events of historic importance. Furthermore, integrity of design and materials has been compromised due to significant non-historic-age additions. It does not have the potential to reveal important information. As a result, it is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.
- Resources 41 and 42B are residences related to the Church of God and were constructed c. 1970 and c. 1955, respectively. Resource 41 is a single-family residence on the west side of the complex, an area that houses many retired ministers. Resource 42B is a brick rectangular dormitory used for the church camp. It is part of a quad with three additional non-historic-age, detached, brick dormitory buildings (Resources 42A, 42C, and 42D). Resource 41 and 42B are common examples of their type. These two resources lack distinctive characteristics. No associations were identified linking these resources to persons or events of historic importance. Furthermore, the resources do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. They do not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value, and they do not have the potential to reveal important information. As a result, they are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Results

None of the documented historic-age resources in this section, other than those associated with the Byron Farmstead, are recommended eligible for the NRHP as a result of this survey. In its letter dated March 30, 2018, the THC concurred with the NRHP eligibility recommendations presented in the previously-submitted version of this report (see **Appendix B**).

5. ARCHEOLOGICAL RESULTS

GENERAL FIELD OBSERVATIONS

In September 2017 and June/July 2018, CMEC personnel conducted an intensive pedestrian archeological survey over much of the 196.62-acre APE (**Figure 6**). Access was granted for the entire APE, as well as an added proposed 672.27 feet of drainage ditch extending from the eastern boundary of the APE to the west bank of Underwood Branch just north of US 180 near the southern end of the APE at the time of the July 2018 survey.

The location of the APE is within cleared/semi-cleared pastures, some limited forested parcels, and disturbed residential housing sections. The APE crosses several drainages including Willow Creek, Holder Branch, Underwood Branch, and several unnamed tributaries to these named creeks. The APE contains undeveloped cleared and wooded land, residential and commercial lots, and utility corridors.

Vegetation across the APE included low, mowed grasses in residential yards, ankle to knee-high grasses in pastures, hardwood trees along creeks and on undeveloped parcels with some mesquite and cedar scrub occasionally interspersed throughout, and densely wooded sections along parts of Underwood Branch. Ground visibility across the APE ranged from 0 to 100 percent (**Photo 1**) with numerous erosional gullies on hills and in well-trod pastures (**Photo 2**); high ground visibility means that only minimal shovel testing was needed. Cobbles and gravels from the limestone bedrock were often seen on the surface in some areas as well (**Photo 3**). Within the drainage ditch easement vegetation was composed of dense woods with bois d'arc, cedars, green briar, poison ivy, virginia creeper, and other unidentified plant and tree species (**Photo 4**) at the western bank of Underwood Branch accounting for 0 to 10 ground visibility. A majority of the remaining easement was located on or near a disturbed existing gravel road adjacent to a mowed cattle pasture (**Photo 5**). In all, 36 shovel tests were excavated across the APE and drainage ditch easement where visibility was below 30 percent, soils appeared to be of sufficient depth to contain subsurface cultural materials, and/or previous disturbance appeared minimal (**Table 5**).

Soils across the APE and drainage ditch easement were consistent sandy and clay loams over clay subsoil that was fairly shallow. The profile of Willow Creek exhibited an approximately 1.5-meter (5-foot) column of light-colored sand and sandy clay to the water level (**Photo 6**) Underwood Branch varies from a deep, mostly dry cut at Meadowview Road to a small narrow and shallow ditch partially encased in concrete south of White Settlement Road. Parcels that contained currently occupied residences were addressed through reconnaissance inspection and photographed.

Results indicate that numerous disturbances have occurred across the project APE, further decreasing the potential for intact archeological deposits. Disturbances included residential and commercial development; aerial and buried utilities associated with these developments; oil/gas roads, pipelines,

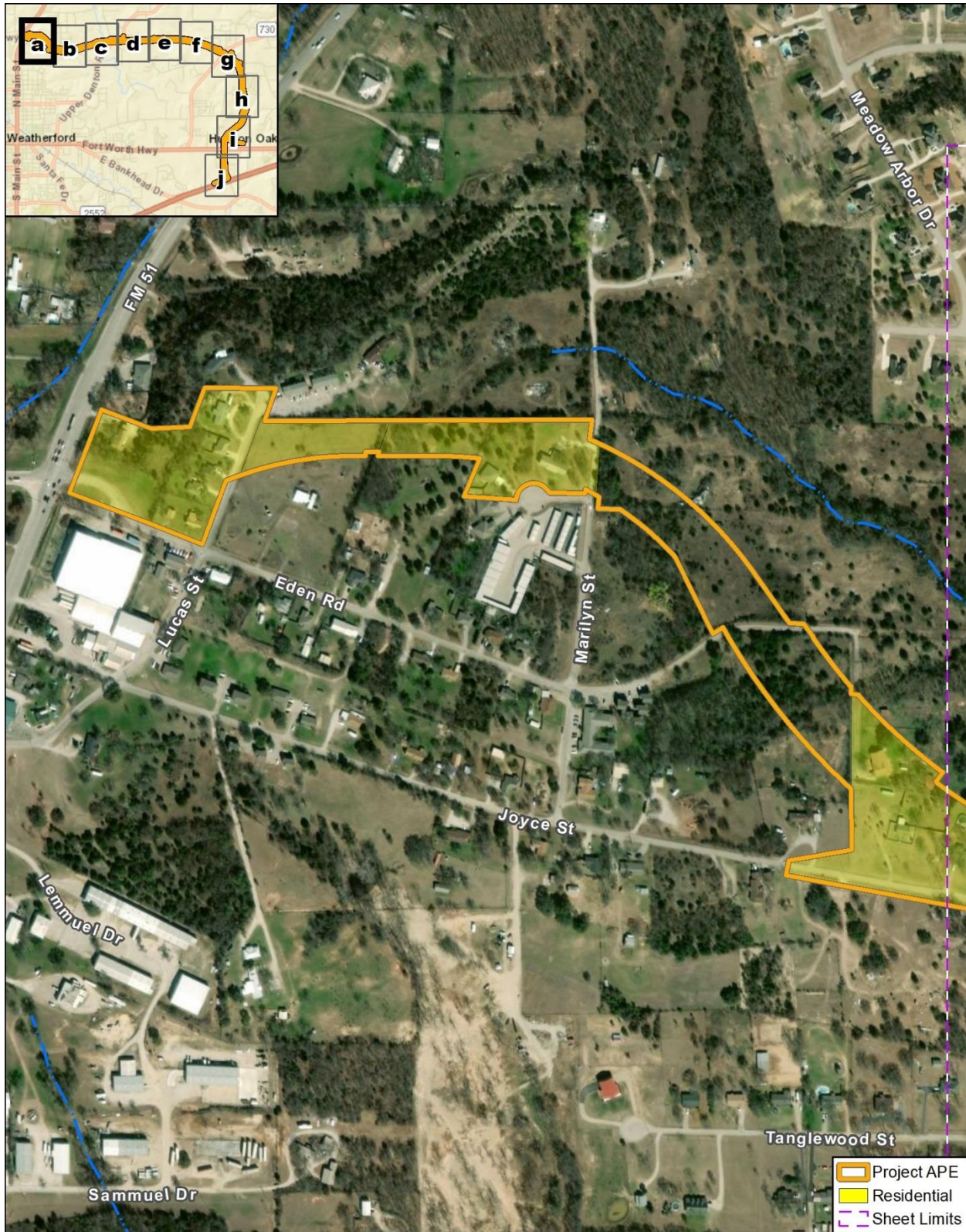


Figure 6a
Survey Results

Parker County Transportation: East Loop

Data Sources: CMEC (2017, 2018), THC (2017),
 TARL (2017), NHD (2014), FNI (2017)
 Aerial Source: TNRIS (2015)

	0 500 Feet
	0 150 Meters
Prepared for: Freese and Nichols, Inc.	1 in = 500 Feet
Prepared by: MCS	Scale: 1:6,000
	Date: 7/16/2018

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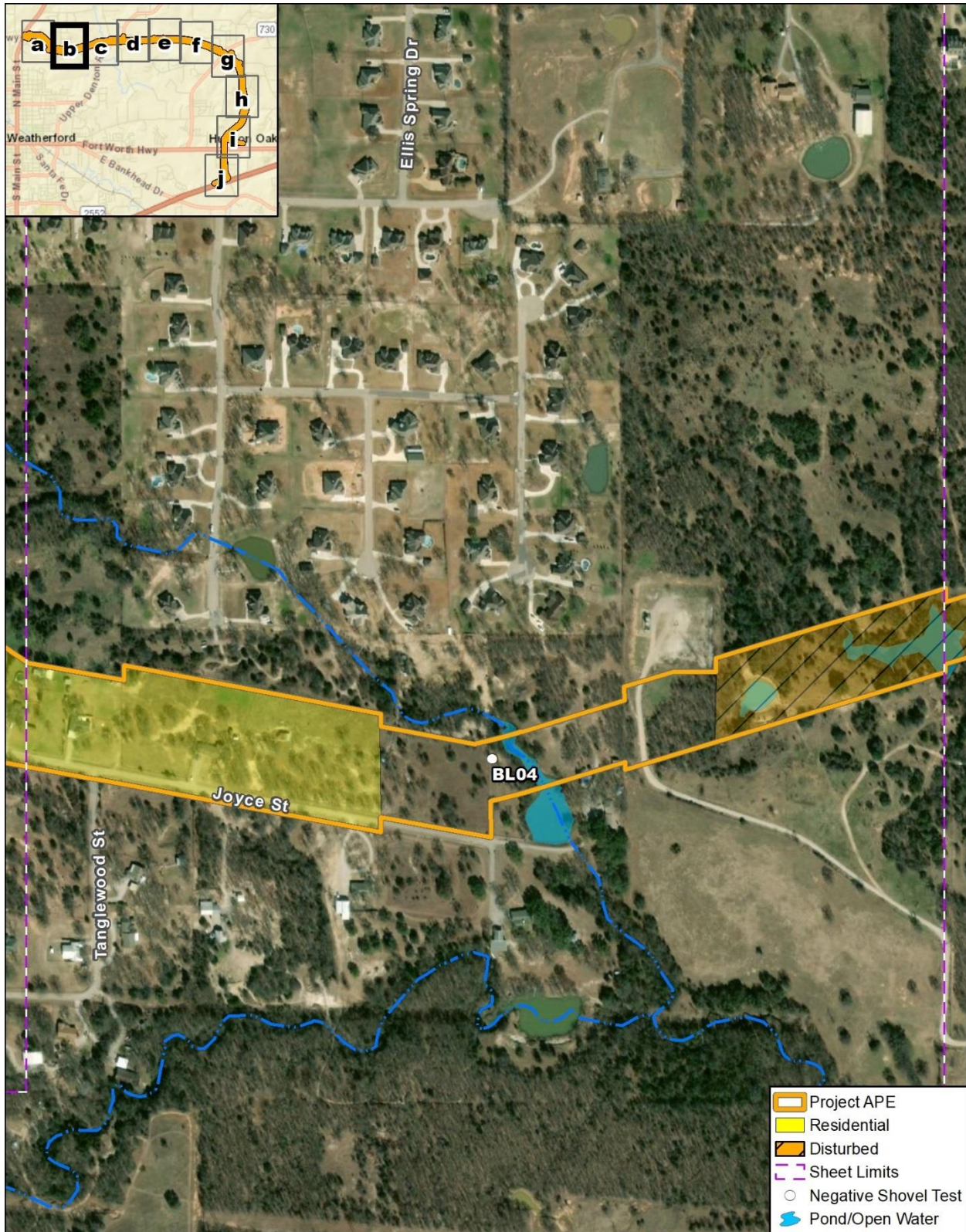


Figure 6b
Survey Results

Parker County Transportation: East Loop

Data Sources: CMEC (2017, 2018), THC (2017),
 TARL (2017), NHD (2014), FNI (2017)
 Aerial Source: TNRIS (2015)

	0 500 Feet
	0 150 Meters
Prepared for: Freese and Nichols, Inc.	1 in = 500 feet
Prepared by: MCS	Scale: 1:6,000
	Date: 7/16/2018

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Figure 6c
Survey Results

Parker County Transportation: East Loop

Data Sources: CMEC (2017, 2018), THC (2017),
 TARL (2017), NHD (2014), FNI (2017)
 Aerial Source: TNRIS (2015)

	0 500 Feet
	0 150 Meters
Prepared for: Freese and Nichols, Inc.	1 in = 500 feet
Prepared by: MCS	Scale: 1:6,000
	Date: 7/16/2018

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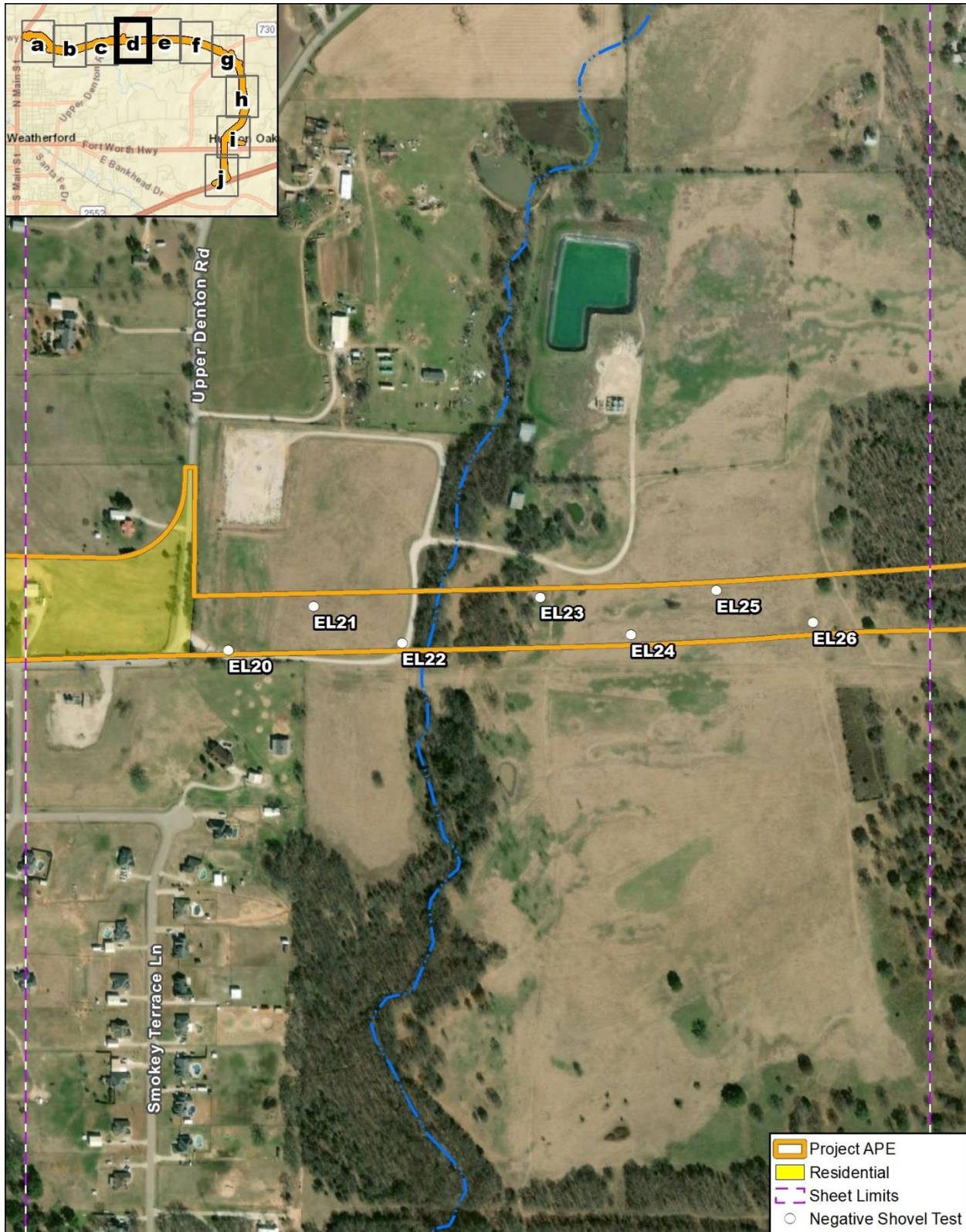


Figure 6d
Survey Results

Parker County Transportation: East Loop

Data Sources: CMEC (2017, 2018), THC (2017),
 TARL (2017), NHD (2014), FNI (2017)
 Aerial Source: TNRS (2015)

	0 500 Feet
	0 150 Meters
Prepared for: Freese and Nichols, Inc.	1 in = 500 Feet
Prepared by: MCS	Scale: 1:6,000
	Date: 7/16/2018

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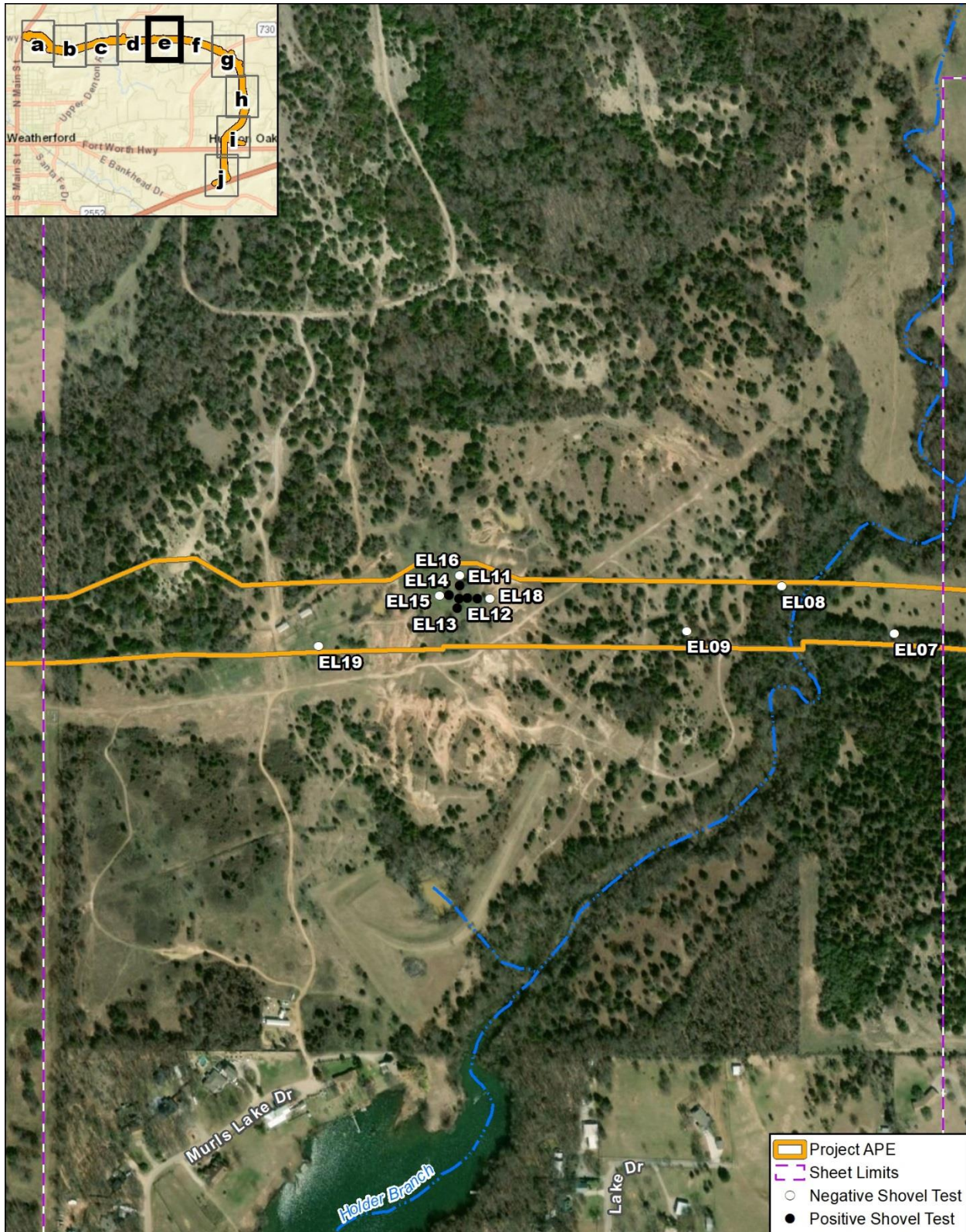


Figure 6e
Survey Results

Parker County Transportation: East Loop

Data Sources: CMEC (2017, 2018), THC (2017),
 TARL (2017), NHD (2014), FNI (2017)
 Aerial Source: TNRIS (2015)

	0	500 Feet
	0	150 Meters
Prepared for: Freese and Nichols, Inc.	1 in = 500 Feet	
Prepared by: MCS	Scale: 1:6,000	
	Date: 1/7/2019	

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Figure 6f
Survey Results

Parker County Transportation: East Loop

Data Sources: CMEC (2017, 2018), THC (2017),
 TARL (2017), NHD (2014), FNI (2017)
 Aerial Source: TNRIS (2015)

	0 500 Feet
	0 150 Meters
Prepared for: Freese and Nichols, Inc.	1 in = 500 Feet
Prepared by: MCS	Scale: 1:6,000
	Date: 7/16/2018

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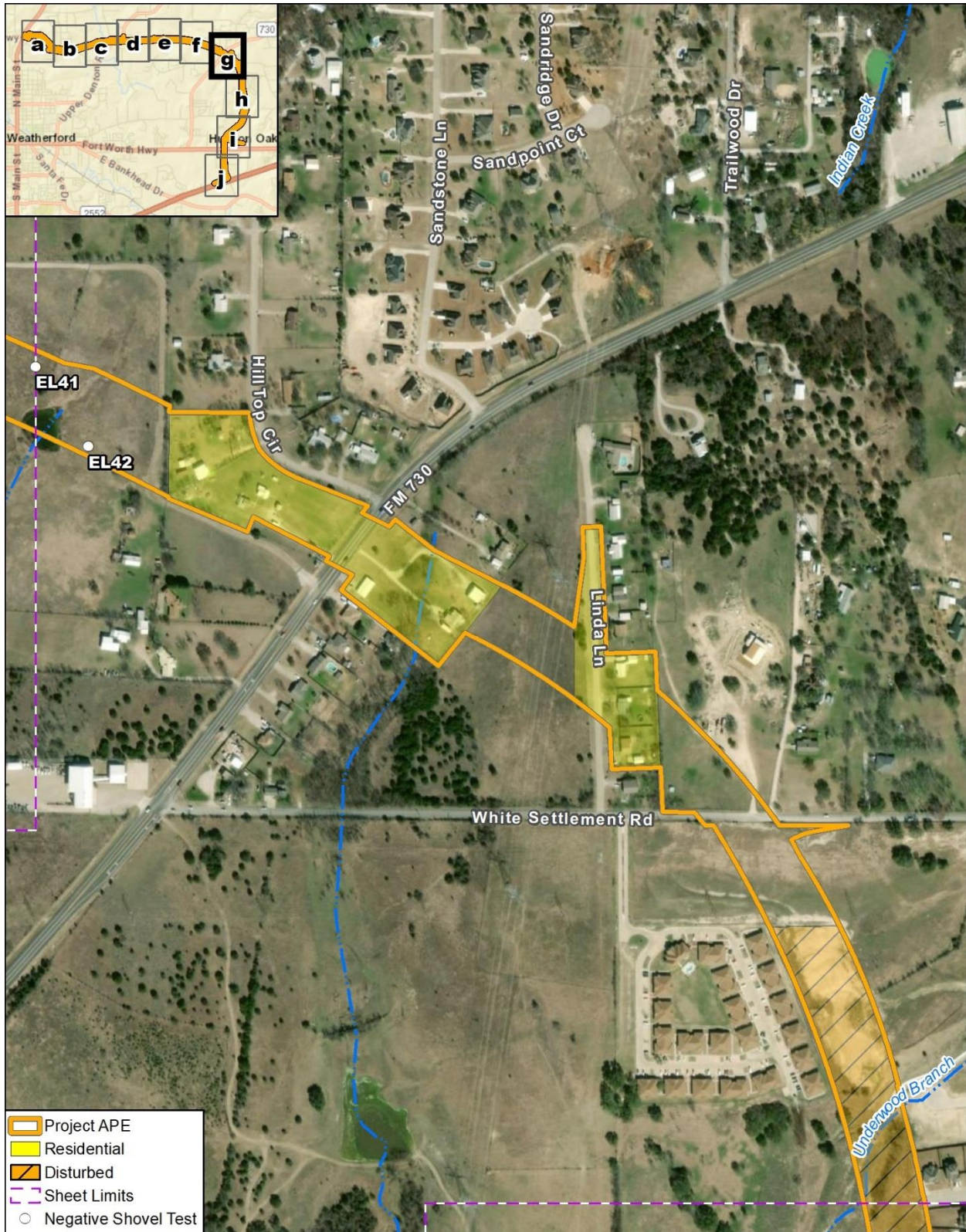



Figure 6g
Survey Results

Parker County Transportation: East Loop

Data Sources: CMEC (2017, 2018), THC (2017),
 TARL (2017), NHD (2014), FNI (2017)
 Aerial Source: TNRIS (2015)

	0 500 Feet
	0 150 Meters
Prepared for: Freese and Nichols, Inc.	1 in = 500 feet
Prepared by: MCS	Scale: 1:6,000
	Date: 7/16/2018

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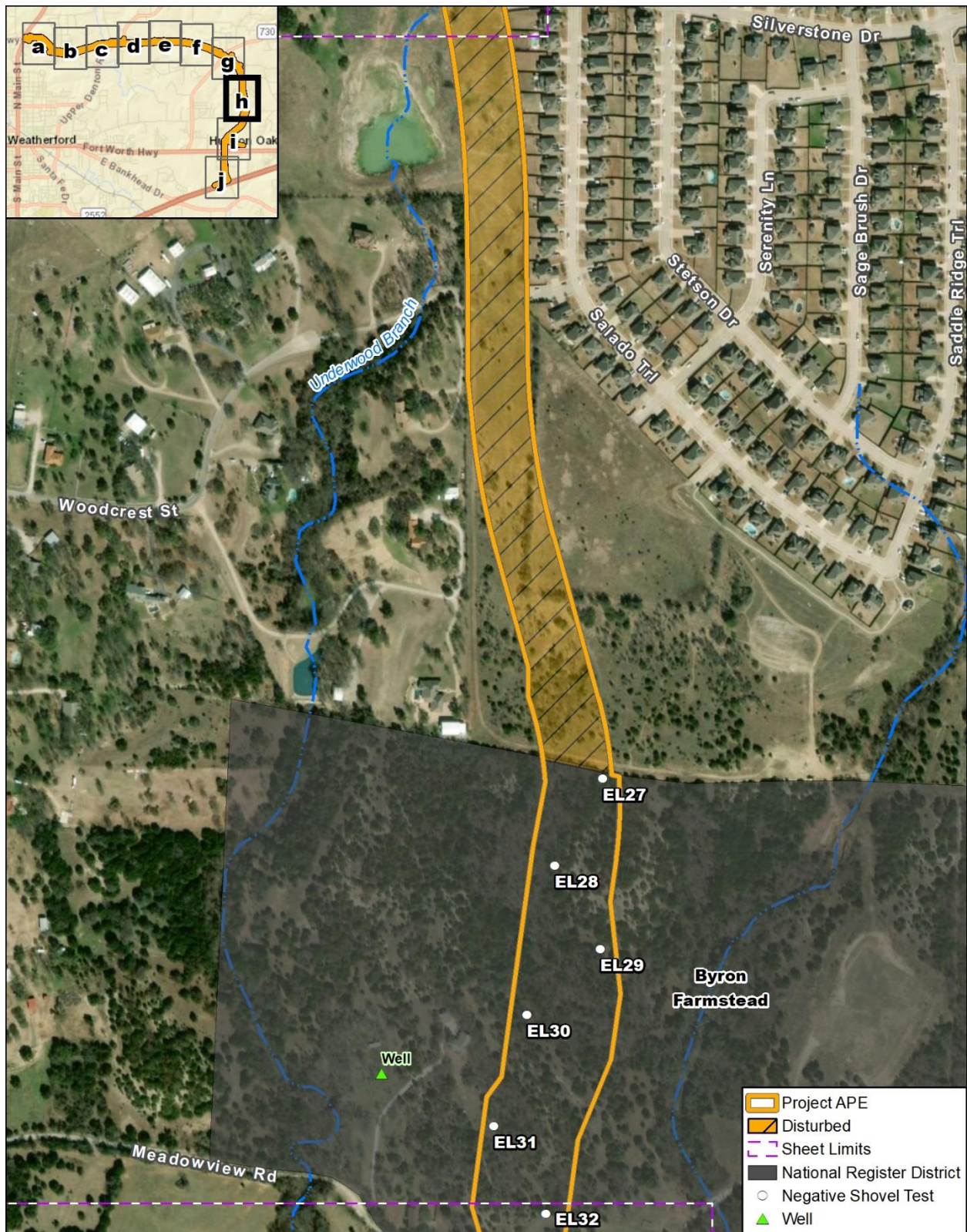


Figure 6h
Survey Results

Parker County Transportation: East Loop

Data Sources: CMEC (2017, 2018), THC (2017),
 TARL (2017), NHD (2014), FNI (2017)
 Aerial Source: TNRIS (2015)

	0	500 Feet
	0	150 Meters
Prepared for: Freese and Nichols, Inc.	1 in = 500 Feet	
Prepared by: MCS	Scale: 1:6,000	
	Date: 1/7/2019	

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Figure 6i
Survey Results

Parker County Transportation: East Loop

Data Sources: CMEC (2017, 2018), THC (2017),
 TARL (2017), NHD (2014), FNI (2017)
 Aerial Source: TNRIS (2015)

	0	500 Feet
	0	150 Meters
Prepared for: Freese and Nichols, Inc.	1 in = 500 feet	
Prepared by: MCS	Scale: 1:6,000	
	Date: 1/7/2019	

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Figure 6j
Survey Results

Parker County Transportation: East Loop

Data Sources: CMEC (2017, 2018), THC (2017),
 TARL (2017), NHD (2014), FNI (2017)
 Aerial Source: TNRIS (2015)

	0 500 Feet
	0 150 Meters
Prepared for: Freese and Nichols, Inc.	1 in = 500 feet
Prepared by: MCS	Scale: 1:6,000
	Date: 7/16/2018

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Photo 1. Total extremes of ground visibility in APE.



Photo 2. Example of erosion in APE.



Photo 3. Bedrock limestone cobbles and gravel on the ground surface.



Photo 4. Dense wooded setting in drainage ditch easement near the west bank of Underwood Branch.



Photo 5. Disturbed gravel road in drainage ditch easement.

Table 5. Shovel Test Excavation Results

ST #	Depth (cmbs*)	Description/Notes	Artifacts
MG01	0–30	Dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) sandy loam	None
	30–40	Reddish brown (5 YR 4/4) clay; terminated at subsoil	None
BL01	0–20	Brown (7.5YR 4/4) sandy loam	None
	20–30	Reddish brown (5 YR 4/4) clay; terminated at subsoil	None
BL02	0–15	Dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) clay loam	None
	15–30	Brown (7.5YR 4/3) sandy clay; terminated at subsoil	None
BL03	0–15	Dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) sandy loam	None
	15–30	Red (2.5YR 4/6) clay; terminated at subsoil	None
BL04	0–20	Dark grayish brown to brown (10YR 4/2-4/3) silty clay	None
	20–40	Strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) clay; terminated at subsoil	None
EL01	0-50	Very dark brown (10YR2/2) clay with 10% gravels	None
EL02	0-50	Very dark brown (10YR2/2) clay with 5% gravels	None
EL03	0-15	Dark brown (10YR3/3) clay	None
	15 +	Limestone bedrock; terminated at bedrock	
EL04	0-5	Dark brown (10YR3/3) clay with 15% gravels	None
	5 +	Limestone bedrock; terminated at bedrock	
EL05	0-5	Dark brown (10YR3/3) clay with 30% gravels	None
	5 +	Limestone bedrock; terminated at bedrock	
EL06	0-30	Brown (7.5YR4/3) silty loam with 20% caliche; very compact	None
EL07	0-40	Very dark brown (7.5YR2.5/2) clay; compact	None
EL08	0-30	Brown (7.5YR4/3) sandy clay; very compact	None
EL09	0-10	Dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) sandy loam	
	10-30	Very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) clay; terminated at subsoil	

Intensive Cultural Resources Survey for the Weatherford East Loop

ST #	Depth (cmts*)	Description/Notes	Artifacts
EL18	0-20 20-25	Brown (7.5YR4/3) sandy clay Red (2.5YR4/6) clay; terminated at subsoil	None None
EL19	0-5 5-20	Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) compact sandy clay Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) extremely compact sandy clay with 10% caliche	None None
EL20	0-25 25-30	Brown (7.5YR4/3) sandy loam Reddish brown (5YR4/3) compact sandy clay; terminated at subsoil	None None
EL21	0-10 10-20 20-35	Reddish brown (5YR4/3) sandy loam Red (2.5YR4/6) sandy loam Red (2.5YR4/6) compact sandy clay; terminated at subsoil	None None None
EL22	0-5 5-15 15-25	Reddish brown (5YR4/3) sandy loam Red (2.5YR4/6) sandy loam Red (2.5YR4/6) compact sandy clay; terminated at subsoil	None None None
EL23	0-25 25-35	Brown (7.5YR4/3) sandy clay Dark brown (7.5YR3/3) sandy clay; terminated at subsoil	None None
EL24	0-10 10-25 25-35	Reddish brown (5YR4/3) sandy loam Red (2.5YR4/6) sandy loam Dark red (2.5YR3/6) clay; terminated at subsoil	None None None
EL25	0-10 10-30 30-35	Reddish brown (5YR4/3) sandy loam Brown (7.5YR5/3) sandy loam Dark red (2.5YR3/6) clay; terminated at subsoil	None None None
EL26	0-30 30-65 65-80 80-90	Dark brown (7.5YR3/3) sand Very dark gray (7.5YR3/1) sandy loam Yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sand Strong brown (7.5YR4/6) sandy clay with 20% yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sand; terminated at subsoil	None None None None
EL27	0-10 10 +	Dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) sandy loam Bedrock; terminate at bedrock	None
EL28	0-15 15 +	Dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy loam Bedrock; terminated at bedrock	None
EL29	0-5 5 +	Brown (7.5YR4/2) sandy loam Bedrock; terminated at bedrock	None
EL30	0-30 30 +	Brown (7.5YR4/2) sandy loam Bedrock; terminated at bedrock	None
EL32	0-5 5 +	Brown (7.5YR4/2) sandy loam Bedrock; terminated at bedrock	None
EL34	0-40	Dark brown (7.5YR3/2) clay; terminated at clay	None
EL35	0-30 30-40	Brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam Brown (7.5YR4/2) compact sandy clay; terminated at subsoil	None None
EL37	0-25 25-40	Dark brown (7.5YR3/2) sandy clay loam Dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) sandy clay; terminated at clay	None None
EL38	0-40	Very dark brown (10YR2/2) sandy clay	None
EL39	0-40	Grayish brown (10YR5/2) clay with 10% limestone gravels	None
EL40	0-20 20+	Grayish brown (10YR5/2) clay with 10% limestone gravels Bedrock; terminate at bedrock	None
EL41	0-40	Dark brown (10YR3/2) clay with 10% limestone gravels	None
EL42	0-40	Very dark gray (7.5YR3/1) clay with 15% limestone gravels	None

*centimeters below surface.

and storage areas; road construction and maintenance; livestock overgrazing and pathways, and natural erosion caused by all of the above.



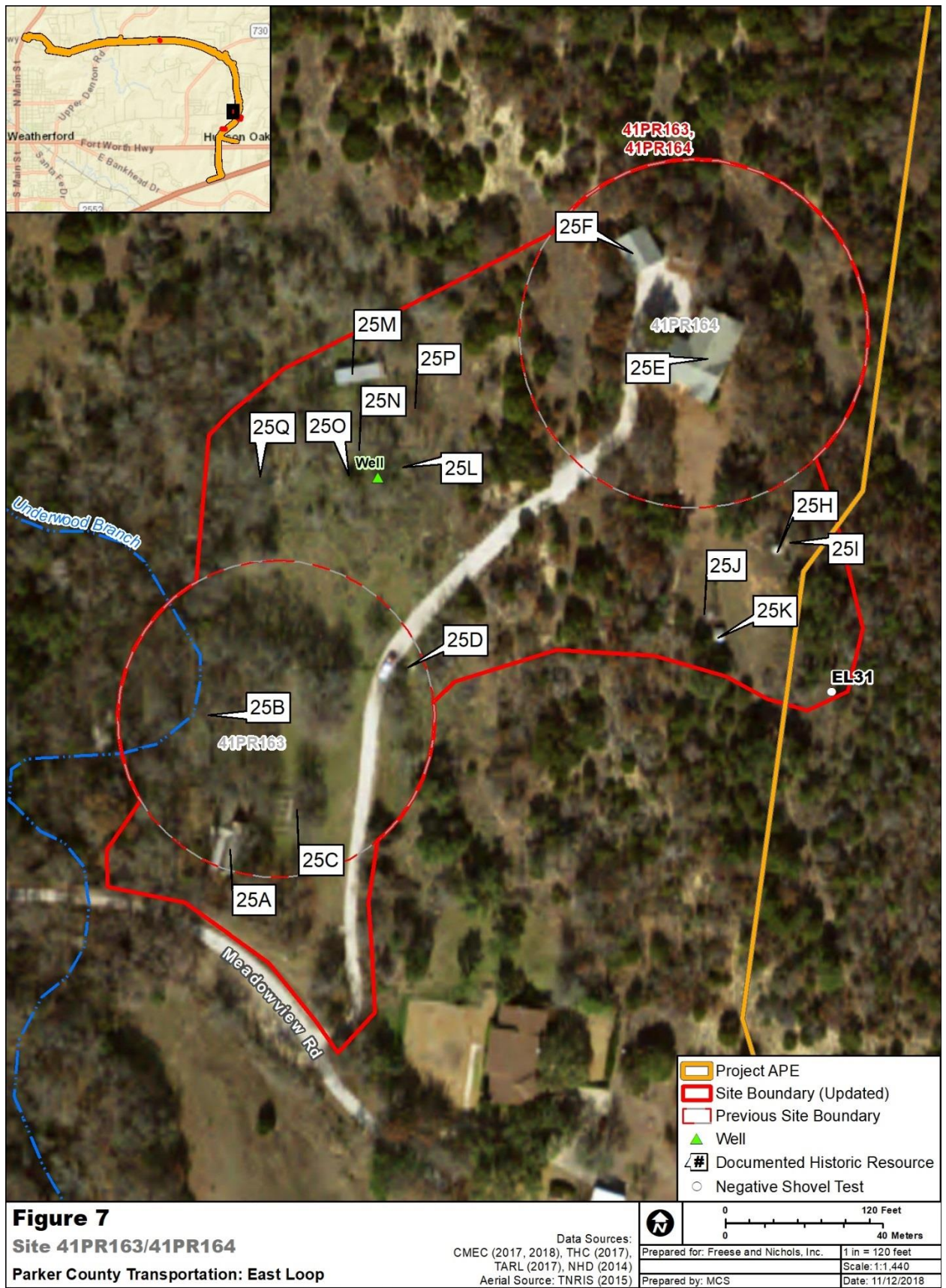
Photo 6. Willow Creek west of North Bend Road.

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED AND REVISITED RESOURCES/SITES

The Byron Farmstead Historic District, located on the eastern side of the APE, will be bisected by the proposed roadway affecting approximately 9 acres. The district comprises an 85.5-acre tract with three previously recorded archeological sites, 41PR163, 41PR164, and 41PR166. These sites and a dairy, not previously recorded, are the physical contributing elements of the district to which the long family history, occupation, and utilization also contribute. The sites are discussed separately below. More detailed descriptions of the individual structural resources at these sites are provided in **Chapter 4**.

Sites 41PR163/41PR164

Although outside the footprint of the proposed roadway, sites 41PR163 and 41PR164 were revisited since they are contributing elements of the soon-to-be-bisected NRHP historic district. Site 41PR163 comprises the 1893 log cabin and the c. 1930s shed/chicken house, while site 41PR164 comprises the 1925 Montgomery Ward bungalow, c. 1925 windmill and water tank, and a garage (2002) that is not contributing to the district (**Figure 7**). Originally recorded as two separate sites, it became apparent during the revisit that the two sites should be combined, and that the combined site should include the archeological remnants of the c. 1935–1950s dairy located between the two structures.



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This decision was based on the close proximity and timeline of the occupation/utilization of the resources. The combined site measures approximately 53,000 square meters.

The site is situated east of Underwood Branch on an upland finger ridge at the east end of Meadowview Road that is currently not utilized as a residence but as a weekend/holiday retreat. Yards around the log cabin and bungalow are mowed, but the remaining portion of the site is left to nature. Vegetation found on the site included low mowed grasses, ornamental plants, and pecan; introduced and native walnut; and other hardwood trees near the log cabin and bungalow. Additionally, native and intrusive grasses; black locust, walnut and other hardwood trees; Spanish sword and prickly pear cacti were present near the dairy. Ground visibility ranged between <10 percent near the dairy and up to 80 percent near the log cabin. Since most of the site is located outside of the survey APE, only one shovel test was excavated in the corridor east of the bungalow location (see **Figure 7**) with no cultural materials observed and bedrock occurring very shallow (**Table 6**).

Table 6. 41PR163/164 Shovel Test Excavation Results

ST #	Depth (cmbs*)	Description/Notes	Artifacts
EL31	0–10	Brown (7.5YR4/2) sandy clay	None
	10 +	Bedrock; terminated at bedrock	None
* centimeters below surface			

The current landowner, Sam Hulse, is the grandson of the man who purchased the land in 1903. During the revisit to the site, he met with CMEC archeologists and shared the history of the Byron farmstead and family associations. The log cabin was built in 1893 and purchased by the Byron family in 1903. At that time, the cabin consisted of two rooms; eventually, four more rooms were added. The cabin was used as a residence by one of Mr. Hulse’s aunts into the 1980s.

In the 1920s, two of the Mr. Halsey’s aunts (sisters who grew up on the property) wanted a real house and, therefore, bought materials and built the bungalow on top of the hill. The house is the same house that Mr. Hulse restored and added to in 2002 and still uses today for entertaining and family weekends. There are furnishings such as a large bed and dresser from the log cabin and a desk made from the original wood dairy barn. Components associated with the bungalow include a water tank and windmill dating roughly to 1925. The current drive to the bungalow enters the property from Meadowview Road just to the east of Underwood Branch and runs along the east side of the log cabin and northeast to the top of the hill. The original entrance to the bungalow came off a private extension of Meadowview Road approximately 0.13 miles to the southeast of the current drive and turns to the northwest and straight up the gradual slope to the hilltop. Remnants of the old two-track road can be seen from the front of the bungalow through a wooded area southeast of the hilltop.

Review of the 1948 and 1959 aerial photographs indicates that the larger buildings and structures are visible but smaller structures (e.g., windmill, well, etc.), due to many factors, are not; the only exception to this is the log cabin, which is obscured by large trees. On the 1948 aerial photograph, the small shed nearest the log cabin is extant as is a fence around the log cabin extending east approximately 35 feet toward the driveway that exits off of Meadowview Road, runs north in front of the cabin and ends at the dairy. Today this driveway extends up the hill to the bungalow. The driveway to the bungalow is shown as being approximately 193 meters to the southeast of the cabin and dairy driveway before turning to the northeast, running adjacent to the later (1950s) dairy area before turning to the northwest and up to the top of the hill and circling in front of the bungalow. One building measuring approximately 35 feet long and oriented northwest-southeast is in the area of the later dairy and a small square building near Meadowview Road south of it—no evidence of either of these structures was noted during the survey.

At the earlier dairy located between the bungalow and the log cabin, several large pens, one with what appears to be a rectangular shed within the northwest corner, and a small rectangular building approximately 25 feet due west of the pens are shown. In addition, a building approximately 50 feet long, oriented in an east-west direction, is noted approximately 108 feet northeast of the small shed near the cabin and immediately west of the driveway to the dairy. This structure was likely a part of the earlier 1930s dairy. The area between the log cabin and the dairy is completely void of trees.

On the 1959 aerial photograph, nothing has changed around the log cabin, small shed, early dairy, and bungalow.

The 1893 log cabin (contributing element) was built originally as a two-room cabin, but additions over time have enlarged it to its current six-room configuration (**Photo 7**). All of the additions were built of log in the same style and materials as the original two-room cabin. Although not built by the Byron family it was occupied for over 100 years by the Byron family and descendants. Adjacent to the cabin is a small wooden shed/chicken house (**Photo 8**; contributing element) and the 18-x-10-foot concrete foundation of an old greenhouse (**Photo 9**; recommended contributing element) built in the early twentieth century that was used by the sisters to grow ornamental plants of varying types.

The 1925 Montgomery Ward-style bungalow (**Photo 10**; contributing element), a garage (2002, non-contributing element), a c. 1925 windmill and aerial water tank **Photos 11 and 12**; contributing elements), and the remains of a large in-ground, concrete capped cistern (**Photo 13**; recommended contributing element) directly behind the aerial water tank located on top of the hill approximately 160 meters northeast of the log cabin are also included.



Photo 7. 41PR163/41PR164, 1893 log cabin.



Photo 8. 41PR163/41PR164, shed/chicken house.



Photo 9. 41PR163/41PR164, greenhouse foundation.



Photo 10. 41PR163/41PR164, 1925 Montgomery Ward-plan bungalow.



Photo 11. 41PR163/41PR164, windmill.



Photo 12. 41PR163/41PR164, water tank.



Photo 13. 41PR163/41PR164, capped cistern.

The bungalow has been used almost consistently since its construction and has had only minor restoration changes over the years. Mr. Hulsey constructed an addition of a large room at the rear in 2002, but it retains the original look and feel of Montgomery Ward plans. Both the windmill and water tank date to the same period and are still used by the family. A hand pump manufactured by Flint & Walling in Kendallville, Indiana (established in 1866 making hand-operated pumps and windmills) still stands under the windmill, although an electric pump in a small pumphouse nearby was installed in 2002 and is used today. The family still uses the house for weekend and holiday getaways and entertaining.

Situated between the abovementioned components are the remnants of the dairy that was operated by a third sister from 1935 to the 1950s (**Figure 8**). Although it is mentioned as a contributing element of the historic district, it was not previously recorded within any site boundaries. The remnants consist of a metal shed with two animal stalls and a closed storage area (**Photo 14**); a large concrete foundation for a milking barn measuring 40.5-x-11-feet (**Photo 15**); a natural rock-lined well sheathed in plaster on both the interior and exterior (**Photo 16**); a 20-x-12-foot concrete pad for an outbuilding with stacked lumber and corrugated metal (**Photo 17**); a 7-x-8-foot stone and corrugated enclosure with some wood framing located 36 feet to the west of the milking barn, possible remnants of a well house over another well (**Photo 18**); and a small 5-x-8-foot enclosure with corrugated metal sides and 4-x-4-inch posts (**Photo 19**).

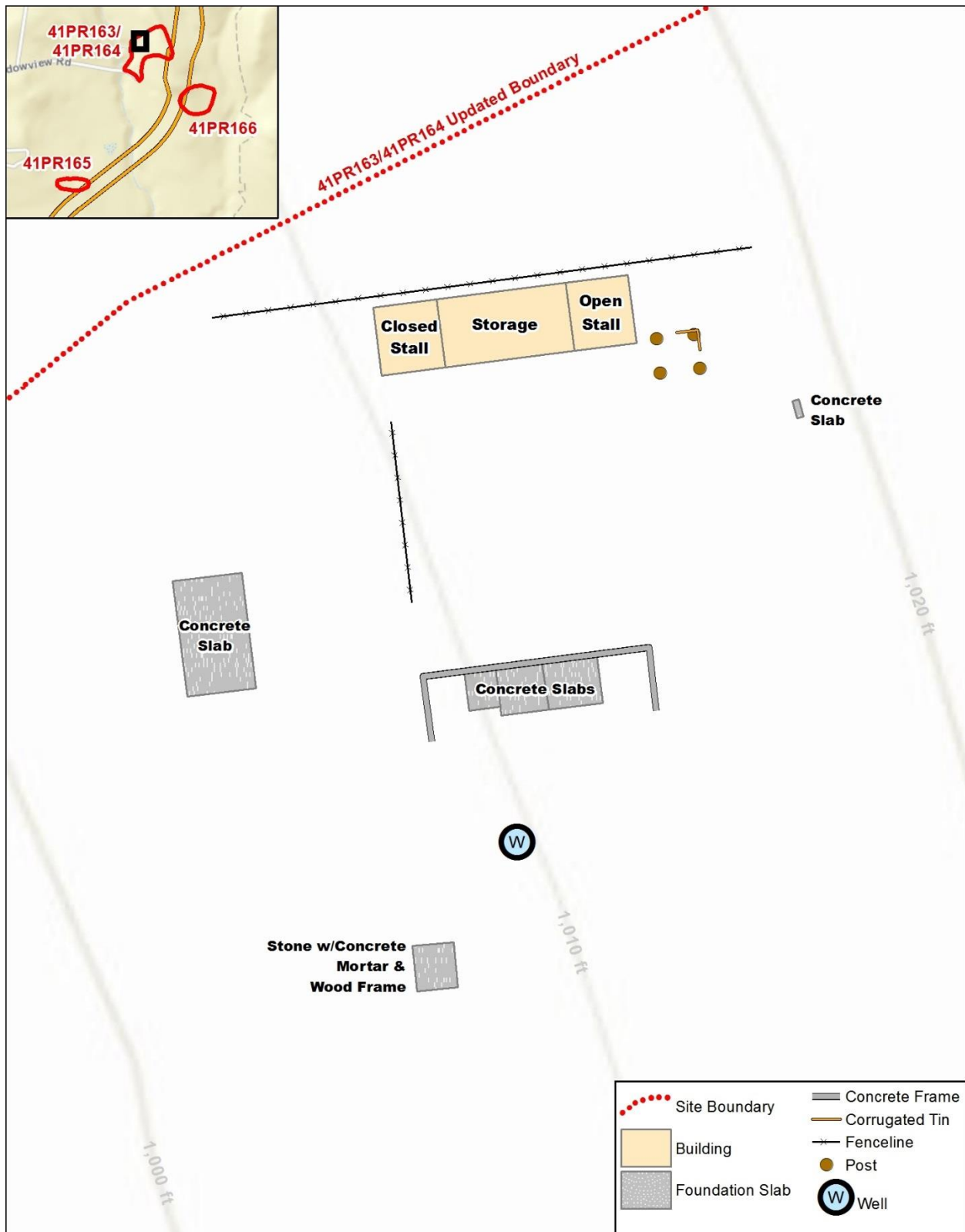


Figure 8
Site 41PR163/41PR164, Dairy Detail
Parker County Transportation: East Loop

	Site Boundary		Concrete Frame
	Building		Corrugated Tin
	Foundation Slab		Fenceline
			Post
			Well

	0	25 Feet
	0	8 Meters
Prepared for: Freese and Nichols, Inc.	1 in = 25 feet	
Basemap Source: ESRI (2017)	Scale: 1:300	
Prepared by: MCS, MG	Date: 11/15/2017	

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Photo 14. 41PR163/41PR164, metal shed with animal stalls.



Photo 15. 41PR163/41PR164, milking barn foundation.



Photo 16. 41PR163/41PR164, stone well with plaster sheathing.



Photo 17. 41PR163/41PR164, concrete slab foundation.



Photo 18. 41PR163/41PR164, possible well house over possible well.



Photo 19. 41PR163/41PR164, small enclosure post and metal.

South of the milking barn is the stone well covered in concrete; this well is roughly 4 feet tall, 5 feet wide, and has a 3.5-foot-wide opening. The large 20-x-12-foot slab with wire nails and threaded bolts

imbedded in the 6-inch-thick concrete edges was located 29 feet from the northern end of the milking barn further west into the woods. A small rectangular slab of concrete, possibly a stoop, was noted near the small 5-x-8-foot enclosure; it is likely out of context. Remnants of fencing were found to the north, west, and between the concrete milking station foundation and metal shed.

Most of the structures of the dairy fell into disrepair once operations ceased in the 1950s and were dismantled in the 1980s. No other material was observed on the surface and no shovel tests were excavated since it is located well outside the project APE.

A concrete water trough (**Photo 20**), measuring 5-x-6-feet, stands on the east side of the driveway to the bungalow and at the base of the hill approximately midway between the log cabin and bungalow. This water tank is estimated to date to the time of the dairy (c. 1935) and is also a contributing element of the district.



Photo 20. 41PR163/41PR164, concrete water trough.

Summary

Combining data from the revisit to these site components with the review of the known history of the property and its listing as a NRHP district, it is clear that the two sites and the dairy should be combined into one larger site, currently designated 41PR163/41PR164. All three components of the site were occupied and utilized by the same family and descendants for over 100 years. The dairy was a vital part of the farm and the livelihood of two of the sisters, and the residences are unique to the area and personalities of the members of the family that lived in them. Other than the dairy portion of the site, which fell into disrepair and was mostly dismantled, the remaining areas of the combined site are uniquely intact. Although the dairy area was not considered during the NRHP nomination process, it could be considered a contributing element, along with the greenhouse foundation, capped cistern, and concrete water trough. All of these resources are located within the historic district’s boundaries, are relevant to the historic district (based on the history), and have the potential for archeological deposits. Although the proposed roadway will have a detrimental effect on the setting and feel of the entire historic district, the small corner of the current site boundary that extends beyond the ridge edge near the bungalow would not affect the as a whole. However, combining the two sites and the dairy into one large site whose boundary is based in family history and utilization for over 100 years is a sensible representation of the meaning and significance of these resources. Given the historical significance of these resources and the fact that they all fall within the boundaries of the Byron Farm Historic District, it is recommended that the site be considered for SAL designation.

Site 41PR165

Site 41PR165, originally recorded as the Stone Farmstead, is located on a slight slope in a field approximately 500 meters south of Meadowview Road and approximately 285 meters east of TD Studio Road just outside of the NRHP-district boundary. The field is currently used for cattle grazing and measures 5,626 square meters. The original site form listed a corral, small pen, and shed as the components. Upon revisiting the site, an additional Aermotor windmill of unknown age, a metal water tank on a wooden frame, and a more modern tractor barn were also identified (**Figure 9**). Due to a majority of the site being outside of the survey APE, a single shovel test, EL36, was excavated. It contained brown sandy loam overlying compact sandy clay (**Table 7**).

Table 7. 41PR165 Shovel Test Excavation Results

ST #	Depth (cmts*)	Description/Notes	Artifacts
EL36	0–30	Dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) sandy loam	None
	30-35	Yellowish red (5YR5/6) compact sandy clay	None
* centimeters below surface			

The land originally was owned by the Jackson family and was later acquired by the Hulsey family. A house was originally on the property; it was razed sometime in the past. Materials collected at the time of the original recording (glass, whiteware, cobalt glass, and milk-colored canning jar ceramics) were not observed during the revisit. A single two-track access road crosses and circles around the site to the northwest and southeast and intersects with the oil/natural gas lease road at the top of the hill. Vegetation consists of low grasses and ground visibility was excellent. No other cultural materials were observed on the surface and no shovel tests were excavated.

From the review of the 1948 and 1959 aerial photographs, it is evident that a farmhouse was extant during this period. In 1948, a rectangular building, presumably the farmhouse, oriented in a north-south direction, is situated in the center of the ridgetop along with a small east-west oriented outbuilding, approximately 21 feet to the east. The driveway to the site is extant and still used today. Seven large agricultural terraces radiate southward from the dwelling and ridgetop for approximately 235 meters and nine terraces extend northward to Meadowview Road for approximately 460 meters. In 1959, the residence is still standing, but the small outbuilding is gone. The tractor barn and small shed that are currently on the property have been constructed by this time. The terracing that was so prominent in 1948 is not nearly as substantial, and some terraces are completely obscured.

The components of the site include the modern wooden tractor barn (**Photo 21**) measuring 32-x-32-feet on the western end of the site. Closer to the eastern end of the site is an Aermotor windmill of unknown age (manufactured first in 1888 but estimated to be post-1915 when auto-oiled types began), an aerial metal water tank sitting on a wooden frame (**Photo 22**), a small wooden storage barn measuring approximately 10-x-20-feet (**Photo 23**), a large L-shaped metal pole cattle pen and chute that is enlarged in the center (19-x-12-x-12-feet) (**Photo 24**), two circular metal feeders (**Photo 25**), and the two-track access road to and around the site. All components are twentieth century in age.

Only a small portion of Site 41PR165 will be impacted by the proposed roadway. The domestic scatter that was observed at the time of the original recording was not found, and cattle have disturbed the site over time. The cattle pen and chute are modern in age, as is the wooden tractor barn. This site does not retain enough integrity to provide additional information about its history or utilization. Therefore, the site is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

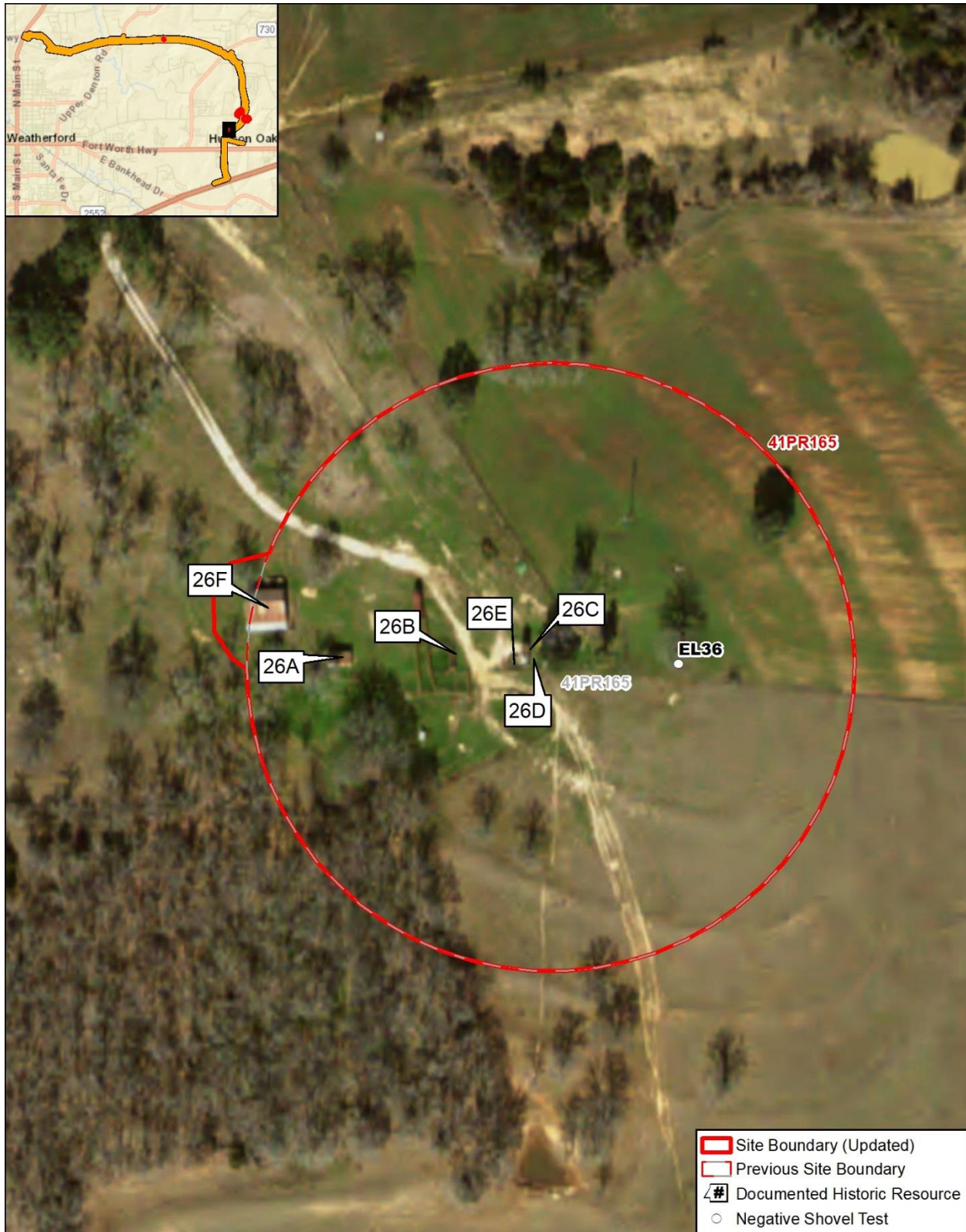

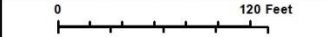
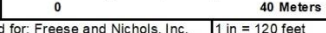


Figure 9
Site 41PR165
Parker County Transportation: East Loop

Data Sources:
 CMEC (2017, 2018), THC (2017),
 TARL (2017), NHD (2014)
 Aerial Source: TNRIS (2015)

	 0 120 Feet
	 0 40 Meters
Prepared for: Freese and Nichols, Inc.	1 in = 120 feet
Prepared by: MCS	Scale: 1:1,440
	Date: 11/13/2018

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Photo 21. Tractor barn.



Photo 22. 41PR165, Aermotor windmill and aerial water tank.



Photo 23. 41PR165, small shed.



Photo 24. 41PR165, cattle chute and pen.



Photo 25. 41PR165, metal hay feeders.

Site 41PR166

Located within the boundaries of the Byron Farmstead NRHP Historic District, but originally not a contributing element, Site 41PR166 is the location of a second dairy run by a different part of the Byron family in the 1950s (**Figure 10**). The original site form listed a collapsed or bulldozed clapboard house, a small shed across the fence located south of the complex, and a historic artifact scatter described as being located south of the collapsed clapboard house; all of these resources are no longer extant. Currently the site is comprised of a large wooden and metal milking barn, a large cinder block dairy barn and office, a water trough, and a wooden hay feeder. The site as originally mapped would be impacted by the proposed roadway. During the revisit, it was determined that the site boundaries could be reduced and reconfigured based on the components observed.

The site is situated on the toe slope of a ridgetop approximately 238 meters northeast of the eastern end of Meadowview Road and now measures 14,784 square meters. Vegetation across the site is low grasses with pecan trees on the perimeter of the field and cedar scrub trees on the ridgetop. Ground visibility was very good ranging from 50 to 90 percent. No artifacts were observed on the surface or in shovel test EL33, which was excavated yielding shallow bedrock starting at 5 cmbs (**Table 8**). The area currently is used for cattle grazing.



Figure 10
Site 41PR166

Parker County Transportation: East Loop

Data Sources:
 CMEC (2017, 2018), THC (2017),
 TARL (2017), NHD (2014)
 Aerial Source: TNRIS (2015)

Prepared for: Freese and Nichols, Inc.	1 in = 120 feet
Prepared by: MCS	Scale: 1:1,440
	Date: 11/13/2018

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Table 8. 41PR166 Shovel Test Excavation Results

ST #	Depth (cmts*)	Description/Notes	Artifacts
EL33	0–10	Brown (7.5YR4/2) sandy clay	None
	10 +	Bedrock; terminated at bedrock	None
* centimeters below surface			

Review of the 1948 aerial photograph shows that the driveway to the dairy is approximately 193 meters to the southeast of the cabin and earlier (1930s) dairy driveway before turning to the northeast and running along the west side of the dairy parcel before turning to the northwest toward the bungalow. The aerial depicts one building measuring approximately 35 feet long and oriented northwest-southeast in the dairy area and a small square building just south of Meadowview Road—no evidence of either of these structures was noted during the survey. The 1959 aerial photograph shows the current concrete block milk barn/office and the wood and metal barn as well as the previously mentioned rectangular building, now located south of the dairy barn/office; exactly when this building was dismantled is unknown. The square structure south of Meadowview Road is also still extant.

The 1950s-era wooden and metal dairy milking barn (50-x-50-feet; **Photo 26**) is in excellent condition with wooden feed troughs in the milking rails and a concrete slab set for the milking area along both walls of the structure (**Photo 27**). The cinder block dairy building (50-x-25-feet) is 65 meters southwest of the milking barn and was likely built at the same time (**Photo 28**). A single concrete water trough (**Photo 27**) measuring 6-x-8-feet was located approximately 40 meters south of the dairy barn near a tree cluster on the property. A small wooden hay feeder was also noted on the east side of the road approximately 35 meters southeast of the milking barn (**Photo 30**). Other non-structural components included an eroded gravel road adjacent to the cinder block dairy building; a small pen near the dairy building; and a fenceline observed on the west, south, and east sides of the property. A portion of an old and eroded two-track road that enters the fenceline on the western end of the site and extends up to the ridgetop where hay bales have been stored was also observed; this road marks the northern and western boundary of the site. All four of these components are considered contributing elements of the historic district.



Photo 26. 41PR166, milking barn.



Photo 27. 41PR166, detail of milking area in milking barn.



Photo 28. 41PR166, dairy barn and office.



Photo 29. 41PR166, concrete trough.



Photo 30. 41PR166, wooden hay feeder.

Site 41PR166 is in good condition and offers a good insight into mid-twentieth-century dairy farm practices. The proposed roadway would impact a small portion of the remapped site boundary but will no longer impact the west end of the cinder block building as previously designed. By disturbing this small portion of the site containing a fence line and a portion of the eroded two-track road, the setting and feel of the site will be affected but does not affect the site as a whole. The site with all of its extant components is recommended as a contributing element to the Byron Farmstead Historic District; therefore, CMEC recommends that Site 41PR166 be considered for SAL designation.

Site 41PR185

41PR185, a newly recorded farmstead site, was located on a hilltop in an undeveloped area approximately 430 meters west of Holder Branch (see **Figure 6e**). The hilltop slopes to the north, east, south and west, with cattle grazing the most common land use. Overall, the site measures 35 meters east/west by 55 meters north/south with no structures remaining (**Figure 11**) and most of the site surrounded by tree clusters (**Photo 31**). The features that are present include: a rock and mortar pile (**Photo 32**), six fenceposts at the south end (**Photo 33**), scattered large sheet metal strips (**Photo 34**) and a collapsed rock-lined root cellar (**Photo 35**). The initial positive shovel test, EL10, was composed of sandy loam extending to 35 cmbs underlain by sandy clay. In the process of determining the site



Figure 11
Site 41PR185

Parker County Transportation: East Loop

Data Sources: CMEC (2018)
 Aerial Source: TNRS (2015)

	0	50 Feet
	0	15 Meters
Prepared for: Freese and Nichols, Inc.	1 in = 50 feet	
Prepared by: MCS	Scale: 1:600	
	Date: 7/16/2018	

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Photo 31. 41PR185, from the northern end.



Photo 32. 41PR185, rock and mortar pile.



Photo 33. 41PR185, fence posts at the southern end.



Photo 34. 41PR185, sheet metal strips and fence post.



Photo 35. 41PR185, collapsed rock lined root cellar.

boundaries, an additional nine shovel tests were excavated with six being positive for historic cultural material. The composition of the remaining shovel tests (EL11-EL18) was similar to that of EL10 and the details are provided in **Table 9**.

Table 9. 41PR185 Shovel Test Excavation Results

ST #	Depth (cmbs*)	Description/Notes	Artifacts
EL10	0-35 35-40	Reddish brown (5YR4/4) sandy loam Red (2.5YR4/6) sandy clay	1 whiteware sherd with green printed maker's mark at 10 cmbs
EL11	0-25 25-30	Reddish brown (5YR4/4) sandy loam Red (2.5YR4/6) sandy clay	1 clear glass shard at 0-10 cmbs
EL12	0-10 10-15	Reddish brown (5YR4/4) sandy loam Red (2.5YR4/6) sandy clay	1 metal pedal at 0-10 cmbs
EL13	0-15 15-20	Reddish brown (5YR4/4) sandy loam Red (2.5YR4/6) sandy clay	5 window glass shards; 2 aqua glass shards; 1 modern screw at 0-10 cmbs
EL14	0-15 15-20	Reddish brown (5YR4/4) sandy loam Red (2.5YR4/6) sandy clay	1 clear glass shard at 0-10 cmbs
EL15	0-15 15-20	Reddish brown (5YR4/4) sandy loam Red (2.5YR4/6) sandy clay	None None
EL16	0-15 15-20	Reddish brown (5YR4/4) sandy loam Red (2.5YR4/6) sandy clay	None None
EL17	0-15 15-20	Reddish brown (5YR4/4) sandy loam Red (2.5YR4/6) sandy clay	1 black transfer printed whiteware sherd; 1 aqua glass shard at 0-10 cmbs

ST #	Depth (cmbs*)	Description/Notes	Artifacts
EL18	0-5	Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) compact sandy clay	None
	5-20	Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) extremely compact sandy clay with 10% caliche	None
* centimeters below surface			

A total of 14 artifacts were recovered from shovel tests and included whiteware (n=2), bottle (n=5) and window glass (n=5), and ferrous metal items (n=2). One whiteware sherd was decorated with a black geometric transfer print while the other has a green, printed partial maker's mark. The mark appears to be triangular or diamond shaped with "...ENANGO" in descending size toward the point of the triangular or diamond and is likely from the Shenango China Company in New Castle, Pennsylvania. The company was in business beginning in 1901 and though it has had a variety of names incarnations over the years, was still in business as of the 1980s (Lawrence County Historical Society 2018; Lehner 1988). The bottle and window glass shards were a combination of clear (colorless) and light aqua or green glass that all appear to be machine made, or post 1910 in age. The metal consisted of a tractor or other farm diamond-shaped vehicle pedal and a wood screw. All of these artifacts are twentieth century in age.

From the review of the 1960 and 1992 topographic maps, it is evident that some kind of structure had been abandoned prior to 1960. The topographic maps show a structure on the hilltop, along with a two-track road that connected with Upper Denton Road to the north. The two-track road no longer exists, and the only access currently, is walking from Hill Top Circle on the east or Upper Denton Road on the west. The earliest aerial photograph from 1995 was not clear enough to determine if a structure existed. The 2004 aerial image shows a faint square outline, and by 2008 the structure appears to longer exist (NETR 2018).

The collapsed rock root cellar measures 5.3 meters to the north/south and 1.5 meters wide to the east/west and was identifiable only by the square cut stones at the north end. The large rock and mortar pile is likely the remnants of the root cellar; these pieces exhibit mortar and the large size of the rocks are consistent with those in the cellar. Additionally, the six fenceposts form a small pen area at the south end. The wooden posts ranged from 1 to 6 feet in height with three in a row running north/south. All of the features are twentieth century in age.

A review of deeds at the Parker County Clerk's office show that site 41PR185 is located on land currently owned by J. Bruce Tompkins and his wife, Brenda Tompkins. The land was deeded to the Tompkins in 1994 from Harry J. Andres, Jr. (Parker County Deed Records 1994). The previous landowners, Ruth Bullington Baker, Clara Bullington Hanna, and Lois Bullington Jones, deeded the land to a Trustee, Larry H. Calhoun, on August 30, 1983 (Parker County Deep Records 1983). The record search from Larry H. Calhoun to Henry J. Andres, Jr. also includes Gary Jordan acting as a Trustee and the Grantor on July 24, 1987 (Parker County Deed Records 1987). Land ownership of the property prior to Larry H. Calhoun was traced to one family and confirmed back to July 2, 1949. On that day,

C.C. Reynolds, his wife Lula Reynolds, L.E. Reynolds and his wife Ethel Reynolds, W.L. Reynolds, L.G. Reynolds, and the widow, Mrs. Maude Reynolds Wossum, deeded land to Mrs. Mary Reynolds Bullington, and Mrs. Pearl Reynolds Walker (Parker County Deed Records 1949). A deed for C.C. Reynolds, or any other Reynolds, as the Grantee for property prior to 1948 could not be located. However, a deed record dating to August 8, 1931 for a different property in Parker County demonstrates that the Reynolds family was in the area during the 1930s, just not necessarily on this property (Parker County Deed Records 1931).

The entire site area will be impacted by the construction of the proposed roadway. Currently the APE has been disturbed from cattle grazing and erosion. The collapsed root cellar and fenceline are historic in age, but do not retain enough structural integrity to provide information about the site history or utilization. The deed record indicates that the most likely occupation of the site was in the mid- to late twentieth century, primarily between 1949 and 1983. Therefore, the site is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

6. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This section presents the assessment of effects on the historic properties and archeological sites located within the APEs for the proposed project and subject to Section 106. Recommendations are also presented.

ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS ON THE NRHP-LISTED BYRON FARMSTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT

In accordance with 36 CFR 60 and CFR 800.11, the criteria of adverse effect would be applied to properties that are NRHP listed or recommended eligible for NRHP listing and located within the APEs of the proposed project. This effects assessment is based on the criteria of adverse effect as defined in 36 CFR 800:

Adverse effects occur when an undertaking may directly or indirectly alter characteristics of a historic property that qualify it for inclusion in the [National] Register ... in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for the NRHP. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or be cumulative.

36 CFR 800.5 provides examples of adverse effects which include, but are not limited to:

- physical destruction of or damage of all or part of the property;
- alteration of a property;
- removal of the property from its historic location;
- change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historical significance;
- introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic elements;
- neglect of a property which causes its deterioration;
- transfer, lease or sale of a property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance.

The following provides an assessment of the effects the proposed project would have on historic properties and NRHP-eligible archeological sites within the proposed project's APEs.

Overview of Existing Setting and Project Impacts on Historic Properties

As discussed in **Chapter 4**, the Byron Farmstead is listed in the NRHP as a historic district with significance under Criterion A in the areas of Agriculture and Education and Criterion C in the area of Architecture. During this survey, additional resources within the historic district boundaries that were not documented in the nomination were identified, surveyed, and recommended as contributing to the district. These additional resources primarily relate to the property's significance under Criterion A in the area of Agriculture. CMEC architectural historians recommended 18 resources (listed and newly evaluated) within the Byron Farmstead Historic District as contributing resources. Additionally, the Byron Log House (Resource 25A), which was categorized as contributing to the district in the nomination, is recommended as individually eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a result of this survey.

The 85.5-acre Byron Farmstead Historic District includes all of Parker County Appraisal District parcel R000067882, a small part of the eastern portion of parcel R000093568, and the northern portion of parcel R000035674. The proposed project would construct a roadway through the NRHP district, acquiring approximately 9 acres of right-of-way from Parcels R000067882 and R000035674 (see Figure 4). The NRHP district includes two north-south running creeks at an elevation of approximately 950 feet. These creeks flank the bungalow (Resource 25E) and its associated resources (Resources 25G to 25K), which were built at an elevation of 1,050 feet, the highest point on the property (see **Figure 2D**). The proposed roadway would be constructed directly east of Resources 25H–25K and directly west of Resources 25W–25X. The proposed design would construct the roadway downhill from Resources 25E–25K.

Reduction of Impacts to Byron Farmstead Historic District

The Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) first established the East Loop alignment in a 2004 Weatherford Loop Feasibility Study. The City of Weatherford acknowledged the alignment and added it to its master thoroughfare plan, and limited development to provide the location for the loop. The Silverstone neighborhood located northeast of the Byron Farmstead Historic District was platted to reserve a typical 200-foot-wide section for the proposed roadway. To connect the proposed roadway to CenterPoint Road, the proposed alignment crosses the Byron Farmstead. It was not until after the alignment was adopted by the City of Weatherford and TxDOT did the Byron Farmstead Historic District become NRHP listed. By the time of the NRHP listing, developments had already dictated the alignment and reserved right-of-way for it. Since that time and due to the NRHP listing of the property, however, the project design engineers have made significant changes to the alignment through the Byron Farmstead Historic District to minimize the impacts and to make adjustments where feasible. The following provides an overview of the design changes through the Byron Farmstead Historic District:

1. Parker County purchased additional property to the north of the Byron Farmstead property, paying hundreds of thousands of dollars more for property, which directly impacted planned residential development. The County also coordinated extensively with the City of Weatherford

to accommodate a shift in the alignment farther way from the historic homestead. The following illustrates the alignment shifts (**Figure 12**).

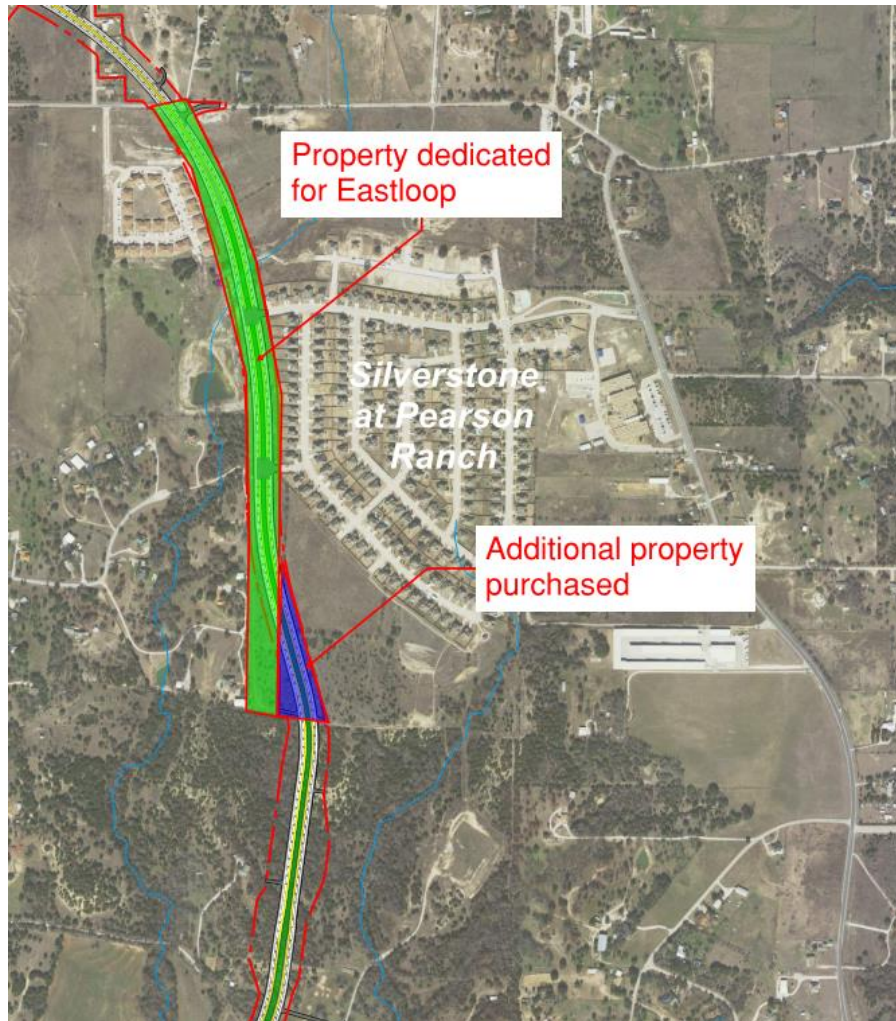


Figure 12. Illustration of alignment shifts

2. Willow Bend Creek runs along the edge of the Byron Farmstead Historic District. The project design engineers located the new? bridge crossing outside of the historic district boundary to maintain the same creek access within the historic district boundary and to avoid impacting the view of the creek from the original homestead. **Figure 13** illustrates the bridge location outside the historic district boundary.

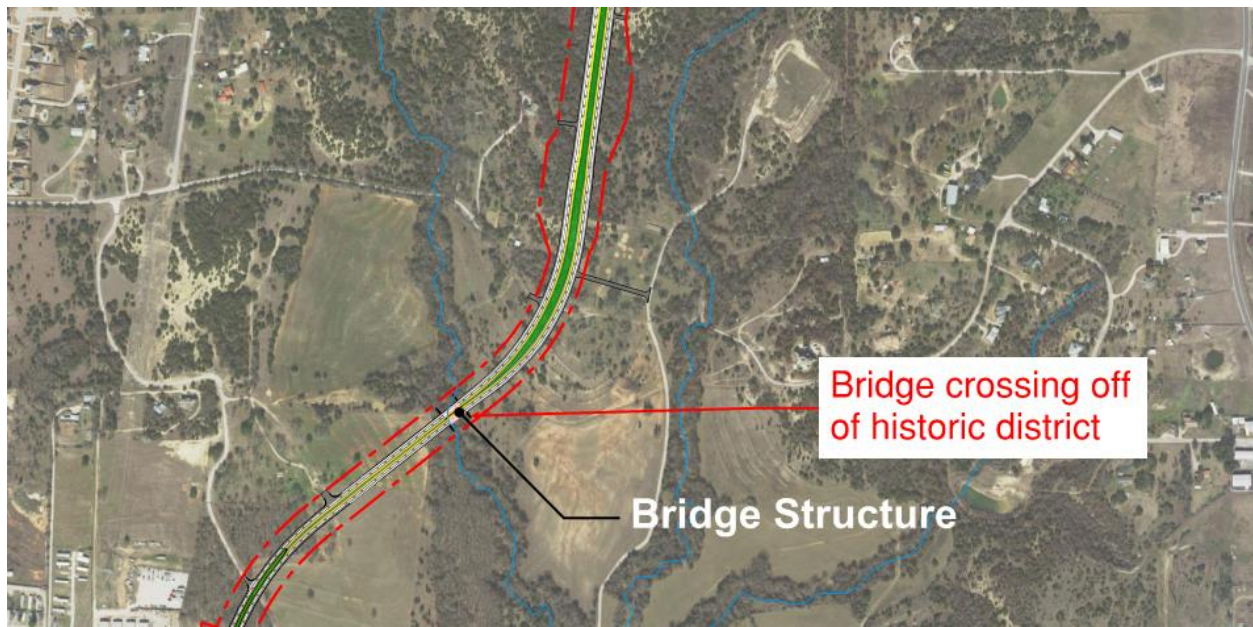


Figure 13. Bridge location outside the boundary of the Byron Farmstead Historic District

3. The topography through the Byron Farmstead has more than a 50-foot elevation change. The project designers attempted to match the grade to limit large cut and fill sections. The typical 200-foot-wide right-of-way varies within the Byron Farmstead due to the topography. The proposed roadway would stay lower than the plateau on which many of the contributing resources are located, limiting the view of the road from those contributing resources. **Figure 14** illustrates the topographic changes within the historic district.
4. The proposed project would have no direct impacts to contributing resources within the Byron Farmstead Historic District. The road alignment and profile were modified to keep the ultimate grading configuration from directly impacting contributing resources. The alignment curvature is no longer a standard approach and requires super elevation (vertical distance difference between the heights of inner and outer edges of highway pavement) to maintain the design speed. **Figure 15** illustrates the location of the proposed alignment in relation to contributing resources within the Byron Farmstead Historic District (see also **Figure 5h**).

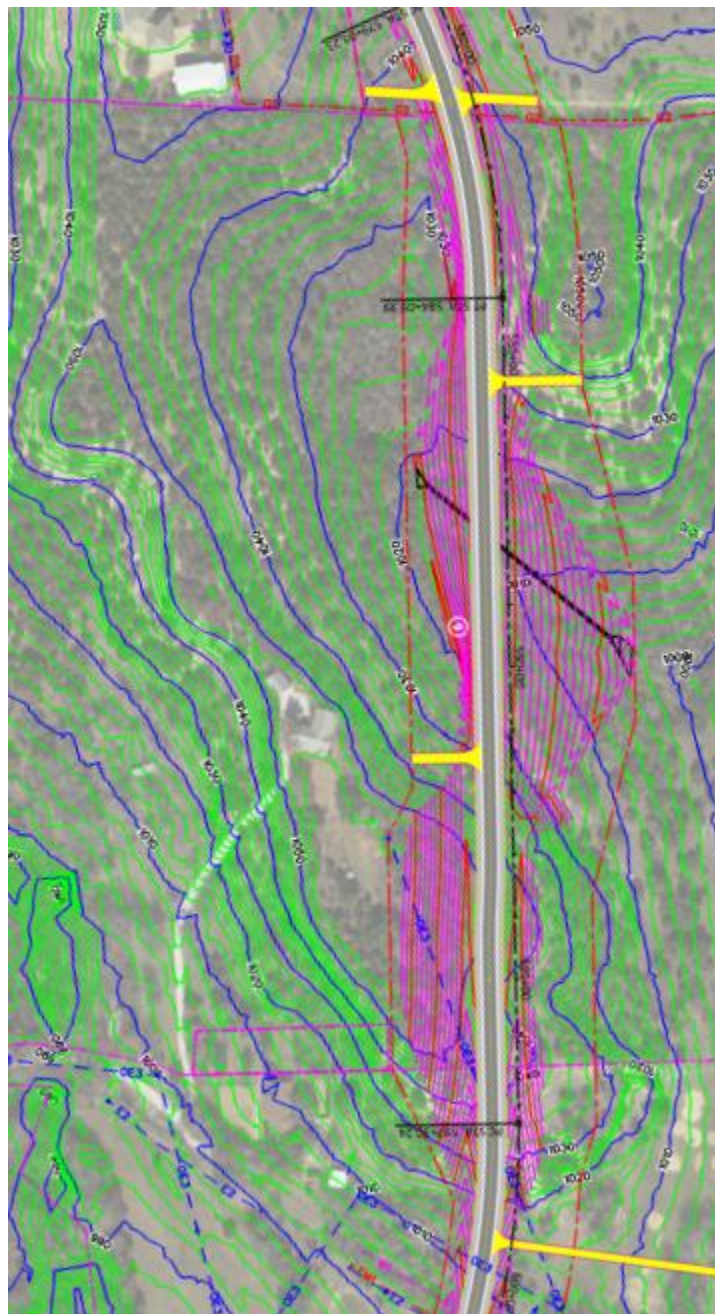


Figure 14. Illustration of topographic changes within the boundary of the Byron Farmstead Historic District



Figure 15. Illustration of proposed alignment in relation to contributing resources of the Byron Farmstead Historic District.

Direct Effects Evaluation

With consideration of how the project impacts within the historic district boundaries have been minimized as discussed above, adverse effects on location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association were considered in evaluating the effects on the Byron Farmstead Historic District as a whole. As discussed in **Chapter 4**, integrity of setting and association has been diminished by non-historic-age modifications to the property's rural historic landscape in the recent past, but the Byron Farmstead Historic District retains the ability to convey its significance under Criteria A and C.

The proposed roadway would bisect the district, convert pastureland to transportation use, and reconfigure existing circulation networks within the historic district. Integrity of design would be diminished by the division of the property and the construction of a two-lane roadway that would consume approximately nine acres, or 10.5 percent, of the district. The proposed roadway would also affect integrity of design by severing Meadowview Road, thus rendering a historic circulation route impassible. Integrity of setting and feeling would be diminished as a result of the significant changes in

the property's physical environment by the introduction of a modern highway. The construction of the roadway would generally isolate Resources 25V, 25W, 25X, and 25Y (agricultural resources related to the dairy operation) from the rest of the district resources, diminishing their integrity of association. The NRHP district would continue to retain its ability to convey its significance under Criterion A for Education and Criterion C for Architecture; however, its ability to convey its significance under Criterion A for Agriculture as an intact rural historic landscape would be substantially diminished. For these reasons, the proposed project would have an adverse direct effect on the integrity of design, setting, and association for the overall Byron Farmstead Historic District. The hilly topography of the site and the location of the proposed roadway downhill from Resources 25E–25K avoids adverse direct effects on individual contributing resources within the NRHP district.

Indirect Effects Evaluation

Indirect visual effects were considered. The proposed project would be visible from Resources 25V, 25W, 25X, and 25Y, but it would have no visual effects on any other resources due to the hilly topography of the site. Resources 25V through 25Y contribute to the property's significance under Criterion A for Agriculture. Setting plays an important role in the conveyance of significance of these resources because these resources are currently surrounded by pasture and vegetation. The proposed roadway would be built to the west of Resource 25X and would result in the introduction of an incompatible element in the landscape. Therefore, the proposed project would have an adverse indirect effect on the setting of Resources 25V, 25W, 25X, and 25Y.

Indirect noise effects were also considered. While traffic noise modeling was not undertaken for the project, CMEC architectural historians noted that traffic noise was currently audible at Resources 25E through 25K. Additionally, it does not appear that Resources 25B, 25C, 25D, 25N, 25O, 25P, or 25Q would have significant changes in noise impacts due to their location in heavy vegetation (Resource 25A is discussed separately below). It does appear that noise impacts would significantly increase for Resources 25V through 25Y, which are currently approximately 0.5 miles from the nearest major roadway (IH 180), but would be adjacent to the proposed roadway. Based on these considerations and absent results of traffic noise modeling, it is probable the proposed project would have an adverse indirect effect on the integrity of setting for Resources 25V, 25W, 25X, and 25Y.

Based on the foregoing, the proposed project would have an **adverse effect** on the NRHP-eligible Byron Farmstead Historic District as a whole and on contributing Resources 25V, 25W, 25X, and 25Y. As such, coordination with the THC and other parties that may be identified such as the Parker County Historical Commission should continue to develop mitigation measures for the proposed project's adverse effects.

Individually Eligible Resource 25A (Log House) Effects Evaluation

The c. 1893 log house (Resource 25A) is located approximately 400 feet to the west of the proposed roadway; dense, tall vegetation and a 50-foot-high hill separate the cabin from the proposed road. Therefore, the proposed project would have no direct physical effect on the resource.

Indirect visual effects were considered. Resource 25A is a rare extant example of a double log house for the area and, therefore, Architecture is the primary reason this building is recommended individually eligible for NRHP listing. Although the building would be facing the proposed project location, the proposed roadway would not be visible from the building. Integrity of setting and feeling would not be diminished by the proposed project due screening vegetation and the hilly topography between Resource 25A and the proposed project. Furthermore, any visual effects would not be expected to diminish Resource 25A's integrity of setting such that it is no longer able to convey its significance in the area of Architecture.

Indirect noise effects were also considered. Due to the proximity of the new road, traffic noise can be expected to increase; however, Resource 25A is recommended individually eligible under Criterion C for Architecture, and setting plays a lesser role in the significance of the property. A traffic noise analysis was not undertaken as part of this survey, but indirect noise effects would not be expected to diminish Resource 25A's integrity of setting such that it is no longer able to convey its significance in the area of Architecture.

Based on this evaluation, the proposed project would have no adverse effect on Resource 25A, which is individually eligible for the NRHP.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION

Results of the intensive archeological survey over the 6.65-mile APE revealed that a number of disturbances have impacted the area. Disturbances include scattered residential development; aerial and buried utilities associated with these developments; oil/gas roads, pipelines and storage areas; road construction and maintenance; livestock overgrazing and pathways, and natural erosion caused by all of the above. This and the lack of observed new resources, with the exception of the newly recorded site 41PR185, indicate that the overall potential for intact archeological resources and deposits is low. However, some archeological resources are located within the APE: the 85.5-acre Byron Farmstead Historic District with associated sites 41PR163/41PR164 and 41PR166, site 41PR165, which is outside of the district, and site 41PR185.

Site 41PR165 has lost some of the components that were noted when the site was originally recorded and, therefore, has lost some integrity, and it is unknown if any of the remaining components would add any additional information concerning cattle ranching in the area. Therefore, since the entire site was not investigated during this survey, it is unknown if there is any evidence of preserved deposits with a high degree of integrity, associations with distinctive architectural and material culture styles, rare materials and assemblages, the potential to yield data important to the study of preservation techniques and the past in general, or potential attractiveness to relic hunters (13 TAC 26.10; 36 CFR 60.4). Hence, the overall eligibility recommendation for archeological site 41PR165 is considered unknown.

Site 41PR163/41PR164 is outside of the immediate proposed road right-of-way, but the 1925 bungalow component of the site is in very close proximity to the project area. The revisit to the site

resulted in the addition of the 1930s–1950s-era dairy and the combination of the two residential components into one larger consolidated site. The site is an excellent example of a single family’s long-term occupation and utilization of the property over three generations beginning in 1903. The site exhibits a high degree of integrity, associations with distinctive architectural and material culture styles, rare attributes and assemblages, the potential to yield data important to the understanding of local home industries and the past in general (13 TAC 26.10; 36 CFR 60.4) and contains numerous contributing elements to the body of the Byron Farmstead Historic District. Therefore, it is recommended for designation as a SAL.

Owned by a different part of the family and located within the boundaries of the historic district, site 41PR166 also maintains a high degree of integrity, associations with distinctive architectural and material culture styles, rare materials and assemblages, the potential to yield data important to the study of local home industries and the past in general (13 TAC 26.10; 36 CFR 60.4), and is comprised of recommended contributing elements to the body of the Byron Farmstead Historic District. Therefore, this site is recommended for designation as a SAL.

Although archeological sites 41PR163/41PR164, 41PR165, and 41PR166 on the Byron Farmstead Historic District will be minimally impacted—only small corners of the current site boundaries will be clipped, but not impacting major elements of the site—by the proposed roadway, the roadway will bisect the entire district. A total of approximately 9 ac of the total 85.5 acre-district will be directly impacted having an adverse effect on location, design, setting, feeling, and association within the district as a whole.

41PR185 is a newly recorded historic site located completely within the project APE that will be impacted by the proposed road right-of-way. None of the remaining features would add any detailed information about the history of the local area. Shovel testing of the site uncovered no evidence of preserved deposits with a high degree of integrity, associations with distinctive architectural and material culture style, rare materials and assemblages, or potential attractiveness to relic hunters (13 TAC 26.10; 36 CFR 60.4), and archival data indicate that the likely occupation of the site was between 1949 and 1983. Therefore, archeological site 41PR185 is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP nor designation as a SAL.

Continued coordination between the City of Weatherford, Parker County, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the THC for outstanding Section 106 requirements is expected to continue and is not discussed in this report.

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.

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

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Appendix A

Historic-Age Resource Inventory Forms

Appendix B

Texas Historical Commission Correspondence

Missi Green

From: Chris Dayton
Sent: Wednesday, December 12, 2018 11:45 AM
To: Missi Green; Emily Reed
Subject: FW: Project Review: 201902123

Chris Dayton, PhD, RPA

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From: noreply@thc.state.tx.us <noreply@thc.state.tx.us>
Sent: Wednesday, December 12, 2018 11:00 AM
To: Chris Dayton <chris@coxmcclain.com>; reviews@thc.state.tx.us; james.e.barrera@usace.army.mil
Subject: Project Review: 201902123



Re: Project Review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and/or the Antiquities Code of Texas
Permit 8127

201902123

Weatherford East Loop
Weatherford, Texas
Weatherford, TX

Dear Chris Dayton:

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

The review staff led by Rebecca Shelton, Caitlin Brashear and Alex Toprac has completed its review and has made the following determinations based on the information submitted for review:

Above-Ground Resources

- Property/properties are eligible for listing or already listed in the National Register of Historic Places

- Adverse effects on historic properties .

Archeology Comments

- Property/properties are eligible for designation or already designated as State Antiquities Landmarks.
- Adverse effects on historic properties .
- THC/SHPO concurs with information provided
- Draft report acceptable. Please submit another copy as a final report along with shapefiles showing the area where the archeological work was conducted. Shapefiles should be submitted electronically to Archeological_projects@thc.texas.gov.

We have the following comments: The Texas Historical Commission (THC) review staff has completed its review of the submitted project documentation, received on 11/13/2018, and has determined that the Intensive Cultural Resources Survey draft report is acceptable, but the Weatherford East Loop undertaking will have an adverse effect on the Byron Farmstead National Register Historic District. THC staff understands that at this time there is no federal-aid funding from the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) or the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) committed to this project. Because the project development has not included an individual evaluation of the proposed use of the Byron Farmstead consistent with Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act, including demonstrating that there is no feasible and prudent alternative that completely avoids the use of the historic property and that all possible planning has been done to minimize harm to the historic property, the THC expects that Parker County will not seek nor accept any federal-aid funding or reimbursement for the project from USDOT or TxDOT. If Parker County, as the applicant, chooses to continue pursuing the proposed United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) permitted undertaking, please continue to follow the procedures under 36CFR800. This will require further consultation with the SHPO and any identified stakeholder consulting parties as part of the Section 106 process to minimize and mitigate the adverse effect on the historic property through the development of a Memorandum of Agreement. Among the decided upon stipulations, this document will include the SHPO's right to review any new construction plans. No additional archeological investigations are required in the direct APE at this time, however the MOA should include an inadvertent discovery plan. USACE must also notify the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to determine if they will participate in consultation, as provided by the aforementioned statutory regulations.

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

Sincerely,



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

Please do not respond to this email.

cc: james.e.barrera@usace.army.mil