



INDEX OF TEXAS ARCHAEOLOGY

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Volume 2019

Article 101

2019

Intensive Archeological Survey for the Proposed Enclave at Pecan Creek Residential Development (Swf-2018-00261), Providence Village, Denton County, Texas

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Intensive Archeological Survey for the Proposed Enclave at Pecan Creek Residential Development (Swf-2018-00261), Providence Village, Denton County, Texas

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INTENSIVE ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE
PROPOSED ENCLAVE AT PECAN CREEK RESIDENTIAL
DEVELOPMENT (SWF-2018-00261),
PROVIDENCE VILLAGE, DENTON COUNTY, TEXAS

FINAL

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Cox | McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc. Archeological Report 253
(CMEC-AR-253)



COX | McLAIN
Environmental Consulting

August 15, 2019

Management Summary

On July 3 and 5, 2019, an intensive archeological survey was completed in order to evaluate potential impacts associated with the proposed construction of a residential subdivision in the Town of Providence Village in east-central Denton County, Texas. A total of 162.64 acres (65.81 hectares) were examined with 65.39 acres (26.46 hectares) intensively shovel tested. The project would be situated between Farm-to-Market Road 2931 and Pecan Creek at the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road 2931 and Brewer Road with private properties as the north and south boundaries.

Brett Lang (Principal Investigator) of Cox | McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc. carried out the survey in support of a Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit (SWF-2018-00261) for the United States Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended. A Texas Antiquities Permit was not required.

Based on background review of available data, the potential for intact archeological deposits was considered low for prehistoric and relatively high for historic sites within the archeological area of potential effects. Ground surface visibility varied across the parcel between 0 and 30 percent, depending on the area. Thirty shovel test units were excavated to examine the potential for subsurface archeological deposits in areas around an existing small lake and small pond. The majority of the parcel has been utilized for agricultural practices and grazing in the past and until it was sold in 2018, but urban development of the general area is rapidly encroaching in the area. One historic-age archeological site, 41DN618, was identified during the survey, but lacks integrity and is thus recommended not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended within the area of potential effects prior to the construction.

No artifacts were collected during the investigation however, all notes, photographs, administrative documents, and other project data will be made permanently available to future researchers via an appropriate public facility.

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

The Texas Historical Commission and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers concurred with the findings and recommendations of this investigation on August 12, 2019.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE PROPOSED ENCLAVE AT PECAN CREEK RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDENCE VILLAGE, DENTON COUNTY, TEXAS

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1.0 Introduction

Overview of the Project

RPM xConstruction, LLC plans to construct a new residential subdivision development, Enclave at Pecan Creek, in the Town of Providence Village in east-central Denton County, Texas (**Figure 1**). The development will consist of numerous single-family homes and other associated structures on the 162.64-acre (ac; 65.81-hectare [ha]) archeological area of potential effects (APE) that is bounded by Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 2931 on the west and Pecan Creek on the east.; private properties border both the north and south boundaries. Two smaller tributaries of Pecan Creek flow through the property, and each have been dammed for water features (a small lake and small pond). The surrounding area consists primarily of undeveloped land which is rapidly being converted into large residential subdivisions, commercial buildings, and road projects currently under construction.

Regulatory Context

The applicable regulatory framework for this project is Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended (36 CFR 800), due to the need for a Section 404 permit (SWF-2018-00261, Northeast FM 2931 and Brewer Road) under the Clean Water Act. As there is no formal regulatory nexus with any political subdivisions of the State of Texas, the Antiquities Code of Texas (9 TNRC 191) does not apply.

RPM xConstruction, LLC contracted with Cox | McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc. (CMEC) in order to conduct a survey for archeological resources on the 162.64-ac (65.81-ha) area of potential effects (APE) parcel, particularly with intensive shovel testing around the two man-made water features that exist. Intensive survey around these water features, a small lake along the western boundary of the parcel and a small pond in the north-central portion of the parcel, make up 65.39 ac (26.46 ha) of the entire APE. In addition, this investigation would evaluate the eligibility of identified resources for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places or NRHP (36 CFR 60). One new archeological site, (41DN618) was identified and recorded; it is recommended not eligible due to lack of historical significance under Criterias B, C, and D.

Structure of the Report

Following this introduction, Chapter Two presents environmental parameters for the study area; Chapter Three presents a brief cultural context, including a summary of previous archeological research in and near the APE; Chapter Four discusses research goals, relevant methods, and the regulatory considerations underlying them; Chapter Five presents the results of the survey; Chapter Six summarizes the findings and provides recommendations; and Chapter Seven lists references.

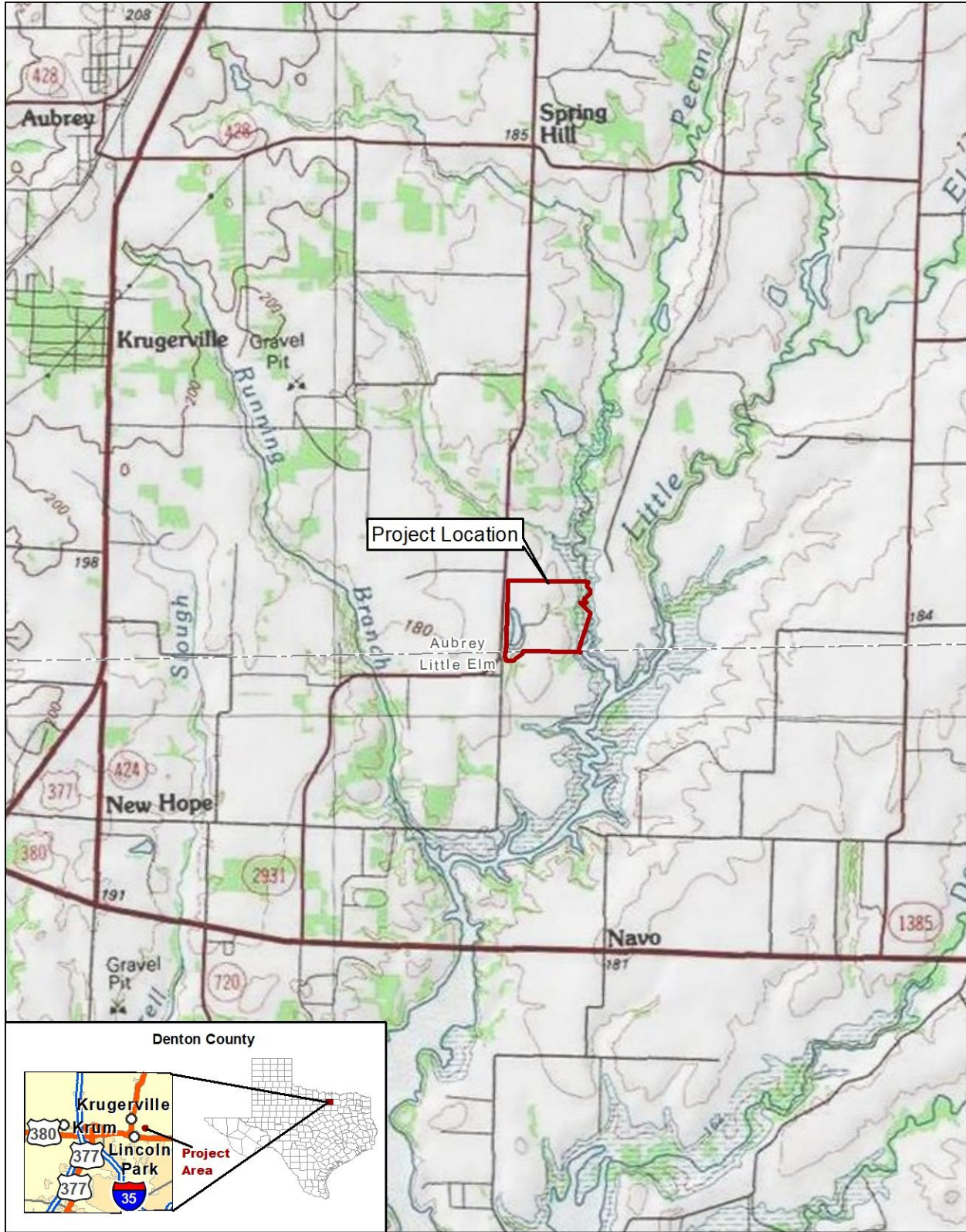


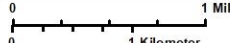


Figure 1
Project Location
Enclave at Pecan Creek

 Project Location/APE

Topographic Sources: USGS Aubrey (1960) and Little Elm (1968) 7.5' Quadrangles

	 COX McLAIN Environmental Consulting	1 in = 1 mile
		Scale: 1:63,360
		Date: 7/23/2019

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2.0 Environmental Context

Topography and Drainage

The 162.64-ac (65.81-ha) APE is located at approximate elevations of 540–590 feet (ft) or 164.5–179.8 meters (m) above mean sea level (amsl) on flat to slightly sloping uplands above upper end of the westernmost leg of Lewisville Lake. Pecan Creek borders the eastern edge of the parcel; two smaller unnamed drainages run through the same parcel. The small lake (with elevations of 570 and 590 ft [173.7 and 179.8 m] amsl within its surveyed boundaries) on the western edge of the parcel was created on one of these unnamed drainages, and the small pond (with elevations of 555 to 573 ft [169.1 to 174.6 m] amsl within its surveyed boundaries) in the northeast corner of the parcel was created along the other unnamed drainage. Pecan Creek joins Little Elm Creek 3.6 miles (mi; 5.7 kilometers [km]) southeast of the southeast corner of the APE parcel and at this location, Little Elm Creek is part of the previous Garza-Little Elm Reservoir which is now part of Lewisville Lake.

Geology and Soils

The APE is underlain by Late Cretaceous Woodbine Formation, which consists of a variable, interlensing sequence of nonmarine, brackish-water, and marine beds of sand, clay, sandstone, and shale (USGS 2019a). According to Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) data, there are four major soils mapped within the APE: Callisburg soils on 2 to 5 percent slopes, Callisburg fine sandy loam on 1 to 3 percent slopes and 3 to 5 percent slopes, Crockett fine sandy loam on 0 to 1 percent slopes, and Wilson clay loam on 0 to 1 percent slopes (Soil Survey Staff 2019). Callisburg soils are deep, well drained, and moderately slowly permeable soils on uplands that formed from beds of clay and clay shale. Crockett soils are also deep, moderately well drained, and very slowly permeable. They are formed in alkaline residuum derived from interbedded shale and clay and found on broad ridges on dissected plains. Wilson soils formed in calcareous clayey alluvium of Pleistocene age that derived from mudstone, are very deep, moderately well drained, and very slowly permeable. These soils occur on treads of Pleistocene age stream terraces.

Vegetation and Land Use

The project area is located within the Eastern Cross Timbers subregion of the Cross Timbers ecological region of Texas (Griffith et al. 2004) The Eastern Cross Timbers is a confined area between the Grand Prairie and Texas Blackland Prairies and occurs on the Woodbine Sand substrate (Omernik and Griffith 2009). According to the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department's *Texas Ecosystems Analytical Mapper* map and database, the vegetation types are split across the parcel: Savannah Grasslands from the east side of the small lake to FM 2931 and from Pecan Creek to just east of the small pond, Disturbance or Tame Grassland in the center portion of the APE, and two small pockets of Post Oak Woodland along the drainage that feeds the small pond at its west end (Texas Parks and Wildlife 2019).

The APE and much of the surrounding area surrounding has been used as pasture and agricultural land in the past but is rapidly being converted to large residential and commercial urban development.

3.0 Cultural Context

Archeological Chronology

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

Table 1: Archeological Chronology for North-central Texas*	
Period	Years Before Present (BP)**
Paleoindian	11,500 – 9,000
Archaic	9,000 – 1,300
Early Archaic	9,000 – 6,000
Middle Archaic	6,000 – 4,000
Late Archaic	4,000 – 1,300
Late Prehistoric	1,300 – 400
Late Prehistoric I	1,300 – 700
Late Prehistoric II	700 – 400
Protohistoric	400 – 200
Historic	200 – 50
* After Peter and McGregor (1988), Prikryl (1990), and Yates and Ferring (1986).	
** Based on uncalibrated radiocarbon dates, which are typical in Texas archeology (see Perttula 2004a:14, Note 1).	

PALEOINDIAN PERIOD

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

ARCHAIC PERIOD

Usually divided into three more or less equal parts, the Archaic Period encompasses the bulk of North-central Texas prehistory. The Archaic record is clouded by mixed deposits (Hofman et al. 1989; Prikryl 1990) and possible large-scale erosion in the middle of the period (as has been documented further 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, as the beginning of the period is 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 A.D. 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 economy (Campbell 2003).

For further general background information, particularly regarding prehistoric periods, the reader is referred to the major reports mentioned above, as well as to Perttula's recent statewide synthesis, *The Prehistory of Texas* (Perttula 2004b). Although the latter does not include a chapter devoted specifically to North-central Texas archeology, the introductory chapter includes an invaluable side-by-side comparison of cultural chronologies from all of the archeological regions in Texas (Perttula 2004a: Table 1.1). For later periods, the reader is referred to Randolph B. Campbell's *Gone to Texas: A History of the Lone Star State* (2003).

DENTON COUNTY

Anglo-American settlement began in the area now known as Denton County in the 1840s after William S. Peters was granted land and began what became known as the Peters Colony. Most of the settlers were from the Tennessee and Kentucky portion of the Upper South. Others who came to the area were German and French colonists. Although the French Icarian Colony did not last long, many of the German families remained and established small communities (Odum 2010).

In 1846, the Texas Legislature established Denton County, named for John Bunyan Denton, a Methodist preacher and lawyer killed in a raid against Indians in 1841. A county seat was established at Pinckneyville about a mile southeast of present-day Denton, but no courthouse built. The county seat was moved to 3 or 4 miles further southeast to Alton near Hickory Creek in 1848 and a log courthouse was built. In 1856, county residents voted to move the county seat nearer the center of the county naming the new town Denton in 1857 (Odum 2010).

Denton County grew slowly until after the Civil War with almost all residents engaged in subsistence farming. Railroads entered the county in 1880s and had a great economic and demographic effect. Subsistence crops such as corn and vegetables and cattle grazing declined but cotton and wheat cultivation increased rapidly. Cotton acreage peaked in the 1920s but declined sharply by the 1980s. Wheat acreage increased beginning in the 1880s, and between 1890 and 1920 the county ranked either ranked first or second (behind Collin County) in wheat production in the state (Odum 2010).

Since agricultural pursuits were in decline during the 1920s, the county began to depend on other means for economic and cultural growth: non-rail transportation and higher education. The establishment of the Texas Normal College in 1890 (now University of North Texas) and the Girls' Industrial College in 1903 (now Texas Woman's University) added population and cultural advantages that still exist today. Denton was viewed as a bedroom community to the Dallas-Fort Worth area during World War II and expanded as such with the completion of Interstate Highway 35 in the 1950s, which caused the local population to grow in an increasingly urban fashion, as opposed to the rural state in which the area had existed in the past (Odum 2010).

By the 1980s, many new rural residents bought and owned small "spreads", and both new and old residents returned much of the rich cropland to pastureland. With that came the establishment of a number of large horse ranches across the county that has contributed a more significant increase in income than that of any other agricultural product (Odum 2010).

PROVIDENCE VILLAGE

The Town of Providence Village began as a master-planned community in 2000. Homes are built in Cape Cod and Craftsman architectural styles. It was developed as a special taxing entity known as Denton County Fresh Water Supply District #9 in order to pay for the development's infrastructure. An effort to incorporate the town was made in 2009 and in 2010, a vote in favor of the incorporation was conducted and the issue passed. In 2015, a proposition for the adoption of a Home Rule Charter was approved through a landslide (92 percent) vote (Town of Providence Village 2016).

Previous Investigations and Previously Identified Cultural Resources

A data search of the Texas Archeological Sites Atlas maintained by the Texas Historical Commission (THC) and the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) was conducted in order to identify any

previously recorded cemeteries, historical markers, NRHP properties or districts, SALs, archeological sites, and previous surveys in the APE and within a 1-mi (1.6-km) buffer (the standard buffer zone for such searches) surrounding the APE.

According to the Atlas, the APE has not been previously surveyed. However, there are 2 archeological surveys and 14 previously recorded archeological sites in the 1-mi buffer area (THC 2019). Locations of the surveys and known archeological sites are shown in **Figure 2**. The largest survey was conducted for the Lake Lewisville maximum flood pool shoreline in 1986 by North Texas State University (now University of North Texas) and revisited in 1990 by the University of North Texas for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District; the majority of the sites identified in the larger buffer zone were recorded during this survey were revisited in 1990 (see Lebo and Brown 1991 for details). The additional survey is located southeast of the APE; unfortunately, no data was available as to date, client, or contractor of the project. **Table 2** summarizes the information known about all the archeological sites nearby. Briefly, three of the sites (41DN369, 41DN372, and 41DN374) were tested by North Texas State University staff in 1991 (for detailed information on these sites see Brown and Lebo 1991).

Table 2. Resources within the 1-Mile Buffer Area Surrounding APE			
Resource Designation	Trinomial	Description / Additional Information	Eligibility Determination/Assessment*
Archeological Site	41DN23	Unknown prehistoric camp with scatter of flakes and a crude worked cobble; recorded during 1973 Garza-Little Elm Reservoir survey and revisited during 1986 Lake Lewisville shoreline survey and revisited in 1990	Unknown; no action recommended
Archeological Site	41DN24	Unknown prehistoric camp with scatter of flakes and tools; recorded during 1973 Garza-Little Elm Reservoir survey and revisited during 1986 Lake Lewisville shoreline survey and revisited in 1990	Unknown; no action recommended
Archeological Site	41DN366	Multicomponent – unknown prehistoric camp and 1930s homesite; scatter of lithic materials along with crockery, iron stove parts, whiteware, misc. metal, and a possible root cellar depression; recorded during 1986 Lake Lewisville shoreline survey and revisited in 1990	Unknown; no action recommended
Archeological Site	41DN367	Multicomponent – unknown prehistoric camp and early twentieth century homesite; a single dart point midsection (Archaic?) and lithic scatter with historic standing and collapsed structures, pens, fencelines, and artifacts; recorded during 1986 Lake Lewisville shoreline survey and revisited in 1990	Unknown; no action recommended
Archeological Site	41DN368	Unknown prehistoric isolated find – single chert unifacial sidescraper; recorded during 1986 Lake Lewisville shoreline survey	Unknown; no action recommended
Archeological Site	41DN369	Unknown prehistoric camp with unifacial flake tool and mussel shell fragments; recorded during 1986 Lake Lewisville shoreline survey and revisited in 1990; tested in 1991 but no new cultural remains were identified	Unknown, testing recommended; <i>Recommended Ineligible based on 1991 testing</i>

Table 2. Resources within the 1-Mile Buffer Area Surrounding APE			
Resource Designation	Trinomial	Description / Additional Information	Eligibility Determination/Assessment*
Archeological Site	41DN370	Unknown prehistoric camp scatter with flakes; recorded during 1986 Lake Lewisville shoreline survey and revisited in 1990	Unknown; no further work recommended
Archeological Site	41DN371	Late nineteenth to early twentieth century farmstead with key-hole-shaped and bricked root cellar, windmill, house remains, gas cooking stoves, refined earthenware, stoneware, bottle glass, misc. metal; recorded during 1986 Lake Lewisville shoreline survey and revisited in 1990	Unknown, testing recommended; Undetermined by THC in 2016
Archeological Site	41DN372	Unknown prehistoric camp with charcoal, deer bone, fire cracked rock, flakes, and potential for intact deposits and features; recorded during 1986 Lake Lewisville shoreline survey and revisited in 1990; tested in 1991 yielding 7 burned rock features and a midden 130 cm thick with ceramics, scrapers, knives, bifaces, unifaces, flakes, cores, mammal and aquatic turtle bone from Late Archaic and Late Prehistoric occupations	Unknown; testing recommended; <i>Recommended Eligible based on 1991 testing</i>
Archeological Site	41DN373	Unknown prehistoric camp with flakes; recorded during 1986 Lake Lewisville shoreline survey and revisited in 1990	Unknown; no further work recommended
Archeological Site	41DN374	Archaic camp with dart points, flakes, and a Clear Fork Gouge; recorded during 1986 Lake Lewisville shoreline survey and revisited in 1990; tested in 1991 yielding a Trinity dart point, two dart point fragments, hammerstone, and mammal and turtle bone	Unknown; testing recommended; <i>Recommended Ineligible based on 1991 testing</i>
Archeological Site	41DN380	Late Prehistoric camp with flakes and arrow point fragment; recorded during 1986 Lake Lewisville shoreline survey and revisited in 1990	Unknown; no action recommended
Archeological Site	41DN474	Multicomponent – unknown prehistoric and early twentieth century scatter of artifacts and revisited in 1990	Unknown; no further work recommended
*Eligibility Assessments based on 1986 site forms unless otherwise stated			

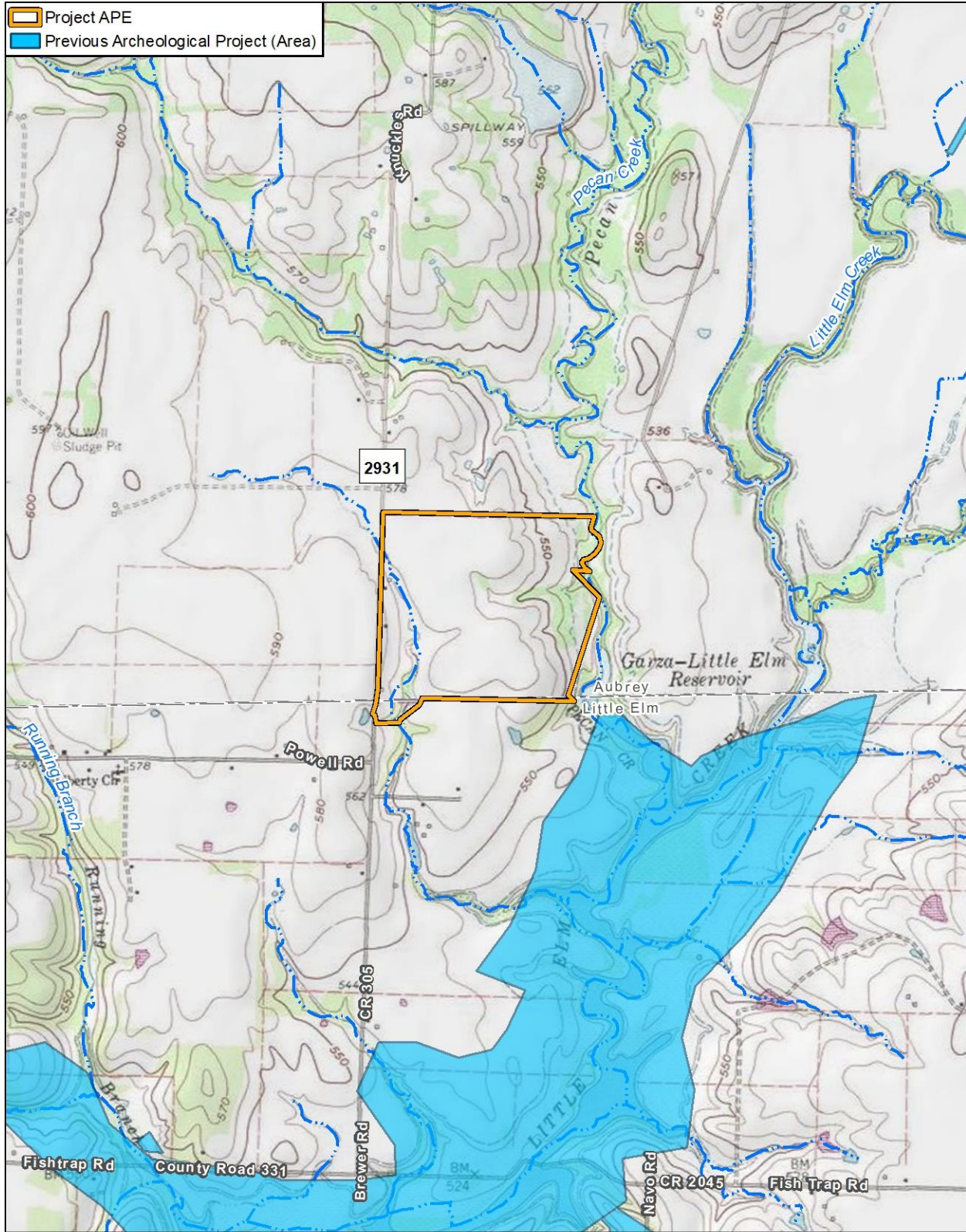




Figure 2
Location of Archeological Area
Enclave at Pecan Creek

Data Sources: THC (2019), TARL (2019), NHD (2018)
 Topographic Source: USGS Aubrey (1960) and Little Elm (1968) 7.5' Quadrangles

	 COX McLAIN Environmental Consulting	2,000 Feet	1 in = 2,000 feet
		500 Meters	Scale: 1:24,000 Date: 8/15/2019

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4.0 Research Goals and Methods

Purpose of the Research

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

1. To identify all historic and prehistoric archeological resources located within the APE defined in Chapter One;
2. To perform a preliminary evaluation of the identified resources' potential for inclusion in the NRHP and/or for listing as a SAL (typically performed concurrently); and
3. To make recommendations about the need for further research concerning the identified resources based on the preliminary NRHP/SAL evaluation and with guidance on methodology and ethics from the THC and the Council of Texas Archeologists (CTA).

NRHP Eligibility

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, provides a statement of federal authority, an administrative framework for agency coordination, and general principles for the assessment of cultural resources, including archeological sites (called "historic properties" in this regulatory context, regardless of actual historic or prehistoric dates), for their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 800; 36 CFR 60.4).

More specific rules relating to the NRHP nomination process, list management, relevant definitions, and other matters are described in 36 CFR 60. Most important to the present investigation are the criteria for significance (and therefore potential NRHP eligibility):

...The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling, and association and

- (a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (d) that have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (36 CFR 60.4).

Note that significance and NRHP eligibility are determined by two primary components: integrity *and* one of the four types of association and data potential listed under 36 CFR 60.4(a-d). The criterion most often applied to archeological sites is the last—and arguably the broadest—of the four (36 CFR 60.4[d]).

Survey Approach and Methods

Prior to conducting the survey, a review of available historic aerials on Google Earth™ and the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) website was undertaken to determine how the area had been utilized over time and whether structures or buildings had been present at any time. The earliest aerial imagery available was produced in 1968 and shows the larger area in cultivated fields with large terraces. The APE was partially in cultivated agricultural fields with terraces (western half) and in open pasture toward Pecan Creek. Both the small lake and small pond are extant as are two farmsteads. One small farmstead, with a house and barn, is located at the north end of the lake near the north property line. A second larger farmstead consisting of a house, barn, and smaller outbuildings is located near the center of the lake and adjacent to FM 2931, and extends to the southern property boundary. No changes are apparent on the subsequent 1981 and 1995 photographs. By 2004, the small farm at the north end of the lake is gone and the entire APE is in pasture with no changes noted on later maps (2005, 2008–2014), until 2015 when the larger farm house appears to be abandoned. On the 2017 imagery, the large residential subdivision directly west of the APE and FM 2931 is under construction (Google Earth™ 2019; NETR 2019). The two farm houses and their associated barns are also noted on the 1960, 1962 and 1974 Aubrey (1:24,000 scale) topographic maps (NETR 2019; USGS 2019b).

Field methods complied with the requirements of the guidelines as set forth by the CTA and approved by the THC. The survey included a pedestrian survey of the entire APE parcel with the intensive excavation of shovel test (ST) units concentrated around the small lake and small pond. A 350-ft (107-m) jurisdictional buffer was established (where possible within property limits) through coordination with the USACE archeologist and shovel tests were excavated 100 m (328 ft) apart within that buffer; a total of 30 shovel test units were excavated. Shovel test units were excavated in natural levels to major color/texture changes or restrictive features were placed where ground surface visibility is below 30 percent, soils appear to be of sufficient depth to contain subsurface cultural materials, and/or previous disturbance appears minimal. Excavated matrix was screened through 0.25-inch (in; or 0.635-centimeter [cm]) hardware cloth, as allowed by moisture and clay content. Deposits were described using conventional texture classifications and Munsell color designations, and all observations were recorded on standardized CMEC shovel test forms. With one site identified, an official State of Texas Archeological Site form was completed and submitted to TARL for an official trinomial.

5.0 Results

In July 2019, CMEC personnel conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of a 65.39-ac (26.46-ha) area augmented with shovel testing within the overall 162.64-ac (65.81-ha) APE for a proposed residential subdivision development (see **Figures 1** and **2**). The intensive pedestrian survey was conducted adjacent to a small lake and a small pond located inside the APE. The potential for intact archeological deposits was considered low along the project area for prehistoric sites and higher for historic sites. In all, 30 shovel tests were excavated within the APE; results are shown in **Figure 3**.

The APE is located in a slightly sloping to level, prairie-upland setting (see **Figure 2**) that has been primarily undeveloped and utilized for cattle grazing until around 2018 when the property was sold. The small lake, formed from an unnamed tributary of Pecan Creek, was located approximately 100 m or 328 ft east of FM 2931 and covered 43.23 ac (17.49 ha). A 107-m (350-ft) buffer around the small lake was subjected to intensive archeological survey augmented with shovel testing in order to determine if any archeological materials or features were present. At the northern end of the lake, the water depth is shallow, and an old fence line was observed crossing the lake in an east/west direction (**Figure 4**). Immediately north of the lake edge, the natural channel (**Figure 5**) of the unnamed drainage is only 1.0 m (3 ft) wide and 0.5 m (2 ft) deep. The southern end of the lake is much larger, deeper, and abutted by a dam with access to a gravel road on the eastern side of the lake (**Figures 6** and **7**). Excessive disturbance observed south of the dam included an old stock pond, tree clearing, and a channel cut through the berm of the stock pond (**Figure 8**).

Vegetation across the majority of the APE around the lake consisted of ankle to knee-high grasses, honey locust, and cedar. Ground surface visibility was generally low, ranging between 0 and 30 percent. The western side of the lake near shovel test BL17 and the FM 2931 roadway contained more grasses and less trees (**Figure 9**). The eastern side of the lake slightly rises in elevation onto an area that has been partially terraced in the past and was later used for cattle grazing. Grasses were still the dominant vegetation with scattered cedars more common than honey locust trees (**Figure 10**). Twenty shovel tests were excavated to the north, east, and west of the lake in a radial pattern; the southern end was determined to be too disturbed to contain any intact cultural material. The shovel tests were consistent across the lake area with sandy clay or clay overlying a clay B Horizon beginning from 10 to 30 cm (4 to 12 in) below the surface. No cultural material was observed in any of the shovel tests and a complete description can be found in **Table 3**.

A historic site, 41DN618, was observed on the west side of the lake; this site was evidenced by standing structures only. The site is described in full detail below.

The smaller pond survey area was located east of the lake and covered 22.16 ac (8.97 ha). This area was surrounded by dense vegetation to the east, north, and west. The west end of the pond was shallow and narrow within a dense wooded area in a wetland-like environment (**Figure 11**). The east end of the pond boundary was established by an earthen dam in a densely wooded area that dropped off

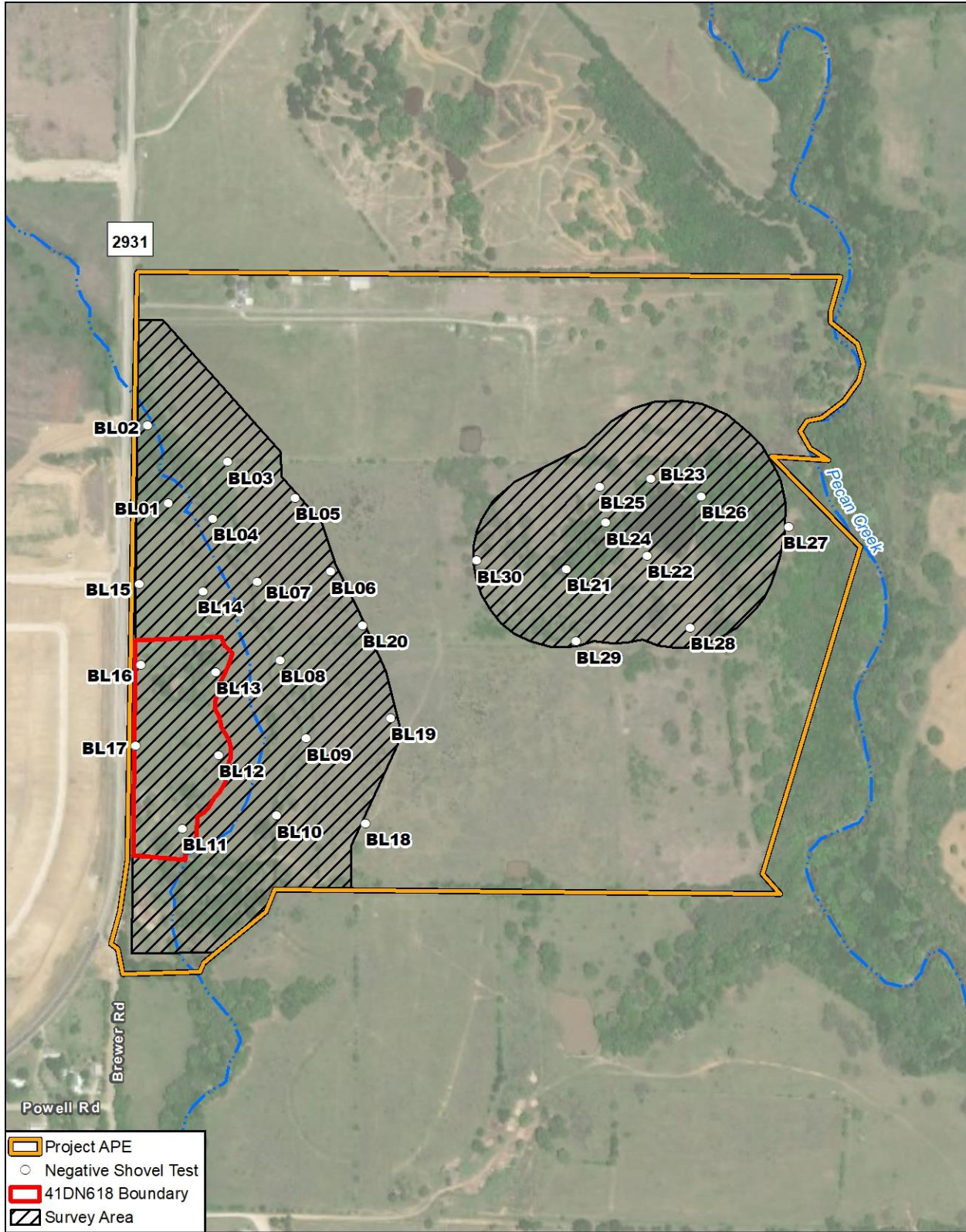




Figure 3
Survey Results
Enclave at Pecan Creek

Data Sources: CMEC (2019), THC (2019),
 TARL (2019), NHD (2018)
 Aerial Source: DigitalGlobe (2018)

	 COX McLAIN Environmental Consulting	1 in = 600 feet
		Scale: 1:7,200
0 600 Feet 0 150 Meters		Date: 7/23/2019

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Figure 4. Lake from north end showing submerged fence line; view south.



Figure 5. Natural unnamed drainage north of the lake; view north.



Figure 6. Remains of a gravel road on top of lake dam at south end; view east.



Figure 7. View of lake from the dam from the south end; view north.



Figure 8. Disturbed area south of the lake; view south.



Figure 9. Vegetation west of the lake adjacent to FM 2931; view south.



Figure 10. Vegetation east of the lake near shovel test BL20; view southeast.

Table 3. Shovel Test Results			
ST #	Depth (cmbs*)	Description	Artifacts
Lake Shovel Tests			
01	0-20 20-30 30-50	Dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) clay Brown (7.5YR 4/3) clay with 25% strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay Reddish brown (5YR 5/4) clay with 15% yellowish red (5YR 5/6) and 15% yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) clay; terminated at subsoil	None
02	0-10 10-30	Brown (7.5YR 4/3) clay Reddish brown (5YR 4/3) clay with 10% brown (7.5YR 4/3) clay; terminated at subsoil and ant infestation	None
03	0-10 10-30 30-50	Dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) sandy clay Dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy clay with 25% brown (7.5YR 5/4) sandy clay Brown (7.5YR 4/2) clay with 10% strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) clay; terminated at subsoil	None
04	0-10 10-50	Dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) sandy clay Gray (7.5YR 5/1) clay with 20% dark red (2.5YR 3/6) clay; terminated at subsoil	None
05	0-20 20-50 50-60	Brown (7.5YR 4/3) sandy loam Dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) sandy clay Dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) clay with 15% strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) clay; terminated at subsoil	None
06	0-20 20-30 30-60	Brown (7.5YR 4/2) sandy clay Brown (7.5YR 4/3) sandy clay with 5% strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) clay Brown (7.5 5/2) clay with 25% dark red (2.5YR 3/6) clay; terminated at subsoil	None

ENCLAVE AT PECAN CREEK ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

07	0-15 15-50	Brown (7.5YR 4/2) sandy clay with 15% strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy clay Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) with 20% yellowish red (5YR 4/6) clay; terminated at subsoil	None
08	0-30 30-50	Dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) sandy loam Reddish brown (2.5YR 4/3) clay with 25% dark red (2YR 3/6) clay; terminated at subsoil	None
09	0-5 5+	Dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) sandy clay Gravel layer; terminated	None
10	0-20 20-40	Dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) sandy clay Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) clay with 20% yellowish red (5YR 4/6) compact clay; Terminated at subsoil	None
11	0-5 5+	Dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) sandy clay Gravel layer; terminated	None
12	0-5 5-25 25-50	Dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) clay Brown (7.5YR 5/2) clay with 20% strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) and 10% very dark brown (10YR 2/2) clay Gray (10YR 5/1) clay with 15% strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) and 10% very dark brown (10YR 2/2) clay; terminated at subsoil	None
13	0-20 20-40 40-50	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy clay Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy clay Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) clay with 10% dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) sandy clay; terminated at subsoil	None
14	0-5 5-25 25-50	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy clay Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy clay Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) clay with 10% dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) sandy clay; terminated at subsoil	None
15	0-40 40-50	Dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) sandy loam Yellowish red (5YR 4/6) clay with 25% dark red (2.5YR 3/6) clay; terminated at subsoil	
16	0-10 10-50	Dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) sandy clay Brown (7.5YR 4/2) sandy clay with 15% strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) clay; terminated at subsoil	None
17	0-40 40-50-	Dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) sandy loam Yellowish Red (5YR 4/6) clay with 25% dark red (2.5YR 3/6) clay; terminated at subsoil	None
18	0-15 15-50	Brown (7.5YR 4/2) sandy loam Dark reddish brown (2.5YR 3/3) clay with 25% dark red (2.5YR 3/6) clay; terminated at subsoil	None
19	0-10 10-50	Dark gray (7.5YR 4/1) sandy clay Dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) clay; terminated at subsoil	None
20	0-20 20-40 40-50	Reddish brown (5YR 4/3) sandy loam Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) sandy clay Dusky red (2.5YR 3/2) clay with 25% dark red (2YR 3/6) clay; terminated at subsoil	None
Pond Shovel Tests			
21	0-50 50-60 60-70	Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) sandy clay Dark reddish brown 5YR 3/4) sandy loam Dark red (2.5YR 3/6) clay; terminated at subsoil	None
22	0-20 20-50	Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) sandy loam Yellowish red (5YR 4/6) clay/sandy clay; terminated at subsoil	None
23	0-10 10-50	Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) sandy loam Yellowish red (5YR 4/6) clay/sandy clay; terminated at subsoil	None
24	0-10 10-50	Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) sandy loam Yellowish red (5YR 4/6) clay; terminated at subsoil	None
25	0-10 10-50	Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) sandy loam Yellowish red (5YR 4/6) clay; terminated at subsoil	None

ENCLAVE AT PECAN CREEK ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

26	0-5 5-30	Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) sandy loam Yellowish red (5YR 4/6) sandy clay; terminated at subsoil	None
27	0-10 10-50	Very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/2) sandy loam Black (10YR 2/1) sandy clay; terminated as subsoil	None
28	0-5 5-50	Reddish brown (5YR 4/3) sandy loam Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) clay with 10% yellowish red (5YR 4/6) clay; terminated at subsoil	None
29	0-30 30-50	Brown (7.5YR 4/3) sandy loam Reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) clay with 25% reddish brown (2.5YR 4/3) clay; terminated at subsoil	None
30	0-20 20-50	Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) sandy clay Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) clay with 25% red (2.5YR 4/8) clay; terminated at subsoil	None
* centimeters below surface			



Figure 11. West end of the pond near shovel test BL21; view north.

steeply to the east; Pecan Creek is located approximately 75 m (246 ft) to the east of this feature. Near the earthen dam, the pond is much wider and deeper compared to the west end (**Figure 12**). The vegetation near the pond ranged from dense woods with 0 to 30 percent ground visibility to open grassland areas surrounded by large trees with 0 to 20 percent ground visibility. The wooded area became more densely vegetated in areas closer to Pecan Creek, as evidenced by the increased numbers of post oak, elm, honey locust, greenbrier, poison ivy, and virginia creeper observed southeast of the dam (**Figure 13**). At the west end of the 107-m (350-ft) buffer area, vegetation included ankle to knee-high grasses with clustered post oak and honey locust present (**Figure 14**).

In all, ten shovel tests were excavated in a radial pattern around the pond APE. The shovel tests were consistent across the pond area with sandy loam or sandy clay A Horizons from the surface overlying B Horizons composed of sandy clay or mottled clay from 10 to 50 cmbs (4 to 20 in). No cultural material was observed on the ground surface or in any of the excavated shovel tests. See **Table 3** for complete shovel test descriptions.

The Hidden House Site – 41DN618

The Hidden House Site (41DN618) was discovered during shovel testing west of the lake and east of FM 2931 (see **Figure 3** and **Figure 15**). The overall site dimensions were approximately 267 m (876 ft) north/south by 122 m (400 ft) east/west at the widest point, and the site covers an area of 6.09 ac (2.46 ha). Additionally, five shovel tests (BL11–BL13 and BL16–BL17) were excavated within the site boundaries, and three shovel tests (BL01 and BL14–BL15) were excavated to the north and west of the lake. No cultural material was observed in any of these shovel tests. A total of ten features were recorded within the site (from north to south): metal frame, brick outbuilding; concrete box; shed 2; shed 1; house; boat dock; barn; well; and metal pen. Based on deed research, the house and associated buildings were connected to the Thomas Family who owned the land from 1919 to 1982. In 1919, J. B. Thomas purchased the land, and in 1965, the property was passed onto H. Jack Thomas and his wife. **Table 4** lists the complete deed records research going back to 1881.



Figure 12. View of the pond from the berm on the east end; view west.



Figure 13. Dense vegetation understory near shovel test BL26; view east.



Figure 14. Less dense vegetation west of pond near shovel test BL30; view east.

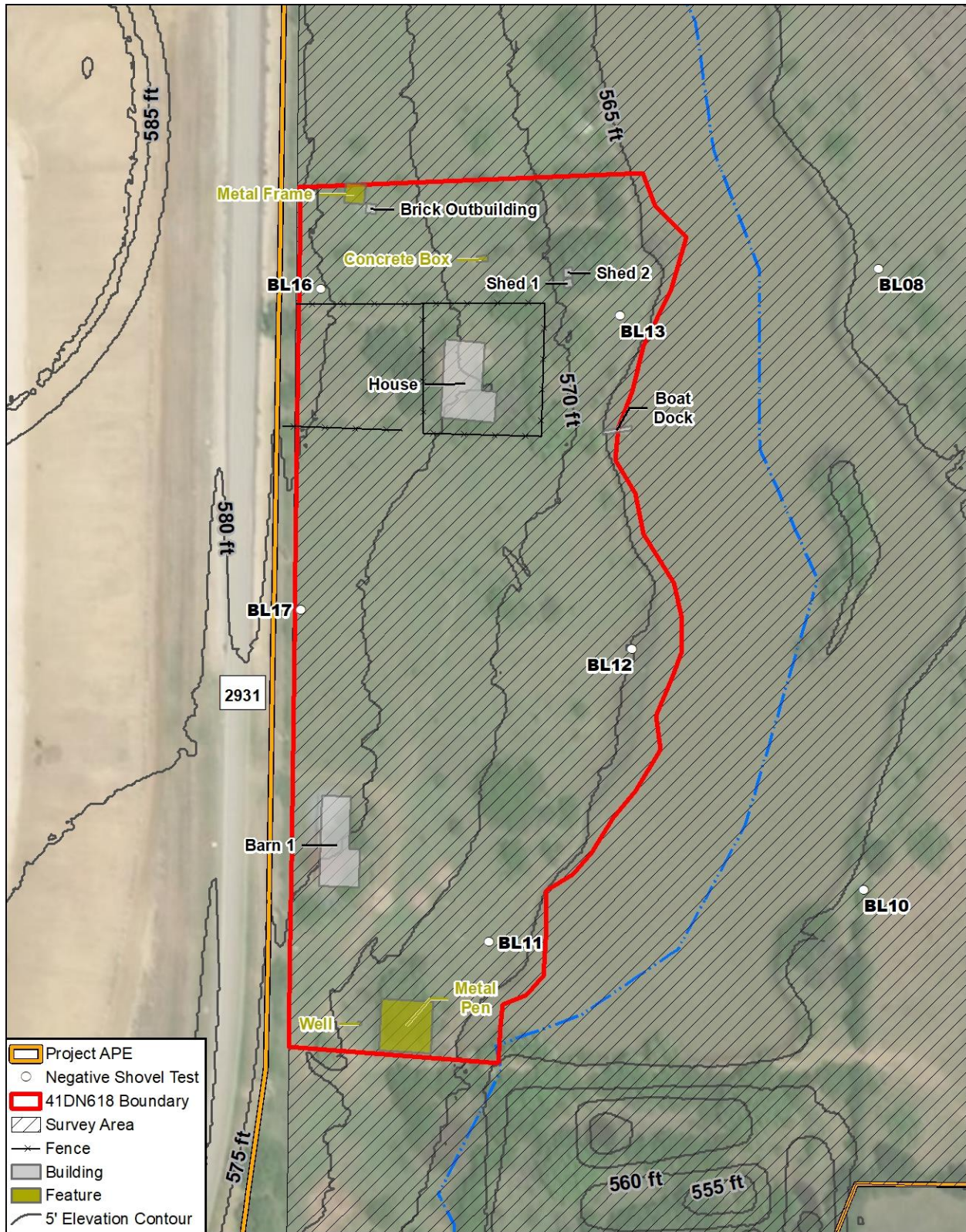


Figure 15
Site 41DN618
Enclave at Pecan Creek

COX | McLAIN
Environmental Consulting

Data Sources: CMEC (2019), NHD (2018), TNRS (2011)
 Aerial Source: DigitalGlobe (2018)

0 150 Feet 1 in = 150 feet
 0 50 Meters Scale: 1:1,800 Date: 7/23/2019

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Table 4. Site 41DN618 Deed Records

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Vol/Page
Casto Family Partners, Ltd	RPM xConstruction, LLC	28 February 2018	N/A
Edward G. Burckart	Casto Family Partners, Ltd	10 May 2004	N/A
Glenna Burckart	Edward G. Burckart	5 April 2004	N/A
H. Jack Thomas	Glenna Burckart	22 October 1982	1179/627
J. B. Thomas and Wife	H. Jack Thomas and Wife	1 May 1965	522/642
E. A. Brewer and Wife	J. B. Thomas	24 January 1919	161/396
Ledonidas Cartwright	E. A. Brewer	7 March 1881	Y/455

The primary feature of Site 41DN618 is the house, which is nearly surrounded by trees making it largely invisible from FM 2931. The house with a gable roof and an attached two car garage first shows up on 1960s aerial photographs and measures approximately 12 m (39 ft) east/west by 24 m (79 ft) north/south with a decorative brick patio at the front door (**Figures 16, 17, and 18**). The house style corresponds with the modern ranch dating from 1935 to 1975 that is common across Denton County and the United States (McAlester 1984:479). A chain link fence surrounds the house measuring approximately 38 m (125 ft) east/west by 41 m (135 ft) north/south. Barbed wire fences extended from the northwest and southwest corners of the chain link fence towards FM 2931 with an old circle drive visible on aerial photographs. During deed research, a mechanical lien from 1966 (Volume 42/Page 57) lists the following improvements to the property: a three-bedroom residence with a brick veneer on a pier and beam foundation with two bathrooms, a kitchen, and an attached double garage. The date corresponds with H. Jack Thomas and his wife as the landowners (see **Table 4**). Beyond the main house feature the northernmost feature was a metal frame (**Figure 19**) of unknown age measuring 6 by 6 m (20 by 20 ft) tied into a barbed wire fence running to the east and west. Immediately east of the metal frame was a 3 by 3 m (10 by 10 ft) brick outbuilding with a pyramidal or hipped roof. The entrance to the brick outbuilding with a running pattern was on the eastern side with a small double-hung window on the west wall (**Figure 20**). Approximately 33 m (108 ft) to the southeast was a 2-ft- (0.6-m-) deep concrete box of unknown age or purpose measuring 3 m (10 ft) east/west by 2 m (6 ft) north/south with 0.3 m (1 ft) thick walls (**Figures 21 and 22**). Two metal sheds (probably modern) were mapped 23 m (75 ft) east/southeast from the concrete box in an overgrown wooded area close to the house. Shed 1 constructed of corrugated steel with a gable roof measured 3 by 3 m (10 by 10 ft) with the entrance door facing the south (**Figure 23**). Shed 2, located immediately north of shed 1 and measuring 2.7 m (9 ft) east/west by 3 m (10 ft) north/south, was a corrugated steel feeding barn (**Figure 24**) with a saltbox-catslide roof with the entire west side open (Shaddox 1981).

Continuing to the south, four more features associated with Site 41DN618 were recorded. A wooden boat dock that still allows access to the lake and measuring 1.2 m (4 ft) wide was mapped 18 m (59 ft) to the east of the southwest corner of the chain link fence surrounding the house (**Figure 25**). Roughly 120 m (394 ft) to the south/southwest lies a corrugated steel metal barn of unknown age. The barn with a gable roof measured 9 m (30 ft) and an overhang extending to 12 m (40 ft) east/west and 27 m (89 ft) north/south (**Figures 26 and 27**). The barn appeared older than the two metal sheds near the house and is more likely historic in age. A concrete well 0.9 m (3 ft) in diameter was mapped 41 m (135 ft) south of the corrugated steel barn; the bottom was not visible from the surface (**Figure 28**). The final feature of Site 41DN618 was a metal pen used to herd cattle measuring approximately 16 by 16 m (52 by 52 ft) as seen in **Figure 29**. The southern end of the metal pen lined up with the gravel road on

top of the dam. No other cultural features were observed nor were any artifacts found on the surface, and the site is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP (Shaddox 1981).



Figure 16. House in Site 41DN618 nearly covered by vegetation; view southeast.



Figure 17. House at Site 41DN618 showing the entrance facing FM 2931 ; view east.



Figure 18. House at Site 41DN618 showing the porch on the west entrance; view east.



Figure 19. View of the metal frame adjacent to the brick outbuilding; view northeast.



Figure 20. View of brick outbuilding showing the entrance and window; view west.



Figure 21. View of concrete box showing the depth; view east.



Figure 22. South wall of the concrete box showing construction method; view north.



Figure 23. View of shed 1 showing the entrance; view north.



Figure 24. View of shed 2 showing the open western side; view east.



Figure 25. View of wooden boat dock on the west side of the lake; view east.



Figure 26. View of the northern end of the barn; view southeast.



Figure 27. View of the southern end of the barn showing the overhang; view southwest.



Figure 28. View of the concrete well adjacent to the metal pen; view east.



Figure 29. View of metal pen near the southern end of the lake; view northeast.

6.0 Summary and Recommendations

In July 2019, an archeological pedestrian survey augmented with the excavation of shovel test units was completed in order to evaluate potential archeological impacts associated with the construction of a new residential subdivision development in east-central Denton County, Texas. The APE is in a gently rolling to level prairie upland. Two smaller tributaries of Pecan Creek have been dammed for water features within the APE (a small lake and small pond). The potential for archeological prehistoric sites was considered low and one historic site (41DN618) was encountered and recorded. In all, 30 shovel test units were excavated across the APE, and no cultural material was encountered in either surficial or subsurface contexts.

Based on the results of the archival review and intensive archeological survey, Site 41DN618 will be affected by the proposed residential development. However, based on the historical research, survey, and assessment results, site 41DN618 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D. The recommendation is based on the Thomas family not associated with any significant person or event of the past under Criteria B based on Denton County history online research; the ranch style house, associated corrugated steel barns, and brick outbuilding do not embody any distinctive characteristics or the work of master under Criteria C; The site features, along with the lack of artifacts on the surface and subsurface does not yield any information important to the prehistory or history of Denton County under Criteria D. Therefore, no further work is recommended within the APE and the planned development should be allowed to proceed.

No materials were collected during the investigation; therefore, this project generated no archeological materials to be curated. Notes, photographs, administrative documents, and other project data will be housed at the CMEC Irving office.

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.

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APPENDIX A

Regulatory Correspondence

Missi Green

Subject: FW: Project Review: 201911142

From: noreply@thc.state.tx.us <noreply@thc.state.tx.us>

Sent: Monday, August 12, 2019 12:01 PM

To: Chris Dayton <chris@coxmclain.com>; reviews@thc.state.tx.us; james.e.barrera@usace.army.mil

Subject: Project Review: 201911142

Re: Project Review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and/or the Antiquities Code of Texas
201911142

Enclave at Pecan Creek
NE FM 2931 and Brewer Road
Denton, 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 Arlo McKee and Caitlin Brashear has completed its review and has made the following determinations based on the information submitted for review:

Above-Ground Resources

- THC/SHPO concurs with information provided.
- No historic properties are present or affected by the project as proposed. However, if historic properties are discovered or unanticipated effects on historic properties are found, work should cease in the immediate area; work can continue where no historic properties are present. Please contact the THC's History Programs Division at 512-463-5853 to consult on further actions that may be necessary to protect historic properties.
- Property/properties are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Archeology Comments

- No historic properties present or affected. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during construction or disturbance activities, work should cease in the immediate area; work can continue where no cultural materials are present. Please contact the THC's Archeology Division at 512-463-6096 to consult on further actions that may be necessary to protect the cultural remains.
- 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: Regarding above-ground resources, we concur that the structures located at the Hidden House Site are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. We concur that the historic archeological site 41DN618 should be considered not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.

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: Arlo.McKee@thc.texas.gov, caitlin.brashear@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

Missi Green

Subject: FW: Project Review: 201911142 (UNCLASSIFIED)

From: Barrera, James E CIV USARMY CESWF (USA) <James.E.Barrera@usace.army.mil>
Sent: Thursday, August 15, 2019 10:42 AM
To: Missi Green <missig@coxmcclain.com>
Cc: Brett Lang <brettl@coxmcclain.com>
Subject: RE: Project Review: 201911142 (UNCLASSIFIED)

CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED

Hi Missi,

No further requirements from USACE for the cultural report on SWF-2018-00261 (Northeast FM 2931 and Brewer Road). The draft report we received on August 2, 2019, is considered final for USACE.

Thank you,

Jimmy Barrera
Regulatory Archeologist/Project Manager

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Ft. Worth District
819 Taylor Street, Room 3A37
Fort Worth, Texas 76102
817.886.1838
james.e.barrera@usace.army.mil

Please help the Regulatory Program improve its service by completing the survey on the following website:
http://corpsmapu.usace.army.mil/cm_apex/f?p=regulatory_survey

-----Original Message-----

From: Missi Green [mailto:missig@coxmcclain.com]
Sent: Thursday, August 15, 2019 9:26 AM
To: Barrera, James E CIV USARMY CESWF (USA) <James.E.Barrera@usace.army.mil>
Cc: Brett Lang <brettl@coxmcclain.com>
Subject: [Non-DoD Source] FW: Project Review: 201911142

Hi Jimmy,

Just making sure that you didn't have any other comments (see attached) before we finalize for THC. We contacted Arlo when we resubmitted the revised version 2 weeks ago to make sure that his review was on the most recent version. Please let me know if you agree. Thank you!

Missi

To: Missi Green <missig@coxmcclain.com>
Subject: FW: Project Review: 201911142
From: noreply@thc.state.tx.us <mailto:noreply@thc.state.tx.us> <noreply@thc.state.tx.us <mailto:noreply@thc.state.tx.us> >
Sent: Monday, August 12, 2019 12:01 PM

To: Chris Dayton <chris@coxmcclain.com <mailto:chris@coxmcclain.com> >; reviews@thc.state.tx.us
<mailto:reviews@thc.state.tx.us> ; james.e.barrera@usace.army.mil <mailto:james.e.barrera@usace.army.mil>
Subject: Project Review: 201911142

<Blockedhttp://www.thc.state.tx.us/public/upload/image/THC.png>

Re: Project Review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and/or the Antiquities Code of Texas
201911142

Enclave at Pecan Creek
NE FM 2931 and Brewer Road
Denton, TX

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please email the following reviewers: Arlo.McKee@thc.texas.gov <mailto:Arlo.McKee@thc.texas.gov> ,
caitlin.brashear@thc.texas.gov <mailto:caitlin.brashear@thc.texas.gov> .

Sincerely,

<Blocked<http://www.thc.texas.gov/public/upload/images/reviewerSignatures/100.png>>

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 <mailto:james.e.barrera@usace.army.mil>

CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED