

## **APPENDIX S: ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES IDENTIFIED IN SURVEYS: INDIVIDUAL SITE DESCRIPTIONS**

*References cited can be found in Chapter 6 of the EIS.*

### Identified Archaeological Sites within the Reservoir Area of Potential Effect (APE)

Table 1 summarizes the age and site type for each of the known archaeological sites identified within the APE, as well as whether or not it is recommended as eligible to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Site descriptions discussed in this section rely heavily on AR Consultant's (ARC's) report (Davis et al., 2014) and others referenced within their report.

**Table 1. Archaeological Sites within the Reservoir APE Identified During Current Investigations**

Site Trinomial	Age	Age Specific	Site Type	NRHP Eligible?
41FN95	Historic	Undefined	Barn	No
41FN96	Historic	1852 - 1927	Cemetery	Unknown – will be relocated during construction phase and would be evaluated during the mitigation phase.
41FN97	Historic	Undefined	Shed	No
41FN98	Historic	Undefined	Church	No
41FN99	Historic	Undefined	House & Shed	No
41FN100	Historic	Mid-20th Century	House & Outbuildings	No
41FN101	Historic	Undefined	House & Shed	No
41FN102	Historic	1930s-1940s	House	No
41FN103	Historic	Undefined	Structure Foundation	No
41FN104	Historic	Undefined	Store	No
41FN105	Historic	Undefined	House, Barn, & Sheds	No
41FN106	Historic	Mid-20th Century	Trash Scatter	No
41FN107	Historic	Mid-20th Century	Trash Scatter	No
41FN108	Historic	Early 20th Century	Well or Cistern	Further testing is needed to determine NRHP eligibility
41FN109	Historic	Mid-20th Century	Well or Cistern & Trash Scatter	Further testing is needed to determine NRHP eligibility
41FN110	Prehistoric	Unknown	Buried Artifact Scatter (historic camp site)	Further testing is needed to determine NRHP eligibility
41FN111	Prehistoric	Late Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	No
41FN112	Prehistoric	Unknown	Surface Artifact Scatter	No
41FN113	Prehistoric	Archaic	Buried Stratified Artifact Scatter	Further testing is needed to determine NRHP eligibility
41FN114	Prehistoric	Late Prehistoric	Buried Artifact Scatter	Further testing is needed to determine NRHP eligibility
41FN115	Prehistoric	Unknown	Thin Artifact Scatter	No
41FN116	Prehistoric	Unknown	Thin Artifact Scatter	No
41FN117	Prehistoric	Archaic	Surface Artifact Scatter	No
41FN118	Prehistoric	Late Prehistoric	Unstratified Buried Artifact Scatter	Further testing is needed to determine NRHP eligibility
41FN119	Prehistoric	Late Prehistoric	Buried Unstratified artifact scatter	Further testing is needed to determine NRHP eligibility
41FN120	Prehistoric	Archaic - Late Caddo	Stratified Alluvial Terrace Site	Further testing is needed to determine NRHP eligibility
41FN121	Prehistoric	Unknown	Buried Unstratified	No

Site Trinomial	Age	Age Specific	Site Type	NRHP Eligible?
			artifact scatter	
41FN122	Prehistoric	Archaic - Late Prehistoric	Unstratified Artifact Scatter	Further testing is needed to determine NRHP eligibility
41FN123	Prehistoric	Late Prehistoric	Thin Artifact Scatter	No
41FN124	Prehistoric	Archaic	Artifact Scatter	No
41FN125	Prehistoric	Unknown	Possible Hearth Features	No
41FN126	Prehistoric	Unknown	FCR Concentration	No
41FN127	Prehistoric	Archaic	Shell Lens and Dart points	No
41FN128	Historic	Undefined 20th Century	Well	No
41FN129	Multi-component	Unknown PH & Late 19th Century	Trash, Lithic Scatter and Well	No
41FN130	Prehistoric	Unknown	Campsite - Shell Lens in Creek Bank	No
41FN131	Multi-component	Archaic & Undefined Historic	Historic Ash Lens and PH Lithic Scatter	No
41FN132	Historic	Undefined 20th Century	Bridge Remains	No
41FN133	Historic	Undefined 20th Century	Bridge Remains	No
41FN134	Prehistoric	Late Prehistoric	Campsite in Creek bank	No
41FN135	Prehistoric	Unknown	Campsite in Creek bank	No
41FN136	Prehistoric	Late Prehistoric	Campsite	Further testing is needed to determine NRHP eligibility
41FN137	Multi-component	Undefined 20th Century	Site with a Well	Further testing is needed to determine NRHP eligibility
41FN138	Multi-component	Undefined 20th Century	Site with a Cistern	Further testing is needed to determine NRHP eligibility
41FN139*	Prehistoric	Late Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	No longer considered a site
41FN140*	Prehistoric	Archaic - Late Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	No longer considered a site
41FN141	Prehistoric	Unknown	Artifact Scatter	Further testing is needed to determine NRHP eligibility – site located on private property and is outside of APE; no impacts
41FN142 *	Prehistoric	Unknown	Lithic Quarry	No longer considered a site
41FN147	Prehistoric	Unknown	Artifact Scatter	No
41FN148	Historic	Undefined Late 19th to Early 20th century	Buried Artifact Scatter and Cistern	Further testing is needed to determine NRHP eligibility
41FN149	Prehistoric	Unknown	Campsite	No
41FN150	Prehistoric	Unknown	Campsite	No
41FN151	Prehistoric	Unknown	Occupation Site	Further testing is needed to determine NRHP eligibility
41FN152	Prehistoric	Unknown	Buried Lithic Deposit	No
41FN153	Historic	Undefined 20th	Homestead Artifact	No

Site Trinomial	Age	Age Specific	Site Type	NRHP Eligible?
		Century	Scatter	
41FN154	Historic	Undefined Late 19th to Early 20th century	Shallowly-buried Artifact Scatter	Further testing is needed to determine NRHP eligibility
41FN155	Historic	Undefined 20th Century	Dumping Ground	No
41FN156	Historic	Undefined 20th Century	Homestead Ephemeral Remains	Further testing is needed to determine NRHP eligibility
41FN157	Historic	Undefined Late 19th to Early 20th century	Cistern	No
41FN158	Historic	Undefined Late 19th to Early 20th century	Cistern, foundation piers, trash and burn piles	No
41FN159	Historic	Undefined Late 19th to Early 20th century	Cluster of Buildings including a Capped Well/Cistern	Further testing is needed to determine NRHP eligibility

\*Sites tested in 2013 and found not to exist; have been removed from the sites atlas.

### *Individual Site Descriptions*

- **Site 41FN95** is a standing historic barn. Six shovel tests were dug in the immediate area during fieldwork in Survey Area A, but no cultural materials were found. The structure was later evaluated by an architectural historian and named Architectural Resource 7a. Due to its inability to fulfill criteria A, B, C, or D, 41FN95 is not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP or for designation as a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL) (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN96**, the Wilks Cemetery, encompasses about 0.3 acres (80 by 180 feet) but extends an additional 595 feet west to an outlying grave marker belonging to Charity Bonham, died 1865 and Louisa A. Bonham, died 1866. The date range of use for the cemetery is 1852 (M.G. Gagle) to 1927 (Milton Wilks), including 20 marked graves within the cemetery proper. Exploratory shovel tests were conducted outside of the cemetery to test for additional graves, but none were found. The site will be relocated since it would be impacted by the project, and subsequently, the site has an undetermined status for the NRHP until the cemetery can be fully evaluated during the relocation phase (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN97** is a historic-aged shed. Six shovel tests were excavated near the structure, all of which were negative. The structure was later evaluated by an architectural historian, named Architectural Resource 7b, and was recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN98** is the New Jerusalem Baptist Church, described in the historic structures summary in Section 3.14. Six shovel tests excavated in the area were negative. The structure was later evaluated by an architectural historian, named Architectural Resource 10, and recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN99** is a historic-aged house (Architectural Resource 12a) and outbuilding (Architectural Resource 12b). Six shovel tests excavated in the area were negative. The structure was later evaluated by an architectural historian and was recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Davis et al., 2014).

- **Site 41FN100** is a historic-aged single-family house and three associated outbuildings with a historic-aged trash scatter. Ten shovel tests were excavated in the area around 41FN100, all of which were negative. The site encompasses the cluster of structures and extends an additional 220 feet north-south and an additional 265 feet east-west. The structures were later evaluated by an architectural historian, named Architectural Resources 8a through 8d, and recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN101** is a historic-aged house and outbuilding. Six shovel tests were excavated near the structures, all of which were negative. The structures were later evaluated by an architectural historian, named Architectural Resources 4a and 4b, and recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN102** is a historic-aged house. Six shovel tests were excavated near the site, all of which were negative. The structure, in poor condition, was a cross-shaped gable-roofed building and contained wallpaper and a stove dating to the 1930s to 1940s. The structure was later evaluated by an architectural historian and removed from the architectural resource survey because the structure had been moved to the present location after 1976. Site 41FN102 is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN103** is a reinforced foundation and associated bricks, glass, and partial building footing, which appear to have been dozed from adjacent uplands onto the terrace over the original Bois d'Arc Creek channel. Six shovel tests were excavated at the site, three of which were positive, containing brick and bone fragments most likely mixed into the soil during dozing of the surface features. Site 41FN103 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN104** is a historic-aged commercial building. Seven shovel tests were excavated near the structure, all of which were negative. The structure was later evaluated by an architectural historian, named Architectural Resource 1,1 and recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN105** is a historic house, barn, and three outbuildings recorded as a single site. Three shovel tests were excavated within the site, two of which were positive, containing glass sherds and a single nail. The structures were later evaluated by an architectural historian, named Architectural Resources 5a through 5e, and recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN106** is a historic surface trash scatter dating from the 1930s to 1970s. The site measures approximately 80 feet by 30 feet by six inches in depth (on the surface) along a trail and scattered into undergrowth vegetation. This site contained a dense assemblage of glass jars and bottles, miscellaneous metal scraps, aluminum cans, ceramics, etc. No artifacts were collected and because of the large quantity of materials, no count effort was made. Site 41FN106 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN107** contains unidentifiable metal fragments, bricks, and numerous diagnostic glassware including: amethyst glass sherds, aqua glass, pink Depression glass vessels, and several bottles dating to the 1930s and 1940s. There are apparently no buried deposits at the site. Site 41FN107 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN108** is a historic-aged well or cistern. The site covers an area of about 100 by 100 feet and contains a light scattering of Depression glass, amethyst glass, milk glass, and cobalt glass as well as some earthenware ceramics. The well or cistern is represented in a rodent den as a few mortared bricks. The bricks' maker marks and glass sherds associated with the site point to an early 20th century date for 41FN108. Five shovel tests excavated near the feature were all

negative. Although there is a lack of coherence and disturbance within the site, site 41FN108 is recommended for further testing before NRHP eligibility can be determined (Davis et al., 2014).

- **Site 41FN109** is a historic-aged site containing a brick and mortar well or cistern. The site measures about 125 feet north-south by 200 feet east-west. The collar of the feature extends one-foot eight inches above the ground surface, is silted to one-foot four-inches below the ground surface on the inside, and measures three-foot seven-inches in diameter. Fifty feet east of the well or cistern feature was a patch of irises, further indicating a former homestead. Six shovel tests were carried out within the site, four of which contained brick fragments, non-diagnostic glass sherds, and a single Hawk-brand bib overalls button manufactured from the 1920s to 1950s. The commercial bricks incorporated into the well were found to date to the early 20th century. Although the site contains only limited elements of a distinctive or unique construction style, site 41FN110 is recommended for further testing before NRHP eligibility can be determined (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN110** is a buried prehistoric artifact scatter (historic camp site). The site is located in a heavily wooded area on a terrace ridge and measures 130 meters north-south by 80 meters east-west. Twenty-six shovel tests were excavated in delineating the site, eight of which were positive with artifacts occurring from the surface to 100 cm below the surface (cmbs) in yellowish brown sandy loam. The recorded artifact assemblage (camp site) contained 27 pieces of lithic debitage of local petrified wood and imported or naturally transported Ogallala quartzite gravel, as well as Alibates chalcedony, a biface made from heat-treated Ogallala quartzite, five fire-cracked rocks, and one undecorated ceramic sherd. Because the camp site is located on thick deposits atop a terrace ridge, there is potential for deeply buried deposits and more information from future careful excavations. The site contains datable material and a diversity of artifact types. Site 41FN110 is recommended for further testing before NRHP eligibility can be determined (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN111** is a small artifact scatter located on a low knoll above Bois d'Arc Creek's floodplain. Artifacts were located at depths of 45 to 90 cmbs in yellowish brown to brown sandy clay. Twelve shovel tests were excavated, seven positive shovel tests contained artifacts including 37 pieces of debitage, three fire-cracked rocks, a biface, and two undecorated ceramic body sherds. No diagnostic artifacts or features were identified, and no datable materials were noted at the site. In addition, no distinguishable features or stratified deposits were discovered, making the site not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN112** is a prehistoric surface artifact scatter on a slope above a small unnamed tributary to Honey Grove Creek. Twenty-one shovel tests were excavated in delineating the site, four of which were positive (four pieces of fire-cracked rock, two flakes, and two sherds of historic whiteware). The surface assemblage included seven pieces of fire-cracked rock, eight interior flakes, one uniface, two bifaces, one bifacial tool distal, one core, one turtle carapace fragment, and four historic ceramic sherds (three whiteware and one stoneware). Artifacts were largely located on the site's surface or shallowly buried in topsoils. Because the site has no stratigraphic integrity and artifacts present are most likely naturally transported downslope, site 41FN112 is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN113** is a buried stratified artifact scatter. The site measures 70 meters north-south by 50 meters east-west, is located on a heavily vegetated hilltop, and may have been part of a T4 terrace as evidenced by the presence of 0.5 to 5-cm gravels overlaying archeological deposits. Twenty-eight shovel tests were conducted in delineating the site, 13 of which were positive and produced a total of 46 artifacts. The artifact assemblage included five pieces of fire-cracked rock, two biface fragments (one of which was a proximal from a large Ogallala quartzite projectile point), one dart point fragment (Gary-type), and 37 pieces of lithic debitage. Because the site

appears to have stratigraphic integrity and because diagnostic artifacts are present, it is recommended that further work be performed prior making a determination of eligibility for listing in the NRHP (Davis et al., 2014).

- **Site 41FN114** is a buried artifact scatter on a narrow finger of terrace deposits extending into Bois d'Arc Creek's floodplain. The site measures 165 meters northwest-southeast by 85 meters northeast-southwest. Two hundred and sixty-one artifacts were encountered in 12 out of 23 shovel tests excavated at the site, occurring at depths from the surface to 80 cmbs. The assemblage recorded included 75 pieces of lithic debitage, two pieces of fire-cracked rock, a biface fragment, one sherd of undecorated prehistoric ceramic, one modern sherd of clear glass, 71 pieces of bone, and 110 pieces of shell. Most artifacts were limited to the slightly elevated finger of terrace. Because of the presence of datable materials and the high potential for intact well-stratified deposits, site 41FN114 is recommended for further work prior to making a determination of eligibility for listing in the NRHP (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN115** is a 30 meters north-south by 40 meters east-west thin artifact scatter on a finger slope above an unnamed tributary of Sandy Creek. Eight artifacts were encountered in two shovel tests of eleven excavated at the site. Artifacts documented included seven pieces of chert and fine quartzite debitage and one piece of fire-cracked rock, all found in the upper 10 to 20 cmbs. Because the site has no datable materials, features, or well defined stratigraphy, site 41FN115 is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN116** is a thin artifact scatter measuring 25 meters north-south by 20 meters east-west, located on a slight slope northeast of Sandy Creek. Nine shovel tests were excavated to delineate the site, four of which were positive, including 22 artifacts (18 pieces of chert, fine quartzite, and petrified wood debitage, one piece of fire-cracked rock, one utilized flake, one biface, and two bone fragments). Artifacts were recovered from the surface to 30 cmbs in compact dry clay. Because the site lacks any diagnostic artifacts and the lack of potential for useful information to be produced from further work at the site, 41FN116 is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN117** is a surface artifact scatter located on the southwest slope of a hill north of Bois d'Arc Creek near an unnamed tributary stream. The site measures approximately 21 meters north-south by 18 meters east-west and contains a small eroded basin where surface artifacts were noted. One of the seven shovel tests that were excavated contained one quartzite chip and one piece of fire-cracked rock in the upper 10 cmbs in pale brown silt. Surface artifacts noted at the site included one Gary point, a bifacial distal fragment, a primary flake, two secondary flakes, an interior flake, and one piece of fire-cracked rock. Because site 41FN117 is heavily eroded with no discernable stratified deposits, it is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN118** is an unstratified buried artifact scatter measuring 140 meters north-south by 110 meters east-west. The site was located based on information from a local collector. Twenty-nine shovel tests were excavated to explore and delineate the site, 18 being positive and recovering 87 artifacts at depths from the surface to 50 cmbs in mottled sandy clays. The documented assemblage included 68 pieces of lithic debitage from a variety of sources, two cores, seven pieces of fire-cracked rock, one undecorated prehistoric ceramic body sherd, one piece of historic-aged whiteware, six bone fragments, and two mussel shell fragments. Backhoe trenching was carried out at the site, which demonstrated that no intact stratigraphic deposits exist. However, even though there is a low artifact density at the site, the presence of a few temporally diagnostic prehistoric artifacts, and the presence of mussel shells, bones, and charcoal could possibly help with reconstructing the past environment. Based on these few diagnostic artifacts, occupation was most likely during the Woodland or early Caddo periods. 41FN118 does not

fulfill criteria A, B, or C. Additional testing is recommended at the site to determine if it is eligible under criterion D (Davis et al., 2014).

- **Site 41FN119**, or the Alibates Flake site, named after the single surface flake that led to the site's discovery, is an unstratified artifact scatter measuring about 120 meters east-west by 40 meters north-south on a small knoll above Bois d'Arc Creek's floodplain. Thirty-six shovel tests, one 50x50 cm hand excavation unit, and one backhoe trench were excavated in exploration of the site. Artifacts were encountered from the surface to 30 cmbs in shovel tests and included 90 items: 52 pieces of chert debitage, nine fire-cracked rocks, two bifaces, two utilized flakes, five undecorated body sherds, 15 bone fragments, and five charcoal samples. The 50x50 cm unit recovered 19 flakes, 11 fire-cracked rocks, one biface, one utilized flake, two undecorated body sherds, four pieces of burned clay, 11 pieces of daub, and two charcoal samples. Backhoe trenching, along with the shovel tests and excavation unit demonstrated that there was no clear stratification at the Alibates Flake site. However, even though there is a low artifact density at the site, the presence of a few temporally diagnostic prehistoric artifacts, and the presence of mussel shells, bones, and charcoal could possibly help with reconstructing the past environment. Based on these few diagnostic artifacts, occupation was most likely during the Woodland or early Caddo periods. 41FN119 does not fulfill criteria A, B, or C. Additional testing is recommended at the site to determine if it is eligible under criterion D (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN120** is a stratified alluvial terrace site above Bois d'Arc Creek's channel. The site measures approximately 140 meters northwest-southeast by 60 meters northeast-southwest. Site 41FN120 is the largest and most artifactually diverse site discovered during fieldwork. A total of 58 shovel tests (16 of which were positive) were excavated in exploring and delineating the site, and two 50x50 cm hand excavated units and three backhoe trenches were dug to better define the stratigraphy and context of the site. Artifacts were encountered from the surface to 90 cmbs and included a broad spectrum of artifacts in large quantities. Surface finds included numerous diagnostic artifacts (one Red River Jasper drill, three bifaces, one Gary point, and six undecorated sherds) and subsurface testing provided 184 pieces of lithic debitage, 62 fire-cracked rocks, two cores, four bifaces, five projectile points, 69 undecorated ceramic body sherds, 14 bone fragments, three mussel shell fragments, and 25 pieces of burned clay. Additionally, nine samples of charcoal were collected, three of which were submitted for dating, procuring dates of 750±30 B.P., 1650±30 B.P., and 830±30 B.P. Ceramic concentrations within the site indicate that 10 to 40 cmbs coincides with an occupation zone. Based on projectile and ceramic typology at the site, 41FN120 represents a repeat-use terrace site dating mostly to the Woodland/Early Caddo periods. Due to the presence of datable materials, a diverse assemblage, and well-stratified deposits, ARC recommended more work at site 41FN120 before a determination for NRHP eligibility could be made. (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN121** is thin artifact scatter located on a small knoll. Twelve shovel tests were excavated to explore and define the site, four of which were positive. Artifacts encountered included five pieces of debitage in the upper 20 cm within a compact brown to yellowish brown sandy loam. An isolated Gary point was discovered in a shovel test 30 meters east of the site, but was apparently unrelated to the site's deposits. This site is a very sparse lithic scatter where no datable or diagnostic materials were located. It is not possible to reconstruct past environments or lifeways, therefore, 41FN121 does not fulfill criteria A, B, C, or D, and is not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP or for designation as a SAL (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN122** is an unstratified lithic scatter on a northeast/southwest ridge measuring 200 meters northeast-southwest by 60 meters northwest-southeast. Eighteen positive and 25 negative shovel tests were excavated to define and delineate the site. Artifacts present at the site included 65 chert and quartzite debitage pieces, one core, one Ellis dart point stem, ten pieces of fire-cracked rock, 25 undecorated ceramic sherds, and a large bone fragment. One backhoe trench

was excavated at the site, which demonstrated a lack of stratigraphic continuity. However, even though there is a low artifact density at the site, the presence of a few temporally diagnostic prehistoric artifacts, and the presence of mussel shells, bones, and charcoal could possibly help with reconstructing the past environment. Based on these few diagnostic artifacts, occupation was most likely during the Woodland or early Caddo periods. 41FN122 does not fulfill criteria A, B, or C. Testing is recommended at the site to determine if it is eligible under criterion D (Davis et al., 2014).

- **Site 41FN123** is a thin artifact scatter measuring approximately 25 meters across. Four of ten shovel tests were positive and included seven quartzite flakes, two chert interior flakes, and one undecorated body sherd at depths from the surface to 30 cmbs. The site is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN124** is an artifact scatter measuring 20 meters north-south by 15 meters east-west. Artifacts documented from the surface included 18 pieces of debitage, 19 fire-cracked rocks, a core, and burned clay. Shovel testing (three positive, seven negative) produced 29 artifacts including 18 fire-cracked rocks, 10 pieces of chert and quartzite debitage, and one quartzite dart point distal fragment. The site is actively eroding and many of the artifacts are out of context. Site 41FN124 is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN125** is a prehistoric campsite with possible hearth features located in the northern bank of Bois d'Arc Creek. The site contains two burned areas 5.5 meters horizontally separated and 2.75 meters below the modern ground surface. No shovel tests were completed, and no artifacts were located in association with the possible hearths; an undecorated sherd was found in the streambed nearby. The upstream hearth was collected and provided a date of 510±40 B.P. Because there are no artifacts associated with the possible hearths, they may be ecofacts (natural rather than manmade) and therefore ineligible for listing in the NRHP as recommended by ARC (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN126** is a fire-cracked rock (FCR) concentration found eroding from the eastern bank of Bois d'Arc Creek channel. The feature was determined to be eroding from about one meter below the ground surface down the stream bank. No shovel tests were completed, and no artifacts or charcoal were associated with the feature; the site is not recommended for listing in the NRHP (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN127** is located on both sides of Bois d'Arc Creek. Two Gary points were found washed out of the northwest bank (one Edwards chert and the other Ogallala gravel quartzite), and a mussel shell lens (136 cmbs) and bison bone (124 cmbs) were noted eroding from the east bank. Samples of the bison bone and mussel shell were radiocarbon dated, providing dates of 150±30 for the bison bone and 1110±40 for the mussel shell, apparently reflecting an erosional event in the intervening 900 years. No shovel tests were completed at the site. Due to the erosional nature of the site, further work is not necessary and 41FN127 is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN128** is a historic-aged well. A barbed-wire fence surrounds the well, which is 12 feet deep at present, though has been silted an unknown amount. The chamber of the well has been deformed by soil pressure. Four shovel tests were excavated in areas surrounding the well, all of which were negative for artifacts. No artifacts were associated with the well other than some decayed lumber fragments, and no structures appear on historic maps of the area. Site 41FN128 is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN129** was recorded in the western part of Survey Area H and consists of a multi-component large historic trash and thin lithic scatter with a well feature. The site measures 280 meters north-south by 130 meters east-west atop a ridge immediately south of extinct Lake

Onstott. The site was reported early on by a local to be the location of Camp Benjamin, and the central and western properties both match the descriptions of the camp's location: on a ridge southeast of the now dry Onstott Lake. Because the ridge was possibly the location of Camp Benjamin, it was extensively and systematically shovel tested in 30-meter intervals from Onstott Lake to the south. A total of 48 tests (13 positive) were excavated to define and delineate the site. Artifacts were recovered at depths from the surface to 30 cmbs (over one meter in one rodent-burrowed test) and included five pieces of debitage, three fire-cracked rocks, 16 historic-aged ceramic sherds, five mussel shell fragments, 21 pieces of window glass (dating to late 19th /early 20th Centuries), 64 pieces of miscellaneous glass, seven wire nails, one fence staple, and a metal turn latch. Additionally, a 3.5-foot wide well was found, constructed of commercial brick 27 feet deep. A metal detector was used to test for more historic-aged artifacts in an effort to determine if the site was part of Fort Benjamin. Twenty-three shovel tests were excavated at metal detector hits, recovering four pieces of prehistoric debitage, two historic-aged ceramic fragments, six square nails, one metal buckle, and various unidentifiable metal fragments. Surface finds across the site included another square nail, a flake, miscellaneous metal fragments, and a toy gun (roughly modeled after a Colt 1911) dating from the 1920s to 1950s. The site was thoroughly examined and no evidence was found of a connection to Fort Benjamin, nor were prehistoric deposits stratified or diverse. Site 41FN129 is therefore recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Davis et al., 2014).

- **Site 41FN130** is a prehistoric campsite with a shell lens located on the eastern bank of Bois d'Arc Creek. A 30 cm-thick mussel shell lens 12 m in length was identified eroding from the creek bank 250 to 300 cmbs. The stream bank was profiled and a 50 cm by 1 m unit was excavated, the soil removed and wet screened. Material documented at the site included 100 mussel shell fragments, one quartzite interior flake, a quartzite biface/core, seven bone fragments, one piece of burned clay, and a sandstone slab metate. Two shell samples were radiocarbon dated, providing dates of 3770±40 B.P. from a sample from the stream bank exposure and 3830±40 B.P. from a shell sample from the excavation unit. Because site 41FN130 appears to have stratigraphic integrity, datable material, and a fairly diverse assemblage, further work was recommended before eligibility for listing in the NRHP could be determined. Subsequently, the site was revisited in 2013. A backhoe was brought in to excavate a trench (BTP24) on top of the bank approximately above where SP2 had been cut. BTP24 was 1 m wide and excavated to 320 cmbs and the shell lens was never encountered. The trench extended 3.5 m back from the bank and no evidence of the site was found in the profile. A second trench (BHT25) was excavated on top of the bank across the old channel of Bois d'Arc Creek. This trench was 4.5 m long, 0.6 m wide and excavated to 380 cmbs. Neither trench contained cultural materials. Both trenches exposed Units 1 and 2 of the floodplain sediments. Two adjacent 1 m<sup>2</sup> test pits (TP5 and 6) were excavated near TP4, approximately 4 m below the current ground surface. These test pits were excavated in the southern portion of the shell lens, where it was most apparent on the bank surface. They were excavated in 10-cm levels, and the soil was sorted and visually inspected for artifacts. Abundant mussel shells and fragments (a small number of which were burned) were encountered, as were burnt clay, charcoal, and fragments of bone. Some artifacts were found on the channel bottom, generally within 10 m of the test units, and these included two fragments of bone and one piece of lithic debris. However, besides the shell lens itself, no other features were present. It is possible it was a more significant site in the past but has been destroyed by channelization and eroded away by the creek. Given the paucity of artifacts, other than shell, it would seem that the site has little potential to offer insights into prehistoric environments or lifeways. As such, the site is not recommended for listing on the NRHP or as an SAL (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN131** is a multi-component site located in the eastern bank of Bois d'Arc Creek. A 12 cm-thick charcoal and ash lens is located 30 cmbs, below which an Edwards chert Bulverde point was located on the stream bank surface. Four shovel tests were conducted in the area, all of

which were negative for artifacts or associated features. A metal can was discovered 15 cm below the ash lens while profiling the site. It appears that there is no prehistoric occupation at the site. Further work is not necessary, and the site is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Davis et al., 2014).

- **Site 41FN132** is a historic-aged 20th Century bridge location on Honey Grove Creek upstream of its confluence with Bois d'Arc Creek. Metal pipes that once served as support posts are all that remain of the bridge; subsequently, no shovel tests were completed, and no artifacts were observed in association with the site. Site 41FN131 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN133** is a historic-aged 20th Century bridge location on Bois d'Arc Creek. The bridge remains include wood pilings, large wire nails, and bridge floor planks. No shovel tests were completed in the area. Because the bridge is in a deteriorated condition it is not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN134** is a prehistoric campsite located in the southwest bank of Bois d'Arc Creek. The site was identified by a thin layer of burned clay, charcoal, and mussel shell 1.3 meters below the surface. No shovel tests were completed in the area. Two sherds of prehistoric ceramics were found loose below the layer; one sherd was decorated with a red slip. Because the artifacts were not *in situ* and because the layer is thin, the site is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN135** is a prehistoric campsite located in the southeast channel wall of Bois d'Arc Creek. The site consists of a burned clay layer three meters below the modern surface and an associate quartzite core. No shovel tests were completed in the surrounding area. Because the site has no datable features or artifacts, it is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN136** is a Late Prehistoric-aged campsite. This site was located in a backhoe trench and contains a diverse assemblage within an occupation surface buried between 190 and 205 cmbs. Based on the initial evaluation of the site, an additional five backhoe trenches were conducted to identify artifacts. The backhoe trenches identified six pieces of debitage, two fire-cracked rocks, two undecorated ceramic sherds, 165 bone fragments, and 27 fragments of mussel shell were recovered from the trench. Three charcoal samples were recovered as well, one of which was radiocarbon dated 1890±30 B.P, along with a sample of bone, which also returned a date of 1890±30 B.P. It appears likely that the site was a temporarily-occupied hunting camp, and that the site deposit is accordingly ephemeral. The presence of a few temporally diagnostic prehistoric artifacts, and the presence of mussel shells, bones, and charcoal, could possibly help with reconstructing the past environment. 41FN136 does not fulfill criteria A, B, or C. Testing is recommended at the site to determine if it is eligible under criterion D (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN137** is a multi-component site with a well. The well chamber was found to be lined with commercial bricks. A total of 74 shovel tests were excavated in areas around the chamber, with 37 of them positive for cultural resources. Fifteen of the positive shovel tests had only prehistoric artifacts, five had only historic artifacts, and 17 had both prehistoric and historic artifacts. A total of 234 artifacts were found (105 historic, and 129 prehistoric) in the 37 positive shovel tests. No features or definitive diagnostic artifacts were identified. Based on the available information, additional archival research, oral histories, and limited site testing, more testing could provide some insights on turn of the century Fannin County. No eligibility recommendations can be made for listing in the NRHP at this time and further testing is recommended (Davis et al., 2014).

- **Site 41FN138** is a multi-component site with a historic well and cistern. The well chamber was found to be lined with commercial bricks. To evaluate the presence of buried artifacts, 37 shovel tests were excavated at the site, 18 of which were positive for cultural resources. Eight of the positive shovel tests had only historic artifacts, three had only prehistoric artifacts, and seven had both historic and prehistoric artifacts. A total of 150 artifacts were recovered in the 18 positive shovel tests (119 historic and 31 prehistoric), but no features or definitive diagnostic artifacts were identified. Based on the available information, additional archival research, oral histories, and limited site testing, more testing could provide some insights on turn of the century Fannin County. No eligibility recommendations can be made for listing in the NRHP at this time and further testing is recommended (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN139** is prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter. The site's location and information was provided to ARC by an informant after fieldwork was complete; no fieldwork was conducted at the site. However, in order to test for the existence of the site and to determine its limits, it was visited in 2013. Nine shovel tests were excavated at the reported site location, with one placed on the centroid given to field personnel by the collector, and the remaining eight excavated in cardinal directions from the centroid, at 10-m intervals (two in each direction). None of the shovel tests encountered cultural resources. Visual inspection of the surface located no artifacts, although surface visibility was so poor that this is hardly surprising. Given the negative results of this investigation, it would appear that the site either no longer exists, has been picked over and collected for years, or is in a different location than that reported by the collector and/or informant. Based upon this additional testing, the site has been deleted from the Texas Archeological Sites Atlas (TASA) by the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) and the site number was retired. This location is no longer considered an archaeological site by the State of Texas (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN140** is a prehistoric-aged artifact scatter north of Timber Creek. Like site 41FN139, this site was identified by an informant, who reported it as having lithic debitage, one prehistoric ceramic sherd, and a Gary projectile point. The site has been heavily impacted by the construction of a home and several outbuildings which initially led to a recommendation as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. In order to test for the existence of the site and to determine its limits, it was visited during a survey in 2013 and shovel tested. A total of nine shovel tests were excavated at the reported site location, with one placed on the centroid given to field personnel by the collector, and the remaining eight excavated in cardinal directions from the centroid at 10-m intervals (two in each direction). None of the shovel tests encountered cultural resources. Additionally, visual inspection of the surface located no artifacts. Ground visibility varied from approximately 20 to 50 percent, so if artifacts were present in the area, they should have been readily visible. Given the negative results of this revisit, it would appear that the site either no longer exists or is in a different location than that reported by the collector and/or informant. Based upon this additional testing, the site has been deleted from TASA by TARL and the site number was retired. This location is no longer considered an archaeological site by the State of Texas (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN141** is a prehistoric lithic scatter located outside of the proposed Lower Bois d'Arc Creek Reservoir. Because the site is located outside the project area, it was not delineated or fully recorded. Further testing would be needed to determine NRHP eligibility; however, the site is located outside of the project's APE on private property and would not be impacted by the project. Subsequently, no eligibility recommendations can be made for listing in the NRHP at this time (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN142** is a prehistoric lithic quarry, was brought to ARC's attention by an informant, and subsequently visited by archeologists. Because the site is located outside the project area, it was not delineated or fully recorded. However, the site was visited during a survey in 2013 in order to

search for artifacts through visual surface inspection and shovel testing, and thereby define the site boundary. To this end, six shovel tests were excavated, including two on either side of the centroid of the site location reported by the informant, and four around the centroid, with one placed in each cardinal direction. All six shovel tests were negative for cultural resources. Attempts to define the site boundary through visual inspection were also unsuccessful as no artifacts could be found on the surface. Favorable ground visibility of 30 to 100 percent meant that whatever artifacts were present should have been clearly visible. Abundant gravel was found on the surface, and individual pieces ranged from pea-sized to baseball-sized, although most were no larger than a golf ball. The reported location is on the steep toe slope of the terrace overlooking the floodplain of Honey Grove Creek. Given the negative results of this investigation, it would appear that the site either no longer exists, has been picked over and collected for years, or is in a different location than that reported by the collector. Based upon this additional testing, the site has been deleted from TASA by TARL and the site number was retired. This location is no longer considered an archaeological site by the State of Texas (Davis et al., 2014).

- **Site 41FN147** is a prehistoric artifact scatter located on the toe slope of a terrace north of the floodplain where Timber and Bois d'Arc creeks have their confluence. The site consists of five artifacts as part of a very low-density site (that likely consists of an ephemeral occupation) and includes three chert interior flakes, one chert secondary flake, and one coarse quartzite secondary flake. Thirteen shovel tests were conducted for cultural resources; five were positive and nine were negative for artifacts. Because the site does not contain any diagnostic artifacts and/or features, and the poor stratigraphic integrity of the artifacts contained in the sandy loam soil, it is very unlikely that the site has potential to offer information on this area's prehistory. As such, it was determined to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP or for designation as a SAL (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN148** is a historic site located north of Bois d'Arc Creek and likely part of a site that constitutes a homestead dating from the late 19th to the early-20th century based on the artifact assemblage. During the fieldwork in 2011, an oral history interview with Howard Smith was conducted, where he stated that it was the old Langham's place and that the house had a bois d'arc log foundation and rested on bois d'arc piers. Since the deed records were incomplete and a 19th century owner could not be identified, the site could be the location of the Langham's home described by Smith. No standing structures are present, and the only structural remnants are four bois d'arc foundation piers and the cistern. A total of 25 shovel tests were conducted at the site and uncovered a total of 35 artifacts in ten positive shovel tests representing a surface to shallowly-buried scatter of historic artifacts. These artifacts included glass fragments (clear, amber, and sun-colored amethyst [SCA] glass), whiteware sherds, a porcelain sherd, metal fragments (chain, a metal ring, a padlock, a possible knife handle fragment, and unidentifiable fragments), wire nails, and brick fragments. Of the 35 total artifacts, three diagnostic artifacts were collected including an amber glass snuff bottle neck (likely manufactured by the Pierce Glass Company which existed between 1920 and the 1980s); a clear, machine-made, oval bottle (that features a suction scar, and bears an Owens-Illinois Glass Company makers mark on its base dating to 1937); and a complete, light green bottle labeled "MCELREE'S CARDUI//CHATTANOOGA MEDICINE CO." The site could represent one of the best preserved and oldest historic sites recorded in the study area, if the site was abandoned in the early 20th century as suggested in the deed records. The site could offer information about Fannin County residents around the turn of the century. Additional testing, archival research, and oral histories are recommended to determine eligibility for inclusion on the NRHP or as an SAL (Davis et al., 2014).

- **Site 41FN149** is a prehistoric campsite located atop an elevated knoll on the terrace sediments north of the Bois d'Arc Creek. The site consists of a surficial and buried deposit of prehistoric cultural material but has no features, definitive diagnostic artifacts, or organic material. Sixty shovel tests were conducted on the top of the knoll, with 21 positive tests and 100 artifacts uncovered. The 100 artifacts consisted of 82 pieces of lithic debris, 14 pieces of FCR, and four lithic tools. Only nine artifacts were found on the surface. The backhoe trench showed no clear stratification and no features or surfaces which confirmed an overall low density site deposit. This prehistoric occupation site has no features, definitive diagnostic artifacts, or organic material, and therefore presents a small potential to contain significant information about prehistory. Due to the overall lack of site integrity and the low density nature of the site along with an inability to fulfill criteria A, B, C, or D, 41FN149 is not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP or for designation as a SAL (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN150** is a prehistoric campsite located on a broad terrace deposit north of the Bois d'Arc Creek floodplain. Twelve shovel tests were conducted at the site, five of which were positive and 7 negative. The five positive shovel tests each contained one piece of lithic debris in the 30 by 20 m area. The five artifacts/debris consisted of two chert interior flakes, one chert secondary flake, one quartzite interior flake, and one fine quartzite secondary chip. It is a very low-density site that likely constitutes an ephemeral occupation on the terrace north of the Bois d'Arc Creek floodplain. The lack of diagnostic artifacts or features and the absence of artifact stratigraphic integrity in the sandy loam make it very unlikely the site has potential to provide any useful or substantial information on this area's prehistory. Due to its inability to fulfill criteria A, B, C, or D, 41FN150 is not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP or for designation as a SAL (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN151** is an extensive prehistoric occupation site located north of the creek channel. The site features a broad artifact assemblage that consists of a partially surficial, mostly buried, deposit of prehistoric cultural material. The assemblage consists of a sparse scatter of historic material mixed with it, as well as diagnostic artifacts and organic material. One hundred nineteen shovel tests were performed at the site, finding a large number of artifacts within the 57 positive shovel tests. The assemblage consisted of five charcoal samples, seven burnt clay samples, 528 faunal remains (bone, mussel shell, and snail shell fragments), 28 pieces of FCR, three ground stones (one metate fragment, one nutting stone, and one mano), one hammerstone, 121 pieces of lithic debris (chert and quartzite flakes, chips, and shatter), nine lithic tools (one Fresno arrow point, one broken Alba-style arrow point, three biface fragments, one Gary dart point, one drill fragment, one hafting fragment, and one scraper), and seven sherds of Williams Plain pottery. In addition, the historic component included 16 brick fragments, five ceramic sherds, seven pieces of glass, and four pieces of metal. Given the abundance of artifacts and faunal material at the floodplain edge, it was determined likely that the most intensive occupation at the site took place at the floodplain edge/margin. Subsequently, seven backhoe trenches were performed, and artifacts consisting of bone fragments, mussel shell fragments, and lithics were encountered in the A1, A2, B1, and B2 horizons at various locations. However, no features or distinct occupation surfaces were located during trenching at the site. Subsequently, further testing is recommended at the site in order to determine its eligibility for listing in the NRHP or designation as a SAL, and features or discrete occupation surfaces may be found as a result of additional testing (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN152** is a buried lithic deposit located southwest of the confluence of Burns Branch and an unnamed intermittent tributary. A total of eight shovel tests were completed at the site. The site consists of a surficial to shallowly-buried deposit of lithic debris. Seven artifacts were identified in two positive shovel tests and on the surface in a 20 by 10 m area. The artifacts consisted of two chert secondary flakes, a quartzite secondary flake, a chert interior flake, two

interior flakes (one chert and one quartzite), and a single piece of quartzite shatter. It is a very low-density site that most likely is associated with an ephemeral occupation on uplands overlooking Bois d'Arc Creek's confluence with several tributaries. No diagnostic artifacts or features were identified, and the site exhibited poor stratigraphic integrity of the artifacts settled in the sandy loam soil. Therefore, it is very unlikely that the site has potential to offer information on this area's prehistory. Therefore, it is recommended to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP or for designation as an SAL (Davis et al., 2014).

- **Site 41FN153** is a homestead artifact scatter located in the uplands south of the Bois d'Arc Creek floodplain. The artifact assemblage at the site and the results of a historic map review suggest that the site constitutes the remnants of an early to mid-20th-century homestead. No structures, structural remains, or other features were present at the site. Seventeen shovel tests were completed and seven shovel tests were positive for cultural resources. Thirty total artifacts were collected and included eight clear vessel glass shards, two window glass shards, one milk-glass body shard with decal decoration, three blue bottle shards, two glazed stoneware sherds, three wire nail fragments, one metal band, nine metal can fragments, and one heavy-duty T-hinge. No diagnostic artifacts or features were identified. In addition to shovel testing and the pedestrian survey completed for the site, historic maps and the deed record for the area were reviewed which confirmed that the site is not likely associated with notable personages. In addition, there is no evidence that it is associated with notable historic events. Subsequently, the site has little potential to offer significant information about the history of this area and is therefore recommended to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP or for nomination as a SAL (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN154** is a historic shallowly-buried artifact scatter located on a broad terrace west of Bois d'Arc Creek. The site contains no standing structures or features and consists of a surface to shallowly-buried scatter of historic artifacts. Thirty-five shovel tests were completed to determine the presence of buried artifacts and 13 were positive for historic artifacts. One hundred seven artifacts were found in the positive shovel tests and consisted of brick fragments, ceramic insulators, whiteware, stoneware, olive glass, clear glass (vessel and window), glass bottle fragments, SCA glass, nail fragments, fence staples, brackets, a bullet casing, a metal eyelet, unidentifiable metal bands, a hinge, chain links, a buckle, and unidentifiable metal fragments. No diagnostic artifacts or features were identified. It is not associated with notable persons or events in history and has little potential to offer significant insights into the history of the area. However, it has been determined that additional archival research should be conducted to determine if the site would fulfill criteria A, B, C, or D, for listing or eligibility to be listed on the NRHP or for designation as a SAL (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN155** is a historic dumping ground located on a terrace northwest of Bois d'Arc Creek. The site is located in an unimproved pasture, located amongst an isolated stand of blackjack oak, juniper, and bois d'arc trees. The property is part of the parcel associated with 41FN156 and was purchased by NTMWD through a Sheriff's Deed auction in 2012 (Davis et al., 2014). The property had been owned by Sam and Mary McFail in 1937; however, deed records show Mary Russell purchased the property that year. The site likely consists of a dumping ground which is possibly associated with the 41FN156 site and contains no structures or other features. Five shovel tests were excavated and one test was positive. There were only a few artifacts (four hand-made brick fragments) in the positive shovel test. No diagnostic artifacts or features were identified. The site is not associated with notable persons or events in history, and it is not likely to offer significant insights into the history of the area. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP or for nomination as a SAL (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN156** is a historic homestead containing ephemeral remains located on a level terrace that is adjacent to a 1st order unnamed tributary of Bois d'Arc Creek. The homestead was

probably abandoned in the 1930s after it was sold and little remains of the structure (presumably a residence) which has little integrity. To determine the extent of the subsurface deposits, a total of 26 shovel tests were conducted, and ten were positive for artifacts. A total of 117 artifacts were collected from the ten positive shovel tests or from the surface during the investigation and included burnt bone fragments, a shell button, a sherd of applied pattern ceramic, whiteware sherds, two ceramic battery cores, milk glass shards, clear glass window and vessel shards, olive glass shards, amber glass shards, a coke green body shard, an ornate metal furniture footing, nuts, bolts, wire nails, a bullet casing, fence staples, and unidentified metal fragments. No diagnostic artifacts or features associated with the homestead were located in the vicinity of the structure. In addition to the pedestrian survey at the site, historic maps and the deed records for the area were reviewed. A 1936 Fannin County Highway Map, the 1939 Fannin County Soil Map, and the 1949 Honey Grove 15' United States Geologic Survey (USGS) map all show a structure in the general area of the site, however, little remains of the structure. In order to make a formal NRHP recommendation, and to determine if the site would fulfill criteria A, B, C, or D, for listing or eligibility to be listed on the NRHP or for designation as a SAL, additional archival and census research should be conducted and additional shovel testing, if necessary (Davis et al., 2014).

- **Site 41FN157** is a multicomponent historic and prehistoric site composed of a cistern and accompanying scatter of historic artifacts, with a sparse deposit of prehistoric material located on a terrace west of the Bois d'Arc Creek floodplain. The prehistoric component seems to constitute a sparse, likely temporary occupation of the elevated terraces west of Bois d'Arc Creek, and the only remaining feature of the historic component does not appear to exemplify any noteworthy construction styles. Because of poor surface visibility, a total of 55 shovel tests were excavated at the site, and 30 were positive for artifacts associated with the cistern. A total of 115 artifacts were encountered in the 30 positive shovel tests and included brick fragments; stoneware, whiteware, and porcelain sherds; amber, clear, milk, SCA, green, and aqua glass sherds (vessel and window glass); nails and nail fragments; barbed wire fragments, tacks, fence staples, and indeterminate metal fragments. Both the cistern and the accompanying scatter are quite ephemeral, and no diagnostic artifacts or features were identified. Furthermore, it would appear that the site is not associated with notable historic persons or events, and the site has little potential to contribute to the understanding of prehistory or history other than confirming that the area was occupied both historically and prehistorically. Therefore, 41FN157 is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP or for nomination as a SAL (Davis et al., 2014).
- **Site 41FN158** is a historic site represented by a cistern, foundation piers, trash, and burn piles located on an upland ridge above the Bois d'Arc floodplain to the northwest. The site likely constitutes a farmstead which dates to the early to mid-20th century. No standing structures remain, and the only remnants of the structures that once stood here are foundation piers, a burn pile, and a cistern. Twenty-six shovel tests were excavated to identify buried site deposits surrounding the features, and 13 were positive for artifacts. A total of 104 were collected from the positive shovel tests and included bone fragments; stoneware, whiteware, and porcelain sherds; clear, aqua, and amber glass shards (vessel and window glass); wire nails and nail fragments; a metal spike; a screw; nuts and bolts; metal band fragments; and indeterminate metal fragments. In addition to the artifacts collected in shovel tests, four plates were collected from the trash pile. None of the artifacts recovered were diagnostic in nature, and the features are not examples of unique construction styles. In addition, it appears the site is not associated with noteworthy historic persons or events. The site does not appear to contain any potential to offer significant insights into the area's history, notably because of the area's poor integrity and recent destruction. Therefore, it has been recommended to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP or for nomination as a SAL (Davis et al., 2014).

- **Site 41FN159** is a historic cluster of buildings and a capped well/cistern located east of the floodplain where Honey Grove and Bois d'Arc creeks intersect. Two barns (in a fenced enclosure) and an associated shed constitute the site. These were evaluated by the architectural historian as Architectural Resources 17a, 17b, and 18. A total of 21 shovel tests were excavated at the site and in the surrounding areas, and six were positive. Fifty-seven total artifacts were found in association with the capped well or cistern during the positive shovel tests at the various locations. The 57 artifacts included a fragment of a porcelain figurine, clear and amber glass shards, CA glass shards, brick fragments; whiteware and shards, stoneware, porcelain body sherds, wire nails; wire fragments; fence staples; and indeterminate metal fragments. The structures associated with the site 41FN159 do not embody unique construction styles and were deemed ineligible for listing on the NRHP by the architectural historian (as described in previous sections). The shovel testing conducted at the site, however, uncovered late-19th and early-20th century artifacts and it is likely the well or cistern could represent the location of a residence dating to that time. Based on this information, additional archival research, oral histories, and limited site testing could provide some insights on turn of the century Fannin County. Therefore it is recommended that additional work be conducted in order to determine if the site is eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2014).

### **Identified Archaeological Sites Outside of the Reservoir APE**

Within one mile (1.6 km) of the proposed Lower Bois d'Arc Creek Reservoir, four previously recorded archeological sites were known prior to ARC's 2011 and 2013 surveys, none of which were recommended for listing as eligible for the NRHP.

- **Site 41FN16** was discovered as a result of 1968 Texas Building Commission and Texas State Water Development Board surveys in advance of Timber Creek Lake (later named Lake Bonham). The site is located on the first terrace above Timber Creek and dates to Woodland/Early Caddoan, containing a lithic scatter and a single Scallorn point.
- **Site 41FN30** is a lithic scatter of undetermined age, documented in 1973. The site was badly eroded at the time of recording and has most likely further deteriorated since.
- **Site 41FN57** is a lithic surface scatter of undetermined age documented in 2001 by Horizon Environmental Services, Inc.
- **Site 41FN58**, the historic Russell Cemetery, is located west of the southern extent of the proposed reservoir on the west side of Pig Branch. This cemetery contains the remains of 22 people, including early settlers to the region and Revolutionary War veterans. Most marker dates were noted to be from the 1880s.

### **Identified Archaeological Sites within the APE of the Raw Water Pipeline Route, Water Treatment Plant, and Associated Facilities**

ARC conducted a pedestrian survey and intensive investigation of approximately 1,033 acres of the proposed LBCR pipeline route and associated facilities in 2013. ARC also surveyed the proposed Leonard Water Treatment Plant (WTP), the proposed terminal storage reservoir (TSR) adjacent to the WTP, and a proposed rail spur that would transport materials to the new WTP both during construction and operation. All of the surveys conducted for these areas were negative for cultural resources. Seven historic archaeological sites were documented during the LBCR pipeline survey, and only one prehistoric artifact was found during the survey. An interior chert flake was discovered in the terrace sediments near the proposed dam site. A summary of the archaeological sites documented during the LBCR pipeline survey are summarized in Table 2 below. Individual site descriptions are provided following the table (Davis et al., 2013).

**Table 2. Known Archeological Sites within the Pipeline Route and Associated Facilities**

Site Trinomial	Age	Age Specific	Site Type	NRHP Eligible?
41FN169	Historic	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to Early 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Cistern or Well with Associated Artifacts	No
41FN170	Historic	20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Cistern and Pump House with Associated Artifacts	No
41FN171	Historic	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to Early 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Artifact Scatter	No
41FN172	Historic	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Farmstead	No
41FN173	Historic	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to Early 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Cistern	No
41FN174	Historic	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to Early 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Cistern	No
41FN175	Historic	Early to Mid-20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Farmstead	Unknown – further archival research is required to establish NRHP eligibility.

**Individual Site Descriptions**

- Site 41FN169** is a historic cistern/well and artifact scatter located on a relatively level, upland formation in a plowed field west of Sloans Creek. The cistern/well measures 1.5 ft. in diameter at the top and is lined with rough cut limestone. It is the only feature at the site, and because of the small opening at the top, it could not be determined whether the feature currently holds water or whether it has a defined shape and type. The historic artifact scatter is ephemeral but is clearly visible and wide-spread in the plowed field. A total of four shovel tests were excavated to test for buried site deposits and three were positive for artifacts. The artifacts identified in the positive shovel tests include hand turned bottle necks; clear, amber, cobalt, and SCA glass shards (vessel and window glass); whiteware and stoneware sherds; a ceramic toy car wheel; fence staples, wire nails, a square cut nail; indeterminate metal fragments; and concrete fragments. It is likely the site constitutes a portion of a farmstead that dates to the late 19th to early 20th century, but it does not appear to be associated with noteworthy historic persons or events and contains no diagnostic features. Because of this, and the fact that the site has poor integrity and has undergone continued disturbance from plowing activities, it offers only a limited potential to provide significant insights into the area’s history. Therefore, it has been recommended to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP or for nomination as an SAL (Davis et al., 2013).
- Site 41FN170** is a historic cistern and pump house with associated artifacts located on the east side of SH 78 on a relatively level upland pasture. The area is covered with thick short grasses, shrubs, and Snow on the Prairie flowers with a few scattered trees. The well cistern and its neck are brick-lined and are either concrete, rock-lined, or dug into bedrock, although field confirmation was not completed. The pump house has a concrete block foundation and commercial brick walls. No structural remnants or other features were visible near the cistern and pump house, but the historic artifact scatter is located to the northeast of the pump house and well-cistern. Eleven shovel tests were excavated to identify buried site deposits, and four were positive for artifacts. A total of 53 artifacts were recovered including cobalt, clear, and green glass (window and vessel); soda bottles; a light fuse; an insulator fragment; indeterminate metal fragments; and commercial brick fragments. It is likely that the historic features and artifacts are

part of an early- to mid-20th-century homestead. The additional artifacts/features do not appear to contain any diagnostic features or exemplify any noteworthy construction styles, and the site is not likely associated with notable historic persons or events. Because the site has little potential to contribute to the understanding of early history in the area, it is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP or for nomination as an SAL (Davis et al., 2013).

- **Site 41FN171** is a historic artifact scatter located atop an upland ridge between Fox and Honey Grove creeks. The pasture consists of well-maintained short grasses (recently plowed and seeded) and a few scattered trees. Only a few isolated artifacts were visible on the surface, and subsequently, a total of 32 shovel tests were excavated; 15 were positive for historic artifacts. A total of 68 artifacts were recovered at the site and included clear, amber, cobalt, and milk vessel glass; stoneware, porcelain, and whiteware; mammal bone; wire nails, square-cut nails, unidentified metal fragments, rebar, and commercial brick. This area has been repeatedly cleared over the years, and most of the artifacts were broken into small pieces likely as a result of repeated plowing and structure clearing. None of the artifacts contain any diagnostic features and are not associated with notable persons or events in history. Because the site offers little potential to offer significant insights into the history of the area, it is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP or for nomination as a SAL (Davis et al., 2013).
- **Site 41FN172** is a historic farmstead in the northeast corner of the TSR area located on a relatively level, upland divide between Lee and Bear creeks. The site is currently occupied, well-maintained, and consists of plowed fields and short, manicured grasses along with a few scattered trees throughout the yard. The site consists of a brick house, a mobile home, two sheds, a garage, a septic tank, and a well-cistern. Shovel tests were not conducted at the site because of good surface visibility, the site's degrading upland setting, and the current occupation of the home. A surface inspection was conducted, and some artifacts including historic farm and railroad equipment piled on top of the well-cistern and around the shed and mobile home were identified. Only two of the structures that constitute the site contain any historic components; the remaining structures are mostly recent. None of the structures or artifacts contains any diagnostic features, and the site is not associated with notable persons or events in history. Because the site has little potential to offer significant insights into the history of the area and its overall lack of historic integrity, it is recommended as ineligible for listing on the NRHP for nomination as a SAL (Davis et al., 2013).
- **Site 41FN173** is a historic cistern south of 41FN172 in a neighboring plowed field and is located on the upland formation between Lee and Bear Creek. The site was recently plowed and has 100 percent ground surface visibility with very little vegetation. The cistern is lined with dry-laid, cut limestone, and there were no structural remnants or other features visible near the cistern and no artifacts noted on the surface in the areas surrounding. Because the ground had 100 percent ground surface visibility, shovel testing was not conducted. The site is associated with a historic farmstead but does not contain any diagnostic features, structures, or artifacts that were identified to indicate an age. Because there is no context for the age of the site, it is unlikely to be associated with any historic persons or events, and the cistern alone only minimally adds to our understanding of the history of the area. Subsequently, it is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP or for nomination as a SAL (Davis et al., 2013).
- **Site 41FN174** is a historic cistern in an adjacent field to the 41FN173 site and consists of short cut grasses resulting in ground surface visibility of 30 to 50 percent. The cistern walls consist of dry laid rough limestone slabs, and the cistern itself is approximately seven ft. deep with an opening of 2 ft<sup>2</sup> and six bois d'arc wood logs notched together on top. There are no structural remnants or other features visible near the cistern. Two surface artifacts were visible near the cistern; one whiteware shard and one SCA glass shard. Because of good surface visibility and the fact that only two surface artifacts were noted at the site, shovel testing was not conducted.

Similar to 41FN173, the site is typical of an association with a historic farmstead or homestead, although historic maps and aerials could not confirm this. The artifacts do not possess any diagnostic features, and the site is not associated with any notable historic persons or events. The two artifacts identified on the surface most likely date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Although the cistern does contain a unique collar, it does not alone contribute to the understanding of the history in the area. Subsequently, the site is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP or for nomination as an SAL (Davis et al., 2013).

- **Site 41FN175** is a historic farmstead in the southeastern portion of the proposed WTP west of CR 4965 and is located on the upland divide between Lee and Bear creeks. The site is currently occupied, is surrounded by pasture, is well maintained, and consists of a ranch style house, storm cellar, outbuilding, and a pole barn. The house has a pier and beam foundation, and has undergone significant renovations over the years. The pole barn has evidence of modifications, including shed additions, and has a construction date prior to 1964. The site vegetation includes short, manicured grasses and a few scattered trees throughout the yard. Because of the excellent ground visibility and the degrading upland nature of the setting, shovel tests were not excavated at the site. A surface evaluation was conducted which identified no artifacts in the area. The structures and buildings do not contain any diagnostic features and do not have any significant associations with either historically significant people or events. The buildings were determined not to qualify as outstanding examples of architecture and/or have lost historic integrity due to alterations over the years. Because the property contains no surface artifacts, and the fact that the site presents little potential to contribute to the understanding of the history of the area, it has been recommended as not eligible for listing the NRHP or for designation as a SAL (Davis et al., 2013).

### **Identified Archaeological Sites within the APE of the FM 1396 Relocation (FM 897 Extension from U.S. 82 to FM 9779) and New Bridge Construction**

NTMWD has proposed a new bridge to be built over the planned Lower Bois d'Arc Creek Reservoir as well as extend FM 897 from U.S. Highway 82 to FM 1396. A cultural resource survey was conducted by AmaTerra Environmental in March, April, and June of 2016 under Antiquities Permit No. 7570 to determine the impact of this proposed bridge to cultural resources in the area. The survey encompassed a 6.4 mile stretch of a new and existing Right-of-Way (ROW) for the Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 897 in Fannin County, Texas. The APE was measured by systematic shovel tests and pedestrian cultural resources surveys. A total of 151 shovel tests were conducted along two survey transects within a 120 foot wide ROW for a rate of one test per 328 feet along each transect. The archeologists discovered two historic period sites, one historic debris scatter, and two historic-age bridges. None of the sites described are eligible for listing in the NRHP or as a SAL. In addition, because the design of the two bridges is basic, and because of the fact that the bridges were likely built in the mid-20th century, both are also not eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL. Subsequently, no additional archeological work for the proposed FM 897 road and bridge project is recommended (Sitters and Feit, 2016).

Other areas that were explored during this investigation included the APE South, APE North, APE Central and a Historic Debris Scatter on the side of the road. APE South measures 2.84 miles and contains two family cemeteries, the two sites described below (41FN251 and 41FN252), and the Historic Debris Scatter. The Carlisle-Wolf Family Cemetery is a 50 by 50 ft. plot of land marked by a chain-link fence that contains mostly junipers and dates back to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. This cemetery contains 23 aboveground features including headstones, footstones and remnants of boxed graves, though it is not expected to be affected by the proposed project. The Cross Family Cemetery contains two fenced-in areas, 11 by 25 ft., and one fenced in tree, nine ft., which contains no grave sites. Only eight graves marked by headstones, footstones and an outline of cut limestone are located within the cemetery. The Historic Debris Scatter is located in a roadside drainage ditch next to a pipe culvert on the west side of CR

2945 and measures 13 ft. in length. The site contains mid-late 20<sup>th</sup> century Acme Ferris bricks, mortar, clear vessels, glass, metal fragments and whiteware ceramic sherds, and does not warrant a NRHP or SAL designation. APE Central contains 1.1 miles of the Bois d'Arc floodplain along with thick vegetation and standing water; the site may potentially hold two historic age bridges within the floodplain. APE North is located on the north edge of the floodplain, measures 2.5 miles, and consists of forested areas and open pastures. Sixty-eight shovel tests were performed at the site, none of which were positive for cultural materials (Sitters and Feit, 2016). A summary of the archaeological sites documented during the survey are summarized in Table 3 below. Individual site descriptions are provided following the table.

**Table 3. Known Archeological Sites within the FM 1396 Relocation (FM 897 Extension from U.S. 82 to FM 9779) and New Bridge Construction**

Site Trinomial	Age	Age Specific	Site Type	NRHP Eligible?
41FN251	Historic	19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Associated Artifacts	No
41FN252	Historic	19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Dairy Farm, Cistern and Associated Artifacts	No

**Individual Site Descriptions**

- **Site 41FN251** is a small site that is scattered with 19th and 20th century debris. The site contains a corn crib, which is located outside the APE, and a very large and recently excavated stock pond, which appears to have altered the topography of the site and the surface artifacts near the pond. The rest of the property is covered by short grasses and gravel that have been used for the construction of a private driveway nearby. The artifact assemblage from the surface contains glass shards, brick fragments, whiteware and brown stoneware ceramic sherds, and metal scraps. The three shovel tests taken in the artifact scatter were negative for artifacts. Subsequently, it was concluded that the artifacts were moved to the current position when the pond was expanded. The site is not recommended for NRHP or as a SAL designation due to the previous disturbance from the stock pond and the location of the corn crib site that would not be affected by the ROW (Sitters and Feit, 2016).
- **Site 41FN252** is located on the west side of CR 2945 and contains a 19th and 20th century dairy farm located on well-maintained grasses. Three shovel tests were excavated from the brown clay loam, and one shovel test was positive for artifacts. The one positive shovel test consisted of 19th century brick fragments. Neither the dairy farm nor the cistern located on the site would be impacted by the proposed project. Therefore, due to the location of the proposed ROW and the lack of artifacts, the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP or as a SAL (Sitters and Feit, 2016).

**Archaeological Sites within the Riverby Ranch Mitigation Site**

Following the completion of a Phase I investigation, the Phase 2 study was conducted between March and August of 2015 and consisted of an intensive pedestrian survey of 3,670 acres of HPAs for prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. The survey included collecting, washing, labeling, and analyzing artifacts, as well as preparing a written report. Overall, a total of 86 sites (20 prehistoric, 52 historic, and 14 multicomponent) are recorded on the property as a result of the Phase I and II surveys (Davis et al., 2016). In addition, a total of 28 architectural resources were found to meet the historic-age guideline as established for this project and therefore were evaluated for their integrity and potential eligibility in the NRHP. Twenty five of these structures did not fulfill Criterion A, B, or C. In addition, none of these 25 structures maintained the level of integrity required to be considered for listing in the NRHP. Furthermore, none of the 28 structures were found to meet any of the special requirements under Criteria

Considerations A-G. Three structures (Structures 11, 21, and 25) met the historic age requirement and exhibited a potential for historical significance under Criteria A, B, and/or C. However, after careful evaluation and consideration, none of these structures were found to maintain the significant association and/or integrity required by the NRHP. As a result, Structures 11, 21, and 25 are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

A summary of the 86 archaeological sites (both new and previously discovered) identified during the survey of the Riverby Ranch mitigation area is provided in Tables 4 and 5 below and individual site descriptions are discussed following the tables.

**Table 4. Newly Recorded Archaeological Sites within the Riverby Ranch Mitigation Site**

Site Trinomial	Age	Age Specific	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
41FN180	Historic	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to Mid-20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN181	Historic	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to Mid-20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN182	Historic	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Harling house and artifact Scatter	Not eligible
41FN183	Historic	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN184	Historic	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN185	Multi-component	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Multi-component artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN186	Historic	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN187	Historic	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN188	Prehistoric	Unknown Prehistoric	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Not eligible, outside of WRP
41FN189	Historic	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN190	Historic	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN191	Multi-component	Unknown Prehistoric/Late-19th to 20th century	Multi-component artifact scatter	Not eligible, outside of WRP
41FN192	Historic	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN193	Historic	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN194	Historic	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN195	Multi-component	Unknown Prehistoric/Late-19th to 20th century	Multi-component artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN196	Historic	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible

Site Trinomial	Age	Age Specific	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
41FN197	Multi-component	Unknown Prehistoric/Late-19th to 20th century	Multi-component artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN198	Historic	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN199	Prehistoric	Unknown Prehistoric	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN200	Historic	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN201	Prehistoric	Unknown Prehistoric	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN202	Historic	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN203	Historic	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN204	Historic	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN205	Historic	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN206	Historic	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN207	Historic	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN208	Prehistoric	Unknown Prehistoric/Late-19th to 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN209	Multi-component	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Multi-component artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN210	Historic	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN211	Multi-component	Woodland to Middle Caddo	Multi-component artifact scatter	Further testing is needed to determine NRHP eligibility or avoid
41FN212	Prehistoric	Middle to Late Caddo	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN213	Historic	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN214	Prehistoric	Unknown Prehistoric	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN215	Historic	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN216	Historic	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN217	Prehistoric	Unknown Prehistoric	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Not eligible

Site Trinomial	Age	Age Specific	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
41FN218	Historic	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN219	Historic	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN220	Historic	Mid-20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN221	Historic	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN222	Historic	20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN223	Historic	Unknown	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN224	Historic	Early to mid-20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN225	Historic	20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN226	Historic	Late-19 <sup>th</sup> Century to Present	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN227	Historic	Late-19 <sup>th</sup> to mid-20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN228	Historic	1876-1917	Historic Cemetery	Undetermined-protected in place
41FN229	Historic	1872-1951	Historic Cemetery	Undetermined-protected in place
41FN230	Historic	1894-1895	Historic Cemetery	Undetermined-protected in place
41FN231	Prehistoric	Unknown	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN232	Historic	1920-1965	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN233	Historic	Late-19 <sup>th</sup> to mid-20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN234	Historic	19 <sup>th</sup> Century	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN235	Prehistoric	Late or historic Caddo components	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Yes eligible—Needs additional testing if deeper than plow zone
41FN236	Historic	Unknown	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN237	Historic	Unknown	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN238	Historic	Unknown	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN239	Historic	1899-1944	Historic Cemetery	Undetermined-protected in place
41FN240	Historic	Unknown	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN241	Prehistoric	Unknown	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN242	Historic	Unknown	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN243	Historic	20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Historic artifact scatter	Yes eligible
41FN248	Prehistoric	Late Archaic or Woodland periods	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN249	Prehistoric	Late Archaic or Woodland periods	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Further testing is needed to determine NRHP eligibility

Site Trinomial	Age	Age Specific	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
41FN250	Prehistoric	Unknown	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Not eligible

**Table 5. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within the Riverby Ranch Mitigation Site**

Site Trinomial	Age	Age Specific	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
41FN1	Multi-component	Woodland/Middle and Historic Caddo/Mid-19th century cemetery	Multi-component Cemetery	Not eligible
41LR2	Prehistoric	Late Archaic/Woodland/Middle and Historic Caddo	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Yes, eligible–Need to Avoid and Protect
41FN9	Prehistoric	Woodland/Early to Late Caddo	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Further testing is needed to determine NRHP eligibility or must be avoided if impacts are deeper than 30 cmbs
41FN12	Multi-component	Paleoindian/Woodland/Middle and Historic Caddo	Multi-component artifact scatter	Unknown-Protected within WRP
41FN39	Prehistoric	Woodland/Middle Caddo	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Unknown-Protected within WRP
41FN40	Historic	Late-19th to 20th century	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN41/41FN88	Multi-component	Woodland/Early to Late Caddo	Multi-component artifact scatter	Further testing is needed to determine NRHP eligibility or must be avoided if impacts are deeper than 30 cmbs
41FN42	Historic	Late-19th to 20th century	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN51	Multi-component	Archaic/Late-19th to 20th century	Multi-component artifact scatter	Not eligible –outside of WRP
41FN82	Prehistoric	Unknown Prehistoric	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN83	Historic	Late-19th to 20th century	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN84	Historic	Late-19th to 20th century	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN85	Prehistoric	Unknown Prehistoric	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN86	Multi-component	Archaic/Woodland/Late-19th to 20th century	Multi-component artifact scatter	Yes, eligible–Need to Avoid and Protect

Site Trinomial	Age	Age Specific	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
41FN87, 41FN91	Multi-component	Unknown Prehistoric/Late-19th to 20th century	Multi-component artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN89	Prehistoric	Woodland/Caddo	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN94	Historic	Late-19th to 20th century	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
41FN144	Prehistoric	Woodland/Middle Caddo	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Further testing is needed to determine NRHP eligibility or must be avoided if impacts are deeper than 30 cmbs

### *Individual Site Descriptions*

#### *Previously Recorded Sites*

- **Site 41FN1** is a prehistoric site located on the Cooke Alluvial Terrace. Known as the Harling Mound (or Morgan Mound) site, it was originally recorded and excavated in August of 1950 by R. L. Stephenson, E. O. Miller, and Lester Wilson. One mound, measuring approximately 230 ft. long by 170 ft. wide by 7 ft. high, was present at the time the site was first recorded. An abundance of artifacts were present on the surface in the plowed fields, and the mound was heavily overgrown with trees. The 1950 crew noted that there was a historic cemetery dating to the early 19th century on the mound surface. E. Mott Davis conducted limited excavations on the mound in 1960 when informed that R.A. Harling planned to level the mound in order to improve agricultural production. No prehistoric burials were found, but he did recover ceramic sherds with clay and grit temper, flakes, a boatstone, and European trade beads. According to early reports, there was a historic cemetery dating to the early 19th century on the mound surface. Additional research into the collection during the current investigations revealed that in 1963 a portion of a Beal headstone was in the collection. This cemetery on top of the mound represents the long missing historic Beal Cemetery. The skeletal collection contains ten individuals, which were partially excavated by E. Mott Davis in 1960, and then by J.R. Gipson in 1963. Richard R. Beal patented the land in 1845 but was living in Fannin County as early as 1840 when the census reported he had four slaves. The portion of the headstone recovered was inscribed with “R. Beal Born Dec. 19, 1837.” Only two burials have documented biographical information, Matilda Clift Beal and James Beal (USGenWeb Project, 2000). Matilda is Richard Beal’s first wife, and James is his only son (Ancestry.com, 2015). According to birth records, James was born in 1838, so this headstone could represent a child born prior to James with no records. More recently, prehistoric artifacts from the collection have been analyzed by Perttula (2015b), and he concluded that the site was first occupied during the Woodland period and then more substantially by ancestral Caddo groups. Artifacts analyzed in the collection include 475 ceramic sherds, a ceramic pipe sherd, chipped stone tools, ground stone tools, and a glass bead. Additionally, Perttula (2015b) had three radiocarbon samples dated for the site, which confirm Middle to Historic Caddo occupation at the site. During the 2014 field analysis, cotton had recently been planted, and 14 shovel tests were conducted with only one positive test. In the Karma loam soil, 17 historic and prehistoric artifacts were uncovered, which included glass vessel shards, SCA vessel shards, a plow blade, chipped stone debitage including a chert secondary flake, four chert interior flakes, and two bifacial thinning flakes. During the 2015 survey, no additional artifacts were found.

Due to the destruction of the mound in 1963, the heavy plowing, and artifact hunting, the site no longer maintains integrity and is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).

- **Site 41FN9** is a prehistoric campsite situated on the Cooke Alluvial Terrace and located northeast of Willow Branch. During the time of the investigation, the site had been planted with soybeans on either side of a paleomeander, which cuts through the center of the site. The paleomeander has left a ridge on both sides, which has been severely eroded and is the location of most of the artifacts found on this site. The site boundary was recorded to be 10.29 acres, though TASA recorded the site as 9.52 acres prior to the 2014 site excavation. The Neo-American campsite was first visited in 1960, and ceramic sherds, projectile points, bifacial and unifacial tools were recovered. Tunnell also visited during this year and uncovered points, a Gary dart point, and small ceramic sherds. During the 2014 study, the surface review revealed FCR, burnt clay samples, burnt animal bone fragments, prehistoric ceramics, an arrow point, and chipped stone debitage. Also during this time, 138 shovel tests were performed and only seven were positive. Human remains were found in a shovel test, and NTMWD, the THC, the USACE, and the Caddo Nation were all informed. Work at the site was subsequently halted until a plan was developed for the human remains in coordination with the Caddo Nation. Dr. Catrina Whitley analyzed the human remains, which dated to the Middle Caddo Period, and an action plan was created for the LBCR project in case other remains were discovered. The 79 artifacts that were found consisted of Organics (faunal bone/bone fragments), Native American ceramics, pieces of chipped stone, and 17 samples (burnt clay and FCR). During the 2015 surface survey, only pieces of FCR and some lithic debitage were found. The artifacts found at the site indicate that it was occupied from the Woodland through the Late Caddo Period. Due to the unearthing of a prehistoric burial and the potential for intact deposits above the 454 ft. msl contour, it is recommended that 41FN9 is eligible under Criterion D for the NRHP and as a SAL.
- **Site 41FN12** is a previously recorded prehistoric site. The site was recorded near the mouth of Bois d'Arc Creek by a group from the University of Texas in 1930. They excavated several skeletons and recovered several artifacts from this prehistoric Caddo site. In 1946, Rex Housewright of the Dallas Archeological Society (1946) subsequently uncovered a child burial at the site. The site was on a ridge in the Red River floodplain at the west end of the Goss Plantation. The burial is assumed to be prehistoric in age and included a necklace that contained more than 260 turquoise beads and two turquoise pendants. Because workable turquoise occurs naturally in Arkansas, although the turquoise was assumed to be from New Mexico, the source of this turquoise has not been determined. In addition to the turquoise, R.K. Harris collected a cache of four mussel shell hoes from the site in 1953 (Davis et al., 2014). Due to the location of the site in the Wetland Reserve Program (WRP) area, the site could not be revisited for the LBCR project, though it may be eligible for the listing in the NRHP or as a SAL designation (Davis et al., 2016). The site will not be impacted by the LBCR project.
- **Site 41FN39** was initially known as 'The N.B. Hunt Site' and has been described as a Woodland/Caddoan campsite or hamlet that was first found by North Texas State University. In 1982, small triangular projectile points, a thumbnail scraper, debitage, and pottery tempered with shell and bone were recovered. The site is located in the WRP, so no additional testing was completed for the LBCR Mitigation Plan as it will not be affected by the project. Therefore, the site may be eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL designation (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Sites 41FN40/41FN41/41FN88** is situated on the Cooke Alluvial Terrace in historically farmed fields. Due to the limited data provided by TARL and the inconsistent nature of the original site records, the three sites are discussed simultaneously. 41FN40 contains a historic artifact scatter containing glass and whiteware sherds, and 41FN41, which is within the pipeline ROW, consists of lithic flakes. Both sites were originally recorded for the planned Black Marlin Pipeline in 1990

and are separated by a two track road, which may be why they are not recorded as a single site. During the Gulf Crossing Pipeline, 41FN41 was recorded as part of 41FN9. 41FN88 has been found to contain both historic and prehistoric artifacts in 2014, though none of the sites at the time of the above mentioned pipelines were recommended for future studies. At the time of the 2015 survey, 41FN88 was merged into 41FN41, while 41FN40 remained a stand-alone site as it could not be found and was likely destroyed during the building of the pipelines. Site 41FN41/41FN88, which is 5.1 acres, contained 12 positive shovel tests. Surface artifacts were abundant, and a backhoe trench was excavated (BHT 12) between the main portion of this site and site 41FN9 to the east. Three pit features were revealed in the wall and floor of the backhoe trench, and samples were taken for analysis. Artifacts and samples collected from the three features within BHT 12 included charcoal and faunal remains, prehistoric artifacts, and a burnt animal bone. All three features appear to be pits and were recognizable below the plow zone as dark matrices in stark contrast to the red sediments. A charcoal sample collected at 72 cmbs near the decorated ceramics was dated to 600±30 BP (Beta-415789), confirming a Middle Caddo occupation. The 579 artifacts found from the shovel tests, surface walk, and backhoe trench include charcoal, faunal remains, chipped stone, one groundstone, Native American ceramics, pieces of shell, FCR, and macrobotanical samples and are thought to be from the Woodland and Middle to Late Caddo period. Due to the artifact assemblage and the potential for unknown burials, it is recommended that 41FN41/41FN88 is eligible under Criterion D for the NRHP and as a SAL. Site 41FN40 contained a historic artifact scatter, though the site integrity was likely destroyed by the pipelines and therefore is not recommended as eligible for the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).

- **Site 41FN42** is a 2.12-acre prehistoric site that lays on top of the Kansan Terrace, which overlooks the Bois d'Arc Creek floodplain, and was originally recorded for the Black Marlin Pipeline in 1990. The site was covered in ankle to knee high grasses and shrubs with junipers outlining the drainages and eroding gullies. Previous artifacts that were found include pieces of stoneware, whiteware, aqua/blue glass, and cast iron. For the current project survey, 17 shovel tests were performed, though only one tested positive. The artifacts found were historic and consisted of metal fragments, a piece of amber glass, a small brick fragment, and a piece of window glass. Due to lack of integrity, the site is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN51** is a 20.6-acre multicomponent site that is on top of the Ambrose Alluvial Terrace above the Bois d'Arc floodplain in an open pasture full of ankle-high grasses. The site is eroding on the eastern edge, and two pipelines are contained within the boundary of the site. In 2014, 64 shovel tests were excavated and 14 tested positive with historic and prehistoric artifacts. On the northwest end of the site, 176 artifacts were recovered from this survey, with 16 found in 2015, which included mostly glass, ceramics, metal fragments, a fine grained quartzite secondary flake, a chert secondary chip, chert secondary flakes, a chert interior flake, and a fine-grained quartzite chip. Due to the lack of character, the disturbance for residential demolition and farming, and the construction of pipelines, the site is ineligible for listing in the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN82** was delineated for the Gulf Crossing Pipeline ROW, and contained 14 artifacts and three mussel shell fragments on the surface of the site. The site was most likely destroyed during the construction of the pipeline; therefore, no testing was done, and the site is not recommended for NRHP or SAL designation (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN83** is located on the Ambrose Alluvial Terrace overlooking the Red River floodplain and contains historic artifacts consistent with mid-20th century habitation. The 3.38-acre pasture site was covered in ankle high grasses and shrubs, and the western edge of the site is highly eroded along with a small eroded gully on the northern side of the boundary. In 2014, 49 shovel

tests were performed with 12 positive tests that recovered 47 artifacts. The assemblage included metal fragments, brick fragments, a whiteware body sherd and rim sherd, and a snuff bottle base. In 2015, an extra 32 shovel tests were taken and the site boundary was extended to 6.82 acres. Another 52 artifacts were found from the nine shovel tests, and the assemblage included European ceramics, pieces of glass, and pieces of metal that are consistent with late-19th to mid-20th century habitation. Historic map reviews of the area show that numerous structures were present along the two-track road that cuts through the site. The 1939 Fannin County Soil Map shows eight mapped structures near the site, but only four structures are indicated on the 1949 USGS map. All were gone by 1980. Due to the low integrity of the site, the disturbance of the pipeline, and demolitions of the homes, the site is ineligible for listing in the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).

- **Site 41FN84** is a historic site situated on the Ambrose Alluvial Terrace located above the Bois d'Arc Creek. In 2009, two shovel tests yielded 28 artifacts that included a brick fragment, a historic ceramic, pieces of glass, and ferrous metal fragments that were consistent with the destroyed early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century occupation. The site could not be accessed due to its location in the WRP, but the finding from the 2009 survey remains – the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN85** is a prehistoric site located in a wooded section on a ridge east of the Bois d'Arc Creek and is located within the WRP. In 2007, seven shovel tests were taken and four contained seven artifacts that consisted of debitage and one FCR. Due to its location and the lack of impact from the mitigation project, the site is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN86** is a multicomponent site located in the WRP east of the Bois d'Arc Creek and is located on the Ambrose Alluvial Terrace above the Bois d'Arc Creek in a densely-wooded area. The site was previously recorded for the Midcontinent project and has been subjected to a high level of erosion due to drainage cuts. The site has been reported in multiple locations with various site boundaries by TRC [a consulting firm]. ARC evaluated three alternatives and was able to determine the site's location, a portion of which is in the WRP. According to TRC reports, 95 shovel tests were excavated and 350 artifacts were found, including three dart points which were stylistic of the Wells, Pontchartrain, and Edgewood types representing the Early Archaic, Middle to Transitional Archaic, and Transitional Archaic technologies. In 2014, eight positive shovel tests yielded 13 artifacts that included chert shatter, coarse-grained quartzite shatter, fine grain quartzite shatter, fine grain quartzite interior chip, chert interior flakes (one with evidence of retouching), chert secondary flakes, fine grain quartzite primary flake, and charcoal. This site is eligible for NRHP and SAL designation, and it is recommended that the area south of FM 79 to the southern boundary of Alt. Boundary 2 be avoided (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Sites 41FN87 and 41FN91** are multicomponent sites located on the Kansan Terrace and are separated by two intermittent tributaries of Bois d'Arc Creek. The sites are covered in ankle high grasses with mesquite trees located sporadically on the eroding field and Midcontinental project area. At 41FN87, 16 shovel tests were excavated with four testing positive for artifacts which represent late-19th to 20th century habitation. Twenty-two historic and 13 prehistoric artifacts were located with the prehistoric assemblage including debitage and one tested cobble. 41FN87 contains late-19th century artifacts and was surveyed originally for the Keystone Pipeline where seven positive shovel tests were found. When the sites were revisited by ARC for the current project, a single chert interior chip was observed on the surface in the 41FN87 vicinity, and only 22 historic artifacts were found at 41FN91, which included a stoneware base sherd, whiteware body sherds, whiteware rim sherds, stoneware body sherds, clear vessel body shards, a milk glass body shard, a clear jar rim shard, a decorated clear vessel body shard, possible handmade brick fragments, and commercial brick fragments. A boundary between the two sites could not be

determined, two pipelines pass through the area, the area is highly eroded, and the artifacts provide little information. Therefore, neither site is recommended for listing in the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).

- **Site 41FN89** is a prehistoric site that had previously tested positive for two shovel tests out of 14 that consisted of chert, debitage, FCR, a biface fragment, burnt clay, and pottery sherds tempered with grog and shell. The site is located within the pipeline ROW and was determined by the THC to be ineligible for listing in 2008. The site could not be relocated during the current investigations, thus the designation of not eligible for the NRHP or as a SAL stands (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN94** is a historic site located on the Ambrose Alluvial Terrace overlooking the Red River floodplain north of FM 79. The pasture is covered in ankle to knee high grasses and shrubs and is used primarily for grazing. A total of 173 shovel tests were taken, and 31 were positive for historic artifacts located in the Karma loam soil. The assemblage consisted of brick, glass, metal, European ceramics, metal, a piece of rubber, and a charcoal sample. Due to the lack of integrity, the construction of a pipeline, and previous demolitions and farming, the site is not recommended for listing on the NRHP or SAL designation (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN144** is a 0.92-acre prehistoric site located on the Cooke Alluvial Terrace above the Red River floodplain in two fields that are separated by a two-track road. During 2014 fieldwork, 19 shovel tests were performed, and all were negative. In 2015, the site was visited again, and three positive shovel tests were excavated, one of which encountered a burial at 150 cmbs. The remains were confirmed as human by Dr. Whitley on August 11, 2015 while the shovel test was still open. At that time, the project's Treatment Plan for human remains was followed, and Law Enforcement Officials were called to meet with Dr. Whitley, the Principal Investigator, and the Project Archaeologist on site the same day. The THC, the USACE, and the Caddo Nation were also informed of the discovery. After discussion with Law Enforcement Officials, it was deemed a prehistoric burial, the remains were returned to the shovel test, and it was closed. A cemetery notice was filed with the county clerk in accordance with Chapter 711 of the Texas Health and Safety Code. "The artifacts recovered from the other two shovel tests included a utilized chert flake (50-60 cmbs), a chert interior flake (80-90 cmbs), and two Native American ceramics (50-60 and 70-80 cmbs). A burnt long bone from a medium sized mammal and a charcoal sample was found in the same shovel test and level as the utilized flake. The sherd recovered from 50-60 cmbs was 5.51 mm thick, while the other from 70-80 cmbs was 9.94 mm thick with grog temper, a medium sandy paste, and smoothed interior and exterior surfaces. The sherds do not have any chronologically significant attributes. The range of thickness and the ubiquity of grog temper in Northeast Texas ceramic assemblages suggests these sherds could date anywhere from the Woodland to Middle Caddo periods. This site is located on the same landform as sites 41FN41/41FN88 and 41FN9. It appears to date between the Woodland and Middle Caddo periods and, given the presence of a burial, organic preservation, and the potential for unknown burials, 41FN144 is recommended as eligible under Criterion D for the NRHP and as an SAL." (Davis et al., 2016). There will be no impacts to the site or the yet to be determined buffer around the site.
- **Site 41LR2** is known as the T.M. Sanders site and is located on the east bank of Bois d'Arc Creek in Fannin County and extends into Lamar County where most of the site is located on private property which is farmed. The prehistoric site contained Mississippian high status artifacts (the first found west of the Mississippi River) and more than 60 burials were excavated by the University of Texas in 1931. The graves contained shell beads, various types of ceramic vessels, gorgets, pipes, ear flares, and numerous dart and arrow points. Avocational archeologists Rex Housewright and Lester Wilson from Wylie, Texas visited the site several times beginning in the 1930s. On one of their visits, in 1937, they, along with Henry Hanna, uncovered additional

burials while trenching north/south across Mound 1. The first burial contained three individuals (two adults and an infant) in an extended position facing east in a red clay matrix with burial items. The smaller adult was on top of the larger adult. They describe the smaller adult cradling the infant in its left arm and that both skulls had been badly smashed (Housewright 1941:37 in Davis et al. 2016:12). The larger adult had 50 beads near the left elbow and a shell gorget under the chin. No ornaments were found with the other adult, but the child had a bone hairpin near the skull. It was while excavating these individuals that they found a fourth individual buried in a flexed position at a shallower depth than the other three individuals. A bison scapula-digging tool was found near the knees, oriented up as if it had been used to dig the burial pit. This individual had a shell gorget near the chest. This was the first flexed burial found at the Sanders site, and it was hypothesized to either be intrusive, or the burial of a slave who was buried in the tradition of his own people (Housewright 1941:38 in Davis et al. 2016:12). In 2014, the site was revisited for the Keystone Pipeline, and pieces of debitage, ceramic sherds, small burned clay fragments, pieces of burned rock, one possible piece of red ochre, a possible hammerstone, an edge-modified flake, and a utilized flake scraper were recovered in the 38 shovel tests. In 2014, the site underwent shovel testing and artifacts that were found included, sherds, chipped stone tools, lithic debitage, a possible gunflint, a ground stone celt, and animal bones/mussel shell fragments, all dating from the Late Archaic to the Womack Phase of the Historic Caddo. This site is recommended for NRHP and as a SAL, and it will not be impacted by the LBCR Mitigation Plan (Davis et al., 2016).

#### *Newly Discovered Sites*

- **Site 41FN180** is a large shallowly buried historic site located at the leading edge of the Ambrose Alluvial Terrace northwest of the intersection of FM 100 and FM 79. The site is in a grazed pasture that contains ankle-high grasses and densely wooded areas. Based on historical aerials and maps, the site has been farmed for nearly 100 years. A total of 300 shovel tests were excavated from the Karma loams underlying the 49.5-acre site. A total of 819 artifacts were collected from 161 positive shovel tests. Given that this area represents a large portion of homes that would have been associated with the Morgan farming operation, all of the positive shovel tests in this pasture were grouped as one site. The artifacts assemblage consisted of brick fragments, pieces of asphalt, European ceramics, pieces of glass, pieces of metal, faunal remains, other ceramics, melted glass fragment, pieces of burnt clay, charcoal samples, and pieces of unidentifiable plastic. The artifacts collected date to the mid-20th century and are consistent with a late-19th to mid-20th century habitation. Because the site is a low-density deposit of historic artifacts spread widely over the approximately 49.5 acres with little to no integrity, it is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN181** is a large historic site that includes the Riverby Store and the Riverby School, eight outhouses, a cotton gin, a weight station, a garage/mechanic's shop, and ankle-high grass grazing pastures on the 37.5 acres. The Riverby Store was built in 1914, though the original structure has been modified and expanded since that time; all but two other structures were built after 1955. Of more than 250 shovel tests, 91 tested positive and a total of 477 artifacts were recovered. The artifact assemblage contained pieces of brick, pieces of asphalt, European ceramic sherds, pieces of glass, pieces of plastic, pieces of metal, a ceramic spark plug, a glass light bulb fragment, and charcoal samples. The artifacts collected date to the late-19<sup>th</sup> to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century and were mixed together throughout the site. Due to the low-density deposit of historic artifacts on the 37.5 acres with little to no integrity, it is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN182** is located on the northern edge of the Ambrose Alluvial Terrace and contains waist to chest-high grasses and shrubs with some trees scattered along the Harling house site. Only three

of the 44 shovels tests in the Karma loam soil were positive at the 2.61 acre site, and 14 artifacts were found. The artifacts consisted of pieces of glass, a European ceramic, and pieces of metal, which all date to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. The site is a low density deposit of historic artifacts with little to no integrity; therefore, it is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).

- **Site 41FN183** is a historic site located on the north side of FM 79 where Waskom and Karma loam soil is predominate on the 6.1 acres of land. The site has been primarily used for cattle grazing and is in ankle-high grasses and stagnant water due to a recent flood. More than 50 shovel tests were conducted, and of the 20 positive tests, 107 artifacts were uncovered. The artifacts that were found in the shallow plow zone contained pieces of glass, pieces of metal, a brick fragment, an animal bone, and European ceramic sherds, and dated to the late-19<sup>th</sup> to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Therefore, the 6.1 acre site is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL due to the low density of artifacts with little integrity (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN184** is a historic site located on the northern edge of the Ambrose Alluvial Terrace near the intersection of Willow Branch and FM 79. The ankle-high pasture is used for grazing, though a recent storm has left the low-laying areas covered in stagnant water. Near the west side of the 3.08 acre site, dense vegetation such as oaks, hackberries, bois d'arcs, and black willows can be found. Almost half of the 26 shovel tests were positive (12) and artifacts included pieces of glass, pieces of metal, and European ceramic sherds. Due to the low density of artifacts in the shallow soil zone and no apparent integrity, it is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN185** is a shallow historic site mixed with a few prehistoric lithics. The 2.24 acre site is located on the leading edge of the Ambrose Alluvial Terrace overlooking the Willow Branch floodplain and the lower Red River terraces to the north. Ankle-high grasses make up most of the site vegetation with denser areas located on the west side along a fence. The soil is heavily eroded on the north side of the site, and due to recent heavy rains, standing water was found throughout at the time of survey. Twenty-six shovel tests were performed, and 41 artifacts were recovered from 14 positive tests. Of the artifacts that were found, all but three were historic. Artifacts included 25 pieces of glass, five pieces of metal, eight European ceramic sherds, and three pieces of chipped stone. Container glass recovered was consistent with late-19<sup>th</sup> to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century colors like SCA, amber, clear, ball blue, and milk. The piece of window glass recovered measured 2.1 mm thick, dating it post-1890. All the metal artifacts were unidentifiable. Most of the ceramics were undecorated whiteware; however, one small rim sherd contained flow blue decoration consistent with the late-19<sup>th</sup> century, and one was a brown-glazed stoneware sherd. The three pieces of chipped stone recovered consisted of a piece of chert shatter and chert primary and secondary flakes. The site has little integrity and is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN186** is a large historic site located on the edge of the Ambrose Alluvial Terrace that is likely associated with the Morgan farming operation. The site contains two structures which post-date the Morgan farm – a three-bay pole barn and a domestic home. Both structures on the 21.63 acre site were built in 1960, after Morgan sold the property in 1954. In 1949, the USGS map showed more than a dozen homes and a couple of roads. By 1980, only the two remaining structures (HR22 and HR23) remained. The setting of the site is predominated by knee to waist high grasses in the northwest and ankle-high grasses in the north due to grazing. A total of 250 shovel tests were performed, and 302 artifacts were recovered from the 61 positive shovel tests. The artifact assemblage consisted of pieces of brick, pieces of chipped stone, European ceramic sherds, pieces of glass, pieces of modern plastic (discarded), pieces of metal, and a piece of burnt wood. Only a shallow and thin scatter of non-diagnostic prehistoric artifacts (two pieces of chipped stone) and late-19<sup>th</sup> to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century artifacts were excavated in the plow zone, thus

the site was found to have little integrity and is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).

- **Site 41FN187** is a large historic site on the edge of the Ambrose Alluvial Terrace overlooking the lower Red River terraces and the floodplain of Willow Branch. Karma loam soil and short grasses dominate the 14.1 acre site where over 150 shovel tests were performed. A total of 252 artifacts were recovered from the 41 positive shovel tests. The artifact assemblage is composed of brick fragments, European ceramic sherds, pieces of glass, and pieces of metal. No unique features were found at the shallow site, and most of the artifacts dated from the late-19th to mid-20th century. Therefore, the site has little integrity and is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN188** is a prehistoric site located south of FM 79 on the Kansan Terrace overlooking the Bois d'Arc Creek floodplain. The clay soil boasts mostly ankle-high grasses and young junipers on the western edge of the 0.61 acre site. The WRP binds the west side of the site, and due to lack of access, any of the site located within the WRP was not examined. The shovel tests recovered eight artifacts which consisted of chipped stone. The site was found to have no integrity; therefore, the site is not recommended as eligible for the NRHP or as a SAL, though additional testing inside the WRP is needed if this area is expected to be impacted by the LBCR Mitigation Plan (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN189** is a small historic site located on the Kansan Terrace, contains ankle to calf-high grasses, and is commonly used for grazing. The 1.28-acre site is composed of mostly clay soils where 18 artifacts were uncovered from the seven positive shovel tests. The artifacts found were a brick fragment, European ceramic sherds, pieces of glass, and pieces of metal, all dating to the late-19th to mid-20th century. Due to the low density deposits, the site has little integrity and is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN190** is a small historic site found on the edge of Ambrose Alluvial Terrace overlooking the west side of the Bois d'Arc Creek floodplain and just south of FM 79. The 1.54-acre site contains ankle to calf-high grasses, has been used for grazing purposes, and contains several historic two track roads. A total of 17 shovel tests were performed, and eight were positive. The Karma loam soil contained 27 artifacts which included European ceramic sherds, pieces of glass, pieces of metal, and a chert bifacial thinning flake. The flake was considered to be a prehistoric Isolated Object (IO), and the rest of the assemblage dated to the late-19th to mid-20th century. Since the site was found to have a low density and shallow deposits, it is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL as it has little integrity (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN191** is a small multicomponent archaeological site situated on the western side of the WRP and just north of FM 79. Historic and prehistoric artifacts from this site were predominately found on the edge of the Ambrose Alluvial Terrace, which overlooks the Bois d'Arc Creek floodplain. The site consists of ankle to calf-high grasses used for grazing, and on the eastern edge of the site, the WRP fence cuts through. The 21 shovel tests were only conducted on the portion of the site not confined in the WRP as sampling was not allowed. A total of nine shovel tests were positive, and 17 artifacts were uncovered that included European ceramic sherds, pieces of glass, a piece of metal, and pieces of chipped stone. The low density deposit of prehistoric and late-19th to mid-20th century artifacts were found in the plow zone, and no distinct features (prehistoric or historic) were identified. Therefore, the site is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL. Additional testing will be needed if the area located in the WRP will be impacted (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN192** is a historic site occupying a 1.5-acre grazing pasture on the Ambrose Alluvial Terrace overlooking the west side of the Bois d'Arc Creek floodplain. Thirteen shovel tests were performed, and only five tested positive. The assemblage of 13 artifacts included European

ceramics, pieces of glass, and pieces of metal. Due to the low density of artifacts and lack of integrity of the site, it is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).

- **Site 41FN193** is a small historic site near the intersection of FM 79 and Willow Branch. The 1.5-acre site is on the edge of the Ambrose Alluvial Terrace overlooking the Willow Branch floodplain. Nineteen shovel tests were completed in the Karma loam soil, and only five tested positive for 22 historic artifacts. The artifacts were composed of European ceramics, pieces of glass, and pieces of metal. The deposits were consistent with the late-19th to mid-20th century, and due to the low density and lack of integrity, the site is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN194** is a small 1.45-acre historic site located in a grazing pasture on the Ambrose Alluvial Terrace overlooking the west side of the Bois d'Arc Creek floodplain. Within the ankle to calf-high grasses, four of the 17 shovel tests were found to be positive and yielded 11 artifacts. The artifacts included European ceramics and pieces of metal from the late-19th to mid-20th century. Due to the paucity of artifacts and lack of features, the site is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN195** is a multicomponent site located on the Ambrose Alluvial Terrace that overlooks the floodplain of Bois d'Arc Creek south of FM 79. The 2.47-acre site is overlaid in dense vegetation that includes mostly young bois d'arc, oaks, junipers, and hickory trees along with poison ivy and greenbriar. To the west of the site, the terrain slopes as it advances towards the WRP and the floodplain. In the very fine sandy loam and clay soils, 32 artifacts were uncovered from the 14 positive shovel tests. The artifact assemblage included a handmade brick fragment, a piece of European ceramic, pieces of glass, pieces of metal, and pieces of chipped stone. Most of the artifacts were consistent with the late-19th to mid-20th century, though some were prehistoric. Overall, due to the low density artifacts and lack of integrity, the site is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN196** is a one-acre historic site situated on a densely wooded area near the intersection of CR 2415 and CR 2417 and on top of the Kansan Terrace. Of the 14 shovel tests, seven contained historic artifacts. The 35 artifacts consisted of commercial brick fragments, European ceramics, pieces of glass, and pieces of metal. Due to the low density and the small deposit of late-19th to mid-20th century artifacts, the site is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN197** is a densely vegetated multicomponent site on the Kansan Terrace located near CR 2417. A mixture of historic and prehistoric artifacts was found on the 1.47-acre site. Twenty-five shovel tests were conducted, and six yielded positive results with an artifact assemblage of ten. The artifacts recovered were a European ceramic, glass shards, a metal buckle, pieces of chipped stone, and a wire nail. The small collection of artifacts from the late-19th to mid-20th century and undiagnostic prehistoric ones indicated that the site has little integrity and is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN198** is a historic site situated on the Kansan Terrace overlooking the Bois d'Arc Creek floodplain and near CR 2417. The 1.65-acre site is lightly wooded with oaks and cedar elms and covered with thick leaves and ankle-high grasses. In the Whakana fine sandy loam soil, 17 shovel tests were performed. Seven positive shovel tests uncovered over 61 artifacts that consisted of European ceramics, pieces of glass, pieces of metal, and a ceramic battery core. A clay pipe well casting, cut stones and pieces of half covered corrugated sheet metal were found at the site. The site also shows signs of having been razed by machinery, which is consistent with late-19th to mid-20th century habitation. The site overall has no significance and is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).

- **Site 41FN199** is a prehistoric site on a high ridge of the Ambrose Alluvial Terrace that overlooks the Bois d'Arc Creek floodplain. The 0.52-acre site is covered with ankle-high grasses and older oaks throughout the pasture and along the drainage line. Eleven shovel tests were performed with only four containing artifacts. A total of 28 artifacts were uncovered, and they consisted of chipped stone, a medium mammal long bone fragment (burnt), and pieces of FCR. Near the negative shovel tests, three IOs were found which included a piece of chert shatter (ST 163-10), a chert core (ST 161-10-9), and a fine-grained quartzite biface (ST 161-10). Due to the low integrity of the site and prehistoric artifacts uncovered, the site is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN200** is a smaller historic site located in a grazing pasture on the Ambrose Alluvial Terrace ridge above the Bois d'Arc Creek floodplain. The 0.6-acre site contains various loam and sandy soils. The nine shovel tests uncovered seven artifacts, which included metal fragments, stoneware sherds, amber glass vessel shards, and a clear glass vessel shard. Most of these artifacts are consistent with the late-19th to mid-20th century. Due to the low density and integrity of the site, it is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN201** is located on the Ambrose Alluvial Terrace ridge and considered a small prehistoric site. The 0.27-acre site is covered in ankle-high prairie grasses and contains various loams and sandy soil. Seven shovel tests were performed, though only three were positive for artifacts. The artifact assemblage contained just five pieces of chipped stone. Overall, the site consists of a low density scatter of artifacts and has little integrity. It is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN202** is a 1.12-acre historic site located north of FM 79 in a grazing pasture on the Ambrose Alluvial Terrace. The site slopes east to an intermittent stream of Bois d'Arc Creek that is unnamed and has been modified through the years. A total of 11 shovel tests were performed, and four were positive for artifacts. The uncovered artifacts consisted of a brick fragment, European ceramics, pieces of glass, and pieces of metal. Due to the low density deposit of common historical artifacts, the site is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN203** is a large historic site located on top of the Ambrose Alluvial Terrace where Grossville once stood. No structures, though, remain on this 5.16 acre site, and it is now covered with ankle to knee-high grasses. The site was partially flooded due to heavy spring rains and has been farmed for almost a century despite continual flooding. A total of 22 shovel tests in the Karma loam soil were negative, though 18 were positive for 52 historic artifacts. The assemblage included pieces of glass, pieces of metal, European ceramics, and a brick fragment. Overall, the site is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL due to the lack of cultural features and low density deposits of common historical artifacts (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN204** is a large historic site situated on the Ambrose Alluvial Terrace north of FM 79. The site is showing signs of eroding down to the Cooke Floodplain Depression on the northern side of the property. The northern part of the site slopes down and has been identified as wetlands by Freese and Nichols (FNI), though the rest of the site is covered in knee to waist-high grasses. On the 16.36 acres, Karma loam soil dominates, and four structures out of 15 now remain standing. The western buildings, a house and a pole barn, were built in the 1990's and therefore not evaluated for this document. The remaining two structures, a storm cellar and a pole barn, are considered historic and were once owned by Joe Gross and his family. The storm cellar was built in 1925 by Jacob Fein, while the pole barn was built in 1955. Out of the 125 shovel tests performed, 63 were positive and 461 artifacts were found. The artifact assemblage included pieces of glass, pieces metal, brick fragments, European ceramics, one bois d'arc pier,

manufactured materials (plastic baling string and linoleum), and charcoal samples. The pier was found on the northern slope of the site and was deemed out of context for this document. Most of the artifacts were consistent with late-19th to mid-20th century habitation, and only one building was directly connected with Joe Gross. The architectural analysis concluded that it was not eligible for listing under Criterion A, B, or C. The site was found to have little integrity and does not fulfill Criterion D; therefore, it is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).

- **Site 41FN205** is a historic site located on the Cooke Alluvial Terrace above the Red River floodplain and northeast of FM 79. Ankle-high prairie grasses and Karma loam soil dominate this site, and the 1.78 acre area has been farmed for almost a century. Shovel tests were taken at the site, with six positive and ten negative results. Eighteen historic artifacts were found which included a brick fragment, European ceramics, pieces of glass, pieces of metal, and a pig molar. Due to the low amount of deposits and little integrity of the site, it is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN206** is a historic site located on the Ambrose Alluvial Terrace overlooking the Red River floodplain. The site is dominated with ankle to knee-high grasses and Karma loam soil. The site appears to have been in the Goss family for decades and received a Homestead Designation for Joe and Beatrice Goss in 1938. The 6.49 acre site contained 18 positive shovel tests that yielded 102 historic artifacts. The artifact assemblage included pieces of glass, European ceramics, brick fragments, and pieces of metal. No historic structures were found on the site, and the cattle pens and barn were built in 2005. Due to the low density and the commonplaceness of the artifacts, the site is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN207** is a historic site that overlooks the Bois d'Arc Creek floodplain and is on top of some of the highest points on the Kansan Terrace. This 0.42-acre site contains dense woods and an intermittent tributary that flows into Bois d'Arc Creek. In the Whakana fine sandy loam soil, nine shovel tests were performed, with five positive tests. Thirteen artifacts were uncovered and consisted of pieces of metal, glass shards, and a European ceramic sherd. Due to the small deposits of no apparent historical significance, the site is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN208** is situated on the Cooke Alluvial Terrace above the Red River floodplain. The site is considered prehistoric and has recently been plowed. Karma loam soil dominates the site where 13 negative and four positive shovel tests exposed four prehistoric and one historic artifact. An IO was located just north of the site but did not lie within the confines of the 1.45-acre site. The artifacts that were found at the site include chipped stone and a piece of metal. As a result of the low density and little integrity of the site, it is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN209** contains historic and prehistoric artifacts in a historically farmed field. The site is located Cooke Alluvial Terrace and is dominated by ankle-high grasses. On the 1.35 acre site, four positive and nine negative shovel tests uncovered six historic and two prehistoric artifacts. The assemblage included clear container glass, a piece of window glass, whiteware sherds, an unidentifiable metal fragment, a fine-grained quartzite interior flake, and a biface fragment. The small deposits located in the plow zone led the site to not be recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN210** is located on the top of the Cooke Alluvial Terrace above the Red River. The historic site has been utilized for winter wheat and has been farmed for almost a century. Though historic maps and aerial photographs indicate two structures on the north end of the site, none were found during the survey. The 2.08-acre site was delineated by 16 negative and five positive

shovel tests. The five historic artifacts consisted of whiteware sherd, a clear container glass shard, a SCA colored shard, and pieces of metal. Due to the amount of deposits and the low integrity of the site, it is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).

- **Site 41FN211** is a historic and prehistoric site situated on the Kansan Terrace overlooking the Bois d'Arc floodplain. The 0.82-acre site contains dense woods which are bounded by an open pasture on the northern side. Vegetation and leaves cover the Whakana very fine sandy loam soil throughout the forest. Twelve shovel tests were excavated, and three positive tests contained 25 prehistoric and historic artifacts. The artifact collection consisted of glass shards, pieces of chipped stone, and Native American ceramics which likely date from the Woodland to Middle Caddo periods. Overall, 23 prehistoric artifacts were contained in just two positive shovel tests which included the ceramics. This site is not expected to be impacted by the LBCR Mitigation Plan and will need to undergo more testing to determine if it is eligible for the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN212** is a tiny prehistoric site located on a sloped grazing pasture on the Kansan Terrace facing the headwaters of an intermittent tributary that flows northwest into Bois d'Arc Creek. Clusters of reeds and ankle-high grasses grow on the Whakana very fine sandy loam soil, and the site was profoundly disturbed by burrowing rodents. The boundary of the 0.94-acre site yielded five positive and six negative shovel tests. Of the positive shovel tests, 11 prehistoric artifacts were uncovered and consisted of chipped stone and Native American ceramics. The ceramics were determined to date from the Woodland to Middle Caddo period. The site does not seem to contain intact stratigraphy or preservation of organics, so it is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN213** is located on the Cooke Alluvial Terrace above the Red River in an agricultural pasture. Winter wheat has been grown on the 1.32-acre site, though at the time of the survey, the field was covered with water due to heavy rains. The historically farmed site is dominated by Karma loam soil. Twelve shovel tests were performed with four yielding seven artifacts. The assemblage consisted of pieces of glass and pieces of chipped stone that was scattered throughout the site. A piece of lithic debris was found just south of a negative shovel test, but it was classified as an IO. The historic artifacts were consistent with the late-19th to mid-20th century, while the prehistoric artifacts were non-diagnostic; therefore, the site is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN214** is a prehistoric site situated near the west side of the WRP and on the south boundary of Black Branch that flows into Bois d'Arc Creek. The Black Branch channel is around 8 to 10 m wide and 50 to 75 cm deep. The 1.72-acre site is located on the Ambrose Alluvial Terrace and is above the 454' msl contour in the Bois d'Arc Creek floodplain. Karma loam soil dominates the area, and ankle-high grasses are the main vegetation located on the site. A total of 15 shovel tests were excavated with only six artifacts uncovered from the five positive shovel tests. The artifacts consisted of chipped stone and a groundstone fragment. Due to the degrading soils, low density of artifacts found, and the little integrity of the site, it is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN215** overlooks the Bois d'Arc Creek floodplain and is situated on the Kansan Terrace. The 1.6-acre historic site that has been farmed for almost 100 years contains mostly open pasture covered in knee-high grasses. Twenty-two shovel tests were performed in the Whakana very fine sandy loam soil, and in the ten positive shovel tests, 22 artifacts were uncovered. The assemblage consisted of European ceramics, glass shards, a piece of metal, a medium mammal long bone fragment, and a piece of fine-grained quartzite shatter. Overall, the artifacts are consistent with

19th through mid-20th century habitation, though due to the low density of the deposits, the site is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).

- **Site 41FN216** is a small historic site that overlooks the Bois d'Arc Creek floodplain and is located on the Kansan Terrace. The 0.65-acre site contains an open pasture covered in knee-high grasses that has been farmed for nearly a century. During the walking survey, a brick structure was found in the Whakana very fine sandy loam soil and is thought to be either a well or cistern collar, though it has been bulldozed and filled with soil and trash. A total of ten shovel tests were excavated, and 22 artifacts were uncovered from the four positive tests. The assemblage consisted of brick fragments, a European ceramic sherd, glass shards, pieces of metal, and a chert secondary flake. Also a piece of metal and a piece of whiteware were found on the surface of the site. Due to the low density of artifacts and lack of integrity, the site is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN217** is a prehistoric site located on the Kansan Terrace and slopes toward an intermittent stream that connects to Bois d'Arc Creek, which is 63 meters northeast of the site. Ankle-high prairie grasses cover the pasture, though a tree-lined drainage slices through the west side. Whakana very fine sandy loam soil dominates the 1.18-acre site. Only one out of the 11 shovel tests was positive, and it contained 15 pieces of chipped stone. The age of the site could not be determined due to the low deposit of artifacts. Overall, the site has little integrity; therefore, it is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN218** is a historic site located on the Kansan Terrace above the Red River floodplain and is eroding to the north towards the Ambrose Alluvial Terrace. The site is next to an intermittent tributary of Bois d'Arc Creek and is covered in ankle to knee-high grasses. The 3.04-acre site contains Karma loam soil, and no structures were found on the site. Seventeen shovel tests were performed, and 28 artifacts were uncovered from the ten positive shovel tests. The artifacts included glass shards, pieces of metal, a European ceramic, and a brick fragment. They all appear to be from the 20th century. Overall, the low density of deposits and the lack of integrity leads the site to not be recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN219** is a historic site located on the Ambrose Alluvial Terrace above the Red River floodplain. The pasture on the site slopes toward the Red River and is covered in prairie grasses. Okay loam soil is found on the site. A total of 16 shovel tests were excavated, six of which were positive for artifacts. The assemblage of 40 artifacts included glass shards, European ceramics, and metal fragments, and are consistent with the 20th century. However, due to the little integrity and low density deposit of artifacts, the site is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN220** is a historic artifact scatter consisting of former cattle pens located east of agricultural fields. A man-made channel runs through the center of the site, and the entire area is covered in ankle- to knee-high grasses which resulted in zero percent ground visibility. To define the site boundary, six shovel tests were excavated, four of which were positive for historic artifacts. A total of 19 historic artifacts were recovered from the four positive shovel tests and consisted of unidentifiable metal fragments, clear container glass shards, pieces of rubber, a plastic fragment, pieces of asbestos, and wooden board fragments. All the artifacts recovered from the site date to the mid-20th century but do not contain any diagnostic features or components that could provide insight into the history of the area. Because of this, the site is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN221** is a large historic homestead on the north side of FM 79, west of the WRP with HR 28 located in the southeastern corner of the site. It appears that the majority of the structures

identified during historical research conducted for the area are no longer present. The numerous pipe wells with hand pumps, that are easily spotted with their triangular, pipe-welded, protective fence and that were found all over the ranch, were likely installed in the 1970s, contain no identifying marks, and are considered modern. Fifty-five shovel tests were excavated to determine the presence of artifacts, 22 of which were positive for historic artifacts. A total of 42 historic artifacts were recovered, and the assemblage consisted of pieces of plastic, wire nails, European ceramics, and a brick fragment. The artifacts are consistent with late-19th to mid-20th century occupation, but none of the artifacts contain any diagnostic features or components that could provide insight into the history of the area. Because of this, the site is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).

- **Site 41FN222** is a historic artifact deposit located on the eastern edge of a large plowed field on a gradual slope running from southeast to northwest toward and intermittent tributary of the Red River located to the northwest. The site is associated with an intact storm cellar, a partially intact frame to a small barn, several concrete features and piers, and the eastern part of the site is lined by seven pecan trees arranged in a rectangular pattern. To define the site boundary, 23 shovel tests were conducted, ten of which were positive for historic artifacts. A total of 107 historic artifacts were recovered in the ten positive shovel test pits with the assemblage consisting of glass shards, European ceramics, miscellaneous pieces of metal, and a concrete fragment. One of the whiteware sherds had an unidentifiable floral print, and the porcelain sherd had a blue floral decoration. The majority of the metal was unidentifiable, except for one nut and a nail fragment. None of the features at the site are unique, the artifacts are consistent with 20th century manufacturing, and none of the artifacts contain any significant diagnostic features. Subsequently, the site is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN223** is a historic artifact deposit located along CR 2165 in the southwestern part of the Riverby Ranch property. The site is situated south of an intermittent tributary of the Red River, the northwest corner consists of three dead trees, and a large stock pond is located west of the center of the site. At the time of the survey, ankle-high grasses were covering the ground, which resulted in a 0 to 10 percent ground visibility. To define the site boundary, fifteen shovel tests were excavated, seven of which were positive for artifacts. A total of 18 artifacts were recovered from the seven positive shovel tests and consisted of glass shards, a brick fragment, and unidentifiable metal fragments, of which only two window shards are dateable. None of the artifacts contain any diagnostic features or provide any insight into the history of the area. Since the site contains a relatively low density of artifacts, it is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN224** is a historic artifact scatter associated with a farmstead that includes a barn and cattle pens to the east. The site is approximately 2.72 acres in size, is bordered by pastures on the north, east, and south, and by CR 2170 to the west with an intermittent tributary of the Red River located north of the site. Seventeen shovel tests were excavated to determine the site boundaries, and five were positive for artifacts associated with the farmstead. The artifact assemblage from the five positive shovel tests consisted of glass, whiteware sherds, a piece of plastic, and a porcelain insulator. The container glass was clear amber and dates to the early to mid-20th century, while the ceramics were mostly associated with body sherds that contained no diagnostic features. Because of the fact that the site lacks artifact integrity, and due to the relatively low density of the artifacts, it is recommended as ineligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN225** is a historic artifact deposit associated with a foundation and depression located in an open pasture on the north side of FM 79 southwest of site 41FN193, southeast of a stock pond, and west of Willow Branch. The depression contains a few commercial brick fragments and

could represent a collapsed root cellar or an above-ground well pump and structure that had been removed. A modern well house and pump was found south-southeast of this site. To define the site boundary, twelve shovel tests were excavated, four of which were positive for artifacts. A total of seven artifacts were recovered from the four positive shovel tests and consisted of pieces of glass, a brick fragment, and pieces of metal (one of which is a bottle opener of indeterminate age). Of the glass shards recovered, one piece of green glass likely dates to the 20th century. None of the artifacts contain any diagnostic features. Because of the relatively low-density of artifacts and lack of diagnostic features, the site is recommended as ineligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).

- **Site 41FN226** is a historic artifact deposit located south of FM 79 and south of an intermittent tributary of Bois d'Arc Creek with the entire area previously identified as a wetland by FNI. The site extends south into an open pasture, and the majority of the surrounding area consists of dense woods including oak, elm, bois d'arc, and greenbriar, along with other dense vegetation and ankle- to knee-high grasses, resulting in 0 to 10 percent ground visibility at the time of the survey. To define the site boundary, seven shovel tests were excavated, three of which were positive for artifacts. A total of 24 historic artifacts were recovered from the three positive shovel tests, and the assemblage included glass shards, whiteware sherds, a wire fragment, and a piece of barbed wire. The glass container assemblage contained clear, amber, and blue colors dating from the late-19th century to the present. The bottle collected from the surface is an Owens Illinois Glass Company coffee bottle likely dating to 1946 based on the embossed maker's mark. None of the artifacts contained diagnostic features that would provide insight into the history of the area. Because of this, along with the lack of deposit integrity and relatively low artifact density, the site is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN227** is a historic artifact deposit located north of site 41FN226 and south of an intermittent tributary of Bois d'Arc Creek in an area consisting of dense woods with oak, elm, bois d'arc, and greenbriar. Because of standing water and dense vegetation and leaves during the time of the initial survey, the ground visibility was 0 to 20 percent. To define the site boundary, eleven shovel tests were excavated, five of which were positive for buried artifacts. A total of 57 historic artifacts were recovered from the five positive shovel tests, and the assemblage consisted of glass shards, European ceramics, brick fragments, and pieces of metal wire. The glass shards were mostly composed of clear, amber, aqua, SCA, and milk glass dating from the late-19th to mid-20th century. The majority of the European ceramics were non-diagnostic whitewares, and there was one piece of stoneware in the assemblage. Because none of the artifacts contained any diagnostic features, the relatively low density of artifacts, and the lack of integrity of the artifact deposit, the site is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN228** is a small historic cemetery (the Whitten Cemetery) located on Fannin County Appraisal District (FCAD) 109144 in a wooded area near the headwaters of a small intermittent tributary of Bois d'Arc Creek, and it represents one of the oldest historic sites on Riverby Ranch. Ten interments were identified, and the death dates inscribed on the tombstones range from 1876 to 1917. No fences enclose the cemetery, and it is therefore likely that none of the headstones are in their original location. To identify any unmarked grave shafts or sites, backhoe trenches were excavated along the perimeter and tree line. Backhoe trenches encountered a burial shaft and a collapsed casket with human remains. NTMWD, the THC, the USACE, and the Caddo Nation were all notified of the burial at the time of discovery, and the remains were photographed and mapped. Because the cemetery's boundary could only be estimated due to the lack of fencing, and since a burial was found outside of the tree line, a large buffer was placed around the cemetery where disturbance should not take place (as was the case for all known historic cemeteries on the ranch). As with the other cemeteries, an additional 100-ft. buffer was placed

where plow-zone depth impacts are only allowed during the LBCR Mitigation Plan. These conditions were all agreed upon by NTMWD, the THC, the USACE, the Caddo Nation, and FNI. Because no testing was completed for the cemetery, and because it will be protected in place, a NRHP recommendation was not made (Davis et al., 2016).

- **Site 41FN229** is a historic cemetery (the Liberty Cemetery) located northwest of the Riverby Store at the edge of the Ambrose Alluvial Terrace near Ragsdale Branch, and it represents the largest known cemetery and one of the oldest, continually used historic sites on Riverby Ranch. This cemetery is bounded on three sides with a barbed-wire fence. To the north, a short intermittent tributary of Ragsdale Branch, which drains northwest into the Red River and was previously identified by FNI as a wetland, creates a natural boundary. According to the county, 90 internments comprise the cemetery with date ranges from 1872 to 1951. Backhoe trenches were excavated outside of the fence lines on all three sides to determine if additional unmarked graves were present. Although no graves were found, a number of shallow depressions were noted inside the fence lines that could represent unmarked graves. A minimum no disturbance buffer was added to the estimated boundaries, as well as an additional 100-ft. buffer where plow-zone depth impacts only are allowed during the LBCR Mitigation Plan. These conditions were all agreed upon by NTMWD, the THC, the USACE, the Caddo Nation, and FNI. Because the cemetery will be protected in place as a result of the appropriate buffers, no NRHP recommendation was made (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN230** is a historic cemetery (the Greenlee Cemetery) located on the Ambrose Alluvial Terrace in a densely wooded area west of Willow Branch, and it represents one of the oldest historic sites on the ranch. The site consists of two broken Greenlee family headstones dating to 1894 and 1895, and the site boundary was determined to be a 25-ft. radius from the center of the headstone area. An additional 50-ft. no disturbance buffer and a 100-ft. designated plow-zone activities area were designated as part of the LBCR mitigation plan. To see if there were any unmarked graves in the open pasture, a backhoe trench was dug outside of the fence line; no unmarked graves were found. All buffers for the cemetery site were agreed upon by NTMWD, the THC, the USACE, the Caddo Nation, and FNI. Because the cemetery will be protected in place as a result of the appropriate buffers, no NRHP recommendation was made (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN231** is a prehistoric surface scatter consisting of an open field with a gravel road going along the site's northern boundary located at the very leading edge of the Ambrose Alluvial Terrace overlooking the Red River floodplain. The field was recently plowed at the time of the survey, which resulted in an approximate 100-percent ground visibility. Fifteen shovel tests were conducted to define the site boundaries; one shovel test was positive for artifacts. A total of 20 artifacts were recovered from the surface and one IO was identified consisting of some wire nail and barb wire fragments, likely from an old fence line. Artifacts included pieces of the chipped stone debitage and fine-grained quartzite. These included a secondary flake, interior flakes, interior chips, and pieces of shatter. Because the artifacts identified at the site are surficial in nature, and due to the lack of a subsurface deposit, the site is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as an SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN232** is a historic artifact scatter located in an area of dense woods south of Black Branch, an intermittent tributary of Bois d'Arc Creek. The vegetation at the site includes bois d'arc, cedar-elm, pecan, and oak trees, as well as greenbriar. Ground visibility was limited to 0 to 5 percent as a result of dense underbrush. All shovel tests in the area, nine total to define the site, were negative for cultural features, and there was no evidence of residential structures or outbuildings. The assemblages are made up of surface glass bottle components dating to between 1920 and 1965, including whole, glass bleach bottles labelled "Hilex" and "Purex" across the shoulder of the bottle, and a clear Ball half pint bottle. Because of the relatively low density of

surficial artifacts which contain no diagnostic features, and the lack of a subsurface deposit, the site is recommended as ineligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).

- **Site 41FN233** is a historic homestead located south of the Riverby Store on the west side of FM 100 on the Ambrose Alluvial Terrace and consists of two historic-age resources, along with a collapsed structure, in a sparsely wooded 95-acre area; surrounding the wooded area is a pasture with a gentle slope running south to north toward an intermittent tributary of the Red River to the north. Twenty-three shovel tests were excavated to identify the boundaries of the site; six shovel tests were positive for historic artifacts. A total of 151 artifacts were recovered from the six positive shovel tests and include brick fragments, European ceramics, glass shards, pieces of metal, and pieces of plastic most likely representing late-19th to mid-20th century occupation, although the surface artifacts appear to date from the mid- to late 20th century. None of the artifacts/structure elements are in primary context or contain any diagnostic features. Furthermore, the architectural analysis did not recommend any of the resources as eligible under Criterion A, B, and C. Because the artifact deposit is low in density and has no integrity, it does not fulfill Criterion D. Therefore, the site is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN234** is a historic artifact scatter located east of Willow Branch atop the Ambrose Alluvial Terrace with a portion of the site on the east side of the fence located in the open pasture. The site consists of densely-vegetated, wooded areas including elm, juniper, oak, and greenbriar that slopes west toward the creek with a visibility of 0 to 15 percent as a result of dense underbrush and because the area was covered with leaves and low shrubs at the time of the survey. The pasture portion of the site consists of short grasses with a ground visibility of 10 to 20 percent. Ten shovel tests to define the site boundary were excavated, with a total of four shovel tests that were positive for artifacts. A total of 30 historic artifacts were recovered which consisted of glass shards, pieces of metal (including one that is a square-cut nail that dates to the late-19th century), and European ceramics. None of the artifacts contained any diagnostic features. Because of the relatively low density of artifacts and the lack of integrity of deposits at the site, it is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN235** is a prehistoric site that likely is associated with the Goss Farm site (41FN12). The 24.45 acre site is located on the leading edge of the Cooke Alluvial Terrace on a continuous landform that extends east into the WRP and down to the western bank of Bois d'Arc Creek. The site consists of an open pasture that has been intermittently plowed; during the time the survey was conducted, the site consisted of ankle-high grasses resulting in a 0 to 50 percent ground visibility. Because of sloping and years of plowing, artifacts have been brought to the surface and moved downslope from their original context. Numerous shovel tests were conducted to define the site, with 64 shovel tests defining the site boundaries. A total of 324 artifacts were recovered from the shovel tests or were collected on the surface. In addition to the shovel tests, three backhoe trenches were excavated, and 219 more artifacts were recovered. The artifact assemblage consisted of chipped stone, European ceramics, glass shards, groundstones, pieces of metal, Native American ceramics, pieces of animal bone, pieces of FCR, charcoal samples, and a piece of rubber. The European ceramics consisted of whiteware sherds, a porcelain sherd, and stoneware sherds. The glass pieces were clear, aqua, SCA, and amber vessel shards, and most of the metal was unidentifiable (except for an 8d square-cut nail, a .45 ACP bullet casing, and a part of a shotgun shell). The chipped stone assemblage included cores, pieces of debitage, expedient/edge-modified tools, bifaces/unifaces, an arrow point, dart points, and dart point fragments. A Talco arrow point and two Gary dart points were identifiable. The groundstone assemblage consisted of two broken celts. Although artifacts in the plow zone are primarily disturbed, there are intact features that were identified from the shovel testing and backhoe

trenching. If the site is part of the Goss Farm site, it could contain late or historic Caddo components. This, combined with the presence of intact subsurface features, organic preservation, and the potential for unknown burials, result in the recommendation of eligible under Criterion D for the NRHP and as a SAL. Therefore, any impacts to the area will require additional archaeological testing, monitoring, and/or mitigation (Davis et al., 2016).

- **Site 41FN236** is a historic artifact scatter located northwest of the location where CR2160 makes its first turn to the south with a wooded vegetation area including bois d'arc, elm, oak, pecan trees, and invasive greenbriar. The northern portion of the site is located in a wooded area with an intermittent tributary of the Red River running through the northeast corner; the southern half of the site is located in a pasture. Five shovel tests were conducted to define the site boundaries, four of which were positive for artifacts. Nine historic artifacts were recovered from the four positive shovel tests and consisted of pieces of glass, European ceramics, and a brick fragment. None of the artifacts contained any diagnostic features (the ceramics were plain whiteware and the brick was commercially manufactured), and subsequently, the site offers little insight into the history of the area. Because of this, along with the fact that the site contained relatively low-density of artifacts and lacked of overall artifact integrity, the site is recommended ineligible for listing on the NRHP or as an SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN237** is a historic artifact scatter located northeast of an intermittent tributary of Bois d'Arc Creek and consists of vegetation (e.g. oak, pecan, cedar-elm, bois d'arc, and greenbriar) and leaves densely covering the ground, which results in a ground visibility of 0 to 10 percent. A rebar reinforced rectangular concrete trough and a pipe well were identified during the survey. To define site boundaries and identify the presence of buried artifacts, six shovel tests were excavated, and four of the tests were positive for artifacts. Sixty-one historic artifacts were recovered from the four positive shovel tests and included glass shards, pieces of metal, a brick fragment, wood samples, animal bones a metal grommet, and a European ceramic sherd, as well as faunal remains of deer molars, a mandible, long bones, and a metatarsal. None of the artifacts showcased any discernable diagnostic features, and because of the relatively low-density of artifacts and lack of overall artifact integrity, the site is recommended ineligible for listing on the NRHP or as an SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN238** is a historic artifact scatter located north of CR2405 and abuts the Riverby Ranch property line on the Ambrose Alluvial Terrace southwest of an intermittent tributary of Bois d'Arc Creek. The area consists of moderately vegetated woods and includes oak and juniper species, along with prickly pear cactus, greenbriar, and ankle-high grasses and leaves that result in the site having between 0 and 10 percent ground visibility. A total of five shovel tests were excavated to determine both the site boundary and the presence of buried artifacts, and four were positive for artifacts. Fourteen historic artifacts were recovered in the four positive shovel tests and included pieces of glass, a brick fragment, European ceramics, and a plow blade. Only three of the artifacts were datable – two pieces of window glass and one piece of SCA. The two pieces of window glass postdate 1920, and the one piece of SCA dates to the late-19th to mid-20th century. No other diagnostic features were identified. Because of the low-density of the artifacts and lack of integrity, the site is recommended as ineligible for listing on the NRHP or as an SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN239** is a small historic cemetery (locally referred to as “Friendship Cemetery”) and is located on the Ambrose Alluvial Terrace in a gentle sloping north-south running pasture along an intermittent tributary that flows east to Bois d'Arc Creek. Records show there were initially 12 graves located within the cemetery, but only six were identified during the 2015 survey by ARC. The cemetery grave inscriptions date from 1899 to 1944. Backhoe trenches were excavated to identify any unmarked graves in the pasture adjacent to the observed headstones, but no additional grave sites were found. The families in this cemetery represent early settlers living in

the area before or during the time of Morgan and Goss and represents one of the oldest historic sites on the ranch. Because the cemetery would be protected as per the buffers agreed upon by NTMWD, the THC, the USACE, the Caddo Nation, and the FNI as part of the LBCR mitigation plan, no NRHP recommendation is made for this site (Davis et al., 2016).

- **Site 41FN240** is a historic artifact scatter/deposit located on the Kansan Terrace on both sides of a two-track road in an open pasture between two large stock ponds. The pasture is covered with tall grass resulting in a 0 to 20 percent ground visibility. Nine shovel tests were excavated at the site, and three were positive for artifacts. Artifacts recovered in the positive shovel tests included glass fragments, miscellaneous historic debris, modern trash (including broken plywood, fencing hardware, and a metal painted sign painted blue with no wording), a piece of clear glass, and SCA glass. None of the artifacts showcase any diagnostic features, and the two track road has a very low artifact density. Because of this, and since the site has no apparent integrity, it is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or as an SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN241** is a shallowly buried prehistoric artifact scatter located near the northern edge of the Cooke Alluvial Terrace deposit northwest of site 41FN208. The field was plowed, and ground visibility was 100% at the time the area was surveyed. Fourteen total shovel tests were excavated to define the site, and three shovel tests were positive for artifacts along with the surface scatter. The artifacts recovered as part of the shovel test included pieces of amber glass, chipped stone debitage, expedient/edge modified tools, a biface, a chert graver, and a piece of FCR. None of the artifacts identified or recovered from the surface or from the shovel tests contained any apparent integrity; therefore, the site is recommended ineligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN242** is a historic farmstead located on the sloping edge of the Ambrose Alluvial Terrace, north of FM 79 and south of an intermittent tributary of Bois d'Arc Creek. The site consists of open pasture with cattle pens and plowed fields; it is covered with tall grasses that result in a ground visibility of 0 to 10 percent. Eight shovel tests were excavated to define the area and identify any buried artifacts. Six total artifacts were identified in two positive shovel tests and included pieces of glass, a European ceramic sherd, and a rectangular brick feature measuring 75 x 116 cm with mortar covering most of the exposed surface. Approximately 7 m east of the brick foundation are three concrete pilings lying on their sides. Remains of metal posts were identified on the top flat part of the piling and are likely associated with fence post anchors that have been discarded. It is unclear if these are associated with the brick feature or if they are a result of deposits from later activity in the area. Because of the low artifact density in the area and since the deposits possess limited integrity within the plow zone, the site is recommended to be ineligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN243** is a historic site that is associated with the original location of the G.F. Tyler Gin. No superstructure remains. The cotton gin is located on the Kansan Terrace in a densely wooded area overlooking the headwaters of an unnamed tributary of Bois d'Arc Creek. Site vegetation consists of upper story of oak, cedar-elm, juniper, and bois d'arc with an understory of young trees, greenbriar, poison ivy, grasses, and shrubs. Leaf litter at the site results in a ground visibility ranging from 0 to 20 percent. Although the site exhibits rare and interesting gin features and foundations, the superstructure and ginning equipment are no longer present. The remaining ground floor features of the 20th century cotton gin appear to be well preserved and include a dry pond depression, concrete and brick foundations, and the motor mounts along with a sparse surface artifact scatter. The unique features of the site are unlike any that have previously been reported in Texas, and the survey subsequently concludes that the site has necessary integrity to contribute to a better understanding of small-scale commercially managed cotton ginning around the turn of the 20th century. Because the site features and structure can fulfill criterion A as a broad historical pattern, and since the site has the potential to yield important historic information

about small rural cotton gins that would fulfill criterion D, it is recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP and as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).

- **Site 41FN248** is a prehistoric artifact scatter located in a pasture south of 41FN214 near the western boundary of the WRP at the leading edge of the Ambrose Alluvial Terrace. The open pasture is covered in ankle-high grasses resulting in a ground visibility of 0 to 20 percent. Six shovel tests were excavated to define the site, and two shovel tests were positive for prehistoric artifacts. Five prehistoric artifacts were recovered and included chipped stone and an assemblage of interior and secondary chips and flakes such as chert and fine-grained quartzite – only one of which contained diagnostic features, a Gary dart point. The low-density site contains no datable artifacts and bioturbation has contributed to a lack of integrity. The site is likely to date to the Late Archaic or Woodland periods, but no Native American ceramics were found in the area. Because no diagnostic features are directly related to the site, it is recommended as ineligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN249** is a prehistoric artifact scatter located in a pasture west-southwest of 41FN214 and the western boundary of the WRP south of Black Branch and its confluence with a small unnamed intermittent tributary, which flows north into Black Branch. The site abuts the leading edge of the Ambrose Alluvial Terrace and consists of an open pasture covered in ankle-high grasses, which results in a ground visibility of 0 to 20 percent. Fourteen shovel tests were excavated, and five shovel tests were positive for prehistoric artifacts. Thirty-three prehistoric artifacts were recovered at the site and included chipped stone, FCR, a piece of daub with a stick impression, a piece of SCA container glass, fine-grained quartzite, and a stone assemblage consisting of chert interior flake and a piece of petrified wood shatter. The area likely was occupied during the Late Archaic or Woodland periods as evidenced by a lack of ceramics coupled with the recovery of one Gary dart point. The site does not contain enough evidence to confirm that it represents a prehistoric structure, although the daub and associated FCR point to the potential for it. Because of this uncertainty, the site has been recommended for further testing to determine eligibility for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL (Davis et al., 2016).
- **Site 41FN250** is a prehistoric artifact scatter located along the western boundary of the WRP on the south side of Black Branch, which flows northeast into Bois d'Arc Creek. The site is near the leading edge of the Ambrose Alluvial Terrace on a small knoll that is above the 454 ft. msl contour in the Bois d'Arc Creek floodplain and consists of an open pasture covered in ankle-high grasses, which results in a ground visibility of 0 to 20 percent. Six shovel tests were excavated to define the site and identify buried artifacts, and two shovel tests were positive for prehistoric artifacts. Five artifacts were recovered in the positive shovel tests, and the overall assemblage consisted of chipped stone, chert interior chips, a chert secondary chip, and a fine-grained quartzite interior flake. Because the prehistoric site consists of low-density resources and has little integrity as a result of bioturbation, the site is not recommended to be eligible for listing on the NRHP or as an SAL (Davis et al., 2016).