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Lake Forest Boulevard Connector Project Denton County, Texas

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE

LAKE FOREST BOULEVARD CONNECTOR PROJECT

DENTON COUNTY, TEXAS

Texas Antiquities Permit Number 8133

Cody S. Davis, MA
Principal Investigator
and
Joy C. Tatem, BA

Submitted to:

TOWN OF FLOWER MOUND
2121 Cross Timbers Road
Flower Mound, Texas 75028

Submitted by:

AR CONSULTANTS, INC.
805 Business Parkway
Richardson, Texas 75081

Cultural Resources Report 2017-56
August 22, 2017

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ABSTRACT

The Town of Flower Mound is planning to construct 700-feet of road between two existing dead-end streets of Lake Forest Boulevard, located approximately 2 km to the northeast of Grapevine Lake in Denton County, Texas. A 100-foot-wide study corridor was surveyed for the project area. The 1.7-acre study areas was surveyed on August 16, 2017. All shovel tests were negative; however, a historic cistern/well feature was recorded as site 41DN604. The site is not associated with any other features or with any structures as demonstrated by historic maps and aerials dating back to 1918. The site is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP or as an SAL. Field documents, photos, and other paperwork from this survey will be curated at the Center for Archaeological Studies at Texas State University. As such, AR Consultants, Inc. recommends that further cultural resource investigations are unwarranted and requests that that Texas Historical Commission concur with this assessment. However, if artifacts or other features are found during construction, work should stop immediately and the Archeology Division of the Texas Historical Commission should be notified before work resumes.

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R-arc: Lake Forest Well CIP (170801)

INTRODUCTION

The Town of Flower Mound is planning to construct approximately 700 feet of road between two existing dead-end streets, located approximately 2 km to the northeast of Grapevine Lake in Denton County, Texas (Figure 1). The project area is on the edge of a recent housing development in Flower Mound, between the roads Lake Forest Boulevard (Blvd) and Aberdeen Drive.

The City of Flower Mound contracted with AR Consultants, Inc. (ARC) to conduct an archaeological survey of the 700-foot length of proposed connector road. A rock-lined cistern or well feature was discovered during the initial phases of the project, therefore ARC was contracted to investigate this feature with pedestrian survey, shovel testing, and archival research of the proposed project area.

The cultural resource investigation was required because the City of Flower Mound is a state entity and Texas Antiquities Permit Number 8133 was issued for the archaeological survey. This report was prepared to be reviewed by the Texas Historical Commission (THC). Relevant federal legislation includes the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (PL-96-515), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (PL-90-190), the Clean Water Act, as amended (PL-92-500), the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, the Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974, as amended (PL-93-291), Executive Order No. 11593 "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment," Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800), as well as the Antiquities Code of Texas (Texas Natural Resource Code, Title 9, Chapter 191).

This report is written in accordance with report guidelines used by the Archeology Division of the THC (Council of Texas Archeologists n.d.). The following report presents a brief description of the natural setting of the project area, followed by a discussion of the culture history and previous investigations within the study area. A chapter on the research design and methodology employed in the investigation is then followed by the results of the field investigation. The report concludes with recommendations followed by the references cited.

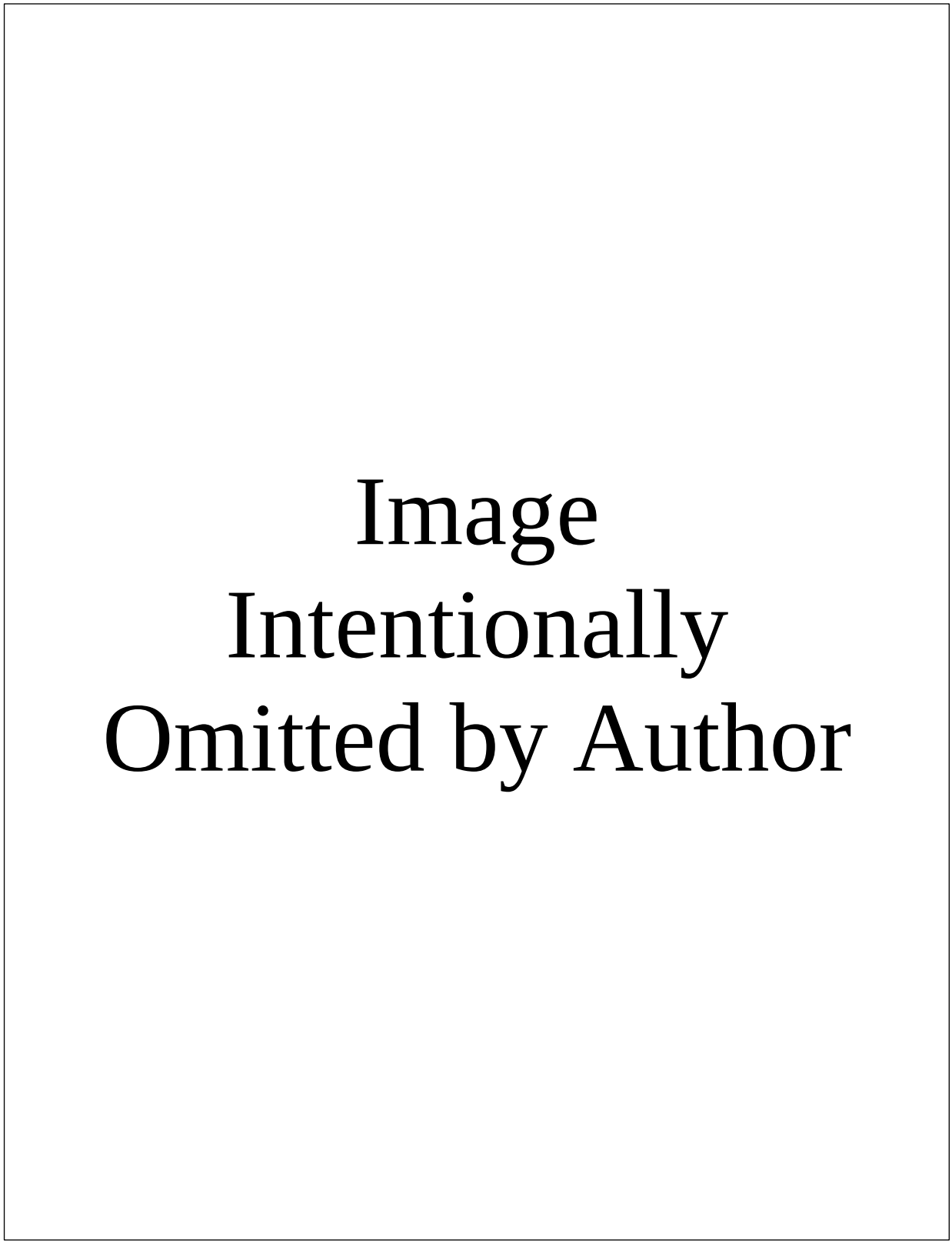

Figure 1. Lake Forest Blvd Connector survey area shown on portions of the 1973 (Photorevised 1981) Lewisville West and Grapevine, TX 7.5' USGS topographic maps.

Administrative Information:

Sponsor:	City of Flower Mound
Review Agency:	Archeology Division of the Texas Historical Commission.
Principal Investigator:	Cody S Davis, MA
Field Dates:	August 16, 2017
Field Crew:	Cody S. Davis
Field Person Days:	1
Acres Surveyed:	approximately 1.7 acres
Sites Investigated:	
Prehistoric:	none
Historic:	41DN604
Curation:	Center for Archaeological Studies, Texas State University, San Marcos

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The project area is situated within the sandy soil of the Eastern Cross Timbers Ecoregion of Texas. This ecoregion is a transitional area between the prairie to the west and the hills of eastern Oklahoma and Texas, formed over Upper-Cretaceous sedimentary rock (Griffith et al. 2007:61-62). In a climax setting, the Eastern Cross Timbers contains irregular plains with some low hills and tablelands: a mosaic of forest, woodland, savanna, and prairie. The natural vegetation in this ecoregion consists of little bluestem grasses, scattered blackjack oak and post oak trees. The project area is located in the Trinity River Basin, near the confluence of two first-order intermittent tributaries of Bakers Branch. The study area also lies approximately 2 kilometers northeast of Grapevine Lake.

The project area is mapped on the Upper Cretaceous-aged Woodbine Formation (Bureau of Economic Geology 1991). This formation consists sandstones, shales, and clays in the Grapevine Lake area. The majority of the project area is mapped on the Birome-Rayex-Aubrey soil complex, 2-15 percent slopes (Ford and Pauls 1980:Sheet 46). This series consists of a 15- to 20-cm-thick A horizon of brown fine sandy loam underlain by a red clay B horizon. The very northern section of the project area is mapped on Callisburg fine sandy loam, 3-5 percent slopes, which is defined as having a 15-cm-thick A horizon of yellowish brown fine sandy loam underlain by reddish yellow sandy clay. The very southern section of the project area is mapped on Ferris-Heiden clay with 5-15 percent slopes, which is defined as having a 20-cm-thick A horizon of olive clay underlain by pale olive clays. This southern area represents the highest elevation in the project area.

CULTURAL HISTORY

A cultural chronology, based on Prikryl (1990), with an added historic period, for North Central Texas is presented in Table 1 to provide the reader with a temporal framework for the culture history of the region.

Table 1. Cultural Chronology.

Period	Dates
Historic European	A.D. 1800-present
Protohistoric	A.D. 1600-1800
Late Prehistoric	A.D. 700-1600
Archaic	6000 B.C.-A.D. 700
Paleoindian	ca. 11,000 B.C.-6000 B.C.

The Paleoindian period is characterized as having small, nomadic bands of hunter-gatherers whose primary emphasis was the exploitation of now-extinct megafauna, such as mammoth and bison. Smaller game and plant gathering likely supplemented the Paleoindian diet (Meltzer and Bever 1995:59). As such, the archaeological record for the region consists of several distinctive styles of projectile points, such as the Clovis, Plainview, and Folsom. Currently, only four Clovis points have been reported in Denton County, but numerous have been found in surrounding counties (Bever and Meltzer 2007:67-70; Ferring 2001). Subsistence patterns began to change as a general drying climatic trend swept the region, leading to extinction of many of the area's large mammals toward the end of the Paleoindian period.

The Archaic period is characterized by increased alluviation of water channels and a generally wetter environment than the previous period. This change in climate resulted in modification of Native American subsistence patterns, with broad exploitation of bottomland food resources. This, in turn, resulted in clusters of seasonal settlements along large drainages, including the Trinity River and its various forks and tributaries, and a marked increase in population density. With the advent of repeated, seasonal occupation of sites along drainages came a perceived increase in territorial constrictions among different groups in the region, with several authors citing the limited use of regional lithic resources as evidence of this trend (Prewitt 1983; Skinner 1981).

The Late Prehistoric period is interpreted as a dryer period, with a focus on procurement of faunal resources, agriculture, and food preservation. An abundance of modern bison faunal remains have been recovered at Late Prehistoric period sites in the later part of this period, while sites dating earlier in the period show much fewer bison faunal remains. The appearance of pottery and the bow and arrow help to distinguish artifact assemblages to this period (Shafer 1977). Corner notched arrow points characterize the earlier part of the Late Prehistoric, known as the Austin phase, while Perdiz and Clifton arrow points are common in the later part of the period at a time known as the Toyah phase. The Protohistoric period is characterized by Native American abandonment of north central Texas in the period around 1500/1600, with almost no archaeological evidence found in the region dating to this time (Skinner 1988).

The Historic European period saw widespread Anglo settlement of north central Texas beginning in the 1830s. This expansion often resulted in brutal conflicts between settlers and nomadic bands

of Native Americans (Garrett 1972:24). These early conflicts gave way to various Anglo strategies aimed at cohabitation, including peace treaties signed as early as 1843. Eventually, the entirety of north central Texas was settled, with numerous Anglo military installations established in the region. After Texas became part of the United States in 1845, peace was short lived. The Civil War took its toll on the north central Texas population, as most of the able-bodied men left to fight for the Confederacy.

The first established European settlement in Denton County began before the mid-1800s with the establishment of the Peter's Colony after Texas independence. These early settlers were farmers who selected bottomland along the Elm Fork of the Trinity (Bridges 1978). There is very little evidence of historic-era Native American occupation anywhere in Dallas or Denton County, although historic accounts indicate that groups were present in the early 1800s. Beginning in the 1830s and continuing into the 1840s, the aboriginal inhabitants continued to play a role in the regional history. Garrett (1972:21) states, "Indian hostilities almost depopulated North Texas [of Anglo dwellers] after 1839. It dwindled to less than half." Hostilities continued until the Republic of Texas and ten Native American tribes signed the Treaty of 1843. This treaty provided the impetus for settlement of several North Central Texas counties.

Commercial farming was not important until after the Civil War, and the early settlers were essentially self-sufficient. Besides domestic plants and animals, wild animals and plants were commonly consumed. Denton became the county seat in 1856. By 1875, cotton, corn, and wheat were the main cash crops. Up to half of these crops were grown by tenant farmers who either paid rent to the land owner for their house, tools, and seed or by tenants who gave the landowner a third of the grain and a quarter of the cotton or other cash crops. By the turn of the century, all the major communities had been established and some had passed away (Odom 2017).

Previous Investigations

A search of the Texas Archeological Sites Atlas (TASA) located no historical markers, cemeteries, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) properties, or State Antiquities Landmarks (SALs) within the project area (2017). However, there are two historical markers and a historic cemetery within 1-mile radius of the project area. One historical marker identifies the historic Flower Mound Cemetery, dating back as early as 1873, and the other identifies the Flower Mound Presbyterian Church, the frame building of the church erected in 1901.

Additionally, there have been five archaeological surveys conducted (between 1982 and 1992) and 10 archaeological sites recorded within a 1-mile radius of the proposed project area. The archaeological survey in 1982 was conducted by the Fort Worth District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and two surveys in 1989 were conducted by the Federal Highway Administration; the last two surveys within this radius were conducted in 1992 by the Texas Department of Transportation and the Brazos Electric Power Co-op. The survey of the electric transmission line parallels and overlaps with the Lake Forest Blvd Connector project. The archaeological sites recorded within a 1-mile radius of the proposed project area include 41DN309-312, -318, -322, -324, -528, -564, and -565. Site 41DN564 and -565 are both historic sites dating from late 19th century to mid-20th century and 41DN528 is a Late Archaic prehistoric site. The remaining sites, however, have very limited information provided on TASA. Prikryl (1990: Appendix) provides slightly more information, detailing their locations on a terrace of Bakers Branch and how they

were all recorded in 1974; a diagnostic Fresno point was recovered from 41DN310, which makes this a Late Prehistoric site. This is interesting because of the similar setting of these sites to the project areas.

Three historic maps were examined prior to field work; these include the 1918 USDA Denton County Soils Map, the 1936 General Highway Map (GHM) of Denton County, and the 1961 GHM of Denton County. The 1918 map shows the three short drainage channels making up the headwaters of Bakers Branch, which flow approximately 4 miles (mi) east-southeast into Denton Creek (Figure 2). The study area is located between the central channel and one that drains to the north on the south side. This map shows two structures south of the creek near the study area. The structure to the west is the closest, however the cistern/well found during the initial stages of the project is not likely associated with that structure or property since the USGS maps show a fence line separating the two. 1936 GHM, however, does not show either of these structures, but they are present on the 1961 GHM. The Flower Mound Church is visible on all three maps, as it was built in 1901. All three maps also show that no structures were built in or adjacent to the study area. This was confirmed by review of the 7.5' USGS maps for Lewisville West dating to 1960, 1968, 1973, and 1981 (Figure 3). These USGS maps show the structure plus new ones to the west of the cistern/well. The 1960 USGS map shows three structures at the end of a two-track road. By 1968 a new structure had been added. The 1973 USGS map shows another new structure as well as a landing strip on the north side of the two-track road. Aerial imagery from 1953 and 1963 also confirm that there are no structures within or adjacent to the study area. The 1953 aerial shows the study area as devoid of vegetation where the cistern/well is situated. Dense vegetation is found along both drainage channels adjacent to the study area. This description essentially matches the 1968 aerial as well as the 1995 Google Earth imagery, however, this image shows the study area covered with denser vegetation. This trend continued on the 2001 Google Earth imagery through the 2012 (Figure 4). Then in 2013, a new housing development broke ground on the east side of the study area. By 2014, a new cul-de-sac and several homes had been built as well as a concrete running trail under the transmission line. By 2016, the development appears to be complete with several new homes. The property to the west of the study area, remained covered in sparse vegetation, until 2017, when it appears that a new housing development began breaking ground.

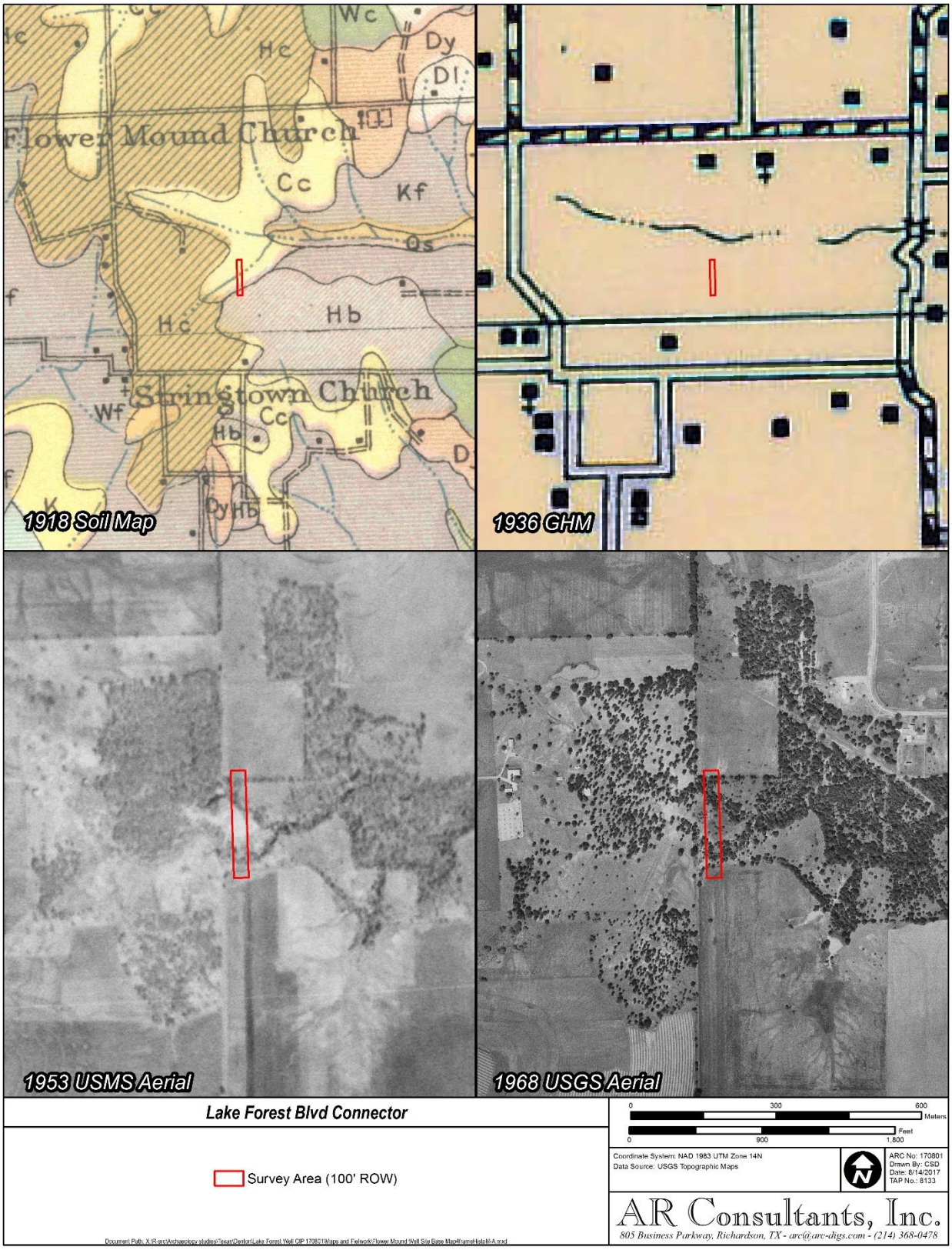

Figure 2. Historic maps and aerials showing the survey area.

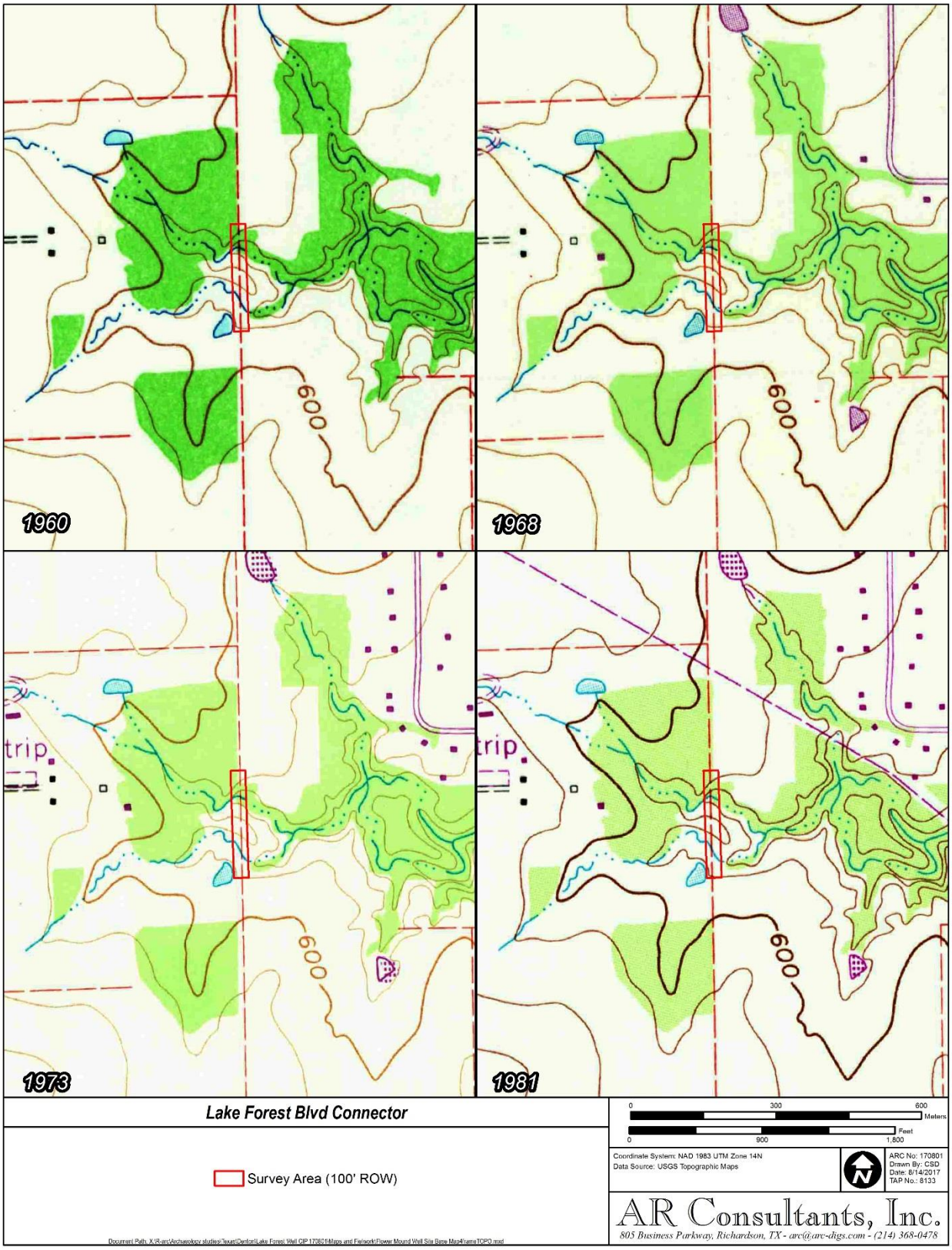

Figure 3. Survey area shown on portions of the 1960, 1968, 1973, and 1981 Lewisville West, TX 7.5' USGS maps.

Figure 4. Survey area shown on portions of the 2011, 2014, 2016, and 2017 Google Earth Imagery.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

Research Design

Based on the research conducted prior to survey, two hypotheses were developed. First, it was hypothesized that there was potential for encountering prehistoric sites, in consideration of the number of sites along Bakers Branch and within a 1-mile radius of the project boundary. However, this is also low given that setting and the fact that the area had been previously partially surveyed for the Brazos Electric Power Co-op transmission line. The project area is located in the uplands near the intermittent headwaters of Bakers Branch. Several studies in North Texas have shown that the uplands in this region hold very low potential for containing prehistoric archaeological sites. Prehistoric sites in this region are typically located directly adjacent to significant drainages, which would allow for access to water and food resources. There is very limited potential for encountering temporary-use sites in this specific upland setting. These would likely be ephemeral and exposed on the degrading surface. Additionally, prehistoric sites recorded in this setting are typically not well preserved due to the degrading environment and heavy farming.

The second hypothesis stated that there was low potential for encountering historic sites, even considering the cistern/well feature that was discovered during the initial phases of the project. No structures are shown within the project area on any of the aerials or historic maps reviewed. While historic maps and aerials demonstrate that structures are not likely to be found, historic trash scatters and features such as foundations and trash associated with former historic structures may be present within the survey area.

Methodology

Survey was conducted in accordance with the standards set forth by the THC (n.d.). The field personnel walked the survey area in transects spaced 15 m apart. The entire survey area had ground visibility between 0 and 80 percent. Shovel tests (STs) averaged 30 cm in diameter. All sandy and loamy soils were screened through ¼" wire mesh screens. The clay fill was inspected visually and broken into smaller chunks in order to determine if cultural materials were present. ST soil matrices were described on the basis of composition, texture, and color. The Munsell Soil Color Chart (2009) was used to identify soil colors. The senior author made notes about the ground exposure, drainages, soil types, and disturbed areas where subsoil was exposed. Photographs were taken during the survey using a 16-megapixel digital camera. ST locations were marked with a handheld Garmin GPSmap64st receiver.

RESULTS

This chapter is divided into three sections. The first describes the project area's natural setting along with results of the pedestrian survey. Shovel tests are described generally throughout the text, but are detailed in Table 2. The site description and conclusions end the chapter.

Survey Results

Survey began by walking north from the southern end along the tree line and concrete running trail following under the transmission line (Figure 5). The trail is connected to the subdivision on the east side of the study area by an asphalt trail (Figure 6). This area has 30-60 percent ground visibility and appears to be fill material. There is a storm water drain that empties out on some rock rip-rap before draining into the southern tributary of Bakers Branch (Figure 7). Additionally, as noted during the map review, the property to the west is currently being developed for homes. As the trail goes north, it crosses the southern tributary and the main channel of Bakers Branch (Figure 8). Both crossings have recent culverts. The running trail was built between 2013-2014 based on Google Earth imagery, but a date under the large southern culvert states 2013 (Figure 9). The construction of the transmission line and trail have impacted the area along the west side of the study area. While walking north along the trail, it was noticed that the cistern/well feature identified during the initial phases of the project was visible from the trail (Figure 10). At the northern end, the study area has been impacted by development as well as gas and water pipelines (Figure 11).

The northern end of the route where it crosses the headwaters of Bakers Branch is deeply incised (Figure 12) and eroded down to bedrock. The channel was between 15 to 20 m wide and 5 to 8 m deep. Bedrock was exposed very high up in the wall on the west side along the trail elevation (Figure 13). The sandstone outcrops were noted throughout the survey area. The vegetation in the wooded area through the study area consisted of older oaks, mesquites, eastern cedars, and bois d'arcs as well as Virginia creeper, poison ivy, and greenbrier. Ground visibility through this area was 0 to 30 percent. Overall, eight STs were excavated throughout the 1.7-acre survey area (Figure 5). All of them were negative and confirmed that the area has been heavily impacted by erosion. All but two of the STs encountered a thin mixture of sandy loam within the top 10 to 15 cm below the surface (cmbs) followed by a 10-cm thick sandy clay (Table 2). Both horizons rested on a mottled clay. STs 6 and 8 went to 30 cmbs and had the mottled subsoil on the surface as well as some fill gravels. These were exposed on the surface along the concrete trail following the transmission line (Figure 14).

As the survey continued south, the cistern/well feature was encountered. The feature was recorded as site 41DN604, and will be discussed in further detail in the following section. Five STs were excavated in this area. Additionally, this area contained all recent trash and no historic artifacts were found on the surface. Overall the general terrain was extremely undulating, especially where the creek channels were encountered. No prehistoric or historic artifacts were observed in the survey area and only the feature thought to be a cistern/well was documented.

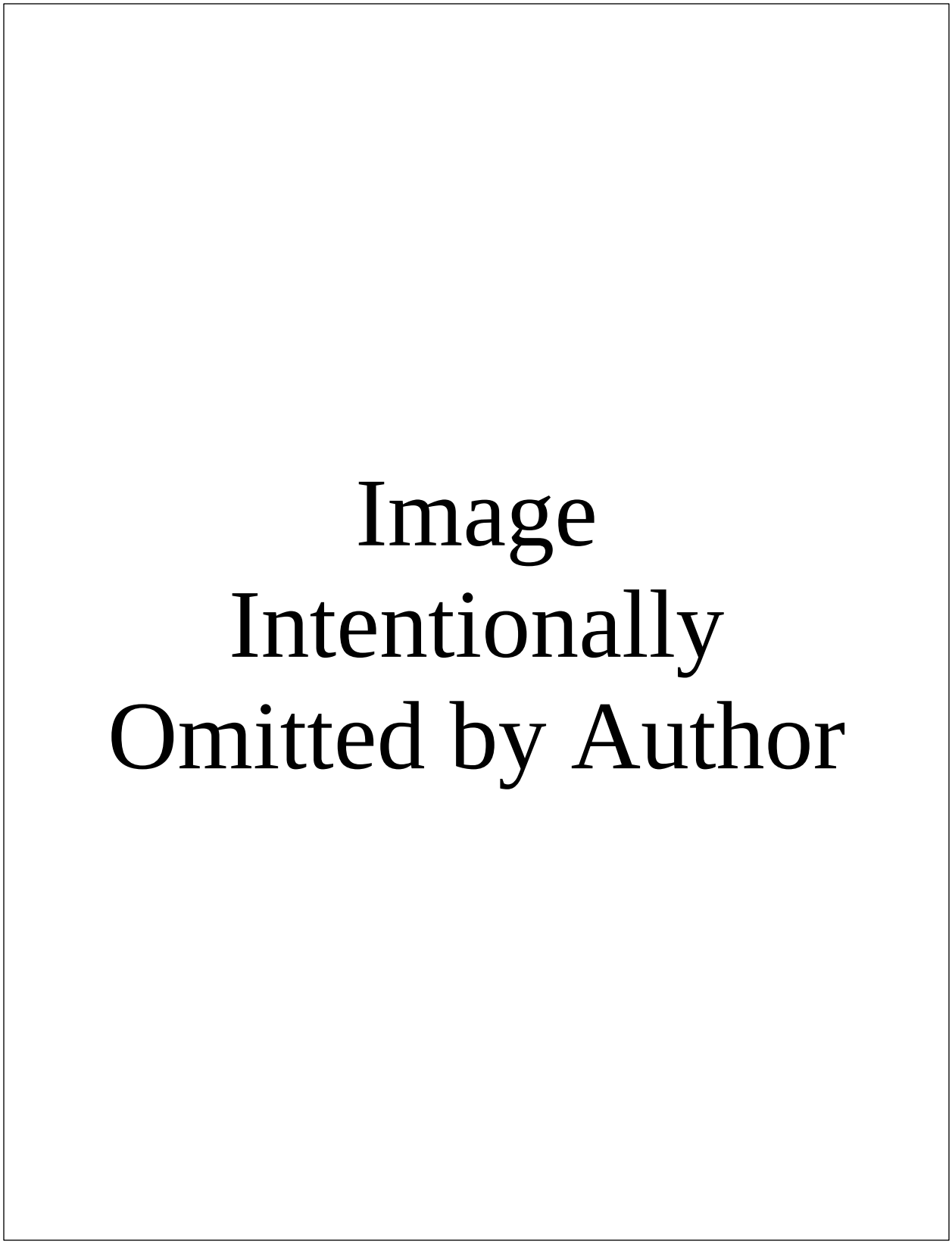

Figure 5. Shovel tests and identified historic and modern features shown on a 2016 TNRIS aerial.

Figure 6. Asphalt trail connecting new eastern subdivision to the concrete running trail. View is to the north.

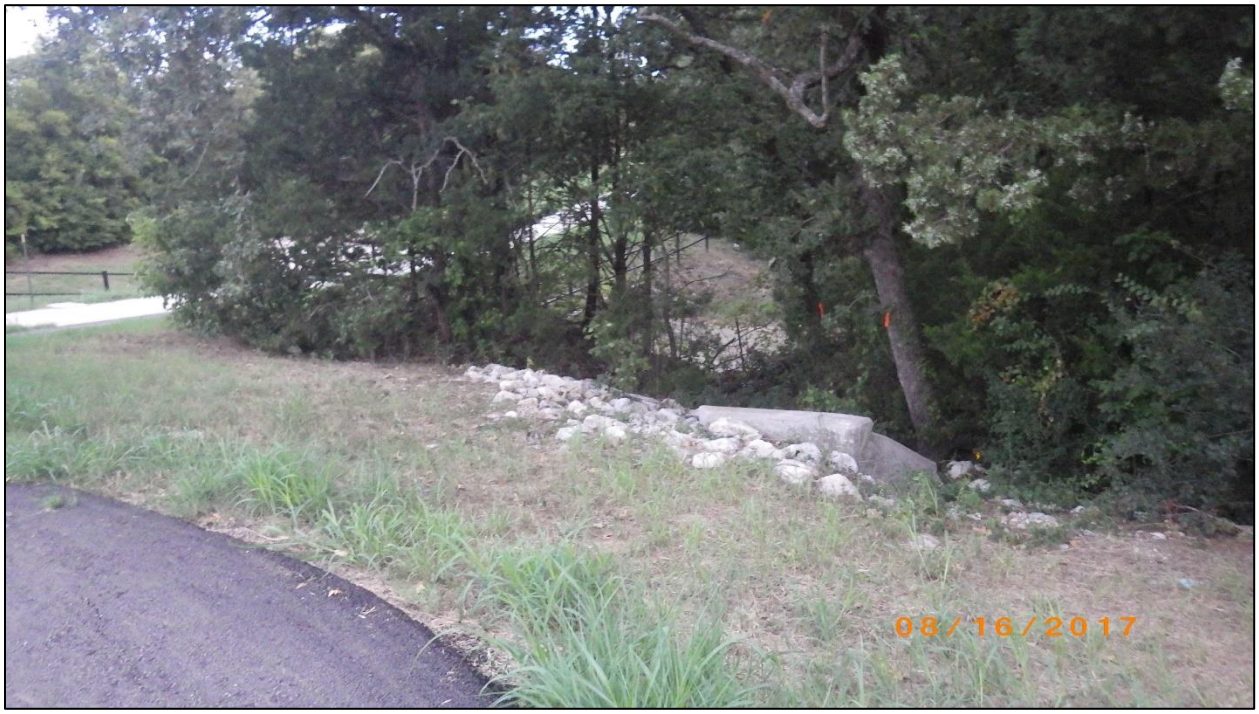

Figure 7. Storm water outfall feeding into southern tributary of Bakers Branch. View is to the north.

Figure 8. Southern larger culvert crossing southern tributary of Bakers Branch. View is to the north.

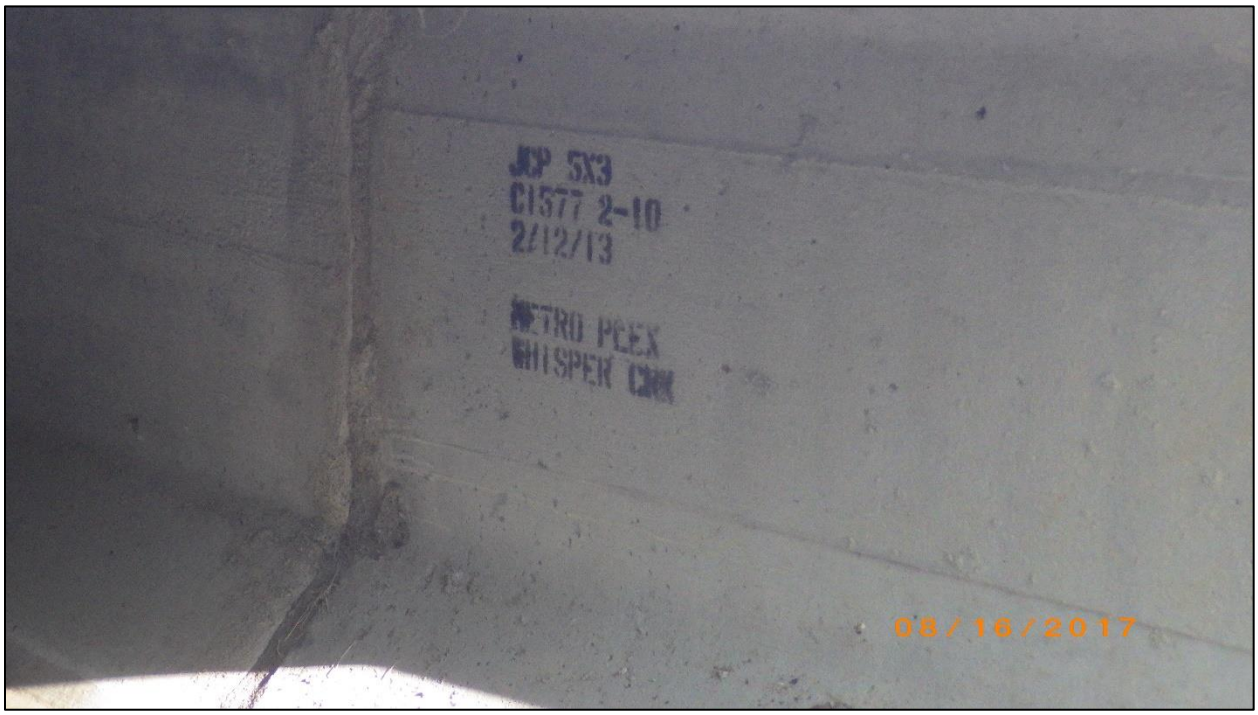

Figure 9. Interior of southern culvert showing construction date.

Figure 10. Yellow arrow shows the location of cistern/well feature (41DN604) from running trail. Photo on right from inside the woods looking out to running trail with the cistern/well in the foreground.

Figure 11. Northern end of the route where an existing Atmos gas line as well as water lines in the background.

Figure 12. Looking south from the elevation shown in previous figure down to the creek channel.

Figure 13. West bank of Bakers Branch showing large outcrop of sandstone. The top of the picture is the elevation of the running trail.

Figure 14. Fill material spread along the tree line and running trail.

Table 2. Shovel Test Descriptions.

ST #	Depth (cm)	Description*	Comments/ Artifacts
1	0-15 15-30 30-40	Strong brown (7.5YR4/6) sandy loam Strong brown (7.5YR5/8) sandy clay Gray (10YR6/1) mottled 40% with strong brown (7.5YR5/8) clay	None
2	0-15 15-30 30-40	Brown (7.5YR4/4) sandy loam Strong brown (7.5YR5/8) sandy clay Gray (10YR6/1) mottled 30% with strong brown (7.5YR5/8) clay	None
3	0-15 15-30 30-40	Brown (7.5YR5/4) sandy loam Strong brown (7.5YR5/8) sandy clay Gray (10YR6/1) mottled 40% with strong brown (7.5YR5/8) clay	None
4	0-10 10-20 20-30	Brown (7.5YR5/4) sandy loam Strong brown (7.5YR5/8) sandy clay Gray (10YR6/1) mottled 40% with strong brown (7.5YR5/8) clay	None
5	0-15 15-30 30-40	Brown (7.5YR5/4) sandy loam Strong brown (7.5YR5/8) sandy clay Gray (10YR6/1) mottled 40% with strong brown (7.5YR5/8) clay	None
6	0-30	Gray (10YR6/1) mottled 50% with strong brown (7.5YR5/8) clay with some gravels- similar to what is exposed on surface-construction fill	Outside of tree line, None
7	0-10 10-20 20-30	Brown (7.5YR5/4) sandy loam Strong brown (7.5YR5/8) sandy clay Gray (10YR6/1) mottled 40% with strong brown (7.5YR5/8) clay	None
8	0-30	Gray (10YR6/1) mottled 50% with strong brown (7.5YR5/8) clay with some gravels- similar to what is exposed on surface-construction fill	None

41DN604

Site 41DN604 consists of a cistern/well feature that was found during the initial stages of planning for the Lake Forest Blvd Connector project. As previously mentioned, the feature is visible from the running trail and is located 5.3 m to the east (Figure 15). Historic maps and aerials demonstrate that there has not been a home or structure associated with the feature's location since 1918. The feature has been filled in (Figure 16), and only the top 5 to 6 courses of free laid sandstone blocks are exposed (Figure 17). The feature is approximately 93-95 cm wide and 60 to 80 cm deep. No collar was present. Based on the ring of construction fill around the opening, it appears that the hole was backfilled, possibly during the construction of the transmission line, and since has settled and washed out leaving the depression and ring. The entire wall was inspected and it is completely covered with the sandstone blocks. STs 2 through 6 were excavated in the immediate area, but all were negative for cultural resources. No other evidence of a home was found in the immediate area of the feature or throughout the study area. Additionally, no artifacts were found on the surface in the area as well. Given the lack of contextual information, it is impossible to tie down the construction of the cistern/well to a particular time period, and could possible date to the late 1800s or early 1900s. However, this feature is like dozens of others that have been recorded in North Texas, and without an association to a homestead, these sites are typically not eligible for listing on the NRHP or as SALs.

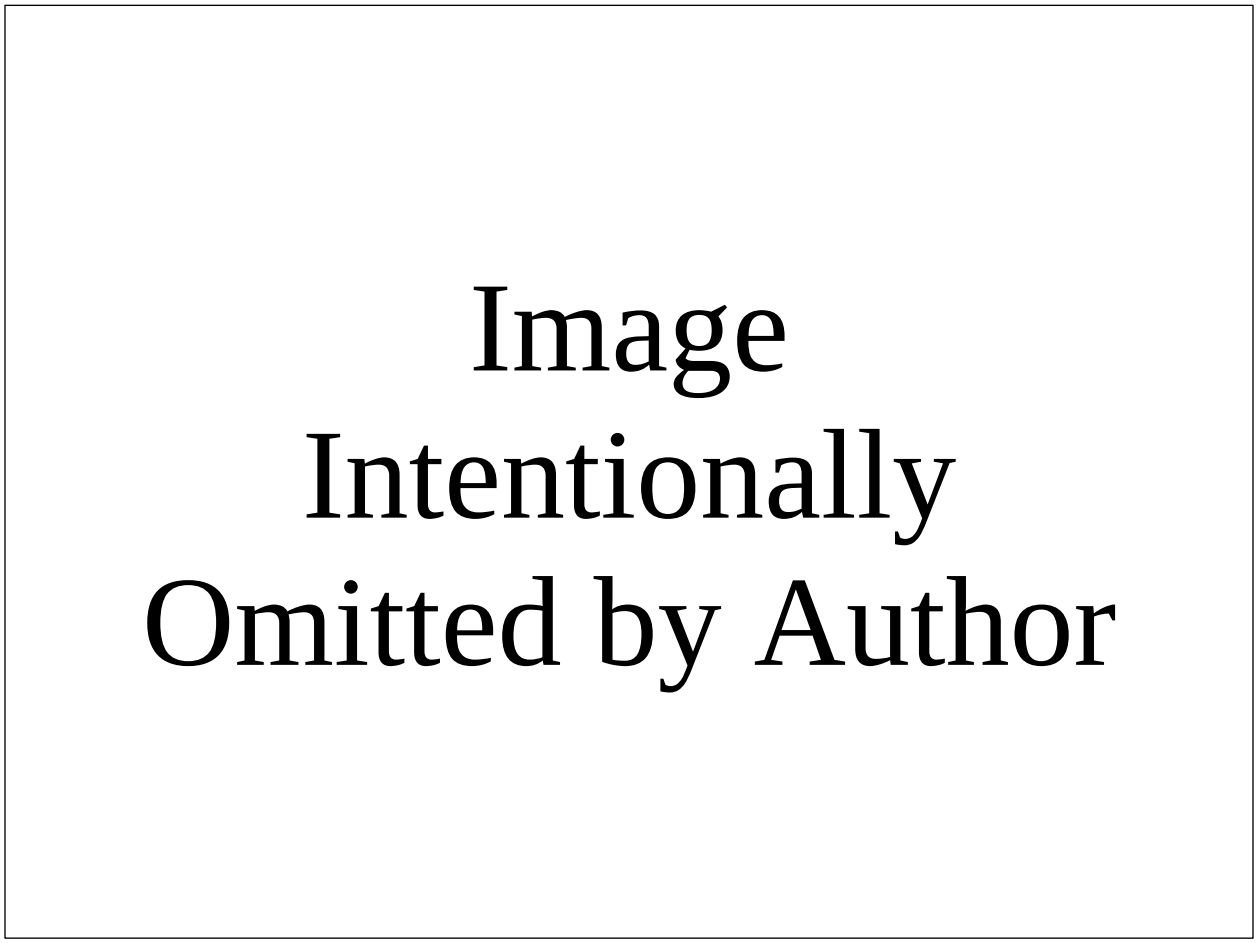

Figure 15. 41DN604 shown in relation to 5 foot contours shown on a portion of the 2016 TNRIS aerial.

Figure 16. Overview of the cistern/well feature at 41DN604. Note the construction fill around the opening is similar to what is seen in Figure 14.

Figure 17. Interior of cistern/well (41DN604) wall showing the sandstone blocks.

The study area is between two land parcels that were once part of several much larger properties (Figure 18). Over the last 163 years the land surrounding the cistern/well has been slowly parceled out to the current configuration due to the increasing population of Flower Mound and the need

for numerous housing developments. The property (Parcel 496373, 3 acres) to the east of the study area was deed to the City of Flower Mound as a park in 2012 (Denton County Clerk Deed Record [DCCDR] 2012-145780). The parcel to the west (496375, 1 acre) was sold as an easement for the Brazos Electric Power Co-op transmission line in 1992 by R.L. Donald (DCCDR Vol. 3235 pg 968). The actual property where the study area is located was dedicated as a future extension of Lake Forest Blvd as shown on a plat filed with Denton County in 2009 (Plat SL9369A). However, to better understand how the properties came to their current configuration, it is best to begin at the beginning. These parcels are part of the William H. Gibson Abstract #464, first patented on May 24, 1854 by Hallford (Halford on some records) and Knight (Texas General Land Office [TGLO] File Number 001413) as recorded by Certificate 161, Patent Number 245 of Volume 11. This land patent was for 632 acres, however, shapefiles available from the Texas Natural Resource Information System (TNRIS) show this abstract as being approximately 628 acres (Figure 18). Hallford and Knight patented several properties in the area. They begin breaking up and selling portions of the Gibson Abstract (Table 3) the same year, selling 316 acres to Mathew B. Donald (DCCDR Vol. AA pg. 114) and 200 acres of the SW corner of the abstract to Peyton L. Wade (DCCDR Vol. A pg 196). The study area falls within these 200 acres (Figure 18).

The specific history of the parcels in the southwest corner of the Gibson Abstract, were difficult to trace, as these 200 acres were subject to several transfers between 1854 and 1908. Additionally, portions of them were divided and transferred between Spinks family members. R.L. Donald ultimately purchased the property in 1908 from F.M. Spinks, and the property was in the Donald Family until 1993 (DCCDR 1993-83746) when it was transferred to the Grace Foundation, Inc. (A Trustee of R.L. Donald, Jr.). Since then the property has been sold a few times to various land developers that have been breaking up the 200 acres into numerous parcels as part of housing developments. The Donald and Spinks families, according to numerous deed records filed with the Denton County Clerk, owned much of the surrounding area between 1900 and the mid to late-20th century. The Spinks family is related to Joseph Knight, who originally patented the property (Martin 2012:21). Both the Spinks and Donald families have been living in the Flower Mound area since the late 1800s (Martin 2012:21).

Table 3. Deed and Title Chain for Parcels adjacent to Study Area.

Grantor=Seller	Grantee=Buyer	Date	Document # or		Legal Description
			Volume	Page	
Whisper Creek Partners, Ltd	City of Flower Mound	12-20-2012	Doc-145870		property dedicated to Flower Mound for Park purposes
Ken Hodge & Associates, Inc.	Whisper Creek Partners, Ltd	12-20-2012	Doc-145870		part of 200 acres SW corner of Gibson Abstract
Texanna Custom Homes	Ken Hodge & Associates, Inc.	5-25-2007	2007-62872		part of 200 acres SW corner of Gibson Abstract
???	Texanna Custom Homes				No connecting deed was found, Texanna might have changed names
R.L. Donald, Jr.	Grace Foundation, Inc. Trustee of R.L. Donald, Jr. Trust	11-1-1993	93-0083746		200 acres SW corner of Gibson Abstract
R.L. Donald, Jr.	Brazos Electric Power Co-op	5-19-1992	3235	968	Transmission Line Easement
Joe H. & Esther Spinks Estate	R.L. Donald, Jr.	8-4-1960	476	85	200 acres SW corner of Gibson Abstract
F.M. Spinks	John A Spinks et al	8-4-1960	459	361	Inherited from FM Spinks
John A Spinks and Mamie	Joe H. & Esther Spinks	3-7-1940	133	4	Deed of Trust-200 acres SW corner of Gibson Abstract
Joe H. & Esther Spinks	John A Spinks	2-9-1940	281	375	200 acres SW corner of Gibson Abstract
F.M. Spinks	John A Spinks et al	3-8-1939	276	152	Inherited from FM Spinks
F.M. Spinks	R.L. Donald	8-4-1908	111	190	200 acres SW corner of Gibson Abstract
Watkins Land Co	F.M. Spinks	4-4-1901	78	337	200 acres SW corner of Gibson Abstract
DS Donald	Watkins Land Co	3-8-1901	78	221	200 acres SW corner of Gibson Abstract
PL ATTY Wade and Elizabeth E Wade	DS Donald	10-10-1879	39	262	200 acres SW corner of Gibson Abstract
PL Wade	DS Donald	7-9-1889	33	594	200 acres SW corner of Gibson Abstract
Joseph Knight	Peyton L Wade	12-13-1854	A	196	200 acres SW corner of Gibson Abstract
Joseph Knight and Jno. H. Halford (Hallford)	Mathew B Donald	9-1-1854	AA	114	316 Acres of Gibson Abstract
Joseph Knight and Jno. H. Halford		5-24-1854	11	245	Abstract 464 Original land grant Pat No. 245 Vol 11

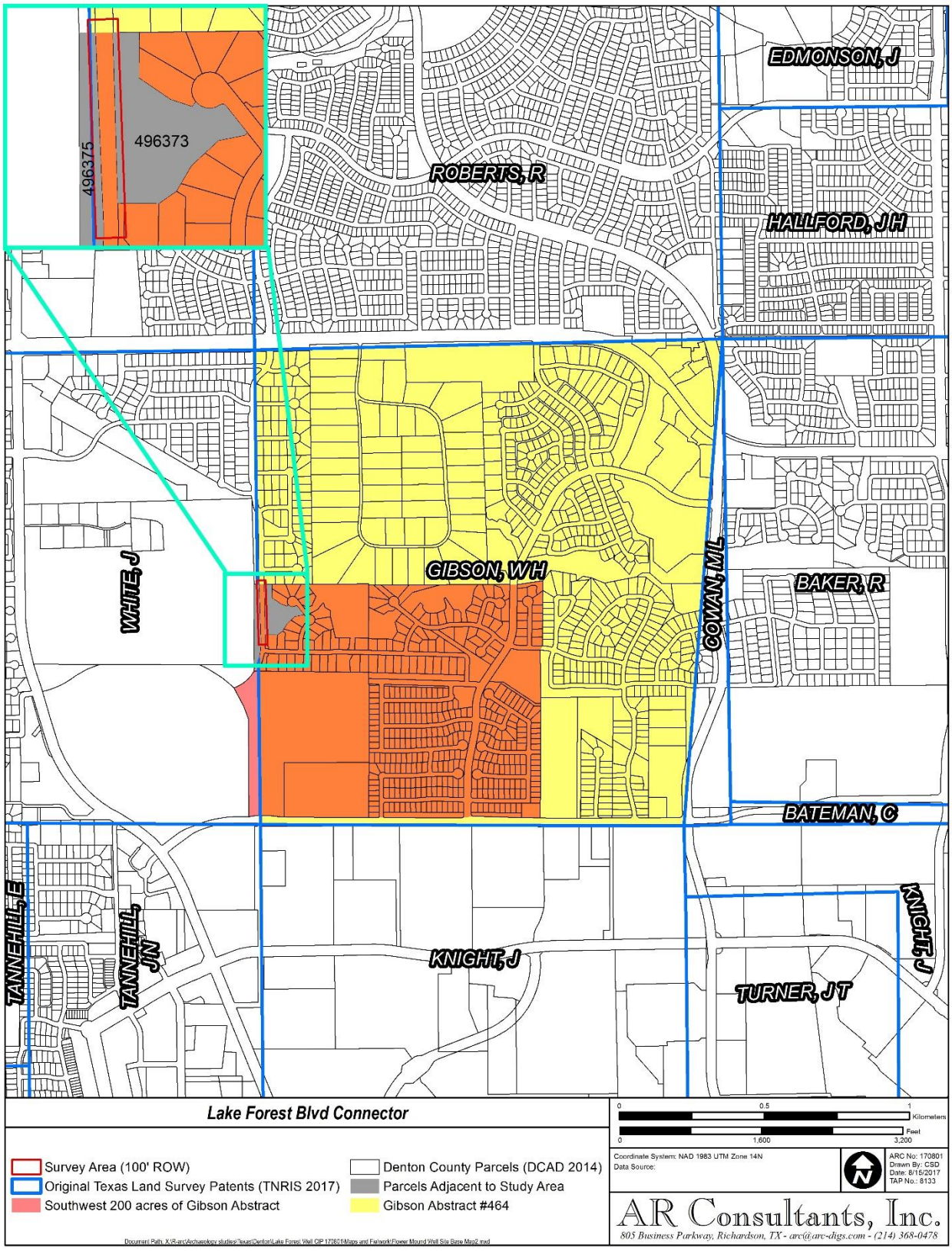

Figure 18. Map of parcels and abstracts.

Conclusions

Beyond site 41DN604, no other cultural resources were found during the survey. In terms of prehistoric resources, no evidence of occupation was found which was not unexpected given the location in the uplands near the headwaters of an intermittent drainage and that the area had been surveyed before for the transmission line back in the 1990s. Intermittent streams did not provide a consistent water source conducive to prehistoric occupation. Site 41DN604 is the remains of a sandstone cistern/well feature. No artifacts were recovered in shovel tests or on the surface. Additionally, there is no evidence it was ever associated with a structure. ARC concludes that the site is not recommended as eligible for NRHP listing or for listing as an SAL. The feature cannot be tied to any significant individuals or events (36 CFR 60.4a-b). The cistern/well does not represent a unique construction form (36 CFR 60.4c). Based on the lack of any artifacts from the site, it is unlikely the site holds any further potential to provide insight into past lifeways or environments (36 CFR 60.4d).

RECOMMENDATIONS

The purpose of this investigation was to determine if significant cultural resources are present in the proposed Lake Forest Blvd Connector project area in Denton County, Texas. Site 41DN604 is the remains of a historic cistern/well feature, but is not recommended eligible for NRHP or SAL listing. No other cultural resources were identified on or below the surface during the survey. Based on the results of the survey, ARC concludes that further cultural resource investigations for this project are unwarranted, and requests that the THC concur with this recommendation. However, if buried cultural materials are discovered during construction, the Archeology Division of the THC should be notified.

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