Volume 2015 Article 226

2015

Rockwall To Royse City Pipeline Route Rockwall County, Texas

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED

ROCKWALL TO ROYSE CITY PIPELINE ROUTE

ROCKWALL COUNTY, TEXAS

Texas Antiquities Permit Number 7219

By:

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Principal Investigator
and
Nick Coleman, B.A.

Prepared for:

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Cultural Resources Report 2015-18
April 13, 2015

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ABSTRACT

North Texas Municipal Water District is proposing to construct a 3.05-mile-long pipeline and a storage tank area (measuring up to 4.7 acres) in Rockwall County, Texas. The combination of permanent and temporary easements varies along the route but they are never wider than 70 ft combined. AR Consultants, Inc. (ARC) was contracted to survey the route and conducted the survey March 17 and 26, 2015. No prehistoric archaeological sites were found during the survey. This follows the predictions made prior to field work which were based on the project area's location in the upper reaches of the Camp Creek Watershed.

One historic farmstead site (41RW30) was recorded. This site consists of a well/cistern at a location of a mapped structure on maps dating to the 1920s through the 1970s. However, no structure remains and the only intact feature is the well/cistern. Additionally, the artifacts recovered are indicative of an early to mid-20th century residence and the site lacks overall integrity. Given the results of this survey, AR Consultants, Inc. recommends that further cultural resource investigations are unnecessary for this project, and requests that the Texas Historical Commission concur with this recommendation.

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r-arc: Rockwall to Royse City PL (150202)

INTRODUCTION

North Texas Municipal Water District (NTMWD) is proposing to construct a 3.05-mile-long pipeline and a storage tank area (measuring up to 4.7 acres) in Rockwall County, Texas (Figure 1). The pipeline route begins at an existing facility on the north side of SH-66 approximately 80m east of Ben Payne Road. The route then turns north and parallels the west side of Ben Payne Road until the road turns east. The pipeline route continues north and east through several pastures, crossing the upper extent of Crenshaw and Burnett Lake and crossing FM 552. The route then parallels the north side of FM 552 terminating at an existing pipeline on the west side of King Road. The tank area will be on the north side of FM 552 approximately 0.25 miles west of its intersection with King Road. The combination of permanent and temporary easements varies along the route but they are never wider than 70 ft combined.

AR Consultants, Inc. (ARC) was contracted to conduct a cultural resource survey, which included archival research, to determine the prehistoric and historic archaeological presence along the proposed pipeline and in the tank area. In the scope of work dated March 12, 2015, ARC recommended that entire route and tank area be intensively surveyed and systematically shovel tested. The Texas Historical Commission agreed with this survey strategy. The cultural resource survey was conducted on March 17 and 24, 2015.

The cultural resource investigation was required because NTMWD is a State entity and Texas Antiquities Permit Number 7219 was issued for the archaeological survey. Relevant legislation includes the Antiquities Code of Texas (Texas Natural Resource Code, Title 9, Chapter 191). The Archeology Division of the Texas Historical Commission will review this report on behalf of the State.

This report is written in accordance with report guidelines adopted by the Archeology Division of the Texas Historical Commission, and developed by the 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 in the region surrounding 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.

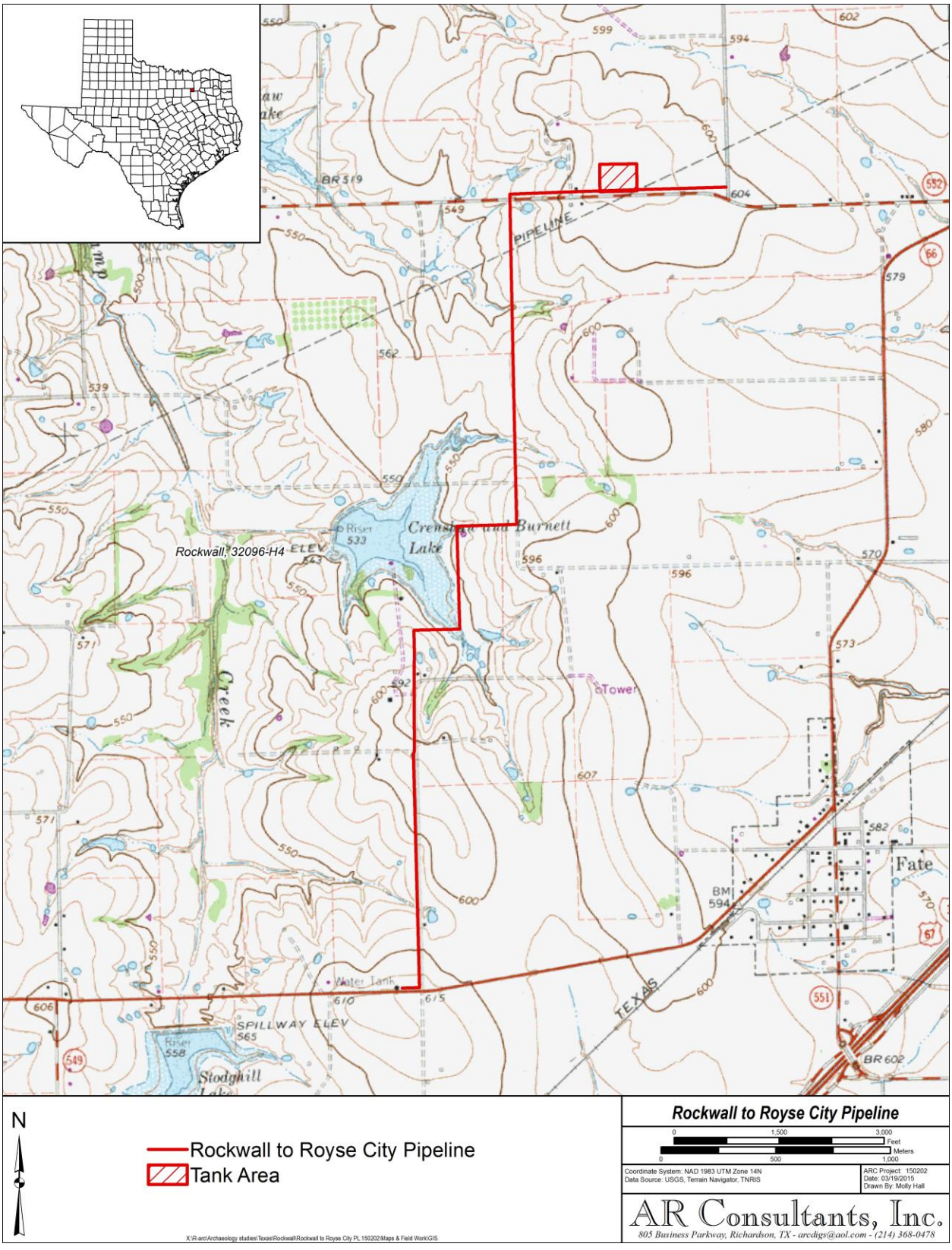

Figure 1. The proposed Rockwall to Royse City Pipeline and Tank Storage area shown on a portion of the Rockwall, TX 7.5' USGS topographic map.

Administrative Information:

Sponsor:	North Texas Municipal Water District
Review Agencies:	Archeology Division of the Texas Historical Commission
Principal Investigator:	Molly A. Hall, MA
Field Crew:	Molly Hall, Nick Coleman, S. Alan Skinner
Survey Dates:	March 17 and 26, 2015
Field Days:	3
Acres Surveyed:	22
Sites Recorded:	41RW30 (historic)
Curation Facility:	Records curated at TARL, no artifacts collected

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The project area is in the Northern Blackland Prairie Ecoregion of Texas (Griffith et al. 2007). The Blackland Prairie was once an expanse of rolling tallgrass prairie. This region features low, stair-step hills and plains (Bureau of Economic Geology 1996). The pipeline route zigzags across the upper reaches of the Camp Creek Watershed near the divide between Camp and Parker creeks.

The geology of the project area is anchored by the Upper Cretaceous-aged Marlbrook Marl (Bureau of Economic Geology 1988). This formation consists mostly of calcareous clay with some silt and glauconite. About half of the pipeline route and all of the tank area are mapped on Houston Black clay with 0- to 3-percent slopes; these areas correlate with the uplands (Pringle 1977). The drainages are mapped on the Ferris-Heiden complex with 2- to 5-percent slopes, while the upper slopes of these drainages are mapped on Ferris clay with 5- to 12-percent slopes. Houston Black clay has a 60-inch-thick A horizon of very dark gray clay above the dark gray clay AC horizon. Like the Houston Black series, the Heiden series is an upland soil and has a 27-in-thick A horizon above an olive clay AC horizon. The Ferris series has a 6-in-thick A horizon of grayish-brown clay above the light yellowish-brown clay C horizon.

CULTURE HISTORY

The history and prehistory of North Central Texas is summarized in several reports prepared by the University of North Texas (Lebo and Brown 1990; Brown and Lebo 1991; Ferring and Yates 1998). The most commonly used chronology for the region was established by Prikryl (1990) and detailed by Todd (2014). This chronology divides the Late Prehistoric, the time from the use of the bow and pottery to the Historic Native American, into two periods: Late Prehistoric I (A.D. 700 to 1200) and Late Prehistoric II (A.D. 1200 to 1600).

Historic European	A.D. 1800 to Present
Historic Native American	A.D. 1600 to A.D. 1850
Late Prehistoric II	A.D. 1200 to A.D. 1600
Late Prehistoric I	A.D. 700 to A.D. 1200
Late Archaic	2,000 B.C. to A.D. 700
Middle Archaic	4,000 B.C. to 2,000 B.C.
Early Archaic	6,000 B.C. to 4,000 B.C.
Paleo-Indian	ca. 11,000 B.C. to 6,000 B.C.

Prehistoric Native American settlement in North Central Texas began at least 10,000 years ago as attested to by the presence of distinctively shaped dart points (Crook and Harris 1957) at the Lewisville site and the Aubrey Clovis site (Ferring 2001) in Denton County to the west. Moreover, artifact collectors report the presence of Clovis, Folsom, Scottsbluff, and other Paleo-Indian points from the surface of sites in the region. Though no Clovis points have been reported from Rockwall County, six, three, and one have been found in adjacent Dallas Hunt, and Kaufman counties, respectively (Bever and Meltzer 2007). The presence of exotic, non-local lithic resources indicates that these early people traveled to territory where higher quality lithics were available, or were involved in a system of raw material trading. These early people hunted now extinct large game, but probably also foraged off the land.

The Archaic period (6,000 B.C.-A.D. 700) 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 (Skinner 1981; Prewitt 1983). The earliest Archaic peoples continued using exotic cherts for dart points, but, as time passed, there was a subtle shift toward the use of locally available stone, specifically Uvalde Gravels, for chipped stone tools (Menzer and Slaughter 1971; Prikryl 1990: 47-65).

During Late Prehistoric I, a small amount of pottery appears at the Baggett Branch site, 41DL149 (Prikryl and Perttula 1995:189). From A.D. 1000 to 1300, pottery appears in North Central Texas that has similarities to Caddo pottery. This similarity is not well understood, and

may be the result of trade with Caddo to the east, adoption of Caddo ceramic manufacture, Caddo settlement in North Central Texas, or some combination of these scenarios (Prikryl and Perttula 1995:189-190). Arrowheads appear about this same time, signaling the bow and arrow's introduction to the hunting toolkit. Additionally, houses were found at the Cobb-Pool site, 41DL148 (Peter and McGregor 1988:140). Fritz (1993) mentions the use of corn for food in North Central Texas during this time and Todd (1999) suggests that the presence of mussel shell hoes in North Central Texas indicates some form of farming.

Stephenson (1952:305-312) tried to create a chronological sequence for the Upper Trinity River Basin when he defined the Late Prehistoric Wylie Focus, which was dated to A.D. 1300 to 1600, based on shell and clay-grit tempered pottery which, he believed, was Caddo in origin. The Wylie Focus was characterized by large circular pits, no indigenous pottery, flexed burials (both single and multiple and in poorly defined burial pits), maize agriculture and villages. The Wylie Focus term was discarded when Bruseth and Martin (1987:280) dated pits at the Bird Point Island and the Adams Ranch sites to the Late Archaic period.

It has been suggested that the climate was drier during the Late Prehistoric II. Bison may have been utilized more than in Late Prehistoric I times. The presence of bison-scapula hoes, especially in northern North Central Texas, suggests an increase in horticulture or, at least, its first appearance. This concept is supported by the presence of sites along sandy terraces instead of the floodplain area where Late Prehistoric I sites are found. Also, there is a marked Plains influence on lithic tool assemblages found in North Central Texas dating to this period (Prikryl 1990:80).

At the end of the Late Prehistoric periods, there appears to have been a general abandonment of the North Central Texas area (Skinner 1988). Along the Red River in Montague and Cooke Counties and across the Red River in Oklahoma, there is both archaeological and ethnographic evidence of historic Taovaya, Wichita, and Yscani Indians (Bell et al. 1967; John 1992:204). Since the Spanish could not subdue these tribes, they made them their allies with promises of help against the Osages.

European occupation of area began with Spanish and French expeditions, and establishment of trading settlements along the Red River in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries (Kumler 2015). Early settlement of the region began in the 1840s when the Republic of Texas actively promoted the migration of settlers by offering its most abundant asset: land (Staumbaugh and Staumbaugh 1958; Northcutt 1998). Large tracts of undeveloped land were given to impresarios, who in turn, promised to bring in a specified number of families into Texas. One of the first and largest undertakings was that of W. S. Peters and his associates, known as the Texas Emigration and Land Company, who formed the Peters Colony. Promoters of the Peters Colony recruited primarily non-Texan families, many of whom came from the Upland South of the United States.

Texas was annexed by the United States in 1846 the area that is now Rockwall County was part of Henderson County and then Kaufman County in 1847 (Bass 2015). Finally, in 1873, Rockwall County was formed. Around the same time, the construction of the railroad through Rockwall caused a major shift in the region's economy toward agriculture, specifically cotton. Another

major shift has been taking place over the last 50 years as the county has been absorbed into the greater Dallas metropolitan area, consequently becoming less rural.

Previous Investigations

A review of the Texas Archeological Sites Atlas (TASA 2015) shows that there are no previously recorded archaeological sites, cultural resource surveys, historical markers, cemeteries, or National Register Properties within the proposed pipeline right-of-way (ROW) or tank area.

The largest archaeological survey in Rockwall County was conducted at Lake Ray Hubbard (formerly Forney Reservoir) by the Dallas Archeological Society (DAS) (Harris and Suhm 1963). Thirty-three archaeological sites were recorded. This survey described 20 sites already known to the Dallas Archeological Society membership (Hannah 1941; Hannah and Harris 1948; Harris 1948, 1960), and located 13 previously unrecorded sites. Limited excavations were subsequently conducted at the Lower Rockwall site (Lorrain and Hoffrichter 1968) and the Upper Rockwall site (Ross 1966). These excavations provided evidence of the way of life practiced by the prehistoric peoples who occupied this part of the East Fork valley. Recent work conducted by ARC at 41RW2 (the Upper Rockwall site) recovered the remains of at least six Native Americans along with animal bones and lithic artifacts (Whitley and Skinner 2014).

ARC has conducted several cultural resource surveys in Rockwall County, all of which found no sites, features, or artifacts. In 1999, ARC surveyed a 30-acre area for three parks approximately nine miles south of the current project area for the City of Heath (Skinner 1999). ARC also surveyed approximately 15,000 feet of sewer pipeline route adjacent to Sabine Creek for Royse City but failed to discover any archaeological sites on the ground surface or in 48 shovel tests (Todd 2004). The East Fork Water Reuse pipeline route, which runs north/south across Rockwall County west of the study area, and the Lake Tawakoni Water Supply pipeline, which terminates in southeastern Rockwall County, were surveyed by ARC (Todd 2006; Todd and Skinner 2005).

Four historic maps dating from 1923 to 1968 were reviewed prior to the survey (TSHD 1936, 1954; USDA 1923; USGS 1963). One structure is mapped on all four maps southwest of the intersection of Ben Payne Road and a private drive approximately, 0.6 miles north of SH 66. The only other structure to appear on historic maps also appears on all four of them. It is located on the north side of FM 552, just west of the tank area. No structures are visible on recent aerial photos at the location of the mapped structure along Ben Payne Road, but one is visible at the location along FM 552.

RESEARCH DESIGN & METHODOLOGY

Research Design

Based on the research conducted prior to the survey, two hypotheses were developed. First, it was hypothesized that it was unlikely to encounter prehistoric archaeological sites along the pipeline route and tank site. This is because the route is in the upper reaches of the watershed, where access to water is unreliable and inconsistent. This lack of water means there were few native food resources in the survey area. Additionally, there are no known tool stone sources in the area.

The second hypothesis states that there was low potential for encountering historic sites in most of the project area. The two mapped locations discussed previously may have structures, structural remains, or related features. Additionally, historic trash scatters may be located in the drainages or where the route crosses historic roads.

Methodology

Survey was conducted in accordance with the standards set forth by the THC (n.d.). Field personnel walked the pipeline and tank area in transects no more than 30 m apart. Shovel tests were placed at 100-m-intervals along the pipeline where ground visibility was below 30 percent and where slopes were less than 20 percent, and three shovel test were placed in the tank area. Shovel tests averaged 30 cm in diameter. The clay fill was inspected visually and broken into smaller chunks in order to determine if cultural materials were present. Shovel test matrices were described on the basis of composition, texture, and color. The Munsell Soil Color Chart (2009) was used to identify soil colors. Field personnel made notes about the ground exposure, drainages, soil types, and disturbed areas where subsoil was exposed. Photographs were taken during the survey using a GPS-equipped digital camera. Shovel test, site, and project boundary locations were marked with a handheld GPS receiver.

RESULTS

This chapter is divided into three sections. The first describes the project area's natural setting along with the results of the pedestrian survey. Site 41RW30 is detailed in the next section. Conclusions derived from the survey close the chapter. Shovel tests are described generally throughout the text and are detailed in Table 1 at the end of the Survey Results section.

Survey Results

The topography and vegetation of the survey area is relatively similar along the entire route. The 2.4 miles south of FM 552 consists of pastures with short grasses that are occasionally broken by small first-order intermittent tributaries and fence lines lined with juniper, mesquite, hackberry, and bois d'arc trees (Figure 2 and Figure 3). The route then crosses to the north side of FM 552 and runs through a mowed, terraced pasture for 0.25 miles (Figure 4). These pastures have zero ground visibility and shovel tests were excavated every 100 m along the route, except where slope or excessive water made it impossible to shovel test (Figure 5). The route will cross the property where the mapped structure north of FM 552 is mapped. However, the pipeline will be installed adjacent to the fence and will not affect the structure. The final 0.4 miles of the route cross a plowed field planted with winter wheat that has ground visibility ranging from 30 to 50 percent (Figure 6). No shovel tests were excavated in this field.

Figure 2. The southern end of the pipeline route, facing north with Ben Payne Road to the east (along the right edge of the photo).

Figure 3. A small, cow-trampled drainage, facing north.

Figure 4. The terraced field north of FM 552, facing east.

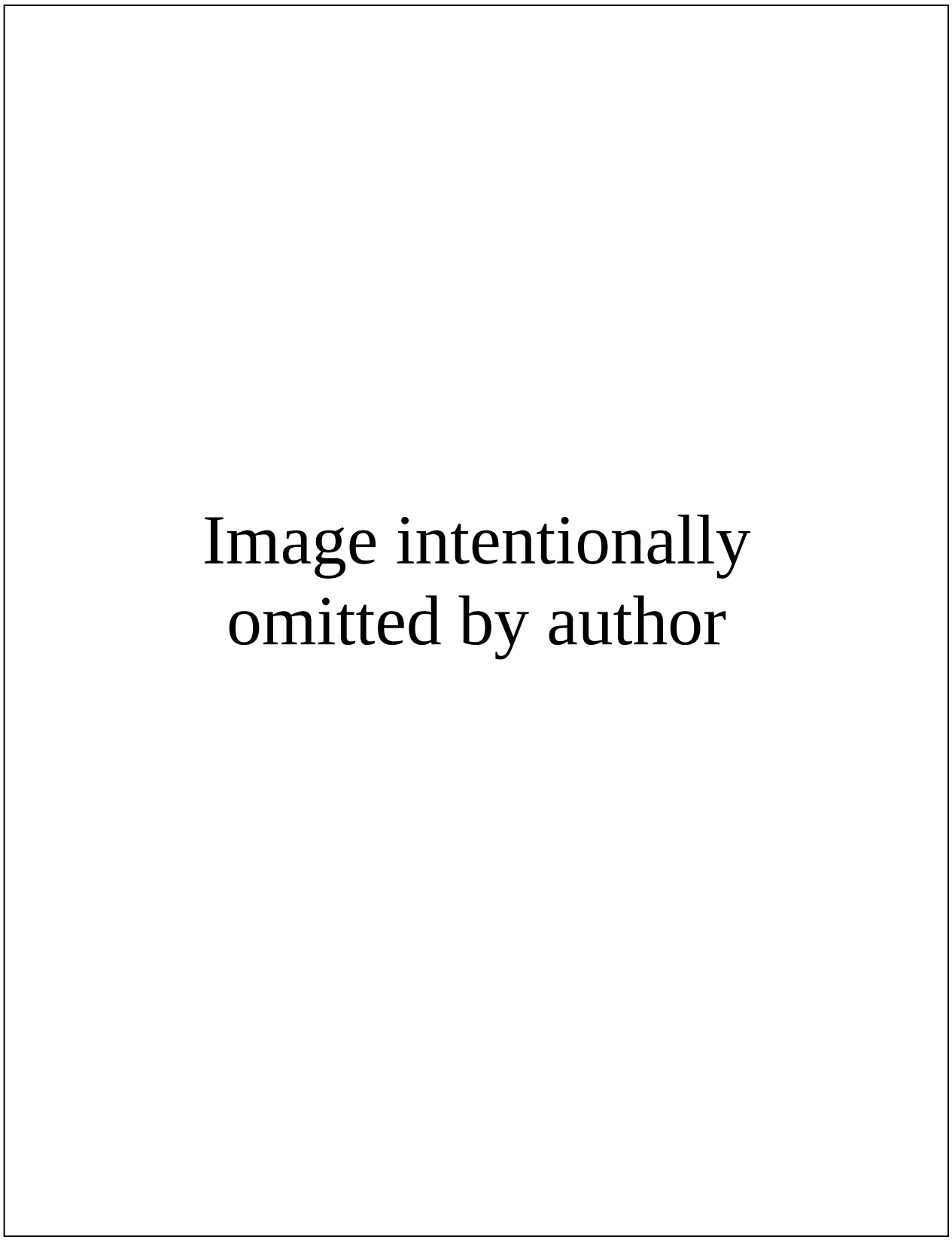

Figure 5. The proposed Rockwall to Royse City Pipeline, newly recorded site 41RW30, and shovel test locations shown on the Rockwall, TX 7.5' USGS topographic map.

Figure 6. The plowed and planted field north of FM 552, where the tank area will be located.

All of the shovel tests (STs) have similar profiles. Several, especially those excavated around the margins of Crenshaw Lake were terminated prior to encountering subsoil because of water. All of the shovel tests excavated along the route had a surface layer of dark grayish brown to black clay measuring 16 to 50 cm thick (Table 1). These layers sat atop clay slightly lighter than the layer above and varying from grayish brown to very dark gray. Several shovel tests reached layers with calcium carbonate around 20-40 cm below the surface. One historic site was recorded as 41RW30 and is detailed below. Potentially historic structures were observed immediately on the other side of the fence from the pipeline near STA 111+00, but they will not be affected by the installation of the pipeline, as currently designed. No other cultural resources were found along the pipeline route or in the tank area.

Table 1. Shovel Test Descriptions – General Project.

ST#	Depth (cm)	Description	Comments/ Artifacts
01	0-27 27-55	Black (10YR2/1) clay Gray (10YR5/1) compact clay with calcium carbonate	None
02	0-28 28-44	Black (10YR2/1) clay Very dark gray (10YR3/1) compact clay with calcium carbonate	None
03	0-20 20-35	Black (10YR2/1) clay Grayish brown (10YR5/2) compact clay with calcium carbonate	None
04	0-28 28-42	Dark gray (10YR4/1) clay Dark gray (10YR4/1) clay with 5% calcium carbonate	None
05	0-16 16-30	Dark gray (10YR4/1) clay Dark gray (10YR4/1) clay with 5% calcium carbonate	None

Table 1. Shovel Test Descriptions – General Project, *continued*.

ST#	Depth (cm)	Description	Comments/ Artifacts
06	0-26 26-45	Very dark brown (10YR2/2) clay Grayish brown (10YR5/2) clay Terminated due to water	None
07	0-25 25-52	Very dark gray (10YR3/1) clay Very dark gray (10YR3/1) clay with 5% calcium carbonate	None
08	0-24 24-45	Very dark gray (10YR3/1) clay Gray (10YR5/1) clay with calcium carbonate	None
09	0-28 28-48	Very dark gray (10YR3/1) clay Grayish brown (10YR5/2) clay	None
10	0-55	Very dark gray (10YR3/1) clay	None
11	0-15	Dark gray (10YR4/1) clay Terminated due to water	None
12	0-15	Dark gray (10YR4/1) clay Terminated due to water	None
13	0-28 28-50	Very dark gray (10YR3/1) clay Very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) clay with 5% calcium carbonate	None
14	0-30 30-60	Dark gray (10YR4/1) clay Grayish brown (2.5Y5/2) clay with 5% calcium carbonate	None
15	0-20 20-30	Very dark gray (10YR3/1) clay Dark gray (10YR4/1) clay with 5% calcium carbonate	None
16	0-40 40-55	Dark gray (10YR4/1) clay Grayish brown (2.5Y5/2) clay with 5% calcium carbonate	None
17	0-20	Very dark gray (10YR3/1) clay Terminated due to water	None
18	0-30	Very dark gray (10YR3/1) clay Terminated due to water	None
19	0-20	Dark gray (10YR4/1) clay Terminated due to water	None
20	0-50	Dark gray (10YR4/1) clay	None
21	0-40	Very dark gray (10YR3/1) clay with 5% calcium carbonate Terminated due to abundant roots	None
22	0-30	Very dark gray (10YR3/1) clay Terminated due to water	None
23	0-15 15-25	Very dark gray (10YR3/1) clay Dark gray (10YR4/1) clay with 5% calcium carbonate	None
24	0-40 40-50	Black (10YR2/1) clay Very dark gray (10YR3/1) clay	None
25	0-25 25-30	Very dark gray (10YR3/1) clay Dark gray (10YR4/1) clay with 5% calcium carbonate	None
26	0-30	Very dark gray (10YR3/1) clay with 5% calcium carbonate Terminated due to abundant roots	None
27	0-50	Very dark gray (10YR3/1) clay with 5% calcium carbonate	None
28	0-60	Black (10YR2/1) clay with 5% calcium carbonate	None
29	0-50 50-60	Very dark gray (10YR3/1) clay Dark gray (10YR4/1) clay with 5% calcium carbonate	None
30	0-60	Black (10YR2/1) clay	None
31	0-60	Black (10YR2/1) clay with 5% calcium carbonate	None
32	0-50	Black (10YR2/1) clay with 5% calcium carbonate	None
33	0-40 40-60	Very dark gray (10YR3/1) clay Dark gray (10YR4/1) clay	None

Table 1. Shovel Test Descriptions – General Project, *continued*.

ST#	Depth (cm)	Description	Comments/ Artifacts
34	0-30 30-60	Very dark gray (10YR3/1) clay Dark gray (10YR4/1) clay	None
35	0-15	Dark gray (10YR4/1) clay Terminated due to water	None
36	0-20 20-50	Very dark gray (10YR3/1) clay Dark gray (10YR4/1) clay with 5% calcium carbonate	None
37	0-10	Gray (10YR5/1) clay Terminated due to water	None
38	0-40 40-70	Dark gray (10YR4/1) clay Dark gray (10YR4/1) clay mottled with 50% light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/3) clay	None
39	0-30 30-70	Dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) clay Grayish brown (2.5Y5/2) clay	None
40	0-40 40-70	Dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) clay Dark grayish brown (2.5Y4/2) clay	None

Site 41RW30

This historic farmstead is located on the tip of an upland ridge. The site is covered in short grasses and mesquite trees. The existing and former fence lines have juniper and mesquite trees lining them. A circular well or cistern measuring at least 21 ft 8 in deep with 5 ft 3 in of water at the time of survey is located immediately outside the ROW. The well/cistern is made of dry-laid, machine-made bricks and the upper 3-5 feet have been deformed over time (Figure 7). No cement lining was observed. The collar has been destroyed and thin sheet metal was placed on top of the well. The sheet metal was topped with hand-made and machine-made bricks. Just east of the well/cistern, on the west side of Ben Payne Road is what appears to be the platform on which a house would have sat (Figure 8). This dirt mound measures approximately 10 m east/west by 8 m north/south. Approximately 75 m west of the road is a line of trees that was likely the location of a fence at one time. It is presumed that this is the farthest extent of the barnyard, as it fits within Moir's farmyard proxemics model (1988).

The surface of the site had a few scattered artifacts: three crushed water tanks (Figure 9), brick fragments (including hand-made, "PALMER," and "GLOBE"), mortar fragments, rocks and lumber (likely from a non-extant structure), a metal hinge (Figure 10), a modern gas meter (Figure 11), ceramic tile fragments (Figure 12), clear and brown vessel glass fragments, metal fragments, and a stoneware ceramic rim with blue and red glazed lines. A few of the surface artifacts near the dirt mound were burnt (Figure 13). The Globe Press Brick was founded in Ellis County in 1905 and bricks are identified by the "GLOBE" imprint. Palmer bricks were produced in Palmer, Texas by the Palmer Pressed Brick Co. All of these bricks were made prior to 1927, when Ferris and Palmer merged to form the Barron Brick Co., which operated until 1973 (Hardy-Heck-Moore, Inc. 1990).

Figure 7. The well or cistern opening at site 41RW30 once uncovered.

Figure 8. The mound at site 41RW30 between the well/cistern (rubble in the foreground) and Ben Payne Road (the vehicle in the background), facing east.

Figure 9. One of three crushed water tanks at site 41RW30, facing southwest.

Figure 10. The hinge from the surface of site 41RW30.

Figure 11. A modern gas meter at site 41RW30.

Figure 12. Light blue ceramic tile fragments from the surface at site 41RW30.

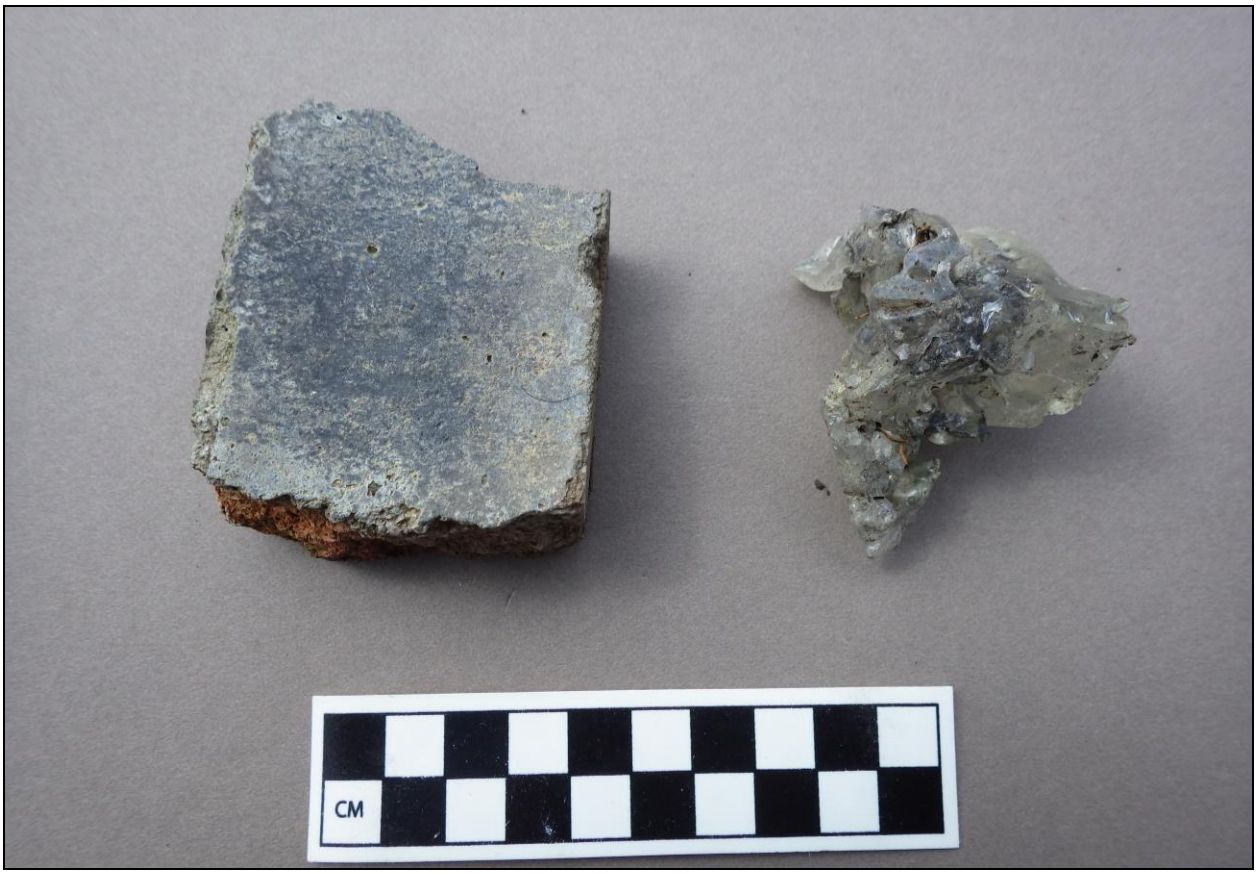

Figure 13. Burnt brick and glass fragments from the surface of site 41RW30.

Four STs (41-43, 48) were excavated along the pipeline centerline at 10-m-intervals, two STs (44 and 45) were excavated across from each other near the well/cistern, and two more (ST46 and 47) were excavated in the yard (Figure 14 and Table 2). Artifacts were recovered from the top 20 cm of these shovel tests. ST44 was by far the most prolific, containing more than half of the total artifacts recovered from all of the shovel tests. In total, the following artifacts were recovered from the shovel tests: 10 vessel glass fragments (one brown with stippling, one green, one cobalt, and seven clear), three nails (two wire and one square-cut), several mortar fragments, several brick fragments, one stoneware plate rim fragment that corresponds to the pieces found on the surface (Figure 15), and 11 pieces of window glass. Stippling, like that seen on the brown glass from ST43, was not used on bottle bases until the middle of the 20th century (Lindsey 2015). Though square-cut nails generally date prior to 1890, it is likely a mix of square-cut and wire nails were used into the first decades of the 20th century (Edwards and Wells 1993).

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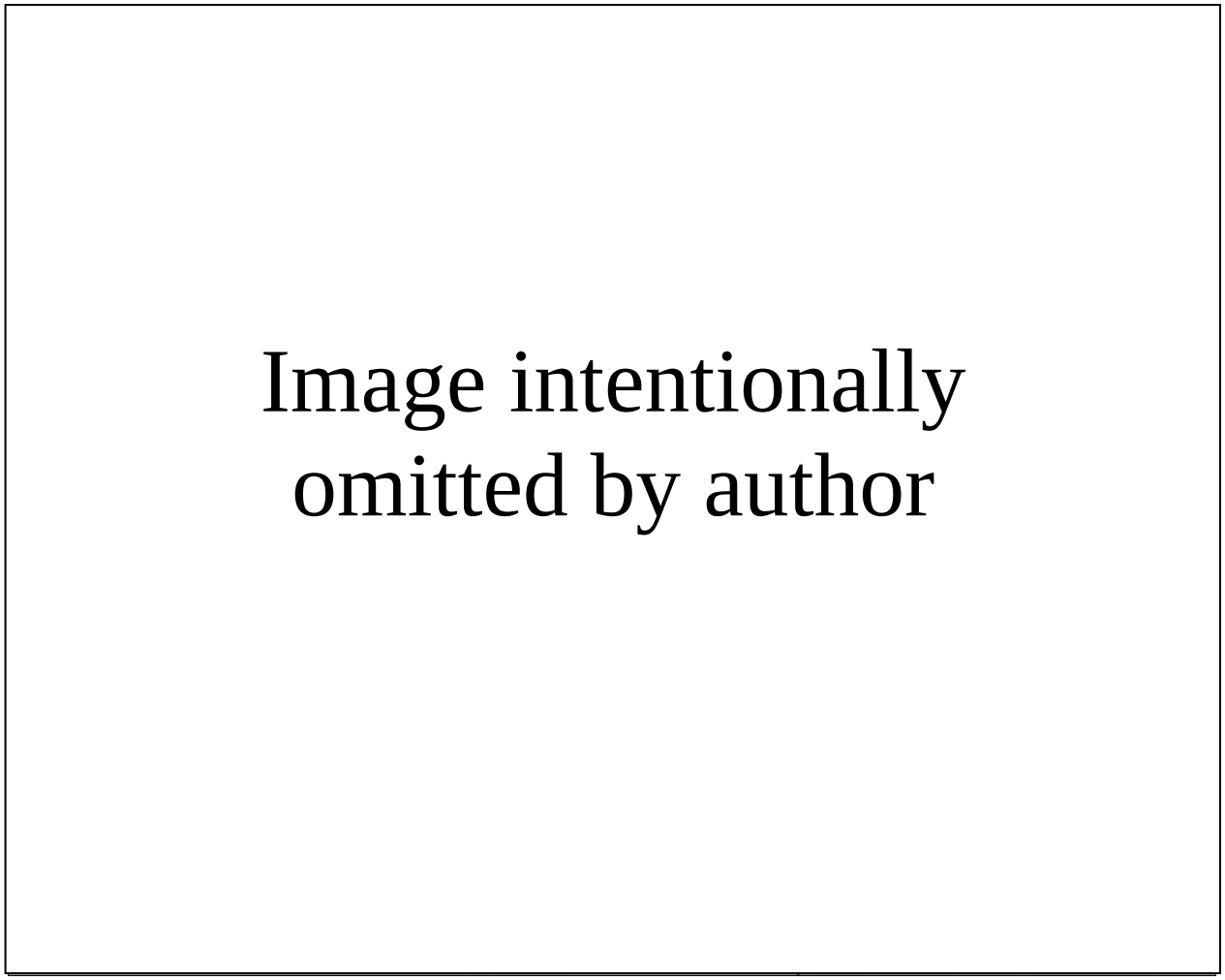

Figure 14. Plan map of site 41RW30 including the Rockwall to Royse City Pipeline and ROW locations.

Table 2. Shovel Test Descriptions – 41RW30.

ST#	Depth (cm)	Description	Comments/Artifacts
41	0-30 30-40	Very dark gray (10YR3/1) clay Dark gray (10YR4/1) clay	10-20 cm: window glass (1)
42	0-40 40-60	Very dark gray (10YR3/1) clay Dark gray (10YR4/1) clay	0-15cm: brick and mortar fragments
43	0-15 15-30	Dark gray (10YR4/1) clay Gray (2.5Y5/1) clay	0-10cm: brown vessel glass (1)
44	0-56	Very dark gray (10YR3/1) clay	0-10cm: concrete (1), clear glass (15), historic ceramic rim (1)
45	0-45	Very dark gray (10YR3/1) clay	0-10cm: wire nails (2), concrete 10-20cm: window glass (2), clear vessel glass (1), green vessel glass (1)
46	0-35 35-45	Very dark gray (10YR3/1) clay Dark gray (10YR4/1) clay	0-10cm: cobalt vessel glass (1), clear vessel glass (1) 10-20cm: 10d square nail (1)
47	0-32 32-45	Very dark gray (10YR3/1) clay Dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) clay	None
48	0-25 25-35	Very dark gray (10YR3/1) clay Dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) clay	None

Figure 15. A stoneware ceramic rim from ST44.

In order to determine if historically-significant personages or entities have owned the property on which the site is located, the deed record for the property was researched at the Rockwall County Clerk's office in Rockwall (Table 3). The property's current owner is Southstar Woodcreek Developer, LLC, who purchased the land from Fate Land, LP in 2013 (Rockwall County Instrument No. 20130000497468). This recent purchase is the latest in a series of transactions, in which the property has been bought and sold by various development firms. This began in 1970, when Rheba Pearl Patterson and several others sold over 250 acres of property to R.L.H., Inc., and development firm that later became Centex Development Company. How the land came to Ms. Patterson is unclear, as it was not indicated in the deed record. It is likely that she, and possibly the other grantors on the deed, was some relation to B.C. Payne, who had purchased several tracts of land on the R.B. Irvine survey, where the site is located, between the 1910s and 1930s. He purchased the site property in 1935 from Bartlett and Ellen Cobb, the children of Chas C. Cobb. He had secured the land from Leo Tresp, who, along with Cobb himself, had been named trustees of W.D. Coates, who purchased the land from W.F. and Fannie Isbell in 1918.

No previous purchase was referred to in the 1918 deed (Vol. 18, Pg. 58), so this is the earliest ownership discernable in the deed record. W.F Isbell purchased several tracts of land in the 1890s and early 1900s, but no records were available showing when he purchased this property. He granted a utility easement to Texas Power and Light Company when they crossed his property on the R.B. Irvine Survey in 1916 (Vol. 16, Pg. 99), but again, the document does not reference the initial sale. Searches of the Texas State Historical Association's Handbook of Texas Online (2015) for each known owner of the site property returned no information, suggesting that the owners were not figures of demonstrable significance in the region's history.

Table 3. Ownership of the Site 41RW30 Property.

Date	Document Type	Grantor	Grantee	Volume	Page
09/27/2013	Warranty Deed	Fate Land, LP	Southstar Woodcreek Developer, LLC	Instrument No. 20130000497468	
03/31/2003	Warranty Deed	The Crown Hill Trusts	Fate Land, LP	2919	99
10/09/1997	Substitute Trustee Deed	James S. Lattimore, Trustee	The Crownhill Trusts	1287	187
09/14/1990	Warranty Deed	Hal R. Pettigrew	James S. Lattimore, Trustee	566	180
12/29/1987	Warranty Deed	Fate 1550 Joint Ventures	Hal R. Pettigrew (of Fate 1550 J/V)	376	229
05/01/1987	Warranty Deed	Charles Putnam	Fate 1550 Joint Ventures	322	213
04/30/1987	Warranty Deed	WS Service Corporation	Charles Putnam	322	119
03/31/1987	Warranty Deed w/ Vendor Lien	Crown Hill Trusts	WS Service Corporation	254	380
03/31/1987	Warranty Deed	Hal R. Pettigrew	Crown Hill Trusts	254	354
03/31/1987	Exchange Warranty Deed	California-Texas Properties, Inc.	Hal R. Pettigrew	254	340
01/28/1985	Warranty Deed	Centex Development Co. (formerly R.L.H., Inc.)	California-Texas Properties, Inc.	217	842
11/25/1970	Warranty Deed	Rheba Pearl Patterson, et al.	R.L.H., Inc.	93	174
05/11/1935	Warranty Deed	Bartlett & Ellen (femme sole) Cobb	B.C. Payne	31	208
01/02/1923	Deed	Leo R. Tresp, Trustee	Chas C. Cobb	23	32
12/23/1918	Deed of Trust	W.D. Coates	Leo R. Tresp & C.C. Cobb	11	78
01/02/1918	Deed	W.F. & Fannie Isbell	W.D. Coates	18	58

Conclusions

No prehistoric archaeological sites, features, or artifacts were identified during the survey. This was expected, due to the lack of reliable water sources and other necessary natural resources. It was anticipated that historic cultural resources could have been found in two locations: along Ben Payne Road where site 41RW30 was recorded, and north of FM 552 where the structure will be avoided by a particularly narrow ROW.

Site 41RW30 likely represents an early to mid-20th century farmstead. A structure is shown on maps as early as 1923. Unlike the Redwine Site in nearby Farmersville, most of the artifacts are items (clear and brown glass, wire nails, and machine-made bricks) that were used regularly from the early 20th century through the present (Davis et al. 2012). At the time of survey, all that remains at the site is a well/cistern that measures at least 22 feet deep, a shallow deposit of artifacts, and a mound that was the likely location of a house. In general, properties dating to this time period do not contain significant information about the local, state, or national culture, and are rarely considered significant (Denton 1999).

RECOMMENDATIONS

The purpose of this investigation was to determine if significant cultural resources are present along the Rockwall to Royse City Pipeline and in the tank area in Rockwall County, Texas. One historic farmstead was recorded as 41RW30. The site cannot be linked to significant events, people, or styles, nor does it hold potential for further information about past lifeways or environment. Additionally, the site lacks significant integrity; therefore, site 41RW30 is not recommended eligible under criterion A, B, C, or D.

Potentially historic structures were observed immediately on the other side of the fence from the pipeline near STA 111+00, but they will not be affected by the installation of the pipeline, as currently designed. If the route changes, or any disturbance will take place on the east side of the fence, the structures should be recorded and evaluated by an archaeologist. No other cultural resources were noted. ARC concludes that further cultural resource investigations are unwarranted within the proposed project area and recommends that the Texas Historical Commission concur with this assessment. However, if buried cultural materials are discovered during construction, the Archeology Division of the Texas Historical Commission should be notified.

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