Volume 2020 Article 132

2020

Cultural Resources Survey For The City Of Cleburne's Proposed Reuse Corridor Pipeline Johnson County, Texas

Garrett Wheaton

Cultural Resources Survey For The City Of Cleburne's Proposed Reuse Corridor Pipeline Johnson County, Texas

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE CITY OF CLEBURNE'S PROPOSED REUSE CORRIDOR PIPELINE JOHNSON COUNTY, TEXAS

By

Garrett Wheaton

Aaron Norment, Principal Investigator

Prepared for:

The City of Cleburne, Texas

And

Freese & Nichols, Inc.

Texas Antiquities Permit No. 9378

August 2020

THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY BLANK

ABSTRACT

In May 2020, AmaTerra Environmental, Inc. (AmaTerra) performed a cultural resources survey on behalf of The City of Cleburne Texas (City) and their engineering contractor Freese and Nichols Inc. (FNI), prior to the construction of a new reuse water line near Cleburne, Johnson County, Texas. The City is proposing to install five miles of reuse water line from the City's wastewater treatment plant to the Nolan River at the northern end of Lake Pat Cleburne. As the City of Cleburne is a political subdivision of the State of Texas, it is subject to the Antiquities Code of Texas (ACT), requiring survey for archeological and historic resources within the project area. All work was carried out to conform to 13 TAC 26, which outlines the regulations for implementing the ACT. The project is also subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as the project will require permitting through the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

AmaTerra archeologists, Garrett Wheaton and Sarah Southern, conducted approximately 80 hours of archeological fieldwork from May 13 to the 17 under Antiquities Permit No. 9378. Fieldwork consisted of pedestrian survey with 100 percent surface inspection, supplemented with 136 shovel tests, none testing positive for cultural material. Total acreage surveyed for the project was 71.65 acres. Extensive disturbances observed within the central project area precluded the need for subsurface testing. No new archeological sites were encountered during the survey. Since there are no archeological resources within the project area, none can be directly or indirectly impacted. As such, AmaTerra recommends that no further work is necessary within the project area prior to construction. No artifacts were collected during the survey, and all project records will be curated at the Center for Archaeological Studies (CAS) at Texas State University in San Marcos, Texas. Should any unanticipated archeological resources be found during construction, all work will cease in that immediate area, and the Texas Historical Commission (THC) should be contacted at (512) 463-6096.

The potential for historic resources was coordinated through the THC in a letter stating that no historic resources were identified during the desktop review, and that the proposed project activities would not directly impact any historic-age resources within the project boundaries. Based on the data showing that buildings present within the project area are less than 50 years of age, additional survey was not recommended. A copy of the coordination letter and THC's concurrence are in Appendix C.

THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK.

Table of Contents

ABSTRACT I

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION 1

CHAPTER 2: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING 5

CHAPTER 3: REGIONAL BACKGROUND AND PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS 9

The Paleoindian Period 9
The Archaic Period 9
The Late Prehistoric Period 10
The Historic Period 10
Previous Investigations 11

CHAPTER 4: METHODS 13

Pedestrian Survey and Surface Inspection 13
Shovel Testing 13

CHAPTER 5: RESULTS 17

CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 33

REFERENCES 35

APPENDIX A: SHOVEL TEST LOG 39

APPENDIX B: DIAGRAM OF EXISTING UTILITIES 45

APPENDIX C: HISTORIC RESOURCES COORDINATION LETTER AND THC RESPONSE 49

List of Figures

Figure 1. Project location depicted on an aerial map. 2
Figure 2. Project location depicted on topographic map. 3
Figure 3. Underlying Geology of the project area. 6
Figure 4. a-b. Soils map of the project area. 7
Figure 5. Map depicting known archeological sites, surveys, and cultural resources within a kilometer of the project area. 12
Figure 6. a-b. Disturbed area 1 within the project area. 14
Figure 7. Survey results map of the project area (a-f). 18
Figure 8. Sprinkler line within Disturbed Area 1. 24
Figure 9. Sidewalk within Disturbed Area 1. 24
Figure 10. Water line within Disturbed Area 1. 25
Figure 11. Landscaping within Disturbed Area 1. 25
Figure 12. Sidewalk within Disturbed Area 2. 26
Figure 13. Sprinkler line within Disturbed Area 2. 26
Figure 14. Water line within Disturbed Area 2. 27
Figure 15. Golf Course Landscaping within Disturbed Area 2. 27
Figure 16. Utility substation in Disturbed Area 3. 28
Figure 17. Gravel road in Disturbed Area 3. 28
Figure 18. Gas line in Disturbed Area 3. 29
Figure 19. Steep slope on inaccessible property 70187. 30
Figure 20. Standing water in Byron Stewart Park, near western terminus. 31
Figure 21. Standing water in Byron Stewart Park, near western terminus. 31

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

AmaTerra Environmental, Inc. (AmaTerra) performed an cultural resources survey on behalf of The City of Cleburne Texas (City) and their engineering contractor Freese and Nichols Inc. (FNI) for a reuse corridor water line, comprised of approximately five miles of new sewer line in Johnson County, Texas. (**Figures 1 and 2**). The proposed reuse water line begins at the City's wastewater treatment plant located at the southern end of Park Boulevard, continues southwest for approximately 8400 feet, then turns and continues northwest parallel to existing utilities running through Cleburne Golf Links golf course. The line would cross state highway US-67 and ends approximately 1750 feet to the northwest of US-67 along Nolan River. The proposed project construction would occur within a 100-foot wide easement, with depth of impact ranging from eight to 14 feet deep.

Since the project will require permitting through the Unites States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and the project is being undertaken by the City, a political subdivision of the State of Texas, it is subject to both Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the Antiquities Code of Texas (ACT). All work was conducted under TAC Permit 9378 and conformed to 13 TAC 26 regulations under the ACT and Section 106 of the NHPA.

Field investigations took place May 13-17, 2020. Aaron Norment served as the project's Principal Investigator, Garrett Wheaton as the Project Archeologist, and Sarah Southern as the crew chief. Approximately 80 hours were expended during field investigations to survey the 71.65-acre project area.

Architectural historians investigated the proposed construction corridor, and during the desktop review, determined the proposed project activities would not directly impact any historic-age resources. A coordination letter was prepared and sent to THC, receiving concurrence with the recommendation that a historic resources survey was not necessary (see Appendix C).

This report is divided into six chapters. Chapter 2 describes the environmental setting. Chapter 3 presents cultural summaries and previous investigations. Chapter 4 details field methods. Chapter 5 discusses survey results, and Chapter 6 outlines recommendations for Section 106 and ACT compliance.

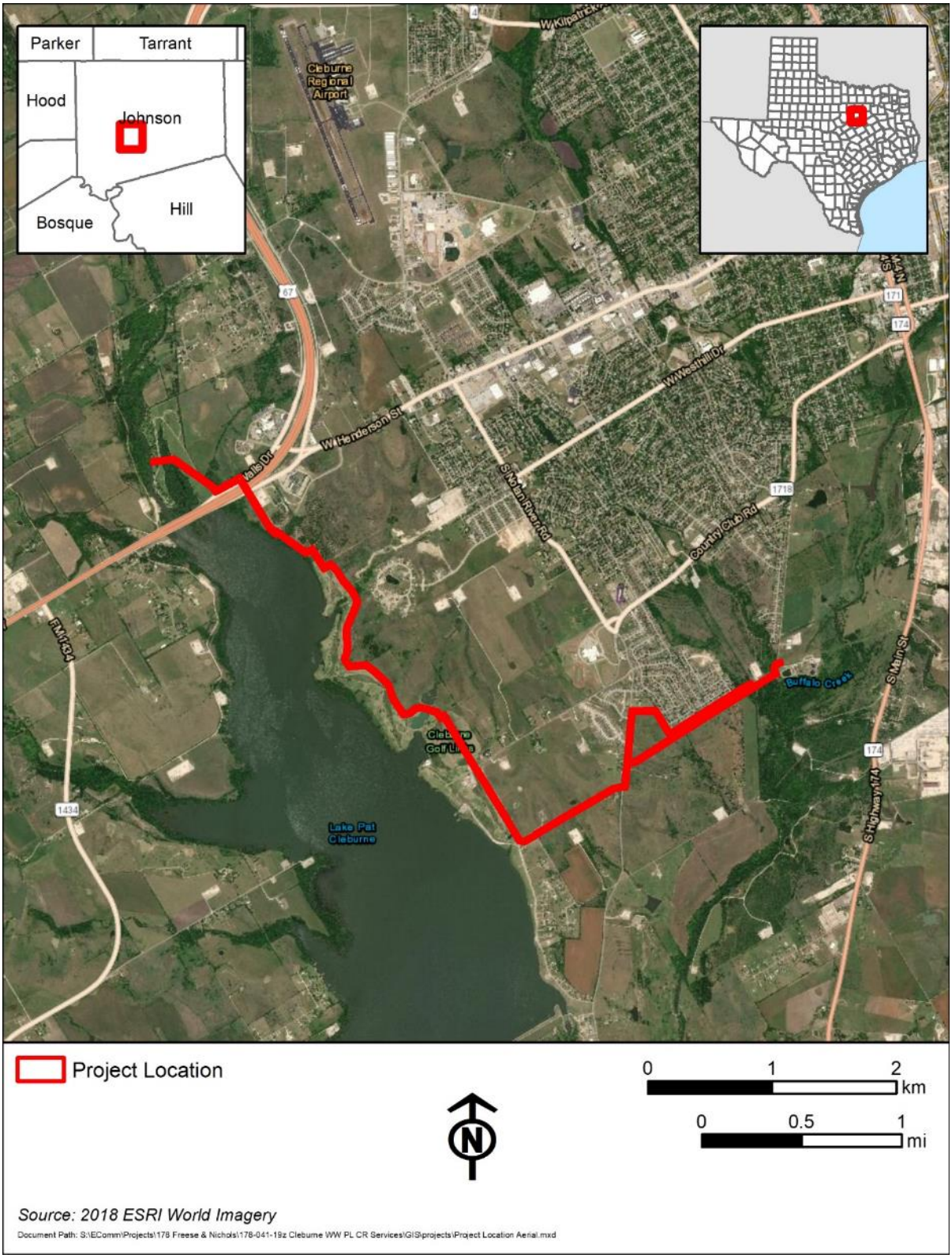


Figure 1. Project location depicted on an aerial map.

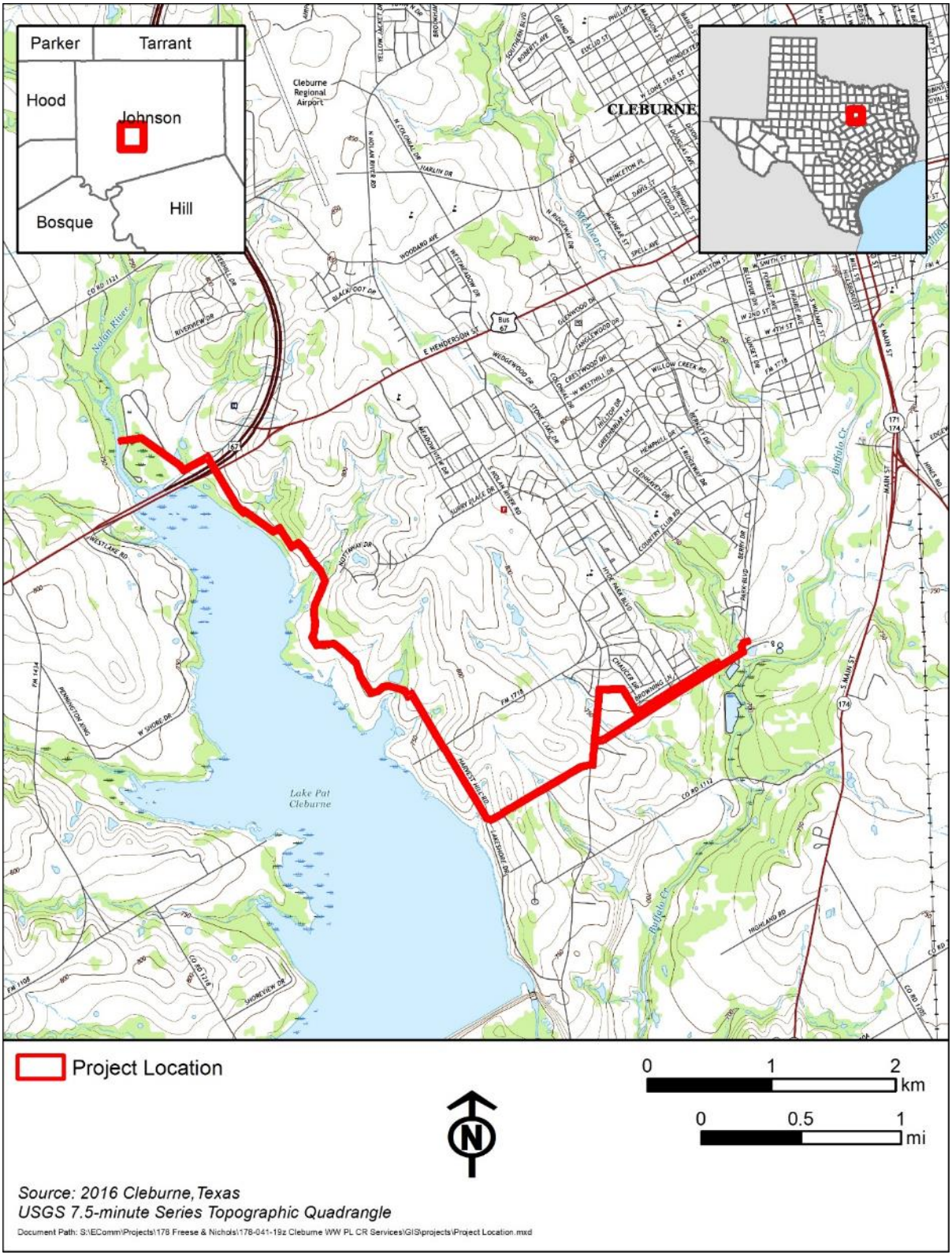


Figure 2. Project location depicted on topographic map.

THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK.

CHAPTER 2: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area is located within the Cross Timbers ecoregion of Texas (Omernik and Griffith 2009). The landscape is gently rolling and undulating, covered with dense hardwood forests and bounded by open prairies to the east and west. It varies from savannah to woodland to the east and south, with mixed-grass prairie to the west.

The pipeline route is located across gently rolling and undulating uplands on the eastern side of the Nolan River and Lake Pat Cleburne. The western terminus begins on the banks of the Nolan River, and travels along a gently sloping plain through Buddy Stewart Park. The route then crosses US-67, where it begins to parallel a gas line though the same topography. It continues along Lake Pat Cleburne through Cleburne Golf Links, and along an existing water line. The pipeline turns northeast with Harvest Hill Road at its intersection with Lakeshore Drive and continues for 950 meters until it crosses and turns to parallel FM 1111. The area continues for another 200 meters, until it splits into two alternative routes. The first route goes in a direct line to the northeast until it crosses Buffalo Creek and reaches the eastern terminus at the City's wastewater treatment plant. The second route follows along the northern property lines of properties 16976 and 2327, until it reconnects with the first route in the northwestern corner of property 90489, roughly 300 meters to the southwest of the eastern terminus. According to homeowners adjacent to the area, property 2327 had been bladed and cleared of brush in 2019.

Much of the central project corridor has been impacted by the installation of a water line and other utilities (see Appendix B), which had been previously surveyed. The undisturbed portions of the project area consisted of upland areas, with tall grasses, scrub brush, and areas with live oak trees along and near water.

Soils encountered during the survey were predominantly clay, with some areas of shallow bedrock. The project area overlies early Cretaceous, Comanche Series undivided Washita group, consisting of clays and thin limestone, according to the Geological Atlas of Texas (USGS 2019), **Figure 3**. Soils within the project footprint are mapped as: Aledo-Bolar Association (1-8 percent slopes), Bolar Clay (3-8 percent slopes), Frio Silty Clay (0-1 percent slopes, occasionally flooded), Lindale Clay Loam (1-3 percent slopes), Ponder Clay Loam (3-5 percent slopes), Sanger Clay (1-3 percent slopes), Slidell Clay (0-1 percent slopes), and Sunev Clay Loam (3-5 percent slopes) (USDA-NCRS 2019), **Figure 4a-b**. The soils consist of varying pockets of upland clays, with low potential for deeply buried archeological deposits.

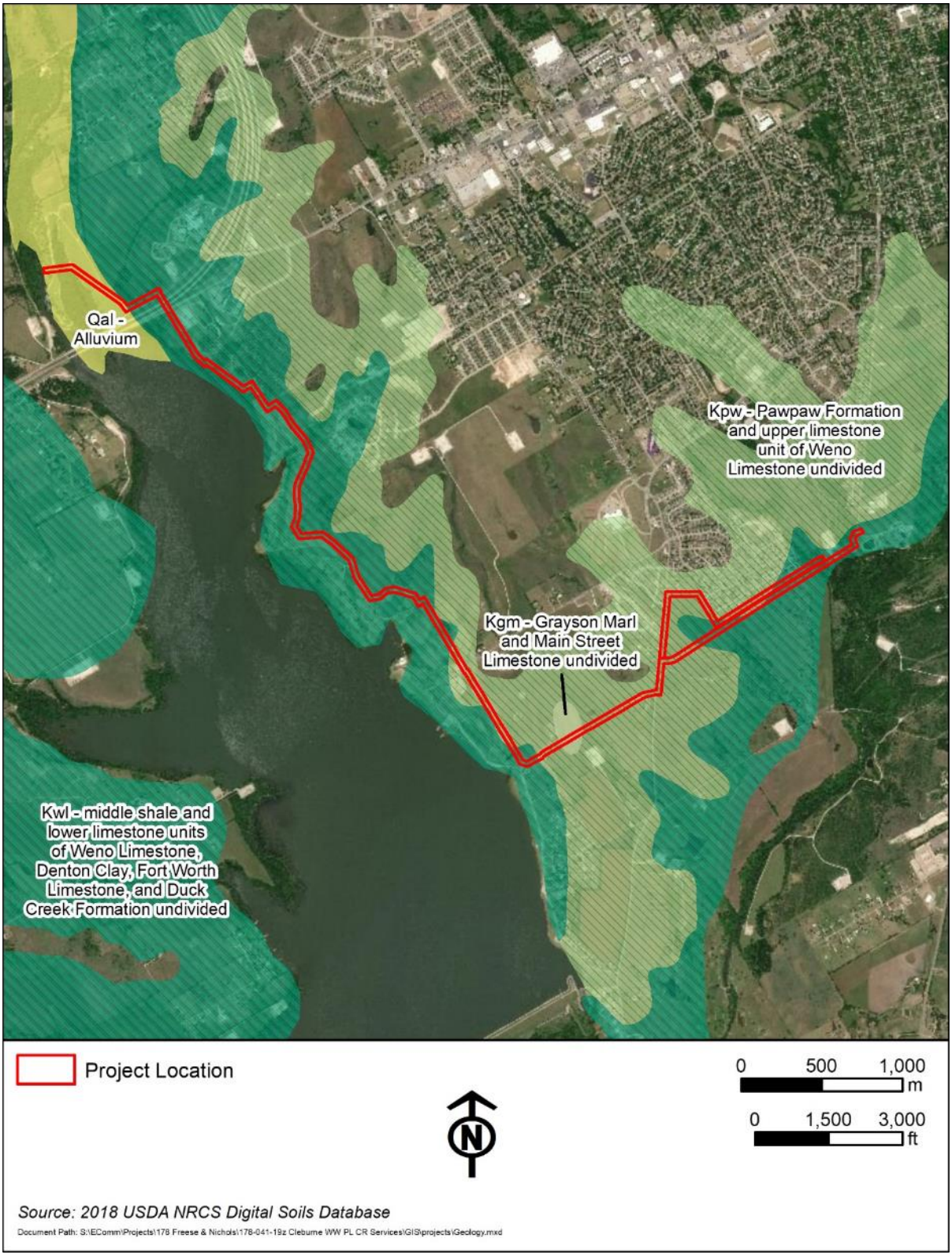


Figure 3. Underlying Geology of the project area.

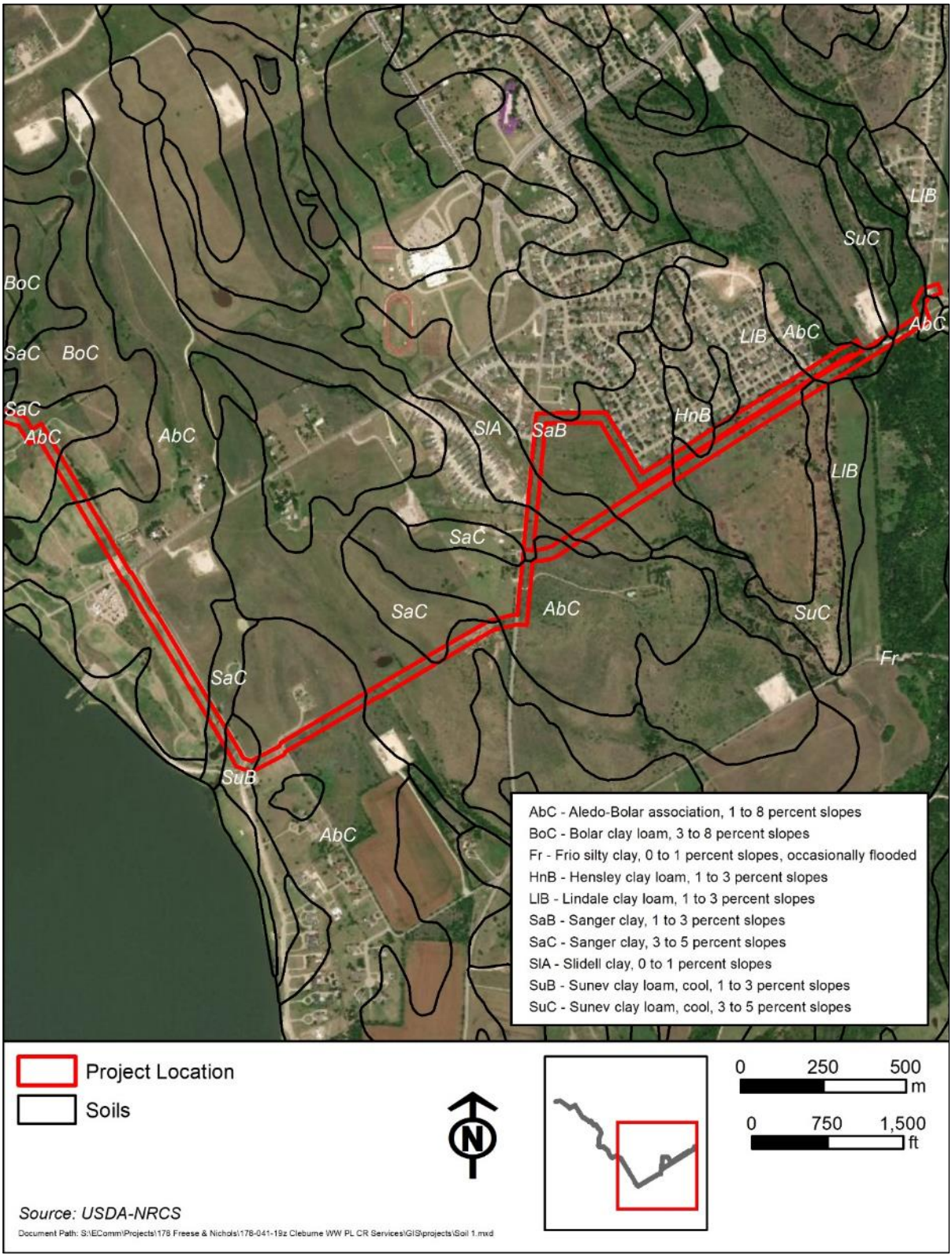


Figure 4. a-Soils map of the project area.

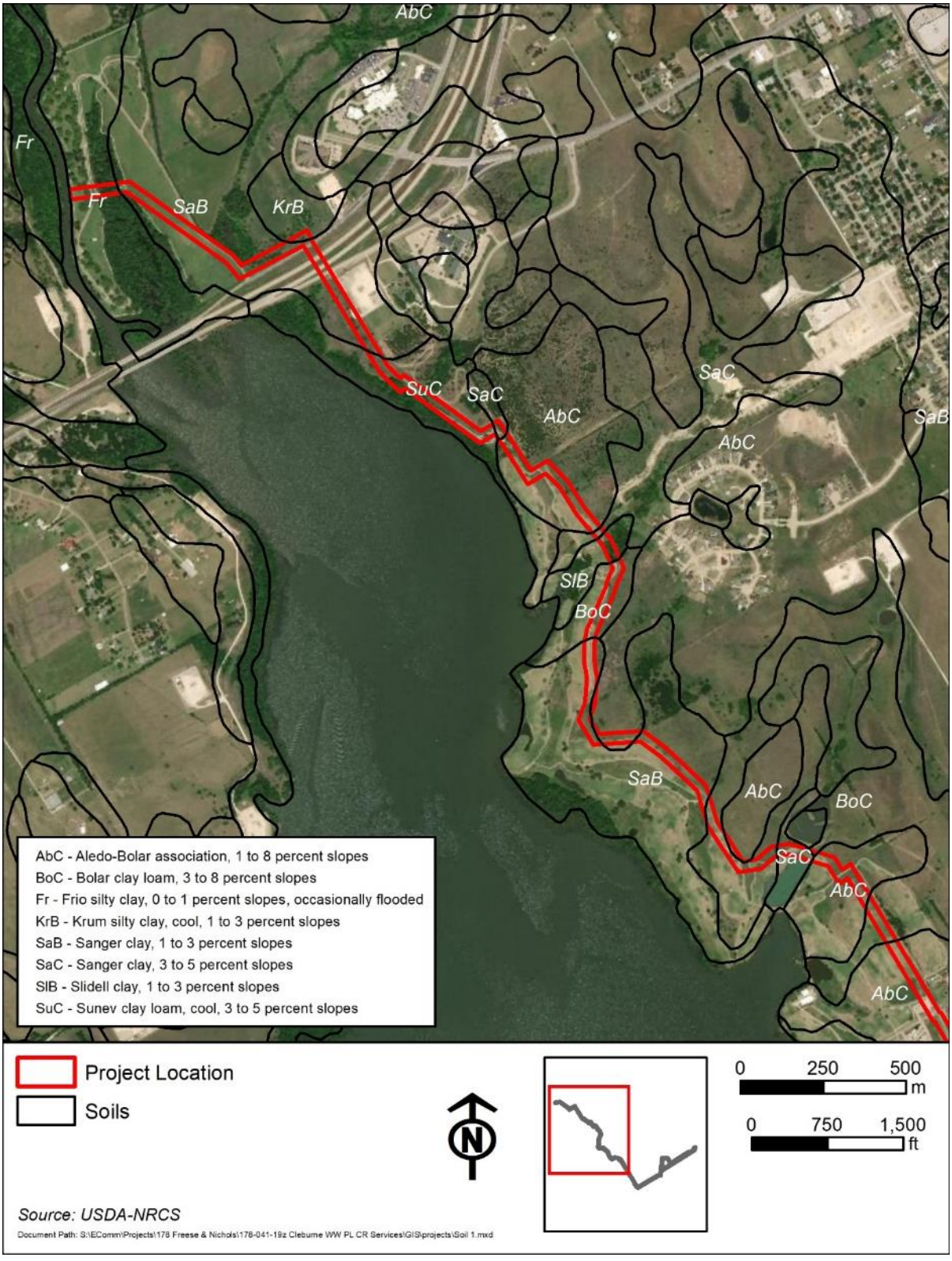


Figure 4. b-Soils map of the project area.

CHAPTER 3: REGIONAL BACKGROUND AND PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

The project area lies in the North Central Texas archeological region (Pertulla 2004). Many archeological investigations within the region have been summarized by Lynott (1980), McCormick (1976), Perttula (2004), McGregor and Bruseth (1987), and Prikryl (1990). Even with these, the chronological framework of North Central Texas remains poorly lacking in data. For this report, chronological information presented is in accordance with the data available (Ferring and Yates 1997, 1998). The chronological sequence of the North Central Texas region reflects that of North America, spanning 12,000 years consisting of the Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Late Prehistoric and Historic Periods.

The Paleoindian Period

The Paleoindian Period in Texas is characterized by nomadic hunters who relied on a broad range of animal species based on available faunal data (Bousman et al 2004:75). Johnson (1977) reviewed reports on numerous Paleoindian sites that indicated a range of small and medium fauna were harvested in addition to big game. Investigations at the Wilson-Leonard site (41WM235), the Gault site (41BL323), and Lubbock Lake (41LU1) provide evidence of small and medium faunal remains (i.e., turtle, rabbit, squirrel, snakes, gopher, and deer) associated with megafaunal remains (i.e., bison and mammoth) (Collins 1998: 1505–1506). Clovis and Folsom points are the primary diagnostic artifacts associated with this period (Turner and Hester 1999; Collins 1995).

In the North Central Texas archeological region, the Paleoindian period spans roughly the period from 9950 to 6500 BC but lacks extensive archeological evidence. Although the Paleoindian period is poorly represented in the North Central Texas archeological region, surface collections of Paleoindian points such as Plainview and Dalton points (Meltzer 1987; Meltzer and Bever 1995; Prikryl 1990), in situ deposits of Paleoindian points at the Acton site (Blaine et al. 1969), and occurrences of megafauna and small game fauna at the Aubrey site (Ferring and Yates 1997) suggest the presence of a Paleoindian culture.

The Archaic Period

The Archaic Period spans nearly 7,000 years of prehistory. Generally, trends during the Archaic period suggest increasingly complex settlement systems which correspond with decreased mobility, increased population size and density, and the development of distinct territories (Johnson and Goode 1994; Prikryl 1990). Projectile points also changed; lanceolate-shaped points gave way to dart points that were stemmed and barbed (Turner and Hester 1999). During the Archaic Period, the climate changed from wet and mild conditions seen in the Paleoindian period, to warmer and drier conditions. Researchers believe that the changes in climate influenced prehistoric subsistence strategies (Weir 1976). The Archaic period in North Central Texas dates from 6500 BC to AD 700, and is subdivided into the Early, Middle and Late Archaic periods.

The Early Archaic period (ca. 6500–4000 BC) is poorly known in the region and is based primarily on surface collections and sites with no isolable Early Archaic components (Prikryl 1990). Projectile points associated with the Early Archaic period include Early Split Stemmed and perhaps Angostura (Prikryl 1990). The period is characterized by small and widely distributed sites, which researchers have suggested is an indication of a generalized hunting and gathering subsistence strategy with high group mobility within large, poorly defined territories (Prikryl 1990).

The Middle Archaic period (4000–1500 BC) is even less well known than the Early Archaic and components from this period are the most poorly represented within the region. As with the Early

Archaic, most Middle Archaic sites consist of surface collections. Projectile points associated with the Middle Archaic period include the Basal Notched group (Andice, Bell, Calf Creek), as well as Dawson, Carrollton, Wells, and Bulverde (Prikryl 1990). What evidence is available, (mostly from an intact Middle Archaic component at the Calvert site, 41DN102), has led Ferring and Yates (1997) to suggest the Middle Archaic in North Central Texas can generally be characterized by broad cultural interactions between people, a high degree of mobility, and a subsistence strategy based on small game and deer.

The Late Archaic period (ca. 1500 BC–AD 700) is characterized by an increase in the total number of sites and a greater distribution of sites over the landscape. Prikryl (1990) has suggested this settlement patterning is an indication of an increase in population density and decreased group mobility during the Late Archaic period in North Central Texas. Projectile points associated with the Late Archaic period include Marshall, Edgewood, Castroville, Ellis, Trinity, Dallas, Palmillas, Yarbrough, Godley, Gary and Elam (Prikryl 1990). Investigations at Late Archaic occupation sites in the region have led researchers to suggest that these were used seasonally by small bands pursuing a generalized hunting and foraging strategy (Peter and McGregor 1988; Ferring and Yates 1997).

The Late Prehistoric Period

The Late Prehistoric is marked by the replacement of the atlatal by the bow and arrow and by the production of small arrow points (Turner and Hester 1999). With this technological advancement an apparent increase in warfare is reported (Prewitt 1974; Johnson and Goode 1994). During this stage, several important technological innovations appeared including ceramics. The first evidence of horticulture appeared and resulted in significant changes to ecological and economic adaptations.

In North Central Texas, the Late Prehistoric dates from AD 700 to 1700. This period in North Central Texas can be further subdivided into an early and a late phase (Lynott 1977, Prikryl 1990). The early phase (AD 700–1200) is characterized by a continuation of the hunting and gathering subsistence strategy of the Archaic period, ceramics tempered with sand and grog, and Scallorn, Catahoula, Alba and Steiner arrow points (Lynott 1977, Prikryl 1990). The late phase (AD 1200 to 1700) is characterized by evidence of horticulture and bison procurement, shell-tempered Nocona Plain ceramics, and Maud, Fresno, Washita, Harrell, and Perdiz points (Harris and Harris 1970; Morris and Morris 1970; Lynott 1977; Prikryl 1990).

The presence of domesticates at the Cobb-Pool (41DL148) site and other nearby locations has sparked debate surrounding the timing and extent of maize agriculture during the Late Prehistoric period in North Central Texas (Peter and McGregor 1988; Brown et al. 1987; Rohn 1998), although the lack of definitive evidence has left the issue unresolved. Huhnke and Wurtz (2004) suggest the stable carbon isotope value for a single disturbed burial dated to AD 1200 (41DL373; Peter and Clow 1999) is comparable to those of initial maize-consuming Caddo populations in Arkansas. Based on these findings, they suggest maize horticulture may have been introduced into North Central Texas around AD 1200; however, without additional samples this suggestion is speculative.

The Historic Period

The area around the City of Cleburne started as a resting point for both travelers following the "earliest Johnson County road" and "cattlemen from the nearby Chisolm Trail (Elam and Padon 2010). The resting point, dubbed Camp Henderson, was used during the Civil War for Johnson County soldiers going to war, until it was renamed for General Patrick R. Cleburne and became a settlement in 1867. According to Elam and Padon (2010) the town was incorporated in May 1871. During the late nineteenth century, the city of Cleburne thrived, and the population exploded thanks the construction of machine shops for the Santa Fe Railroad in 1898 (Elam 2010) and continued to grow thanks to the construction of an additional three rail lines connecting Cleburne to Dallas.

The failure of the city's four banks, a strike at the Santa Fe Railroad, along with the Great Depression crippled the economy in the 1920's. The situation was so tense that the governor sent in the Texas Rangers to keep order during the railroad strike (Elam and Padon 2010). In the 1930's the New Deal created the Civilian Conservation Corps, who had a camp of 200 workers operating just west of Cleburne (Elam and Padon 2010). During World War II German prisoners of war were housed in Cleburne and used as farm hands, due to its location along the railways. The economy of Johnson county was mainly tied to agriculture until the late twentieth century (Elam 2010). The city saw a large expansion in the latter half of the twentieth century thanks to the rapid growth of the Dallas-Fort Worth area. By the 1990's the city had forty manufacturing facilities for the DFW metropolitan area and has slowly increased in population ever since (Elam and Padon 2010).

Previous Investigations

Background research for this project consisted of an online records search of the Texas Historical Commission's (THC's) Archeological Sites Atlas (Atlas 2020) and a review of historic maps and aerial photographs. Research focused on the identification of previously recorded archeological sites, sites listed as State Antiquities Landmarks (SALs), Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHLs), sites and/or districts listed on or determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), cemeteries, and previously conducted archeological surveys within one kilometer (0.62 miles) of the project area (**Figure 5**).

The search identified no previously recorded sites and five previously conducted surveys within one kilometer of the project APE. Of the five previous surveys, three overlap portions of the current APE. The first is an area survey completed in 2012 by A.J. Consulting for the City of Cleburne. This survey overlaps the western terminus of the project area. A linear survey was completed in 2011 by Prewitt & Associates, Inc. for the Texas Water Development Board. This survey overlaps a significant portion of the proposed survey corridor. The final survey is an unspecified project for the City of Cleburne conducted in 1998. Although these surveys overlap portions of the current study area, all areas of the current study area were subject to 100 percent pedestrian survey, supplemented with shovel testing.

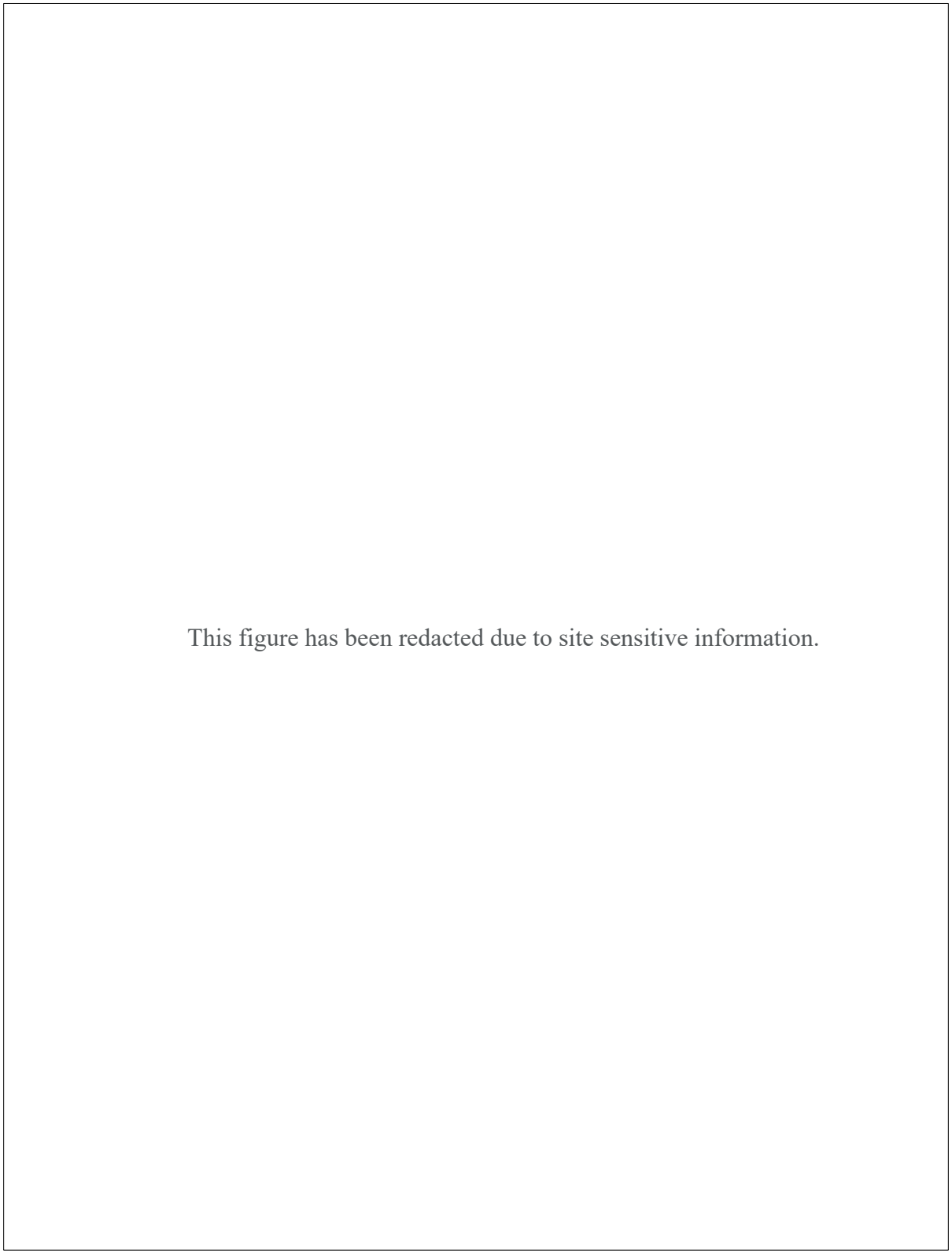


Figure 5. Map depicting known archeological sites, surveys, and cultural resources within a kilometer of the project area.

CHAPTER 4: METHODS

Archeological fieldwork along the reuse water line route exceeded the Council of Texas Archeologists' (CTA) standard for a modified 100 percent intensive linear survey. Fieldwork consisted of shovel testing, pedestrian survey, and surface inspection.

The survey boundary was loaded onto handheld GPS units to verify that all work was conducted within the project area. Disturbed areas and sloped areas were photographed, and notes were made on field conditions the archeologists encountered during investigations. Roughly 75 percent of the project area follows along, or only a couple meters from fence lines, which helped identify the footprint.

Pedestrian Survey and Surface Inspection

Pedestrian survey included visual inspection and walkover of the entire project area. Areas appearing minimally disturbed were flagged for shovel testing. Archeologists estimate that approximately 24.71 acres of the proposed corridor had been disturbed by the installation of a waterline and other utilities. The project corridor closely follows this waterline in the stretch from the intersection of Lakeshore Drive and Harvest Hill Road to 100 meters northwest of FM 1718 (Disturbed Area 1) see Figure 6a. It runs through the Cleburne Golf Links golf course (Disturbed Area 2) see Figure 6b. Shovel tests were excavated where disturbances were not visible. The installation of a gas line and utility substation disturbed the area 370 to 900 meters southeast of US-67 (Disturbed Area 3) see Figure 6b.

Shovel Testing

Shovel testing intervals varied throughout the project area based on areas of high probability and disturbances. At the northern terminus of the project area, along the banks of the Nolan River, shovel testing was performed at 30-meter intervals due to increased chances of containing buried archeological deposits. The remainder of the project area was uplands, and the shovel test interval was increased to 50-meters. These intervals exceed the standards set by the Council of Texas Archeologists, which calls for a 100-meter shovel test interval for linear survey.

Shovel tests measured 30 centimeters in diameter and were excavated to a maximum depth of 80 cm below surface (cmbs), sterile subsoil, or bedrock whichever was encountered first. Shovel tests were excavated in 20-cm levels, and all soil was screened through a ¼-inch mesh hardware cloth. All shovel tests were backfilled upon completion and recorded on standardized shovel test forms. All shovel test locations were recorded with handheld GPS units.

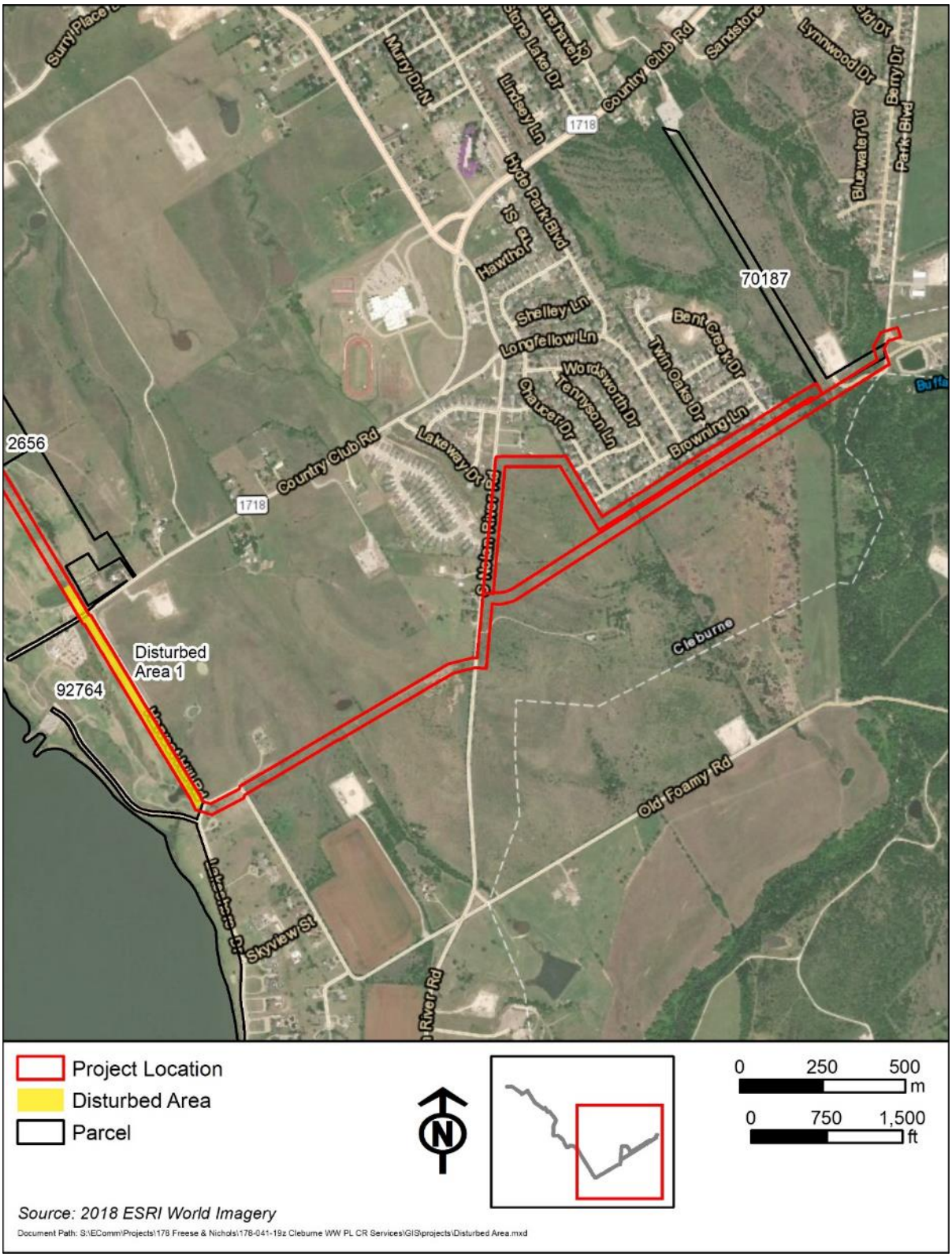


Figure 6. a-Disturbed area 1 within the project area.

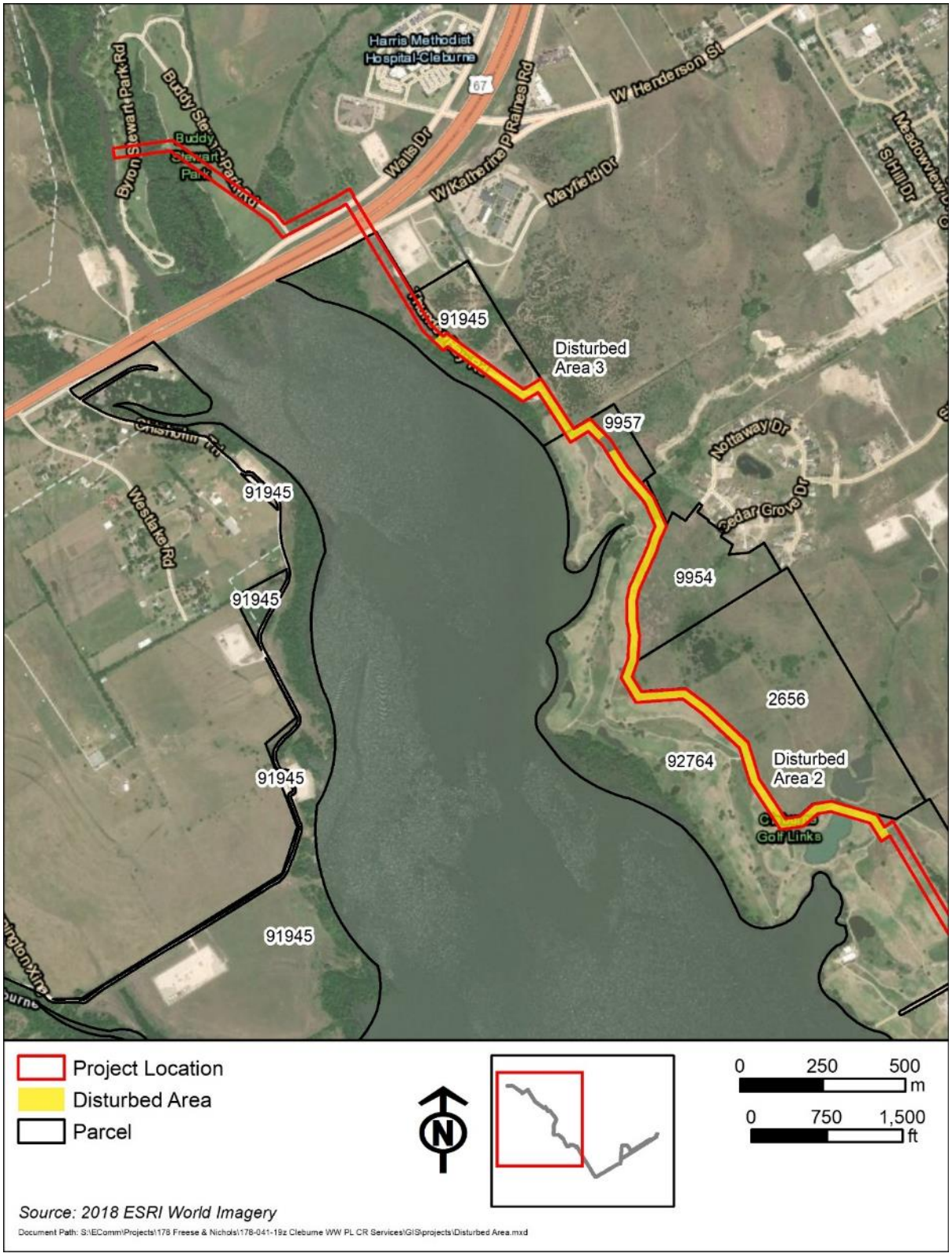


Figure 6. b-Disturbed areas 2 and 3 within the project area.

THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK.

CHAPTER 5: RESULTS

The AmaTerra field crew performed the intensive archeological survey from May 13-17, 2020. Visual inspection and shovel test data demonstrated a significant amount of disturbance in the center of the project area and no cultural material. No new sites were recorded and a total of 136 shovel tests were excavated (**Figure 7 a-f**), none being positive for cultural material.

The pedestrian survey did not encounter any cultural material, except modern trash associated with roadways and pedestrian litter. In Disturbed Area 1, a sidewalk, sprinkler line, waterline, and landscaping for the golf course precluded the excavation of shovel tests (**Figures 8, 9, 10 and 11**). No shovel tests were excavated in Disturbed Area 2 for the same reasons (**Figures 12, 13, 14, and 15**). A utility substation (**Figure 16**), a gravel road (**Figure 17**), and the presence of a gas line (**Figure 18**), were observed in Disturbed Area 3, precluding the excavation shovel tests in this area.

Property 70187 (see **Figure 6a**), at the eastern terminus of the project area off Park Blvd., did not require survey. The area is heavily sloped (**Figure 19**), about 25 degrees, negating the need for shovel tests. The area is also a powerline easement that has been disturbed by vegetation clearing.

The project area from the intersection of Hill Harvest Road and Lakeshore Drive to the eastern terminus of the project area was shovel tested at 50-meter intervals, see Figures 7a-7c. The shovel tests were excavated from a range of five to 50 cmbs, with soils best defined as a dense 10YR 3/3 dark brown clay overlying limestone bedrock. The shallow soil in this area suggest past disturbances.

The project area from FM 1718 to the southern side of US-67 was also shovel tested at 50-meter intervals (see **Figures 7c to 7f**). The soils were a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish-brown clay and ranged from a depth of 10 to 40 cmbs.

The project area north of US-67 to Byron Stewart Park Road had a shovel test interval of 50-meters, see Figure 7f. The shovel tests ranged from a depth of 30 to 50 cmbs, and the soils encountered were dense 10YR 3/3 dark brown clay.

The project area west of Byron Stewart Park Road to the western terminus was decreased to 30-meter intervals, as it was along the Nolan River. Shovel test depth ranged from 10 to 40 cmbs, with soils described as dense 10YR 3/3 dark brown clay. Standing water (**Figure 20 and 21**) was present 125 meters from the western terminus of the project area.

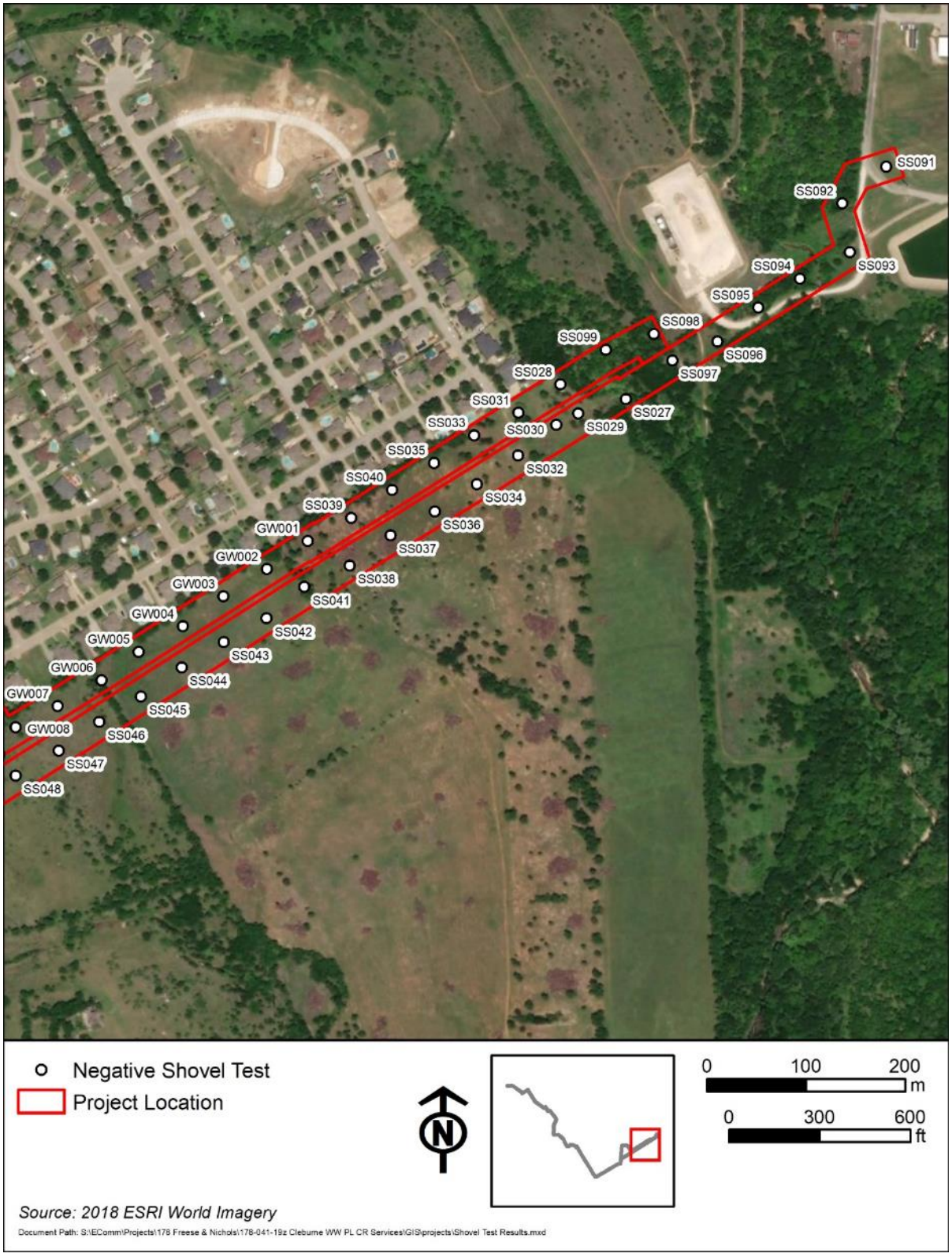


Figure 7. Survey results map of the project area (a).

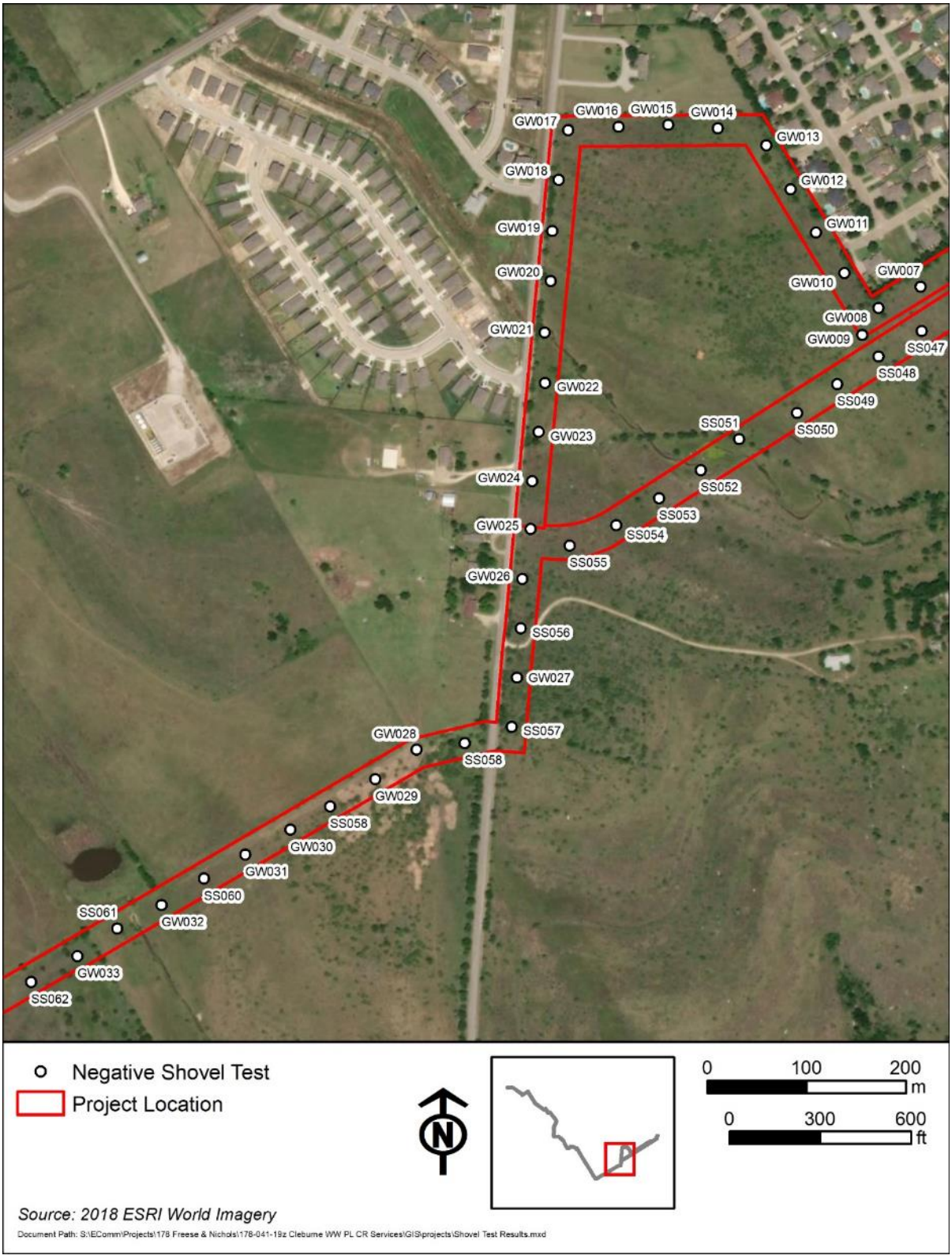


Figure 7. Survey results map of the project area (b).

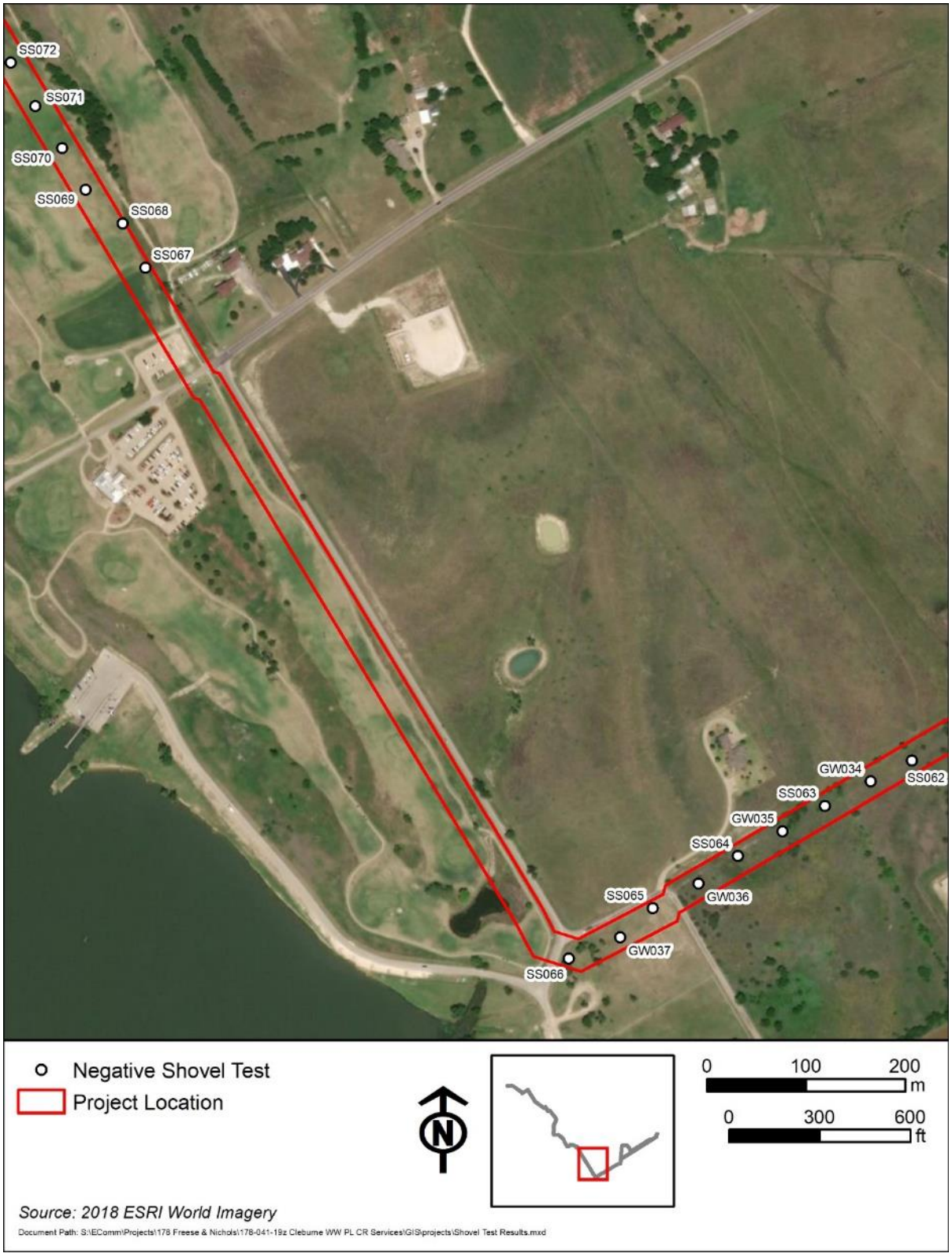


Figure 7. Survey results map of the project area (c).

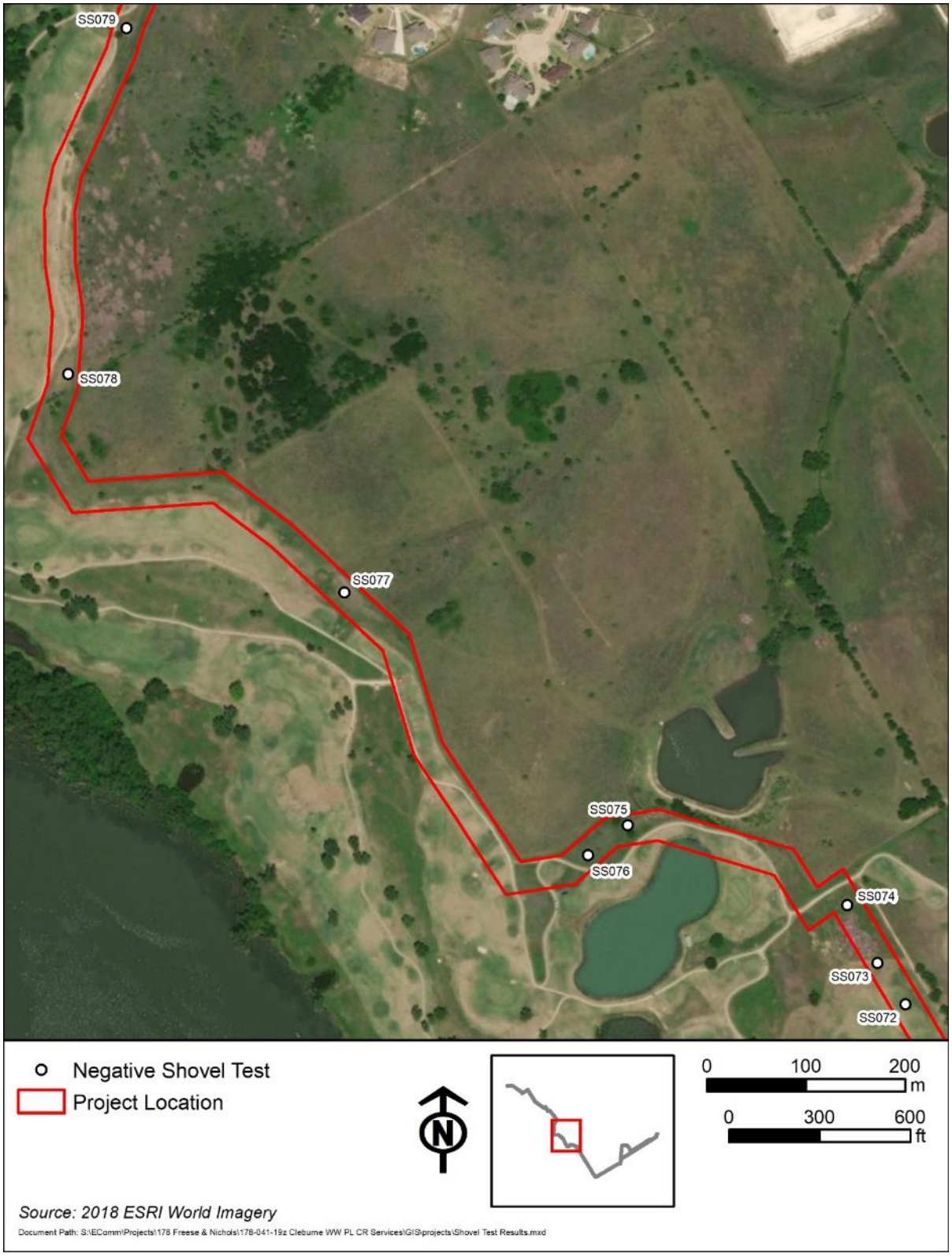


Figure 7. Survey results map of the project area (d).

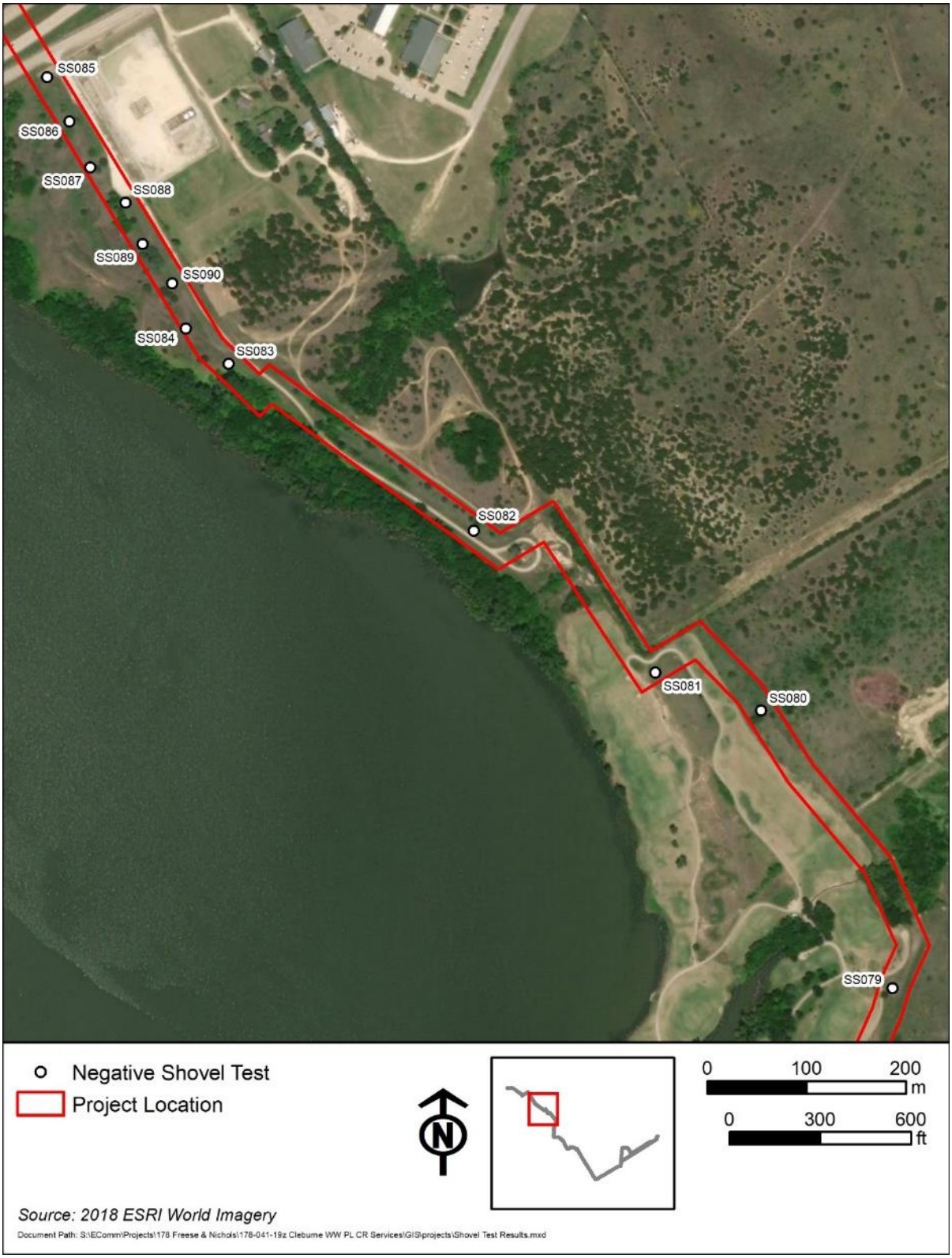


Figure 7. Survey results map of the project area (e).

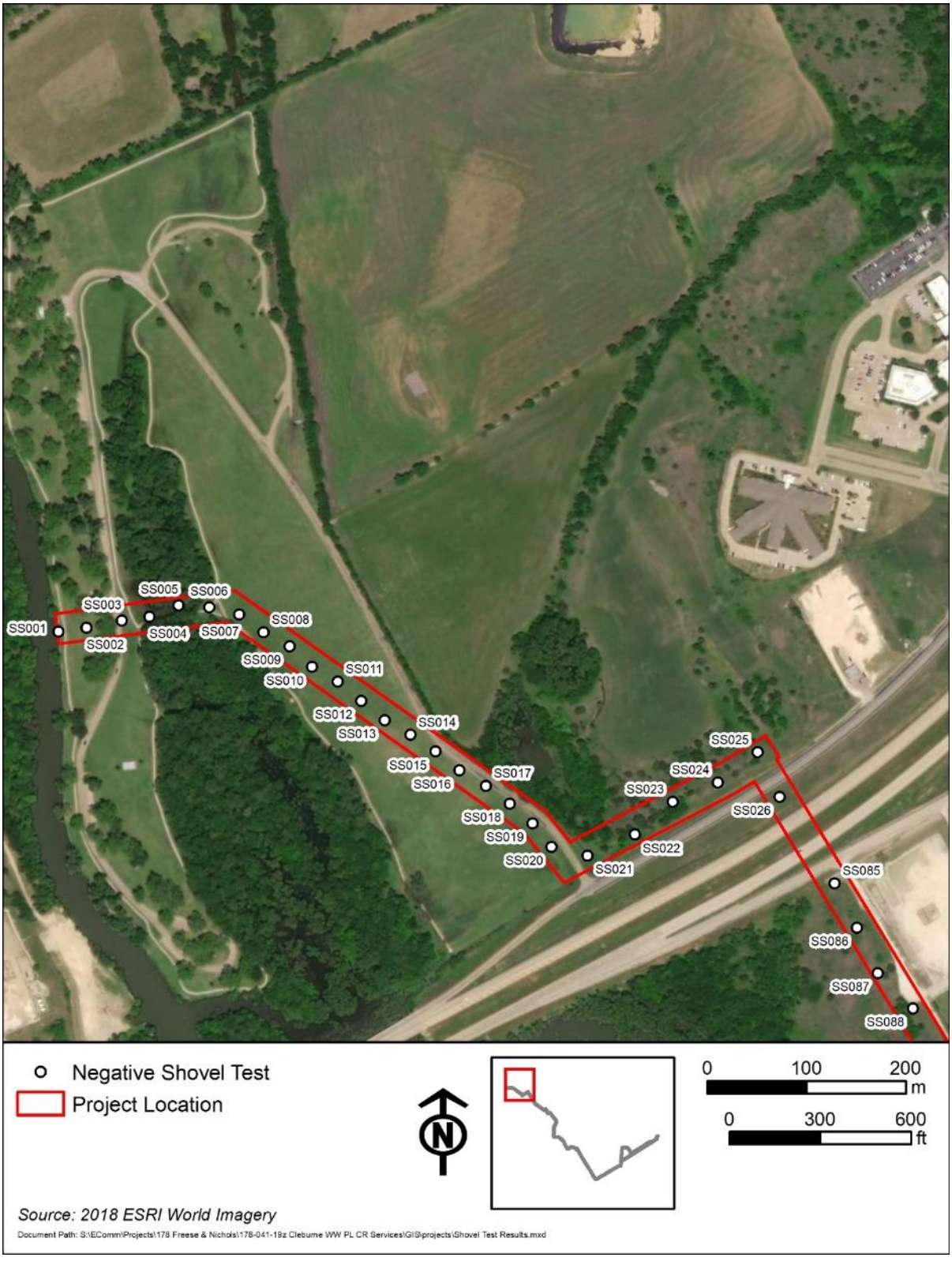


Figure 7. Survey results map of the project area (f).

Figure 8. Sprinkler line within Disturbed Area 1.

Figure 9. Sidewalk within Disturbed Area 1.

Figure 10. Water line within Disturbed Area 1.

Figure 11. Landscaping within Disturbed Area 1.

Figure 12. Sidewalk within Disturbed Area 2.

Figure 13. Sprinkler line within Disturbed Area 2.

Figure 14. Water line within Disturbed Area 2.

Figure 15. Golf Course Landscaping within Disturbed Area 2.

Figure 16. Utility substation in Disturbed Area 3.

Figure 17. Gravel road in Disturbed Area 3.

Figure 18. Gas line in Disturbed Area 3.

Figure 19. Steep slope on inaccessible property 70187.

Figure 20. Standing water in Byron Stewart Park, near western terminus.

Figure 21. Standing water in Byron Stewart Park, near western terminus.

THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK.

CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

From May 13-17, AmaTerra archeologists expended approximately 80 person hours conducting an intensive archeologic survey, supplemented with shovel testing, for the City of Cleburne's proposed reuse water line construction in Johnson County, Texas. Fieldwork was conducted under Texas Antiquities Permit No. 9378 in accordance with 13 TAC 26, as well as Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

A total of 136 shovel tests were excavated in undisturbed portions along the proposed reuse water line route. While intact soil was observed, it was confined to primarily upland contexts, lacking the potential to containing any buried archeological resources. Dense, shallow clays were also encountered along the Nolan River and encountered no cultural material other than some modern trash, likely related to fishing or recreation activities (See Appendix A). Golf course construction and maintenance, as evidenced by previously installed waterlines, other utilities, and landscaping, have disturbed a large portion of the central project area. Shovel testing assessed subsurface deposits throughout the undisturbed sections of the project area and found no archeological materials. Citing the 1) extent of disturbance within the project area, 2) the steep slope on the eastern terminus of the project area, and 3) the absence of cultural material and archeological sites within the project area, no further archeological work is recommended prior to construction, and work should be allowed to proceed. No impacts to any cultural resources are anticipated. No artifacts were collected during this survey. All records generated during this project will be curated at the Center for Archaeological Studies (CAS) at Texas State University, San Marcos, Texas.

THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK.

REFERENCES

Blaine, J. C., R. K. Harris, W. Crook, and J. L. Shiner

1969 The Aeton Site, Hood County, Texas. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society*, Vol 39, pp. 45–94.

Bousman, C. B., B. W. Baker, and A. C. Kerr

2004 Paleoindian Archeology in Texas. In *The Prehistory of Texas.,* edited by Timothy K. Perttula, pp. 15–08. Texas A&M University Press, College Station,.

Brown, D. O. (compiler)

1987 Archeology at Aquilla Lake: 1978-1982 Investigations. 3 vols. Research Report 81. Texas Archeological Survey, The University of Texas at Austin.

Collins, M. B.

1995 Years of Archaeology in Central Texas. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* 66:361–400.

2004 Archeology in Central Texas. In *The Prehistory of Texas*, edited by T. K. Perttula, pp. 101–126. Texas A& M University Press. College Station.

Collins, M. B. (assembler and editor)

1998 *Wilson-Leonard: An 11,000-year Archeological Record in Central Texas*, Volumes 1–6. Studies in Archeology 31, Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, The University of Texas at Austin; Archeology Studies Program, Report 10, Texas Department of Transportation, Environmental Affairs Division, Austin.

Elam, Richard, and Padon, Mildred

2010 "Cleburne, Tx" *Handbook of Texas Online* (https://tshaonline.org/handbook/online /articles/hec02), (accessed May 2020). Published by the Texas State Historical Association.

Elam, Richard

2010 "Johnson County" *Handbook of Texas Online* (https://tshaonline.org/handbook/online /articles/hcj08), (accessed May 2020). Published by the Texas State Historical Association.

Ferring, C. R., and B. C. Yates

1997 *Holocene Geoarcheology and Prehistory of the Ray Roberts Lake Area, North Central Texas.* Institute of Applied Sciences, University of North Texas, Denton. Prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District.

1998 Archaeological Investigations at Five Prehistoric Sites at Lewisville Lake, Denton County, Texas. Center of Environmental Archaeology, Department of Geography, University of North Texas, Denton.

Harris, R. K., and I. M. Harris

1970 A Bison Kill on Dixon's Branch, Site 27A2-5, Dallas County, Texas. *The Record* 27(1):1–2.

Johnson, E.

1977 Animal Food Resources of Paleoindians. *The Museum Journal* 17:65–77.

Johnson, LeRoy, and Glenn T. Goode

1994 A New Try at Dating and Characterizing Holocene Climates, as Well as Archeological Periods, on the Eastern Edwards Plateau. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society,* Vol. 65, pp. 1–51.

Lynott, M. J.

1977 A Regional Model for Archaeological Research in Northcentral Texas. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas.

1980 Hypothesis Testing and Historic Preservation at Bear Creek Shelter, Hill County, Texas. *Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological Society* 51:209–241.

McCormick, O. F.

1976 The Archaic Period in North Central Texas. In *The Texas Archaic: A Symposium*. Thomas R. Hester, editor, pp. 39–45. Special Report, No. 2. Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

McGregor, D. E., and J. E. Bruseth

1987 Hunter-Gatherer Adaptations Along the Prairie Margin, Site Excavations and Synthesis of Prehistoric Archaeology. Archaeology Research Program, Southern Methodist University, Richland Creek Technical Series, Vol. III.

Meltzer, D. J.

1987 The Clovis Paleoindian Occupation of Texas: Results of the Texas Clovis Fluted Point Survey. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* 57:27–68.

Meltzer D. J., and M. R. Bever

1995 Paleoindians of Texas: An Update on the Texas Clovis Fluted Point Survey. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* 66:47–81.

Omernik, G. E., and J. M. Griffith

2009 *Ecoregions of Texas (EPA)* – The Encyclopedia of Earth. Electronic document, http://www.eoearth.org/view/article/152207 (accessed May 2020).

Perttula, T. K. (Editor)

2004 *The Prehistory of Texas.* Texas A&M Press, College Station.

Peter, D. E., and V. G. Clow

1999 *An Archeological and Osteological Investigation of 41DL373, Spring Creek Park Preserve*, Dallas County, Texas. Miscellaneous Reports of Investigations No186. Geo-Marine, Inc., Plano, Texas.

Peter, D. E., and D. E. McGregor

1988 *Late Holocene Prehistory of the Mountain Creek Drainage.* Joe Pool Lake Archaeological Project, vol. I. Archaeology Research Program, Southern Methodist University, Dallas.

Prewitt, E. R.

1974 Archeological Investigations at the Loeve-Fox Site, Williamson County, Texas. Texas. Archeological Survey Research Report Number 49. The University of Texas at Austin.

Prikryl, D. J.

1990 Lower Elm Fork Prehistory: A Redefinition of Cultural Concepts and Chronologies along the Trinity, North Central Texas. Report No37. Office of the State Archeologist, Texas Historical Commission, Austin.

Rohn, A. H.

1998 Haley's Point (34MA15) on the Red River, Marshall County, Oklahoma (Area F). Publications in Anthropology No. 4. Wichita State University, Wichita, Kansas.

Texas Historical Commission

2020 Texas Archeological Sites Atlas Online. Electronic document, http://nueces.thc.state.tx.us (accessed May 2020).

Turner, S. E., and T. R. Hester

1999 A Field Guide to Stone Artifacts of Texas (Third Edition). Gulf Publishing Company, Houston.

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA-NRCS)

2020 Johnson County, Texas – Web Soil Survey. Electronic document, http://websoilsurvey.nrcs. usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.asp (accessed on May 2020).

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

2020 Explore Texas Geology. Electronic Document, https://txpub.usgs.gov/txgeology, (accessed, April 2020).

THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK.

APPENDIX A: SHOVEL TEST LOG

Shovel Test	Positive/ Negative	Northing	Easting	Depth	Color	Texture	Disturbances	Cultural Material
SS001	N	646028	3578022	0-40	10 YR 3/3	CL	5m off Nolan river	wire nail, poptop plastic
SS002	N	646057	3578026	0-35	10 YR 3/3	CL	Terrace near river	-
SS003	N	646093	3578633	0-30	10 YR 3/3	CL	2m off road displaced 5m	-
SS004	N	646120	3578037	0-30	10 YR 3/3	CL	-	-
SS005	N	646150	3578049	0-30	10 YR 3/3	CL	2m off concrete path wet and boundary?	-
SS006	N	646180	3578047	0-30	10 YR 3/3	CL	Plateau in park	-
SS007	N	646211	3578040	0-30	10 YR 4/4	CL	Plateau in park	-
SS008	N	646235	3578022	0-30	10 YR 3/3	CL	Plateau in park	-
SS009	N	646261	3578008	0-30	10 YR 3/3	CL	Plateau in park	-
SS010	N	646281	3577987	0-30	10 YR 3/3	CL	Plateau in park	-
SS011	N	646310	3577972	0-30	10 YR 3/3	CL	Plateau in park	-
SS012	N	646334	3577953	0-30	10 YR 3/3	CL	Plateau in park	-
SS013	N	646357	3577933	0-30	10 YR 3/3	CL	Plateau in park	-
SS014	N	646383	3577919	0-30	10 YR 3/3	CL	Plateau in park	-
SS015	N	646408	3577902	0-30	10 YR 3/3	CL	Plateau in park	-
SS016	N	646432	3577883	0-30	10 YR 3/3	CL	Plateau in park	-
SS017	N	646459	3577667	0-10	10 YR 3/3	CL	6m off road	-
SS018	N	646483	3577849	0-30	10 YR 3/3	CL	6m off road, Plateau in park	-
SS019	N	646506	3577830	0-30	10 YR 3/3	CL	Plateau in park	-
SS020	N	646525	3577806	0-30	10 YR 3/3	CL	Plateau in park	-
SS021	N	646561	3577797	0-25	10 YR 3/3	CL Lo	Gently rolling plains	-
				25-40	10YR 5/4	CL		
SS022	N	646608	3577818	0-30	10 YR 4/4	CL	Gently rolling plains	-
SS023	N	646647	3577852	0-30	10 YR 3/3	CL	Gently rolling plains	-
SS024	N	646692	3577871	0-40	10 YR 3/3	CL	Gently rolling plains	-
SS025	N	646732	3577901	0-50	10 YR 5/8 Mottled	CL, 80% gravel	Gently rolling plains	-
SS026	N	646754	3577856	0-30	construction fill	construction fill	median feeder and highway	-
SS027	N	650818	3576177	0-10	10 YR 4/3	CL Lo	10m off creek	-
SS028	N	650752	3576192	0-15	10 YR 3/6	CL Lo	Pasture	-
SS029	N	650770	3576163	0-5	10 YR 3/6	CL Lo	Pasture	-
SS030	N	650748	3576151	0-5	10 YR 3/6	CL Lo	Pasture	-
SS031	N	650710	3576163	0-20	10 YR 3/6	CL Lo	Pasture	-
SS032	N	650710	3576120	0-5	10 YR 3/6	CL Lo	Pasture	-
SS033	N	650665	3576141	0-10	10 YR 3/6	CL Lo	Pasture	-
				10-50	5 YR 4/6	Sa Lo		
SS034	N	650668	3576091	0-10	5 YR 5/6	Sa Lo	Pasture	-

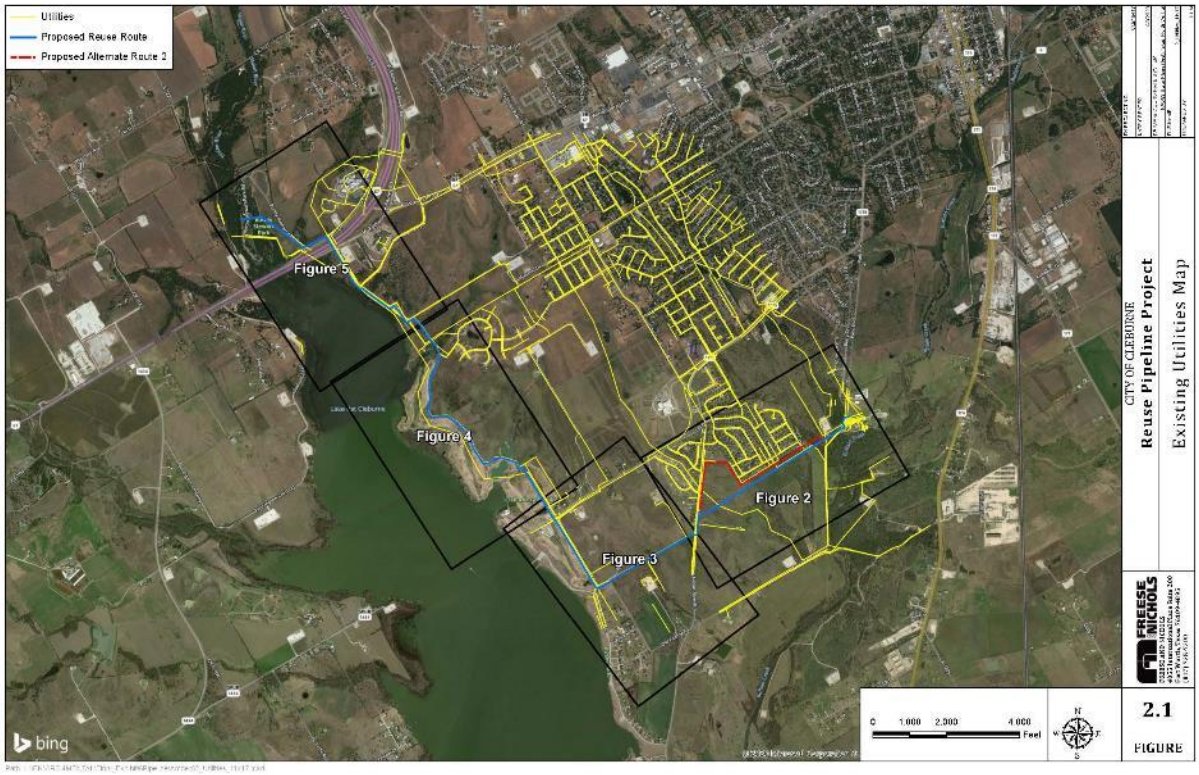
Shovel Test	Positive/ Negative	Northing	Easting	Depth	Color	Texture	Disturbances	Cultural Material
SS035	N	650625	3576113	0-10	10 YR 4/6	Sa CL	Pasture	-
SS036	N	650625	3576064	0-10	5 YR 4/6	Sa CL	Pasture	-
SS037	N	650581	3576040	0-15	5 YR4/6	Sa CL	Pasture	-
SS038	N	650540	3576009	0-10	10 YR 3/4	Sa CL	Pasture	-
				10-30	10 YR 3/4	CL		
SS039	N	650541	3576058	0-30	10 YR 3/3	Sa CL	Pasture	-
SS040	N	650582	3576086	0-10	10 YR 4/6	Sa CL	Pasture	-
SS041	N	650494	3575988	0-20	10 YR 3/3	Sa CL	Pasture	-
SS042	N	650456	3575956	0-30	10 YR 3/3	Sa CL	Pasture	-
SS043	N	650413	3575933	0-35	10 YR 3/3	Sa CL	Pasture	-
SS044	N	650371	3575907	0-20	10 YR 3/3	Sa CL	Pasture	-
SS045	N	650330	3575878	0-10	10 YR 3/3	Sa CL	Pasture	-
				10-30	5 YR 5/2	Sa CL w/ CA CO		
SS046	N	650288	3575852	0-30	10 YR 3/3	Sa Cl	Pasture	-
SS047	N	650247	3575823	0-30	10 YR 3/3	Sa CL	Pasture	-
SS048	N	650203	3575798	0-30	10 YR 3/3	Sa CL	Pasture	-
SS049	N	650162	3575770	0-30	10 YR 3/3	Sa CL	Pasture	-
SS050	N	650121	357574	0-30	10 YR 3/3	Sa CL	Pasture	-
SS051	N	650063	3575715	0-30	10 YR 3/3	Sa CL	Pasture	-
SS052	N	650025	3575683	0-30	10 YR 3/3	Sa CL	Pasture	-
SS053	N	649983	3575655	0-35	10 YR 3/3	Sa CL	Pasture	-
SS054	N	649940	3575628	0-15	10 YR 4/3	Sa CL	Pasture	-
SS055	N	649893	3575608	0-30	10 YR 4/3	Sa CL	Pasture	-
SS056	N	649844	3575524	0-15	10 YR 3/3	Sa CL	Pasture	-
SS057	N	649835	3575426	0-30	10 YR 3/3	Sa CL	Pasture	-
SS058	N	649787	3575409	0-30	10 YR 3/3	Sa CL	Pasture	-
SS059	N	649652	3575346	0-30	10 YR 3/3	Sa CL	Pasture	-
SS060	N	649525	3575273	0-20	10 YR 3/3	Sa CL	Pasture	-
SS061	N	649438	3575223	0-30	10 YR 3/3	CL	Pasture	-
SS062	N	649352	3575169	0-30	10 YR 3/3	CL	Pasture	-
SS063	N	649264	3575124	0-30	10 YR 4/3	Lo CL	Pasture	-
SS064	N	649176	3575073	0-10	7.5 YR 6/2	Si Sa	Pasture	-
SS065	N	649090	3575021	0-5	7.5 YR 4/3	Lo CL	Pasture	-
SS066	N	649006	3574970	0-5	10 YR 4/2	Si Sa	Park near lake	-
SS067	N	648580	3575666	0-20	10 YR 4/4	CL Lo	Golf course	-
SS068	N	648556	3575710	0-30	10 YR 4/4	Lo CL	Golf course	-
SS069	N	648519	3575744	0-25	10 YR 4/4	Lo CL	Golf course	-
SS070	N	648495	3575786	0-10	10 YR4/4	Lo CL	Golf course	-
SS071	N	648468	3575828	0-30	10 YR4/4	CL	Golf course	-
SS072	N	648444	3575872	0-40	10 YR4/4	Lo CL	Golf course	-
SS073	N	648416	3575914	0-15	10 YR4/4	Lo CL	Golf course	-

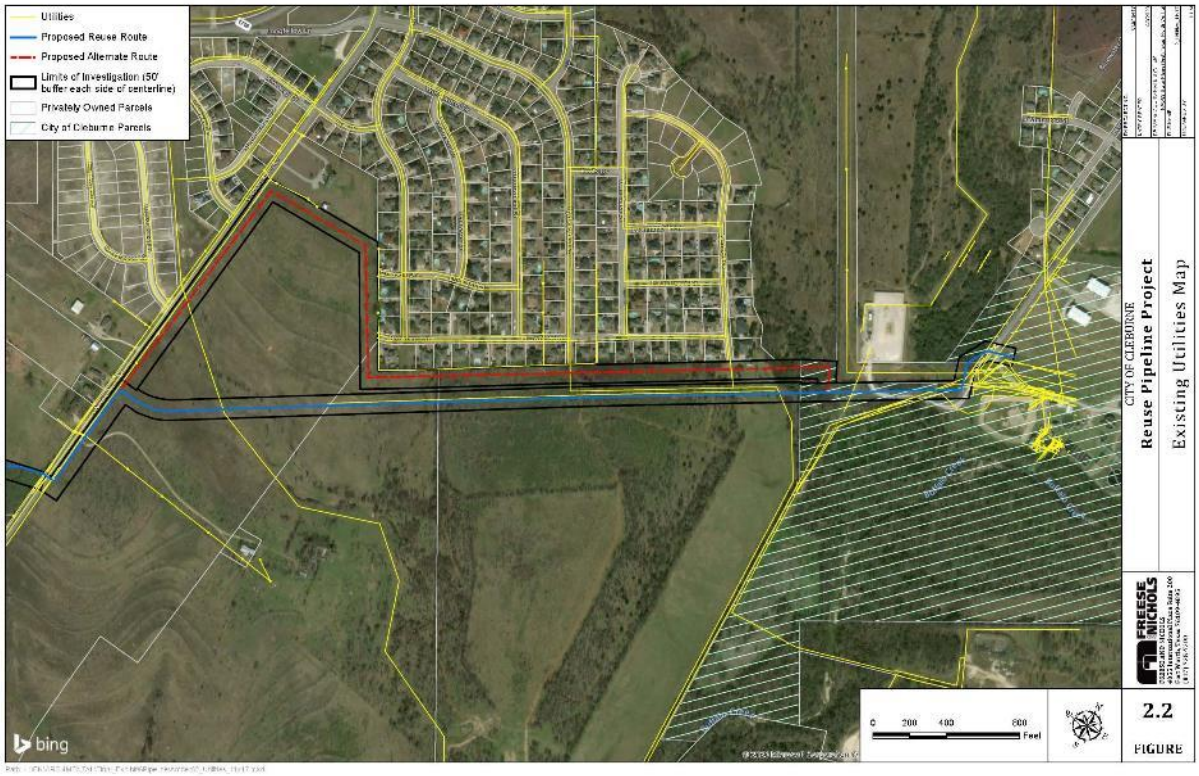
Shovel Test	Positive/ Negative	Northing	Easting	Depth	Color	Texture	Disturbances	Cultural Material
SS074	N	648385	3575972	0-15	10 YR4/4	Lo CL	Golf course	-
SS075	N	648165	3576052	0-30	10 YR 3/3	Lo CL	Golf course	-
SS076	N	648124	3576022	0-30	10 YR 4/3	Lo CL	Golf course	-
SS077	N	647879	3576286	0-30	10 YR 5/4	Lo CL	Golf course	-
SS078	N	647601	3576506	0-5	10 YR4/4	Lo CL	Golf course	-
SS079	N	647660	3576854	0-30	10 YR4/4	Sl CL	Golf course	-
SS080	N	647528	3577133	0-40	10 YR4/4	Lo CL	Golf course	-
SS081	N	647421	3577172	0-30	10 YR 4/5	Lo CL	Golf course	-
SS082	N	647239	3577314	0-30	10 YR 7/4	Lo CL	Golf course	-
SS083	N	646992	3577482	0-35	10YR5/4	Lo CL	Golf course	-
				35-40	10 YR5/6	CL		
SS084	N	646949	3577517	0-30	5 YR5/6	Lo CL	Golf course	-
SS085	N	646810	3577770	0-10	10 YR 5/4	Lo CL	Gentle Plains	-
				10-30	10 YR 7/3	CL		
SS086	N	646832	3577725	0-30	10 YR 3/3	Lo CL	Gentle Plains	-
SS087	N	646853	3577679	0-30	10 YR 3/3	Lo CL	Gentle Plains	-
SS088	N	646888	3577644	0-30	5 YR 6/4 motted w/ 5YR 4/3	Sa Lo	Gentle Plains	-
SS089	N	646905	3577602	0-30	10 YR 4/3	CL	Gentle Plains	-
SS090	N	646935	3577562	0-30	10 YR 5/4	Lo CL	Gentle Plains	-
SS091	N	651080	3576411	0-30	10 YR 4/5	Sa CL	Plains	-
				30-35	7.5 YR 5/6	Sa CL		
SS092	N	651036	3576374	0-30	10 YR4/4	Lo CL	Plains	-
SS093	N	651043	3576325	0-30	10 YR 5/3	CL	Plains	-
SS094	N			0-40	10 YR 4/4	Lo CL	Plains	-
SS095	N	650951	3576269	0-30	10 YR 4/4	Lo CL	Plains	-
SS096	N	650910	3576735	0-25	10 YR 5/3	Lo CL	Plains	-
SS097	N	650864	3576216	0-30	10 YR 5/4	Lo CL	Plains	-
SS098	N	650846	3576243	0-30	10 YR 5/4	Lo CL	Plains	-
SS099	N	650797	3576227	0-30	10 YR 4/3	Lo CL	Plains	-
GW001	N	650497	3576034	0-30	10 YR 3/3	CL Lo	Pasture	-
				30-35	2.5 YR 5/3	CL		
GW002	N	650457	3576006	0-30	10 YR 3/3	CL	Pasture	-
GW003	N	650413	3575978	0-30	10 YR 3/3	CL	Pasture	-
GW004	N	650372	3575948	0-30	10 YR 3/3	CL	Pasture	-
GW005	N	650327	3575923	0-30	10 YR 3/3	CL	Pasture	-
GW006	N	650290	3575994	0-30	10 YR 3/3	CL	Pasture	-
GW007	N	650246	3575868	0-30	10 YR 3/3	CL	Pasture	-
GW008	N	650204	3575847	0-15	10 YR 3/3	CL	Pasture	-
				15-30	5 YR 4/4	CL		

Shovel Test	Positive/ Negative	Northing	Easting	Depth	Color	Texture	Disturbances	Cultural Material
GW009	N	650187	3575819	0-30	10 YR 3/3	CL	Pasture	-
GW010	N	65169	3575882	0-30	10 YR 3/3	CL	Pasture	-
GW011	N	650140	3575922	0-20	10 YR 3/3	CL	Pasture	-
				20-30	5 YR 4/4	Sa CL w/ CA CO		
GW012	N	650115	3575966	0-30	10 YR 3/3	CL	Pasture	-
GW013	N	650090	3576010	0-30	10 YR 3/3	CL	Pasture	-
GW014	N	650042	3576027	0-30	10 YR 3/3	CL	Pasture	-
GW015	N	649992	3576030	0-30	10 YR 3/3	CL	Pasture	-
GW016	N	649942	3576029	0-10	10 YR 5/4	CL	Pasture	-
GW017	N	649891	3576025	0-5	10 YR 3/3		Pasture	-
GW018	N	649882	3576025	0-15	10 YR 3/3		Pasture	-
GW019	N	649875	3575924	0-10	10 YR 3/3	Sa CL w/ CA CO	Pasture	-
				0-30	10 YR 4/4			
GW020	N	649874	3575874	0-30	10 YR 3/3	CL	Pasture	-
GW021	N	649868	3575822	0-30	10 YR 3/3	CL	Pasture	-
GW022	N	649868	3575771	0-30	10 YR 3/3	CL	Pasture	-
GW023	N	649862	3575722	0-30	10 YR 3/3	CL	Pasture	-
GW024	N	679855	3575672	0-30	10 YR 3/3	CL	Pasture	-
GW025	N	649854	3575625	0-25	10 YR 3/3	CL	Pasture	-
GW026	N	649845	3575574	0-30	10 YR 4/3	CL LO	Pasture	-
				30-35	5 YR 5/4	Sa CL		
GW027	N	649840	3575425	0-30	10 YR 3/3	Sa Si	Pasture	-
GW028	N	649739	3575402	0-10	10 YR 3/3	CL	Pasture	-
GW029	N	649697	3575374	0-30	10 YR 3/3	CL	Pasture	-
GW030	N	649612	3575322	0-15	10 YR 3/3	CL	Pasture	-
GW031	N	649567	3575297	0-30	10 YR 3/3	CL	Pasture	-
GW032	N	649482	357246	0-30	10 YR 3/3	CL	Pasture	-
GW033	N	649398	3575195	0-30	10 YR 3/3	CL	Pasture	-
GW034	N	649310	3575148	0-15	10 YR 5/4	CL	Pasture	-
GW035	N	649221	3575098	0-25	10 YR 5/4	CL	Pasture	-
GW036	N	349137	3575045	0-15	7.5 YR 6/2	Si	Pasture	-
GW037	N	649058	3574991	0-5	10 YR 5/4	Sl CL	Park by lake Cleburne	-

THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK.

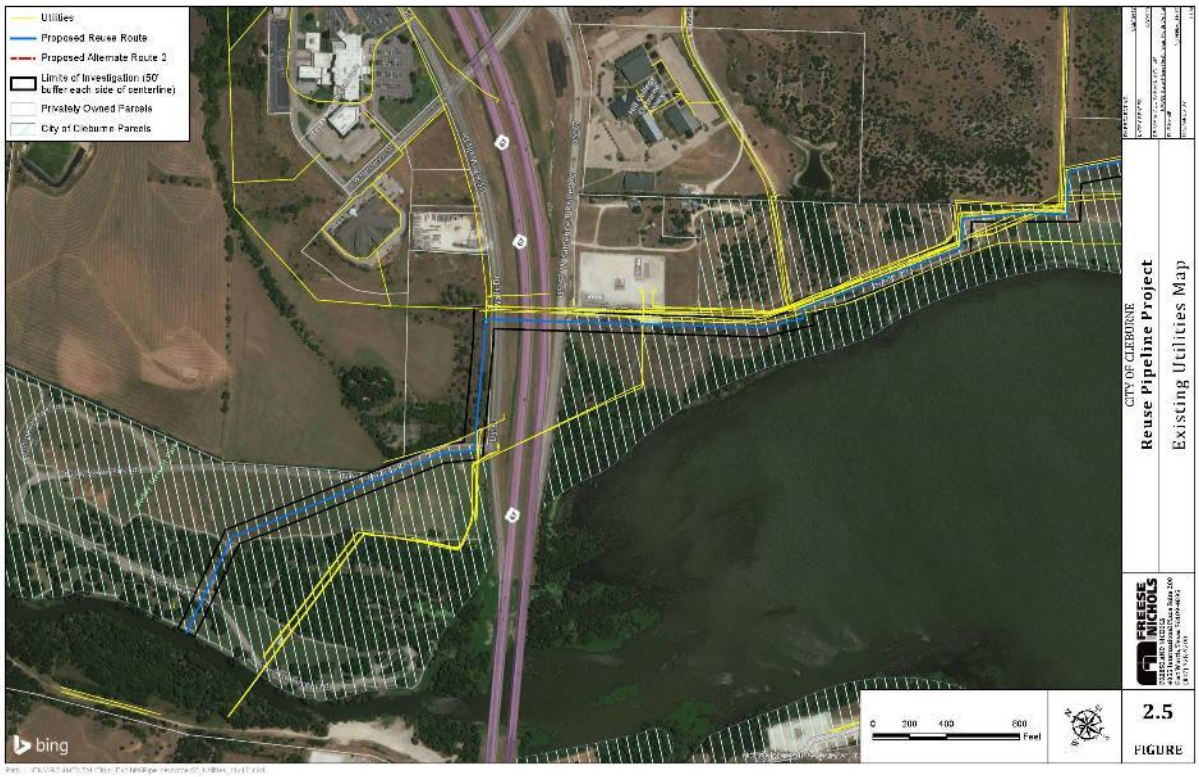
APPENDIX B: DIAGRAM OF EXISTING UTILITIES




Utilities
Proposed Reuse Route
Proposed Alternate Route
Limits of Investigation (50' buffer each side of centerline)
Privately Owned Parcels
City of Cleburne Parcels
bing
0 200 400 800 Feet
CITY OF CLEBURNE
Reuse Pipeline Project
Existing Utilities Map
FREESE NICHOLS
2.2
FIGURE


Utilities
Proposed Reuse Route
Proposed Alternate Route 2
Limits of Investigation (50' buffer each side of centerline)
Privately Owned Parcels
City of Cleburne Parcels
bing
0 200 400 800 Feet
CITY OF CLEBURNE
Reuse Pipeline Project
Existing Utilities Map
FREESE NICHOLS
2.3
FIGURE


Utilities
Proposed Reuse Route
Proposed Alternate Route 2
Limit of Investigation (50' buffer each side of centerline)
Privately Owned Parcels
City of Cleburne Parcels
CITY OF CLEBURNE
Reuse Pipeline Project
Existing Utilities Map
FREESE NICHOLS
bing
0 200 400 800 Feet
2.4
FIGURE


Utilities
Proposed Reuse Route
Proposed Alternate Route 2
Limit of Investigation (50' buffer each side of centerline)
Privately Owned Parcels
City of Cleburne Parcels
CITY OF CLEBURNE
Reuse Pipeline Project
Existing Utilities Map
FREESE NICHOLS
bing
0 200 400 800 Feet
2.5
FIGURE

THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK.

APPENDIX C: HISTORIC RESOURCES COORDINATION LETTER AND THC RESPONSE

AmaTerra

May 29, 2020

Mark Wolfe
State Historic Preservation Officer
Texas Historical Commission
1511 Colorado Avenue
PO Box 12276
Austin, TX 78711-2276

Re: Antiquities Code of Texas and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Historic Resource Coordination Letter for the City of Cleburne Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion and West Loop Reuse Pump Station and Pipeline in Johnson County, Texas.

Dear Mr. Wolfe,

This letter is to coordinate the potential need for an above-ground historic resources survey of the proposed City of Cleburne West Loop Reuse Wastewater Pipeline in Johnson County, Texas. The proposed project consists of approximately five miles of new sewer line controlled by the City of Cleburne (the City) **(Figures 1-2)**. Any potential impacts will be limited to the project area footprint. A project study area of 1,300 feet was included for contextual review. This letter addresses only the built environment.

Regulatory/Management Summary

The project is subject to the jurisdictional review through the USACE. Projects that require USACE review are considered federal undertakings subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106). As the City is a political subdivision of the State of Texas, the project is also subject to the Antiquities Code of Texas (ACT).

Under contract to Freese and Nichols, Inc. (FNI), AmaTerra Environmental, Inc. is identifying cultural resource constraints of the built environment and coordinating with your office regarding said constraints. The following sections provide a brief background into the project setting, identify historic properties (defined as constructed in or before 1975) within the vicinity of the project area, assess the potential for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligible historic properties within the project APE, and provide recommendations for survey based on the research presented in this letter.

Physical Setting

Built Environment

The proposed project is in central Johnson County, approximately 3.5 miles southwest of the City. The project limits are approximately 0.25 miles north of U.S. Highway (US 67), southeast to approximately 0.35 miles west of State Highway (SH) 174. The project corridor follows along the east bank of Lake Pat Cleburne. Land use surrounding the project area is both agricultural and recreational with large pockets of suburban development primarily east towards the City. The project is outside the Cleburne city limits in a sparsely populated area.

11842 Rim Rock Trail
Austin TX 78737
Environmental Services
Tel: (512) 329-0031
Fax: (512) 329-0012

Previous Recorded Properties

Background research for this project consisted of an online record search through the THC's Sites Atlas (Atlas), the Texas Department of Transportation databases for historic district, properties and bridges, and a review of historic period maps and aerial photographs. Research focused on the identification of properties listed on the NRHP, Registered Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHLs), sites listed as non-archeological State Antiquities Landmarks (SALs), cemeteries, and historical markers within the proposed project boundaries. There are no NHL, NRHP properties or districts, SAL, RTHL, or OTHM located in the project area. Additionally, no cemeteries or historic-age bridges are located within the project area (**Figure 3**).

Historic Aerials and Maps

Per aerial imagery and historic topographic maps, approximately three circa 1950s Ranch and Minimal Traditional style houses remain west of County Road (CR) 1111 within the contextual study area, as does a historic-age farmstead east of CR 1111. However, there are no apparent structures present within the proposed sewer line project area. Historic aerials depict an agricultural landscape comprised of fields/pastures and cultivated fields with little development (**Figures 4-5**).

Regulatory Recommendations

As no historic or historic-age resources were identified during the desktop survey, the proposed project activities would not directly impact historic resources within the project boundaries. Based on the data showing that buildings present within the project area are less than 50 years of age, additional survey is not recommended.

Through this letter, AmaTerra requests the THC's concurrence with the recommendations provided above for compliance with the Antiquities Code of Texas and Section 106 coordination for non-archeological historic-age resources.

Thank you for your time in reviewing this submittal. If you have any questions or wish to discuss this further, please feel free to contact me at 512-329-0031 or pritter@amaterra.com.

Sincerely,

Paige Ritter
Architectural Historian II

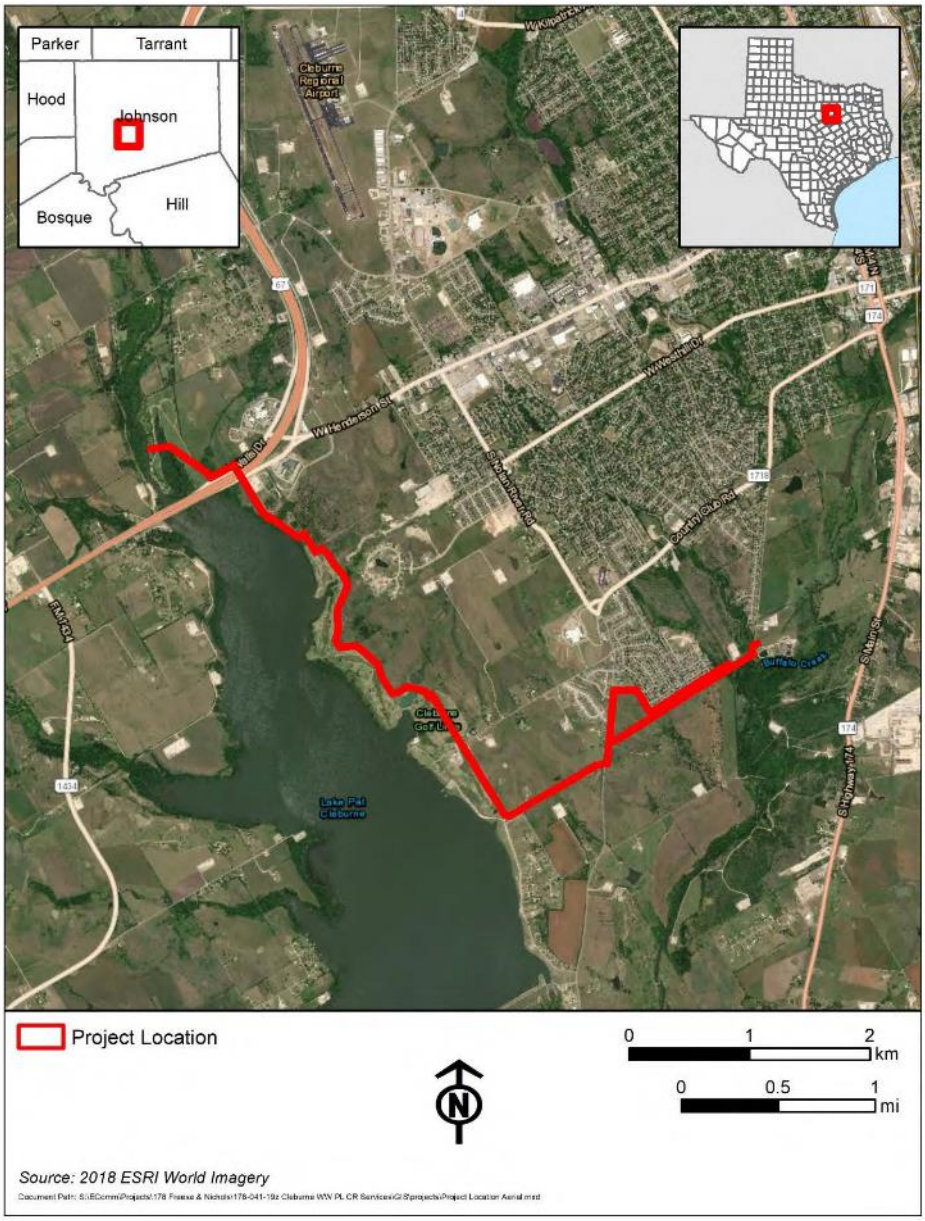


Figure 1. Project Location on a 2018 aerial image.

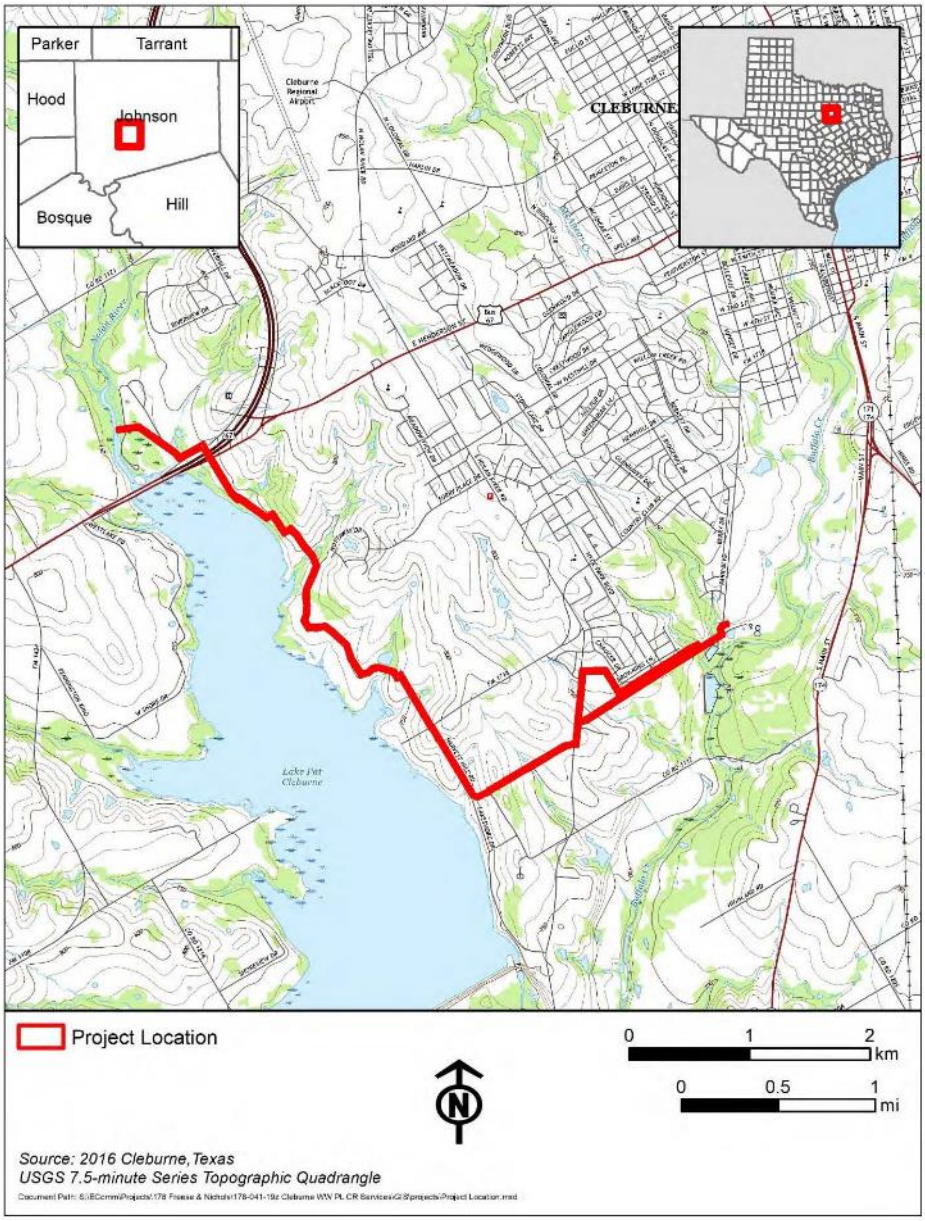


Figure 2. Project Location on a 2019 USGS 7.5-minute topographic map.

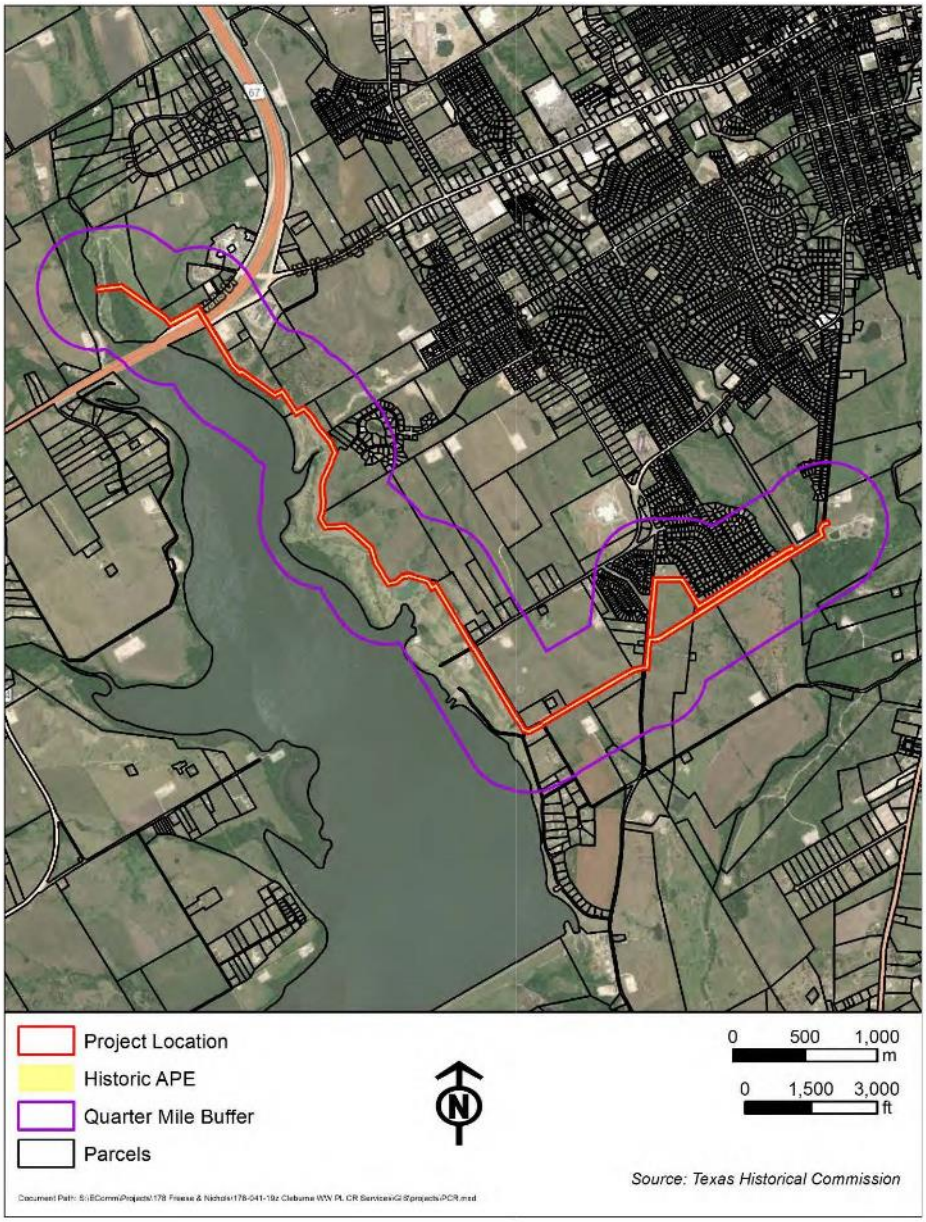


Figure 3. Project Study Area map.

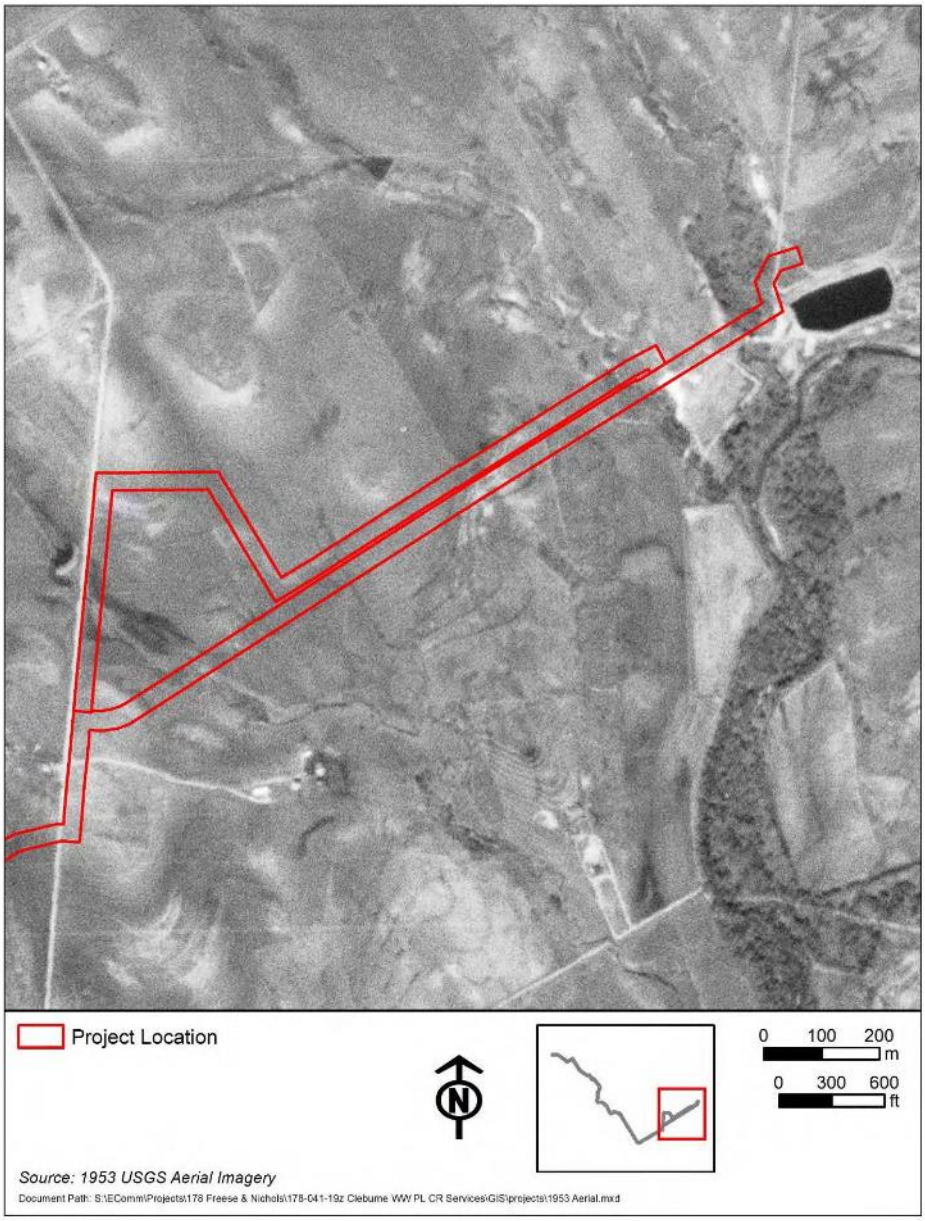


Figure 4a. Project location on a 1953 USGS aerial image.

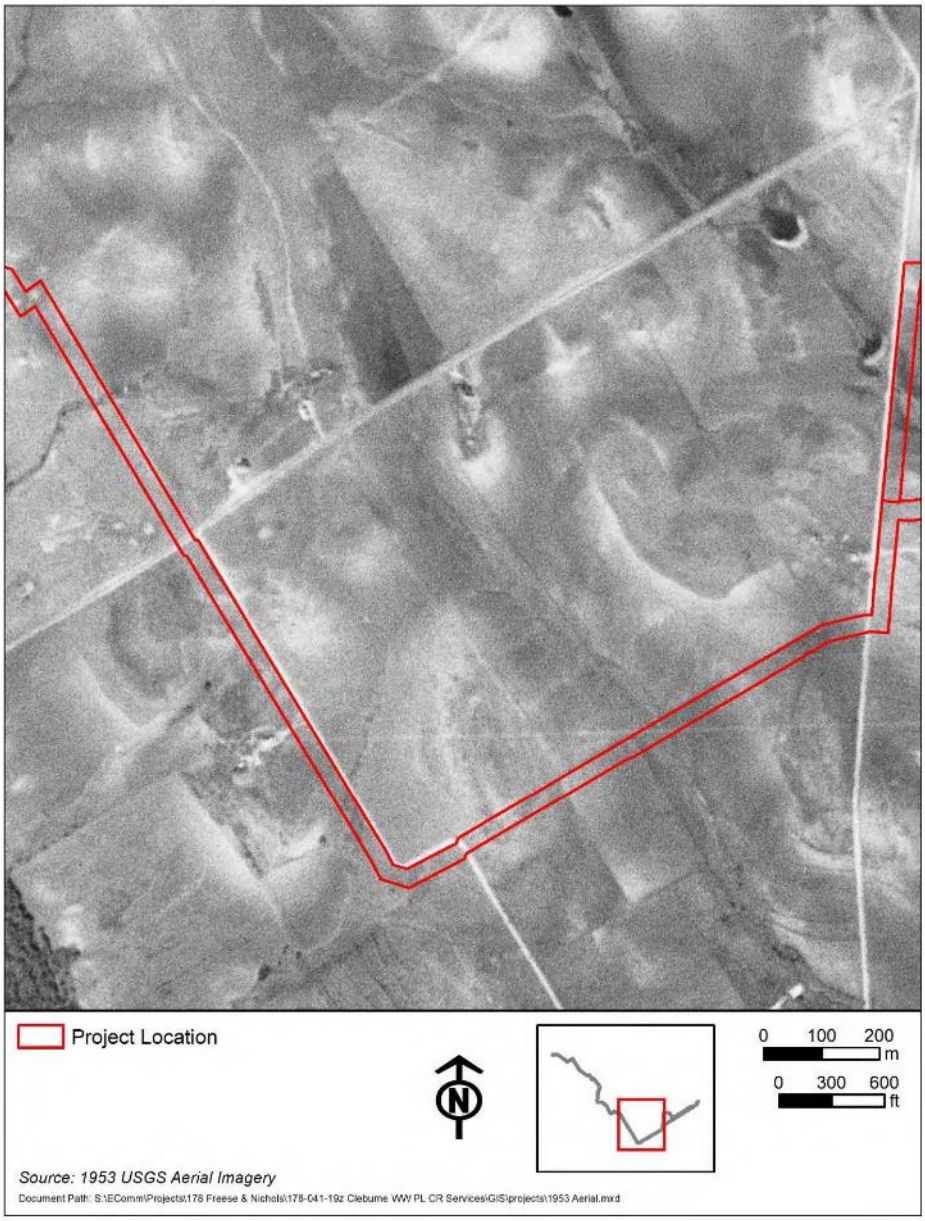


Figure 4b. Project location on a 1953 USGS aerial image.

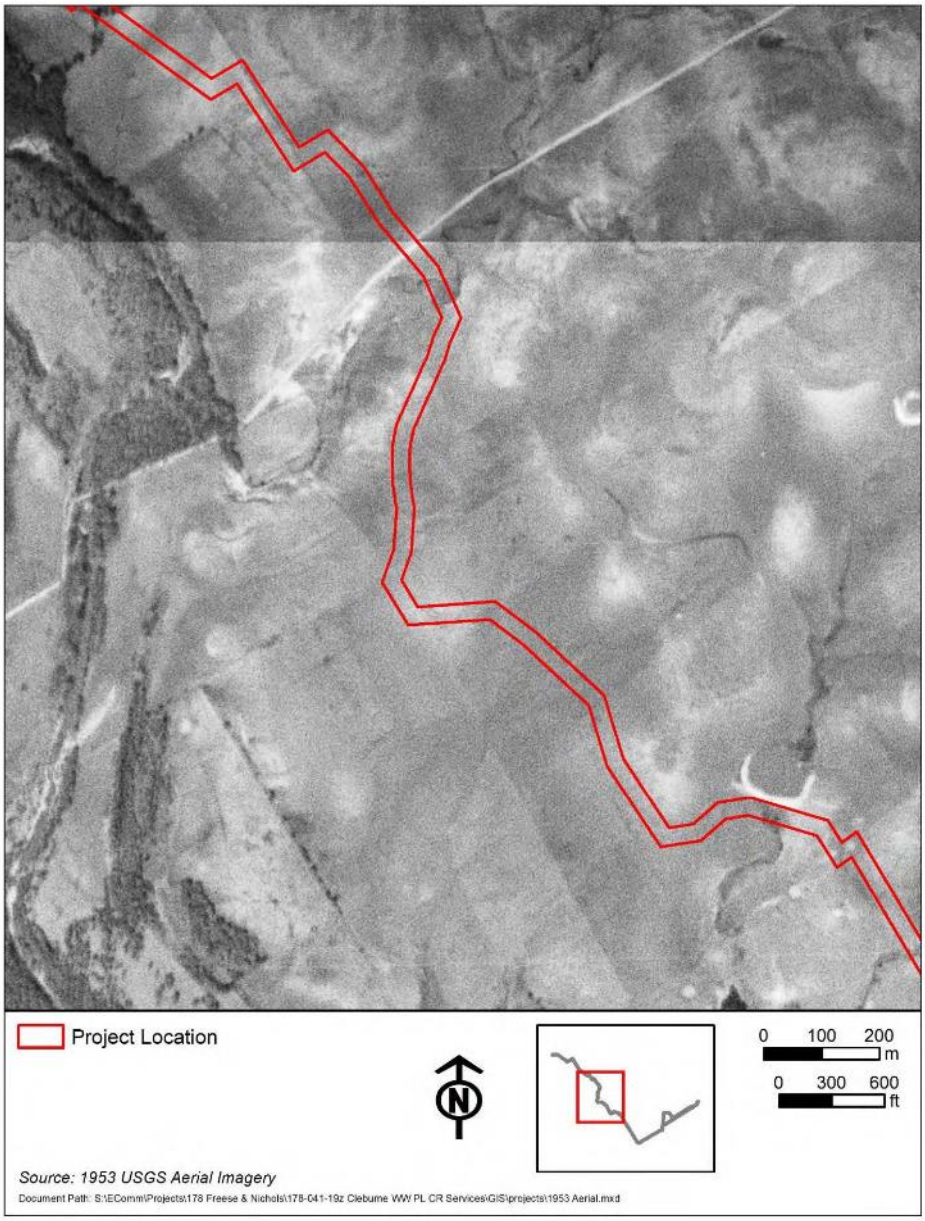


Figure 4c. Project location on a 1953 USGS aerial image.

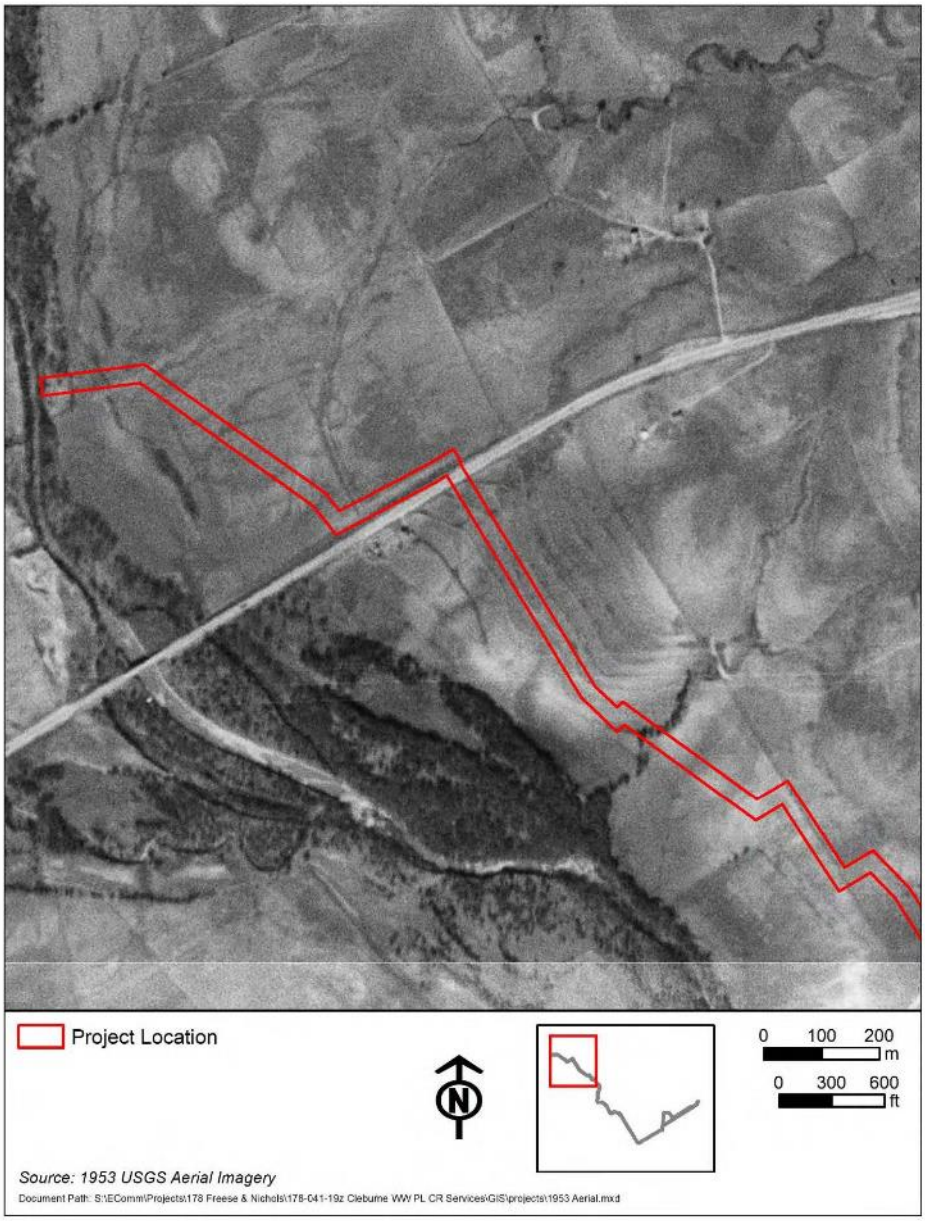


Figure 4d. Project location on a 1953 USGS aerial image.

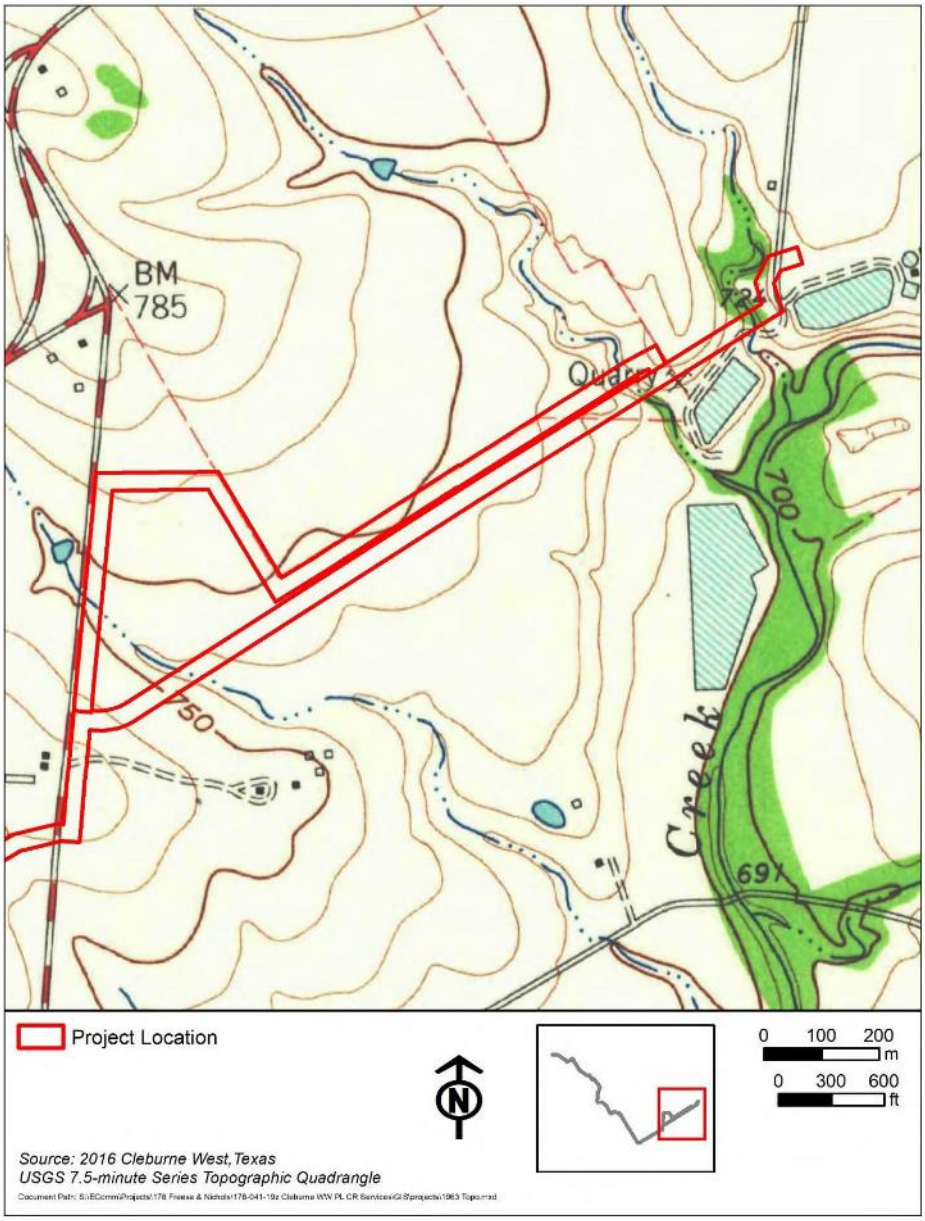


Figure 5a. Project location on a 1963 USGS 7.5-minute topographic map.

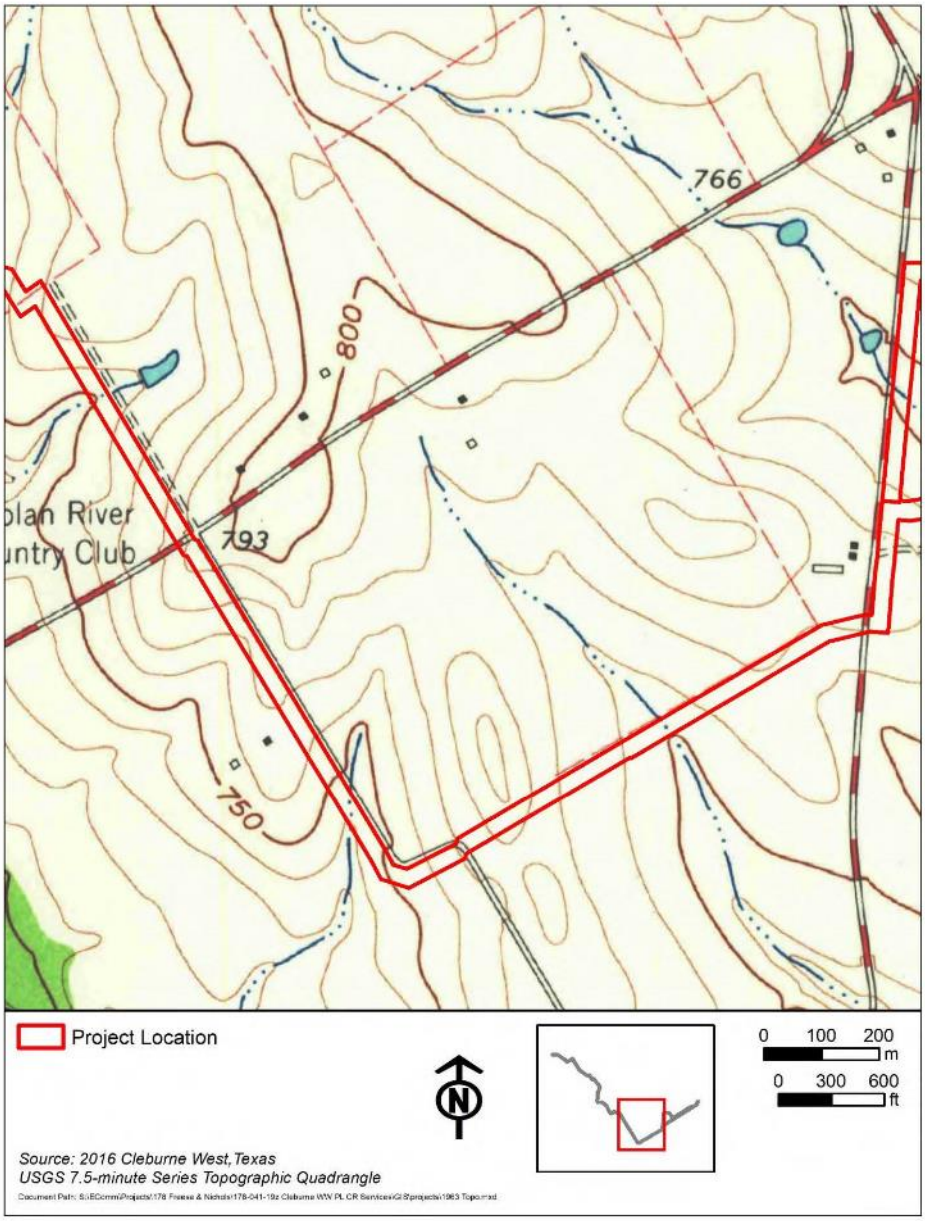


Figure 5b. Project location on a 1963 USGS 7.5-minute topographic map.

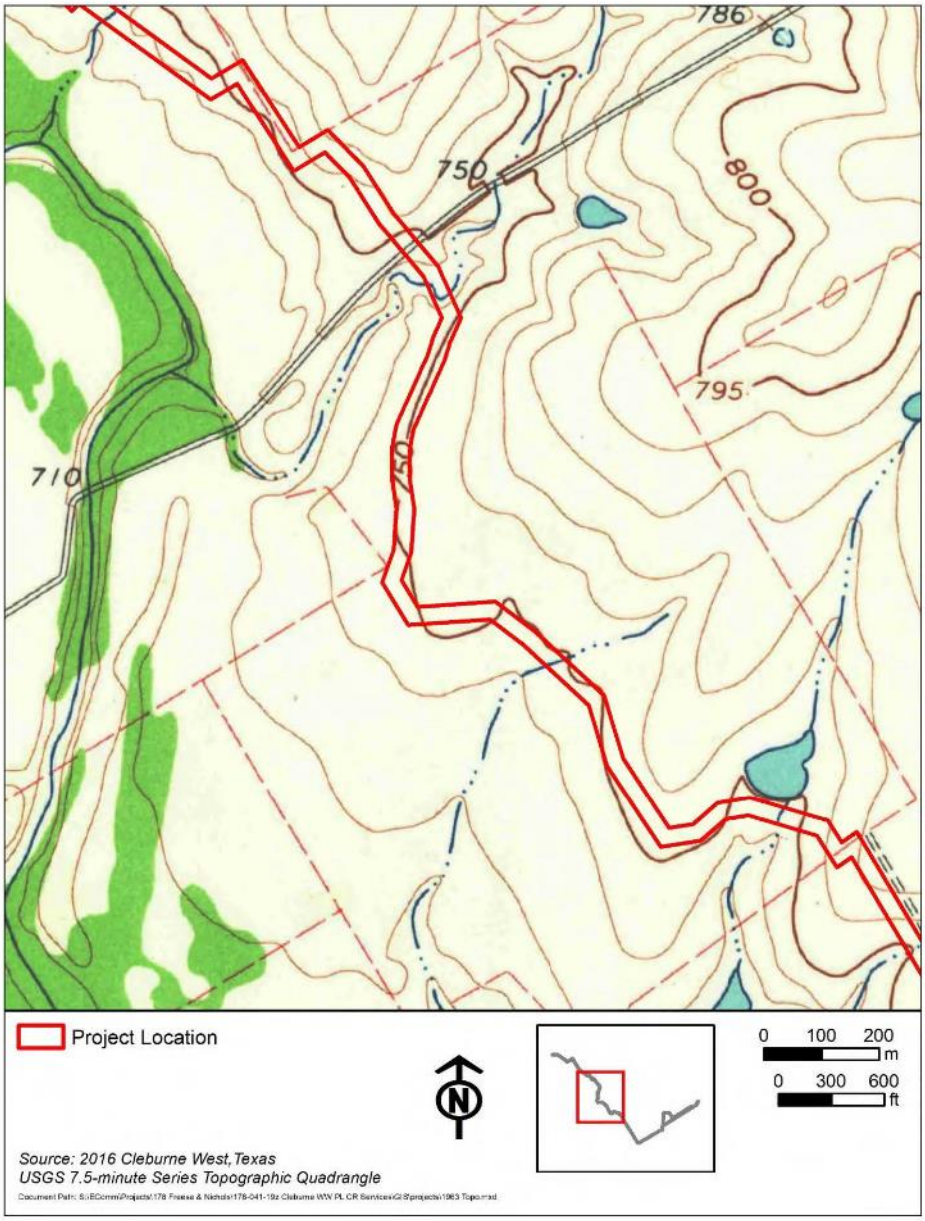


Figure 5c. Project location on a 1963 USGS 7.5-minute topographic map.

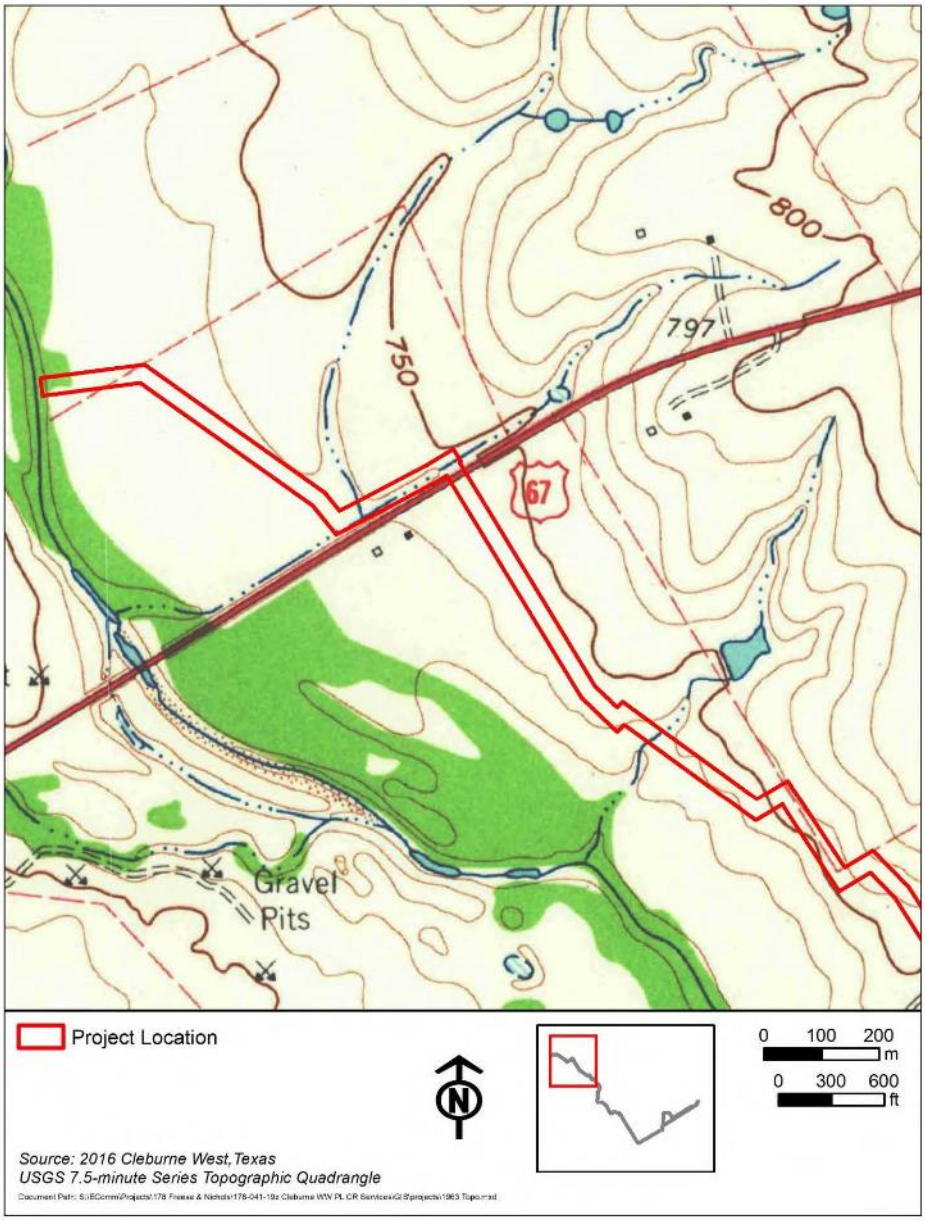


Figure 5d. Project location on a 1963 USGS 7.5-minute topographic map.

This Correspondence sent to crm@amaterra.com on 06-25-2020

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
real places telling real stories

Re: Project Review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and/or the Antiquities Code of Texas
THC Tracking #202013552
City of Cleburne Water Reuse Line
1899 Park Boulevard
Cleburne, TX

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

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

Above-Ground Resources

- No historic properties are present or affected by the project as proposed. However, if historic properties are discovered or unanticipated effects on historic properties are found, work should cease in the immediate area; work can continue where no historic properties are present. Please contact the THC's History Programs Division at 512-463-5853 to consult on further actions that may be necessary to protect historic properties.

Archeology Comments

- THC/SHPO unable to complete review at this time based on insufficient documentation. A supplemental review must be submitted, and the 30-day review period will begin upon receipt of adequate documentation.

We have the following comments: In order for us to complete our 106 review for direct effects, additional information is needed. Please provide the vertical and horizontal area-of-potential effects as well as a desktop review for archeological potential in the project area.

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

This response has been sent through the electronic THC review and compliance system (eTRAC). Submitting your project via eTRAC eliminates mailing delays and allows you to check the status of the review, receive an electronic response, and generate reports on your submissions. For more information, visit http://thc.texas.gov/etrac-system.

Sincerely,

Rebecca Shelton

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

Please do not respond to this email.

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

From: Rebecca Shelton
To: Aaron Norment
Cc: Caitlin Brashear
Subject: RE: Coordination question
Date: Thursday, June 25, 2020 2:30:47 PM
Attachments: i

Aaron,
Either you can resubmit through eTRAC with a better explanation in the cover letter, or, if you will accept an email clarification, reference the following.
The Archeology Division retracts the comments on 202013552 review, and will provide separate 106 consultation and Antiquities Code comments under permit 9378 when the draft report is submitted.
Thanks,
Becky

Rebecca Shelton

From: Aaron Norment <anorment@amaterra.com>
Sent: Thursday, June 25, 2020 2:24 PM
To: Rebecca Shelton <Rebecca.Shelton@thc.texas.gov>
Subject: Re: Coordination question

Thanks for the info and response, Becky. Is there a simple way that we can rectify the situation? Or do we have to go through the entire process once again? The permit is 9378. Survey has been conducted with no sites recorded.

Aaron R. Norment, M.A., R.P.A.
Archeology, Principal Investigator

AmaTerra Environmental, Inc.

11842 Rim Rock Trail
Austin, TX 78737
(512) 329-0031
(512) 329-0012 fax
anorment@amaterra.com