

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE
COLEMAN COUNTY TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE, INC
DISTRIBUTION NETWORK UPGRADE NUMBER 2
IN COLEMAN AND BROWN COUNTIES
TEXAS**

Antiquities Permit 5213



***By
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***Brazos Valley Research Associates
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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE
COLEMAN COUNTY TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE, INC
DISTRIBUTION NETWORK UPGRADE NUMBER 2 PROJECT
IN COLEMAN AND BROWN COUNTIES, TEXAS

BVRA Project Number 09-08

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ABSTRACT

A cultural resources survey of the proposed route of a telephone cable was conducted by Brazos Valley Research Associates (BVRA) in April of 2009 for the Coleman County Telephone Cooperative, Inc. under Antiquities Permit 5213. The total length of the project area is 38 miles and covers 76 acres. In all, thirty-five areas were examined. Most of the project area is in Coleman County, but a small segment is in Brown County. Two previously recorded prehistoric sites and one possible site location are shown on the topographic quadrangles on file at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) as being in close proximity to the Area Potential Effect (APE). No previously unrecorded archaeological sites were found and recorded as a result of this survey, and no artifacts were collected. There are no historic sites or cemeteries within the path of the telephone cable as currently proposed. The location of the two previously recorded sites and the possible site location were visited, and no evidence of a site was found at either location. The agency responsible for reviewing this project is the Texas Historical Commission (THC), Archeology Division. Copies of the final report will be housed at the THC, TARL, BVRA, and the Coleman County Telephone Cooperative, Inc.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors are grateful to those individuals who participated in this project. At TRC Engineering, Inc. we were assisted by Donna Bogart (Project Manager). Ms .Bogart provided maps and logistical support. Our contact at the Coleman County Telephone Cooperative, Inc. was Tim Humpert (General Manager). Jean Hughes at TARL assisted the Principal Investigator during his visit to TARL to check site records and maps for previously recorded sites in the project area and vicinity. Lili G. Lyddon of L. L. Technical Services and Edward P. Baxter prepared the figures. Ms. Lyddon edited the report.

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INTRODUCTION

The Coleman County Telephone Cooperative, Inc., located in Santa Anna, Texas, proposes to improve its telephone system by providing service to existing customers in rural Coleman and Brown counties (Figure 1). The main portion of the project area is in Coleman County with a minor segment in Brown County. This firm plans to place approximately 62 miles of telephone cable within the state highway and county road rights-of-way and centered in a 16.5-foot wide construction corridor. The cable will be between 0.5 and 1.5 inches in diameter and will be placed in a trench 12 inches wide and 36 inches deep on all county roads and 42 inches deep on all state highways and Farm-to-Market roads. Creek borings will most likely be deeper than five feet below the channel bottom. A trenching machine will be used to dig the trenches for the installation of the telephone cable. Topographic coverage of the entire project area is provided by sixteen USGS 7.5' maps. These are Bangs (3199-413), Bead Mountain (3199-314), Burkett (3199-433), Coleman (3199-432), Crooked Creek (3299-122), Fife (3199-133), Lake San Tana (3199-431), Lake Scarborough (3199-433), Novice East (3199-344), Santa Anna (3199-424) Speck Mountain (3199-421), Talpa (3199-342), Thrifty (3199-442), Valera (3199-341), Voss (3199-311), and Whon (3199-134). The THC stated that the line on only five of these quadrangles should be investigated. The areas examined during this study are depicted the following quadrangles: Burkett (3199-433), Crooked Creek (3299-122), Lake Scarborough (3199-433), Novice East (3199-344), and Valera (3199-341). In a letter from William A. Martin of the THC to Donna Bogart of TRC Engineering Services, Inc, a cultural resources survey by a qualified professional archaeologist was requested. In order to satisfy this requirement, TRC Engineering, Inc. and the Coleman County Telephone Cooperative, Inc. retained BVRA to perform this service.

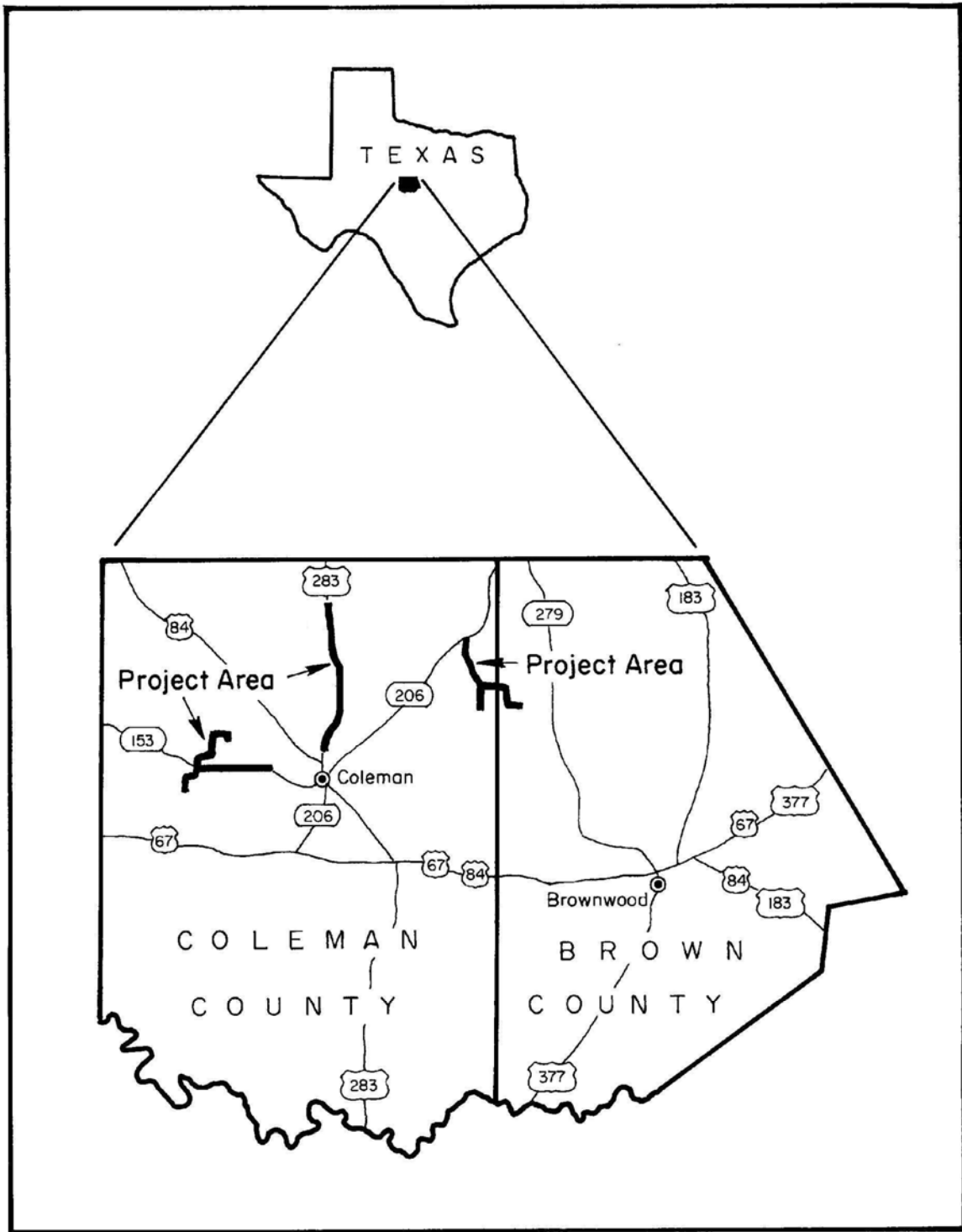


Figure 1. General Location

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

According to Biesaat et al. (1985:Figure 4), The project area is located within two geographic regions of Texas. They are the Cross Timbers and Lower Plains. Blair (1950:98-100) places it within the Austroprarian biotic province.

Brown County is an area of rolling hills and varied soils that drains to the Colorado River that forms the southern boundary of the county. According to Clower (1980:1), the pattern of soils in Brown County is complex. He states that four major geologic formations have influenced the nature of the soils. In Brown County and adjacent Mills County, three major land resource areas converge. In the eastern part of the area are the soils of the Grand Prairie; in the western part of the area are soils of the Texas North Central Prairies, and in the northern part of the area are soils of the West Cross Timbers. The soils of the Grand Prairie and Texas North Central Prairies formed mainly under grass vegetation and are dominantly dark colored and loamy and clayey. The soils of the West Cross Timbers formed under post oak savannah and are dominantly light colored and sandy and loamy. Brown County receives 27.3 inches of annual rainfall. A January minimum temperature of 33 degrees Fahrenheit and a July maximum temperature of 97 degrees create a long growing season. Much of the economy depends on agriculture, and the major crops include hay, peanuts, and pecans. Livestock includes cattle, poultry, hogs, and goats as well as dairies. Oil and gas production is also a part of the economy.

Most of Coleman county consists of gently undulating uplands with elevations that range from about 1300 feet above sea level at the Colorado River to about 2250 feet in the northwestern part of the county. Coleman County receives 26.82 inches of annual rainfall. A January minimum temperature of 32 degrees Fahrenheit and a July maximum temperature of 96 degrees Fahrenheit creates a growing season of 235 days. About 62 percent of the county is used as range, and cattle and sheep are the principal livestock. The rest of the agricultural land is cultivated or in old fields that were cultivated in the past. Small grains, sorghums, and cotton are the main crops. Oil and gas production is a part of the economy as is quarrying for stone.

The reader is referred to Volume I (Stratigraphy) of the Geology of Texas by Sellards et al. (1932) for a more in-depth discussion of the geology of this area. The following data are taken from the *Texas Almanac* for 1984-1985 (Kingston and Harris 1983), the soil survey for Coleman County (Botts et al., 1974), and the soil survey for Brown and Mills counties (Clower 1980).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

General

The project area is located in a region referred to in a statistical overview compiled by Biesart et al. (1985:Figure 15) as the North Central Texas Cultural-Geographic Region. When the overview was published in 1985, there were 1302 recorded archaeological sites in the region. This figure represented 6.44% of the state. Of the 13 cultural-geographical regions in Texas, the North Central Texas Cultural-Geographic Region was 8th in number of sites recorded. The planning document does not provide site numbers that can be associated with the above statements.

In 1985, there were 95 previously recorded sites in Brown County. This was 3.55% of the region and 0.47% of the state. Site types were listed as Paleo-Indian (2), Archaic (33) and Late Prehistoric (2). Some sites are mentioned as being disturbed due to erosion, construction, and vandalism. One site is listed as destroyed. One site had been excavated, 3 sites had been tested by hand, 2 sites had been tested by machine, and 65 sites had been surface collected. Since 1985, the number of recorded sites in Brown County has increased from 95 to 559.

In 1985, there were 151 previously recorded sites in Coleman County. This was 5.64% of the region and 0.75% of the state. Site types were listed as Paleo-Indian (2), Archaic (84) and Late Prehistoric (13). Some sites are mentioned as being disturbed due to erosion, construction, soil deflation, and vandalism. No sites had been excavated, 49 had been tested, and 71 had been surface collected. Features observed include hearths, burned rock middens, and one bone bed. Three burials were reported, as well as a stone quarry and a stone tool manufacturing area. Since 1985, the number of recorded sites in Coleman County has increased to 285.

Previous Investigations in the Project Area and Vicinity

The first archaeological investigation to be conducted in the area was an informal survey by E. B. Sayles, an employee of The University of Texas at Austin. In the 1920s and 1930s, he traveled about the state and recorded sites. His travels took him to Coleman County where he identified two prehistoric sites (41CN186 and 41CN193) near the current APE (Appendix I). He wrote no formal report of his work and kept only sketchy notes. Sayles plotted his sites on highway maps and sometimes made hand drawn maps. Over time, other archaeologists have tried to relocate his sites and plot them on 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangles housed at TARL.

The site form for 41CN186 is very brief and does not give the date that it was visited by Sayles. The only information regarding the site is that it is scattered over three acres. In 1982, Darrell Creel examined Sayles' notes and attempted to plot the location of this site on the Novice East topographic quadrangle. Creel admits that his plotting is tentative, and he states that a visit to the area may confirm the location of this site.

The site form for 41CN193 is also very brief, but it gives the apparent date of Sayles' visit as 1928. It also describes this site as six mounds occupying an area of one or two acres. In 1983, Darrell Creel examined Sayles' notes and attempted to plot the location of this site on the Crooked Creek topographic quadrangle. Creel states that he is "confident of the plotting," but he admits that the "data on which it is based are few." In addition, to these two sites, there is an open circle on the Burkett topographic quadrangle, and this is an indication of a possible site (Appendix I). There is no site form, and the map plotting is the only information available.

Previous Investigations in Brown County

The earliest professional activity in Brown County occurred in 1919 when Professor J. E. Pearce of The University of Texas at Austin trenched two burned rock middens at the Pittman Farm site (41BR3) on Willis Creek, a tributary of Pecan Bayou (Campbell 1952). No artifacts were found in either trench, and Pearce concluded that the middens represent debris discarded from a central hearth area. Other early work in the county was conducted by Cyrus N. Ray in the 1930s. Ray (1933) examined a burial that was being destroyed by road construction. In 1960, a guide to the literature of Texas archeology was published by Thomas N. Campbell (1960) in the *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society*. In this volume, only seven references to Brown County were included. The first series of modern era professional investigations in the county were carried out by archaeologists from Texas A&M University. Most of these projects were in areas along Pecan Bayou (Shafer 1975; Shafer et al. 1975a, 1975b; 1976). These studies found a variety of sites that include lithic scatters, burned rock middens, lithic quarries or procurement areas, rock shelters, and habitation sites. Based on this work, they concluded that prehistoric occupation was concentrated along the major streams, and the upper reaches of tributaries were utilized on an occasional or intermittent basis. Many of the archaeological sites in Brown County were recorded in the 1970s by locals along Turkey Creek and Red River and scattered about the landscape in the northern part of Brown County. The kinds of sites identified were mainly lithic scatters and burned rock middens. Since 1985, when only 95 sites were known in the county, there has been an increase in archaeological survey, and now there are 559 recorded sites in Brown County. One area that has been extensively studied is Camp Bowie. Two of the larger studies on this military reservation were conducted by The University of Texas at San Antonio (Mauldin and Broehm 2001; Greaves 2002; Mauldin et al. 2003) in 1990 and 2001. The most recent investigation was by BVRA in 2009 (Moore and Baxter 2009).

Previous Investigations in Coleman County

The only major archaeological survey that has been conducted within the boundaries of Coleman County was for the proposed Stacy (O. H. Ivie) Reservoir that was projected to flood portions of Coleman, Concho, and Runnels counties over 19,200 acres. The first survey was conducted by archaeologists from Espey, Huston & Associates in 1980, and three reports were written in 1981 by Wooldridge (1981), Nichols (1981), and Freeman and Freeman (1981). According to the abstract for this report, a 100% pedestrian survey recorded 431 sites in the three counties. Types of prehistoric sites recorded include burned rock middens, campsites, lithic scatters, quarry sites, lithic procurement sites, lithic workshops, base camps with middens, small camps, and rock cairns. These sites date to the Paleoindian, Archaic, and Late Prehistoric periods of Texas prehistory. Historic Indian sites include possible tipi rings. Of the total number of prehistoric sites, 327 contained only prehistoric cultural materials, and 42 contained prehistoric and historic components. The 62 historic sites include cemeteries, farmsteads, industrial sites, house sites, lime kilns, and ranch complexes. Standing structures include a cotton gin, house, outbuildings, cellars, cisterns, foundations, corrals, and cattle pens. These sites are discussed in the second volume of the Stacy Reservoir report (Freeman and Freeman 1981). Additional work at the site of the proposed reservoir include survey at the dam construction zone (Bailey et al. 1989), an inventory of cultural resources above the 1,555.5 contour line (Bryan and Collins 1988), data recovery at site 41CN74 (Batterman 1991), and an investigation of historic cemeteries (Earls et al. 1991).

The remainder of cultural resource surveys in Coleman County consists of small area and linear projects performed for various federal agencies such as Farmer's Home Administration (FMHA), Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA), Rural Electrification Agency (REA), and Soil Conservation Service (SCS). According to the Texas Archeological Sites Atlas, there have been few previous surveys in the vicinity of the current project area.

METHODS

Background Check

Prior to entering the field, the site records at TARL on the campus of The University of Texas at Austin and the Texas Archeological Sites Atlas were checked for the presence of previously recorded archaeological sites in the project area and vicinity. In addition, a thorough review of the existing literature for the project area was conducted.

Field Survey

The project area was divided into three sections (Appendix II). Portions of the project area near creeks and bayous, historic properties on private land, and areas near previously recorded sites within each section were subjected to an intensive survey. These investigations consisted of shovel probes and shovel tests where appropriate and visual inspections of the ground surface, bar ditch, and profiles of hills exposed by road construction. In Section 1, profiles in recent highway construction backhoe trenches were examined. The areas examined within each section were assigned letter designations. Section 1 contains 13 areas (A-M), Section 2 contains eleven areas (A-K), and Section 3 contains eleven areas (A - K). Within the three sections, 37 creek crossings, 1 historic property, and the 3 locations where sites located by E. B. Sayles in the 1930s were examined. Other areas within each section (such as highway cut banks and the tops of hills) were "spot checked," but these areas are not depicted on the project area maps in this report. The entire area was visually inspected during a "windshield survey" designed to look for historic buildings and cemeteries that might be affected by the telephone cable. Shovel tests were given numerical designations by section. They were not excavated in areas where the A Horizon had been severely disturbed or in areas where firm clay was present at the surface. In all, 25 shovel tests were excavated. Ten test were in Section 1, six tests were in Section 2, and nine tests were in Section 3. Information regarding the shovel tests was entered onto a Microsoft Excel shovel test log (Appendix III). The survey was documented through the utilization of Microsoft Word and Excel documents. Location data was collected and documented with a Garmin GPS-aided computer topographic program, National Geographic Topo and ESRI ArcMap. A Kodak digital camera was used to document the project, and all photographs were enhanced using Adobe Photoshop software. The three sections, the thirty-five areas investigated, and the methods used are discussed in detail below.

SECTION 1

Section 1 is approximately fourteen miles long and is located along State Highway 283 north of the city of Coleman and is completely in Coleman County. It is on the 7'5" USGS topographic quadrangles Crooked Creek and Lake Scarborough. The northern boundary of the proposed buried telephone cable is Farm-to-Market Road 1274, and the southern portion ends at the southern boundary of the 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle Lake Scarborough 3.6 miles north of the intersection of State Highway 84 and State Highway 283. Originally, there was a 2.5 mile section along Private Road 2832 that runs from the intersection of Private Road 2832 and State Highway 283 westward along Jim Ned Creek. This section was deleted from survey because permission from the landowner was not given to access this area. The remaining area of Section 1 measures 11.4 miles. In the northern part, the proposed buried cable route runs in the right-of-way along the west side of State Highway 283 until the intersection of Private Road 2832 where it switches to the right-of-way on the east side for the rest of the section. Since the Private Road 2832 section was deleted from the survey area, there may not be a need to cross the highway. Anticipating such action, the east side of the highway on the part of Section 1 north of Private Road 2832 was also investigated. The majority of Section 1 consisted of a very clayey soil with small limestone rock fragments. No chert sources were found associated with the limestone. Near Jim Ned Creek, dark brown clay soil was encountered. The majority of the creek crossings were small intermittent headwater branches that were completely dry. The only water observed was in the main channel of Jim Ned Creek and Indian Creek. Most of the section was undergoing road construction activities that resulted in a vast area of exposed ground surface exposure (Figure 2), and the rest was characterized by a mowed right-of-way with good ground surface visibility. New culvert construction activities at every low area or intermittent stream crossing presented backhoe trench profiles deeper than the 42 inch APE along most of the route (Figure 3). These profiles were all visually inspected, and a sample of the back dirt from excavation for a culvert was screened at one of them. This was particularly useful along the deeper clay soils next to Jim Ned Creek. This section was surveyed on April 2-5, 2009. There were 13 areas (A-M) where intensive investigations were performed in Section 1. In areas A-C, both sides of the road were examined.

Area A

Area A is 780 feet long and consists of the right-of-way on the west side of State Highway 283 where a small intermittent headwater branch of an unnamed tributary of Jim Ned Creek crosses the road. The creek had no deeply incised bed. Soils were clay mixed with limestone fragments. The areas on both sides of the drainage were visually inspected on both sides of the highway, and the new culvert cut profiles were examined. No shovel tests were excavated.



Figure 2. View of Scraped Right-of-Way (facing north)

Area B

This area is 460 feet long and consists of the right-of-way on the west side of State Highway 283 where a small intermittent headwater branch of an unnamed stream that is a tributary of Jim Ned Creek crosses the road and the higher ground on both sides. Soils were clay mixed with limestone fragments. The areas on both sides of the drainage were visually inspected on both sides of the highway, and the new culvert cut profiles were examined. No shovel tests were excavated.

Area C

This area is 825 feet long and consists of the right-of-way on the west side of State Highway 283. This area is a hillside where the highway runs alongside a small intermittent drainage to the west that is a tributary of Jim Ned Creek. Most of the right-of-way was in a highway cut into the hillside. Soils were clay mixed with limestone fragments. The area was visually inspected on both sides of the highway, and the new culvert cut profiles were examined. No shovel tests were excavated.



Figure 3. View of Culvert Profile (facing north)

Area D

This area is 1930 feet long and is in the vicinity of the location of 41CN193 as depicted on the topographic map at TARL. It contains a small intermittent stream crossing that is a tributary of Jim Ned Creek. It is in the right-of-way on the west side of State Highway 283. Soils were clay loam mixed with limestone fragments over clay. No large chert cobbles were observed within the right-of-way. The field on the west side of the road (where the site is believed to be located) has been under cultivation, and there is a greater than 75% surface visibility. The private property on the east side of the highway was in cultivation at the time of this survey and had > 90% surface visibility. These fields were visually examined from the edges of the rights-of-way. A small rise with scattered limestone cobbles was noted in the western field, but they did not appear to be burned (Figure 4). Since this area was outside the APE, it was not investigated. Area D was visually inspected on both sides of the highway, and the new culvert cut profiles were examined. Three shovel tests (5-7) were excavated to heavy dark clay, and all were negative. Both sides of the highway were investigated.



Figure 4. 41CN193 (facing northwest)

Area E

This area is 620 feet long and consists of the right-of-way on the east side of State Highway 283 where it is crossed by Jim Ned Creek and the north side of the creek. In this area, the right-of-way has been built up with fill by road construction and was at ground level at the edge of the right-of-way next to the property fence. Soils were a dark clay loam over dark clay. The area has been disturbed by road construction. Four shovel tests (1-4) were dug in this relatively flat area that ran from the creek to a clay and rock hill to the north. All tests were negative. A small dry drainage separated shovel tests 3 and 4.

Area F

This area is 770 feet long and consists of the right-of-way on the east side of State Highway 283 and the south side of Jim Ned Creek. The area investigated was from the south bank of the creek to a low hill to the south. This area contained black clay loam over clay and tan clay. The black clay loam was also observed on the north side. Three shovel tests (8-10) were excavated, two in the black clay and the third in the tan clay. Small limestone gravels were present in some of the tests. The right-of-way had been disturbed by recent construction, and the culvert cuts were examined.

Area G

This area is 550 feet long and consists of the right-of-way on the east side of State Highway 283 where it is crossed by a small dry unnamed tributary of Jim Ned Creek. The area was visually inspected, and the new culvert disturbance profile and disturbed ground surface was inspected. This area consisted of clay and gravels. No shovel tests were excavated.

Area H

This area is 885 feet long and consists of the right-of-way on the east side of State Highway 283 where it is crossed by a small dry unnamed tributary of Cow Creek. The area was visually inspected, and the new culvert disturbance profile and disturbed ground surface was inspected. This area consisted of clay and gravels. No shovel tests were excavated.

Area I

This area is 2160 feet long and consists of the right-of-way on the east side of State Highway 283. Both sides of Cow Creek were visually inspected, and a profile created by a newly installed culvert disturbance and the disturbed ground surface was inspected. This area consisted of clay and gravels. Area I has been greatly disturbed by past and current construction, and the highway right-of-way has cut into the hill. No shovel tests were excavated.

Area J

This area is 760 feet long and consists of the right-of-way on the east side of State Highway 283 where it is crossed by a small, dry unnamed tributary of Indian Creek. This drainage had been disturbed by highway construction. Area J was visually inspected, and a culvert profile cut was examined. No shovel tests were excavated.

Area K

This area is 820 feet long and consists of the right-of-way on the east side of State Highway 283 where it is crossed by a small, dry unnamed tributary of Indian Creek. The drainage in this area had been disturbed by highway construction. The southern part of this area consists of a hill that has been cut into by the highway right-of-way. The north side of the creek consists of clay and gravels. This area was visually inspected, and a culvert profile cut was examined. No shovel tests were excavated.

Area L

This area is 980 feet long and consists of the right-of-way on the east side of State Highway 283 where it is crossed by a dry unnamed tributary of Indian Creek. Clay and gravels were observed at the surface and in areas where the right-of-way had been recently scraped. The visibility in the disturbed right-of-way was excellent. This area was visually inspected, and a culvert profile cut was examined. No shovel tests were excavated.

Area M

This area is 685 feet long and consists of the right-of-way on the east side of State Highway 283 where it is crossed by an unnamed tributary of Indian Creek. A pool of stagnant water was observed in part of the creek bed. The visibility in the disturbed right-of-way was excellent, and a culvert profile cut was examined. No shovel tests were excavated.

SECTION 2

This section is 12.7 miles long and is located west of Coleman along State Highway 153 and along gravel-surfaced county roads north and south of the highway. The section is on the 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangles Novice East and Valera. The southern portion of Section 2 begins on County Road 441 approximately 1.5 miles south of State Highway 153. The proposed buried telephone cable route is on the west side of the highway. It continues north to County Road 418 where it turns east to the intersection of County Road 438. Here it is on the north side of the highway. Then it turns north and is on the east side of the highway. The route continues north to the intersection of State Highway 153. At this point, the route separates into two branches. One runs east along the southern right-of-way of State Highway 153 for approximately 5.5 miles. The other branch continues northward along the eastern right-of-way of County Road 438 to the intersection of County Road 440 for approximately 0.7 mile. At this point, the route shifts to the west side of County Road 438 and continues to the point where the county road turns to the west and follows the northern right-of-way to the intersection of County Road 411 where it is on the west and north sides of the highway. At the intersection of County Road 411 and County Road 458, it is on the east side of the highway for a short distance (0.47 mile). The majority of Section 2 consisted of a clayey soil with small limestone rock fragments. Most of the drainage crossings were small intermittent headwater streams which were all dry at the time of the survey. The only water observed was in the main channels of Live Oak Branch and Hords Creek. The section was surveyed on April 2-4, 2009. There were 11 areas (A-K) where intensive investigations were performed in Section 2.

Area A

This area is 1900 feet long and consists of the right-of-way on the west side of County Road 441 where it is crossed by Turtle Creek, an unnamed tributary, and the area between the drainages. The surface and ditch profiles were visually inspected. Shovel probes revealed hard clay. Shovel Test 1 was excavated where clay loam was observed. This test revealed 10 cm of clay loam over hard clay. The right-of-way was disturbed.

Area B

This area is 2100 feet long and consists of the right-of-way on the west side of County Road 441 and the north side of County Road 418 where it is crossed by two unnamed tributaries of Hords Creek and the area between the drainages. Both streams were dry at the time of the survey. The surface and ditch profiles were visually inspected. Shovel probes revealed shallow clay loam over hard clay and rock. Three shovel tests (2-3) were excavated.

Area C

This area is 820 feet long and consists of the right-of-way on the north side of County Road 438 where it is crossed by Live Oak Branch, a dry intermittent stream. The soil in this area consisted of clay and gravel. The road was cut below the original ground surface, and the eroded side of the ditch offered excellent visibility. There was a very narrow right-of-way between the dirt road and the property fence. No shovel tests were excavated.

Area D

This area is 890 feet long and consists of the right-of-way on the north side of County Road 438 where it is crossed by a dry unnamed tributary of Live Ranch Branch. The surface and ditch profiles were visually inspected. Shovel probes revealed hard clay and gravel. No shovel tests were excavated.

Area E

This area is the location of 41CN186 as depicted on the topographic map at TARL on the northwest side of County Road 411. It was very brushy in the narrow strip between the road and the property fence. Soil consisted of hard orange clay. No burned rock was observed. The private land was in short pasture, and no burned rock middens were noted. (Figure 5) The surface and ditch profiles were visually inspected. Shovel probes revealed hard clay. The road has cut into the side of the landform. No shovel tests were excavated.

Area F

This area is 750 feet long and consists of the right-of-way on the north side of County Road 411 where it is crossed by a dry unnamed tributary of Bachelor Prong Branch. The surface and ditch profiles were visually inspected. Shovel probes revealed hard clay. No shovel tests were excavated.

Area G

This area is 2200 feet long and consists of the south side of State Highway 153 where it is crossed by Live Oak Branch. Both banks of this stream were inspected, and stagnant water was observed in the creek. The road bed and part of the right-of-way has been built up except for a narrow strip next to the edge of the right-of-way. There is an existing waterline in this strip. Two shovel tests (5-6) were dug on the west side of the creek. The east bank has clay at the surface and drops steeply to the creek. The hill on the east side has been cut through by the highway.



Figure 5. 41CN186 (facing northwest)

Area H

This area is 650 feet long and consists of the right-of-way on the south side of State Highway 153 where it is crossed by McCall Branch. Both banks were inspected. The surface and ditch profiles were visually inspected, and shovel probes revealed hard clay and rock. No shovel tests were excavated.

Area I

This area is 675 feet long and consists of the right-of-way on the south side of State Highway 153 where it is crossed by an unnamed tributary of Hords Creek. The surface and ditch profiles were visually inspected. Shovel probes revealed hard clay and rock. No shovel tests were excavated.

Area J

This area is 590 feet long and consists of the south side of State Highway 153 where it is crossed by an unnamed tributary of Hords Creek. The surface and ditch profiles were visually inspected. Shovel probes revealed hard clay and rock.

Area K

This area is 700 feet long and consists of the right-of-way on the south side of State Highway 153 where it is crossed by an unnamed tributary of Hords Creek. The surface and ditch profiles were visually inspected. Shovel probes revealed hard clay and rock.

SECTION 3

This section is 10.6 miles long and is located northeast of Coleman on the 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle Burkett and is in Brown and Coleman counties. The proposed route runs along Farm-to-Market Road 585 and along gravel county roads to the north and south. The southern portion of this section begins on County Road 164 and is located on the west side of this road, and it continues north to the intersection of County Road 164 and Farm-to-Market Road 585. At this point, the route separates into two branches. One is on the north and east side of Farm-to-Market Road 585 and proceeds eastward for approximately 4.4 miles before it ends. The other branch continues north on County Road 164 and is on the east side of the road. When it reaches County Road 162 it turns to the north and follows State Highway 206 on the north side where it ends. The majority of Section 3 consisted of a clayey soil with small limestone rock fragments. The drainages crossing the project area were all small intermittent tributaries of larger creeks, and all were dry at the time of this survey. This section was surveyed on April 4, 2009. There were 11 areas (A-K) where intensive investigations were performed in Section 3.

Area A

This area is 870 feet long and consists of the right-of-way on the west side of County Road 164 where it is crossed by a dry unnamed tributary of Wood Branch. The right-of-way in this area has been disturbed by prior buried cables and the bar ditch. The surface and ditch profiles were visually inspected, and shovel probes revealed hard clay. On the north side of the creek in the right-of-way there was a cut bank that provided a profile. The soil in this profile consisted of clay.

Area B

This area is 450 feet long and consists of the right-of-way on the west side of County Road 164 where it is crossed by a dry unnamed tributary of Hay Branch. The right-of-way in this area has been disturbed by prior buried cables and the bar ditch. The surface and ditch profiles were visually inspected, and shovel probes revealed hard clay and limestone formations.

Area C

This area is 550 feet long and consists of the right-of-way on the east side of County Road 164 where it is crossed by a dry unnamed tributary of Hay Branch and the right-of-way on the north side of Farm-to-Market Road 585 that parallels the creek. The area investigated includes portions of both roads. The right-of-way on the north side of Farm -o-Market Road 585 was visually inspected, and shovel probes and two shovel tests (1-2) were excavated. The right-of-way on the east side of County Road 164 was visually inspected, and shovel probes and one shovel test (8) were excavated. These tests and probes revealed a shallow clay loam over clay mixed with gravels.

Area D

This area is 270 feet long and consists of the right-of-way on the north side of Farm-to-Market Road 585. On a hilltop there is a historic wooden house on private land north of the road (Figure 6). The surface and ditch profiles were visually inspected, and shovel probes were excavated. Hard red clay was observed. Shovel Test 3 was excavated into the hard clay, and it revealed that the clay continued to the bottom of the test. There is no indication that any subsurface deposits from the house exist at this location. The only surface artifacts were a few tin cans and a bucket next to the fence.

Area E

This area is 1900 feet long and consists of the right-of-way on the north side of Farm-to-Market Road 585 where it is crossed by Hay Branch, an unnamed tributary, and the land in between the two drainages. Both banks of these streams were investigated, and they were dry at the time of this survey. The surface and ditch profiles were visually inspected and shovel probes and four shovel tests (4-7) were excavated. They revealed shallow clay loam over hard clay.

Area F

This area is 580 feet long and consists of the right-of-way on the north side of Farm-to-Market Road 585 where it is crossed by a dry unnamed tributary of Pasture Branch. The surface and ditch profiles were visually inspected, and shovel probes were excavated. Only hard clay was observed.

Area G

This area is 5488 feet long and consists of the right-of-way on the east side of County Road 164 where an unnumbered prehistoric site recorded by E. B. Sayles may be located. The soil in the right-of-way was hard clay at the surface, and the right-of-way was very disturbed. Should a site be present, it would be restricted to the clay surface. The area outside the right-of-way was visually inspected from the right-of-way, and no indication of a site was observed. The surface and ditch profiles were visually inspected, and shovel probes were excavated revealing only hard clay. In many places the right-of-way has cut below the old ground surface level (Figure 7). Two small dry drainages were examined with negative results. Gobbler Branch crosses the road in the southern portion of Area G, and an unnamed tributary of Gobbler Branch crosses in the north portion.



Figure 6. Historic Structure (facing north)



Figure 7. Right-of-Way Near Possible Prehistoric Site

Area H

This area is 1150 feet long and consists of the right-of-way on the east side of County Road 164 where it is crossed by a dry unnamed tributary of Gobbler Branch. The surface and ditch profiles were visually inspected, and shovel probes were excavated. The soil consisted of hard clay.

Area I

This area is 1300 feet long and consists of the right-of-way on the east side of County Road 164 where it is crossed by a dry unnamed tributary of Deadman Branch. The surface and ditch profiles were visually inspected, and shovel probes were excavated. The soil consisted of hard clay.

Area J

This area is 570 feet long and consists of the right-of-way on the east side of County Road 162 where it is crossed by Deadman Branch, a dry creek. The surface and ditch profiles were visually inspected, and shovel probes were excavated. The soil consisted of hard clay and rock.

Area K

This area is 1780 feet long and consists of the right-of-way on the east side of County Road 162 near Pecan Bayou. The area investigated was the toe slope of the edge of a clay hill overlooking the Pecan Bayou floodplain. The soil in the right-of-way is clay and rock, while a little further east on private land plowed fields indicated a clay loam deposit. The route ends at State Highway 206. At this location, there was a plowed field that is part of the Pecan Bayou floodplain. In this field, the soil was clay loam. The edge of the field was walked, and no artifacts were observed. Shovel Test 8 in the disturbed right-of-way revealed 30 cm of clay loam over clay.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

No previously unrecorded prehistoric sites were found to be present within the path of the telephone cable as currently proposed. No evidence of the two previously recorded sites and one possible site location was found as a result of this survey. No historic sites or cemeteries were found to be within the path of the telephone cable as currently proposed. One of the more common prehistoric sites in this part of Texas is the lithic scatter or lithic procurement site. The reason for the absence of this site type in the project area is due to a lack of chert cobbles on the surface or in the creek beds in the areas surveyed. Overall, the soils were found to be shallow, and they consisted of clay loam over clay. The depth of the clay loam varied from 10 cm to 60 cm. The majority of the twenty-five shovel tests (n=22) encountered hard clay between 10 cm and 40 cm.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed construction will not affect any prehistoric or historic sites eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Properties or for designation as a State Archeological Landmark. In addition no historic cemeteries will be affected. It is, therefore, recommended that the Coleman County Telephone Cooperative, Inc. be allowed to proceed with the installation of the telephone cable in the project area as planned. Should any archaeological sites not mentioned in this report be discovered during construction, all work must cease until the situation can be resolved by the THC. If the route of the telephone cable is changed to include areas not assessed during this study, the THC must be notified, as additional field survey may be necessary. This project was conducted following the Minimum Survey Standards defined by the THC, Archeology Division.

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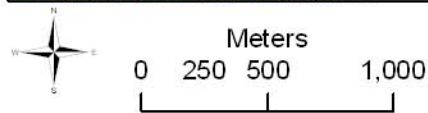
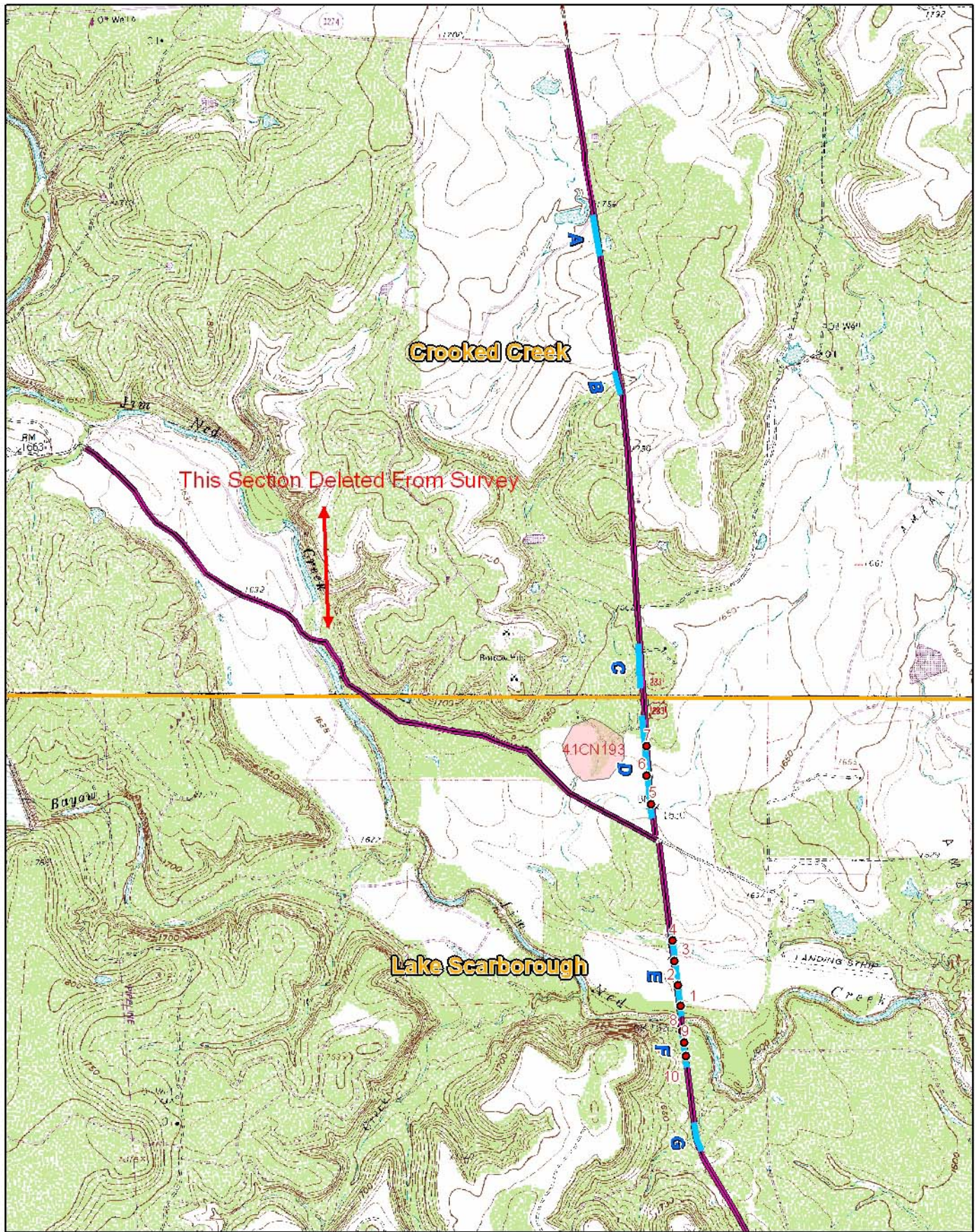
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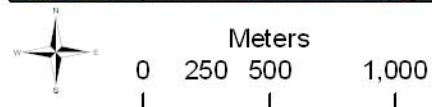
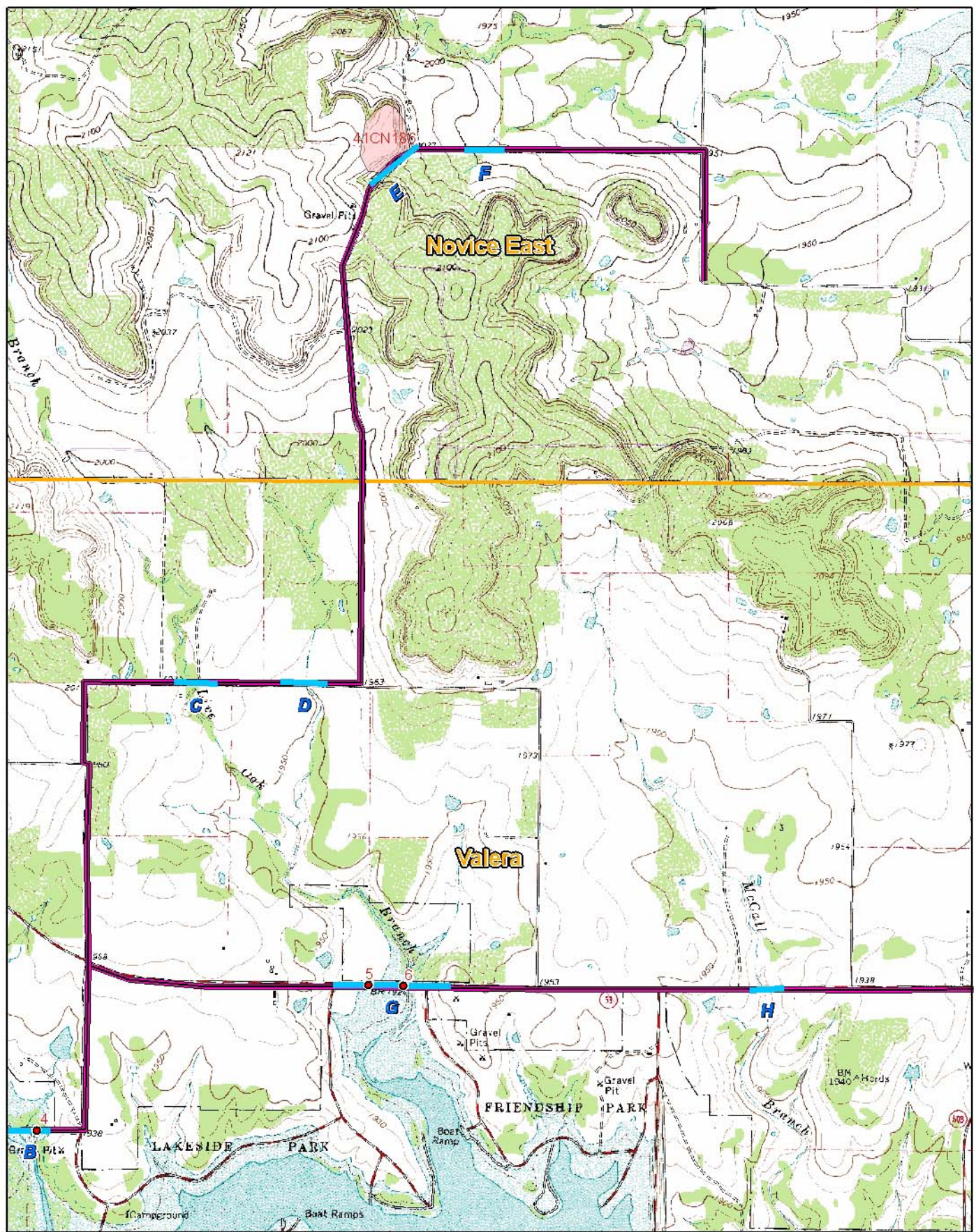
APPENDIX I
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES



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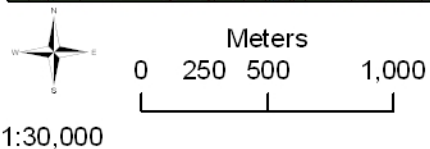
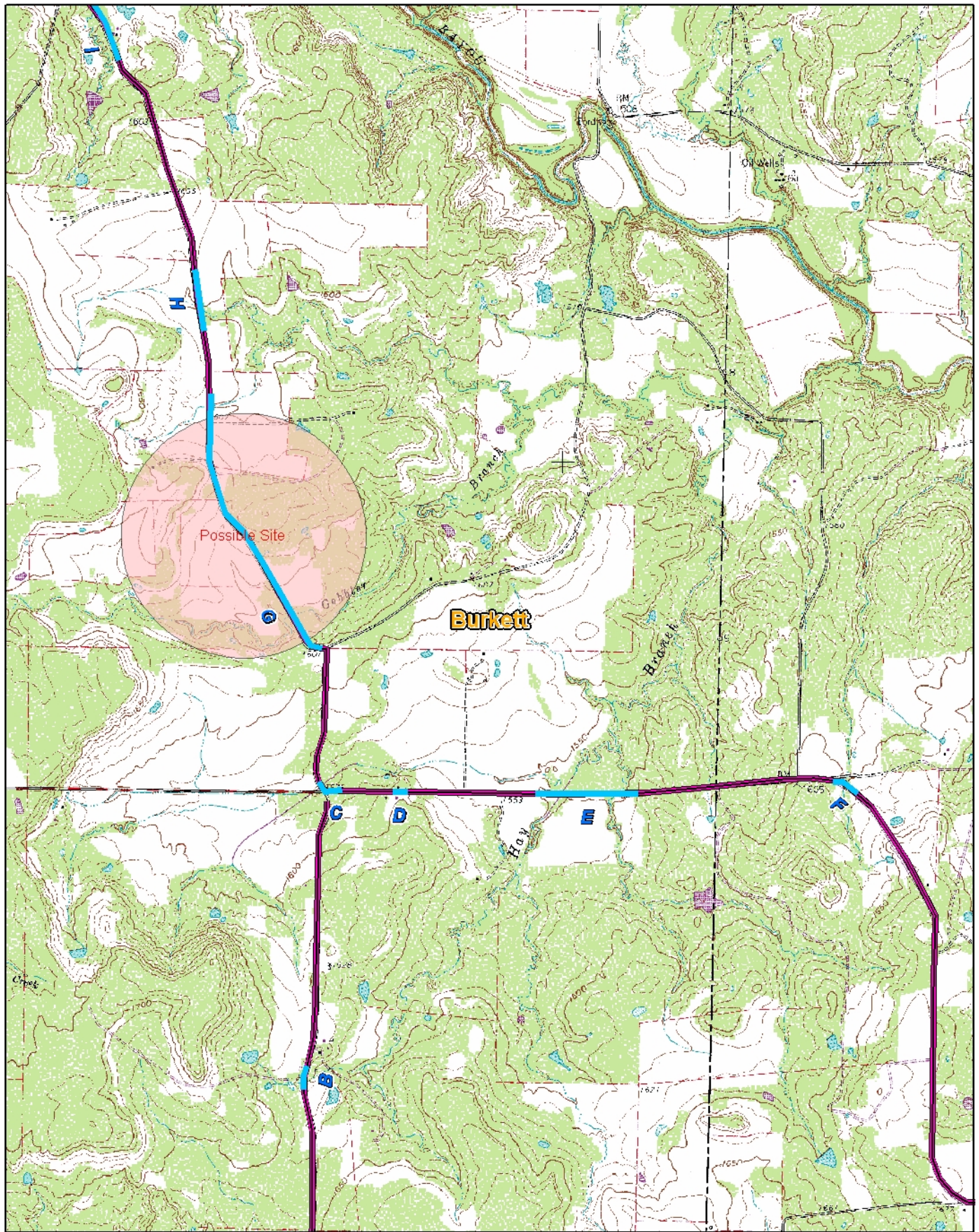
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- Investigation Area
- Project Area
- Archaeological Site
- USGS Quadrangle Boundary



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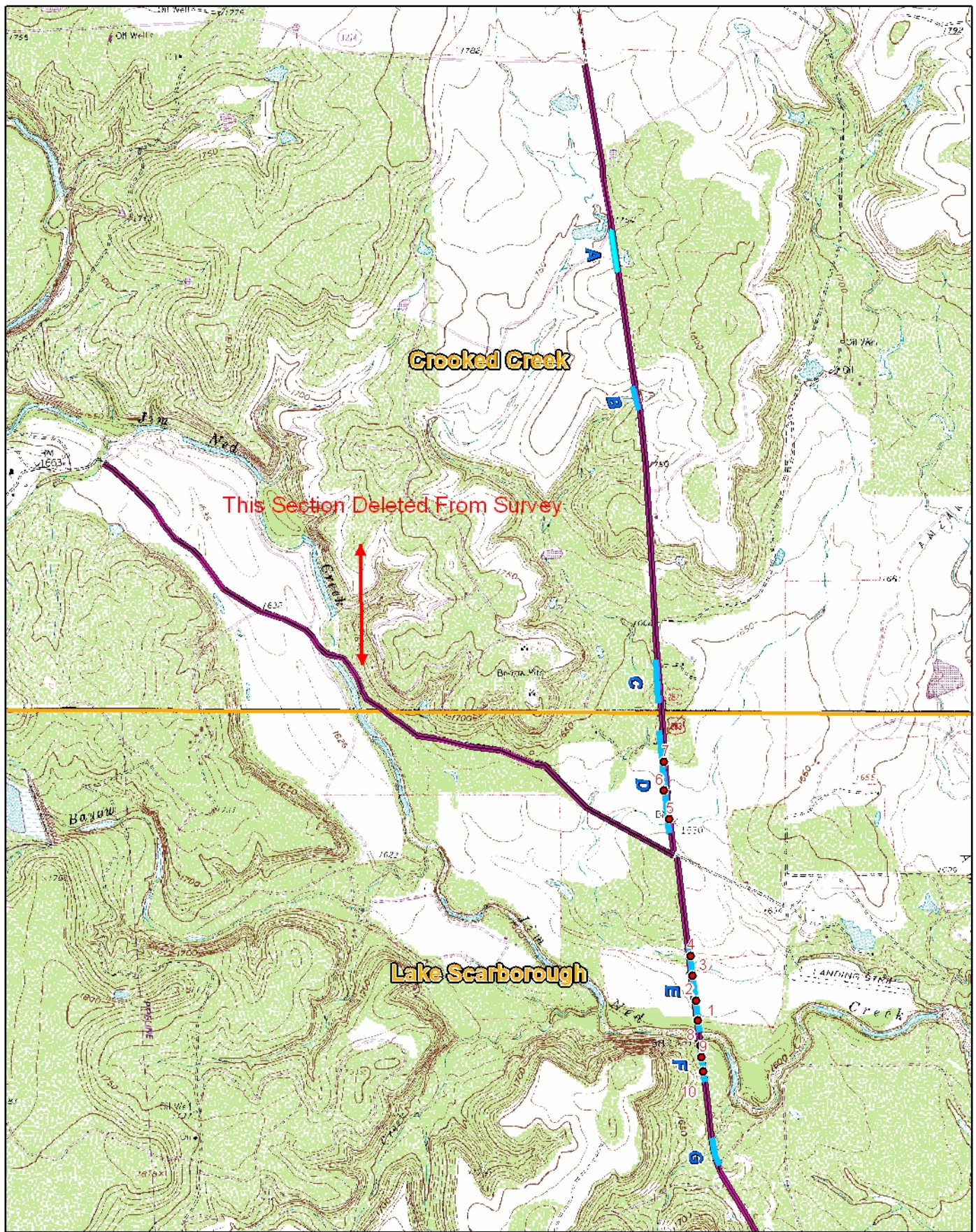
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Section 3 Possible Site

- Investigation Area
- Project Area
- Archaeological Site

APPENDIX II
AREAS INVESTIGATED



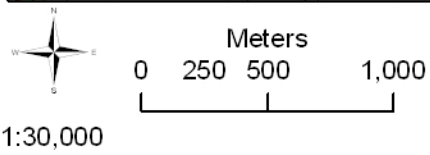
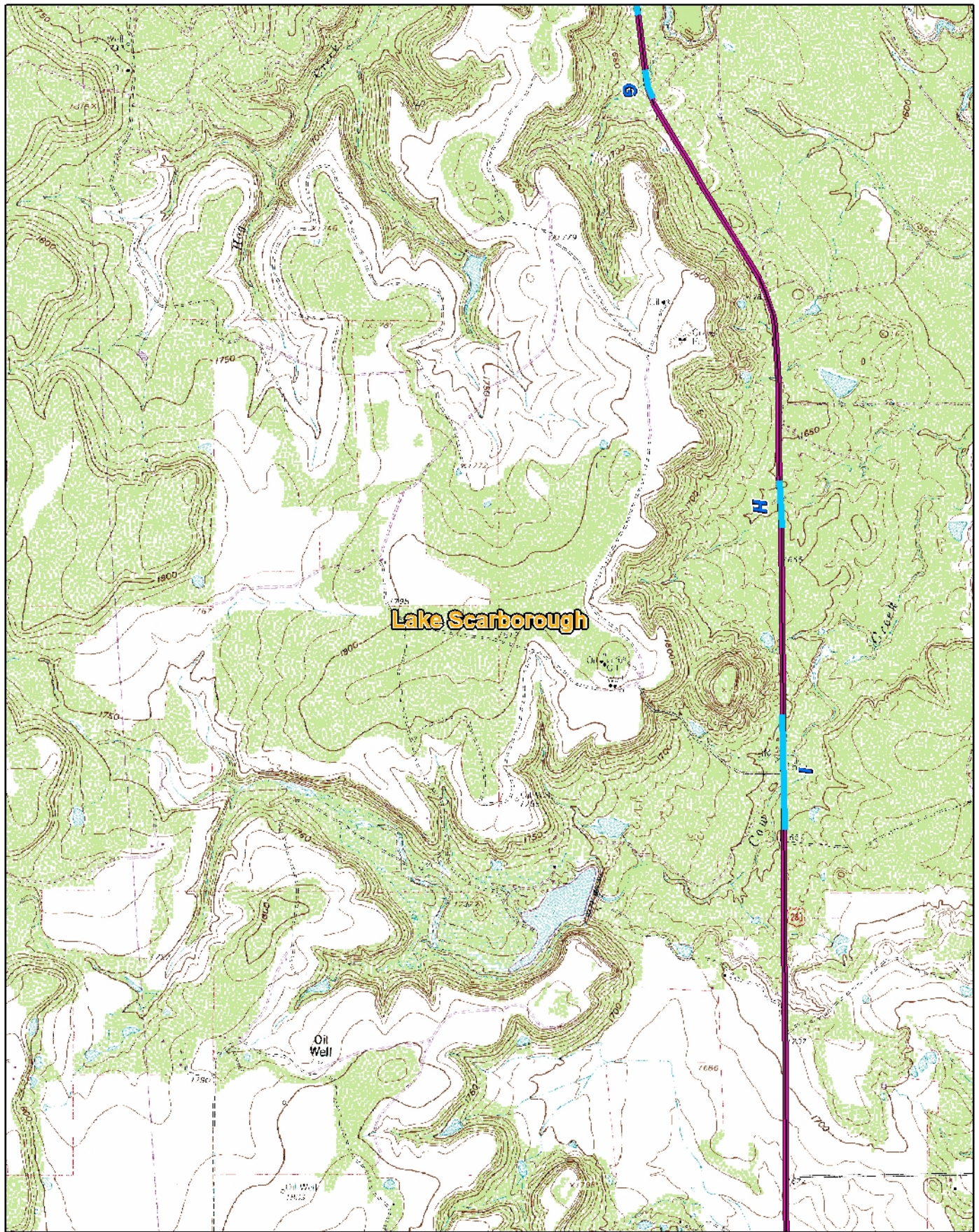
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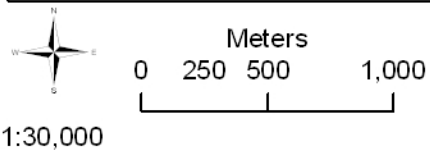
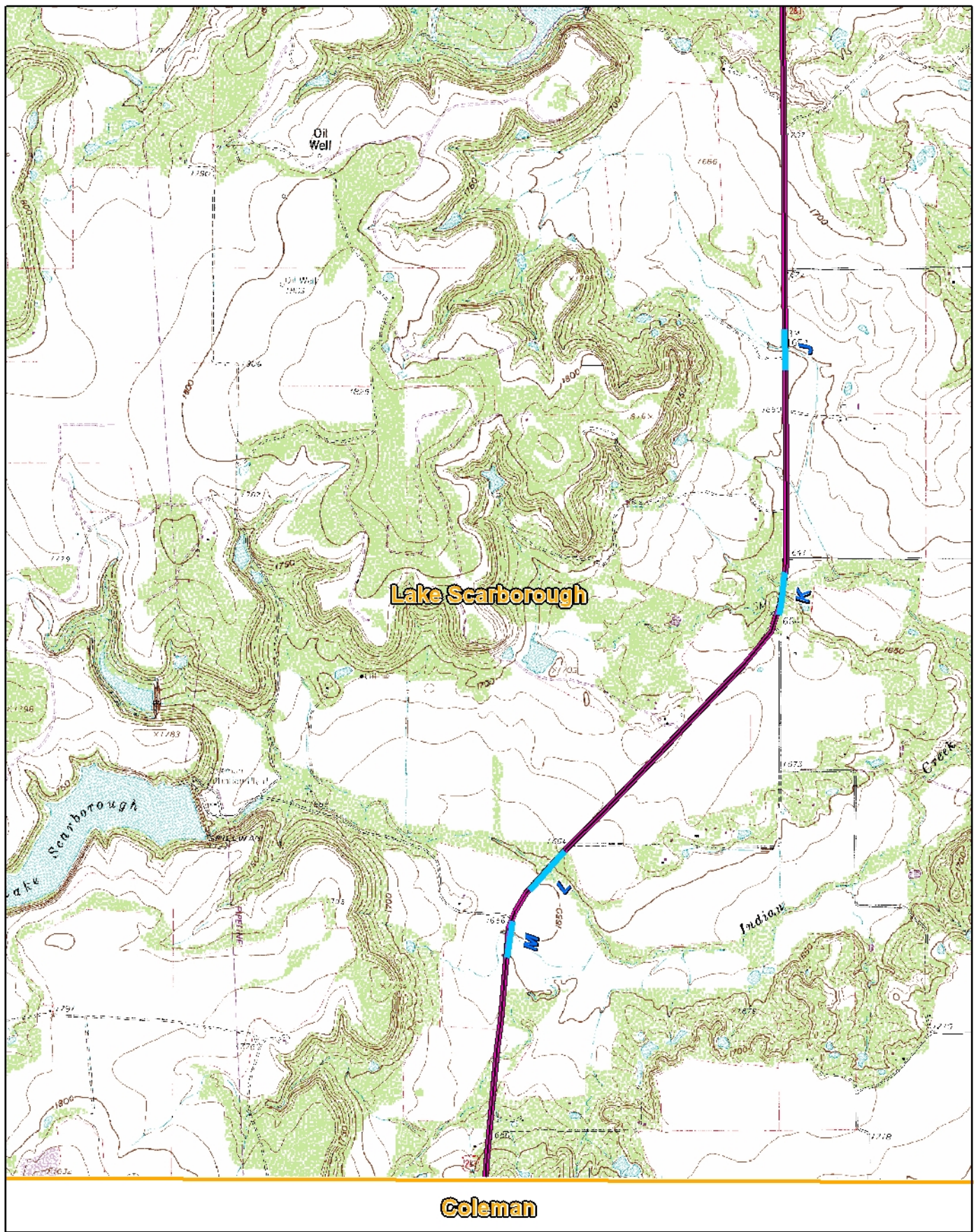
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- Shovel Test
- Investigation Area
- Project Area
- USGS Quadrangle Boundary






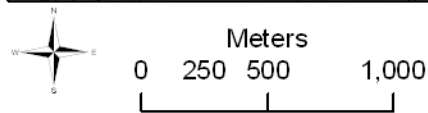
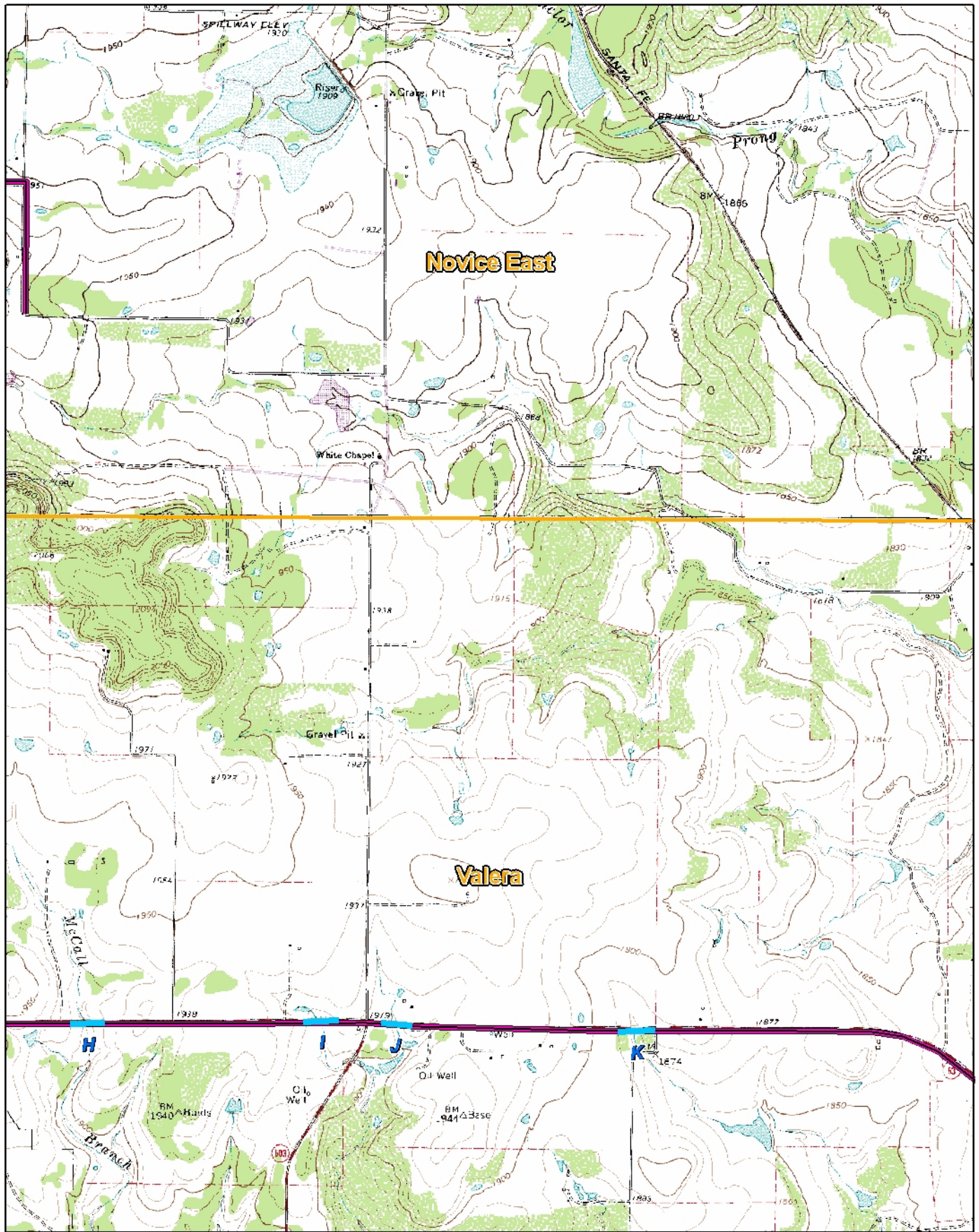
Section 1 Map 2

-  Investigation Area
-  Project Area



Section 1 Map 3

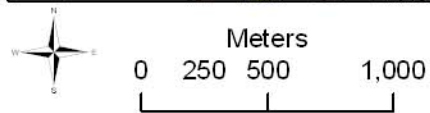
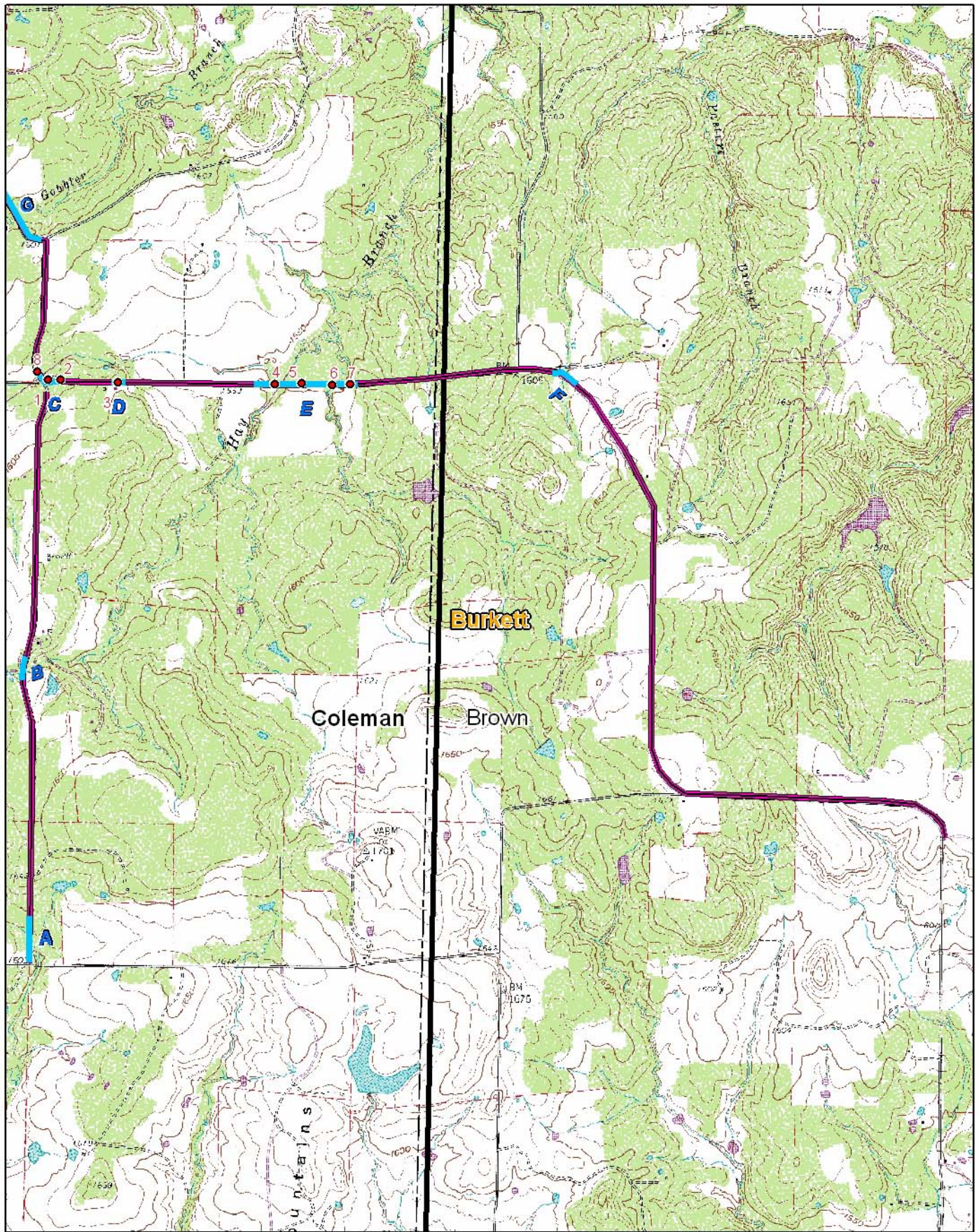
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Section 2 Map 3

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- Project Area
- USGS Quadrangle Boundary

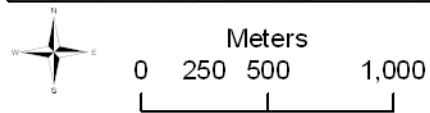
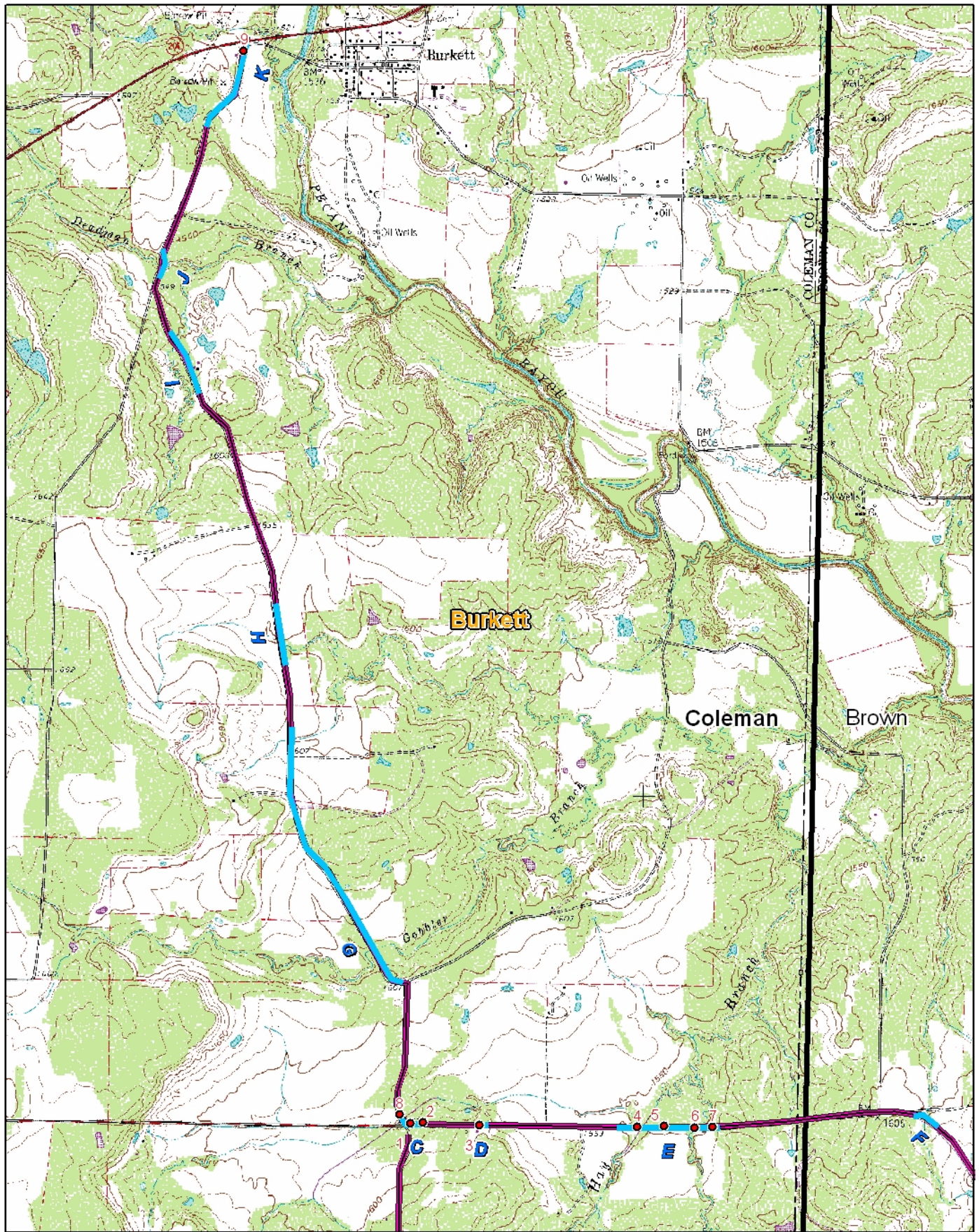
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Section 3 Map 1

- Shovel Test
- Investigation Area
- Project Area



Section 3 Map 2

- Shovel Test
- Investigation Area
- Project Area

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APPENDIX III: SHOVEL TEST LOG

SHOVEL TEST NUMBER	DEPTH IN CM	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
Section 1			
1	60	clay loam / clay	Area E,north side of Jim Ned Creek
2	60	clay loam / clay	Area E,north side of Jim Ned Creek
3	40	clay loam / clay	Area E, south side of unnamed small drainage
4	20	clay loam / clay	Area E, north side of small unnamed drainage
5	0	clay loam / clay	Area D, screened culvert backdirt
6	40	clay loam / clay	Area D, vicinity of 41CN193
7	40	clay loam / clay	Area D, vicinity of 41CN193
8	40	clay loam / clay	Area F, south side of Jim Ned Creek
9	30	clay loam / clay	Area F, south side of Jim Ned Creek
10	10	clay loam / clay	Area F, south side of Jim Ned Creek
Section 2			
1	20	clay loam / clay	Area A, south of Turtle Neck Creek
2	30	clay loam / clay	Area B, vicinity of Hords Creek
3	30	clay loam / clay	Area B, vicinity of Hords Creek
4	20	clay loam / clay	Area B, vicinity of Hords Creek
5	40	clay loam / clay	Area G, west of Live Oak Creek
6	40	clay loam / clay	Area G, west of Live Oak Creek
Section 3			
1	30	clay loam / clay	Area C, between unnamed tributary and FM 585
2	10	clay loam / clay	Area C, between unnamed tributary and FM 585
3	20	clay loam / clay	Area D,near house site on private property
4	20	clay loam / clay	Area D, by Hay Branch
5	20	clay loam / clay	Area D, between Hay Branch and unnamed tributary
6	20	clay loam / clay	Area D, between Hay Branch and unnamed tributary
7	10	clay loam / clay	Area D, east of unnamed tributary
8	30	clay loam / clay	Area C, north of unnamed tributary
9	40	clay loam / clay	Area K, edge of Pecan Bayou floodplain