

**Intensive Archeological Survey of the City of Longview 12-inch
Diameter Water Line from the Garland Road/Estes Drive
Intersection to the Booster Pump Station at the East
Texas Regional Airport, Longview, Gregg County, Texas.**

Texas Antiquities Permit 6105



**by
Ron Ralph
Registered Professional Archeologist**

July 2012

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by
Ron Ralph

Submitted to
KSA Engineers, Inc.
P.O. Box 1552
Longview, Texas 75606-1552

Prepared by
Archeological Assessments
13101 Wild Turkey Drive
Manchaca, Texas

Archeological Assessments Report of Investigation No. 2011-09

Lead Agency
Texas Historical Commission
P.O. Box 1276
Austin, TX 78711-2276

Texas Antiquities Committee Permit 6105
Principal Investigator: Ron Ralph

July 2012

ABSTRACT

Archeological Assessments was contracted by KSA Engineers, Inc., through Edward F. Janak, Jr., CPSS, to conduct an archeological survey for the City of Longview in the Sabine River Valley, Gregg County, Texas. The proposed 12-inch diameter water line in a 50-foot easement is about 18,650 feet long (5,684 meters) and runs roughly north/south along State Highways 149 and 322 on private lands, Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) lands, and lands owned by the City of Longview. The ROW will impact an estimated area of about 22.8 acres and the water line depth will vary from shallow to several feet below the natural ground surface. The project will be constructed within or in close proximity to the existing ROW. Several bore holes for both 20-inch wet bore emplacement and dry bore emplacement were delineated for crossing under roads and at the major crossing beneath the Sabine River. The project area is located on the Lakeport United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle.

Archeological Assessments conducted the investigation as part of United States Corps of Engineers (USACE) Section 404 of the Clean Water Act permit compliance and in accordance with 33CFR Part 235 Appendix C: Processing Department of Army Permits, Protection of Historical Properties and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The archeological survey was conducted under the terms of antiquities permit 6105 issued by the Texas Historical Commission (THC). Investigations were conducted in December 2011 with a 100% pedestrian survey of the entire length of the proposed project area augmented by shovel tests along the water line route with additional shovel tests placed where appropriate. Background research identified a number of previous archeological surveys and several recorded sites within the immediate area of the proposed project. The surveyors investigated surface exposures and profiles and excavated 64 shovel tests to assess the potential for archeological deposits. The survey allowed for the identification of one new site, and no portions of previously recorded sites were within the proposed ROW. The survey complied with all appropriate State of Texas regulations and Council of Texas Archeologists (CTA) guidelines. Backhoe testing was not part of this contract.

One historic site was recorded during the survey. Site 41GG113, an historic home, was built in 1950 by William Mitchell, Jr., and removed in 2002 after his death. The land now sits vacant with pine trees and cows retaining possession. The site does not qualify for registration as a State Archeological Landmark or for placement on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Based on archival review and the pedestrian survey, it is the opinion of Archeological Assessments that there are no archeological sites eligible for listing on the NRHP in the areas to be affected by construction of the proposed City of Longview 12-inch diameter water line. Neither are there any sites eligible for listing as State Archeological Landmarks. Further archeological investigation is not warranted and clearance is recommended for construction by the City of Longview to continue as planned.

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

PROJECT TITLE: Intensive Archeological Survey of the City of Longview 12-inch Diameter Water Line from the Garland Road/Estes Drive Intersection to the Booster Pump Station at the East Texas Regional Airport, Longview, Gregg County, Texas.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The project under Texas Antiquities Permit 6105 included a background literature search, an interview with a pertinent landowner, and a pedestrian survey with shovel testing of the entire water line corridor. The project covered approximately 22.8 acres.

LOCATION: The project area is located in the Sabine River valley in east central Texas. The water line follows SH 322/149 to the divergence of SH 322 after crossing the Sabine River, where it turns south to connect with the existing booster pump station at FM 349. The route follows existing TxDOT and private easements, all south of IH 20 through Longview, Texas. The project area is mapped on the Lakeport USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Ron Ralph, Archeological Assessments.

DATE OF WORK: December 2011.

PURPOSE OF WORK: Archeological Assessments, through Edward Janak, Jr., CPSS, is assisting the project sponsor in compliance with Section 10 and Section 404 Jurisdictional Wetlands and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

NUMBER OF SITES: One, 41GG113.

LIST OF POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE NRHP SITES: None.

LIST OF INELIGIBLE SITES: One, 41GG113.

INTRODUCTION

Archeological Assessments was contracted by KSA Engineers, Inc. (KSA), through Edward F. Janak, Jr., CPSS, to conduct an archeological survey for the City of Longview in Gregg County, Texas. The archeological survey of the proposed 12-inch water line (see Fig. 1) was sponsored by The City of Longview through KSA.

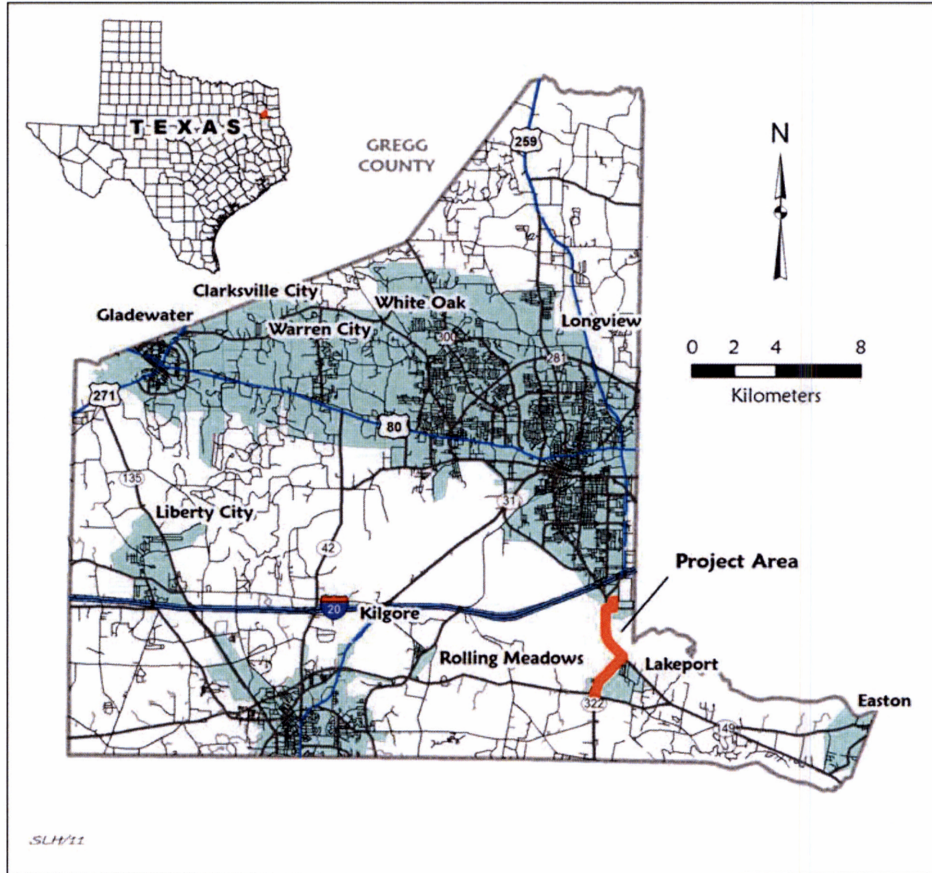


Figure 1 Project location map.

The proposed route (Fig. 2) will be placed alongside or in close proximity to existing easements which are owned by the City of Longview. The 12-inch water line will run about 5,684 meters (18,650 feet) and will be 15 meters (50 feet) wide with bore pits placed for boreholes at roads, railroad tracks and the Sabine River. Located south of the city, the project includes a permanent easement and a wider construction easement, with an estimated total area of about 22.8 acres. The project area is located on the USGS Lakeport, Texas 7.5 minute quadrangle. The impact will vary depending on sub grade characteristics and depth of the boreholes.

Construction impacts include site preparation by heavy equipment and leveling areas for ease of construction. Most areas will be returned to pre-existing conditions.

The City of Longview 12-inch water line archeological project consisted of historical and archival research, an interview with a current landowner whose family has owned his property since 1850, and a pedestrian survey. Archival resources at the THC were researched and then compared

to the tabulated and mapped sites at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory located at the J.J. Pickle Research Center, the University of Texas at Austin. Finally, the Texas Atlas on-line was searched for previous investigations in the project and surrounding area. Inspection of aerial photographs, topographic maps and archival data for the project area indicated there were no recorded cultural resources adjoining the property. There were no recorded historic structures of any kind in the immediate project area.

The archeological survey involved pedestrian inspection of the project area coupled with 64 shovel tests placed approximately every 100 meters along the proposed water line and in the proposed borehole locations (Fig. 3). The line crosses nine soil types, all but three being fine sandy loams. Some areas near the Sabine River are silty loams or clayey loams. Soils were easily tested for subsurface deposits except in heavily developed areas where concrete, asphalt and other existing infrastructure precluded shovel testing.



Figure 2 Proposed City of Longview 12-inch water line project.

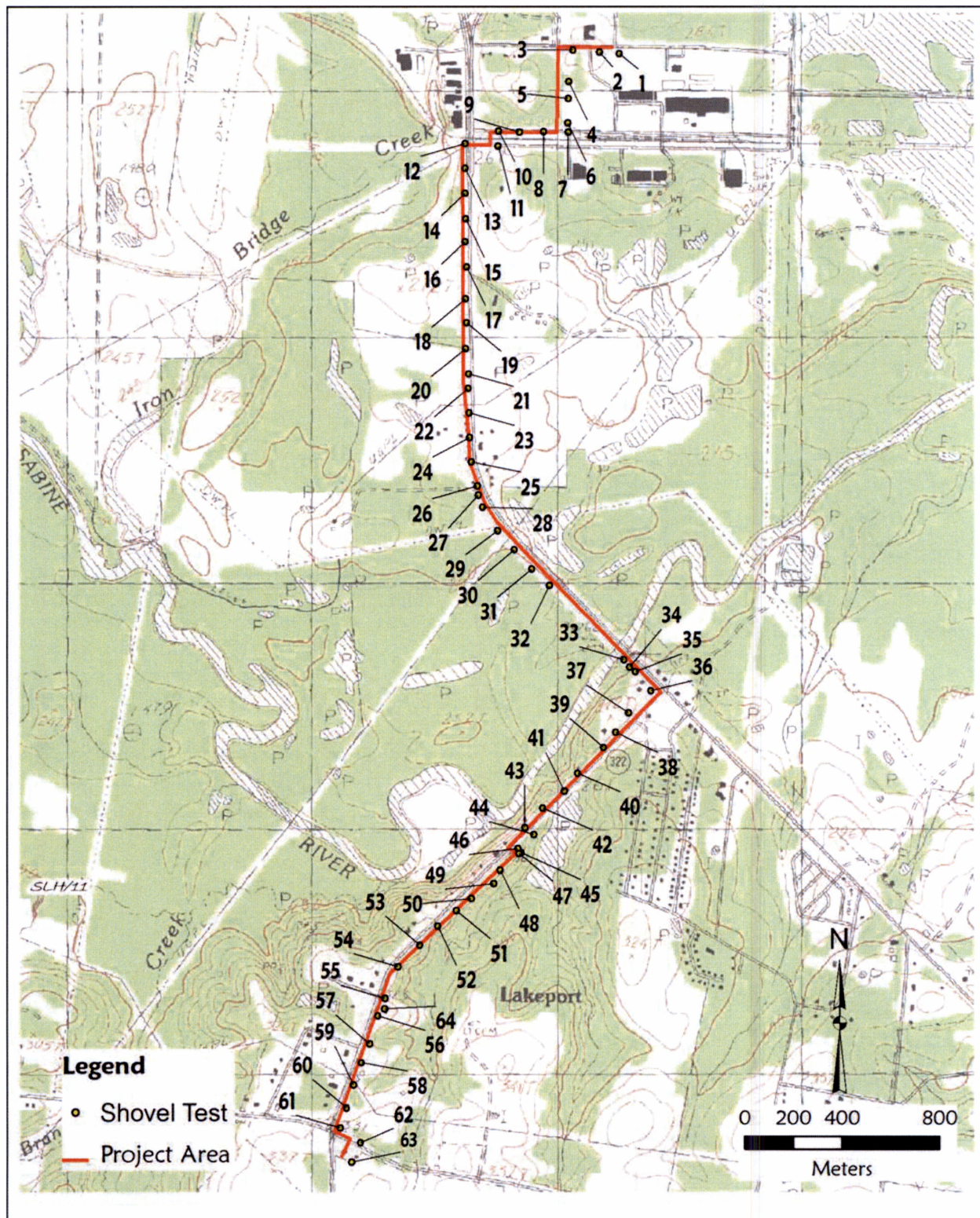


Figure 3 Shovel test placement along the proposed 12-inch water line.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Introduction

The general environment of the study area has been summarized by Kenmotsu and Perttula (1993:36-39). The survey corridor is in the West Gulf Coastal Plain physiographic zone, the Austroriparian biotic zone, and the Piney Woods, with mixed pine and hardwood forests that have been subjected to logging for generations (Fenneman 1938). The most prominent physiographic feature in the region is the Mount Enterprise Fault System, which extends along an east-west axis across the southern part of the adjacent Rusk County. The system forms a series of hills, some of which rise above 600 feet, and extends from due east of Mount Enterprise to near Reklaw. The topography is relatively flat in the survey area with the hilly East Texas Oil Fields lying just to the west. Elevations vary in the project area from 285 feet above mean sea level at the north end to 293 feet at the south end. The lowest is the crossing of the Sabine River at approximately 240 feet elevation.

Geology

The Sabine River floodplain consists of Quaternary alluvium derived from surrounding exposed soils in the drainage basin. The surrounding Queen City Sand Formation (Flawn 1965) consists of fine grained quartz sand for the most part, with locally medium grained sands, some lignite, and ironstone concretions and ledges common. Mineral resources include oil, natural gas, lignite, and industrial sand.

Soils

There are nine different soil types in the project area. Of these, seven are very fine to fine sandy loams and the other two are a silt loam (Wrightsville-Raino complex on 0 to 1 percent slopes) and a clay soil (Urbo clay, frequently flooded). Two of the very fine sandy loam soils are on 0 to 1 percent slope (Latch-Mollville complex and Mollville very fine sandy loam), four are on 2 to 5 percent slopes (Bowie, Kirvin, Kullit and Sacul), and the last, Cuthbert fine sandy loam, is on 8 to 25 percent slopes (Roberts 1983; Natural Resources Conservation Service 2010). Almost all shovel tests were placed in the uplands containing fine sandy loam soils.

Flora

Prehistoric Gregg County was almost entirely forested with a blend of pine, maple, sweet and black gums, hickory, birch, ash, and many kinds of oaks, such as are found in the mixed deciduous pine forests throughout the Eastern Woodlands region. The lumber industry has been a major operation from the early days of settlement, and none of the area's virgin forest now exists. In the 1980s more than half the county was forested. The project area is within the Piney Woods ecological region (Diamond et al. 1987). The sandy uplands are dominated by loblolly pine and shortleaf pine with hardwoods a lesser component. Hardwoods include post oak, live oak, black oak, red oak and white oak with occasional stands of elm, hickory, and mesquite.

Fauna

Blair (1950) refers to this as the Austroriparian biotic province and notes over 47 mammalian species, 41 reptilian species and 35 amphibian species with bird species common (Rappole and Blacklock 1994). Davis and Schmidly (1994) note that the Piney Woods region of East Texas has one of the lowest mammalian species diversities in Texas. While the local flora and fauna generally belong to the mixtures common to the Mississippi Valley and the Eastern Woodlands, during the drought of the 1950s, road runners, armadillos, and other species from West Texas migrated into the county and have since remained.

Climate

The climate is generally humid subtropical but droughts are not uncommon, particularly in the summer. Cold fronts move through the region in fall, winter, and early spring, lowering temperature and humidity (Bomar 1983). The average annual rainfall is around 45 inches and the temperature ranges from an average minimum of 37 degrees Fahrenheit in January to an average maximum of 96 degrees in July. The average growing season is 245 days.

Hydrology

Springs are common in the area issuing from the Tertiary Eocene sands, primarily the Carrizo, Reklaw and Queen City. Some run from Quaternary terrace sand and gravel, especially here along the Sabine River. Small wetlands are encountered adjacent to the Sabine River and near confluences of unnamed tributary streams shown on the Lakeport 7.5 minute quadrangle (USGS 1969). Camden Springs are located in the old Camden community just north of Easton, about eight kilometers east of the project area. In 1832, Sam Houston visited this spring locale on the south side of the Sabine River (Brune 2002:202).

CULTURAL SETTING

Introduction

Most of the surrounding area has been and continues to be harvested for timber, disrupting soils and promoting erosion. The urban land surrounding the survey area shows new home construction, small business, big box stores, railroads, highways and warehouse districts encroaching to the edge of the city. Much of the area adjacent to the survey expresses complete anthropogenic alteration and is so disturbed it is not conducive to cultural resource testing. Prior cultural resource surveys were conducted to comply with state and federal regulations for infrastructure construction and oil and gas exploration.

Area Archeology

The project is located in one of the most intensively studied cultural areas of Texas – the Northeast Texas Archeological Region, familiarly known as the Piney Woods. The THC chose this region for the first of its planning documents, thus providing a context for the analysis of archeological remains and research domains to guide future work (Kenmotsu and Perttula 1993). The state of knowledge up until 1990 was summarized by Story and her colleagues in the

USACE-sponsored research series of the Arkansas Archeological Survey. In addition to his contribution to the THC's planning document, Pertulla (1993) compiled the archeological and ethnohistorical information on the Caddo, thus elaborating on the most recent end of the culture history. The general chronology proposed by Story (Story et al. 1990: Guy 1990) is adequate for this project since no materials relevant to the reconstruction of the region's cultural history were found. The general quadripartite system used throughout Texas is modified to accommodate the shift to an agricultural economy and sedentism.

The Paleoindian period, from 9500 to 7000 B.C., is poorly represented in Northeast Texas and no sites of this period have been recorded near the project area. The long Archaic period, from 7000 to 200 B.C., was the domain of people who practiced a hunting and gathering economy that reached its peak in the Early Ceramic Period (200 B.C. – A.D. 800) with the adoption of ceramic technology and the bow and arrow. Formative, Early, Middle, Late, and Historic Caddoan periods occupy the rest of the cultural sequence, from A.D. 800 to A.D. 1860. Northeast Texas has seen human habitation for several thousand years (Newcomb 1961).

Artifacts dating from the Archaic Period (ca. 7000 B.C. - 200 B.C.) have been recovered from the area around Sam Rayburn Reservoir to the south, although few have been recovered from near the project area. During later historic times, the area was occupied by the Hasinai Indians of the Caddo Confederacy, an agricultural people with a highly developed culture. Four major Hasinai tribes lived in the region that became Nacogdoches County. The Hasinai occupied the western portion of the county along the Angelina River; the Nacogdoche lived near the site of the present city of Nacogdoches; the Nasonis occupied the area in the northern part; and the Nacao lived in what is the northeastern corner of Nacogdoches County. Gregg County became Cherokee country after the Caddo migrated to Oklahoma. The Cherokee Trace runs completely across the county (Webb 1952).

The earliest Europeans to reach the area were possibly part of a Spanish expedition led by Luis de Moscoso Alvarado, who explored East Texas in 1542. The Spanish largely ignored Texas until the French under René Robert de La Salle established a colony on the coast in 1685. Spanish authorities dispatched an expedition to the region in 1689 under Alonso De León, the governor of Coahuila, and found the French settlement in ruins. After their return to Coahuila, De León and Father Damián Massanet, a Franciscan priest who had accompanied the expedition, petitioned the viceroy, The Count of Galve, recommending the establishment of missions among the Hasinai Indians. Massanet accompanied the expedition of Alonso De León back to the region that same year and founded a mission on San Pedro Creek northwest of the site of present Weches, Texas in Houston County. A year later, Domingo Terán de los Ríos explored East Texas, traveling as far north as the Red River and perhaps crossing the northwestern corner of Nacogdoches County. Efforts to found a permanent mission in the Nacogdoches area did not come until twenty-five years later, when Domingo Ramón led an expedition to the region. When the Spanish under Ramón arrived in 1716, they found several villages of the Caddo Indians and a large village of the Bidais in what is now Nacogdoches County. In the midst of these tribes Ramón built Nuestra Señora de la Purísima Concepción de los Hainai Mission near the mouth of Mill Creek on the Angelina River, San José de los Nazonis on Dill Creek in northwestern Nacogdoches County, and Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe de los Nacogdoches (named for the Nacogdoche Indians) on the site of present Nacogdoches. For their protection, he established a

presidio, Nuestra Señora de los Dolores de los Tejas, fifteen miles west of Nacogdoches. The Spanish abandoned the area temporarily in 1718 but returned in 1720 (Webb 1952).

Local Investigations

Gregg County has 113 recorded sites at this time, none of which are State Archeological Landmarks (Texas Historical Commission 2011a). There are four sites listed on the NRHP (Texas Historical Commission 2011b) and another 93 historical markers testifying to the long occupation and historic role this county played in regional development. The 89 sawmills listed on the register at the Forestry Museum are indicative of the economic mainstay historically (McWhorter 1989).

The four Gregg County National Register properties are all located in Longview between six and seven kilometers (3.7 and 4.3 miles) north of the project area. These are the Everett Building, the Northcutt House, the Nuggett Hill Historic District and the Whaley House.

There are five sites within a kilometer of the survey area and a search of the project area reveals only two cultural resources recorded within 500 meters. Site 41GG80 is a historic homestead located 140 meters west of the water line at the north end of the Wal-Mart parking lot. It was recorded by Steve Carpenter with SWCA in 2002. A second site, 41GG18, is a 1939 Jack Hughes (1939) recorded site with poor location and no data. It is presumably located about 500 meters northwest of the water line.

Several other Jack Hughes sites (41GG14, 41GG16, and 41GG49) are clustered about a kilometer from the project area and are not reliable for size, contents, age or even cultural affiliation. These old 1939 Jack Hughes sites were taken off the 1936 County map by the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory and are really lost in the outskirts of Longview. Another SWCA site (41HS832) is a whisky still (Carpenter 2002) lying about 1,700 meters NE of the water line. Another Jack Hughes site (41GG20) is recorded on the left bank of the Sabine River about 1,200 meters west of the project area. It is also lost and not relocated by a 1999 Public Utilities Commission transmission line project that skirted the probable location.

Another more modern survey by Victor Galan recorded the Big Hog Site (41GG107), about 2.2 kilometers east-northeast of the south end of the proposed water line (Galan 2010). All other sites recorded on the Lakeport quadrangle (total 29) are far removed from the project area (Galan 2006a, and 2006b).

A cluster of sites (41GG101, 41GG102, and 41GG103) were found about 3.4 kilometers east of this project during a survey (Tiemann 2004) by Sphere 3 Environmental to gain clearance for a well pad and access road. These prehistoric sites were thought important enough to warrant further investigation. A similar prehistoric site found by Victor Galan (41GG104) was not thought important enough for further work (Galan 2005). A survey by Sphere 3 Environmental only two kilometers southeast of the project provided negative results on lands to be developed by the construction of an elementary school on State Highway 149 (Belew et al., 2009).

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

The survey was required to meet Environmental Protection Agency guidelines, to fulfill Section 106 compliance, and to comply with THC rules. The federal requirements are designed to identify National Register and National Register-eligible archeological sites so that approved measures can be taken prior to any alterations by construction activities. The investigation was performed in compliance with the Antiquities Act of 1906 (Public Law [PL] 59-206); the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (PL 89-665), as amended; the National Environmental Policy Act of 1974 (PL 81-190, 83 Stat. 915, 41 USC 4321, 1970); the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (PL 93-291); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines (National Park Service 1983) for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 Fed. Reg. 44716-42, Sept. 29, 1983); the National Register Bulletin Series of the National Park Service (NPS); the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979; and the THC's Rules of Practice and Procedure. The project was conducted under Antiquities Permit number 6105 following THC and CTA guidelines (1995a).

The survey was conducted on behalf of KSA Engineers, Inc., of Longview, Texas. The purpose of the survey was to identify cultural resources within the City of Longview project area, and, if any existed, to assess their eligibility for listing on the NRHP. The survey was also intended to identify any cultural resources that might be eligible as State Archeological Landmarks. The cultural resources investigation consisted of an archival search, a personal interview, a 100 percent pedestrian survey and shovel testing. The survey resulted in a report suitable for review by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in accordance with the THC's Rules of Practice and Procedure, Chapter 26, Section 27, and the CTA (1995b) for Cultural Resources Management Reports.

Ron Ralph, Registered Professional Archeologist, conducted the survey with a crew of three on December 13 through 15, 2011, after a records search at the THC and at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory. The pedestrian survey allowed for intensive examination of the proposed water line easement and visual inspection of adjacent lands. The pedestrian survey revealed that almost half of the proposed line had been previously impacted by historic activities (e.g., roads, railroads, business enterprises including retail and manufacturing, homes, fence construction and clearing), as well as by current new business and housing construction activities.

SURVEY RESULTS

The three-day survey resulted in the identification of an historic archeological site found adjacent to the proposed water line. Visual inspection and shovel testing along the length of the water line did not show any indications of cultural resources. There were no historic standing structures in the area of potential effect and therefore the project will have no visual effect on historic resources. There will also be no effect on any known properties listed or eligible for listing on the NRHP or listed as State Archeological Landmarks.

41GG113 William Gardiner Mitchell, Jr. Home

This home site was pointed out by KSA project engineer Colden Rich during the initial survey drive-by of the project area (Fig. 4). It sat on an upland flat between an unnamed creek to the east and the Sabine River to the northeast. Second growth pine trees, none over eleven to fifteen years old, obscured the occupation area, but some of the property to the south was mowed and grazed heavily. The perimeter was defined by both a chain link fence alongside the road and barbed wire fencing along the other three sides. The site was abandoned and not grazed as part of the home area pasture.

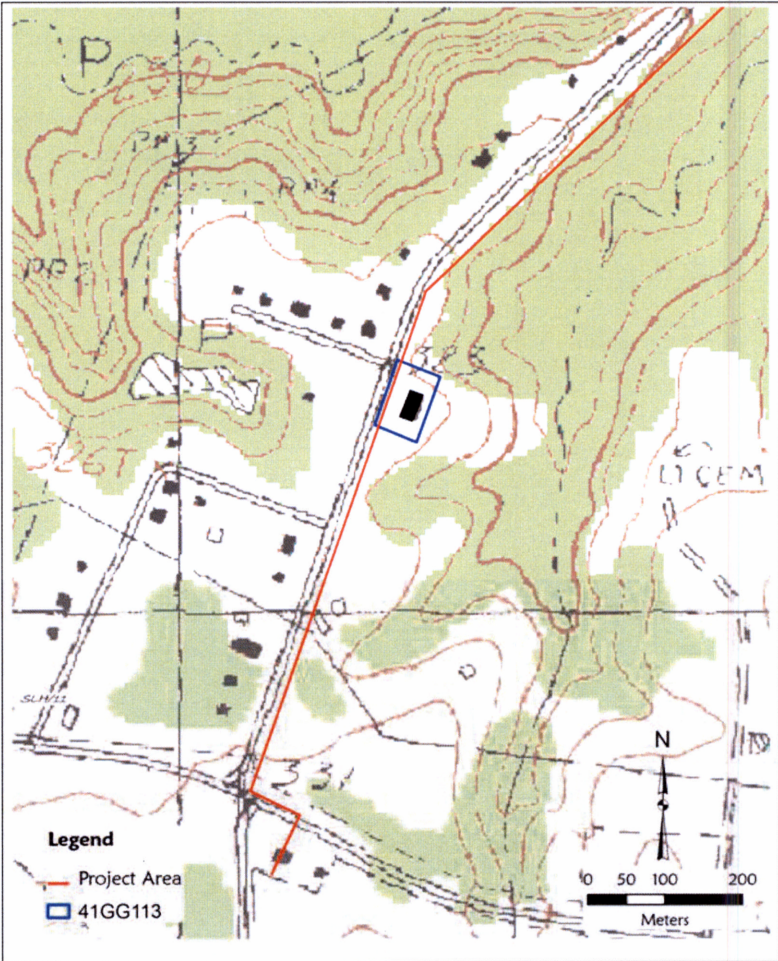


Figure 4 Location map of historic site 41GG113.

The site was recorded using standard procedures. A written description of the ruins were entered into the field notes and onto a State of Texas Archeological Survey Form. The enclosed yard was mapped using compass and distance meter including all concrete slabs, brick skirting, stoops, metal handrails, chimney remains and fallen television antenna. A shovel test was placed on site (Table 1) in an attempt to find period artifacts or construction debris.

Table 1 Site 41GG113, Shovel Test 64 results.

Depth	Description
0-20cm	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) fine sandy loam, grass roots throughout.
20-40cm	Brown (10YR 4/3) fine sandy loam.
40-60cm	Brown (10YR 5/3) fine sandy loam.
60-70cm	Brown (10YR 5/3) fine sandy loam.

Note: Shovel Test 64 was placed at the NW corner of the house. Cultural resources were not encountered or recovered from the ground surface.

According to the present owner, Mr. Zack F. Mitchell, the home was built in 1950 after the 2.066-acre tract (300 by 300 feet) was cut out of the larger Mitchell estate then owned by William's father and mother, W. G. Mitchell and Ethel Fall Mitchell. This transaction was recorded in the deed records of Gregg County (Vol. 338, page 338) and occurred on June 20, 1950. It was described as part of the Frost Thorn Survey, across Airport Road (US 322) from the northeast corner of the W. W. Plunkett tract. Shortly thereafter, the State Highway Department took an easement for highway widening purposes, leaving only 1.58 acres. William later sold the property to his brother Zack on September 14, 2000 and retired to the Crestview Nursing Home. Zack never lived on the property and sold the house to a real estate agent who moved it to Rusk County.

The house was a pier and beam wood frame two-bedroom home with the long axis pointing north 19 degrees 30 minutes east (Fig. 5). It had a brick fireplace, a one-car garage adjacent to the house on the north, natural gas, Elderville sewer service, a well and pressure tank to the south, a work shed outbuilding and work slab (concrete) north of the garage and a storage shed east of the work shed. The house measured roughly 64 by 24 feet, the single car garage 22 by 12 feet. A work slab measured 24 by 10 feet and the accompanying work shed 24 by 12 feet. The slab for a metal building in the northeast corner of the yard measured 9 by 10 feet. A water well and pressure pump were located near the highway fence south of the house and telephone poles flanked the northwest and southwest property corners.

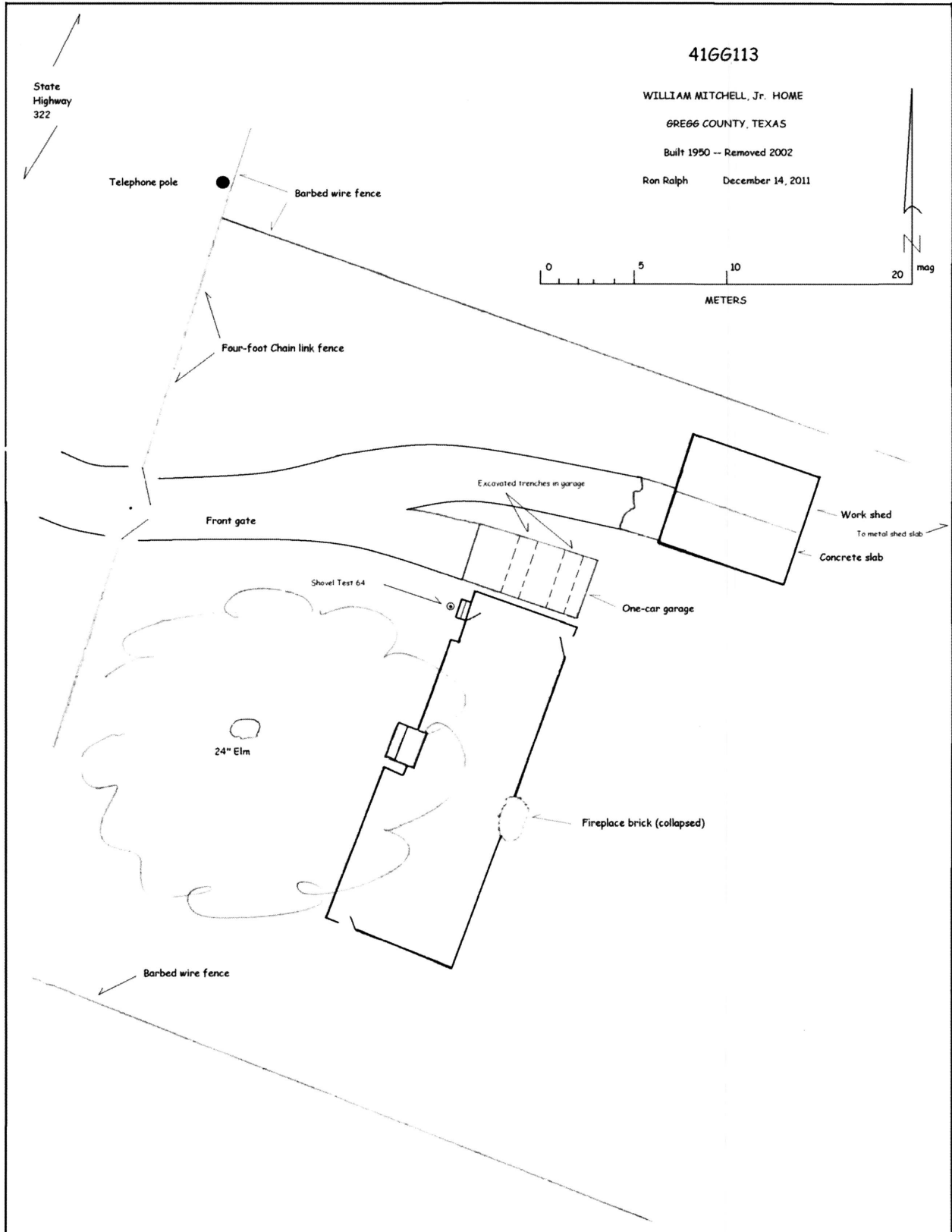


Figure 5 Sketch map of 41GG113, the William Mitchell, Jr. home site.

William Gardiner Mitchell, Jr. was born on March 2, 1910 in Walnut Grove, Longview, Texas. He graduated from Texas A&M University, class of '31, and worked at the county courthouse in the Tax Assessors office. He later worked for the Johnson Company (Edgar C. Johnson) in the oil and gas industry, a company famous for the Johnson Well Tester. William married Grace Martin at the bride's parents' home in Longview on December 25, 1934 and Grace died on May 4, 1968 of cancer. He had three siblings: Willis, Mary Ethel, and Zack.

Zack F. Mitchell, 90, the current owner of the property along which part of the proposed water line will be constructed, was interviewed as part of the investigation process. Though having just endured a six-week hospital stay, Mr. Mitchell was able to recall some interesting history of his family regarding this Longview property held by multiple generations.

Zack was born on May 22, 1921, in Longview, Texas and was married to Mary Evelyn Martin there on October 3, 1947. He and his wife live on another property cut out of the original 1,300-acre parcel and a son lives next to them. Zack worked for AMACO Oil for many years before retiring. He and his siblings were raised in a homestead built by their father in yet another location on the family property

The original 1,300-acre holding entered the family in 1850 and came down through Zack's grandmother, Mary Anna Wilson. He referred to her as "Granny" throughout the interview. The Wilsons came from Cumberland County, Virginia, where the family had a slaveholding plantation called "Bondbrook". The Wilsons put together two large Texas holdings in the 1850s: one near Canton, Texas, and the other this property in Gregg County. They were the direct descendents of Colonel Benjamin Wilson (1733-1814), a contemporary of George Washington (McCrary 2007). The Wilson farm in Canton was lost due to inheritance issues, but the Gregg County farm, bordering on the Sabine River and including the rolling sand country to the north and flat farm country to the south, continued to thrive.

Interesting family anecdotes included the story of two of the family's daughters being sent back to Richmond, Virginia to stay with relatives during the Civil War because Texas was not considered safe. Their father became ill and was allowed a medical furlough to pass through Northern lines to receive treatment in New York. There he died of his illness; but before he died, he made arrangements for the girls to return to Texas and for each to have a home built. The houses were described as being like the Virginia homeplace, large plantation structures with porticos and columns. One of them, after inhabitants began dying one after another, was considered "bad luck" and was burned to the ground, after which a new home was built nearby.

William and Zack Mitchell's parents were William G. Mitchell, Sr. and Ethel Fall Mitchell. William Senior was born March 23, 1885 at Walnut Grove, Gregg County, Texas and died on June 3, 1965 in Longview. Ethel died on February 19, 1963 in Longview. They were married on March 1, 1909 at the Presbyterian Manse in Longview. William G. Mitchell, Sr.'s parents were Dr. P. J. Mitchell and Mary Anna Wilson Mitchell, "Granny". The previous information was extracted from the Mitchell family Bible which dates to 1850.

The home place of Zack Mitchell's father was built with portico and columns in the family tradition. The sand country surrounding the house was cleared for pasture and supported the mules and cows needed for farming and food. The south part was a commercial farming

interest and continued operating with sharecroppers after the Civil War when cotton dropped to ten cents a pound. There was possibly a large prehistoric Indian site in the middle of the pasture as projectile points found during plowing were brought in for a payment of up to twenty-five cents for excellent specimens. Zack stated that his father's home was razed to the ground after his father's death in order to avoid its slow and natural disintegration.

Much later, in 1937, the lower farm was sold to Gregg County for the construction of a new municipal airport at the price of \$50.00 per acre. Then the county took additional land by condemnation when new rules called for the lengthening of airport runways. This finally reduced the Mitchell holding to just over 300 acres north of FM 149.

Zach Mitchell is extremely proud of his family birthright and continues to be a strong steward of it today.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A 100 percent pedestrian survey of the proposed water line coupled with intensive shovel testing was determined to be an adequate strategy to cover the undisturbed portions of the project area. Disturbed areas comprised roughly 48 percent of the project area as determined by shovel testing (30 of 63 shovel tests showed disturbance). Disturbed areas often provided a good look at the subsurface while providing a sporadic soil profile. Although rank undergrowth covered most of the undisturbed ground, there were sufficient open areas within the fallow ground to allow some visibility of the ground surface. This, coupled with shovel probes to insure that sandy soils continued throughout, provided adequate coverage. A total of 64 shovel tests were placed, mapped and recorded in the project area.

Based on the archival review, personal interview, pedestrian survey, and shovel testing, it is Archeological Assessment's opinion that no archeological sites containing significant cultural deposits are located in the area of potential effect, and there are no sites eligible for listing on the NRHP or for listing as State Archeological Landmarks. Further investigations are not warranted and clearance is recommended for construction to proceed.

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Figure 6 Shovel Test 1 at north end of project at corner of Garland Road and Estes Drive. This is the tie-in for the proposed 12" water line with the existing 16" water line.



Figure 7 Shovel Test 3 looking west at the corner of Estes Drive and the NE corner of Wal-Mart. From this point, the proposed water line will run south.



Figure 8 Shovel Test 7 at the corner of Wal-Mart back alley looking north. Water line will turn west along Kodak Boulevard. Note phone lines and other buried utilities at this intersection.



Figure 9 Shovel Test 10 where water line turns south, crosses Kodak, then west again to cross SH 322/149. Bore pit will be placed near surveyors flag.



Figure 10 Shovel Test 12 looking east across SH 322/149. Water line will run between the tracks and Huntsman Way, crossing beneath the SH before turning south.



Figure 11 Shovel Test 20 looking south along SH 322/149. Several shovel tests (5) to the south were abandoned as development had paved over the right of way.



Figure 12 Shovel Test 32 looking east at left bank abutment of the Sabine River bridge on SH 322/149. There will be a bore pit here for crossing under the Sabine River.



Figure 13 Shovel Test 33 on right bank of the Sabine River (flows to the right) looking NW. Crew members Bibby, Broussard and Diane Ralph work on excavation and screening.



Figure 14 Shovel Test 36 looking NW where the water line turns south to follow SH 149. Soils are very disturbed along this stretch of the ROW.



Figure 15 Shovel Test 36. Note buried asphalt at -20cm and mottled disturbed clays at the base of the hole. This is a typical profile along SH 322/149.



Figure 16 Shovel Test 38 looking north at intersection of SH 322 and 149. The Sabine River lies about 150m to the left.



Figure 17 Shovel Test 43 looking east. Water line will continue south along the east side of State Highway 149.



Figure 18 Shovel Test 56 looking north at the SW corner of site 41GG113. Cross fence in background defines south boundary of yard. Telephone pole to left supplied power.



Figure 19 Shovel Test 63 looking south at City of Longview tie-in to water tank at the south end of project.

