

# AR Consultants, Inc.

---

Archaeological and Environmental Consulting  
11020 Audelia Road, Suite C105, Dallas, Texas 75243-9085  
Phone: (214) 368-0478  
Fax: (214) 221-1519  
E-mail: [audelia@arconsultants.com](mailto:audelia@arconsultants.com)

**CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR  
BURLINGTON RESOURCES OIL & GAS COMPANY'S  
COALSON #3H-5H WELL PAD SITES  
AND ASSOCIATED PIPELINE ROUTE  
PARKER COUNTY, TEXAS**

Jesse Todd, MS, MA

Submitted to:

**BURLINGTON RESOURCES OIL AND GAS COMPANY, LP**  
P. O Box 51810  
Midland, Texas 79710-1810

Prepared by

**AR CONSULTANTS, INC.**  
11020 Audelia Road, Suite C105  
Dallas, Texas 75243-9085

Cultural Resources Report 2007-60  
October 31, 2007

**CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR  
BURLINGTON RESOURCES OIL & GAS COMPANY'S  
COALSON #3H-5H WELL PAD SITES  
AND ASSOCIATED PIPELINE ROUTE  
PARKER COUNTY, TEXAS**

Jesse Todd, MS, MA

Submitted to:

**BURLINGTON RESOURCES OIL AND GAS COMPANY, LP**  
P. O Box 51810  
Midland, Texas 79710-1810

Prepared by

**AR CONSULTANTS, INC.**  
11020 Audelia Road, Suite C105  
Dallas, Texas 75243-9085

Cultural Resources Report 2007-60  
October 31, 2007

## **ABSTRACT**

Burlington Resources Oil and Gas Company, LP intends to construct three well pad sites, the Coalson #3H-5H and associate access roads and pipeline routes approximately 2.73 miles northeast of Garner in Parker County, Texas. In late October of 2007, AR Consultants, Inc. conducted an intensive pedestrian archaeological survey of the well pad sites and associated access roads and pipeline routes. During the survey, one broken chert biface was found on the surface. No other cultural materials were seen on the ground surface or uncovered in 14 shovel tests.

Since no archaeological sites were found, AR Consultants, Inc. recommends that the project proceed as planned without further cultural resource surveys. We request that the Archeology Division of the Texas Historical Commission concur with recommendation. However, if buried cultural materials are found during construction, work should stop in that area and the Texas Historical Commission should be notified immediately.

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Abstract.....	i
Table of Contents.....	ii
List of Figures.....	ii
List of Tables.....	ii
Introduction.....	1
Natural Environment.....	2
Cultural History.....	3
Research Design and Methodology.....	5
Results.....	6
Recommendations.....	12
References Cited.....	12

**LIST OF FIGURES**

Figure 1.	Burlington Resources' well pad sites, access roads and pipeline routes plotted on portions of the Garner and Adell, Texas 7.5' USGS maps.....	2
Figure 2.	Center stake for Coalson #3H well pad site. View is to the west.....	8
Figure 3.	Ground visibility in areas within the Coalson #3H well pad site. View is to the north.....	8
Figure 4.	Shovel test locations within the Coalson #3H well pad site...	9
Figure 5.	Center stake for the Coalson #4H well pad site. View is to the east.....	9
Figure 6.	Shovel test locations within the Coalson #4H well pad site...	10
Figure 7.	Vegetation within the Coalson #5H well pad site. View is to the south.....	11
Figure 8.	Shovel test locations within the Coalson #5H well pad site...	11

**LIST OF TABLES**

Table 1.	Shovel test descriptions.....	12
----------	-------------------------------	----

## INTRODUCTION

During late October of 2007, AR Consultants, Inc. conducted an intensive pedestrian archaeological survey of the Coalson #3H-5H well pad sites, access roads and pipeline routes which are located approximately 2.73 miles northeast of Garner in Parker County, Texas. The survey was done for Burlington Resources Oil and Gas Company, LP after a request from the Texas Historical Commission in a letter dated October 18, 2007. The well pad sites and associated roads and pipeline routes are to be constructed west of Dry Creek, east of FM 113 and south of New Authon Road (Figure 1).

The purpose of the survey was to determine if cultural resources were present within the study area, determine how they would be impacted by construction and to make recommendations about their significance. Since this is a private entity dealing with private land owners, a Texas Antiquities Permit was not required.

This report has been written in accordance with the guidelines for reports prepared by the Council of Texas Archeologists (ND). The following report presents a brief description of the natural environment and cultural history of Parke County. This is followed by a description of the research design and methodology. The results of the investigation follow and constitute the body of the report. The last chapter presents recommendations that arise from the study. A list of references cited concludes the report.

### **Administrative Information:**

Sponsor:	Burlington Resources Oil and Gas Company, LP
Review Agency:	Archeology Division, Texas Historical Commission
Principal Investigator:	Jesse Todd, MS, MA
Field Crew:	Lance K. Trask and Todd
Survey Date:	October 30, 2007
Acres Surveyed:	approximately 8.56
Sites Recorded:	
Prehistoric:	None
Historic:	None



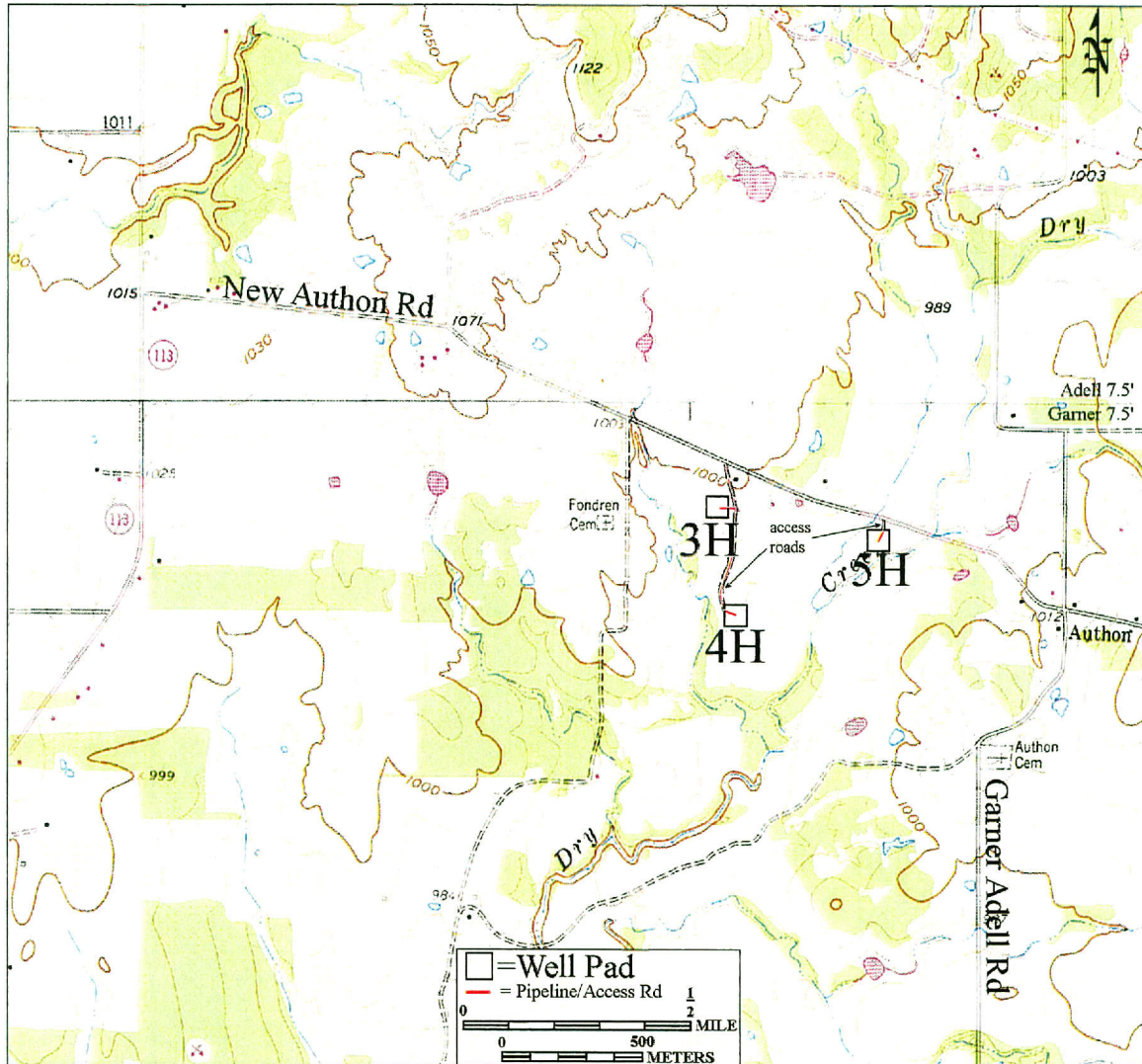


Figure 1. Burlington Resources' well pad sites, access roads and pipeline routes plotted on portions of the Garner and Adell, Texas 7.5' USGS maps.

### NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The study area in Parker County is included main belt of the Western Cross Timbers as described by Dyksterhuis (1948:Figure 1). The main belt is comprised of a sparse overstory of post oak (*Quercus stellata*) and blackjack oak (*Quercus marilandica*). The remainder of the county, as mapped by Dyksterhuis, was open grassland prairie which since has been invaded by mesquite and juniper thickets (Diamond, Riskind and Orzell 1986).

The geology of the county is primarily Pennsylvanian in age (Bureau of Economic Geology 1972), and it is upon these sandstone formations and overlying soils that the Western Cross Timbers is found. The Pennsylvanian sediments are unconformably overlain by the Lower Cretaceous-aged Glen Rose Formation which consists mostly of

limestone. Recent Quaternary alluvium is mapped within Dry Creek's channel and narrow floodplain.

The study area is included in the Windthorst-Duffau-Weatherford Soil Association which consists of gently sloping to sloping uplands loams and sands (Greenwade et al. 1977:General Soil Map). A variety of soils are found in the study area, but the dominant soil type is Windthorst fine sandy loam with 3 to 5 percent slopes and eroded Windthorst fine sandy loam with 1 to 5 percent slopes (Greenwade et al. 1977:Sheets 15 and 22). The subsoil for the Windthorst series is described as being 10 inches (25 cm) below the ground surface and is described as being red whereas the A horizon is yellowish-brown (Greenwade et al. 1977:40).

The area is inhabited by a variety of mammals, birds, reptiles and other animals. This region is included in Blair's Texan biotic region (1950). The Texan is described as being transitional between the forests of eastern Texas and the grasslands of western Texas. Rainfall is the major water source for Dry Creek when it flows.

## CULTURAL HISTORY

Over the past several decades, cultural resources investigations in North Central Texas have varied due to the locations and types of projects carried out. Therefore, the database of information to which new projects can be compared is limited. The following culture history is derived from the monograph *Lower Elm Fork Prehistory* by Daniel J. Prikryl (1990). Prikryl's framework includes the six prehistoric periods, to which the historic Native American and European periods have been added. Using Prikryl's time framework, the following paragraphs present a brief description of the culture history of the region.

Historic European	A.D. 1800 to Present
Historic Native American	A.D. 1600 to A.D. 1850
Late Prehistoric II	A.D. 1300 to A.D. 1600
Late Prehistoric I	A.D. 700 to A.D. 1300
Late Archaic	2,000 B.C. to A.D. 700
Middle Archaic	4,000 B.C. to 2,000 B.C.
Early Archaic	6,000 B.C. to 4,000 B.C.
Paleo-Indian	ca. 11,000 B.C. to 6,000B.C.

The Paleo-Indian period is distinguished by distinctive projectile point styles attributed to this period (Meltzer and Bever 1995:Table 1). Many of the points are made of exotic cherts that are not native to North Central Texas. The Lewisville site (Crook and Harris 1957) and the Aubrey Clovis site (Ferring 2001) in Denton County are the only excavated Paleoindian sites in the region. Surface artifacts generally come from deposits on stream terraces above the level of the active floodplain. This was a period when large mammals became extinct, and their extinction is attributed in part to a general drying of the environment.

During the Early Archaic, the general drying continued, and sites are found on stream terraces. There is a hint of population increase, and Lynott (1981:103) suggests that there was increased emphasis on the use of bottomland food resources. Prikryl (1990:71) can not confirm Lynott's suggestion, and in fact, he reports fewer bottomland sites than during the previous period. Middle Archaic sites are predominantly found on the first terrace above stream floodplains. As earlier, sites tend to be along the Elm Fork rather than along the smaller tributaries. It appears that population density continued to be low.

Late Archaic sites increase in number over the previous period, and sites are located both along the rivers and along tributaries. There appears to be a strong shift in site location to the tributary streams and a pronounced population explosion. Local Ogallala quartzite is being used prominently at this time, and this observation is taken by some authors as evidence of increased territorial restrictions.

During the Late Prehistoric I period, the bow and arrow and pottery appear in artifact assemblages. Houses and probable evidence of agriculture first appear during this period, although none are known in the immediate area. Site locations mirror those of the Late Archaic, and quartzite continues as the common material for chipped stone projectiles and tools. The West Fork Paleosol is dated to this period, and drying continued into the subsequent period.

The Late Prehistoric II is highlighted by the prominence of buffalo in archaeological sites and the appearance of tools normally expected to occur at sites on the High Plains of West Texas. It also appears that sites are once again located on sandy terraces above the floodplains.

Beginning in the 1830s and continuing into the 1840s, according to some historical documents, the aboriginal inhabitants of North Central Texas continued to play an infamous if not important role in the history of that region. Very little archaeological evidence, however, of historic Native American occupation has been found in the North Central Texas. This is a pattern seen throughout much of Texas, and one which has been suggested is due to the inability of the Native Americans to adapt to the changing climate (Skinner 1988).

The 1830s and 1840s were decades of Anglo expansion into North Central Texas. Garrett (1972:24), a well-respected Fort Worth historian, has stated that "Indian hostilities almost depopulated North Texas [of Anglo settlers] after 1839. It dwindled to less than half". According to tradition, many Indians of several tribes roamed the region until well into the 1860s. Strategies for dealing with the illusive aboriginal population ranged from armed confrontation and pursuit to across-the-table dialogue. Rising from a domestic background of dealing with Indians, President of the Republic of Texas, Sam Houston, realized rapprochement was preferable to direct confrontation. In the summer of 1843, a council with the Indians was called, and in September of that year ten tribes signed a treaty which was approved by the Senate the following January. The treaty provided the needed impetus for settlement of several counties in the North Central Texas area.



## Previous Investigations

The major survey in Parker County was done at Fort Wolters (Ing 1976; Brownlow et al. 1999; Brownlow et al. 2001). Approximately 3,500 acres, the whole fort, were surveyed in Parker and Palo Pinto counties. Of the sites recorded, 47 were in Parker and 2 were in Palo Pinto. Fifteen of the sites consisted of military fortifications or functions from World War II. However, prehistoric sites (32) included lithic scatters, camp sites, rock shelters, burials and what was termed undefined buried deposits which normally might be described as lithic scatters. Two historic homesteads also were recorded.

Major pipeline surveys have been done by AR Consultants, Inc. (Todd 2004a, b) as well as numerous small pipeline surveys. AR Consultants, Inc. investigated approximately 81,000 feet of water and sewage pipeline route along Mary's Creek, Little Mary's Creek and Patterson Branch for the City of Fort Worth. No cultural materials older than 50 years were seen on the ground surface or found in approximately 110 shovel tests that averaged 78 cm deep in two backhoe trenches that were at least 250 cm deep.

The interesting site in Parker County is the Carr site (41PR26) which was recorded by and initially tested by the Tarrant County Archeological Society starting in 1991. The site later was investigated by Johnny Byers (thesis in preparation). The site contained a mammoth skeleton which was not related to the archaeological site present. The archaeological site consists of a lithic scatter, hearths and manos and metates that range from Paleo-Indian to Early Archaic times. The author worked on the site as well as helped excavate the mammoth. What makes the site interesting is that it is on the side of a hill overlooking Mills Creek where normally a site doesn't exist.

According to the Texas Archeological Sites Atlas (2007), no recorded archaeological sites are present within or adjacent to the study area. Several sites are recorded on Fort Wolters which is west of the study area and a prehistoric site (41PR110) which contains approximately 6 flakes, 2 grindstone fragments and an abrading stone is present along Dry Creek approximately 1.89 miles southwest of the study area. AR Consultants, Inc. (Todd 2006, 2007a, 2007b) conducted three archaeological surveys of a well pad site with associated pipeline and access road, an approximately 2.3 mile long pipeline route and a 36 acre block either on Fort Wolters or adjacent to Fort Wolters southwest of the study area. No cultural materials were found on the ground surface or uncovered in 30 shovel tests which averaged approximately 60 cm below the ground surface.

## RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

The following Research Design and Methodology were created so that the data from the intensive pedestrians archaeological survey would not only benefit the prehistory and history of not only Parker County but the State of Texas as well.

## Research Design

Based on past surveys in this area and in the surrounding counties, it was predicted that prehistoric habitation was likely to be found along the upland edge adjacent to Dry Creek where protection from flooding was possible. This environment appears to be southwest of the study area; therefore, no prehistoric archaeological sites should be present. It was unlikely that prehistoric sites would be present in the upland away from a perennial water supply.

Since transportation routes are present within and adjacent to the study area, it was felt that historic sites might be present. The presence of the Fondren Cemetery is located approximately 1,250 feet southwest of the Coalson #3H well pad site indicates that a possible early community might be present in the area.

## Methodology

The proposed well pad sites are 300 feet square. The pipeline routes and access roads have a 50 feet wide right-of-way. The pipeline routes will parallel the access roads and are included within the 50 feet wide right-of-way.

The access roads/pipeline routes were flagged in the field and walked by archaeologists spaced 10 m apart. Pedestrian survey of the proposed well pad sites was conducted by the archaeologists walking north-south oriented transects spaced 15 meters apart. After the well pad sites had been surveyed, they were shovel tested. Since the pipeline route is in an upland setting, shovel testing was done on a judgmental basis (Council of Texas Archeologists 2002).

Shovel tests were placed in areas with ground visibility less than 50 percent. Due to the upland setting, shovel tests were excavated to approximately 30 centimeters below the surface. Dirt from the shovel tests was screened through a ¼ inch hardwire screen and the pit walls were examined visually for cultural materials. Notes on the vegetation, terrain and other relevant matters were taken as were photographs. Backhoe trenching was not done due to the shallow depth to the subsoil which is described as being 10 inches (25 cm) below the surface (Greenwade et al. 1977:40). Artifacts were sketched and photographed in the field and left in place.

## RESULTS

The Results section is divided into various parts. The access roads and pipeline routes are discussed first and then each well pad site is described. Shovel tests are described generally in the text and specific information is provided in Table 1. Shovel test locations are shown on Figures 5, 7 and 9.

### The access roads and pipeline routes

The major access road for the Coalson #3H and #4H well pad sites consists of an existing sandy loam two-track road that is approximately 545 m long and 5 m wide. Two minor roads which are approximately 35 m long and 5 m wide depart from the major road to the well pad sites. The roads were not shovel tested due to the excellent ground visibility. Also, the proposed pipeline routes which are approximately 40m wide west of the major road and south of the minor roads were walked in north-south and east-west oriented transects spaced 20 m apart. No cultural materials were seen on the ground surface and no shovel tests were excavated due to the excellent ground visibility.

The access road to the Coalson #5H is approximately 35 m long and 5 m wide. It and a 40 m wide right-of-way west of the route was walked in north-south oriented transects spaced 30 m apart. The road and pipeline route were not shovel tested due to their length and no cultural materials were seen on the ground surface.

### Coalson #3H well pad site

The Coalson #3H well pad site is located approximately 167 m south of New Authon Road and 35 m west of the existing sand two-track road. The well pad site is to be constructed in a johnson grass pasture (Figure 2). Ground visibility ranged from less than 30 to 80 percent (Figure 3). During the survey, the mid-section of a white chert biface which probably was part of a dart point was found. After the survey, seven shovel tests were excavated (Figure 4). Shovel tests 3 through 8 were excavated in the vicinity of the biface fragment and revealed culturally sterile slightly loamy clay. Shovel test 9 was excavated approximately 50 m west of the center stake and also uncovered culturally sterile slightly loamy clay. No other cultural materials were seen on the ground surface or found in the shovel tests.

### Coalson #4H well pad site

The Coalson #4H well pad site is located approximately 545 m south of the New Authon road where the existing two-track road terminates. It also is in a pasture (Figure 5) similar to that of the Coalson #3H. Two shovel tests were excavated within the well pad site (Figure 6). Shovel test 1 which was excavated approximately 50 m east of the center stake encountered the same soils but the contact was at 25 cm and the shovel test was terminated at 32 cm below the ground surface. Shovel test 2 was excavated in the center and uncovered 20 cm of loamy clay overlying clay subsoil that extended below 28 cm below the ground surface. Both shovel tests were culturally sterile and no cultural materials older than 50 years were seen on the ground surface.





Figure 2. Center stake for Coalson #3H well pad site. View is to the west.



Figure 3. Ground visibility in areas within the Coalson #3H well pad site. View is to the north.



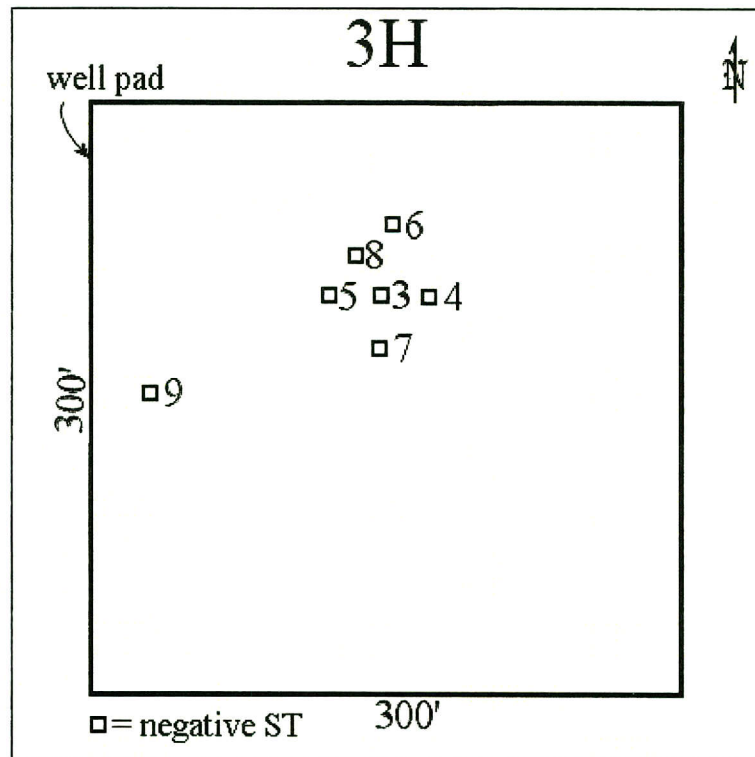


Figure 4. Shovel test locations within the Coalson #3H well pad site.



Figure 5. Center stake for the Coalson #4H well pad site. View is to the east.



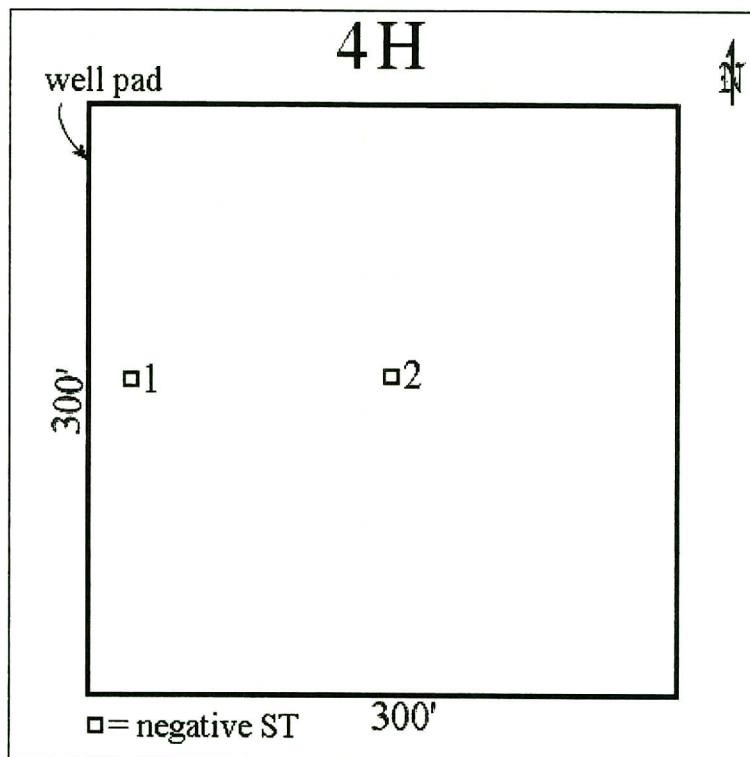


Figure 6. Shovel test locations within the Coalson #4H well pad site.

#### Coalson #5H well pad site

The Coalson #5 H well pad site is located approximately 35 m south of New Authon Road and just west of Dry Creek's channel. The terrain is undulating improved pasture. Ground visibility ranged from less than 10 to 20 percent (Figure 7). Five shovel tests (10 through 14) were excavated within the well pad site and their locations are shown on Figure 8. The shovel tests encountered clayey silt from flooding overlying sand. The contacts ranged from 5 to 24 cm and the shovel tests were terminated from 30 to 35 cm below the ground surface. The shovel tests were culturally sterile and no cultural materials older than 50 years were seen on the ground surface.

As requested by the Texas Historical Commission, archival research was done to determine the location of the Fondren residence. No residences were shown on an 1850s land map; however, a residence was plotted on the 1936 Highway Map for Parker County (Texas Department of Transportation 1936). A similar residential location is plotted on the 1959 USGS map and it is approximately 2,245 feet northwest of Dry Creek and adjacent to New Authon Road. It is believed that this is the Fondren residence. During the archaeological survey, the archaeologists investigated the residence. No storm or root cellar, house foundation or any cultural features were present to indicate a house older than 50 years, and the house present on the property consists of a two-story wooden structure that has a sliding glass door and metal lined glass windows. It is possible that the Fondren house burned and all traces of it were removed and the new structure was build on the same location.



Figure 7. Vegetation within the Coalson #5H well pad site. View is to the south.

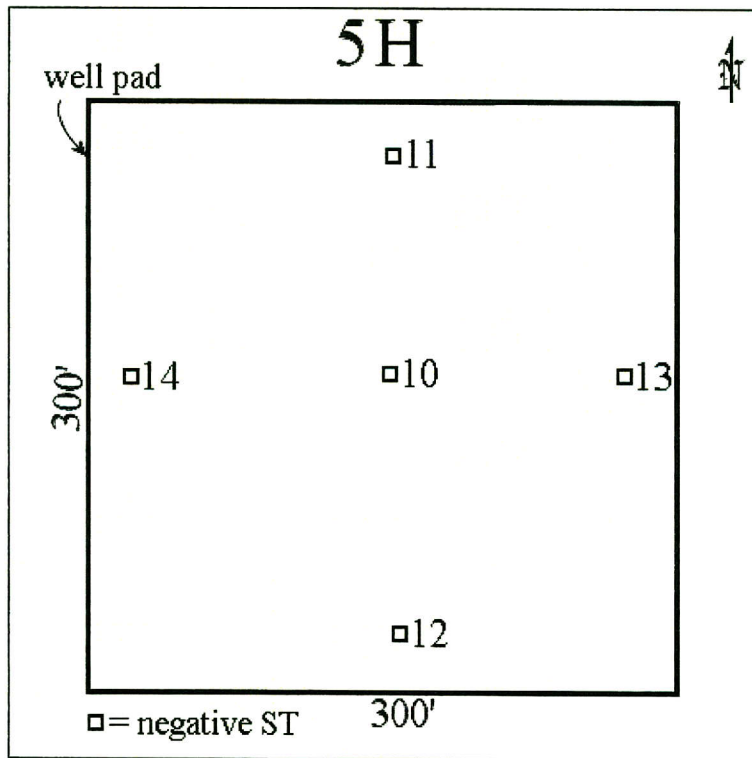


Figure 8. Shovel test locations within the Coalson #5H well pad site.

Table 1. Shovel test descriptions.

ST No	Depth (cm)	Description*
1	0-20 20-28+	Strong brown (7.5YR4/4) loamy clay Yellowish-red (5YR4/6) clay
2	0-25 32+	Strong brown loamy clay Yellowish-red clay
3	0-30+	Dark reddish-brown (5YR3/4) slightly loamy clay
4	0-28+	Dark reddish-brown slightly loamy clay
5	0-32 32+	Dark reddish-brown slightly loamy clay Limestone bedrock
6	0-31+	Dark reddish-brown slightly loamy clay
7	0-29+	Dark reddish-brown slightly loamy clay
8	0-32+	Dark reddish-brown slightly loamy clay
9	0-28+	Dark reddish-brown slightly loamy clay
10	0-15 15-30+	Brown (7.5YR4/4) clayey silt Very fine light-brown (7.5YR6/4) sand
11	0-24 24-32+	Brown clayey silt Very fine light-brown sand
12	0-5 5-35+	Brown clayey silt Very fine light-brown sand
13	0-7 7-34+	Brown clayey silt Very fine light-brown sand
14	0-5 5-34+	Brown clayey silt Very fine light-brown sand

\* Munsell color numbers are presented the first time used in the table and are not repeated

## Conclusions

The discovery of the lone biface fragment was unexpected. The absence of prehistoric archaeological sites was expected since sites in the area are usually along upland ridges. The absence of a historic residence along Dry Creek is understandable due to the creek's seasonal flooding. The absence of historic sits within the Coalson #3H -5H well pad sites may be due to the fact that the historic residences preferred to utilize the areas for pasture.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

No archaeological sites were discovered during the intensive pedestrian archaeological survey or in the shovel tests; therefore, the project will not have an effect on prehistoric or historic properties. We request that the Archeology Division of the Texas Historical Commission concur with our findings and recommendation that the project proceed without further cultural resources coordination. However, if buried cultural resources are discovered during development, work should immediately cease in that area, and the Archeology Division of the Texas Historical Commission should be notified.

## REFERENCES CITED

- Blair, W. Frank  
1950 The Biotic Provinces of Texas. *The Texas Journal of Science* II(1):93-117.
- Brownlow, Russell K.  
2001 *The Testing of Four Sites at the Texas Army National Guard's Fort Wolters Facility, Parker County, Texas*. The University of Texas at Austin, Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, Studies in Archeology 37 and Texas Army National Guard, Environmental Report 2.
- Brownlow, Russell K, Daniel J. Prikryl, Thomas Gustavson, John Garner and Michael B. Collins  
1999 *An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the Texas Army National Guard's Fort Wolters Facility, Parker and Palo Pinto Counties, Texas*. The University of Texas at Austin, Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, Studies in Archeology 32 and Texas Army National Guard, Environmental Report 1.
- Bureau of Economic Geology  
1972 *Geological Atlas of Texas, Dallas Sheet*. The University of Texas at Austin.
- Council of Texas Archeologists  
ND Guidelines for the Content of Cultural Resource Management Reports. Manuscript on file with the membership.
- 2002 Archeological Survey Standards for Texas. *Newsletter of the Council of Texas Archeologists* 26(1):8-9.
- Crook, Wilson W., Jr. and R. King Harris  
1957 Hearths and Artifacts of Early Man near Lewisville, Texas and Associated Faunal Material. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* 28:7-79.
- Diamond, David D., David H. Riskind and Steve L. Orzell  
1986 A Framework for Plant Community Classification and Conservation in Texas. *The Texas Journal of Science* 39:203-221.
- Dyksterhuis, E.J.  
1948 The Vegetation of the Western Cross Timbers. *Ecological Monographs* 18(3):327-376.
- Ferring, C. Reid  
2001 *The Archaeology and Paleoecology of the Aubrey Clovis Site (41DN479), Denton County, Texas*. University of North Texas, Department of Geography, Center for Environmental Archaeology.
- Garrett, Julia Kathryn  
1972 *Fort Worth: A Frontier Triumph*. The Encino Press. Austin.
- Greenwade, James M., J. David Kelley and Harold W. Hyde  
1977 *Soil Survey of Parker County, Texas*. USDA, Soil Conservation Service in cooperation with Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.
- Ing, J. David  
1976 *Prehistoric Site 41PR2, Lake Mineral Wells State Park*. Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.
- Lynott, Mark J.  
1981 A Model of Prehistoric Adaptations in Northern Texas. *Plains Anthropologist* 26(92):97-110.
- Meltzer, David J. and Michael R. Bever  
1995 Paleoindians of Texas: An Update on the Texas Clovis Fluted Point Survey. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* 66:47-81.
- Prikryl, Daniel J.  
1990 *Lower Elm Fork Prehistory: A Redefinition of the Cultural Concepts and Chronologies along the Trinity River, North-Central Texas*. Texas Historical Commission, Office of the State Archeologist, Report 37.
- Skinner, S. Alan  
1988 Where Did All The Indians Go? *The Record* 42(3):101-104.
- Skinner, S. Alan and Floyd D. Kent  
1998 *Archaeological Survey of the Trinity River Ranch Golf Course*. AR Consultants, Cultural Resources Report 98-16.

## Texas Archeological Sites Atlas

2007 Search for sites listed on the Adell and Garner, Texas 7.5' USGS maps. Texas Historical Commission internet site.

## Todd, Jesse

- 2004a *Archeological Survey of the Walsh Ranch Water Pipeline Route, Parker and Tarrant Counties, Texas*. Dallas: AR Consultants, Inc., Cultural Resources Report 2004-14.
- 2004b *An Archeological Survey along Mary's Creek and Patterson Branch, Parker and Tarrant Counties*. Texas Dallas: AR Consultants, Inc., Cultural Resources Report 2004-30
- 2006 *Cultural Resources Survey for Burlington Resources Oil & Gas Company's Well #1H Fort Wolters, Lake Mineral Wells State Park, Parker County, Texas*. AR Consultants, Inc., Cultural Resources Report 2006-28.
- 2007a *Cultural Resources Survey of the Fort Wolters USA #2H and #3H Well Pad Sites and Associated Road and Pipeline Routes, Lake Mineral Wells State Park, Parker County, Texas*. AR Consultants, Inc., Cultural Resources Report 2007-17.
- 2007b *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Burling USA Well 18012 Pipeline Route, Parker County, Texas*. AR Consultants, Inc., Cultural Resources Report 2007-30.



