APPENDIX B

Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the Angelina County Airport Runway Extension Project on Angelina County Lands, Angelina County, Texas

TEXAS ANTIQUITIES PERMIT NO. 32938

JULY 2026

PREPARED FOR

Woolpert, Inc.

PREPARED BY

SWCA Environmental Consultants

INTENSIVE CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE ANGELINA COUNTY AIRPORT RUNWAY EXTENSION PROJECT ON ANGELINA COUNTY LANDS, ANGELINA COUNTY, TEXAS

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ABSTRACT

On behalf of Woolpert, Inc, SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) conducted an intensive cultural resources survey of land owned by Angelina County, as part of the proposed Angelina County Airport Runway Extension Project (project) in Angelina County, Texas (Figure 1). The project will be incorporated into the airport's Airport Layout Plan (ALP), which requires federal approval, and therefore, compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) is required. As the public lands are owned or managed by a political subdivision of the State of Texas, a Texas Antiquities Permit is required in accordance with the Antiquities Code of Texas (ACT) (9 Texas Natural Resource Code 191) and accompanying Rules of Practice and Procedure (13 Texas Administrative Code 26). All work was conducted in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Antiquities Code of Texas under Texas Antiquities Permit No. 32938, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (54 United States Code [USC] 306108) and its implementing regulations (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 800) and in accordance with Texas Historical Commission/Council of Texas Archeologists standards.

The proposed project consists of an extension of an existing runway on land owned by the county and into private properties that the county intends to acquire. At the time of the cultural resources survey, the project area was comprised of approximately 68.06 acres of land owned by Angelina County and approximately 23.49 acres of privately owned property. Future consultation with the Texas Historical Commission will be held for the properties that the county intends to acquire. Due to the anticipated requirements of the ACT, SWCA conducted an intensive cultural resource survey across 100% of the project area. Construction impacts will be confined to the project area and include the clearing of vegetation, demolition of structures, grading, and the stockpiling of soil

Investigations included a cultural resources background review and an intensive archaeological survey. SWCA's background review revealed that one cultural resources survey was conducted within the 0.6-mile (1.0-km) study area surrounding the project area. This previous survey intersected the project area, and no archaeological sites were recorded within or adjacent (i.e., within 300 feet [91.4 meters]) to the project area. Additionally, the historical map review identified six historical structures within the study area, one of which was located within the project area. No National Historic Landmarks, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-listed or -eligible districts or properties, Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks, State Antiquities Landmarks (SAL), Official Texas Historical Markers, cemeteries, Family Land, Heritage Centennial Farms, local historic districts, freedom colonies, or neighborhood surveys were identified within the project or study areas.

The field investigation occurred between July 6 to July 8, 2026. SWCA archaeologists conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the entire 91.55 acres (37.04 hectares [ha]) project area, which included excavating 63 shovel tests, all of which were negative for cultural materials. A total of six historic structures were recorded within the area of potential effects, one of which was recorded within the project area. All six structures are recommended NOT ELIGIBLE for the National Register of Historic Places.

In accordance with the ACT and NHPA, SWCA made a reasonable and good faith effort to identify cultural resources within the project area. No properties were identified within the project area that may meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP according to 36 Code of Federal Regulations 60.4, or for designation as an SAL according to 13 Texas Administrative Code 26.10. SWCA recommends a determination of *no historic properties affected* (36 CFR 800.4[d][1]) SWCA, and that no additional cultural resources investigations are warranted within the project area, as currently defined. All records and photographs generated during fieldwork will be curated at the Center for Archaeological Research at The University of Texas at San Antonio, per the requirements of the ACT.

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INTRODUCTION

On behalf of Woolpert, Inc., SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) conducted an intensive cultural resources survey on land owned by Angelina County and private properties that the County intends to purchase, as part of the proposed Angelina County Airport Runway Extension Project (project) in Angelina County, Texas (Figure 1). The proposed project will be funded by the Federal Aviation Administration, and therefore, compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) is required. Overall, the proposed project consists of an extension of an existing runway on property owned by the county and into private properties. At the time of the cultural resources survey, the project area was comprised of approximately 68.06 acres (27.54 hectares [ha]) of land owned by Angelina County and approximately 23.49 acres (9.50 ha) of privately owned properties. As the project intersects lands managed by Angelina County and the public lands are owned or managed by a political subdivision of the State of Texas, a Texas Antiquities Permit is required in accordance with the Antiquities Code of Texas (ACT) (9 Texas Natural Resource Code 191) and accompanying Rules of Practice and Procedure (13 Texas Administrative Code 26). All work was conducted in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Antiquities Code of Texas under Texas Antiquities Permit No. 32938, Section 106 of the NHPA (54 United States Code [USC] 306108) and its implementing regulations (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 800) and in accordance with Texas Historical Commission (THC)/Council of Texas Archeologists (CTA) standards.

The goal of this work was to determine if any previously undiscovered archaeological sites are located within the survey corridor or if any eligible resources will be adversely affected by the project. All work was done in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the ACT and Section 106 of NHPA. The overall project approach ensured that all project-related impacts were investigated thoroughly for their potential to affect cultural resources eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or for designation as a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL).

Project Personnel

Nicholas Bourgeois, M.A., RPA, served as principal investigator of the project. Field investigations were conducted between July 6 and 8, 2026, by SWCA archaeologists April Emmons and Cameron Castillo. Architectural historian Tyra Brunz and Nicholas Bourgeois authored the report. Albert Fraley produced all field and report maps for the project. Joy Hengst provided technical editing and document preparation.

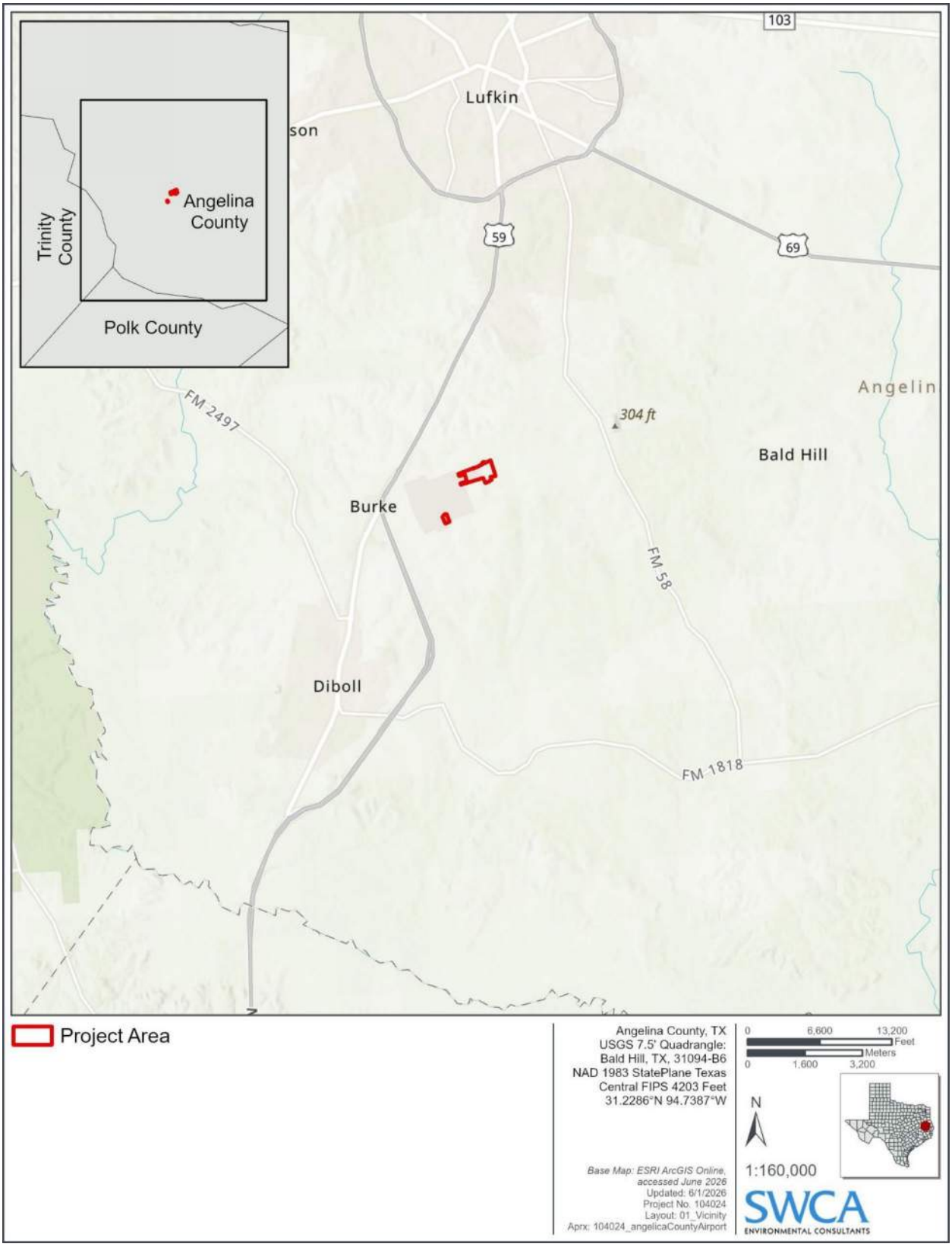


Figure 1. Project vicinity.

Project Area Description

The project is depicted on the Diboll, Texas (3194-224), and Bald Hill (3194-213) U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangles and is located across 25 Angelina County-owned lands and seven private properties east of Burke, in Angelina County, Texas (Table 1, Figure 2). The project consists of an existing runway eastward into private properties anticipated to be acquired by Angelina County. SWCA anticipates that construction of the runway will entail the removal of existing standing structures, infrastructure, trees, and vegetation. Anticipated subterranean impacts are likely to include grading and excavation of soil to a depth of approximately 6 feet. The expanded length of the runway may allow for the landing and departure of larger aircraft, resulting in long-distance auditory impacts on the landscape. Additionally, expected security fencing, lighting structures, and other above ground infrastructure associated with airports will have a long-distance visual impact on the landscape. As such, an aboveground, long-distance area of potential effects (APE) of 0.25 mile (0.40 kilometer [km]) was included as part of the survey (Figure 3).

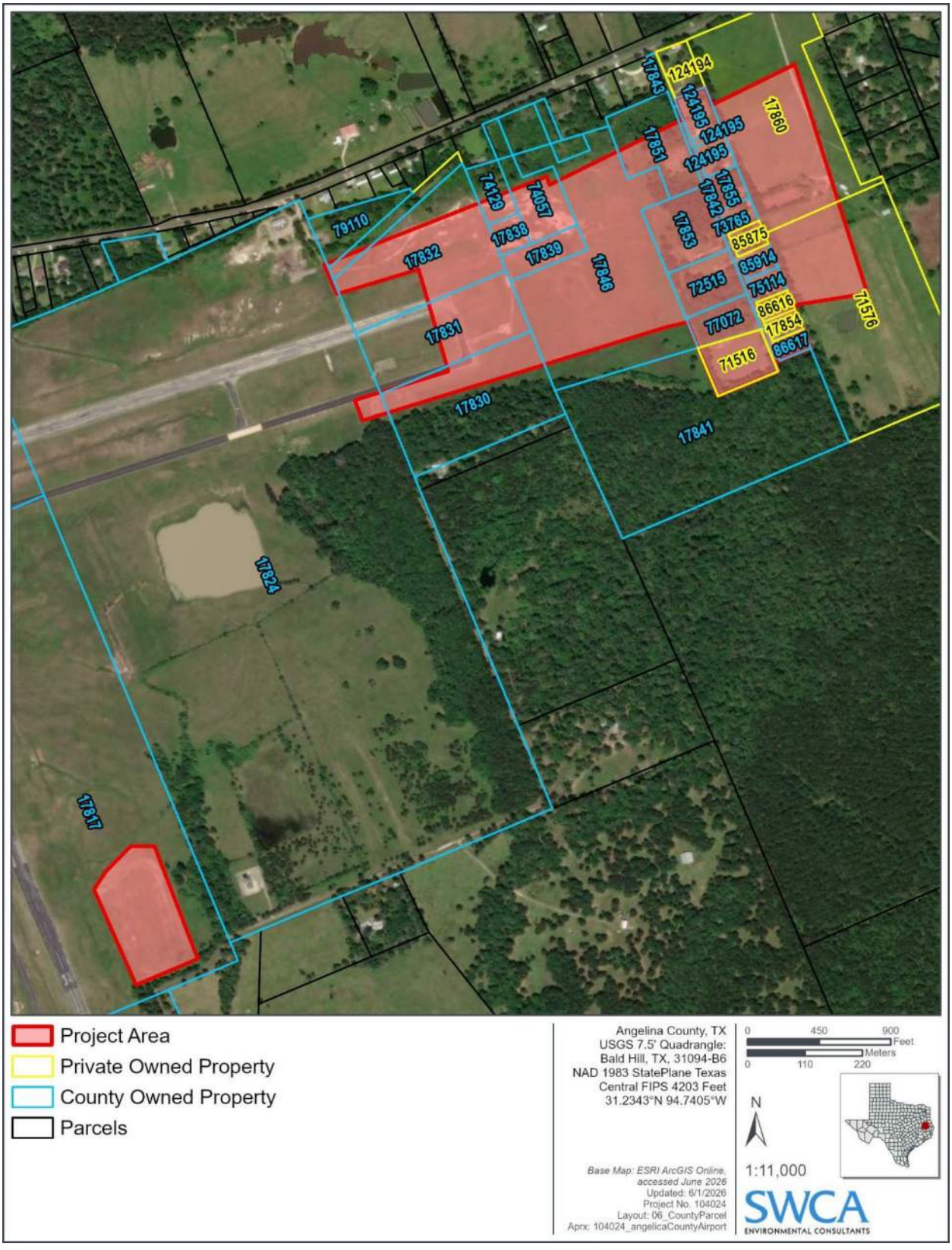


Figure 2. Private and public property in the project area.

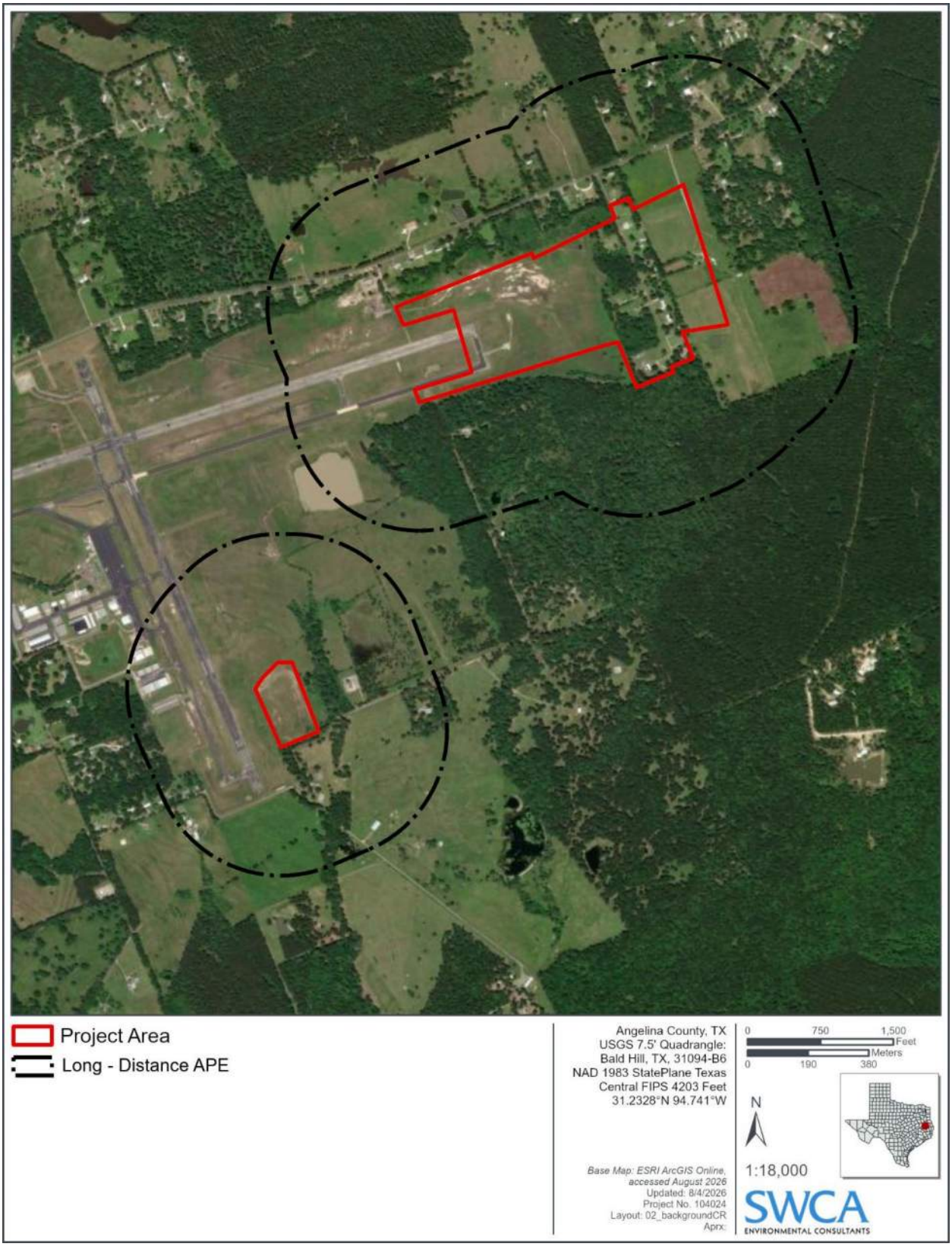


Figure 3. Project area and long-distance APE.

Table 1. Legal Descriptions of the Project Area

Legal Description	Ownership	Property ID
ABS 0035 PADILLA V., TRACT 23.2, ACRES .413, EXEMPT	Angelina County	17843
ABS 0035 PADILLA V., TRACT 27, ACRES 4.989, EXEMPT	Angelina County	17851
ABS 0035 PADILLA V., TRACT 23.1, ACRES 1.196, EXEMPT	Angelina County	17842
ABS 0035 PADILLA V., TRACT 23.5, ACRES 24.513, EXEMPT	Angelina County	17846
ABS 0035 PADILLA V., TRACT 22.1, ACRES 3.362, EXEMPT	Angelina County	74057
ABS 0035 PADILLA V., TRACT 19.1, ACRES 1.796, EXEMPT	Angelina County	74129
ABS 0035 PADILLA V., TRACT 15, ACRES 13.3, EXEMPT	Angelina County	17832
ABS 0035 PADILLA V., TRACT 16.1, ACRES 2.83, EXEMPT	Angelina County	79110
ABS 0035 PADILLA V., TRACT 7, ACRES 208.9, EXEMPT	Angelina County	17824
ABS 0035 PADILLA V., TRACT 29, ACRES 4.185, EXEMPT	Angelina County	17853
ABS 0035 PADILLA V., TRACT 20, ACRES .984, EXEMPT	Angelina County	17838
ABS 0035 PADILLA V., TRACT 21, ACRES 2.0, EXEMPT	Angelina County	17839
ABS 0035 PADILLA V., TRACT 29.3, ACRES 2.815, EXEMPT	Angelina County	72515
ABS 0035 PADILLA V., TRACT 14, ACRES 10.0, EXEMPT	Angelina County	17831
ABS 0035 PADILLA V., TRACT 29.2.1, ACRES 2.0, EXEMPT	Angelina County	77072
ABS 0035 PADILLA V., TRACT 13, ACRES 13.9, EXEMPT	Angelina County	17830
ABS 0035 PADILLA V., TRACT 23, ACRES 29.902, EXEMPT	Angelina County	17841
ABS 0035 PADILLA V., TRACT 30.6, ACRES 0.624	Angelina County	86617
ABS 0035 PADILLA V., TRACT 2, ACRES 150.0, EXEMPT	Angelina County	17817
6236P STEWART'S WALKING HORSE LANE SUBD BLK 1 LOT 3 & ABS 0035 PADILLA V. TRACT 33 – 34	Angelina County	124195
ABS 0035 PADILLA V., TRACT 32, ACRES .5	Angelina County	17856
ABS 0035 PADILLA V., TRACT 30.1, ACRES .7392	Angelina County	73765
ABS 0035 PADILLA V., TRACT 30.2, ACRES .7392	Angelina County	75114
ABS 0035 PADILLA V., TRACT 30.6, ACRES 0.624	Angelina County	86617
ABS 0035 PADILLA V., TRACT 30.3, ACRES .74	Angelina County	85914
6236P STEWART'S WALKING HORSE LANE SUBD BLK 1 LOT 2 S CLW028557TX HUD HWC0399003; TITLE MH001006502	Private	124194
ABS 0035 PADILLA V., TRACT 36, ACRES 22.08	Private	17860
ABS 0035 PADILLA V., TRACT 30.4, ACRES .738	Private	85875
ABS 0035 PADILLA V., TRACT 39, ACRES 25.08	Private	71576
ABS 0035 PADILLA V., TRACT 30.5, ACRES .629	Private	86616
ABS 0035 PADILLA V., TRACT 30, ACRES .629	Private	17854
ABS 0035 PADILLA V., TRACT 29.1, ACRES 3.0	Private	71516

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area is located east of the town Burke, in Anglelina County, Texas, within the Interior Coastal Plains physiographic region. This region stretches from approximately the Rio Grande River to the Sabine River, in a southwest to northeast direction (Wermund 1996). The region consists of low parallel ridges and valleys with pine and hardwood forests and numerous perennial streams (Wermund 1996). Locally, the landscape includes expansive, flat, maintained grassy areas around the existing runway and mature trees and manicured lawns.

Geology

Geologically, the project area is within the Yegua Formation. The Yegua Formation is of Eocene age and consists of clay, quartz sand, and lignite, with clay occurring mostly closer to the surface and sand occurring at greater depth (USGS 2026a).

Soils

According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (NRCS 2026), the soil series within the project area includes Fuller fine sandy loam (0 to 1 percent slope), Koury loam, and Fuller fine sandy loam (1 to 4 percent slopes). The details of the individual soil series are included in Table 2 and are displayed within the project area on Figure 4.

Table 2. Soils in the Project Area

Soil Series	Primary Soil Component	Texture	Location	Description	Minor Soil Component
Fuller fine sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Fuller (90%)	Sandy loam	Floodplains	Moderately deep, somewhat poorly drained, derived from loamy residuum weathered from sandstone and shale	Herty (4%) Keltys (4%) Fuller, slick spots (2%)
Koury loam	Koury (85%)	Loam	Floodplains	Very deep, moderately well drained, derived from loamy alluvium	Iuka (6%) Pophers (6%) Kour, slick spots (3%)
Fuller fine sandy loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Fuller (75%)	Sandy loam	Interfluves	Moderately deep, moderately well drained, derived from loamy residuum weathered from sandstone and shale	Alazan (7%) Diboll (6%) Fuller (6%) Kurth (6%)

Source: NRCS (2026)

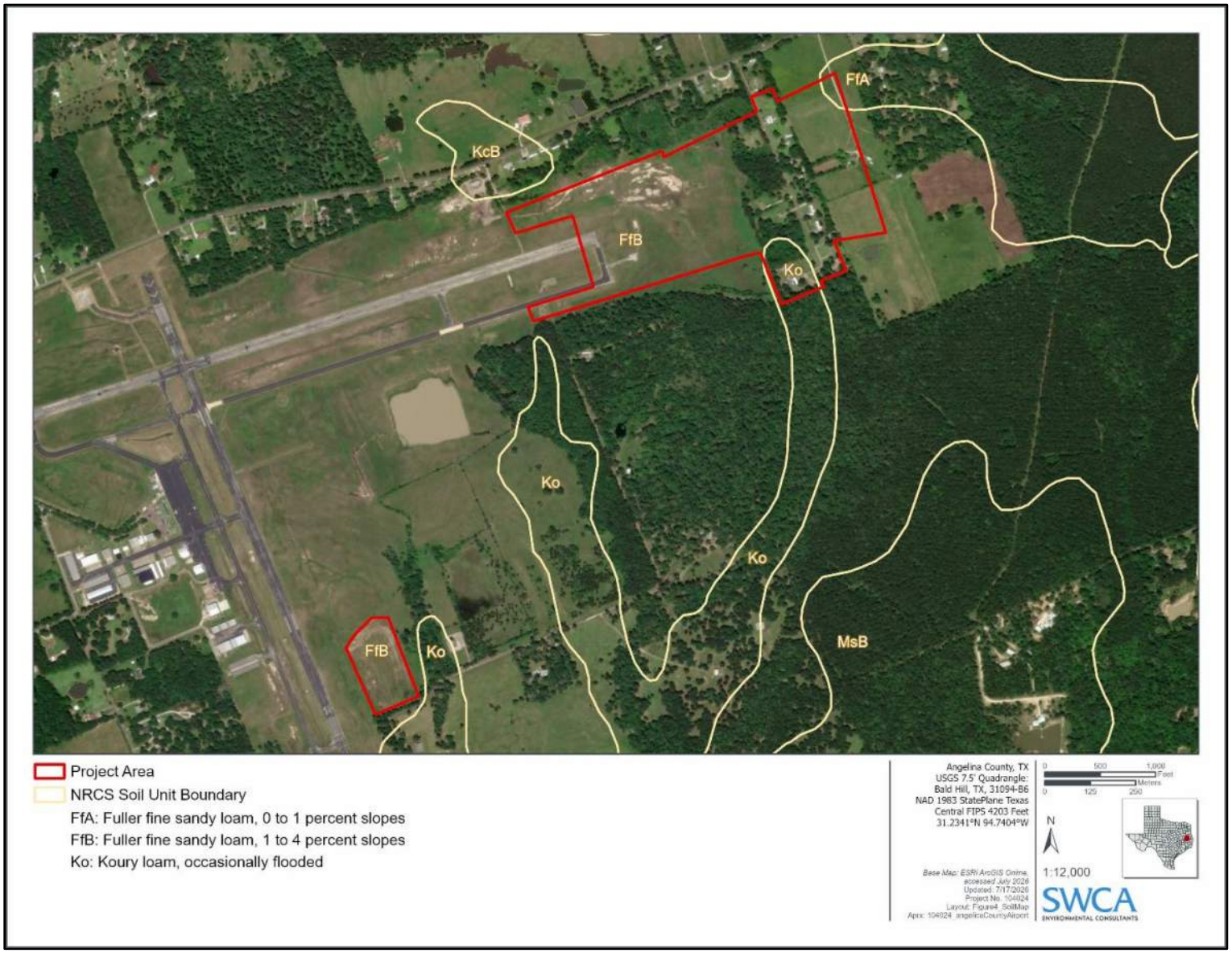


Figure 4. Soils within the project area.

Flora

The project is within the Southern Tertiary Uplands ecoregion, an area defined by well-drained permeable soils that are covered in gentle hills and pine forests (Griffith et al. 2007). Historically, the ecoregion was dominated by longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*) and bluestem (*Schizachyrium* spp. and *Andropogon* spp.) woodlands, and a variety of other forest types, including shortleaf pine (*Pinus echinata*) and oak (*Quercus* spp.) hardwood forests, mixed hardwood and loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*) forests, and hardwood-dominated forests along streams (Griffith et al. 2007).

Fauna

The Southern Tertiary Uplands ecoregion is home to a variety of fauna including white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), eastern gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), Virginia opossum (*didelphis virginiana*), nine-banded armadillo, (*Dasypus novemcinctus*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), North American river otter (*Lontra canadensis*), and feral hog (*Sus scrofa*) (Blair 1950; Griffith et al. 2007). Common birds are the northern cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*), pileated woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*), and barred owl (*Strix varia*) (Griffith et al. 2007).

CULTURAL BACKGROUND AND SETTING

Prehistoric Chronology

Texas is a large state with many diverse environments and numerous natural resources that have been exploited throughout a long span of human occupation. This has created a vast array of archaeological sites as humans have adapted to the various biotic communities across the state. Texas has been divided by its archaeology into a series of regions that correspond roughly with the various geographical and environmental regions of the state. The following prehistoric cultural history derives its information from several Southeast regional chronologies (Collins 2004; Hofman 1989; Lohse et al. 2014; Peter and McGregor 1988; Quigg et al. 1993).

The prehistoric archaeology of Texas begins in the Paleoindian period ca. 12,000 to 11,500 years before present (BP). The Paleoindian period is succeeded by the Archaic period, which is divided into Early, Middle, and Late subperiods. The Archaic period ends ca. 2200 BP and is followed by the Late Prehistoric period. The Late Prehistoric period begins ca. 1200 to 1000 BP and lasts until ca. AD 1500 when Indigenous groups come into contact with the Spanish and French colonists, traders, and missionaries who were beginning to infiltrate the area. The Historic period usually begins with the arrival of the Spanish at the beginning of the seventeenth century (Perttula 2004).

Paleoindian Period

In Southeast Texas, the Paleoindian period (ca. 12,000–8500 BP) is divided into Early (ca. 12,000–10,000 BP) and Late (10,000–8500 BP) subperiods (Perttula 2004:9). A Paleoindian site has not yet been excavated in Southeast Texas. Although Paleoindian points have been found in excavated contexts, these have been mixed with materials from later (Archaic) periods. Numerous Paleoindian artifacts, mainly projectile points, have been surface collected in the region. The scattered finds include projectile points representing both Early and Late Paleoindian manifestations. The earlier fluted point traditions are represented by Clovis and Folsom points. Clovis specimens date to ca. 11,500 BP across much of North America and tend to occur along major stream drainages. Later Paleoindian occupation is represented by San Patrice and Scottsbluff points that are found mainly along major streams (Ricklis 2004).

Folsom and Dalton points tend to occur only in the northern and north-central portions of the Southeast Texas region. A general picture of these early peoples has been reconstructed from a relatively scant record. Their high-mobility lifestyle depended upon a diversity of food resources, including big game mammals. Population densities were low, and social structure is hypothesized to have been relatively simple (Ricklis 2004). Because no discrete Paleoindian components have been found or investigated in Southeast Texas, little can be said about these peoples except that they subsisted on some combination of hunting and gathering. Most of the recovered points are of a high-grade lithic material that is scarce or absent in Southeast Texas. This suggests the widespread movement of people and materials over long distances (Ricklis 2004).

Concurrent with the extinction of megafauna at the end of the Paleoindian period, the Archaic period is often distinguished by the development of a broad subsistence base and evidence of a more intensive exploitation of regionally specific plant and animal resources. This change in subsistence is marked by an adaptation in tool production to conform to new hunting techniques, food preparation, and related activities (Ricklis 2004).

Archaic Period (ca. 5000–2200 BP)

In Southeast Texas, the Archaic sequence is separate for inland groups (ca. 8000–1500 BP) and coastal groups (ca. 5000–2200 BP). For the inland groups, the Archaic period is generally defined by pre- or non-horticultural adaptations and pre-ceramic and pre-bow and arrow hunting technologies. Numerous Archaic sites have been found along inland stream courses in Southeast Texas. The Archaic components at these sites are represented by various types of flaked stone dart points and other lithic tools. For coastal groups, the Archaic (ca. 5000–2200 BP) consists of shell midden sites (Ricklis 2004).

For inland groups, a typological cluster of expanded-stem types dominates the Early Archaic subperiod (ca. 5000–6000 BP). Included in this group are early side-notched and early stemmed forms and corner-notched points of the Keithville, Neches River, and Trinity types. These are followed by massively barbed points of the Bell/Calf Creek series, unstemmed Tortugas points, and stemmed Wells points (Ricklis 2004).

A variety of tool types from the Middle Archaic subperiod are reported from Southeast Texas, including Yarbrough, Bulverde, Travis, and Pedernales in the western sector. The predominant types from the Late Archaic subperiod are Kent and Gary, with Ensor and Godley points common in the western reaches of Southeast Texas (Ricklis 2004). A shift to the use of poorer-quality and more local lithic resources in the Late Archaic subperiod suggests reduced group mobility and more tightly defined group territories (Story 1990). Several Middle to Late Archaic cemeteries have been reported from the coastal prairies of the western portion of Southeast Texas. By the Late Archaic subperiod, cemeteries were an integral part of cultural behavior along the inland margins of the coastal prairies zone (Ricklis 2004).

Late Prehistoric/Ceramic Period (ca. 1200 BP–AD 1500)

The Late Prehistoric, or Ceramic, period in Southeast Texas starts ca. 1200 BP to 1500 AD, with the introduction of ceramics and the bow and arrow and with the appearance of small, light straight- and expanded-stem stone arrow point types. In Southeast Texas, this period is further divided into Early and Late subperiods.

The Early Ceramic subperiod (ca. AD 800–1000) is associated with the introduction of the bow and arrow and is represented by Scallorn arrow points. Early Ceramic sites along the Texas coast are mostly rangia shell middens found along secondary bay margins or riverine estuaries. Coastal Early Ceramic sites are

identified by the appearance of the contracting-stem Gary point type and the introduction of Tchefuncte and Mandeville pottery (Ricklis 2004).

The Late Ceramic subperiod (ca. AD 1250–1500) is marked by the appearance of the Toyah phase, or horizon, in inland areas, as well as the Rockport phase on the central Texas coast. Characteristics of the Late Ceramic subperiod include the appearance of bison bone along with a lithic technocomplex of Perdiz arrow points, unifacial end scrapers, blade-core lithic technology, thin bifacial knives (often alternately beveled), and expanded base drills/perforators made from flakes and prismatic blades (Ricklis 2004).

During the Late Ceramic subperiod, grog-tempered and bone-tempered ceramics are introduced. Vessels continue to be simple bowls, jars, and constricted-neck ollas, but decorations become more elaborate. Compared with ceramics from earlier times, the decorated bands on rim exteriors from this subperiod tend to be wider, with wider bands of horizontal incised lines under rims, as well as decorative sub-rim zones of vertical, oblique, and cross-hatched incised lines (Ricklis 2004).

Protohistoric Period (ca. AD 1500–1700)

The Protohistoric period of Southeast Texas coincides with the earliest appearance of Europeans along the upper Texas Gulf Coast (ca. AD 1500–1700). During this period, there is limited access to European goods but essentially little change from the Late Prehistoric subperiod, with similar faunal assemblages. The Perdiz point continues with the inclusion of bulbar stemmed, unstemmed round-based, and lozenge-shaped arrow points (Ricklis 2004).

Early Spanish Colonial Period (1630–1820)

The Spanish Colonial period in Texas (1630–1821) can be characterized as the initial period of Aboriginal/European contact and European settlement. During this time, the central Gulf Coast of Texas was occupied by a group of Tribes collectively referred to as the Karankawas. The Karankawas consisted of at least five independent Tribes belonging to the same language group, namely, the Coco, Cujane, Guapite, Karankawa, and Copane (Aten 1983). This Tribal group was highly nomadic and migrated seasonally between the mainland and the barrier islands. The Tribes did not employ horticulture and subsisted primarily on fish, shellfish, and plants, including pecans, prickly pears, and cattail roots (La Vere 2004).

The Karankawas were the first Indigenous people in Texas to have contact with European explorers as a result of the failed 1527 Panfilo de Narváez expedition. According to the account of Cabeza de Vaca, two rafts carrying survivors of the expedition landed near Galveston Island, then occupied by the Karankawas (Lipscomb 2020a). The Tribes did not encounter Europeans again until February 1685 when the La Salle expedition established Fort St. Louis near Matagorda Bay. The French presence in Texas provoked a more hostile reaction from the Karankawas, who attacked the settlement in 1688. The French occupation also prompted a quick reaction from the Spanish, who subsequently increased their exploration and settlement of the region (Lipscomb 2020a).

Throughout the mid-1700s, the upper Texas coast continued to be an area of contention between France and Spain. To establish a permanent foothold in the region and subdue the violent Karankawas, the Spanish established a series of missions throughout Southeast Texas. In 1756, Nuestra Señora de la Luz Mission was founded near present-day Wallisville. In the same year, a military presidio, Agustín de Ahumada, was established on the east bank of the Trinity River; however, most Spanish settlements in the area were abandoned by the early 1770s (Kleiner 2020a).

The 1763 Treaty of Paris clearly placed the Louisiana Territory west of the Mississippi River, within the Spanish realm. However, due to a lack of resources and colonists, Louisiana was ceded to France in 1800 and subsequently sold to the United States (Kleiner 2020a). At this time, the Indigenous population had declined rapidly due to conflict and disease; small surviving bands are thought to have assimilated into nearby Tribes, such as the Caddo or Alabama-Coushatta, or experienced population decline (Newcomb 1961).

Mexico and the Republic of Texas (1821–1845)

The beginning of the nineteenth century proved difficult for Spain. The Napoleonic wars left the country in an economic and political crisis, which was greatly felt in the territories of New Spain. After years of struggle, threats from the nascent United States of America to the north and east, and the breakdown of government organization, Mexico finally gained its independence in 1821 (de la Teja 2018). Mexico attempted to create a more populated buffer state in Texas in an effort to protect against encroachments by the United States (de la Teja 2018). To this end, Mexican officials invited the colonization of Texas, doling out land to farmers and ranchers and deferring payment for several years (Henderson 1928). These policies also continued the Spanish system of *empresarios*, by which land agents could obtain large grants of lands that could then be separately divided instead of having individual families petition Mexican authorities.

Anglo-American settlement began in earnest after 1824, when Stephen F. Austin received the first official colonization grant from the Mexican government to bring 300 Anglo-American settlers into the area. Of these settlers, 142 families were issued land grants in the area that is now Brazoria County (Kleiner 2020a). The same year, 29 families received land titles in present-day Harris County and settled along Buffalo Bayou, the San Jacinto River, and the San Jacinto Estuary (Henson 2021). In 1827, Austin received permission to settle 300 additional families within 30 leagues of the coast in areas where settlement had previously been forbidden by the Mexican government (Kleiner 2020a). The area around Houston was not initially included in any *empresario* grant, but petitions from new colonists soon had the area added to Stephen F. Austin's grant (Henson 2021).

A majority of the *empresarios* and colonists were Anglo-American and other white settlers (Henderson 1928). Mexico permitted the enslavement of people until it was banned by President Guerrero in 1829; however, Texas was specifically exempted from this ban (De León 2023). Despite this favorable treatment, suspicions of the increasingly Anglo-American character of Texas and the increasing power and autonomy of Anglo-Americans in Texas led to pushes by the Mexican central authorities under General Antonio López de Santa Anna to revoke the colonization laws and promote a general trend of de-federalization of political control (De León 2023). Fears of U.S. incursion led the Mexican government to pass the Law of April 6, 1830, which was intended to stop further colonization efforts by Anglo-Americans and promote colonization by Mexicans. Several provisions of the law dictated the building of new forts and the collection of customs duties from U.S. imports. Tensions rose between the Mexican administrators of the area and local Texians, and Fort Velasco became the center of the first conflict between the Texas revolutionaries and Mexican soldiers. As a result of this conflict, the Mexican army was forced to surrender and abandon the fort.

The animosity between the Texians and the Mexican government came to a head in 1835 and 1836 during the Texas Revolution. Most battles occurred west of this project's survey corridor. The Texas Revolution ended at the Battle of San Jacinto, just east of present-day Houston, where the Texian forces defeated the Mexican army on April 21, 1836, and officially established Texas' independence from Mexico.

The Republic of Texas began with the Convention of 1836 on March 1, 1836, and the Battle of San Jacinto on April 21, 1836 (Nance 2025). General Antonio López de Santa Anna was taken, along with the

other Mexican prisoners, to Velasco, where on May 14, 1836, he signed the Treaty of Velasco, in which Texas was officially made free from Mexican control.

Republic of Texas and Pre-Civil War

The next several months would prove challenging for the new government and Texas settlers. In March 1836, news of the fall of the Alamo quickly reached settlers. As Sam Houston retreated in late March, settlers followed, creating a large-scale exodus out of Texas known as the Runaway Scrape, which continued at a steady pace until the decisive Battle of San Jacinto on April 21, 1836.

After Houston's victory at San Jacinto, settlers slowly began to make their way back to their farms and ranches, only to find missing cattle and damaged property (Covington 2016). By late 1836, Texas had defeated Mexico, created a new constitution, and elected new executive, judicial, and legislative staff. Sam Houston led the new Republic of Texas as president, and Stephen F. Austin acted as secretary of state. The new government worked quickly to create a postal system, create an organized militia, and establish the Republic of Texas boundaries. Sam Houston also worked on land grant issues and fought for settlers' rights. By the end of the Texas Revolution, Texas had more than 251,000,000 acres (101,576,096 ha) of land as public domain. This land was used not only to support public works in the new Republic of Texas but also to encourage further settlement.

Generous grants were provided to veterans of the war. Land grants of 1,280 acres (518 ha) for heads of family and 640 acres (259 ha) for single men were offered to settlers arriving in Texas in 1836 and 1837. New settlers were required to live in Texas at least 3 years to receive their land title (Nance 2025). Texas also attempted to sell land to new settlers well below the going rate at the time. Due to organizational trouble with grants and sales, the first homestead law went into effect in 1839. This law granted 50 acres (20 ha) or one town lot to every citizen or head of family (Nance 2025).

Relations between the Republic of Texas and Indigenous groups vacillated depending on the administration. Sam Houston, who had spent several years among the Cherokee in his youth and later in his adulthood, made several overtures towards peace with Indigenous groups, including the Comanche, but the congress refused to ratify the treaty (Lipscomb 2020b). However, his efforts to establish peaceful relations with several Tribes helped relieve the fledgling republic of the difficulty of fighting many small wars while dealing with Mexico. His successor, Mirabeau Lamar, took a different tack and instituted aggressive policies against Indigenous groups, which cost the Republic in treasure and blood. When Sam Houston was reelected, he brought back a conciliatory approach to Indigenous group relations, and by the time Texas was annexed by the United States, there was general peace between the Republic and the Tribes (Nance 2025).

For a new, small, and relatively poor nation, protection and recognition by foreign nations were vital. Annexation by the United States had always been one distinct possibility for Texas, and one that was promoted by Sam Houston during his first term as president (Nance 2025). By the 1844 U.S. presidential election, the question of Texas annexation was also on the front of the U.S. national mind. The U.S. election of expansionist James K. Polk as president was taken as a positive sign of the desire of the United States to add another state that permitted enslavement to the nation, and Texas president Anson Jones pushed for Texans to vote on the issue (Nance 2025).

Antebellum Texas and the United States (1845–1861)

In December 1845, Texas became part of the United States. The offer was generous; Texas would become a state that allowed enslavement, instead of a territory, and would retain the ability to keep public lands and debts. Texas would also have the capability to divide into four additional states, if needed, and the

U.S. Navy would offer protection along the Gulf Coast (Campbell 2023; Nance 2025). New statehood created a flurry of activity and settlement.

During the early to mid-1800s, the Brazos River in Brazoria County was the chief passage for immigration, communication, and commerce from the Gulf. Small boats regularly navigated as far as East Columbia, and custom houses were located at Brazoria and Velasco. By 1840, the port of Houston had begun to draw commercial interests away from the Brazos River; however, a canal for shipping freight and passengers between the Brazos River and West Galveston Bay was completed in 1857 by the Galveston and Brazos Navigation Company (Kleiner 2020b).

Other transportation during this period was provided by the Houston Tap and Brazoria Railway, built to connect East Columbia with Houston and the Buffalo Bayou, Brazos and Colorado Railway (Kleiner 2021). Completion of the railroad in 1860 improved market prices in the region; however, steamboat and overland passages continued to provide more reliable trade routes.

Until the early twentieth century, transportation and circulation routes in Texas remained rudimentary and disconnected. Spanish Colonial roads took advantage of existing Indigenous trails, initially to access interior portions of the territory. Later, settlers from the United States and Europe continued to use established trails and created new ones as they entered the region. By the early to mid-nineteenth century, most of the roads in Texas had been created via sustained use and ease of access rather than by design (Wallace 2008).

Efforts to create a coherent transportation system began in the first years of the Republic of Texas. The young Republic of Texas created a Commissioner of Roads and Revenue along with the Texas Railroad, Navigation, and Banking Company (Wallace 2008; Werner 2017). Lack of funds plagued both, leaving existing roads in poor condition with no hope for the establishment of new circulation systems. The responsibility for road development and maintenance fell primarily to the counties, which appointed local overseers and crews. This group of selected men, usually composed of local landowners, rotated every few months. Therefore, road building in the early years of the Republic of Texas and through the rest of the nineteenth century was primarily a local endeavor shared by the community.

True progress for roads came about due to the California Gold Rush (ca. 1850). Upon news of the discovery of gold, Texas functioned as a staging ground for thousands heading west to California. Routes also existed through Arkansas and Missouri, but Texas offered warmer weather and thus an earlier start date. Texas also had an established trail system, which was mapped during the Mexican-American War, and a recently created military route running from San Antonio to El Paso (Wallace 2008). Due to the influx and movement of people across the state, new webs of connection were established, linking town sites and settlements. These trails and roads would remain in poor condition for years to come, with upkeep in the hands of local governments (Wallace 2008). The first rail system in Texas was built in the 1850s, connecting Houston to Cypress; however, true progress on this front would not be seen until the Reconstruction years following the Civil War (Werner 2017).

Civil War and Reconstruction (1861–1899)

Texas was a divided state as the Civil War began in 1861. The antebellum economy of southeastern Texas relied heavily upon the labor of enslaved individuals, and as such, residents voted overwhelmingly in favor of secession. Although Governor Sam Houston opposed any step that might lead Texas to break from the union that he had fought so hard to join, Texans voted to secede from the United States in February of 1861 (Wooster and Wooster 2015). Local companies were organized for the Confederate army, and many citizens joined the Texas Cavalry (Kleiner 2020b). As many as 90,000 Texans served in

the Confederate forces, mostly fighting outside the state boundaries. Limited fighting occurred within Texas, in the coastal regions.

Recovery in the Reconstruction years following the Civil War was slow, with principal agricultural exports dropping to a fraction of their pre-war totals. After the war, many freedmen worked for their former enslavers as sharecroppers or started small farms with limited assistance from the Freedman's Bureau (Harper 2025). By the late 1870s, the livestock, lumber, and shipping industries had recovered significantly, due in part to railroad expansion and improvements and utilization of the Houston Ship Channel (Henson 2021). However, significant agriculture did not develop again until after 1890 (Henson 2021; Kleiner 2020a).

Late Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries

In the late nineteenth century, deep East Texas underwent major economic and social changes as the region moved away from its plantation-based economy. The expansion of railroads and the rise of the timber industry transformed towns such as Lufkin, Jasper, and Diboll into regional hubs (Maxwell 2012). Vast pine forests attracted lumber companies, leading to the growth of sawmills and company towns that provided jobs but tightly controlled workers' lives. At the same time, many Black farmers became sharecroppers or tenant farmers, a system that replaced the previous practice of enslavement but kept families trapped in cycles of debt and poverty (Harper 2025).

During the early to mid-twentieth century, deep East Texas remained largely rural, with economic life centered on timber, small-scale farming, and later oil and natural gas. The Great Depression hit the region hard, increasing unemployment and forcing many residents to rely on New Deal programs for relief and infrastructure improvements (Biesele 2021). Racial segregation was enforced through Jim Crow laws, and Black Americans faced systemic discrimination, limited educational opportunities, and political exclusion. Despite these barriers, Black communities built strong institutions, including churches and schools, that served as centers of social life and resistance (Harper 2025).

After World War II, mechanization in agriculture and timber reduced the need for labor, prompting out-migration to urban areas within Texas and beyond. Civil rights activism in the mid-twentieth century challenged segregation and unequal treatment, leading to gradual changes in schools, voting rights, and public life, though resistance was often strong. By the late twentieth century, deep East Texas balanced its rural traditions with new economic realities, including forest management, energy production, and tourism tied to its natural landscapes. The region's history during this period reflects both economic adaptation and the long struggle for social and racial justice (Harper 2025.

BACKGROUND REVIEW AND FIELD METHODS

Background Review

An SWCA archaeologist reviewed the Texas Archeological Sites Atlas (Atlas), a restricted, online database maintained by the THC, for any previously recorded surveys and historic or prehistoric archaeological sites located in or within a 0.6-mile (1.0-km) radius of the project area. In addition to identifying previously recorded archaeological sites, the Atlas review includes the following types of information: NRHP properties, SALs, Official Texas Historical Markers (OTHMs), Registered Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHLs), cemeteries, and local neighborhood surveys.

Additional sources of information included the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) Aggregator, which maps resources and districts determined eligible for the NRHP, National Historic Landmarks (NHLs), RTHLs, and local historic districts (TxDOT 2026); historical aerial photographs and

topographic maps; and the TxDOT Historic Overlay, a mapping/geographic information system (GIS) dataset with historical maps and resource information covering most portions of the state (Foster et al. 2006). Listings in the Atlas are limited to projects under purview of the ACT or the NHPA; therefore, all previous work conducted in an area may not be available.

Previous Investigations

The background review revealed that only one cultural resources survey has been conducted within 0.6 miles (1.0 km) of the project area (Figure 5). Survey 8500005521 was conducted in 1978 on behalf of the FAA. The survey's report was not available, and no further information was provided by the Atlas (THC 2026). Due to the age of the survey, the methods used to conduct the investigation would not likely meet modern standards established by the CTA and therefore it cannot be used to substitute for the survey of the proposed project area.

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The background review concluded that no previously recorded cultural resources are located within the project area or within 0.6 miles (1.0 km) of the project area (Figure 5). The closest known cultural resources to the project area are an OTHM and a historic cemetery.

The OTHM is located 1.52 miles west of the project area and marks the Burke Methodist Church Historic Marker (Marker number 6983). The marker was established in 1991 and details the founding of the Burke Methodist Church in 1889 (Atlas no. 5005006983) (THC 2026).

The Belote Cemetery (Cemetery ID Number AG-C077), also known as the Spivey Cemetery, Spivey-Wagner Cemetery, and Belote-Spivey Cemetery, is located 1.77 miles west of the project area (Atlas no. 7005007705). The cemetery contains 13 interments that range from the nineteenth century to 1958. It was recognized as a Historic Texas Cemetery on May 5, 2003 (THC 2026).

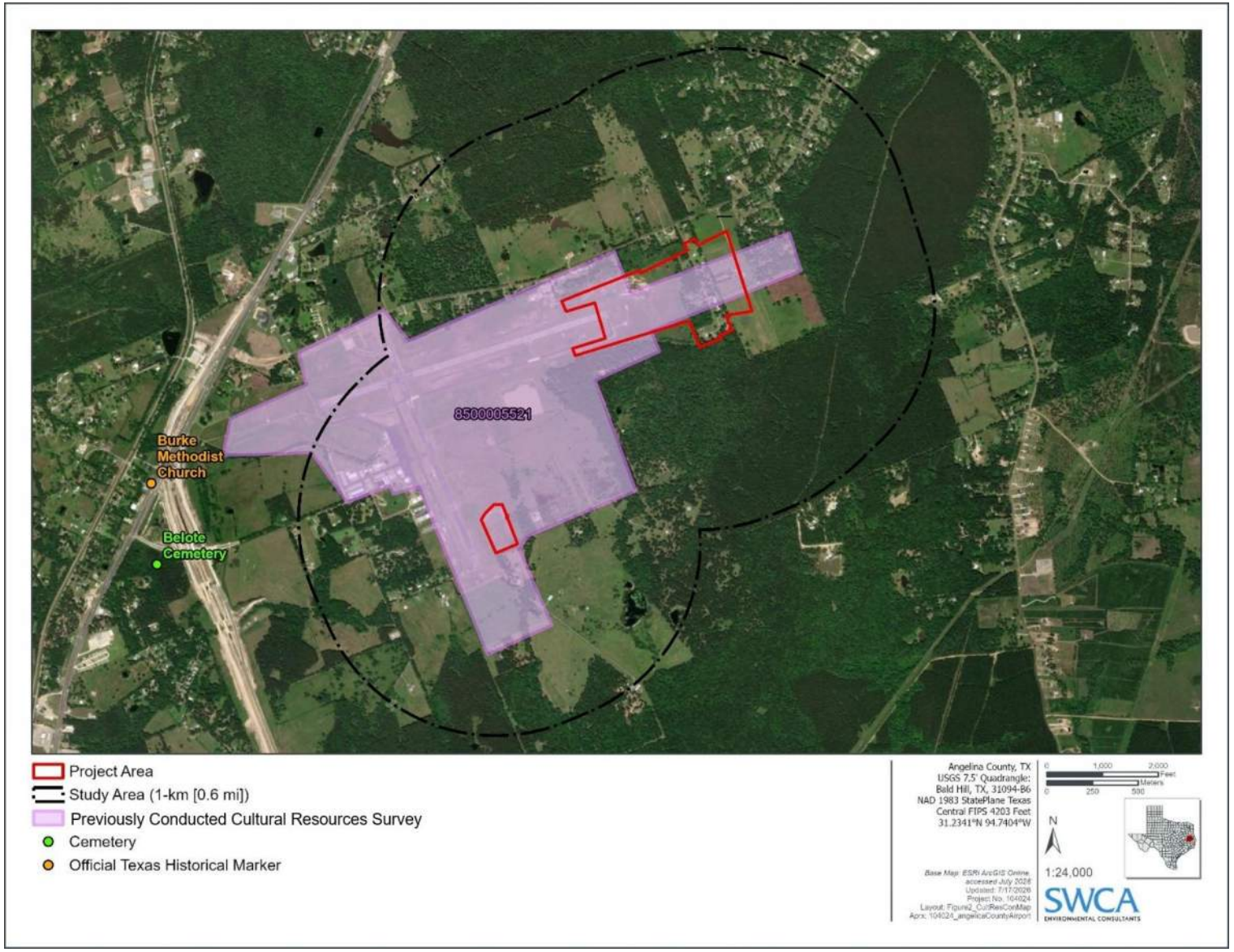


Figure 5. Previously known cultural resources and cultural resource surveys.

Historical Map Review

SWCA performed a historical documentation review to determine if any potential historic-age resources or potential historic structures are located within the project area. To conduct the historical documentation review, an SWCA archaeologist examined the historical topographic maps available on the USGS TopoView website and historical aerial imagery contained on the Historic Aerials website (Nationwide Environmental Title Research [NETR] 2026). SWCA reviewed historical maps dating from 1963 through 1986 and aerial imagery from 1933 to 2022 (NETR 2026; USGS 2026b).

Historical maps and aerial imagery revealed that the project area has been used for agricultural purposes since at least 1933 (NETR 2026). Numerous rural roads, farmsteads, and forested areas were also depicted in the vicinity of the project area (NETR 2026). The Angelina County Airport was constructed prior to 1953 and expanded to its current footprint by 1995 (NETR 2026). SWCA conducted a preliminary evaluation of historic-age (built before 1981) structures within the long-distance APE. The preliminary evaluation determined that the majority of the structures built within the long-distance APE were constructed after 1981, and that approximately six historic-age structures were identified within the long-distance APE (NETR 2026).

LiDAR Imagery Review

SWCA reviewed LiDAR data within the project area to identify pre-modern and modern constructions or potential historic trails. LiDAR data for the project area were retrieved from the USGS National Map Viewer (ESIR 2026). The raw LiDAR data in .las format was processed with a number of tools, primarily the PDAL library, a set of programs that can take raw point clouds and create surfaces, contour maps, and 3D models. For this project, the point cloud was processed with SWCA's custom tool chain, which, given a LiDAR file and a project outline in .shp format, creates a raw digital elevation model, a height aboveground model, and a difference between the raw digital elevation model and the heights aboveground to create a digital terrain model. The digital terrain model removed most vegetation, and gaps are then filled with an average elevation from the surrounding area. A local relief model was then created, and when given a search radius (i.e., the neighborhood), found the difference between the center pixel in the neighborhood and the average height of all other pixels in the neighborhood; this was then scaled -1 to 1.

A remote sensing specialist and the Principal Investigator reviewed the LiDAR data for the project area within the Angelina County-owned lands. If present, anomalies, as well as other physical features like gullies/swales and marker trees, were denoted for additional shovel testing and more intensive survey and documentation by the SWCA survey team. The review of the LiDAR data did not reveal any anomalies within or adjacent to the project area (Figure 6).

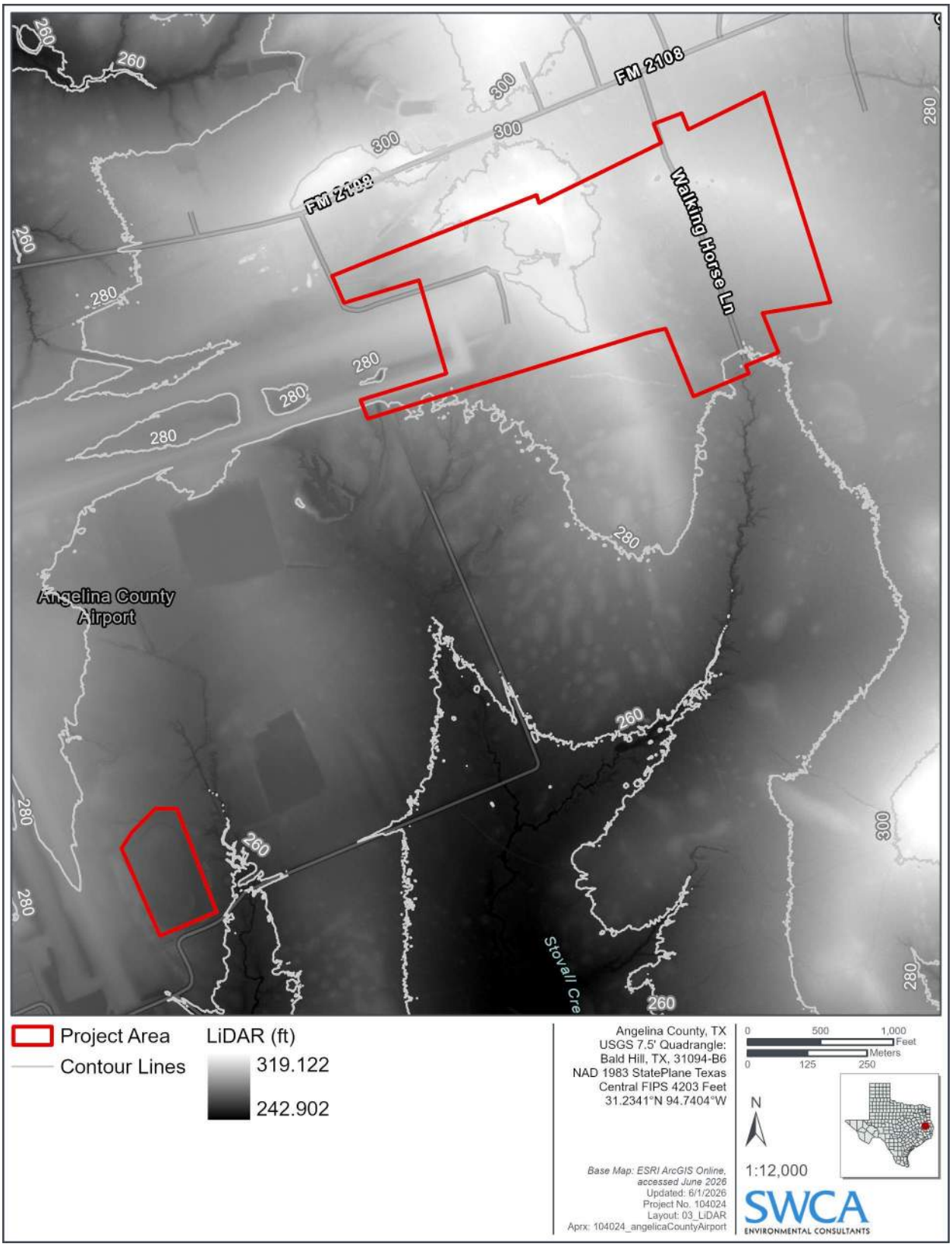


Figure 6. LiDAR map of the project area.

Potential Archeological Liability Map Review

The Lufkin District Potential Archeological Liability Map (PALM) was developed for the Lufkin area by TxDOT and provides an assessment of geoarchaeological potential (Abbott 2021). The Lufkin District PALM lists the probability of a named soil to contain buried archaeological deposits. Further guidelines regarding the recommended level of effort for archaeological surveys within the district are provided according to Map Unit (Abbott 2021).According to the PALM data, the majority of the project area (63.6%) is located within Map Unit 1, with the remaining portions in Map Unit 2 (22.26%) and a small portion in Map Unit 3 (1.63%) (Figure 7). Briefly, Map Unit 1 is described as having a low potential, Map Unit 2 is described as having a low to moderate potential, and Map Unit 3 is described as having a moderate potential to contain buried archaeological deposits (Abbott 2021).

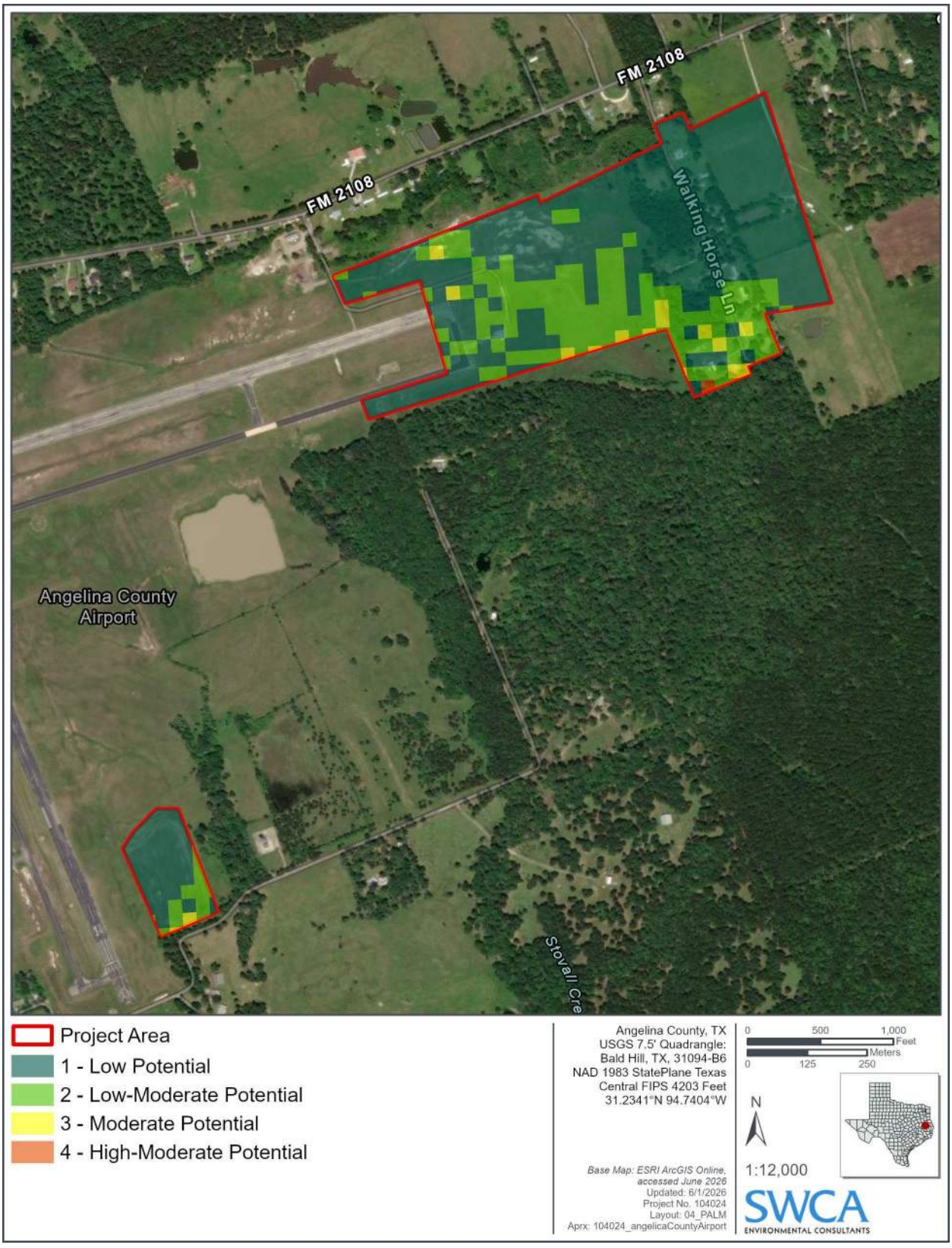


Figure 7. PALM results for the project area.

Probability Assessment

Overall, the project area has a low potential for previously unrecorded surficial prehistoric sites, a low potential for buried prehistoric sites, and a low potential for historic sites. SWCA identified one previously conducted cultural resources survey and no previously recorded sites within 0.6 mile (1.0 km) of the project area. The previously conducted survey overlaps with most of the current project area. Although the previous survey was conducted before the current CTA survey standards, the Atlas does not depict any sites within the current project area that would have been reported by the previous survey. Additionally, the absence of previously recorded surficial prehistoric sites within the study area indicates that a similar absence is likely on analogous landforms. Such landforms are present within this project, located in wooded, flat uplands. Historic sites are unlikely to be present within the project area based on the review of historical maps, aerial imagery, and LiDAR imagery; these sources indicate that no surficial anomalies are present within the project area.

Field Methods

Pedestrian Survey and Shovel Testing

SWCA conducted an intensive archaeological field survey with one team of two archaeologists walking the project area. The team examined the ground surface and erosional profiles for cultural resources. Shovel testing was the main method of subsurface exploration utilized during the survey. The utilization of shovel testing was keyed to the level of disturbance of the proposed project and the nature of the soils, geology, and topography. Shovel testing was not conducted in inundated areas or within areas with slopes greater than 30 degrees. Shovel tests were systematically excavated within the project area in accordance with the THC survey standards. Shovel tests were 30 centimeters (cm) (12 inches) in diameter and excavated in 20-cm (8-cm) arbitrary levels to 80 cm (31.5 inches) in depth, or to culturally sterile deposits, whichever came first. The matrix was then screened through ¼-inch (6-millimeter) hardware mesh. The location of each shovel test was plotted using a GPS receiver, and each test was recorded on the appropriate project field forms. Soils were described following Schoeneberger et al. (2012) standards.

Shovel tests were placed in accordance with THC and CTA standards. For reference, the THC/CTA guidelines for area surveys require at least 50 shovel tests excavated for the first 25 acres plus at least one shovel test per 5 acres over 25 acres (CTA 2020). As the project area is 91.55 acres (37.04 ha) in size, 63 shovel tests were excavated to investigate the project area. If shovel tests indicated the potential for cultural deposits deeper than 31 inches (80 cm) below surface, and future impacts from the proposed project are anticipated to be deeper than 31 inches (80 cm) below surface, SWCA would make recommendations for areas that require deep testing (i.e., backhoe trenching). Metal detection would have been utilized at any identified nineteenth century or older historic-age site; however, no such sites were encountered during this survey.

SWCA archaeologists employed both metric (centimeters and meters) and English (inches and feet) units of measurement when conducting investigations within the project area. In compliance with archaeological standard practices, investigations such as shovel tests, auger probes, and backhoe trenches are recorded using metric units. Prehistoric archaeological resources, such as campsites, features, and artifacts, are also recorded using metric units, while historic resources, such as farmsteads and associated historic features, are recorded using English units; no conversions for these measurements are provided.

The goal of the investigation was to locate all prehistoric and historic-age cultural resources within the project area, establish vertical and horizontal site boundaries to the extent feasible with consideration of access constraints, and evaluate the significance and eligibility of all recorded sites for designation as SALs and for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site Documentation

If an archaeological site was encountered during field survey investigations, it would be explored as much as possible with consideration to land access constraints. Any recorded sites would have been mapped in detail and plotted on USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps with a hand-held, submeter–accurate GPS unit and appropriate project maps for planning purposes. Any discovered sites would have been assessed regarding potential significance so that recommendations could have been made for property management (i.e., avoidance, non-avoidance, or further work).

All discovered cultural resources would be delineated and recorded following CTA standards promulgated by the THC. An archaeological site was defined as physical evidence of human activity that is at least 50 years old and contains, or is characterized by, one or more of the following criteria:

- Five or more artifacts (of any class and type) within a 98-foot (30-m) diameter area.
    - Fire-cracked rock or artifacts that all appear to originate from a single source (e.g., one ceramic pot drop, one broken glass bottle) are not considered a site.
- Discrete, single-knapping episodes (activity areas).
- One or more datable archaeological features (with or without associated artifacts).
- Two or more undatable archaeological features within 100 feet (30.5 m) of each other.
- A single undatable feature with associated artifacts.

If an archaeological site was discovered during the investigation, SWCA proposed to excavate a minimum of eight shovel tests within the site: two delineation shovel tests that are negative for cultural material in each cardinal direction (n=8). Cultural manifestations observed greater than 98 feet (30 m) apart are considered spatially unrelated, and cultural materials that do not fit within the aforementioned archaeological site criteria would have been considered Isolated Occurrences (IO). As such, occurrences would be recorded, noting the type and quantity of materials, size and shape of any features, architectural/construction details, possible function, and any potential relationship to nearby cultural materials. Additionally, guidelines set forth by the THC's *Guidance for Studying Late 19th-Century and Early 20th-Century Sites* (THC 2023) would be followed for any historic-age sites documented within the project area.

SWCA proposed a non-collection survey for this project. Artifacts would be tabulated, analyzed, and documented in the field, but not collected. If present, temporally diagnostic artifacts would be described in detail and photographed in the field. SWCA adhered to the in-field artifact recording guidelines set out by the CTA (2020) as well as the CTA's *Guidelines for Professional Performance* (CTA 2024). This policy reduces curation costs once the fieldwork is concluded; however, as per the stipulations of the Antiquities Permit, all paperwork and photographs generated during the field investigation must be curated at an approved repository.

Thermal Features

Thermal features, whether located within a site or as an isolated feature, would have been subjected to additional evaluation to determine the level of integrity and the research potential for each feature. Thermal features would have been mapped using the submeter–accurate GPS units and documented with photographs showing the feature's context within the site, within the surrounding environment, and its

context in regard to other present features. Additionally, the dimensions (both horizontal and vertical) and the presence of associated artifacts, ash, or charcoal would have been recorded. Observed rocks within the feature would have been counted by rock diameter size (<5 cm, 5–10 cm, 10–15 cm, 15+ cm) and type (e.g., limestone, sandstone). The morphology (e.g., slab, cobble), condition (e.g., unfractured, fractured in situ), and density (i.e., adjoining, adjacent, overlapping) of the feature rocks would also have been recorded for each encountered feature.

Historic Structure Survey/Viewshed Assessment

Potential constraints related to effects for historic-age properties and designated historic properties and districts that are within an assumed 0.25-mile (0.40-kilometer) long-distance APE were investigated. Historic-age structures within the long-distance APE were surveyed by SWCA personnel and reviewed by an architectural historian to determine their eligibility for the NRHP. Historic-age properties are defined as those structures that are at least 45 years old from the project survey date. When identified, structures are photographed from multiple angles (depending on access constraints). In addition to documenting the historic structures or property during the survey, photographs were taken from the vantage point of the resource toward the project area to establish a viewshed. If determined eligible for the NRHP, a viewshed analysis will be completed in the final report in accordance with 36 CFR 800. Specific landscape attributes, including but not limited to historical tree lines, hedgerows, and wooded areas, will be noted.

NRHP Criteria for Evaluation

The quality of significance in American archaeology, architecture, and history is present in sites, districts, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meet the following criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a–d]):

A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;

B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

NRHP Criteria Considerations

Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years should not be considered eligible for the NRHP. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

a. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance;

b. A building or structure removed from its original location but which is primarily significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event;

c. A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life;

d. A cemetery that derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events;

e. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived;

f. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or

g. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

SAL Eligibility Criteria

As stated by 13 TAC 26.10, the THC shall use one or more of the following criteria when assessing the appropriateness of SAL designation:

a. The site has the potential to contribute to a better understanding of the prehistory and/or history of Texas by the addition of new and important information;

b. The site's archaeological deposits and the artifacts within the site are preserved and intact, thereby supporting the research potential or preservation of the site;

c. The site possesses unique or rare attributes concerning Texas prehistory and/or history;

d. The study of the site offers the opportunity to test theories and methods of preservation, thereby contributing to a new scientific knowledge; and

e. There is a high likelihood that vandalism and relic collecting has occurred or could occur, and official landmark designation is needed to ensure maximum legal protection, or alternatively, further investigations are needed to mitigate the effects of vandalism and relic collecting when the site cannot be protected.

Research Design

PREHISTORIC CONTEXTS AND RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Chronology. Projectile points and other temporally diagnostic artifacts are regularly used as proxies for dating archaeological assemblages, and are especially useful in sites without other datable materials. However, many point types in Texas are poorly dated or not dated at all. This can be remedied by sites with temporally diagnostic artifacts in secure, datable contexts.

- Do sites have intact, stratified cultural components in primary context?
- Do cultural components have sufficient organic preservation to provide ^{14}C dates?
- Are temporally diagnostic artifacts present, or suspected to be present, in direct association with datable cultural features?

Technological Organization. Discrete, datable cultural components with large, intact assemblages of tools and tool manufacturing debris can provide insight for both site and regional scale analyses, potentially even on surficial sites. Examination of the composition and spatial distribution of material

culture can inform on the types of activities performed at the site(s). Additionally, the way tools were made and curated, changes in technology through time, and the thought process that went into creating and maintaining different toolkits to mitigate risk, can provide insight into past human lifeways and regional and chronological variability. At prehistoric forager sites, this often involves examination of lithic flintknapping tools and debris and their geographic and diachronic context. For example, the degree of early versus late-stage manufacture, the amount of reuse and recycling of tools, and preference for formal versus informal tools can be used to understand past territoriality, changes in degrees of residential mobility, and access to raw material resources. Other potentially useful classes of artifacts that can provide insight into prehistoric forager technological organization for this region may also include perishable artifacts such as textiles or worked bone or wood, thermally altered rock features, or potentially even ceramic sherds and kilns. Forager populations are known to modify their technology and mobility through time, as well as seasonally and spatially, to adapt to variable environments.

- Do sites have secure datable cultural components, as discussed above?
- Do intact components have the potential to provide a large sample size of material culture, including completed tools and/or manufacturing debris?
- Does the assemblage's spatial distribution indicate multiple, discrete intrasite activity areas?
- Does the assemblage contain rare or previously understudied tool types or material classes (e.g., any perishable technology, forager ceramic technology, uncommon or ceremonial items)?
- Does the assemblage have the potential to update the chronology of major technological innovations (e.g., evidence of early use of technologies such as atlatl, bow and arrow, hot rock cooking, and woodworking)?

Subsistence and Paleoclimate. Stratified sites with high preservation can provide insight into prehistoric subsistence strategies. In addition, they can provide valuable paleoclimatic proxy data used to recreate past environments. This helps us understand how past cultures altered their subsistence strategies to adapt to climate change. In many places, foraging transitioned to horticulture and farming. What spurred these major shifts in subsistence, and what effects do these changes in subsistence have on cultural complexity?

- Do sites have secure datable cultural components, as discussed above?
- Do intact components have the potential for preserving organic or inorganic proxy data associated with cultural components?
- Are bone and plant macrofossils, coprolites, or other perishable artifacts or ecofacts preserved that can be used to interpret past subsistence?

Diachronic Change Complexity. One of the fundamental tenets of archaeology is understanding diachronic change in culture. Stratified, dated, multicomponent sites with significant material assemblages can be used to compare how cultures change through time. This is especially important in later periods with major increases in cultural complexity often associated with shifts to agriculture, social hierarchy, complex economies, and trade.

- Do sites have secure datable cultural components, as discussed above?
- Do components have associated, distinct material culture or architectural evidence attributable to a particular subsistence strategy or technology?
- Do sites have multiple components, documenting diachronic change in material culture?

UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERIES

Cultural Materials

The following procedures will be initiated in the event that unanticipated cultural materials are discovered during project construction. Should cultural materials be encountered during construction, work in the immediate area and a buffer zone of at least a 100-foot (30.5-m) radius from the discovery will cease. The archaeological Principal Investigator will be contacted and will notify the THC of the discovery, and then will perform a field visit to evaluate and record the cultural materials. The Principal Investigator will evaluate the discovery and make a preliminary recommendation on the significance of the find (i.e., whether the find has the potential to be eligible for listing in the NRHP or as a SAL). Once a preliminary recommendation is made, the Principal Investigator will coordinate with Woolpert, Inc., and the THC to manage the resource (i.e., non-avoidance, avoidance, or further work). Construction in the area of discovery may resume only upon approval and clearance by the THC.

Human Remains

The following procedures will be initiated in the event that unanticipated human remains are discovered during project construction. Should human remains be encountered during construction, work in the immediate area will cease, and the archaeological survey crew and Principal Investigator will evaluate the finding(s) and provide recommendations for how to manage the resource under Chapter 711 of the Texas Health and Safety Code, 13 TAC 22, and Chapter 49 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure. Notifications will be made to the appropriate law enforcement officials, Angelina County representatives, and the THC immediately upon discovery of human remains by the Principal Investigator. In all cases, the location will be immediately secured with all work to cease within the project area and a buffer zone of at least a 100-foot (30.5-m) radius from the discovery. Any human remains will be carefully covered with muslin fabric, geotextile, and lightweight plastic sheeting, and reburied under a shallow blanket of soil to prevent unnecessary exposure. Care will be taken to prevent any disturbance of the potential human remains during the removal of vehicles and equipment. Until appropriate consultation has occurred, the discovery shall remain protected from any disturbance, such that no human remains or associated artifacts are touched, moved, or collected. Until consultation is complete, and a removal strategy is defined, the human remains will remain in place (in the ground), protected from natural forces, vandalism, and looting. Construction in the area of discovery would resume only upon approval and/or clearance from the THC (and law enforcement, if applicable).

RESULTS

Archaeological Field Survey

From July 6 to 8, 2026, SWCA archaeologists conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the project area (Appendix A). Field investigations throughout the project area encountered primarily flat grasslands with mixed deciduous and coniferous trees in the eastern portion of the project area (Appendix B). The region is covered predominantly by upland longleaf pine woodlands and hardwood slope forests (Griffith et al. 2007). Locally, the landscape includes flat, maintained grass fields and residential lots with maintained lawns and mature trees (Appendix B). Ground visibility varied but was minimal due to the dense grasses.

During the investigation, SWCA archaeologists surveyed the entire 91.55-acre (37.04-ha) project area. Surface investigations involved carefully examining the ground surface and looking for cultural materials. The terrain within the project area was generally level to gently sloping. Thick grasses covered the

surface of the project area around the current airport runway; the eastern side of the project was dominated by manicured lawns, mature trees, and modern homes. Recorded disturbances include a concrete drainage inlet located south of the current runway; the current runway; modern homes; Walking Horse Lane, the public road that connects to the modern homes; and a shallow barrow pit in the southern portion of the project area (Appendix B).

SWCA conducted an intensive archaeological field survey with one team of two archaeologists walking the project area. Shovel testing was the main method of subsurface exploration utilized during the survey and was conducted in accordance with THC and CTA standards. In total, 63 shovel tests were excavated to investigate the project area.

Within the project area, the typical soil profile generally consisted of a single stratum of brown (10YR 5/3) sandy clay that ranged from 50 to 80 cm below surface (cmbs) and terminated at depth. Occasionally a second stratum of a light gray (10YR 7/1) sandy clay occurred between 50 and 80 cmbs. All shovel tests were negative for cultural materials.

Historic Structures Survey

The historic structures survey was conducted on July 8, 2026. The survey documented a total of six standing historic structures within the 0.25-mile (0.40-km) long-distance APE (Appendix A). A single historic structure was documented within the project area. All the historic structures date to the mid-twentieth century and are recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

1846 FM 2108, Burke, Texas 75941

The historic-age domestic dwelling at 1846 Farm to Market Road (FM) 2108, Burke, Texas 75941, is a ca. 1970 Ranch-style domestic dwelling with a rectangular plan that is absent in 1962 aerial imagery and first appears in the 1982 aerial imagery (Figure 8; see Appendix A) (NETR 2026). Angelina County Appraisal District (CAD) data was reviewed, and carport and porch work occurred in 1971, indicating the dwelling was likely built before 1971 (CAD 2026). The dwelling features a low-pitched hipped roof clad in composition shingles, and the exterior is clad in brick siding. The dwelling is situated atop a concrete slab foundation and there is an engaged brick chimney on the right (west) elevation. The façade features a partial-width, projecting front porch with square wood support posts. The primary entry is a wood paneled door with a decorative oval lite. The visible windows consist of two, 1/1 single-hung vinyl-sash units and four horizontal sliding units. The structure is in good condition.

The structure appears to retain much of its integrity but is of ordinary design and construction. Research did not reveal any early- to mid-twentieth-century historical contexts or associations that would help the structure achieve significance under Criterion A, nor did it reveal associations with individuals significant to our past that would support eligibility under Criterion B. The structure is ordinary in its type and exhibits a common style and layout. It is not the work of a master, is not an exemplary example of its architectural style, and does not exhibit any distinctive architectural characteristics that would support eligibility under Criterion C. The historic-age structure at 1846 FM 2108 does not meet the eligibility requirements for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C; therefore, SWCA recommends the structure as not eligible for the NRHP.


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Figure 8. 1846 FM 2108, Burke, Texas 75941; view facing south.

2108 FM 2050, Diboll, Texas 75941

The historic-age structure at 2108 FM 2050, Diboll, Texas 75941, is a ca. 1950 vernacular home of no particular style with an irregular plan that first appears in 1955 aerial imagery (Figure 9,Figure 10; see Appendix A) (NETR 2026). The dwelling features a metal, cross-gable roof, horizontal wood board siding, and a pier-and-beam foundation. The left side of the façade features an integrated garage or storage addition with a pair of vertical wood plank entry doors. The façade also features a partial-width, integrated front porch with square wood support posts and brackets. The main entrance is accessible via the front porch; however, the type and style are not visible in available imagery. All visible windows are a combination of 1/1 single-hung vinyl-sash units, 1/1 double-hung wood-sash units, and one vinyl-sash tripartite unit on the façade. The structure at 2108 FM 2050 is in good condition.

The structure does not retain its integrity of design, material, workmanship, or feeling. Research did not reveal any early- to mid-twentieth-century historical contexts that would help the structure achieve significance under Criterion A, nor did it reveal associations with individuals significant to our past that would support eligibility under Criterion B. The structure is ordinary in its type and exhibits a common style and layout. It is not the work of a master, is not an exemplary example of its architectural style, and does not exhibit any distinctive architectural characteristics that would support eligibility under Criterion C. The structure at 2108 FM 2050 does not meet the eligibility requirements for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C; therefore, SWCA recommends the structure as not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 9. 2108 FM 2050, Diboll, Texas 75941; view facing southeast.



Figure 10. 2108 FM 2050, Diboll, Texas 75941; view facing southwest.

159 McClendon Drive, Burke, Texas 75941

The historic-age domestic dwelling at 159 McClendon Dr, Burke, Texas 75941, is a ca. 1950 Minimal Traditional dwelling with an L-shape plan that first appears in 1955 aerial imagery (Figure 11 Figure 12; see Appendix A) (NETR 2026). The structure features a cross-gable roof clad in composition shingles, horizontal Dutch lap siding, and a pier-and-beam foundation. The façade features a partial-width, integrated front porch with square wood support posts that is accessible by a small set of wood steps. The primary entry is located on the front (north) elevation and features a plain wood panel door with an exterior screen door; a secondary entry is located on the right (west) elevation and features a wood panel

door with a square lite and an exterior screen door. The door is accessible via another set of wood steps. Most visible windows on the front and right-side elevations appear to consist of the original 2/2 double-hung, wood-sash windows, although some are covered by exterior screens and not clearly visible from the public right-of-way. One uncovered 2/2 double-hung wood sash window is located on the right (west) elevation. The structure at 159 McClendon Drive is in good condition.

The structure retains much of its integrity of design and feeling but is missing some integrity of materials and workmanship. Research did not reveal any early- to mid-twentieth-century historical contexts that would help the structure achieve significance under Criterion A, nor did it reveal associations with individuals significant to our past that would support eligibility under Criterion B. The structure is ordinary in its type and exhibits a common style and layout. It is not the work of a master, is not an exemplary example of its architectural style, and does not exhibit any distinctive architectural characteristics that would support eligibility under Criterion C. The structure at 159 McClendon Drive does not meet the eligibility requirements for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C; therefore, SWCA recommends the structure as not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 11. 159 McClendon Drive, Burke, Texas 75941; view facing southeast.



Figure 12. 159 McClendon Drive, Burke, Texas 75941; view facing northeast.

1486 FM 2108, Burke, Texas 75941

The historic-age domestic dwelling at 1486 FM 2108, Burke, Texas 75941, is a ca. 1975 Ranch-style dwelling with a rectangular plan that first appears in 1982 aerial imagery (Figure 13; see Appendix A) (NETR 2026). The structure features a stepped, side-gable roof clad in composition shingles, brick veneer siding, and a concrete slab foundation. The façade features a partial-width, projecting front porch with round wood support columns. The main entry door is accessible via the porch and consists of a pressed metal door with a diamond lite. All visible windows are 1/1 and 2/2 single-hung, aluminum-sash units. The structure at 1486 FM 2108 is in good condition. There is an interior chimney with a metal flue visible on the front-facing roofline.

The structure does not retain its integrity of material, workmanship, or feeling. Research did not reveal any early- to mid-twentieth-century historical contexts that would help the structure achieve significance under Criterion A, nor did it reveal associations with individuals significant to our past that would support eligibility under Criterion B. The structure is ordinary in its type and exhibits a common style and layout. It is not the work of a master, is not an exemplary example of its architectural style, and does not exhibit any distinctive architectural characteristics that would support eligibility under Criterion C. The structure at 1486 FM 2108 does not meet the eligibility requirements for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C; therefore, SWCA recommends the structure as not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 13. 1486 FM 2108, Burke, Texas 75941; view facing southeast.

1040 FM 2108, Burke, Texas 75941

The historic-age domestic dwelling at 1040 FM 2108, Burke, Texas 75941, is a ca. 1975 Ranch-style dwelling with a rectangular plan that first appears in 1982 aerial imagery (Figure 14, Figure 15; see Appendix A) (NETR 2026). The dwelling features a stepped, side-gable roof with an attached side-gabled garage addition on the right (west) elevation and a full-width rear shed-roof addition. The exterior is clad with horizontal wood siding with unfinished wood siding over the crawlspace of the pier-and-beam foundation. The front (north) elevation features the primary entry wood door, consisting of a pressed metal door with a narrow rectangular lite and the porch appears to have been removed or enclosed, with no access point to the front (north) door such as via steps or a stoop. There is an attached garage addition on the right (west) elevation that appears to be in a state of renovation or repair. There is another entry door on the left (east) elevation consisting of a pressed panel door with a fanlight. All visible windows appear to be new, single-hung, 1/1 metal or vinyl-sash units. The structure at 1040 FM 2108 is in fair condition.

The structure does not retain its integrity of design, material, workmanship, or feeling. Research did not reveal any early- to mid-twentieth-century historical contexts that would help the structure achieve significance under Criterion A, nor did it reveal associations with individuals significant to our past that would support eligibility under Criterion B. The dwelling is ordinary in its type and exhibits a common style and layout. It is not the work of a master, is not an exemplary example of its architectural style, and does not exhibit any distinctive architectural characteristics that would support eligibility under Criterion C. The structure at 1040 FM 2108 does not meet the eligibility requirements for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C; therefore, SWCA recommends the structure as not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 14. 1040 FM2108, Burke, TX 75941; view facing south.



Figure 15. 1040 FM2108, Burke, TX 75941; view facing northeast.

984 FM 2108, Burke, Texas 75941

The historic-age domestic dwelling at 984 FM 2108, Burke, Texas 75941, is a ca. 1975 Ranch-style dwelling with a rectangular plan that first appears in 1982 aerial imagery (Figure 16; see Appendix A) (NETR 2026). The structure features a stepped, side-gable roof with exposed rafter tails, horizontal wood board siding with decorative brickwork on the lower half of the elevations, and a pier-and-beam

foundation. The front (north) elevation features the primary entry wood panel door and is accessible by a walkway and wood steps, and is covered by the roof overhang. The right (west) elevation features an engaged brick chimney. All visible windows are 1/1 and 2/2 single-hung aluminum and vinyl-sash units and horizontal sliding vinyl-sash units. The structure at 984 FM 2108 is in fair condition.

The structure does not retain its integrity of design, material, workmanship, or feeling. Research did not reveal any early- to mid-twentieth-century historical contexts that would help the structure achieve significance under Criterion A, nor did it reveal associations with individuals significant to our past that would support eligibility under Criterion B. The structure is ordinary in its type and exhibits a common style and layout. It is not the work of a master, is not an exemplary example of its architectural style, and does not exhibit any distinctive architectural characteristics that would support eligibility under Criterion C. The structure at 984 FM 2108 does not meet the eligibility requirements for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C; therefore, SWCA recommends the structure as not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 16. 984 FM 2108, Burke, Texas 75941; view facing south.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

On behalf of Woolpert, Inc. SWCA conducted an intensive archaeological investigation of land owned by Angelina County, as part of the proposed Angelina County Airport Runway Extension Project (project) in Angelina County, Texas.

Overall, the proposed project is comprised of approximately 68.06 acres of land owned by Angelina County and approximately 23.49 acres of privately owned property. Future consultation with the Texas Historical Commission will be held for the properties that the county intends to acquire. Construction impacts will be confined to the project and include the clearing of vegetation, demolition of structures, grading, and the stockpiling of soil.

The project will be incorporated into the airport's Airport Layout Plan (ALP), which requires federal approval, and therefore, compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) is required. As the public lands are owned or managed by a political subdivision of the State of Texas, a Texas Antiquities Permit is required in accordance with the Antiquities Code of Texas (ACT) (9 Texas

Natural Resource Code 191) and accompanying Rules of Practice and Procedure (13 Texas Administrative Code 26). All work was conducted in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Antiquities Code of Texas under Texas Antiquities Permit No. 32938, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (54 United States Code [USC] 306108) and its implementing regulations (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 800) and in accordance with Texas Historical Commission/Council of Texas Archeologists standards. The goal of the work was to identify prehistoric and historic archaeological sites in the area; to establish vertical and horizontal site boundaries as appropriate; and to evaluate the significance and eligibility of any site for SAL designation and potential for listing in the NRHP, according to the criteria.

Investigations included a cultural resources background review and an intensive archaeological survey. A geoarchaeological review determined that there was no need for deep testing within the project area. SWCA's background review revealed that one cultural resources survey, which intersects the project area, was conducted within the 0.6 mile (1.0 km) study area. No previously recorded cultural resources are located within the study area, and no previously recorded cultural resources intersect or are adjacent to (i.e., within 300 feet [91.4 m]) the project area. No National Historic Landmarks, NRHP-listed or -eligible districts or properties, Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks, SALs, Official Texas Historical Markers, cemeteries, Family Land Heritage Centennial Farms, local historic districts, Freedom Colonies, or neighborhood surveys were identified within the project or study area.

The field investigation occurred between July 6 to July 8, 2026. SWCA archaeologists conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the entire 92.55 acres (37.04 hectares [ha]) project area, which included excavating 63 shovel tests, all of which were negative for cultural materials. This met the THC/CTA standards for area survey. A total of six historic structures were recorded within the area of potential effects, one of which was recorded within the project area. All six structures are recommended NOT ELIGIBLE for the National Register of Historic Places.

In accordance with the ACT and NHPA, SWCA made a reasonable and good faith effort to identify cultural resources within the project area. No properties were identified within the project area that may meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP according to 36 Code of Federal Regulations 60.4, or for designation as an SAL according to 13 Texas Administrative Code 26.10. SWCA recommends a determination of no historic properties affected (36 CFR 800.4[d][1]) SWCA, and that no additional cultural resources investigations are warranted within the project area, as currently defined. All records and photographs generated during fieldwork will be curated at the Center for Archaeological Research at The University of Texas at San Antonio, per the requirements of the ACT.

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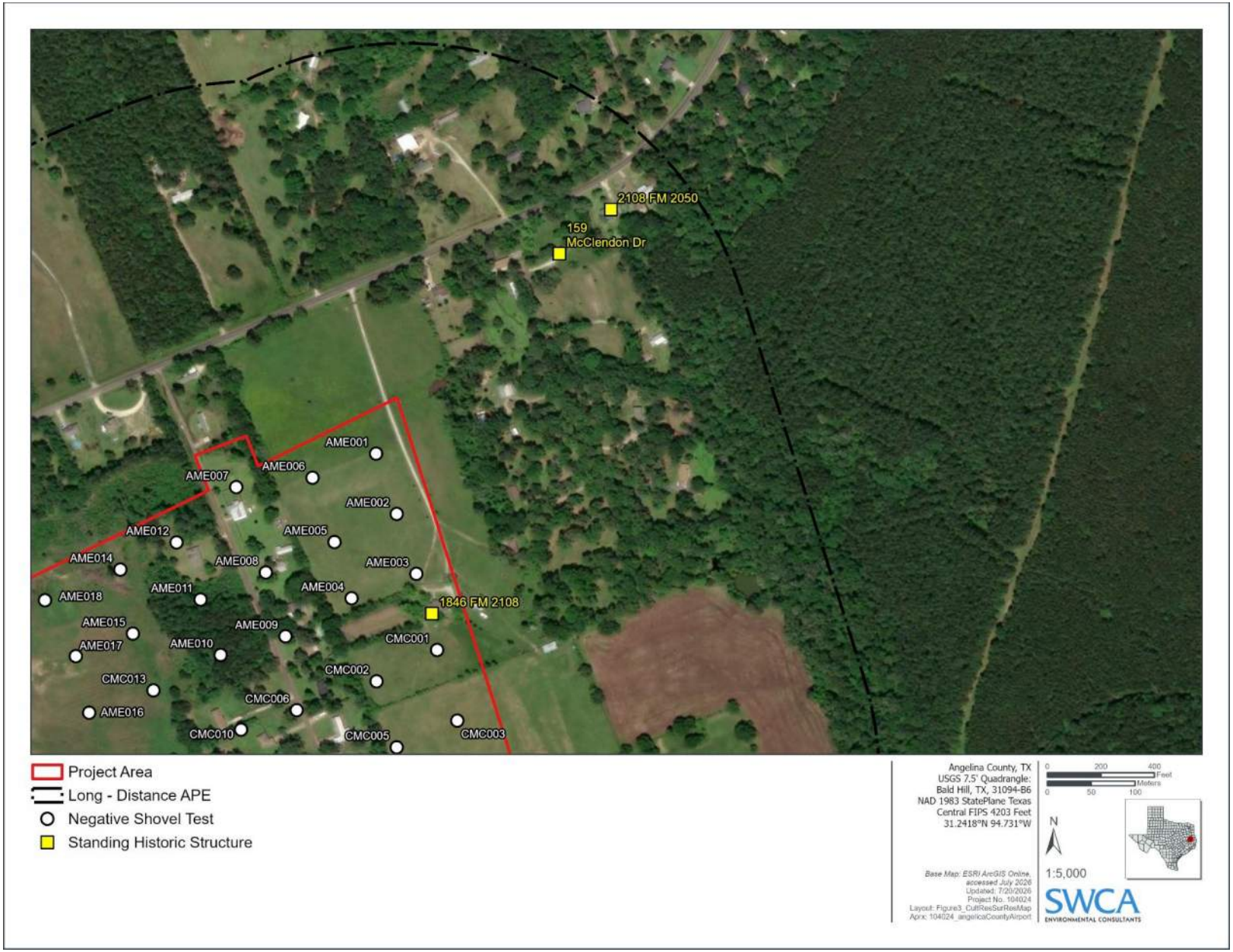
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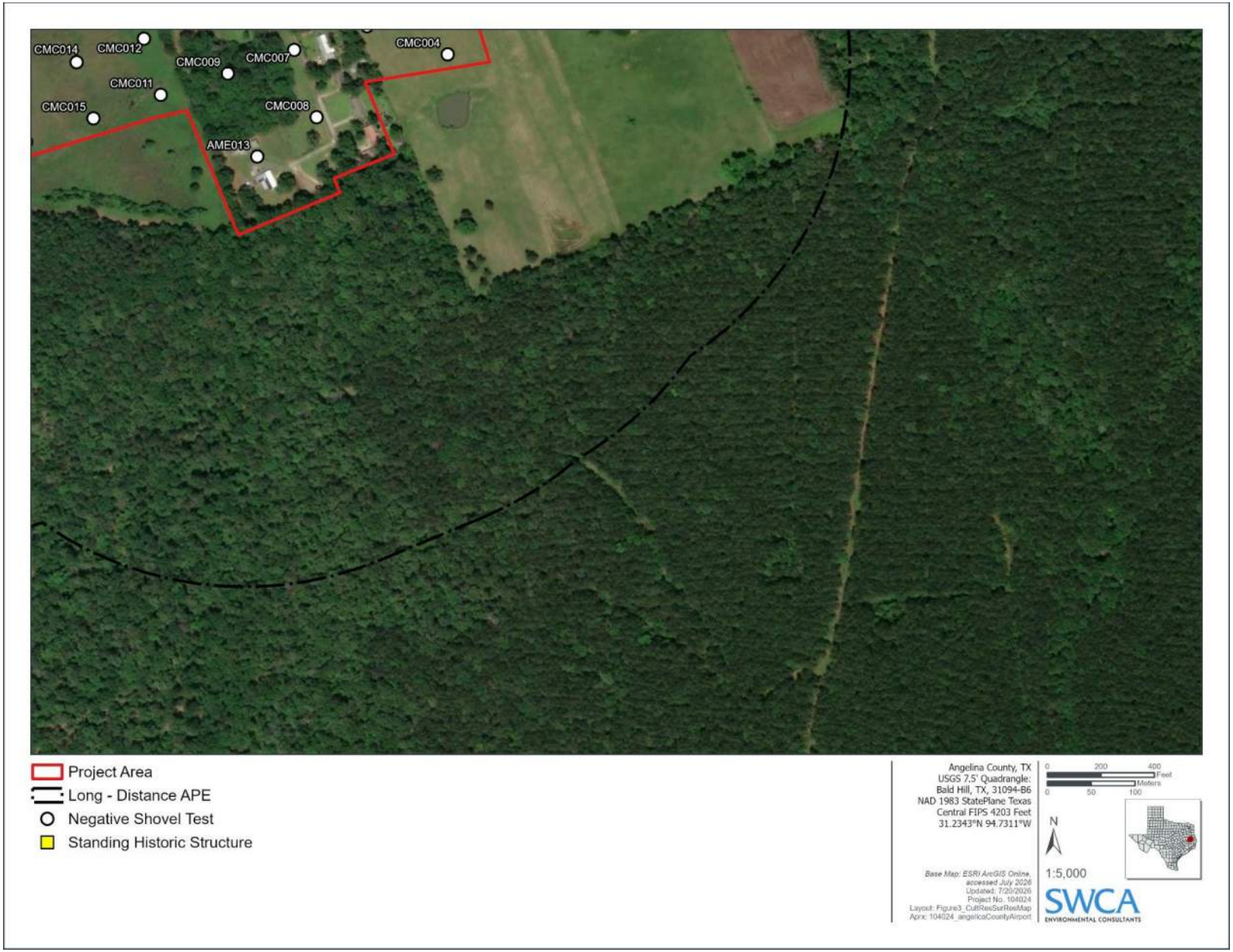
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Appendix A

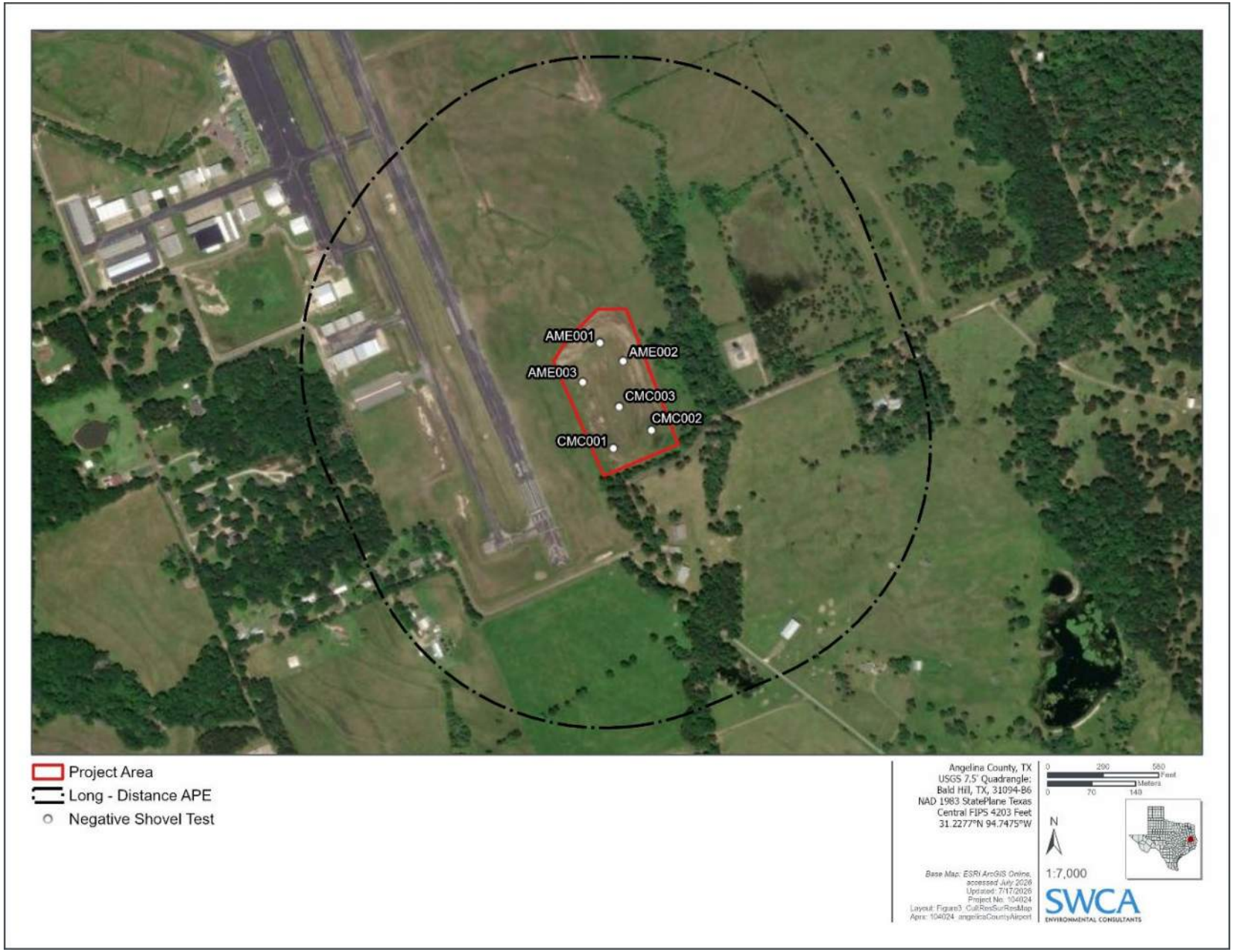
Cultural Survey Results Maps


1486 FM2108
1040 FM2108
984 FM210
AME018
AME019
AME023
AME024
AME020
AME028
AME022
AME026
AME027
AME029
AME025
CMC018
AME021
Project Area
Long - Distance APE
Negative Shovel Test
Standing Historic Structure
Angelina County, TX
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Bald Hill, TX, 31094-B6
NAD 1983 StatePlane Texas
Central FIPS 4203 Feet
31.2421°N 94.7446°W
0 200 400
Feet
0 50 100
Meters
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1:5,000
SWCA
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS


2108 FM 2050
159
McClendon Dr
AME001
AME006
AME007
AME002
AME012
AME005
AME014
AME008
AME003
AME011
AME004
AME018
1846 FM 2108
AME015
AME009
CMC001
AME017
AME010
CMC002
CMC013
CMC006
AME016
CMC010
CMC005
CMC003
Project Area
Long - Distance APE
Negative Shovel Test
Standing Historic Structure
Angelina County, TX
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Bald Hill, TX, 31094-B6
NAD 1983 StatePlane Texas
Central FIPS 4203 Feet
31.2418°N 94.731°W
0 200 400 Feet
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SWCA
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS


CMC014
CMC012
CMC009
CMC007
CMC004
CMC011
CMC015
CMC008
AME013
Project Area
Long - Distance APE
Negative Shovel Test
Standing Historic Structure
Angelina County, TX
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Bald Hill, TX, 31094-B6
NAD 1983 StatePlane Texas
Central FIPS 4203 Feet
31.2343°N 94.7311°W
0 200 400 Feet
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SWCA
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS


AME026
AME027
AME029
AME025
AME021
CMC018
CMC023
CMC017
AME030
CMC019
CMC022
CMC016
CMC027
CMC020
CMC021
CMC026
CMC025
CMC024
Project Area
Long - Distance APE
Negative Shovel Test
Standing Historic Structure
Angelina County, TX
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Bald Hill, TX, 31094-B6
NAD 1983 StatePlane Texas
Central FIPS 4203 Feet
31.2352°N 94.745°W
0 200 400 Feet
0 50 100 Meters
N
1:5,000
SWCA
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS


AME001
AME002
AME003
CMC003
CMC002
CMC001
Project Area
Long - Distance APE
Negative Shovel Test
Angelina County, TX
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Bald Hill, TX, 31094-B6
NAD 1983 StatePlane Texas
Central FIPS 4203 Feet
31.2277°N 94.7475°W
0 290 580
Feet
0 70 140
Meters
N
1:7,000
SWCA
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Appendix B

Survey Photos



Figure B-1. Eastern side of project area, facing west. Modern homes to be demolished are visible within the tree line.



Figure B-2. Overview of the project area north of the current runway, facing south.



Figure B-3. Shallow sand borrow pit in southern portion of the project area, facing south.



Figure B-4. Drainage inlet disturbance, south of the current runway, facing south.



Figure B-5. Modern homes and public road in eastern portion of the project area, facing east.



Figure B-6. Typical shovel tests within the project area.

Appendix C

Shovel Test Results

ST No.	Result	Termination	Comment
	Level Depth Textu	*Munsell*	*Level Comments/inclusions*
AME001	**Negative**	**Depth**	**In a pasture. Pasture and wetland grasses with sparse deciduous and coniferpus mixed vegetation in surrounding area. Active livestock and loose dogs in area.**
	80 Sandy Clay	*10YR 5/3*	*Low moisture, blocky, sticky, granular 5% iron oxide*
AME002	**Negative**	**Depth**	**In a pasture. Pasture and wetland grasses with sparse deciduous and coniferpus mixed vegetation in surrounding area. Active livestock and loose dogs in area.**
	80 Sandy Clay	*10YR 5/3*	*Some moisture, blocky, sticky, granular 5% iron oxide*
AME003	**Negative**	**Depth**	**In a pasture. Pasture and wetland grasses with sparse deciduous and coniferpus mixed vegetation in surrounding area. Active livestock and loose dogs in area.**
	80 Sandy Clay	*10YR 5/3*	*Low moisture, blocky, sticky, granular 10% iron oxide*
AME004	**Negative**	**Depth**	**In a pasture. Pasture and wetland grasses with sparse deciduous and coniferpus mixed vegetation in surrounding area. Active livestock and loose dogs in area.**
	80 Sandy Clay	*10YR 5/3*	*Low moisture, blocky, sticky, granular 10% iron oxide*
AME005	**Negative**	**Depth**	**In a pasture. Pasture and wetland grasses with sparse deciduous and coniferpus mixed vegetation in surrounding area. Active livestock and loose dogs in area.**
	80 Sandy Clay	*10YR 5/3*	*Low moisture, blocky, sticky, granular, sterile 10% iron oxide and hematite nodules*
AME007	**Negative**	**Depth**	**In a manicured lawn of an unoccupied residence. grasses with sparse deciduous and coniferous mixed vegetation in surrounding area. Active livestock and loose dogs in area.**
	80 Sandy Clay	*10YR 5/3*	*Low moisture, blocky, sticky, granular 10% iron oxide and hematite nodules*
AME008	**Negative**	**Depth**	**In a manicured lawn of an unoccupied residence. Grasses with sparse deciduous and coniferous mixed vegetation in surrounding area.**
	80 Sandy Clay	*10YR 5/3*	*Low moisture, blocky, sticky, granular, stetile 10% iron oxide and hematite nodules*
AME009	**Negative**	**Depth**	**In a manicured lawn of an unoccupied residence. Grasses with sparse deciduous and coniferous mixed vegetation in surrounding area.**
	80 Sandy Clay	*10YR 6/2*	*Low moisture, blocky, sticky, granular, sterile 10% iron oxide and hematite nodules, 1% medium roots*
AME010	**Negative**	**Depth**	**In a densely wooded area near an unoccupied residence. Grasses with dense deciduous and coniferous mixed vegetation in surrounding area. C9 Crete disturbance in/around the shovel test location**
	5 Sandy Clay Loa	*10YR 4/2*	*Low moisture, granular, loose, disturbed 25% grassroots*
AME011	**Negative**	**Sterile Subsoil**	**In a dense wooded area near an unoccupied residence. Dense deciduous and coniferous mixed vegetation.**
	27 Sandy Clay Lo	*10YR 4/2*	*Low moisture, granular, sticky 5% iron oxide, 15% small to medium roots*
	43 Sandy Clay	*10YR 5/2*	*Low moisture, blocky, sticky, granular, sterile 10% iron oxide and hematite nodules, 15% medium roots*
AME012	**Negative**	**Depth**	**In a dense wooded area near an unoccupied residence. Dense deciduous and coniferous mixed vegetation.**
	80 Sandy Clay	*10YR 5/3*	*Low moisture, blocky, sticky, granular 15% iron oxide*
AME013	**Negative**	**Sterile Subsoil**	**In a manicured lawn area as part of an occupied residence with electric fence. Dense deciduous and coniferous mixed vegetation surrounding the area. Landowner notes alligator turtles are prevalent on this property and they try to keep them outside of the property fence.**
	27 Sandy Clay	*10YR 5/2*	*Low moisture, blocky, sticky, granular, disturbed 5% iron oxide*
	40 Sandy Clay	*10YR 5/2*	*Low moisture, blocky, sticky, granular, sterile 15% iron oxide*
AME014	**Negative**	**Depth**	**In am open prairie grass area NE of thw airport runway. Dense deciduous and coniferous mixed vegetation surrounding the survey area**
	80 Sandy Clay	*10YR 6/3*	*Low moisture, blocky, sticky, granular 10% iron oxide*
AME015	**Negative**	**Depth**	**In an open prairie grass area NE of the airport runway. Dense deciduous and coniferous mixed vegetation surrounding the survey area**
	80 Sandy Clay	*10YR 5/1*	*Some moisture, blocky, sticky, granular, friable 5% iron oxide*
AME016	**Negative**	**Depth**	**In an open prairie grass area NE of the airport runway. Dense deciduous and coniferous mixed vegetation surrounding the survey area**
	80 Sandy Clay	*10YR 5/1*	*Some moisture, blocky, sticky, granular, friable 5% iron oxide*
AME017	**Negative**	**Depth**	**In an open prairie grass area NE of the airport runway. Dense deciduous and coniferous mixed vegetation surrounding the survey area**
	80 Sandy Clay	*10YR 6/2*	*Low moisture, blocky, sticky, granular 10% iron oxide and hematite nodules*
AME018	**Negative**	**Depth**	**In an open prairie grass area NE of the airport runway. Dense deciduous and coniferous mixed vegetation surrounding the survey area**
	80 Sandy Clay	*10YR 5/3*	*Low moisture, blocky, sticky, granular 10% iron oxide and hematite nodules*

ST No.	Result	Termination	Comment
	Level Depth Textui Munsell		*Level Comments/inclusions*
AME019	**Negative**	**Sterile Subsoil**	**In an open prairie grass area NE of the airport runway. Dense deciduous and coniferous mixed vegetation surrounding the survey area**
	14 Sand	*10YR 6/2*	*Low moisture, blocky, compact 10% iron oxide*
	24 Sandy Clay	*10YR 7/1*	*Some moisture, blocky, sterile 25% iron oxide and hematite nodules*
AME020	**Negative**	**Sterile Subsoil**	**In an open prairie grass area NE of the airport runway. Dense deciduous and coniferous mixed vegetation surrounding the survey area**
	7 Sand	*10YR 7/1*	*Some moisture, blocky, granular, friable 5% iron oxide, 5% calcium carbonate*
	19 Sandy Clay	*10YR 7/1*	*Dry, massive, blocky, compact, firm 5% iron oxide, 50% calcium carbonate*
AME021	**Negative**	**Depth**	**In an open prairie grass area NE of the airport runway. Dense deciduous and coniferous mixed vegetation surrounding the survey area**
	80 Loamy Sand	*10YR 5/3*	*Some moisture, sticky, granular, friable 5% iron oxide, 15% grassroots*
AME022	**Negative**	**Sterile Subsoil**	**In an open prairie grass area NE of the airport runway. Dense deciduous and coniferous mixed vegetation surrounding the survey area**
	8 Sand	*10YR 6/2*	*Low moisture, blocky, granular 5% iron oxide, 5% calcium carbonate*
	21 Sandy Clay	*10YR 6/4*	*Low moisture, massive, blocky, firm, compact, sterile 5% iron oxide and hematite nodules, 50% calcium carbonate*
AME023	**Negative**	**Sterile Subsoil**	**In an open prairie grass area NE of the airport runway. Dense deciduous and coniferous mixed vegetation surrounding the survey area**
	5 Sand	*10YR 8/1*	*Dry, loose, granular None*
	19 Sandy Clay	*10YR 6/4*	*Low moisture, blocky, sticky, compact, firm, stetile 10% iron oxide, 50% calcium carbonate*
AME024	**Negative**	**Depth**	**In an open prairie grass area NE of the airport runway. Dense deciduous and coniferous mixed vegetation surrounding the survey area**
	80 Loamy Sand	*10YR 5/3*	*Low moisture, blocky, sticky, granular 5% iron oxide, 5% grassroots*
AME025	**Negative**	**Depth**	**In an open prairie grass area NE of the airport runway. Dense deciduous and coniferous mixed vegetation surrounding the survey area**
	80 Loamy Sand	*10YR 5/3*	*Some moisture, blocky, sticky, granular, friable 5% iron oxide*
AME026	**Negative**	**Depth**	**In an open prairie grass area NE of the airport runway. Dense deciduous and coniferous mixed vegetation surrounding the survey area**
	80 Sandy Clay Lc	*10YR 5/3*	*Low moisture, blocky, sticky, granular 15% iron oxide*
AME027	**Negative**	**Depth**	**In an open prairie grass area NE of the airport runway. Dense deciduous and coniferous mixed vegetation surrounding the survey area**
	80 Sandy Clay Lc	*10YR 5/3*	*Low moisture, blocky, sticky, friable to firm with depth 10% iron oxide, 5% grassroots*
AME028	**Negative**	**Sterile Subsoil**	**In an open prairie grass area NE of the airport runway. Dense deciduous and coniferous mixed vegetation surrounding the survey area**
	26 Sandy Clay Lc	*10YR 5/3*	*Low moisture, blocky, friable 15% iron oxide*
	41 Sandy Clay	*10YR 6/2*	*Low moisture, blocky, sterile, firm 25% iron oxide, 50% calcium carbonate*
AME029	**Negative**	**Depth**	**In an open prairie grass area NE of the airport runway. Dense deciduous and coniferous mixed vegetation surrounding the survey area**
	80 Sandy Clay Lc	*10YR 5/3*	*Some moisture, blocky, sticky, granular, friable, sterile 10% iron oxide, 5%,calcium carbonate*
AME030	**Negative**	**Sterile Subsoil**	**In an open prairie grass area NE of the airport runway. Dense deciduous and coniferous mixed vegetation surrounding the survey area**
	53 Sandy Clay Lc	*10YR 5/3*	*Low moisture, blocky, friable 10% iron oxide*
	73 Sandy Clay	*10YR 5/3*	*Low moisture, blocky, sterile 10% iron oxide, 5% calcium carbonate*
ANE006	**Negative**	**Depth**	**In a pasture. Pasture and wetland grasses with sparse deciduous and coniferpus mixed vegetation in surrounding area. Active livestock and loose dogs in area.**
	80 Sandy Clay	*10YR 5/3*	*Low moisture, blocky, sticky, granular 10% iron oxide and hematite nodules*
CMC001	**Negative**	**Depth**	**In open pasture with moderate rutting**
	80 Loamy Sand	*10YR 5/1*	*Rather loose yet ribbony soil, fairly moist 10% iron oxide*
CMC002	**Negative**	**Depth**	**In open pasture.**
	80 Sandy Loam	*10YR 5/2*	*Very loose and fairly moist soil 15% iron oxide*
CMC002	**Negative**	**Sterile Subsoil**	**In open field, minimal vegetation.**
	60 Sandy Clay	*10YR 4/2*	*Extremely sterile and extremely compact soil, feels like chilling away at the soil. 15% iron oxide inclusions*
CMC003	**Negative**	**Sterile Subsoil**	**In open pasture**

ST No.	Result	Termination	Comment
	Level Depth Textui Munsell		*Level Comments/inclusions*
	50 Loamy Sand	*10YR 6/2*	*Rather loose soil, some holds its shape 15% iron oxide*
CMC004	**Negative**	**Sterile Subsoil**	**In open rutted pasture**
	40 Loamy Sand	*10YR 5/2*	*Rather loose yet slightly firm soil, can hold its shape 10% iron oxide*
CMC005	**Negative**	**Sterile Subsoil**	**In open rutted pasture**
	50 Loamy Sand	*10YR 6/2*	*Very loose soil 10% iron oxide*
CMC006	**Negative**	**Disturbance**	**Directly off paved roadway, between road and nearby large tree, disturbed from both roadway and tree.**
	30 Loamy Sand	*10YR 8/2*	*Very dense and disturbed soil from nearby roadway and tree 8% rocks, 20% roots*
CMC007	**Negative**	**Sterile Subsoil**	**Off of roadway, in moderately dense vegetation.**
	50 Loamy Sand	*10YR 4/2*	*Very sterile and fairly moist/dense soil 15% iron oxide*
CMC008	**Negative**	**Sterile Subsoil**	**Fairly off of roadside in manicured lawn**
	50 Loamy Sand	*10YR 6/2*	*Fairly loose soil, and very sterile 10% rootlets*
CMC009	**Negative**	**Sterile Subsoil**	**In densely wooded area, did not have service to place ST Point in wooded area resulting in having to place it in open yard.**
	50 Sand	*10YR 5/2*	*Noticeably looser than other soil in the project area, still fairly sterile 5% iron oxide, 30% roots*
CMC010	**Negative**	**Sterile Subsoil**	**In manicured lawn.**
	40 Loamy Sand	*10YR 5/2*	*Loose soil, holds its shape 15% rootlets, 10% iron oxide*
CMC011	**Negative**	**Sterile Subsoil**	**In open field, fairly dense vegetation.**
	70 Sandy Clay	*10YR 5/2*	*Rather loose yet holds its shape 10% iron oxide*
CMC012	**Negative**	**Sterile Subsoil**	**In open dense field.**
	65 Sandy Clay	*10YR 5/2*	*Fairly loose friable soil 10% roots, 10% iron oxide*
CMC013	**Negative**	**Sterile Subsoil**	**In open moderately vegetated field.**
	20 Sandy Clay	*10YR 5/3*	*Very loose and friable soil 15% rootlets*
	60 Sandy Clay	*10YR 7/3*	*Fairly loose soil, however still holds its shape 5% iron oxide*
CMC014	**Negative**	**Depth**	**In open field with moderate vegetation.**
	25 Sand	*10YR 4/3*	*Very loose grainy soil 15% rootlets*
	80 Sand	*10YR 7/3*	*Very loose soil 5% rootlets*
CMC015	**Negative**	**Sterile Subsoil**	**In open field in patch of very dense vegetation, taller than myself.**
	20 Sand	*7.5YR 2.5/2*	*Loose and grainy soil 20% roots from nearby dense vegetation*
	90 Sand	*10YR 7/3*	*Rather loose and grainy yet sterile soil. 5% iron oxide*
CMC016	**Negative**	**Depth**	**In open field, minimal vegetation**
	20 Sand	*7.5YR 5/1*	*Very loose and grainy soil 10% rootlets*
	90 Sandy Clay	*10YR 6/2*	*Moist yet fairly ribbony soil, easy to excavate and sticky 5% iron oxide*
CMC017	**Negative**	**Sterile Subsoil**	**In open field.**
	20 Sand	*10YR 4/4*	*Rather loose and easily excavated soil 15% rootlets*
	60 Sandy Clay	*10YR 5/2*	*Rather dense and sticky soil, ribbony to friable 10% iron oxide*
CMC018	**Negative**	**Sterile Subsoil**	**In open field.**
	34 Sandy Clay	*10YR 6/1*	*Very compact and ribbony yet grainy soil 5% iron oxide*
CMC019	**Negative**	**Sterile Subsoil**	**In open field.**
	85 Sand	*10YR 3/3*	*One continuous layer of very loose and grainy soil 5% rootlets*
CMC020	**Negative**	**Depth**	**In open field with minimal vegetation.**
	30 Sand	*7.5YR 4/2*	*Rather loose and moist soil 15% rootlets*

ST No.	Result	Termination	Comment
	Level Depth Textui Munsell		*Level Comments/inclusions*
	85 Sand	*7.5YR 7/1*	*Very loose and moist/grainy soil 5% rootlets*
CMC021	**Negative**	**Depth**	**In open field, moderate vegetation.**
	30 Sand	*7.5YR 4/2*	*Very loose and easily excavated soil 10% rootlets*
	85 Loamy Sand	*7.5YR 5/2*	*Very grainy soil, easy to excavate 10% rootlets*
CMC022	**Negative**	**Sterile Subsoil**	**In open field, fairly close to airstrip**
	20 Sand	*10YR 3/3*	*Very loose and easily excavated soil 10% rootlets*
	75 Loamy Sand	*10YR 6/2*	*Fairly loose soil that holds its shape 10% iron oxide*
CMC023	**Negative**	**Sterile Subsoil**	**In open field near runway**
	50 Sandy Clay	*10YR 6/1*	*Very sterile and sticky to friable soil 10% iron oxide, 5% calcium carbonate*
CMC024	**Negative**	**Sterile Subsoil**	**In grassy patch just off runway, offset due to concrete drainage.**
	20 Sandy Clay	*10YR 5/3*	*Very compact and disturbed soil from nearby concrete drainage 15% rootlets, 5% rocks*
	507 Sandy Clay	*10YR 4/2*	*Extremely disturbed soil, rather firm compared to other ST's in the area 10% rocks, 10% iron oxide*
CMC025	**Negative**	**Depth**	**In open field off of runway**
	30 Sandy Clay	*10YR 4/2*	*Fairly moist yet very grainy soil 15% rootlets*
	80 Sandy Clay	*10YR 6/2*	*Very loose and grainy soil 3% rootlets*
CMC026	**Negative**	**Depth**	**In open field off of runway**
	20 Loamy Sand	*10YR 4/2*	*Rather loose and grainy soil 15% rootlets*
	80 Clay Loam	*10YR 6/3*	*Very moist and grainy soil 3% rootlets*
CMC027	**Negative**	**Sterile Subsoil**	**In open field between runways**
	50 Sandy Clay	*10YR 5/2*	*Very sterile and very compact soil due to being nearby runway 15% iron oxide*
AME002	**Negative**	**Depth**	**Located in an oil sand pit, where the airport mixed oil in the sand for industrial purposes, prairie and wetland grasses vegetation**
	80 Loamy Sand	*10YR 5/2*	*Some moisture, blocky, sticky, granular, friable, dusturbed, sterile 15% iron oxide, 10% gravel, 1% calcium carbonate*
AME003	**Negative**	**Depth**	**Located in an oil sand pit, where the airport mixed oil in the sand for industrial purposes, prairie and wetland grasses vegetation**
	80 Sandy Clay	*10YR 7/2*	*Low moisture, blocky, sticky, sterile, disturbed 10% iron oxide, 10% calcium carbonate, 5% gravel*
AME001	**Negative**	**Depth**	**Located in an oil sand pit, where the airport mixed oil in the sand for industrial purposes, prairie and wetland grasses**
	80 Loamy Sand	*10YR 4/2*	*Some moisture, blocky, sticky, granular, friable, dusturbed 15% iron oxide, 30% gravel to depth*
CMC001	**Negative**	**Sterile Subsoil**	**In open field with minimal vegetation.**
	45 Sandy Clay	*10YR 5/3*	*Extremely dense soil, very difficult to get shovel in soil, feels like chipping away at soil. 10% rocks, 15% rootlets, 10% calcium carbonate*
CMC003	**Negative**	**Sterile Subsoil**	**In open moderately vegetated field.**
	60 Sandy Clay	*10YR 5/3*	*Extremely compact soil, feels like chipping away at soil. 15% rocks, 10% iron oxide, 10% rootlets*

August 05, 2026

Mr. Mark S. Wolf
Executive Director, SHPO
Texas Historic Commission
108 W. 16th Street
Austin, TX 78701

Subject: **Angelina County Airport (LFK), Angelina County, Texas**
Runway Extension and Land Acquisition Project
National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 Consultation Request and Area of Potential Effects (APE) Determination

On behalf of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), as stated in the FAA State Block Grant Program (SBGP) Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), Texas Department of Transportation Aviation Division (TxDOT AVN) is the lead agency required to examine the environmental impacts due to the proposed Runway (RWY) extension and Land acquisition at Angelina County Airport (LFK or Airport). The proposed project and its associated actions are subject to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations under 36 CFR Part 800 (as amended) as well as the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). As the public lands are owned or managed by a political subdivision of the State of Texas, a Texas Antiquities Permit is required in accordance with the Antiquities Code of Texas (ACT) (9 Texas Natural Resource Code 191) and accompanying Rules of Practice and Procedure (13 Texas Administrative Code 26). TxDOT AVN intends to complete Section 106 in conjunction with the NEPA process.

FEDERAL INVOLVEMENT

Because this project will require federal approval of the Airport Layout Plan (ALP), it is subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED UNDERTAKING

The proposed project consists of an extension of an existing runway on land owned by the county and into private properties that the county intends to acquire. At the time of the cultural resources survey, the project area was comprised of approximately 68.06 acres of land owned by Angelina County and approximately 23.49 acres of privately owned property.

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS (APE) RECOMMENDED FOR PROPSED PROJECT

The Proposed Action would include ground disturbance and construction activities within the existing airport property as well as within the land to be acquired. The direct APE was defined as the area that would experience land acquisitions, physical disturbances, demolition of existing structures, and construction of new infrastructure.

The indirect APE was identified to include areas that may experience effects of noise or visual interferences beyond the immediate construction area. 0.25 miles above ground long-distance APE buffer from the project area was used for the limits of the indirect APE. (Please refer to Figure 3- Project Area and Long-Distance APE in the attached Intensive Cultural Resources Survey).

EFFORTS TO IDENTIFY HISTORIC PROPERTIES

SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) conducted an archeological, historic and cultural resources survey of the entire 91.55-acre project area in July 2026. The surveyed area is land owned by Angelina County, as part of the proposed Angelina County Airport Runway Extension Project (project) in Angelina County, Texas. The field method used pedestrian survey and shovel testing. All shovel tests were negative for cultural material. The historic structure survey documented a total of six historic-age standing structures within the APE, one of which was recorded within the project area. All six structures are recommended NOT ELIGIBLE for the National Register of Historic Places.

BASIS FOR FINDING

Based on the enclosed information of the Proposed Undertaking, the TxDOT AVN determined that a Section 106 finding of ***No Historic Properties Affected*** is applicable for the Proposed Undertaking.

Please review these findings and the enclosed documentation and provide either your concurrence or non-concurrence on this determination. You can provide your response, comments, or recommendations to me at sana.drissi@txdot.gov , or at (972)741-1190.

Sincerely,

Sana Drissi

Sana Drissi
Environmental Project Planner
TxDOT Aviation

Enclosure: Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the Angelina County Airport- Runway Extension Project, (July 2026).

From: noreply@thc.state.tx.us
To: Sana Drissi; reviews@thc.state.tx.us
Subject: LFK_Angelina County Airport RWY Extension
Date: Wednesday, August 26, 2026 6:05:13 AM

This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.



Re: Project Review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act
THC Tracking #202612749
Date: 08/26/2026
LFK_Angelina County Airport RWY Extension
800 Airport Blv
Diboll,TX 75941

Description: Angelina County Airport (LFK) is proposing to extend Runway 25 and acquire land north of Runway 25. The Airport is located 7 miles southwest of Lufkin, TX

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

The review staff, led by Justin Kockritz and Brad Jones, reviewed your submission and has the following comments:

Above-Ground Resources

- THC/SHPO concurs with information provided.
- Property/properties are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Archeological Resources

- No sites recorded.
- No historic properties affected. However, if cultural materials are encountered during construction or disturbance activities, work should cease in the immediate area; work can continue where no cultural materials are present. Please contact the THC's Archeology Division at 512-463-6096 to consult on further actions that may be necessary to protect the cultural remains.
- THC/SHPO concurs with information provided.
- This draft report is acceptable. To facilitate review and make project information and final reports available through the Texas Archeological Sites Atlas, we appreciate submission of tagged pdf copies of the final report including one restricted version with

all site location information (if applicable), and one public version with all site location information redacted; an online abstract form submitted via the abstract tab on eTRAC; and survey area shapefiles submitted via the shapefile tab on eTRAC. For questions on how to submit these please visit our video training series at: https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLONbbv2pt4cog5t6mCqZVaEAx3d0MkgQC Please note that these steps are required for projects conducted under a Texas Antiquities Permit.

We look forward to further consultation with your office and hope to maintain a partnership that will foster effective historic preservation. Thank you for your cooperation in this review process, and for your efforts to preserve the irreplaceable heritage of Texas. If the project changes, or if new historic properties are found, please contact the review staff. If you have any questions concerning our review or if we can be of further assistance, please email the following reviewers: justin.kockritz@thc.texas.gov, brad.jones@thc.texas.gov.

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

Sincerely,



for Joseph Bell, State Historic Preservation Officer
Executive Director, Texas Historical Commission

Please do not respond to this email.