OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

Proposed Improvements to SE 4th Street (SH-37) BNSF Underpass in Moore, Cleveland County, Oklahoma, ODOT J/P 33025(04)

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Lead Federal Agency: Federal Highway Administration

OKLAHOMA

County:	Cleveland
J/P#:	33025(04)
Surveyed by:	Kimberly Wright, Sarah Luthman, Kory Van Hemert
Survey Date:	5/12/2021; 5/18/2021
Prime Consultant:	Poe & Associates, Inc.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY:

The City of Moore propose construction of an underpass beneath the Burlington Northern and Sante Fe (BNSF) BNSF railroad in Moore, Oklahoma. This project requires oversight by the Oklahoma Department of Transportation (ODOT). The proposed project would construct an underpass that would carry SE 4th Street (SH-37) beneath the BNSF railroad and include the construction of retaining walls and a sidewalk. Currently the BNSF runs two tracks at this point, but the proposed project would include room for three tracks. The current roadway consists of four 12-foot driving lanes, which cross the BNSF intersection at grade. During construction, the roadway will be closed, and traffic will be detoured. The railroad will be diverted on a shoofly during construction. The project also includes relocation and access removal for properties adjacent to the project area. The City of Moore is funding the environmental studies but as the project requires ODOT oversight, this report will be reviewed and approved by ODOT CRP.

The project is located along the north section line of Section 23 and south section line of Section 14 Township 10N and Range 3W.

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) study area is defined as the limits of construction, which includes proposed right-of-way, existing right-of-way, and easements. The eastern terminus is at 4th Street and Tower Drive and the western terminus is at SE 4th Street and S. Broadway Street. The northern boundary of the study area is E. Main Street to the north and the southern boundary is a point 1,453 feet (443 meters) from SE 4th Street along the BNSF railroad. The study area limit along SE 4th Street is typically 100 feet (30 meters) wide, generally centered on centerline. Across from the City of Moore Park and Sante Fe Street, there are two "bumpouts" of proposed right-of-way that are approximately 580 feet (177 meters) and 160 feet (49 meters), respectively. The limits of construction cover an area of approximately 14.8 acres. Although not included in the footprint files provided by the engineer, the parcels upon which relocations would occur are considered part of the project footprint for the purposes of the built environment portion of the study.

According to the ODOT Bridge and Roadway Data Viewer there are no bridges in the study area.

Archeological and built environment cultural resources fieldwork was completed in May of 2021 in accordance with the standards in the ODOT-CRP Procedure Manual (2017). The archeological fieldwork consisted of one transect on either side of SE 4th Street. The placement of shovel test units was discretionary due to the highly developed and highly disturbed nature of the NEPA study area.

There was no evidence of buried soil horizons or paleosols within any of the excavated shovel test units that could potentially preserve prehistoric cultural material. Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc. (CMEC) recorded one historic archeological site (temporary site number KW01), which is detailed in the results section of this report. Site XXX is recommended as not eligible for the Nation Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The Built Environment Resources Survey included four building complexes with a total of twenty-three resources. Six historic-age resources were documented on Historic Preservation Resource Identification (HPRI) forms. The surveyed built environment resources are recommended not eligible for listing in NRHP.

CMEC recommends that no further cultural resources work is necessary at this time and that the proposed roadway improvement project be allowed to continue as planned.

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The City of Moore propose construction of an underpass beneath the Burlington Northern and Sante Fe (BNSF) BNSF railroad in Moore, Oklahoma. This project requires oversight by the Oklahoma Department of Transportation (ODOT).. The proposed project would construct an underpass that would carry SE 4th Street beneath the BNSF railroad and include the construction of retaining walls and a sidewalk. Currently the BNSF runs two tracks at this point, but the proposed project would include room for three tracks. The current roadway consists of four 12-foot driving lanes, which cross the BNSF intersection at grade. During construction, the roadway will be closed and traffic will be detoured. The railroad will be diverted on a shoofly during construction. The project also includes relocation of properties adjacent to the project area as the proposed construction would remove access to those properties from SE 4th Street.

The NEPA study area is defined as the limits of construction, which includes proposed right-of-way, existing right-of-way, and easements. The eastern terminus is at SE 4th Street and Tower Drive and the western terminus is at SE 4th Street and S. Broadway Street. The northern boundary of the study area is E. Main Street to the north and the southern boundary is a point 1,453 feet (443 meters) from SE 4th Street along the BNSF railroad. The study area limit along SE 4th Street is typically 100 feet (30 meters) wide, generally centered on centerline. Across from the City of Moore Park and Santa Fe Street, there are two "bumpouts" of proposed right-of-way that are approximately 580 feet (177 meters) and 160 feet (49 meters), respectively. The limits of construction cover an area of approximately 14.8 acres. Although not included in the footprint files provided by the engineer, the parcels upon which relocations or access changes would occur are considered part of the project footprint for the purposes of the built environment portion of the study.

There are no bridges located within the NEPA study area.

Legal Location:	Sections 14 and 23, Township 10N, Range 3W
U.S.G.S. Quadrangle:	Moore (2000)

2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:

Geomorphic/Physiographic Region:

The NEPA study area is located east of the Canadian River in the Central Red-Bed Plains (Curtis et al. 2008). This region is characterized by rough plains that are covered by eastern red cedar and prairie grasses. Terrain and vegetation are transitional between hilly, oak savanna to the east and less rugged, grass covered ecoregions to the west (Woods et al. 2005). The project area is in the Arkansas River drainage basin and the Middle Canadian sub-basin (Luza 2008). Rainfall varies from 22 to 38 inches (55.9 to 96.5 centimeters) per year, and after heavy rains, streams flow strongly and are laden with suspended sediment. Flow nearly or completely stops in the summer, but scattered pools endure and serve as summer refuges for aquatic fauna. Numerous streams have been channelized and/or impounded resulting in the loss of riparian forest, unnatural flow regimes, entrenchment, bank erosion, substrate alteration, and fauna modification (Woods et al. 2005).

Geology and Soils:

According to United States Geological Survey (USGS) data, the NEPA study area is underlain by Early Permian-age Salt Plains Formation and Pleistocene-age Terrace Deposits. Salt Plains Formation consists of red-brown blocky shale and orange-brown siltstone which grades southward into "Purcell Sandstone" in the Norman area. Thickness is approximately 200 feet. Terrace Deposits consist of lenticular beds of sand, silt, clay, and gravel, with a thickness ranging from a few feet to about 100 feet and probably averaging about 50 feet along major streams (USGS 2021a).

Soils within the NEPA study area are mapped as Kirkland-Urban land-Pawhuska complex on 0 to 3 percent slopes. Kirkland and Pawhuska soils tend to have shallow A horizons (0-36 cm below surface) over Bt horizons and are typically present on plains and paleoterraces. These soils are moderately well drained to well drained (Soil Survey Staff 2021).

Vegetation:

The NEPA study area is situated in the Cross Timbers Transition subregion of the wider Central Great Plains ecoregion, which naturally contains a mix of grass prairie, with mesquite-buffalo grass and shinnery in sandy areas and to the south. The transition area consists of rough plains covered by prairie grasses and eastern red cedar, scattered oaks, and elms. Terrain and vegetation are transitional between the less rugged, grass-covered ecoregions to the west and the hilly, oak savanna of the Cross Timbers ecoregion to the east (Woods et al. 2005). The study area is located in the Tallgrass Prairie vegetation region, which consists predominantly of grasses including the little bluestem, big bluestem, Indiangrass, and switchgrass with associated species of lead plant, Indian plantain, prairie clover, heath aster, small panic grass, pallid coneflower, ashy sunflower, and Missouri goldenrod (Hoagland 2008).

According to the Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics Consortium (MRLC 2020), the study area is composed of a mix of Low-, Medium- and High-Intensity developed urban space with small areas of grassland or herbaceous.

An overview of aerial imagery of the NEPA study area in Google Earth (detailed below) generally corroborates the information provided above, as much of the study area lies within the developed urban space surrounding the City of Moore.

Surface Visibility:

XXX	0-25%	Manicured grass and developed urban space
_____	25-50%	
_____	50-75%	
_____	75-100%	

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3. CULTURAL BACKGROUND:

Background Research:

XXX SHPO NRHP/DOE files.

_____ Bridge Evaluations, including Spans of Time, WPA Study, Program Comment, etc.

XXX Historic maps, aerial photographs, geology maps, etc.

An OAS site file review of the study area was completed by ODOT CRP on May 7, 2021. According to OAS records, there are no previously recorded sites within the NEPA study area and only one previously recorded site within the 1-mile (1.6-kilometer) buffer around it. Site 34CL108 is located approximately 0.7 miles (1,145 meters) southwest of the NEPA study area. This site was recorded in 1983 as a small, highly disturbed prehistoric open habitation with lithic debitage and faunal bones. The site was revisited in 1986 and had been destroyed by residential development.

Eight surveys have been reported within within the one-mile buffer. L. Neal and B. Brooks conducted two surveys in 1982 and 1983 for U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) community assistance projects; A. Wormser conducted a survey in 1985 for a HUD community assistance project; F. Gettys conducted two surveys in 1987 for HUD community assistance projects; Afendras Archaeology conducted a survey in 2016 for the proposed Little River Park sewer interceptor project; the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) conducted a survey in 2019 for improvements to SH-37 over an unnamed creek; and ECA conducted a survey in 2020 for a cell light pole telecommunications support structure project.

Other materials reviewed include the 1874 GLO Township map; topographic maps Moore 1:62,500 (1892, 1934, 1938), Oklahoma City 1:250,000 (1954, 1957, 1963), Moore 1:24,000 (1956, 1969, 1975, 1986, 1995); aerial photographs (1954, 1969, 1975, 1981, 1995, 2003, 2008, and 2015); National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), Determination of Eligibility (DoE) listings, and Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory (OLI).

There are no buildings depicted on the 1874 GLO Township map, but a trail marked "Old Road" crosses the study area near the western terminus. The 1892 topographic map shows the town of Moore is already platted, with the study area just south of the main part of the town. A railroad corridor is shown bisecting the study area. The 1934 and 1938 topographic maps show that a roadway is present that follows the SE 4th Street corridor. The railroad corridor is shown in both of these maps as bisecting the study area. These maps (1934 and 1938) also show that there are four buildings present adjacent to the roadway corridor, north of the road and east of the railroad. The 1956 topographic map generally mirrors the maps from the 1930s, although only three buildings are shown north of the road and east of the railroad. This map also shows a church at the far northwestern corner of the study area. The maps from 1954, 1957, and 1963 are at such a large scale they do not show individual buildings. The 1969 and 1975 maps show the same three buildings and the church depicted on the map from 1956.

Aerial photographs from 1954, 1969, 1975, 1981, 1995, 2003, 2008, and 2015 show steady change and development of the project area. In 1954 the area north of SE 4th Street was developed and residential and south of SE 4th Street was largely undeveloped. By 1995, most residential houses in the area were replaced by modern commercial structures; this is true of the church seen on earlier maps. The piers/foundation of a building shown on the 1938 topographic map that is no longer present by 1956 are visible on recent aerial photographs.

No buildings on SE 4th Street between Broadway (the western terminus) and the railway are historic-age. One appears on a 1981 aerial photograph, the Tillison Cabinet Works. According to Cleveland County Assessor data, this building was built in 1979 and is therefore not historic age. Similarly, no buildings located east of Turner Avenue are present on the 1981 aerial photograph and are therefore not historic age.

According to Cleveland County Assessor data, the block north of SE 4th Street and between S Santa Fe Street and S Turner Avenue contains two parcels with historic-age resources. The house at 224 SE 4th Street was built in 1972 and is historic age. Another parcel with the address of 208 E 3rd Street contains two houses. Both were built in 1964 and one is currently in commercial use. The commercial house has the address of 209 SE 4th Street.

Within the project area, the only historic-age resource south of SE 4th Street is the large parcel at 1500 SE 4th Street owned by the Moore Independent School District. An aerial photograph shows the building constructed or in construction by 1975 and is therefore historic-age.

According to the ODOT Bridge and Roadway Data Viewer, there are no documented bridges within the study area.

Disturbances to the study area appear to be widespread due to the construction and maintenance of SE 4th Street, and multiple residential and commercial developments are present within the study area. All of the project area is within highly developed urban space.

A review of the Oklahoma Historical Society / State Historic Preservation Office (OK SHPO) online databases was conducted to determine if the study area includes any previously identified, eligible, or listed NRHP properties. No such properties within the study area were discovered in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory (OLI), the Determination of Eligibility (DOE) listings, or the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) database. The Moore Public School Building, now the Old School Business Center, is NRHP-listed, appears on the OLI, and is within one mile of the project area. No further OLI, DOE, or NRHP resources are within one mile of the project area.

The desktop review and OAS records indicated a low potential for archeological sites within or adjacent to the study area based on the level of previous disturbance. The one exception is the expected historic site where building piers are expected to remain. Oklahoma County is in a transitional zone between the eastern and western archeological "zones" in the state. If present, prehistoric sites would be expected to be expressed as artifact scatters that could contain chipped lithic artifacts (e.g., flakes, cores, projectile points), groundstone, pottery, faunal, and other

materials associated with short- and long-term occupations. Archaic, Woodland, and Protohistoric sites are present, but studies are limited in the region to reservoir studies (Brooks 1985; Vehik 1984). Preservation in this region be poor due to topographic relief, historic and modern development, and geological characteristics (e.g., bedrock being at or near surface). The exception is alluvial zones at larger order creeks and river, which are not present in the study area.

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4. METHODOLOGY:

Field Investigation Methodology: (must outline STP interval used in the project area and on sites)

The NEPA study area was subjected to an archeological survey that included the excavation of shovel test units and a pedestrian survey in accordance with the ODOT-CRP manual (October 2017). For the archeological pedestrian survey, transects were set at a distance not to exceed 30 meters (approximately 98.4 feet) apart. Shovel test units were excavated at discretionary intervals along transects with one transect on either side of SE 4th Street. Multiple disturbances including paved roadways and drives, buried utilities, and disturbance from railroad and roadway construction were present throughout the study area. The survey covered the entire study area. One archeological site was recorded within the study area and is detailed in the results section of this report. The site was delineated by the presence of features, existing pavement/disturbances, and excavated shovel test units. Shovel test units were placed where allowed by pavement and disturbances between features. All shovel tests were negative for archeological materials, although modern and non-diagnostic items were present.

Shovel test units were terminated at culturally sterile subsoil, highly disturbed soils, or dense gravel and/or cobbles. All units were excavated in 10-centimeter-thick (3.9-inch-thick) arbitrary levels; sediment was screened through 0.25-inch (0.64-centimeter) mesh and described using conventional soil classifications.

A reconnaissance survey of the built environment was conducted for resources (buildings, structures, objects, and districts) within the study area that are at least 45 years of age or older (built in or before 1975). Photographs were taken and desktop research conducted to identify and contextualize the historic-age resources found within the study area. Identified historic-age resources were documented on OK SHPO HPRI forms (6 resources) in compliance with Cultural Resource Studies: A Manual for Cultural Resources Staff and Department Consultants (ODOT 2017).

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5. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION:

_____ No archeological sites or buildings recorded in study area.

XXX Resources recorded in study area assessed as **not eligible** for the NRHP. Forms being submitted for agency review.

XXX Oklahoma Archeological Site Survey Form(s) for State Archeologist files.

XXX Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form(s) for SHPO files.

_____ Oklahoma Bridge Survey and Inventory Form.

_____ **NRHP-eligible properties** recorded in study area.

Forms being submitted for agency review.

_____ Oklahoma Archeological Site Survey Form(s) for State Archeologist files.

_____ Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form(s) for SHPO files.

_____ Oklahoma Bridge Survey and Inventory Form.

_____ Archeological sites requiring further assessment (i.e. evaluative testing)

COMMENTS AND DESCRIPTION OF FINDINGS:

One historic-age archeological site was documented within the project area. Six historic-age resources (built in or before 1975) were documented on OK SHPO HPRI forms. None of the recorded resources are recommended eligible for the NRHP.

Archeological Survey Results

Much of the NEPA study area falls within existing SE 4th Street right-of-way. Impervious surfaces account for approximately 50 to 75 percent of the total study area. Commercial/industrial properties and single-family homes with paved drives and manicured lawns occur throughout the NEPA study area. Most of the southwest quadrant of the project area is within an open, manicured, grassy area that runs along the northern section of Moore's Central Park. All portions of the study area were subject to pedestrian survey. Shovel tests were excavated along transects at 30-meter intervals where allowed by disturbance and pavement. Shovel tests were also excavated judgmentally in some areas to assess the level of disturbance. Shovel test units were terminated at subsoil, highly disturbed soils, dense gravel, cobbles and/or an impasse.

Ground surface visibility was low (0-25 percent) due to the urban setting, which includes pavement and manicured grass.

Soil profiles encountered in excavated shovel test units include very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2), brown (10YR 4/3), or dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) clay or loamy clay (topsoil, A horizon) over mottled clays. Mottled colors included red (2.5 YR 4/6 and 2.5YR 4/8), light grayish brown (10YR 6/2), and yellow (10YR 7/6). Topsoil generally extended 5–20 centimeters below surface (cmbs). No archeological resources were encountered during shovel test excavations within the NEPA study area. However, one archeological resource, the remnants of a historic-age residence, was recorded during the cultural resources survey.

Newly Recorded Site

One archeological resource, temporary site number KW01, is located in the SE ¼ of the SW ¼ of Section 14 Township 10N Range 3W. The site is the remnants of a historic occupation and includes building foundation and a barn. The area surrounding the site is highly developed, with 75 to 100 percent of the landcover comprised of impervious surfaces. The site extends 192 feet (58.5 meters) north to south and 89 feet (27 meters) east to west and covers 0.39 acres. The site boundary was defined using historic aerial photographs, topographic maps, and the remaining structure and cement foundation. The site has been highly disturbed from the construction of roadways, residential properties, and buried utilities. Vegetation consists of manicured lawn. Soils were highly disturbed and hydric. One historic built environment resource remains on the northern portion of the site; this building was recorded as Building 4.

Cultural materials observed consisted of only the remnants of a cement foundation and an outbuilding (Building 4). No additional artifacts or cultural materials were encountered either on the surface or during shovel test excavations. Seven shovel tests were place around the foundation and outbuilding. Shovel tests revealed only modern trash and non-diagnostic materials (e.g., colorless glass and concrete fragments). Shovel tests west, south, and east of the foundation, near the right-of-way, were excavated on May 12, 2021. ST05, to the east, revealed a very dark grayish brown (10 YR3/2) topsoil in the top 10 centimeters, but was disturbed by a dense layer of pebbles and cobbles that may represent an old driveway or construction debris from a building that was previously adjacent to the visible foundation. ST06 and ST07 had a similar topsoil to ST05, which extended to 20 and 30 cmbs, respectively. Beneath this was a layer of brown (10YR 4/3) or very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loamy clay. ST06 contained possibly masonry material and a piece of wood with an artificial veneer. ST07 contained glass, charcoal, and possibly tiny bits of metal. Excavated on May 18, 2021, ST08, ST09, ST10, and ST11, placed north of the foundation, all consisted of a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) loamy clay in the top 30 centimeters and a brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam beneath. These soils were all damp from recent rainfall. Every shovel test contained charcoal, bits of masonry, shards of modern glass, rocks, and undifferentiated ferrous metal fragments, but no artifacts were

obviously historic. The soils in these seven shovel tests generally matched the descriptions of the A and Bt Horizons of the Kirkland soil series, which tend to have 20 centimeters of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam above a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay.

This site includes the remnants of a building that was possibly built as early as 1938 but could have been built later (between 1954 and 1969), according to map and aerial images. The outbuilding, documented below as Building 4, in the northern half of the property still stands, and it is considered to be the same building present in the 1969 aerial photos. The home was demolished sometime between 2011 and 2012, based on aerial photographs, with the foundation the only remaining remnant. As detailed above, shovel test units were excavated around the foundation and between the foundation and the standing outbuilding, but all were negative for archeological materials as only modern and non-diagnostic items were observed.

Deed research was conducted at the Cleveland County Courthouse on May 17th, 2021. The table below shows the deeds examined at the courthouse. A review of ancestry and genealogy websites, oral interview transcripts, historic newspapers and newspaper archives revealed no historically significant information about the landowners listed below.

KW01 Deed Research

Grantor	Grantee	Type	Book/Page	Date
Leavy	J.W. Cowan	Town Deed	2/622 (not found)	?
J.W. Cowan	W.H. Cowan	Warranty Deed	13/636	March 26, 1900
W.H. Cowan	Mate Faris	Warranty Deed	30/638	December 22, 1905
Frank Faris and Mate Faris	Marthy White	Warranty Deed	34/572	February 4, 1911
Martha M. White	C. A. Willcox	Warranty Deed	177/453	July 29, 1947
C.A. Willcox and Ida Willcox	James E. Wilson and Treva A. Wilson	Warranty Deed	209/179	February 12, 1953
James E. Wilson and Treva A. Wilson	William B. Salmon and Helene Ann Salmon	Warranty Deed	221/423	March 15, 1955
William B. Salmon and Helene Ann Salmon	John I. Armstrong and Mary A. Armstrong	Warranty Deed	242/416	November 4, 1957
John I. Armstrong and Mary A. Armstrong	Alva E. Castor and Bertha E. Castor	Warranty Deed	245/452	April 26, 1958
John I. Armstrong and Mary A. Armstrong	Lymon Maytubby and Nita Maytubby	Warranty Deed	243/222	December 19, 1957
Nita Maytubby	Nita Maytubby and Edith Platt	Warranty Deed Correction	1720/120 (1723/382)	October 3, 1984

Grantor	Grantee	Type	Book/Page	Date
Nita Maytubby	Nita Maytubby and Edith Platt	Warranty Deed	1737/56	November 7, 1984
Nita Maytubby and Edith Platt	Alva E. Castor and Bertha Castor	Warranty Deed	2191/684	September 28, 1989
Manning, Judith Carole (Castor) 744 N Bristow Ave., Moore 73160-1913 Current owner	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The newly recorded site, temporary site number KW01, is recommended **not eligible** for inclusion in the NRHP. The site includes only a concrete foundation and outbuilding. No association with historically important events or persons was found (Criteria A and B). The standing outbuilding (Building 4) does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value (also detailed below). The site had no artifacts remaining and has no potential for deriving significant information contributing to our understanding of the regional history (Criterion D). Based on this information, site KW01 does not rise to the level necessary to convey any historic significance for NRHP eligibility under any criteria.

Built Environment Historic Resources Survey Results

The results of the Built Environment Historic Resources Survey include four Building Complexes with a total of 23 resources. Six historic-age resources (built in or before 1975) were documented on HPRI forms. The table below summarizes these results.

Building Complex 1 includes a c. 1964 commercial building (Building 1A), a 1964 house (Building 1B), and a c. 2006 garage (Building 1C). Building 1A is a single-story former house of no particular style with a hipped asphalt roof, now in use as a barber shop. The windows and doors have been replaced. the attached garage has been enclosed and provides a second entrance. The engineered wood paneling cladding is a replacement and likely occurred when the garage was enclosed and the use changed between c. 1981 and c. 1995.

Building 1B is a single-story hipped-roof Ranch style house with asphalt shingles, replacement windows, and replacement porch supports. The stone veneer chimney below the eave on the primary facade appears to be an addition. The rear of the house features a c. 2010 addition. Building 1C is a c. 2006 single-story gable-roof garage building constructed of corrugated metal and is not historic age

Building Complex 1 and its associated resources have no identified associations with persons or events of historic significance. They do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor do they represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Additionally, integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association is lost due to additions, the replacement of windows and the expansion of window openings, and the change of use. Therefore, the resources on Building Complex 1 are recommended **not eligible** for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Building Complex 2 includes a 1972 house (Building 2A) and a c. 1969 barn (Building 2B). Building 2A is a single-story Ranch style house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The house is clad in brick veneer with vinyl cladding in gable ends. The main entry is recessed under a partial-width porch, along with a bay window projection. The porch has turned porch supports and a ramp has been added. The windows are double-hung metal units with storms. The rear of the house features a shed-roofed sunroom addition. Building 2B is a one-and one-half story barn with an asphalt-shingled gambrel roof. The interior likely contains a lofted area. Two window openings with no glazing

frame the deteriorated double barn doors on the south (primary) facade. A shed-roofed addition is appended to the northern facade. The barn is clad in wood vertical board. This building was likely present on the parcel when the current house was constructed c. 1972 and can be seen on a 1969 aerial image, as a part of the previous, now demolished, building complex on the parcel (NETR 2021).

Building Complex 2 and its associated resources have no identified associations of historic significance. They do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor do they represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Additionally, integrity of materials and workmanship has been lost due to alterations to the house. Therefore, the resources of Building Complex 2 are recommended **not eligible** for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Building Complex 3 includes a c. 1975 warehouse building (Building 3A). Building 3A is a large single-story warehouse building with a gable roof and attached shed-roofed additions. The building is clad and roofed in metal with no visible windows on the western, gabled portion. The western portion also features two-story garage entrances on the north and west sides. The eastern, shed-roofed portion features fixed, metal upper windows with lower hoppers. The building features metal slab doors with and without small, glazed windows. An extended, gabled port cochere covers an entrance on the east facade. Building Complex 3 also includes a c. 1990 warehouse building (Building 3B), a c. 2018 storage building (Building 3C), a c. 1980 maintenance building (Building 3D) with a c. 2010 storage shed (Building 3E), a c. 1985 storage building (Building 3F), four c. 1990 storage buildings (Buildings 3G, 3H, 3J, and 3K), two c. 2000 storage buildings (Buildings 3I and 3L), a c. 2015 storage building (Building 3M) and shed (Building 3N), two c. 2015 storage buildings (Buildings 3O and 3P), a c. 2013 storage building (Building 3Q), and a c. 2015 gravel storage structure (Structure 3R).

Building Complex 3 and its associated resources have no identified associations of historic significance. They do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor do they represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Therefore, the resources of Building Complex 3 are recommended **not eligible** for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Building 4 is a c. 1960 single-story shed with metal cladding and a metal gable roof. The shed was likely constructed with the former house on the parcel. The primary entrance is a sliding door on the south facade. the east and west facades each feature two 3/2 fixed metal windows. The house associated with this parcel was demolished c. 2013.

Building 4 has no identified associations of historic significance. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Therefore, it is recommended **not eligible** for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Table 1. Historic-age Resources of the Built Environment

Resource Name/ID	Address/Parcel	Date of Construction	Stylistic Influence	NRHP Recommendation
Building Complex 1	209 SE 4th Street, Moore, OK			
Commercial Building/Building 1A		c. 1964	No style	Not eligible
House / Building 1B		1964	Ranch	Not eligible
Building Complex 2	225 SE 4th Street Moore, OK			
House / Building 2A		1972	Ranch	Not eligible
Barn / Building 2B		c. 1969	No style	Not eligible
Building Complex 3	220 SE 4th Street, Moore, OK			
Warehouse / Building 3A		c. 1975	No style	Not eligible

Resource Name/ID	Address/Parcel	Date of Construction	Stylistic Influence	NRHP Recommendation
Building 4	Corner of SE 3rd St and S Turner Ave, Moore, OK			
Shed / Building 4		c. 1960	No style	Not eligible

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

XXX **Plan Notes** requiring avoidance of cultural resources in off-project areas

XXX **Approval Recommended** with the proposed project as planned with no additional research. If subsurface archaeological materials are exposed during construction, the Contractor and Resident Engineer shall notify the Department Archaeologist in accordance with Section 202.04(a), Standard Specifications for Highway Construction.

_____ **Approval NOT Recommended,** until one or more of the following measures are completed.

_____ **Additional consultation with SHPO** regarding NRHP-eligible Properties

_____ **Revise design** to avoid/protect resources

_____ **NRHP Eligibility Archaeological Test Excavations**

_____ **Implementation of MOA** with SHPO regarding Mitigation of Adverse Effects to Historic Properties

SUMMARY AND COMMENTS REGARDING RECOMMENDATIONS:

The study area was subjected to an archeological survey that included the excavation of shovel test units and a pedestrian survey. One archeological site was documented. The site is the remnants of a home and includes an outbuilding (also documented as Building 4). It does not possess sufficient significance or retain sufficient integrity for NRHP eligibility under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

The study area was also subjected to a Built Environment Resources Survey. As a result of the built environment survey, 4 Building Complexes (Building Complexes 1-4) with 6 historic-age resources (built in or before 1975) were identified. The historic-age resources within the study area do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor do they represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. No associations were identified linking the resources to persons or events of historic significance. They do not possess sufficient significance or retain sufficient integrity for individual NRHP eligibility. Each of the 6 resources of Building Complexes 1-4 is recommended **not eligible** for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

CMEC recommends that no further cultural resources work is necessary at this time and that the proposed roadway improvement project be allowed to continue as planned.

If any unanticipated cultural materials or deposits are found at any stage of clearing, preparation, or construction, the work should cease, and the appropriate personnel be notified immediately.

To avoid non-NRHP-assessed cultural resources during off-project activities such as fill borrowing, it is recommended that the following area be avoided:

T10N R11E
Section 22: SW¼ SE¼ NE¼

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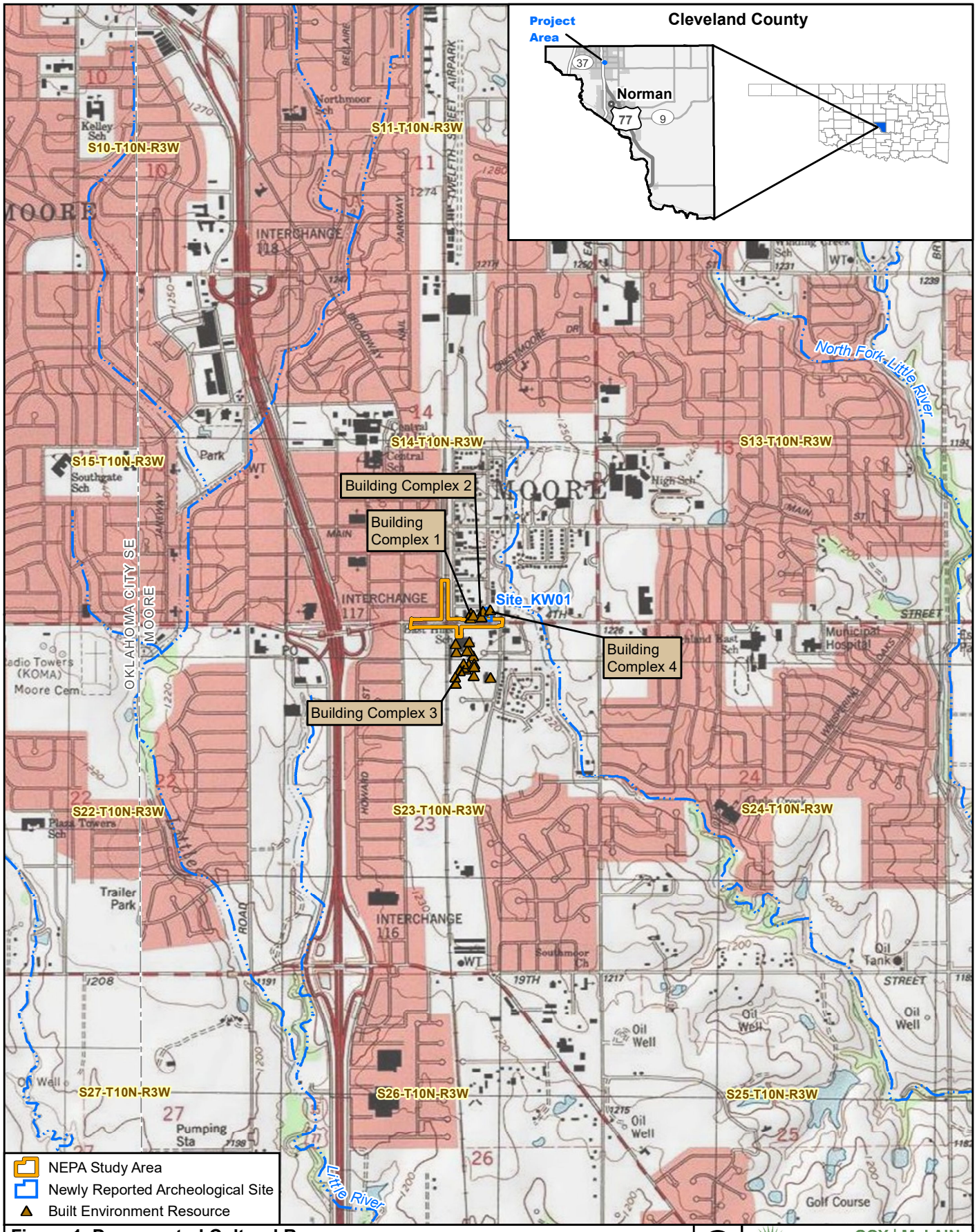

Figure 1. Documented Cultural Resources

JP 33025(04)
City of Moore at 4th Street (SH-37) Railroad Grade Separation
Cleveland County, Oklahoma

Data Sources: CMEC (2021), OAS (2020), BLM (2020), OKSHPO (2020), ODOT (2020)
Topographic Source: USGS Moore (1995), Oklahoma City SE (1986) 7.5' Quadrangles

COX | McLAIN Environmental Consulting

0 2,000 Feet
0 600 Meters

1 inch = 2,000 feet
Scale: 1:24,000
Date: 5/25/2021

G:\Projects\CityofMoore\4th_Street\4th_Street_CR_Figure 1_Documented Resources_20210519_ML.mxd

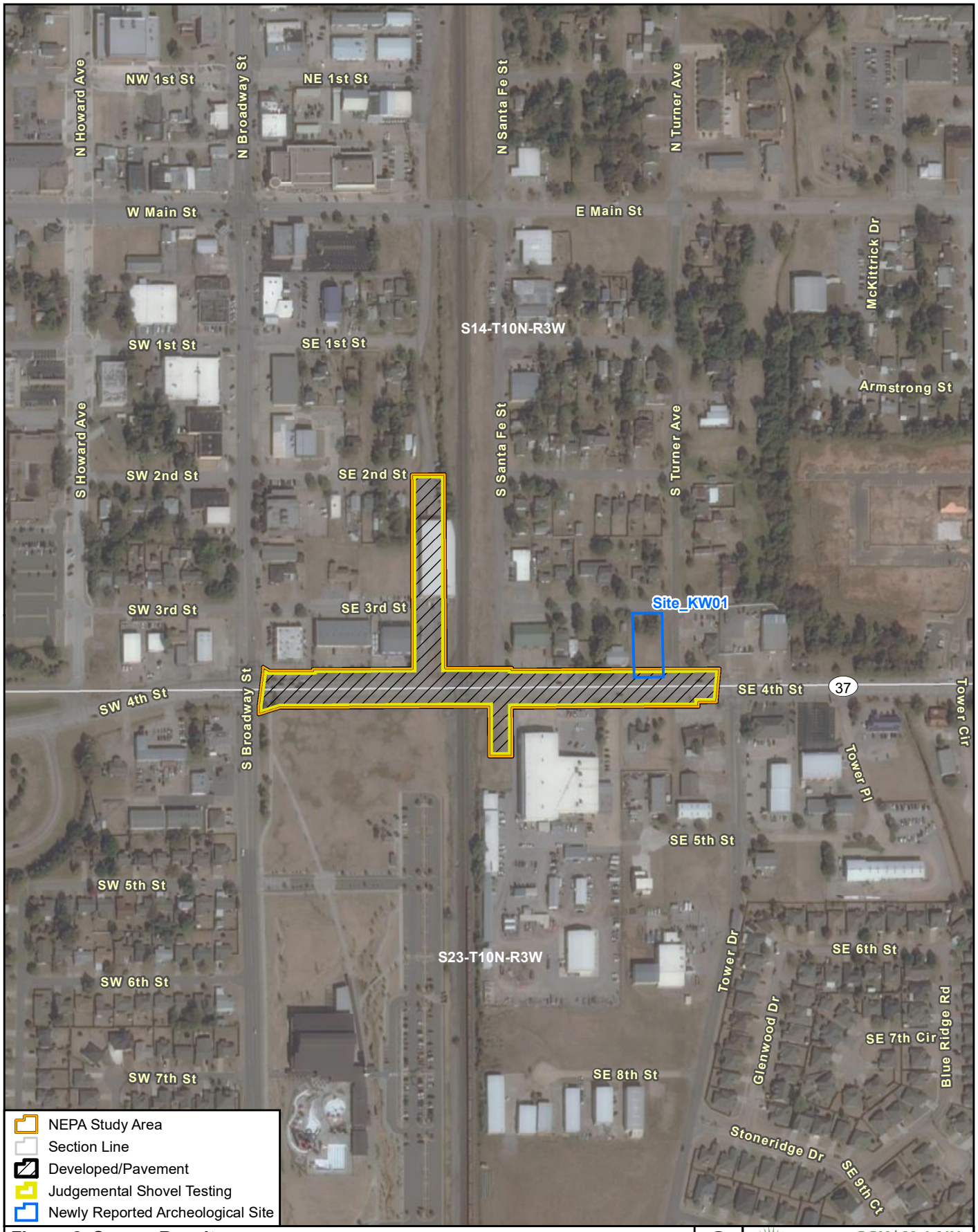

Figure 2. Survey Results

JP 33025(04)
City of Moore at 4th Street (SH-37) Railroad Grade Separation
Cleveland County, Oklahoma

Data Sources: CMEC (2021), ODOT (2021), BLM (2021), Aerial Source: Maxar (2019)

COX | McLAIN Environmental Consulting

0 400 Feet
0 120 Meters

1 in = 400 feet
Scale: 1:4,800
Date: 5/19/2021

G:\Projects\CityofMoore\4th_Street\4th_Street_CR_Figure 2_Survey Results_aerial_20210519_ML.mxd

Photographs

Photo 1. East end of project area; facing west. Note the disturbances: sewer, cable route, gas line, power lines, parking lots, driveway.

Photo 2. BNSF Railroad; facing east.

Photo 3. Tillison Trim Company and railroad; facing north-northeast.

Photo 4. Overview of project area showing typical development; facing west.

Photo 5: Overview of project area showing example of subsurface utility; facing east.

Photo 6: Overview of project area, showing driveway access; facing east.