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Cultural Resources Survey For The Eastern Portion Of The Bell County WCID No. 1 Treated Water Line (Phase II), Bell County, Texas

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CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE EASTERN PORTION OF THE BELL COUNTY WCID NO. 1 TREATED WATER LINE (PHASE II), BELL COUNTY, TEXAS

September 2019

Final Report

Texas Historical Commission
TAC Permit # 7259

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aci Project No.: 32-15-014

Abstract

On February 3 of 2016, and on March 1 and 2 of 2017, archeologists from aci consulting conducted a pedestrian survey and backhoe trenching prior to construction of the eastern portion of the Bell County WCID No. 1 Treated Water Line (Phase II), in Bell County, Texas. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for this investigation is the 50.5-acre (20.4-hectare) eastern portion of the treated water line, which is approximately 8.3 miles (13.4 kilometers) in length, with a 50-foot (15-meter) Right-of-Way (ROW). This investigation also includes the survey of a 1-acre raw water intake at Stillhouse Hollow Lake that was part of Phase I of the Bell County WCID No.1 project. The intake was relocated after the Phase I permit, No. 6874, was closed. Thus, the new location of the intake was added to this permit, No. 7259. The 51.5-acre (20.8-hectare) survey was conducted in accordance with Council of Texas Archeologists (CTA) and Texas Historical Commission (THC) and in compliance with Texas Administrative Code (13 TAC 26) under Permit No. 7259. Because the proposed pipeline crosses federal lands owned by USACE, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, also applies. Julie Shipp served as Principal Investigator. Records from this investigation will be curated at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL).

Two previously recorded sites on USACE property were revisited, sites 41BL1276 and 41BL1277, although only 41BL1276 was relocated within the APE. A new site, 41BL1398, was located on private property along a tributary to the Lampasas River. Site 41BL1276 is ineligible for the NRHP or as an SAL within the ROW, however the remainder of the site is undetermined eligibility. Site 41BL1277 appears to be outside of the ROW, will not be impacted, therefore remains of undetermined eligibility for the NRHP or as an SAL. Since the majority of site 41BL1398 appears to be out of the right of way, the far west portion of the site is ineligible for NRHP or SAL within the ROW. However, the remainder of the site is of undetermined eligibility. If the pipeline alignment is moved further east into 41BL1398, additional testing may be necessary.

Aside from trenching and site recording, no other subsurface investigation was conducted due to shallow soils, slopes, and disturbances from road, utility, and residential construction.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

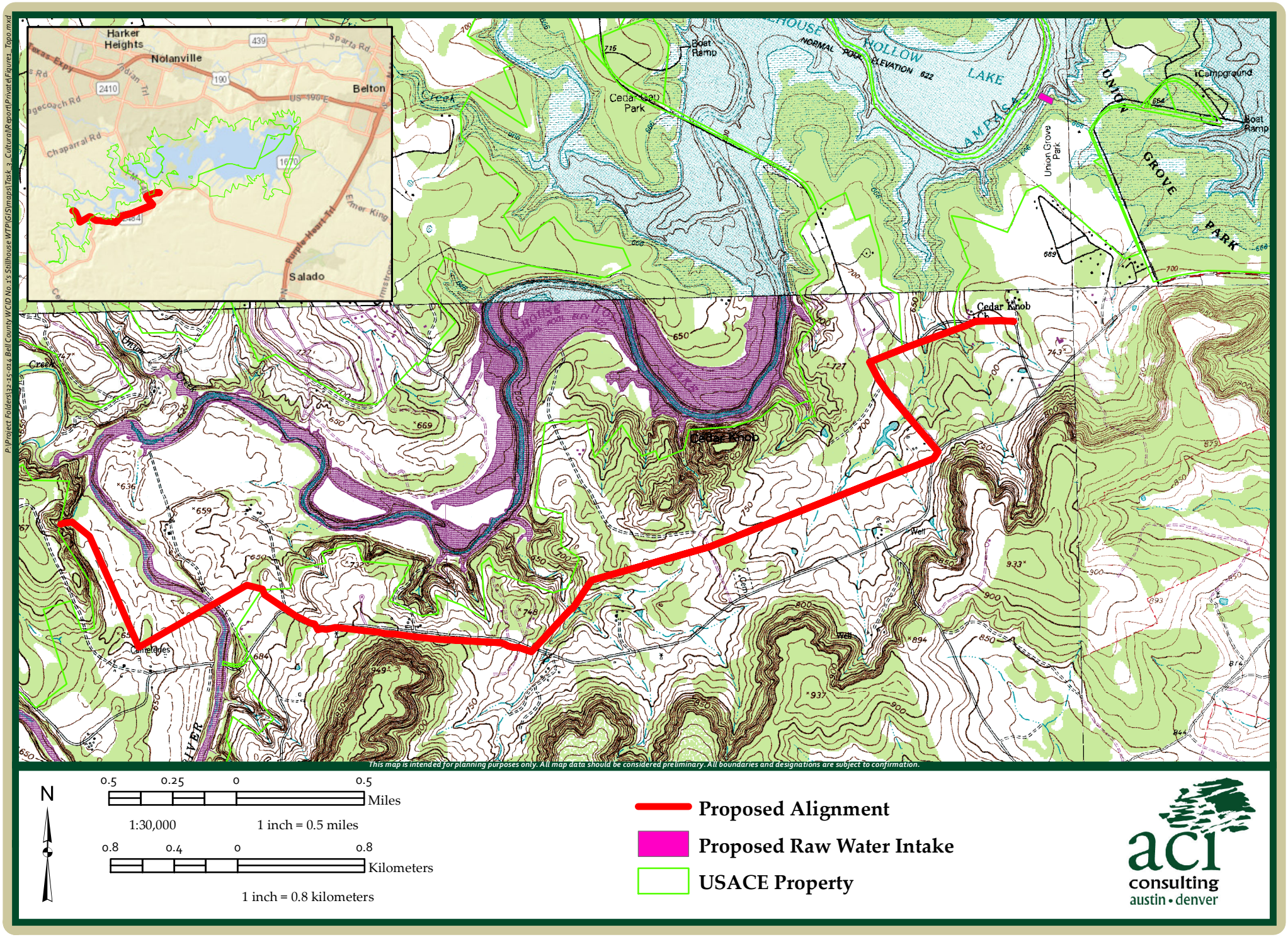
Bell County Water Control and Improvements District No. 1 (WCID #1) is proposing to construct and operate a treated water pipeline (treated water line) from the Stillhouse Water Treatment Plant (treatment plant) adjacent to the Kempner water treatment facility to Chaparral Road. The treated water line would be installed through open trenches and bored tunneling beneath any identified waters of the U.S.

The entire project alignment would begin at the treatment plant adjacent to the existing Kempner water treatment facility approximately 0.3 mile north of the intersection of Cedar Knob Church Road and Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 2484. After exiting the treatment plant, the approximately 9.7-mile proposed treated water line will extend to Chaparral Road approximately 6.0 miles northwest of the planned treatment plant. The proposed treated water line would terminate at Chaparral Road approximately 1.6 miles east of the intersection of Chaparral Road and State Highway 195. This is considered Phase II for the project, which begins with a new raw water intake at Stillhouse Hollow Lake.

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for this investigation is the 50.5-acre (20.4-hectare) eastern portion of the treated water line, which is approximately 8.3 miles (13.4 kilometers) in length, with a 50-foot (15-meter) Right-of-Way (ROW). The proposed treated water line extends from approximately 2.3 miles east of the intersection of Farm-to-Market (FM) 2484 and Live Oak Cemetery Road, within the Lampasas River floodplain, to approximately 0.9 mile northeast of the intersection of FM 2484 and Cedar Knob Road (Figures 1 and 2). This investigation also includes the survey of a 1-acre raw water intake at Stillhouse Hollow Lake that was part of Phase I of the Bell County WCID No.1 project.

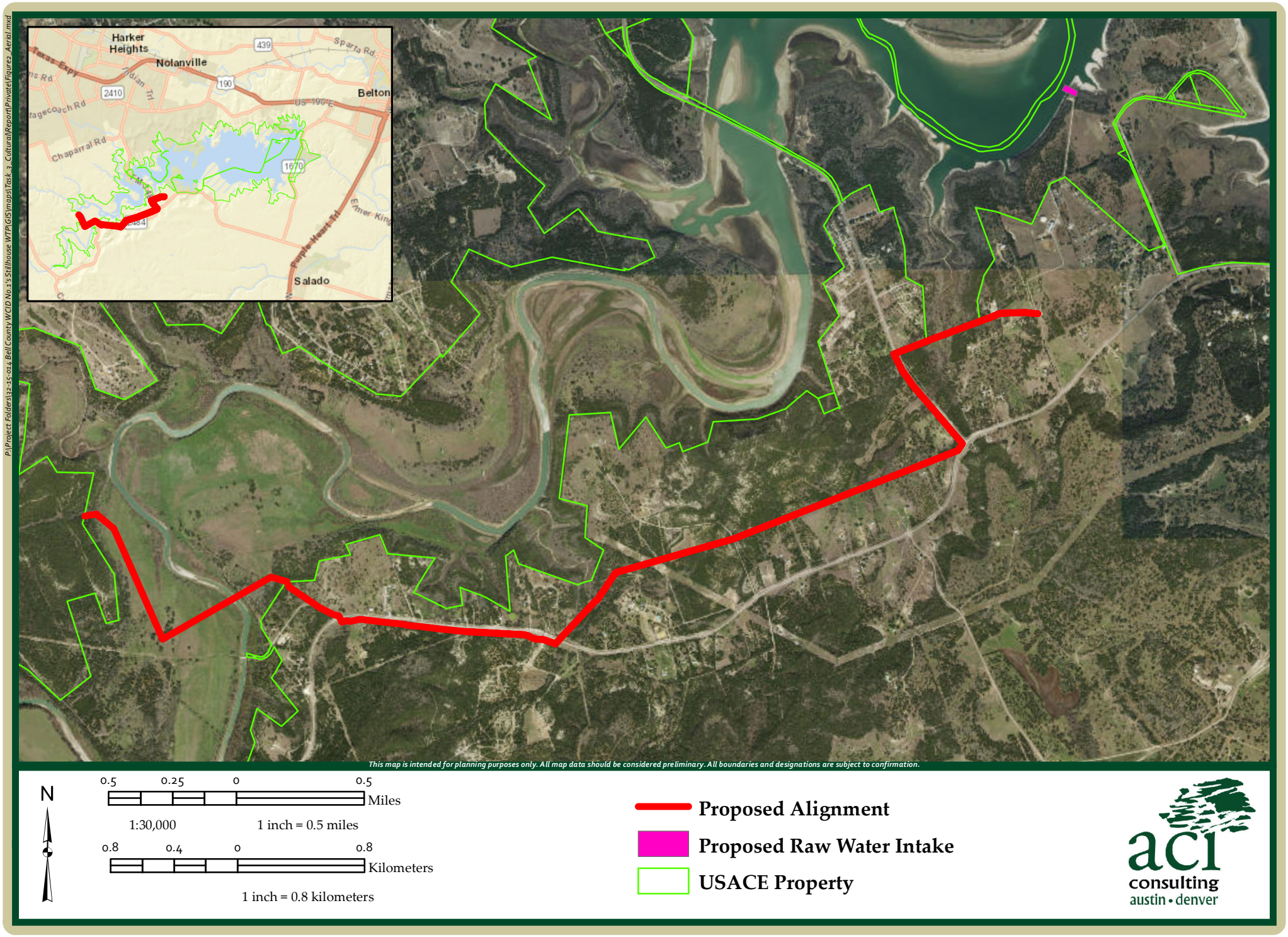
This investigation consists of a cultural resources survey of the APE for the proposed waterline pursuant to the Texas Administrative Code (13 TAC 26). Because the proposed pipeline crosses federal lands owned by USACE, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, also applies. The overall investigation includes pedestrian survey, photography, subsurface testing, site recording, basic archival research, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and State Archeological Landmark (SAL) eligibility assessment,

data analysis, and report preparation in accordance with Texas Historical Commission (THC) and Council of Texas Archeologists (CTA) standards.



Eastern Portion of the Bell County WCID #1 Treated Water Line (Phase II)
Figure 1: Proposed Project Area on *Kileen* and *Youngsport* USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles.

aci Project No.: 32-15-014
September 2019



Eastern Portion of the Bell County WCID #1 Treated Water Line (Phase II)
Figure 2: Proposed Project Area.

aci Project No.: 32-15-014
September 2019

2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2.1 Environmental Setting

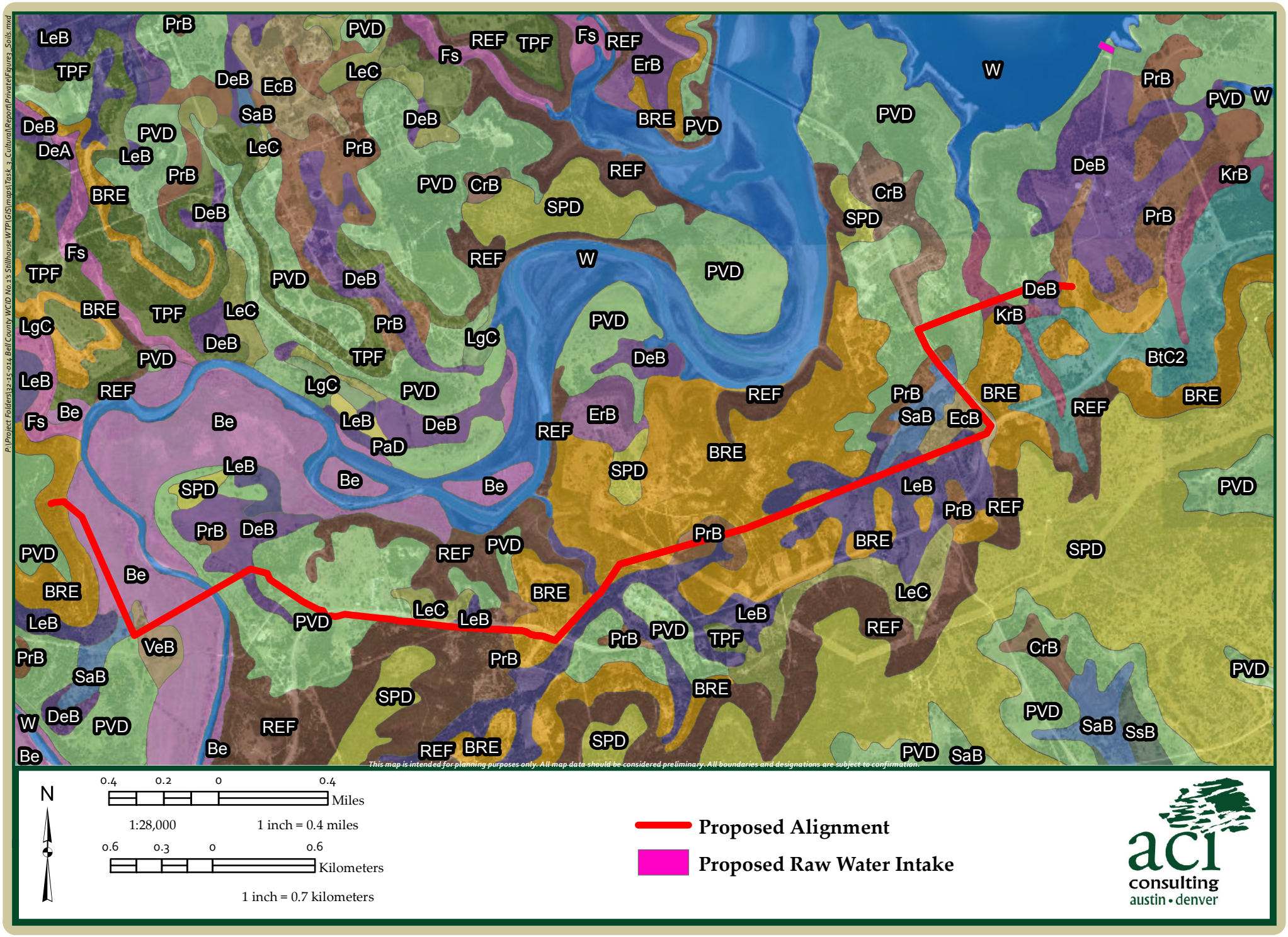
The project area is located in central Texas in the Lampasas Cut Plain. The Lampasas Cut Plain is characterized by rolling hills bisected by the Brazos River and its tributaries to form broad, shallow valleys. Karst features including sinks, caves, and rock shelters are present, but not common (Collins and Mear 1998). The Blackland Prairie lies to the east of the project area on the eastern side of the Balcones Escarpment, a fault zone with hills to the west and north, and low relief to the east and south. The Blackland Prairie supports prairie vegetation with small woodlands often found along low gradient streams.

2.2 Geology and Soils

The proposed project area is a region with benched or stair step topography underlain by Lower Cretaceous limestone and claystone (Griffith el al. 2007:43). There are eleven soils mapped within the APE (Table 1) (NRCS 2017). The majority of the soils are shallow upland soils with low potential to contain buried archeological sites. Bosque soil is mapped along the Lampasas River and in the floodplain. This is a Holocene soil and is likely to contain deeply buried cultural deposits. Site 41BL1277 is a previously recorded site adjacent to the APE that is located in the Bosque soil series in the floodplain with cultural deposits to at least 45 cm (1.5 feet) in depth. Site 41BL1276 is a previously recorded site within the APE that is located within the Purves soil series along a bluff above the Lampasas River. Cultural deposits at the site are recorded as 40 cm (1.3 feet) in depth.

Table 1. Soils in Project Area

Series	*Texture*	*Order*	*Landform*	*Age*
Bosque	Clay loam	Mollisol	Flood plain	Holocene
Brackett	Paragravelly clay loam	Inceptisol	Upland	Cretaceous
Denton	Silty clay	Mollisol	Upland	Cretaceous
Eckrant	Cobbly clay	Mollisol	Upland	Cretaceous
Krum	Silty clay	Mollisol	Terraces	Cretaceous
Lewisville	Silty clay	Mollisol	Terraces	Cretaceous
Purves	Silty clay	Mollisol	Upland	Cretaceous
Purves (association)	Clay	Mollisol	Upland	Cretaceous
Real-rock outcrop	Gravelly clay loam	Mollisol	Upland	Cretaceous
San Saba	Clay	Vertisol	Upland	Cretaceous
Venus	Clay loam	Mollisol	Terraces	Quaternary



Eastern Portion of the Bell County WCID #1 Treated Water Line (Phase II)
Figure 3: Project Area Soils.

aci Project No.: 32-15-014
September 2019

3.0 REGIONAL HISTORY AND CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY

3.1 Prehistoric Background

The project area falls within the Central Texas archeological region (Collins 1995). Prehistoric archeological sites in Central Texas represent continuous human occupation starting around 11,500 years ago. Michael B. Collins (1995) authored a synthesis of Central Texas archeology in which he divides the prehistory of Central Texas into three periods: (1) the Paleoindian, (2) the Archaic, and (3) the Late Prehistoric. Each of these is further divided into subperiods, such as early and late. Dates are presented as Before Present or BP in Table 2.

Table 2. Regional Prehistoric Chronology of Central Texas

Period	*Date Range*
Paleoindian	11,500-8,800 BP
Archaic	8,800-1,200 BP
Early	8,800-6,000 BP
Middle	6,000-4,000 BP
Late	4,000-1,200 BP
Late Prehistoric	1,200-500 BP
Historic	500 BP +

The Paleoindian period dates between approximately 11,500 and 8,800 BP (Collins 1995:381-3). The Early Paleoindian in Central Texas is part of a larger, regional cultural horizon, the Clovis horizon. Clovis sites record a general hunter-gatherer lifeway based upon a wide variety of fauna including large herbivores as well as smaller animals. Evidence of plant resources is less common, but it is presumed that local flora was also important to subsistence. In contrast, later Folsom sites indicate a greater reliance upon big game hunting. The Late Paleoindian seems transitional between the Paleoindian and Archaic in that burned rock features are present, but they are not as large or ubiquitous as those associated with the Archaic. Other artifacts, features, and faunal remains seem more similar to those found later in the Archaic.

Archaic (Collins 1995:383-385) sites in Central Texas are most often associated with the use of heated rock in hearths, ovens, middens, and scatters. The period as a whole is defined by the intensified use of local resources and diversity of

material culture in comparison to the Paleoindian period. The climate ranged from mesic (relatively moist) in the Early Archaic and the later part of the Late Archaic to xeric (relatively dry) during the Middle Archaic and beginning of the Late Archaic. Subsistence during mesic times is centered on the live-oak savanna, while a shift in emphasis toward xerophytes may have occurred during xeric intervals.

The Late Prehistoric saw the migration of several new linguistic groups, primarily from the Great Plains, into the region. The introduction of ceramics into the archeological record takes place in the region during this time as well. The movement of Europeans inland from the coast and north from Mexico ended the prehistoric era.

3.2 Historic Background

Although there may have been some Spanish activity in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in the area now known as Bell County, settlement of the county did not begin until the 1830s. The first Anglo settlers in the county arrived in 1834 and 1835 to claim land in Robertson's colony, a large land grant encompassing all or part of thirty modern counties. The 1836 war against Mexico led to the abandonment of the settlements, which were reoccupied and then abandoned again due to Indian raids. According to one source, by 1838 the Bell County area had been completely abandoned, at least by Anglo settlers (Connor and Odintz 2017). Following the establishment of peace treaties with the Indians of the area in 1843 and 1844, Anglo settlers began to return. Bell County was formed in 1850 and Nolan Springs, renamed Nolanville, was chosen to be the county seat. The following year the town name was changed to Belton. By 1860 the only towns were Belton, Aiken, and Salado, which were along a stage route from Austin. The 1860 county population comprised 3,794 whites and 1,005 blacks (Connor and Odintz 2017).

The county's early economy was based on farming and ranching, although droughts in the 1850s and the Civil War in the 1860s hindered farming. Corn, wheat, and cotton were the primary crops at this time. As is true of much of the United States, the Reconstruction period was difficult in Bell County, with political feuds, horse and cattle thieves, lynching, and racism contributing to the unsettled atmosphere. The presence of a major feeder route to the Chisholm Trail

running through the county contributed to economic recovery in the period and encouraged stock raising. Cotton farming also grew in importance in the years following the Civil War, and the economic potential of ranching and farming drew population to the county. The population at the end of the nineteenth century was 45, 535 (Connor and Odintz 2017).

The first railroad built in Bell County, the Gulf, Colorado, and Santa Fe Railroad, reached Belton in 1881. Temple was another stop on the rail line and soon became the largest town in the county. Other railroads followed as did improvements in roads, and the population continued to grow. The Great Depression had severe impacts on the overwhelmingly agriculture-based economy of the county. The county population dropped, and the farmers that remained began experimenting with different crops like sorghum or switched their focus to livestock. Poultry raising also became an important part of the county economy (Connor and Odintz 2017).

World War II led to the establishment of the Fort Hood military base in the western part of the county, and since that time the military has had a huge impact on every aspect of county life. The presence of the military base significantly increased the county's population and encouraged urbanization. By 1980 the county was one of the most densely populated in the state. Factories, construction, agribusiness, education, and medicine became important areas of employment, and the increasing population growth of the Austin area has had some impact on increasing the population in nearby counties like Bell (Connor and Odintz 2017).

4.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

A review of the Texas Archeological Sites Atlas (Atlas) revealed that 25 sites have been recorded within 1 km (3,281 ft) of the APE (Figure 4). One site, 41BL1276, is located within the current APE. Site 41BL1276 is a prehistoric site consisting of lithic materials including chert biface fragments, utilized flakes, cores, and flakes, and is located on an upland bluff approximately 60 meters west of the Lampasas River. Most of the cultural materials were found on the surface with a few deposits found least 40 cm (1.3 feet) below surface. Site 41BL1277 is adjacent to the APE within the Lampasas floodplain. The site is a prehistoric lithic scatter

containing chert flakes located to a depth of approximately 45 cm (1.5 feet). These two sites were recorded by Brockington in 2010 for the USACE ARRA Section 110 Stillhouse Hollow Survey. The NRHP eligibility of both sites has not been officially determined, but it was recommended that backhoe trenching be conducted at site 41BL1277 to assess the site's eligibility (Atlas 2017).

Table 3. Sites within 1 km of the Proposed Project Alignment

Site	*Site Type*	*Eligibility*	*Recommendation*	*Report*
41BL83	Prehistoric burned rock midden	Undetermined	Site form – preserve or test	Turpin and Drake 1995
41BL86	Prehistoric camp site	Undetermined	Site form - test	Turpin and Drake 1995
41BL95	Prehistoric midden	Undetermined	Report – eligible	Karbula et al. 2006
41BL101	Prehistoric burned rock midden	Undetermined	Site form 1995 - testing	Turpin and Drake 1995
41BL104	Prehistoric	Undetermined	Site form 1965 - testing	n/a
41BL176	Knapping station	Ineligible	none	Turpin and Drake 1995
41BL984	Prehistoric midden and burial	Undetermined	none	Turpin and Drake 1995; Voellinger 2013
41BL1044	Prehistoric midden	Undetermined	Site form – test or protect	Turpin and Drake 1995
41BL1045	Prehistoric lithic procurement	Ineligible	none	Turpin and Drake 1995
41BL1220	Historic homestead	Ineligible	Site form - none	Karbula et al. 2006
41BL1232	Historic farmstead	Ineligible	Site form - ineligible	Voellinger 2005*
41BL1245	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Ineligible	No further work	Voellinger 2013
41BL1272	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Undetermined	Site form - none	Brockington 2010*
41BL1273	Prehistoric lithic scatter; Historic scatter	Undetermined	Site form - none	Brockington 2010*
41BL1274	Prehistoric burned rock midden	Undetermined	Site form - testing	Brockington 2010*
41BL1275	Historic farmstead	Undetermined	Site form – no further work	Brockington 2010*
41BL1276	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Undetermined	Site form – no further work	Brockington 2010*

Site	*Site Type*	*Eligibility*	*Recommendation*	*Report*
41BL1277	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Undetermined	Site form – testing	Brockington 2010*
41BL1278	Lithic scatter, burned rock midden	Undetermined	Report-eligible-testing	Brockington 2010*
41BL1288	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Undetermined	Site form – no further work	Brockington 2010*
41BL1289	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Undetermined	Site form – no further work	Brockington 2010*
41BL1292	Historic farmstead	Undetermined	Site form – no further work	Brockington 2010*
41BL1293	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Undetermined	Site form – testing	Brockington 2010*
41BL1298	Lithic scatter	Undetermined	none	Brockington 2010*
41BL1374	Historic	Undetermined	none	Barnes et al. 2014

*Report not obtained for this investigation.

Cultural resource projects conducted within 1 km (3,281 ft) of the proposed project area include various testing projects by the National Parks Service in 1967 of known sites 41BL186, 41BL101, and 41BL95. Kempner Phase II survey was conducted prior to the construction of the existing water treatment plant, water intake, and raw water line (Voellinger 2013). Linear surveys were also conducted for the Texas Department of Transportation along FM 2824 in 1977 and FM 3481 (Stillhouse Hollow Road) in 1989 (see Figure 4). Hicks & Company conducted linear surveys for USDA's Rural Utilities Service for Brazos Electric Power from 2004-2006. Brockington and Associates, Inc. conducted a survey in 2010 for the USACE ARRA Section 110 Stillhouse Hollow Survey. Finally, aci consulting conducted the first half of the Bell County WCID No. 1 Water Transmission Main Project in 2014 and recorded historic homestead 41BL1374 (Barnes et al. 2014).

There are five cemeteries within 1 km (3,281 ft) of the project area. They are BL-C088 Unknown 9 (possible Gatlin-Gibbs family cemetery), BL-C089 Unknown 10 (possible Cosper family cemetery), BL-C152 Lankford Cemetery, BL-C090 Cedar Knob, and BL-C140 Andrew Jackson Turnbo. While none of the cemeteries are within the APE, BL-C088 Unknown 9 and BL-C089 Unknown 10 are 70m and 120m, respectively, south of the centerline (Figure 5).

5.0 METHOD

5.1 Survey Method

An intensive survey of the APE was conducted to locate any archeological or historical sites that may be adversely affected by construction. Shovel tests were excavated in settings that had potential for buried cultural horizons, and/or if the ground surface visibility was less than 30 percent, and at archeology sites. They were excavated at least 30 centimeters in diameter to the bottom of Holocene deposits, if possible. The shovel tests were dug in 10-cm levels, and the soil screened through ¼-in hardware cloth unless high clay or water content required that the material be troweled through or sorted by hand. Shovel tests were recorded on logs. Other field forms included a daily journal, photograph log, and site forms.

Backhoe trenches were excavated within the Lampasas flood plain because of the potential for deeply buried cultural deposits. One trench was placed north of previously recorded site 41BL1277. The backhoe trenches were approximately 4.5 meters (15 feet) long, 1 meter (3 feet) wide, and 1.5 meter (5 feet) deep. The trench walls were examined for the presence of cultural material, and a 1-meter- (3-foot) wide section of the wall was profiled in detail. Each trench was photographed and the location recorded on a GPS device.

Newly discovered sites were assigned temporary field designations, and digital TexSite Archeological Data Collection forms were submitted to TARL for the assignment of trinomials. The location of each archeological site was recorded on a USGS 7.5-minute topographic map, and a sketch map drawn showing the location of all salient features at the site. The site setting and features were photographed. This was a non-collection survey, so artifacts were counted and photographed in the field. No diagnostic artifacts were located. The newly recorded sites were evaluated for potential significance and for eligibility for inclusion on the NRHP or for listing as SALs.

5.2 Reporting

The findings of the records search, intensive survey, assessments and recommendations concerning any cultural resources located, and a brief archeological and environmental background will be submitted as a draft report following CTA and THC guidelines to the client for review and comment. Discussion will include contextual background of the project area, list of sites identified, their eligibility for NRHP inclusion or formal designation as SALs, and the appropriate criteria under which the sites were evaluated. The report will also include recommendations for further work or no further work with appropriate justifications. After the draft report has been reviewed and the comments addressed, a final report will be prepared for submission to the THC.

5.3 Curation

Following confirmation of THC concurrence with the report, final copies of the report (a hard copy and a CD containing a tagged .pdf file of the restricted version of the report and a tagged .pdf file of the public version of the report), project boundary and sites location shape files, and an online *Abstracts in Texas Contract Archeology* form will be submitted to the THC. A minimum of eleven hard copies of the public version of the report will be distributed to university-based libraries and archeological research facilities in Texas. The Antiquities Permit will be completed upon the submission of the final copies of the report and the *Abstracts in Texas Contract Archeology* form. Project records and two hard copies of the restricted version of the report will be curated at TARL in accordance with TARL curation requirements per Antiquities Permit requirements. No artifacts will be curated as part of this permit as this is a non-collection survey.

6.0 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

An intensive survey was conducted within the entire APE of the eastern portion of the Bell County WCID #1 Stillhouse to Chaparral Road (Phase II) project. The project area consisted primarily of rolling hills, and shallow, rocky soil, with a range of developed land, grassland, and ashe juniper and oak mix. The proposed water line crosses the Lampasas River and two tributaries. The Lampasas River floodplain is owned and controlled by the Stillhouse Hollow Lake USACE office, and access to these lands was coordinated with that office.

Backhoe trenching was conducted in the Lampasas River floodplain (Figure 5). One backhoe trench (BHT 1) was placed approximately 50 meters north of the site centroid for previously recorded site 41BL1277 (Figure 6). The site was recorded to consist of a few chert flakes, and was not relocated within the backhoe trench. Two more trenches (BHT 2 and 3) were placed on either side of BHT 1, and both were also negative for cultural material. BHT 2 was located closer to the Lampasas River, and the water table was encountered at approximately 1.5 meters below ground surface (Figure 7). BHT 3 was placed toward the upland area and was no longer within the floodplain (Figure 8). The trenches were approximately 100 meters apart, and were oriented in the direction of the proposed water line.

Two previously recorded sites, 41BL1276 and 41BL1277, located on USACE property, were revisited, although only 41BL1276 was relocated. A new site, 41BL1398, was located on private property along a tributary to the river (Figure 9). Aside from trenching and site recording, no other subsurface investigation was conducted due to shallow soils, slopes, and disturbance from road, utility, and residential construction.

Figure 6. BHT 1 south wall.

Figure 7. BHT 2 south wall, note the water table.

Figure 8. BHT 3 south wall, shallow soil.

6.1 Previously Recorded Site 41BL1276

Previously recorded site 41BL1276 was relocated within the APE on the eastern edge of the Lampasas River on USACE property, on a bluff overlooking the flood plain. Ashe juniper and live oaks dominate the overstory, with dense mixed grasses and prickly pear common in the understory vegetation (Figure 10). Ground surface visibility was approximately 50 percent. The site has been previously disturbed from the construction and heavy use of a 2-track road that runs along the western boundary of the site. Roughly 20 percent of the site remains intact, as it has been mostly destroyed from traffic, looting, and erosion.

The site is a surface scatter with an expression from approximately 80 meters north to south and 50 meters west to east. Artifacts consisted of limestone fire-cracked rocks, a burned chert cobble fragment, burned chert flakes, chert flakes (2 utilized), chert scrapers, and an exhausted core with fossil cortex (Figure 11). The soil was shallow and did not contain buried deposits as evidenced by shovel tests. Site 41BL1276 appears as described on the original site form. The lack of contextual integrity, cultural features, or diagnostic artifacts, indicates that the portion of the site within the APE is not eligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL. However, the NRHP eligibility of the portion of the site outside the APE remains undetermined. The site will be avoided nonetheless as it falls within the area that will be bored underneath the Lampasas River. No further work is recommended for site 41BL1276.

Figure 10. Overview of previously recorded site 41BL1276, toward the Lampasas River floodplain.

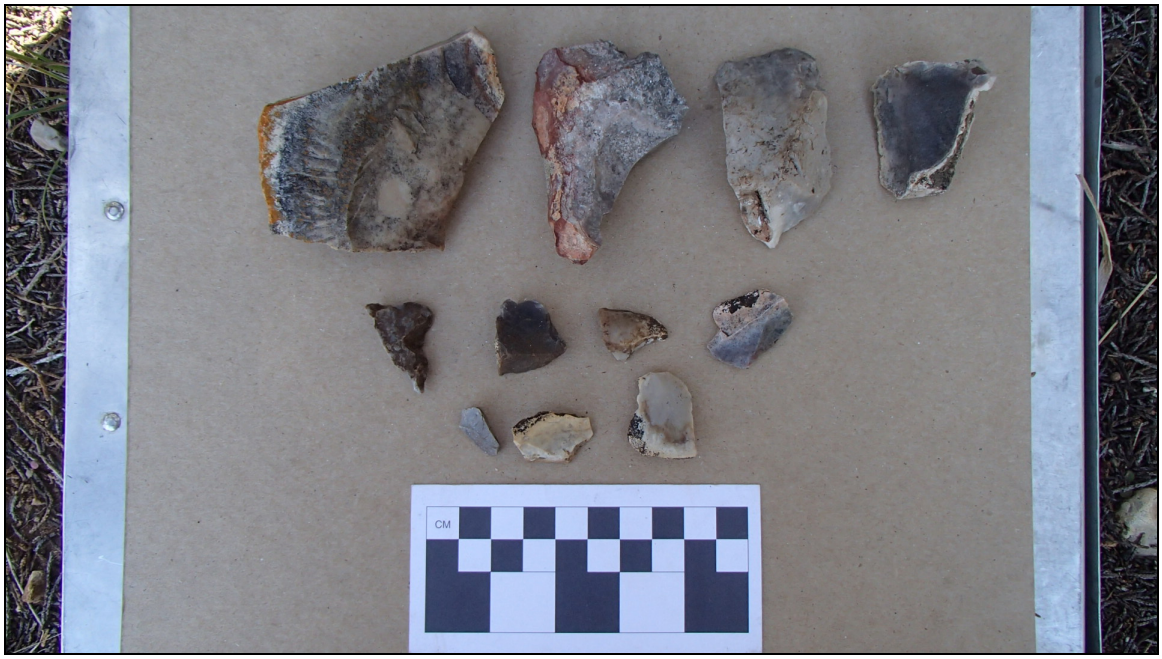


Figure 11. Representative artifacts from previously recorded site 41BL1276.

6.2 Previously Recorded Site 41BL1277

Previously recorded site 41BL1277 is located within the floodplain of the Lampasas River on USACE property. The site was originally recorded as part of the Stillhouse Hollow Lake survey in 2010, when flakes were recovered from two shovel tests. At that time, it was recommended that backhoe trenching should be conducted at the site if there were to be any development in that area (Atlas 2017). The site centroid is approximately 50 meters south of the current APE, so a backhoe trench (BHT 1) was excavated on the centerline directly north of the site (Figure 12). No cultural material was located in the trench, nor was located in the adjacent backhoe trenches. Site 41BL1277 is not present within the current APE.

Figure 12. Backhoe trench located in proximity to previously recorded site 41BL1277, facing north.

6.3 Site 41BL1398

Site 41BL1398 was located on the north bank of a tributary to the Lampasas River, on top of a low, exposed rock rim. The site size is 40 meters east to west by 30 meters north to south (Figure 13). Vegetation consisted of mixed juniper and oak, and ground surface visibility was approximately 70 percent (Figure 14). The site appears to be have been significantly disturbed from erosion and looting;

two separate piles of artifacts were located during the recording of the site and, despite the density of artifacts, no diagnostic artifacts were recovered.

There were approximately 50 artifacts per square meter, including all stages of lithic reduction. Bifaces, utilized flakes, unifaces, cores, tested cobbles, and the tip of an arrow point were also documented (Figure 15). Some artifacts showed signs of heat treatment. Materials present consisted of chert, sandstone, and quartzite cobbles. Lastly, mussel shell and fire-cracked rock were also present. One possible feature was located and it appeared to be a shallow pit with a concentration of mussel shell with burned rock creating an ephemeral ring around the possible pit. However, very little remains intact and it appears this may have been a looter's pit due to a collection of artifacts placed on a nearby boulder. Since the majority of site 41BL1398 appears to be out of the right of way, the far west portion of the site is ineligible for NRHP or SAL within the ROW. However, the remainder of the site is of undetermined eligibility. If the pipeline alignment is moved further east into 41BL1398, additional testing may be necessary.

Figure 14. Overview of site 41BL1398, facing southwest.

Figure 15. Representative artifacts from 41BL1398.

6.4 Raw Water Intake

The proposed raw water intake is located in an area covered with dense understory vegetation as well as dead Ashe junipers (Figure 16). The Purves association deposits were very shallow and bedrock was exposed in patches throughout the parcel. No shovel tests were dug due to shallow or absent deposits. No artifacts or other prehistoric or historic features were discovered.

Figure 16. Raw water intake, bedrock at surface, facing northwest.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Archeologists from aci consulting conducted a pedestrian survey and backhoe trenching prior to construction of the eastern portion of the Bell County WCID No. 1 Treated Water Line (Phase II), in Bell County, Texas. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for this investigation is the 50.5-acre (20.4-hectare) eastern portion of the treated water line, which is approximately 8.3 miles (13.4 kilometers) in length, with a 50-foot Right-of-Way (ROW), and the 1-acre raw water intake on Stillhouse Hollow Lake.

Two previously recorded sites, 41BL1276 and 41BL1277, located on USACE property were revisited, although only 41BL1276 was relocated. A new site, 41BL1398, was located on private property along a tributary to the Lampasas River. Site 41BL1276 is ineligible for the NRHP or as an SAL within the ROW, however the remainder of the site is undetermined eligibility. Site 41BL1277 appears to be outside of the ROW, will not be impacted, therefore remains of undetermined eligibility for the NRHP or as an SAL. Since the majority of site 41BL1398 appears to be out of the right of way, the far west portion of the site is ineligible for NRHP or SAL within the ROW. However, the remainder of the site is of undetermined eligibility. If the pipeline alignment is moved further east into 41BL1398, additional testing may be necessary.

It should be noted that no level of survey intensity can be guaranteed to locate all cultural features within a project area. Therefore, should previously-unrecorded cultural resources including human remains be discovered during the course of construction for this project, Stillhouse Hollow Lake USACE, Bell County WCID No. 1 or CDM Smith will contact the Texas Historical Commission or other professional archeologist of the inadvertent discoveries. Any inadvertent discovers made on USACE property will also be reported to USACE.

8.0 REFERENCES CITED

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