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Texas Antiquities Permit No.7143

By
Edward P. Baxter

Ed Baxter Consulting
Archaeological Report 2015-01

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ABSTRACT

An archaeological survey of the proposed 209 acre City of Temple Recycling and Disposal Facility Expansion Project in Bell County, Texas was performed by Ed Baxter Consulting in January and February of 2015. Edward P. Baxter was the Principal Investigator and the Project Archaeologist. This study was carried out under Texas Antiquities Committee Permit Number 7143. The project area was investigated using the pedestrian survey method supported by shovel testing. In all, the project area consisted of 209 acres. A total of four farmsteads were recorded as historic sites. These historic sites, referenced as 41BL1384 thru 41BL1387 date from the late 19th century to the mid-20th century. None of these cultural resource sites were recommended for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NHRP) or as a State Archaeological Landmark site (SAL). No previous archaeological surveys, previously recorded archaeological sites or cemeteries were found in the project area. Copies of the final report are housed at the Texas Historical Commission (THC), Archeology Division, the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL), and at Ed Baxter Consulting.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Ed Baxter, Consulting is grateful to those who aided in the completion of this project. Alida Smith of the Bell County Clerk's office aided in the research of historic landowners. Previous landowners Johnny and Marilyn Herring, and Tom Hamff described the histories of the historic sites and the functions of the site features on their former properties. Bill Cullen and Scott Schautschick of JBS Engineering & Environmental aided in project development and completion.

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INTRODUCTION

Temple Recycling and Disposal Facility (TRDF) is an existing Type I municipal solid waste facility owned by the City of Temple and operated by Waste Management of Texas, Inc. (WMTX) and is located at 706 Landfill Road, approximately 0.25 miles east of the intersection of Highway 363 and Little Flock Road, within the jurisdiction of the City of Temple in Bell County, Texas (Figure 1). The currently permitted landfill facility consists of a total permitted boundary of approximately 269 acres, and has a permitted waste disposal footprint of approximately 108 acres.

The City of Temple and WMTX propose to add one tract totaling approximately 209 acres to the permitted area of the facility (Figures 2a & 2b), for a total permitted area of approximately 478 acres. The permit boundary will be expanded to the east for approximately 209 acres. The waste footprint will be expanded to the east approximately 148 acres.

The project area is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Temple, Texas topographic quadrangle, 3197-121 (Figure 2a) and a 2012 aerial photograph from the Texas National Resources Information System (TNRIS) (Figure 2b). The area lies east of the Balcones Escarpment in the Blackland Prairie and is currently owned by the City of Temple. Prior to this the area was privately owned and consisted of an agricultural area comprised of small farmsteads. Williamson Creek is on the northern border of the project area and an unnamed tributary of Big Elm Creek forms the southern border.

An archaeological assessment of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) was required by the THC, Archeology Division. Since the City of Temple is considered to be a public entity, a permit from the THC was required and Antiquities Permit 7143 was issued to Ed Baxter, Consulting by this agency.

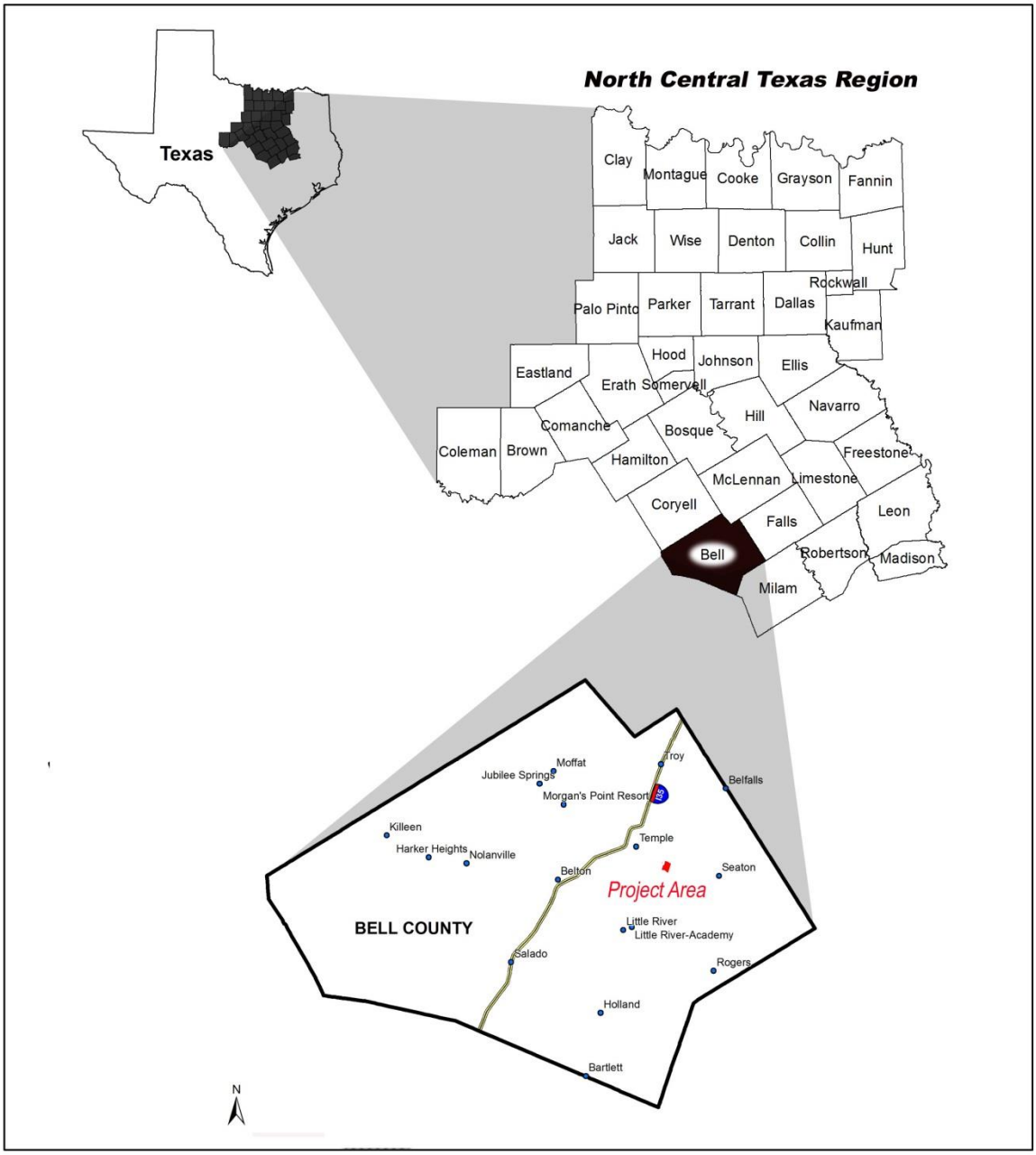


Figure 1. General Location of the Project Area

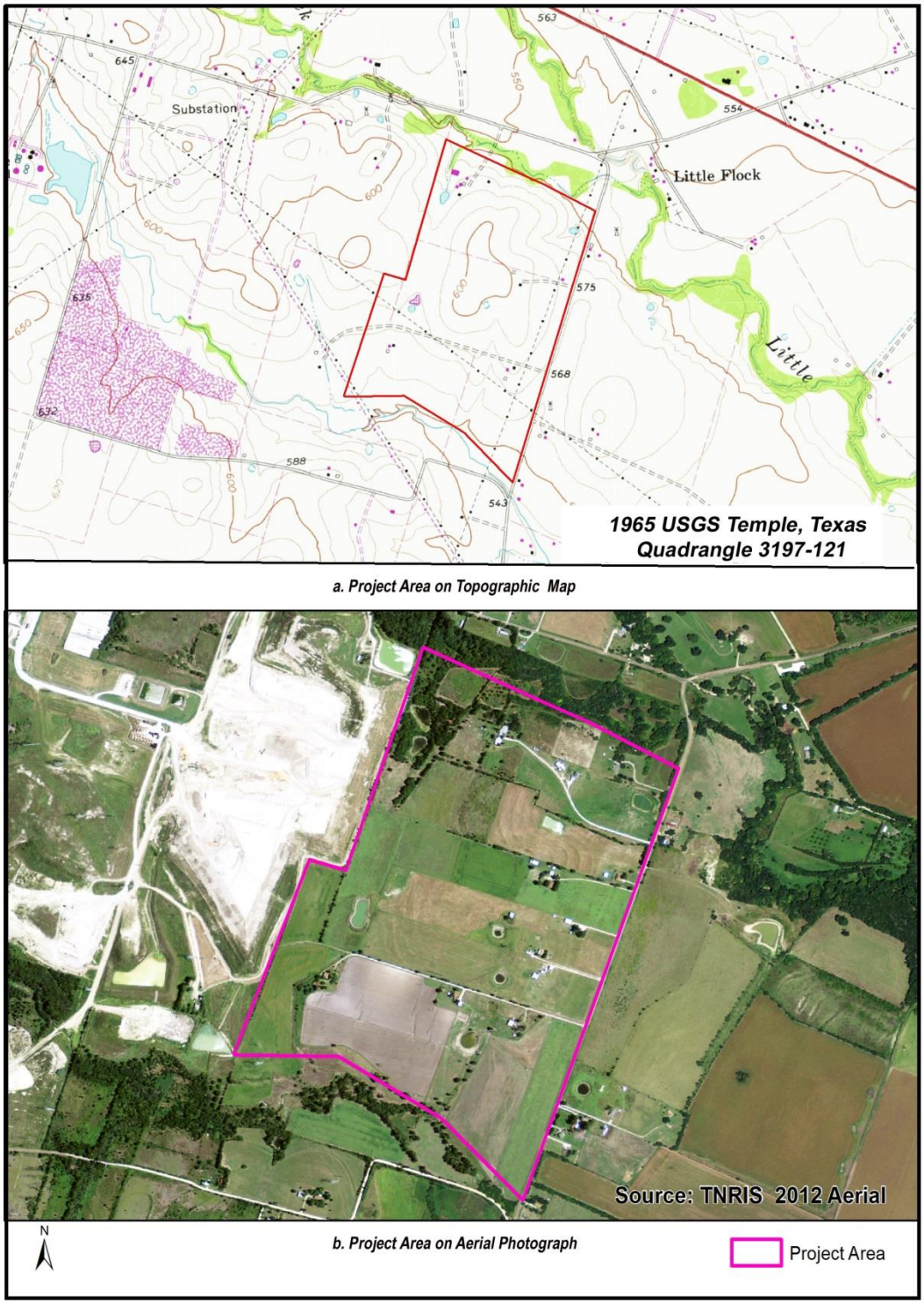


Figure 2. Project Area on USGS Quadrangle (a) and Aerial Photograph (b)

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Bell County is located within an area classified as South Central Semi-arid Prairies of the Great Planes. The western portion of the county is classified as the Limestone Cut Plain of the Cross Timbers area and the eastern portion (containing the current project area is classified as the Northern Blackland Prairie of the Texas Blackland Prairies (Omernik and Griffith, 2013).

The rolling to nearly level plains of the Northern Blackland Prairie ecoregion are underlain by interbedded chalks, marls, limestones, and shales of Cretaceous age. Soils are mostly fine-textured, dark, calcareous, and productive Vertisols. Historical vegetation was dominated by little bluestem, big bluestem, yellow Indiangrass, and tall dropseed. In lowlands and more mesic sites, such as on some of the clayey Vertisol soils in the higher precipitation areas to the northeast, dominant grasses were eastern gamagrass and switchgrass. Also in the northeast, over loamy Alfisols, were grass communities dominated by Silveanus dropseed, Mead's sedge, bluestems, and long-spike tridens. Common forbs included asters, prairie bluet, prairie clovers, and black-eyed susan. Stream bottoms were often wooded with bur oak, Shumard oak, sugar hackberry, elm, ash, eastern cottonwood, and pecan. Most of the prairie has been converted to cropland, non-native pasture, and expanding urban uses around Dallas, Waco, Austin, and San Antonio (Omernik and Griffith, 2013).

Eastern Bell County is located within the Texan Biotic Province, the large ecotone between the forests of the Austroriparian Province to the east and the grasslands in the western part of the state. (Blair 1950). Soils in the eastern part of the county are mostly dark, loamy to clayey "blackland" soils; the rich Houston black clay is the most common type and the most suitable for farming. The soils west of the Balcones fault are light to dark and loamy and clayey, with limy subsoils; shallow, stony soils in places have encouraged ranching and hardwood and pine production. Vegetation west of the fault is characterized by tall grasses and oak, juniper, pine, and mesquite trees, while the eastern part of the county, which has been extensively utilized for farming, is still wooded along its streams with a variety of hardwood trees. Between 41 and 50 percent of the land in Bell County is considered prime farmland (Connor and Odintz, 2010).

Bell County is located within the Brazos River drainage basin. The majority of the streams flow into the Little River which empties into the Brazos River. The nearest drainages to the project area are Williamson Creek to the north and an unnamed tributary to the south, both of which are tributaries of Little Elm Creek, a tributary of Big Elm Creek which flows into the Little River.

The climate of Bell County is humid subtropical and is characterized by hot summers and mild winters. Precipitation is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year and averages 33.87 inches annually (Huckabee et al., 1972).

The geologic makeup of the county reflects the two diverse ecoregions described above. The geologic units are described in Table 1 below and depicted in (Figure 3). The project area is within the Late Cretaceous Gulfian Series.

Bell County Geologic Units					
ORIG LABEL	**UNIT AGE**	**ROCK TYPE 1**	**ROCK TYPE 2**	**Square Mile**	**Square Kilometer**
Qal	Holocene	sand	silt	46	119
Qt	Pleistocene and Holocene	terrace	sand	26	67
Qhg	Pleistocene	gravel	silt	47	121
Kbd	Late Cretaceous	limestone	mudstone	30	78
Kef	Late Cretaceous	shale	siltstone	5	12
Kau	Late Cretaceous; Gulfian Series	limestone	mudstone	117	303
Kew	Late Cretaceous; Gulfian Series	shale	sand	24	61
Knb	Late Cretaceous; Gulfian Series	clay or mud	fine-grained mixed clastic	36	94
Knt	Late Cretaceous; Gulfian Series	clay or mud	fine-grained mixed clastic	49	126
Ko	Late Cretaceous; Gulfian Series	clay or mud		136	353
Kpg	Late Cretaceous; Gulfian Series	limestone	sand	42	109
Kgm	Early Late Cretaceous and Late Early Cretaceous	mudstone	limestone	6	14
Kec	Early Cretaceous	limestone	dolostone (dolomite)	66	170
Kgr	Early Cretaceous	limestone	clay or mud	57	147
Kgt	Early Cretaceous	limestone	mudstone	24	62
Kwa	Early Cretaceous	clay or mud	limestone	171	444
Kwf	Early Cretaceous	clay or mud	limestone	180	467
Water		water		28	72

Table 1. Bell County Geologic Units

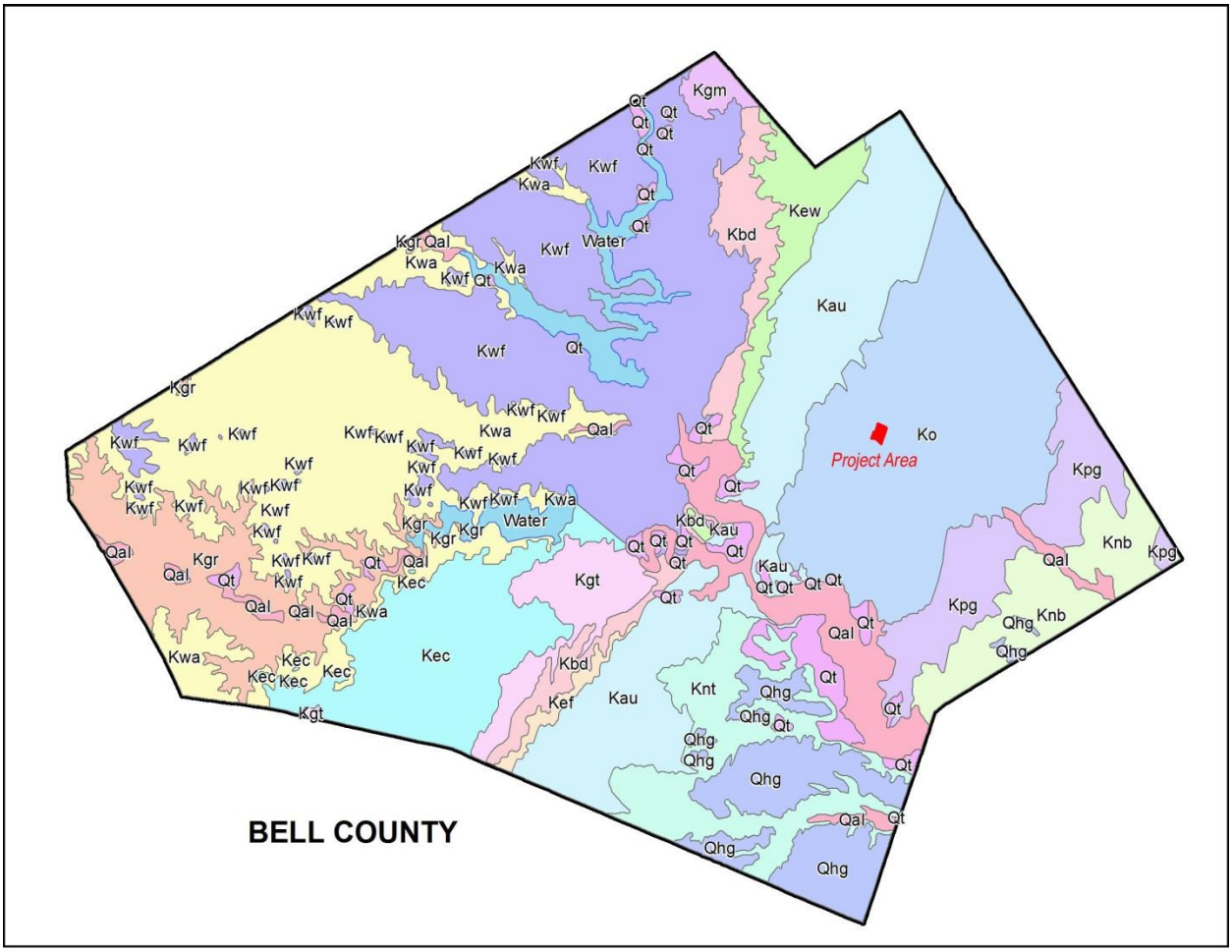


Figure 3. Map of Bell County Geologic Units

Soils types specific to the project area were documented on the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (WSS) website (http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/HomePage.htm) and are depicted in Figure 4.

These soils include:

AlE2, McLennan clay loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, is found on ridges, the parent material is Residuum weathered from shale and siltstone. The typical profile is H1 - 0 to 7 inches: clay loam, H2 - 7 to 32 inches: clay loam, H3 - 32 to 80 inches: silty clay loam.

AsB, Austin silty clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes, is found on ridges, the parent material is Residuum weathered from chalk. The typical profile is H1 - 0 to 16 inches: silty clay, H2 - 16 to 35 inches: silty clay, H3 - 35 to 80 inches: bedrock.

AsC Austin silty clay, 3 to 5 percent slopes, is found on ridges, the parent material is Residuum weathered from chalk. The typical profile is H1 - 0 to 14 inches: silty clay, H2 - 14 to 29 inches: silty clay, and H3 - 29 to 80 inches: bedrock.

HoB, Houston Black clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes, is found on ridges, the parent material is clayey residuum weathered from calcareous mudstone of upper cretaceous age. The typical profile is Ap - 0 to 6 inches: clay, Bkss - 6 to 70 inches: clay, BCkss - 70 to 80 inches: clay.

Ty, Tinn clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded is found on flood plains, the parent material is clayey alluvium of Holocene age derived from mixed sources. The typical profile is H1 - 0 to 6 inches: clay, H2 - 6 to 72 inches: clay, H3 - 72 to 80 inches: clay,

.

Figure 4. Project Area Soils

PREHISTORIC/HISTORIC INDIAN CHRONOLOGY

Bell County is located in the North Central Texas cultural-geographical region as defined by Biesaart et al. (1985:76) (Figure 1). Summaries relevant to the prehistory of Bell County and vicinity have been prepared by various archaeologists, primarily as a result of work performed for the United States Army at Fort Hood, The Texas Department of Transportation (TxDot), surveys conducted at Belton Reservoir and Stillhouse Hollow Reservoir by the Texas Archaeological Salvage Project (later Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory) and other numerous cultural research projects for various municipalities, water companies and land developers, Much of the discussion below is taken from three previous Bell County survey reports, Baxter (1974) and Moore and Baxter (2007 and 2009).

The temporal framework includes five prehistoric periods, to which the historic Native American and European periods have been added (Shelton, 2010: 5). These are:

Historic European A.D. 1800 to Present
Historic Native American A.D. 1600 to A.D. 1800
Late Prehistoric A.D. 800 to A.D. 1600
Late Archaic 1,000 B.C. to A.D. 800
Middle Archaic 3,000 B.C. to 1,000 B.C.
Early Archaic 6,000 B.C. to 3,000 B.C.
Paleo-Indian ca. 9,200 B.C. to 6,000 B.C.

Paleo-Indian Period

The Paleo-Indian period typically refers to cultures that were oriented toward big game hunting with food collecting not a major pursuit (Willey and Phillips 1958:80). Collins (1995:381) argues that subsistence hunting for Clovis cultures during the Paleo-Indian period, included a diverse fauna base comprised of large herbivores such as mammoth, bison, and horse as well as smaller animals such as water turtles, land tortoises, alligator, mice, badger, and raccoon. At Kincaid Rock Shelter, a paved floor suggests that the inhabitants returned to this site as part of a regular hunting and gathering strategy in contrast with nomadic hunters who only pursued big game. It is, therefore, assumed that an array of plants constituted part of Clovis subsistence (Collins 1990; Collins et al. 1989).

At Fort Hood, this period is represented by distinctive projectile points found in multi-component surface sites and as isolated finds on the surface (Carlson et al. 1986:15). Generally, it is believed that this period lasted from about 10,000 B.C. until 6000 B.C. Diagnostic artifacts of the period include dart point types *Angostura*, *Clovis*, *Folsom*, *Golondrina*, and *Plainview* as defined by Suhm and Jelks (1962) and Turner and Hester (1985).

Two major sites dating to Paleo-Indian times in Bell County are Buttermilk Creek (41BL1239) and Gault (41BL323). These sites contain evidence of Clovis peoples, and possible pre-Clovis occupation at the Gault site (Collins and Bradley 2008). Collins (2002), Collins and Brown (2000) has reported on work the Gault site. Work at Buttermilk Creek is ongoing by archaeologists from Texas A&M University.

Archaic Period

According to Prewitt (1981:71), "The Archaic Stage dominates all other remains in Central Texas." Prewitt (1981:77-78), also found that during the Early Archaic there was a "strong orientation toward the gathering aspect rather than the hunting, and a mobile population was of low density." In the Middle Archaic, food gathering had become very specialized as evidenced by the presence of numerous burned rock middens/mounds (Prewitt 1981:78-80). An overall decrease in burned rock middens took place during the Late Archaic. Bison were important as a food resource, but did not dominate subsistence activities (Prewitt 1981:80-81). It is believed that the aboriginal population of Central Texas peaked during the Late Archaic based upon the number of recorded sites. Also, site type and artifacts present are quite varied. This variation includes bison kills, cemeteries, trade for marine shells from the coast and the use of corner tang knives. Toward the end of the Late Archaic, rock shelters appear to be increasingly utilized although open camp sites remained abundant (Shelton, 2010:5).

Late Prehistoric Period

This period has been referred to by some as the Neo-American Stage (Suhm et al. 1954), Neo-archaic (Prewitt 1981), and Post-Archaic (Johnson and Goode 1994). Technological changes are the primary distinguishing characteristics of this stage. The Austin (1250 B.P. - 650 B.P.) and Toyah (650 B.P. - 200 B.P.) phases belong to this stage of prehistory. During this time arrow points first appeared as well as ceramics and possibly horticulture.

The most obvious change that emerged at the beginning of the Late Prehistoric period is the introduction of the bow and arrow and decreased use of the *atlatl* or spear thrower. Otherwise, subsistence life ways in the Late Prehistoric were probably little different from those in the earlier Archaic period (Prewitt 1981:74; Weir 1976). A chronological model by Dillehay (1974) of bison presence and absence periods on the southern plains suggests that bison were present during the Toyah phase but not during the preceding Austin phase.

Historic Indian Period

Collins (1995:386) divides the Historic Indian Period of Central Texas into three sub-periods: early, middle, and late. During the first two, vestiges of both indigenous and European peoples and cultures were present; however, in the third the indigenous peoples had virtually disappeared. The early Historic Indian sub-period in Central Texas began in the late 17th century with the first documented arrival of Europeans. Bell County is situated within the historic range of the Tonkawa Indians who inhabited the area from the 16th Century thru the 19th Century. (Newcomb 1986). They have been described as typical southern Plains Indians who were hunters and gatherers.

Lipan Apaches, Wacos, Anadarkos, Kiowas, and Comanches also frequented the land that becomes Bell County. The Lipans camped by the rivers and streams, and early white settlers had friendly relations with them. Early settlers also recorded that the Indians set fire to the prairies each spring to burn off the matted winter grass and facilitate new growth. By the late 1840s, the Lipans, Tonkawas and other groups, who had customarily camped and hunted

in the Bell County area, had been decimated by European diseases and driven away by white settlement. Comanche raiding parties continued to strike into the county until 1870 (Cochran, 2013).

The major influence during the Historic Indian Period was the presence of the horse brought in by the Spanish explorers. The presence of the horse allowed the native inhabitants of Central Texas to expand their hunting territory. Unfortunately, it allowed such groups as the Apache and Comanche to raid and push the native inhabitants out of Central Texas (Shelton, 2010: 6).

HISTORIC CHRONOLOGY

Exploration

The early exploration of Texas was due to the rivalry of France and Spain in their quest for new lands to exploit. Spain was at the height of her power after defeating the Moors but needed gold to fill the monarch's coffers (Bolton 1921:2). Spain claimed the land that is now Texas in 1519, when the explorer Alonso Alvarez de Piñeda went looking for a waterway through the mainland to the Pacific Ocean. He sailed along the Gulf Coast from Florida to Vera Cruz (Bourne 1907:136). In June of 1527, Pánfilo de Narváez sailed from Spain with six hundred colonists. One of his officers was Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca. On November 6, 1528, while sailing along the coast, a storm separated the flotilla and Cabeza de Vaca's ship and two others were wrecked on Galveston Island (Bolton 1921:25). The French explorer Robert Cavelier de La Salle sailed along the coast of Texas in 1685 during his attempt to find the mouth of the Mississippi River and to explore the western portion of New France. The expedition landed on the southwestern shore of Matagorda Bay. The hostile attitude of the Native Americans left many of the colonists discouraged so they returned to France on one of the ships. One hundred and eighty persons were left on the bay and they established a rude fort named St. Louis which was later moved further inland on the banks of Garcitas Creek. They soon learned the river was not the Mississippi (Bancroft 1886:402). One of LaSalle's officers, Henri Joutel, kept a journal that is a major early source of information about the Indians in Southeast Texas. His writings were first published in *Joutel's Journal of La Salle's Last Voyage* in 1714 and reprinted by Texas State Historical Association under the title *The LaSalle Expedition to Texas: The Journal of Henri Joutel, 1684-1687* (Foster 1998). As a result of LaSalle's explorations and settlement the Spanish decided to establish missions to reaffirm their claims to the area for Spain. The land area within the project area went through a succession of political boundary changes from the Spanish province through the present. A document entitled "*Texas: Consolidated Chronology of State and County Boundaries*" in the Texas Atlas of Historical County Boundaries (Long and Sinko, 2008) was used to define the historic periods of the project area.

Spanish Texas

The main Spanish influence near Bell County was the establishment of the Spanish missions. The Spanish royal administration closely coordinated all missionary activity in the New World. In Texas, only rarely did missionaries venture into hinterlands without official authorization and without soldiers being stationed at nearby presidios for protection. A total of 35 missions were established in Texas. Franciscans were given responsibility for all the Texas missions.

In 1689-1693 the Governor of the Spanish province of Coahuila (part of the Viceroyalty of New Spain) extended his authority to include Texas. His authority ended with the withdrawal of the Spanish missions from east Texas in 1693 (Beers, 1979: 97). In 1716, the governor of Coahuila Province again extended authority over Texas (Beers, 1979: 97-98.

The San Xavier Missions were the closest missions to the project area. In February 1748, the first official mission, San Francisco Xavier de Horcasitas, was established on the south bank

of the San Gabriel River. This was followed be the establishment of two additional missions in the area; San Ildefonso in late 1748 and Nuestra Señora de la Candaleria in early 1749. All three missions were clustered near the presidio, San Francisco Xavier de Gigedo. Conflict between the missionaries and the military authorities caused the three missions to be relocated to the San Marcos River in 1755 (Plocheck, 2006-2007).

Mexican Texas

The Republic of Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821 through the Treaty of Cordova (Beers, 1979: 100). As a result of the treaty, the land that presently represents Texas became part of Mexico. Under the 1824 Constitution for the Republic of Mexico, the state of Coahuila and the former Spanish province of Texas were united and organized as the state of Coahuila and Texas. In 1826 the original county of Nacogdoches was established as a municipality by Mexico (Singletary, 1949: 88-90). In 1834, Viesca was established as a municipality by Mexico. (McLean, 3:300; 9:31-32, 39) and was renamed Milam in 1835.

Historically, Bell County was first settled by colonists in 1834 and 1835 along the Little River. The area was abandoned during the "Runaway Scrape" of 1836, reoccupied, and deserted again after the fall of Fort Parker in June 1836. The early settlements were constantly harassed by hostile Indians and, although several forts were established, by 1838 all settlers had left the county. On May 26, 1839, the Indians suffered a decisive defeat at what is referred to as the "Famous Bird Creek Fight" about one and a half miles northwest of the present site of Temple, Texas. However, settlement did not return to the Bell County area until after 1843 (Connor and Odintz, 2010).

State Of Texas

In 1836 Texas declared its independence from Mexico. In 1850 Bell County was created from Milam County, (Texas Laws 1849, 3d leg., reg. sess., ch. 55/pp. 63-65) and named for Peter H. Bell. Nolan Springs was chosen as the county seat and named Nolanville, but on December 16, 1851 the name was changed to Belton. Early settlement was along the creeks and rivers. Attracted by economic opportunities in ranching and farming, large numbers of immigrants swelled the population of Bell County in the later nineteenth century. A series of drought years in the mid-1850s hindered the development of farming in the area. However, by 1860 the majority of Bell County, some 462,884 acres, was divided into farmland. The number of residents doubled between 1860 and 1870, from 4,799 to 9,771, more than doubled again to 20,517 in 1880, and reached 45,535 by the turn of the century. Many immigrants came either from the older counties of Texas or from other southern states, particularly Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee. The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, the first railroad to be built in Bell County, reached Belton in 1881 and established Temple as its headquarters that same year. Temple quickly surpassed Belton to become the largest town in the county by 1890. Significant numbers of Germans, Austrians, and Czechs moved to the county between 1880 and 1920. Though foreign-born residents never exceeded 5 percent of the county population, these groups and their descendants formed distinctive cultural enclaves, particularly in the southern and eastern parts of the county. Though cotton continued to be an important crop in eastern Bell County, the county's farmers increasingly turned to other crops such as sorghum and wheat and

to livestock-raising in the later twentieth century. A permanent change in county life was brought about during World War II with the establishment of the military base at Fort Hood in the western part of the county. In the 1980s, portions of the military reservation of Fort Hood and the fort's estimated 160,000 military personnel, dependents, military retirees, and civilian employees were located within western Bell County. . Today, Fort Hood continues to function as a military training center in the area and exerts a tremendous economic and social influence on the civilian communities bordering the base (Connor and Odintz, 2010).

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

The Texas Historical Commission's Atlas, (http://nueces.thc.state.tx.us/) reveals that to date there have been a total of 270 area archaeological projects, 129 linear archaeological projects (Figure 5), and 1,387 recorded archaeological sites in Bell County. The majority of archaeological work has been in the western half of the county mainly due to archaeological surveys for large-scale federal projects such as Lake Belton, Stillhouse Hollow Reservoir, and Fort Hood, and numerous utility/roadway projects for TxDoT, Municipalities, Developers, and Water Companies.

At the time of this survey there were no archaeological projects or recorded sites within the project area. The Atlas shows that there have been a total of 8 area archaeological projects, 5 linear archaeological projects, and 8 recorded archaeological sites within 4 kilometers (2.5 miles) of the project area.

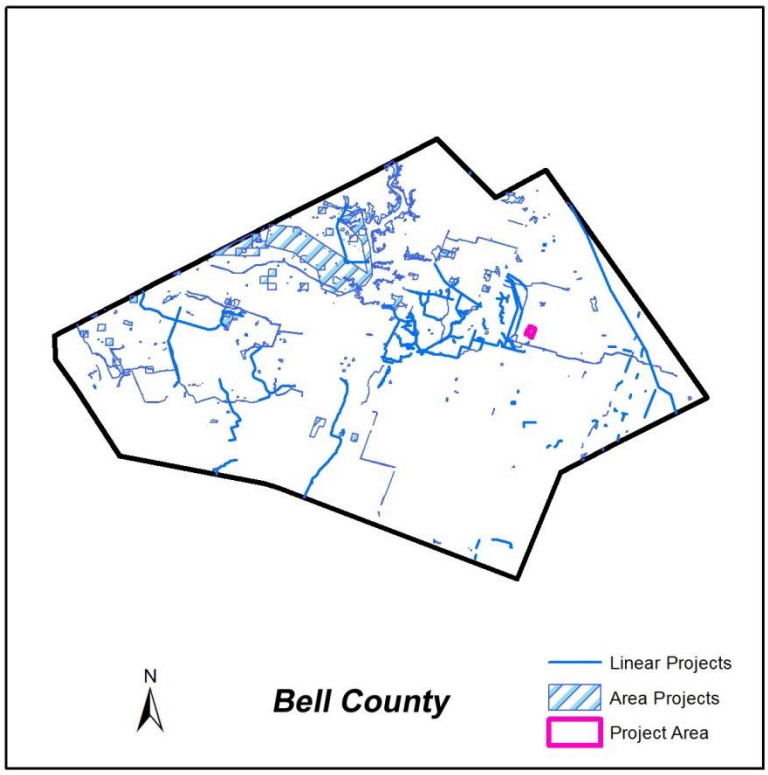


Figure 5. Map of Previous Archaeological Projects

The eight area archaeological projects near the project area were conducted from 1975 to 1998. The Atlas shows that in October of 1975 there was one survey performed by TxDOT but

no other information is given. No survey report was found; however, but many times early TxDOT surveys only have a letter report. No sites near the project area were recorded by this survey.

In October of 1981, two surveys were performed by TxDOT but no other information is given. No reports were found and no sites near the project area were recorded by these surveys.

In June of 1985, two surveys were performed for the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) but no other information is given. No No reports were found and no sites near the project area were recorded by these surveys.

In July of 1986, one survey was performed for the SCS but no other information is given. No report was found and no sites near the project area were recorded by this survey.

In August of 2008, Antiquities Planning & Consulting (APC), Kyle, Texas, conducted a cultural resources reconnaissance survey of a 33.748-acre tract for the construction of a proposed power plant. The survey was conducted in accordance with the Texas Antiquities Code and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The reconnaissance survey covered about 10 acres of the 33.748-acre tract on the west side of Knob Creek. The survey found three new historic archeological house sites and one isolated prehistoric artifact. The remaining 23 acres consisted of of plowed fields that were visited and determined to be Low Probability Areas for cultural resources and do not merit further inspection. The historic house site referenced as 41BL1257 contained buried nineteenth century features that could have research potential. The eligibility status of any features at the historic house site 41BL1258 was not yet known. For these reasons, the Panda Energy agreed to avoid the house sites at Site 41BL1257 and Site 41BL1258. The historic house site 41BL1259 did not contain archeological deposits or features or archeological deposits that are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or as a State Archeological Landmark (SAL) and merits no additional work. No concentrations of prehistoric materials were observed along Knob Creek. The one isolated prehistoric artifact was a large displaced, broken utilized flake of very low research value. APC concluded that no significant cultural resources would be impacted by development of the 33.748 acre tract and they recommended that the new construction proceed with no additional work.

In March of 2012, APC performed a cultural resources survey of the Panda Temple Natural Gas Line in Bell County, Texas. Heritages Series Survey Report 94 has listed on the site forms as sites 41BL1362 and 41BL1363. This report does not show up in the Atlas search and the site forms do not give an Antiquities Permit number. The site forms indicate that site 41BL1362 was a late 19th century or early 20th century farmstead and that Site 41BL1363 was a late 19th century or early 20th century farmstead. Both sites were listed as not eligible for the NRHP.

In May of 2012, APC performed a cultural resources survey of about 11.76 acres upland plowed fields, wooded fields, and floodplain for the Panda Temple Power, LLC (Panda). Panda planned to construct utilities to its new power plant and to connect a reclaimed water pipeline to the Doshier Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP). Results of the survey indicated that no new

archeological or historical sites were found. No diagnostic artifacts were seen and no artifacts were collected for analysis or curation. The survey was performed under Texas Antiquities Committee Archeology Permit No. 6255.

The five linear projects near the project area were conducted from 1975 to 1998. The Atlas shows that in October of 1975 there were two surveys performed by TxDOT but no other information is given. No reports were found and no sites near the project area were recorded by these surveys.

In July of 1984, one survey was performed for the EPA but no other information is given. No report was found and no sites near the project area were recorded by this survey.

In April of 1998, Prewitt and Associates, Inc. conducted an archeological and geo-archeological assessment of approximately 9.2 miles of proposed water and sewer pipeline routes in Bell County, TX, for the City of Temple under Texas Antiquities Committee Archeology Permit No. 1997. Approximately 53 percent of the proposed pipeline routes (i.e., 4.9 miles) were found to be in heavily disturbed areas, such as within existing road and railroad rights-of-ways, and were not surveyed. A 100 percent pedestrian survey of 4.3 miles of proposed sewer lines discovered two prehistoric archeological sites, 41Bl1096 and 41BL1097. Both are upland sites located in disturbed, deflated, and non-depositional settings; they do not meet the criteria for designation as State Archeological Landmarks. All terraces along the proposed pipeline routes were described as narrow and shallow. Shovel testing was done in alluvial terraces with potential for buried cultural deposits; however, no archeological materials were encountered. No further work was recommended for the project area.

In June of 1998, personnel from Prewitt and Associates, Inc., conducted an archeological survey covering approximately 3.6 miles (6km) of 120-ft-wide (36 m) proposed construction corridors. The project area consisted of linear segments proposed for extension of an existing road, expansion of existing road, and channelization of a low-order tributary called Friars Creek. The project area is located in east-central Bell County, and the survey was conducted for the City of Temple, Texas, under Texas Antiquities Committee Archeology Permit No. 2015. Results of the archeological survey indicated that no cultural resources were found.

Site 41BL1085 was not found during any formal archaeological survey, but by a hobby. It was recorded as a flake scatter in a plowed field by William E. Moore. He walked a section of the field on three occasions until he had observed a sufficient number of flakes to call it a site. He recommended getting landowner permission to further explore the site. The sites eligibility to the NRHP is listed as undetermined.

METHODS

The Texas Historical Commission (THC) issued an Antiquities Permit number 7143 for the proposed City of Temple Landfill Expansion Project. The Antiquities Permit's research design identified the pre-field and field methods to be employed on the survey of the project area. Six areas had been identified for survey based on the pre-survey project area assessment. These areas included two areas adjacent to small streams and four historic farmsteads.

Pre-field research on previously recorded sites and surveys on or near the project area was conducted using the online resources of the THC's Atlas, (http://nueces.thc.state.tx.us/). Relevant reports that document work in the area were downloaded from the Atlas and were utilized in the research and report production. Searches on Google Books (https://www.google.com/?gws_rd=ssl#q=google+books+advanced+search) were conducted for early historical accounts of the area. The "Texas Atlas of Historical County Boundaries", which depicts and describes the chronology of the various governmental boundaries that encompass the project area was also accessed, (http://publications.newberry.org/ahcbp/downloadfiles.html). This data along with files found of the University of Texas Libraries online http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/texas.html) and the Texas State Historical Associations' *Handbook of Texas Online* (http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online), and published histories, journals, documents were used in the Historic Chronology section

The Project Archaeologist visited the project area and evaluated the two stream areas thorough surface inspection and also performed shovel testing or probing as needed. Shovel tests were dug to the underlying clay subsoil and all excavated earth from the shovel testing was passed through ¼ inch hardware cloth. This task was documented through a shovel test log, field notes, digital photography and photographic logs. In addition, a handheld GPS was used for shovel test locations.

The remainder of the project area was investigated by a pedestrian survey that involved a visual inspection of the surface that in most cases had a surface visibility greater than 30 percent.

The historic sites and standing structures were delineated by their surface features and were documented through field notes, digital photography and photographic logs. The sites were mapped using a compass and tape, a handheld distance meter, and a handheld GPS. The property records at the County Clerk's office in the Bell County Justice Center, Belton, Texas, were examined to identify previous property owners. This information along with the site visits and informant interviews was used to develop the historic site maps and site descriptions and interpretations.

A map was drafted that depicted the location of all areas surveyed, including shovel tests and surface features. All newly discovered archaeological sites were plotted on the USGS topographic quadrangle. Field numbers were assigned to all sites. Site forms were completed using TexSite and trinomial site numbers were obtained from the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory (TARL) (Appendix I).

Projects notes, logs, and photographs were prepared for curation using TARL standards

and then curated at TARL and the survey report was prepared using the guidelines established by the Council of Texas Archaeologists and submitted to the THC for review.

RESULTS

Pre-field research on previously recorded sites and surveys on or near the project area indicated that there were no previous archaeological surveys, or previously recorded archaeological sites or cemeteries within the project area.

The pedestrian survey found a total of four agricultural homesteads and these were recorded as historic sites 41BL1384, 41BL1385, 41BL1386, and 41BL1387. These homesteads appear on the1965 USGS Temple, Texas 7.5 minute quadrangle (Figure 6), the 1916 Bell County Soil Conversation Service (SCS) Soil Map (Figure 7a) and a 1952 historic USGS aerial photograph (Figure 7b) found at (http://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/). Other historic aerials dating from 1964, 1965, and 1974 were examined for each property to gain information on specific number of structures by date.

The program of visual inspection and shovel testing near the two waterways found no indication of prehistoric cultural resources. The area consisted of shallow clay loam over clay and often with clay at the surface. Much of the area had ground surface visibility greater than 30 percent (Figure 8). Details of the locations and records of the shovel tests can be found in Appendix I of this report.

A historic house built in 1947 and moved to the project area in 1985 was found between sites 41BL1386, and 41BL1387. The owner stated he moved the house there after he purchased the land. The house is a rectangular structure with a shingled gable roof and has modern siding. Consultation with the THC (personal communication William Martin 1-21-2015) resulted in the recommendation that whereas the house was historic, it was not a recordable historic and a photograph of the site would provide sufficient documentation (Figure 9).

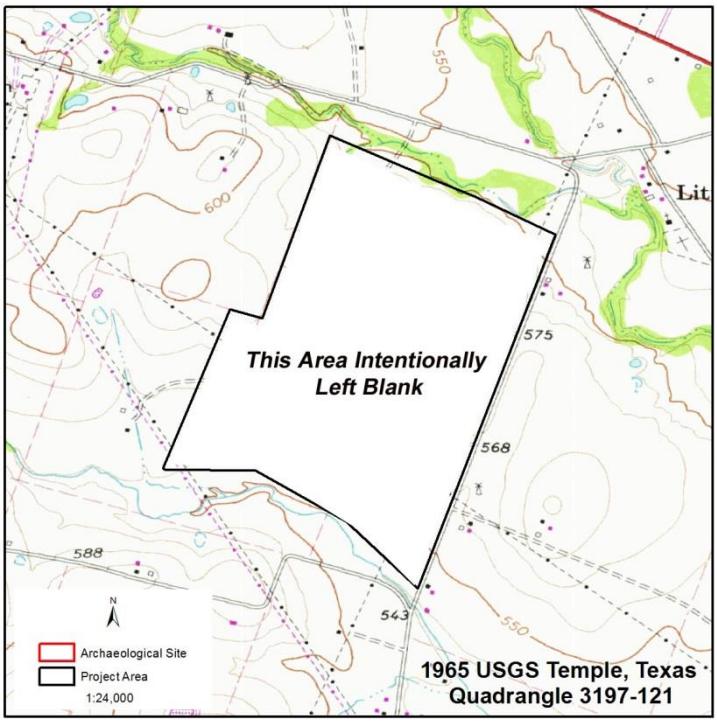


Figure 6. Sites on Topographic Map

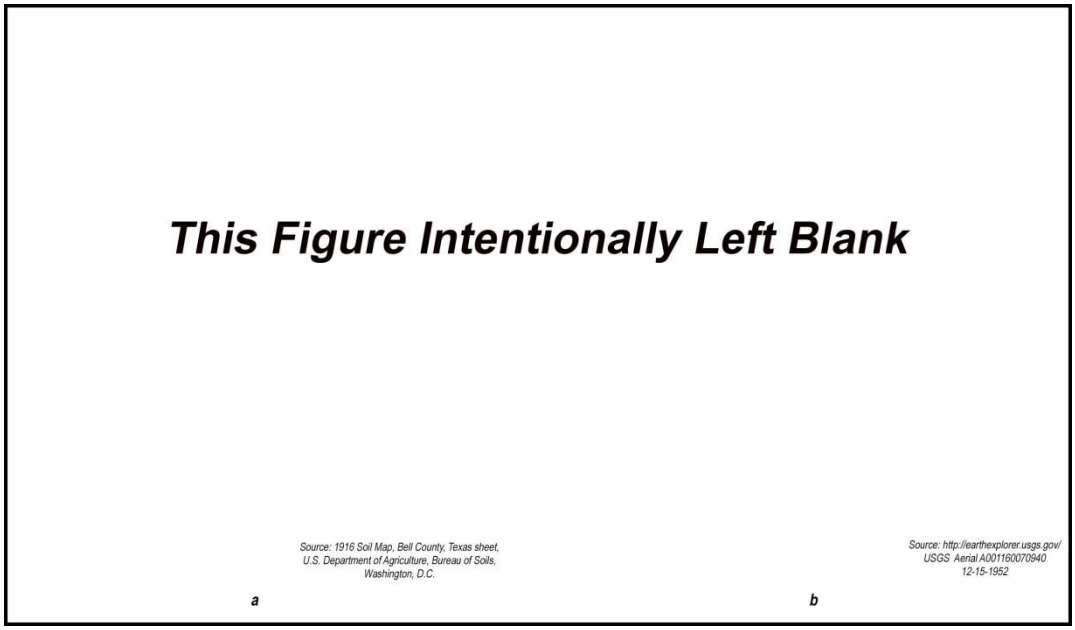
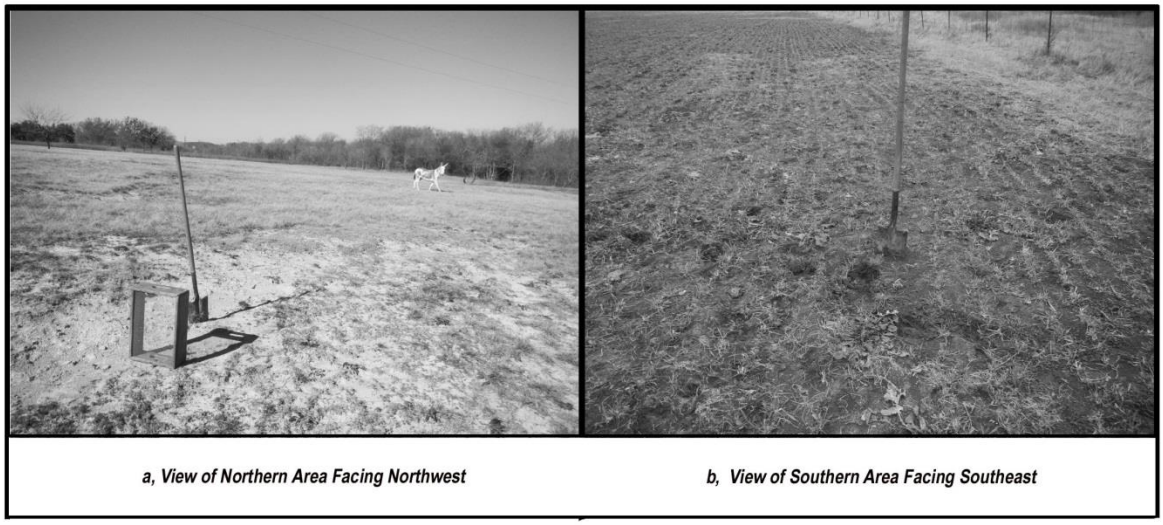


Figure 7. Farmstead Locations (a) 1916SCS Soil Map of Bell County, (b) 1952 Aerial Photograph



a, View of Northern Area Facing Northwest

b, View of Southern Area Facing Southeast

Figure 8. Views of Survey Area

Figure 9. View of 1947 House Facing Southwest

41BL1384

The site is a historic agricultural homestead on a 20.29 hectare (50.14 acre) tract of land that contained two houses and an early to middle 20th century dairy. The site's axis measures 125 meters (410 feet) N-S and 180 meters (590 feet) E-W. It is a very irregular polygon of 8,655 square meters (93,166 square feet). The site is located on a gently rolling Blackland Prairie landscape of short grass and native trees. Site soils consist of Austin silty clay (AsC) and Houston Black clay (HoB). The parent material of AsC is residuum weathered from chalk and the parent material of HoB is clayey residuum weathered from calcareous mudstone of upper Cretaceous age. Both soils are located on 3 to 5 percent slopes and are found on ridges.

Three historic aerial photographs dated 1964, 1965 (Figure 10a) and 1974 (Figure 10b) show that the farmstead was comprised of two residences and a dairy operation. The site map (Figure 11) shows the location of these features. The features are labeled "a" through "n" for identification in the descriptions.

The historic house (a) was not found during the field investigation. The aerials show it to have been located approximately 80 meters (262 feet) east of the dairy complex. A 1964 aerial photograph shows that it was a square building and had a gable roof and a shed roofed porch addition on the west side. According to information obtained from a nearby landowner, Johnny Herring (Personal Communication, 2-2-15), the historic house (a) burned in the early 1970's and was replaced in 1978 by a newer brick home. The former landowner Tom Hamff (Personal Communication, 1-27-15) built the new house in the immediate vicinity of the older house and said he has never seen any sign of the previous structure. The second residence (k) was in closer proximately to the dairy operation and lies 25 meters (82 feet) to the south. The 1964 and 1965 aerial photographs show the house to have been a rectangular house with a gable roof with a small roofed porch along the north elevation. A rectangular addition is shown on the south side of the house. The house is now in ruins with only a few partial walls standing (Figure 12a & 12b). It was a frame structure with horizontal 1x6 inch wood siding covered with 1950's asbestos siding. Overall maximum dimensions of the house are 45 feet N-S and 35 feet E-W. There is a septic depression (m) south of the house.

Southwest of the house is a rectangular frame building (l) with a tin covered gable roof, vertical 1x12 inch board and batten walls and doors on each end. Attached to this structure is a tin covered shed roofed addition with support posts and sides of horizontal planks, logs, and hog wire (Figure 12c). Mr. Hamff (Personal Communication, 1-27-15) identified this structure as a house for chickens or rabbits and the attached area was a hog pen. Dimensions of the hog/chicken house are 20 feet N-S and 30 feet E-W.

To the south of this structure is a rectangular area of decaying collapsed boards (n). Mr. Hamff (Personal Communication, 1-27-15) identified this as a collapsed dog run and dog house.

Figure 10. Historic Aerial Photographs of Site 41BL1384

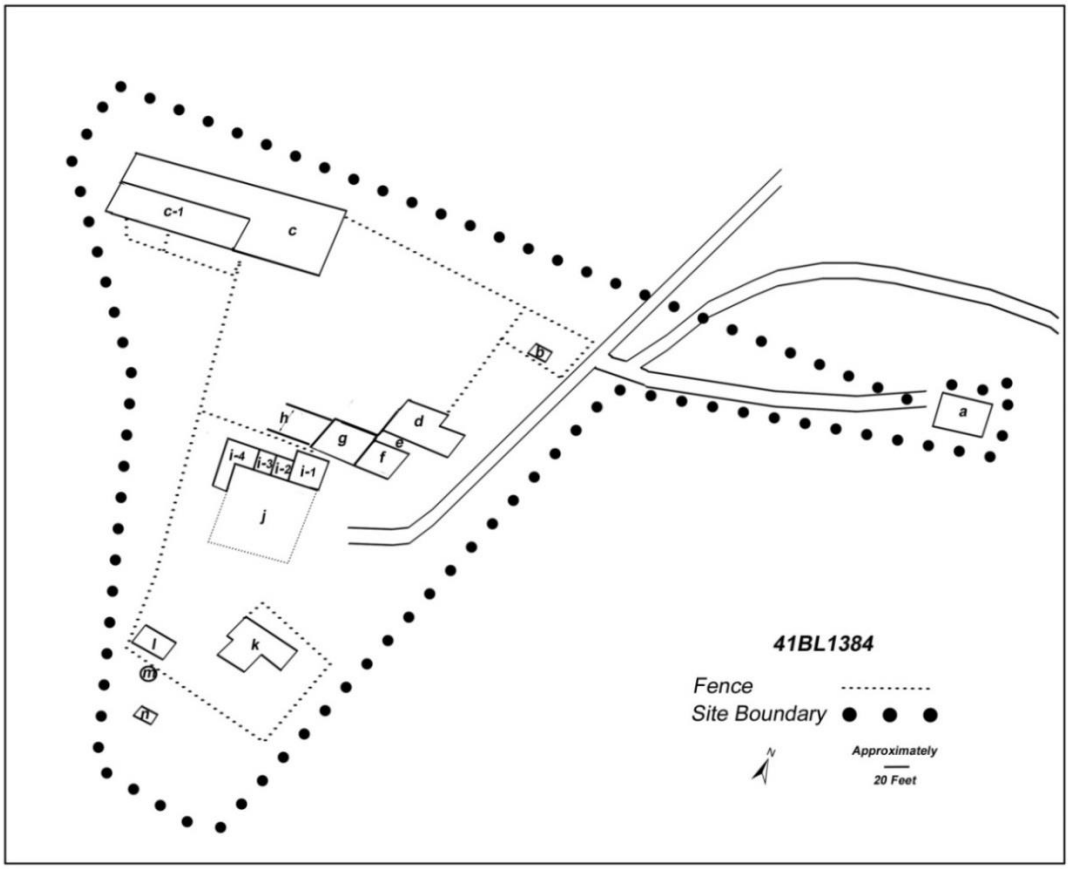


Figure 11. Map of Site 41BL1384

The dairy complex consisted of a calf pen with a covered roof section (b), a dairy barn with an underground silo for silage storage (c), and a complex of buildings devoted to the milking operation and storage (d through i). These buildings represent two separate eras of the milking operation. They are similar to dairy operation plans presented in a publication entitled "Dairy Barn and Milk House Arrangement" (Frandsen and Nevens, 1919).

The calf pen is at the northeast end of the dairy complex. The shelter is an open sided, vertical post structure with a tin roof (Figure 12d). The structure is 8 feet N-S and 20 feet E-W.

West of the calf pen is the large dairy barn (c). The barn originally consisted of an L-shaped structure with the widest portion on the east end. There was an underground silo running the length of the center of the barn (Figure 13a & 13b). The silo was constructed of concrete with 8 inch thick walls and a concrete floor. It measures 10 feet N-S and 130 feet E-W and is 6 feet deep. It was used to store silage which was feed to the dairy cattle. This is the only remaining feature of the barn which was demolished by Mr. Hamff (Personal Communication, 1-27-15) for the material. Some remains of the barn timbers and support framing fill the silo. The pole barn structure was constructed of 6 inch and 8 inch posts and 2x6 inch, 2x8 inch and 2x12 inch framing and was tin covered; and had a gable roof covered in tin. Between 1965 and 1974 the barn was further enclosed (c-1) to complete the rectangle. This final structure measured 40-50 feet N-S and 130 feet E-W. The barn functioned as the silo silage storage along the center, hay storage along the north side, and the remainder for cattle.

Southeast of the barn is a group of dairy buildings. Structure (d) is a rectangular shiplap sided frame structure with a tin covered gable roof and a wooden floor (Figure 13c). This structure measures 20 feet N-S and 30 feet E-W. The structure has doors at the east and west ends. The east end of the structure has an open sided 20x20 foot porch with a tin covered gable roof. Attached to the north side is a tin covered shed roofed addition. The east side is open and the north side and a portion of the west side have tin covered walls. The addition measures 20 feet N-S and 30 feet E-W. Mr. Hamff (Personal Communication, 1-27-15) identified this structure as a feed storage building. He stated that the core of the structure was a railroad building that E. R. Murray, the original dairy owner, had moved to the property. The 20 foot space (e) between buildings (d) and (f) has a tin roof covering that is supported by the two buildings. It is partially covered on the east and west ends with tin. Mr. Hamff (Personal Communication, 1-27-15) identified this area as a covered workshop. Building (f) is a concrete cinder block structure with a tin covered gable roof and concrete floors. It measures 25 feet N-S and 30 feet E-W (Figure 13d). The building has three interior partitions, a milking room, a milk storage room and a feed storage room. The milking room occupies the western half of the building. It has doors on the southwest corner of the south wall and the northwest corner of the west wall and windows for light and ventilation. The interior of the room had a rectangular sunken concrete pit approximately 18 feet long, 7 feet wide, and 2 feet deep (Figure 14a). Originally there was a milk trough along the east and west sides of the pit. There is a 2.5 foot ledge between the pit and the four walls. Mr. Hamff (Personal Communication, 1-27-15) said the cows would enter through the door on the northwest corner of the west wall and walk along the ledges to be milked and then exit the door on the southwest corner. The southeastern one fourth of the building was the milk storage room. There was a plumbing system so the milk from the

troughs was channeled into this room for storage. This room has a large double door and a window. The northeastern one fourth of the building was used as a feed storage room.

There is a large covered cow pen (g) attached to the west wall of the milking room (Figure 14b & 14d). This area has a concrete floor, a tin covered shed roof and partially tin covered walls with a fence. The roof is supported by 4x4 inch wood posts around the outside edges with 4 inch diameter vertical iron pipe on the inside. These hold up 2x12 inch wooden headers for the 2x6 inch rafters. The interior of the pen is subdivided by an iron pipe and cattle panel fence for cattle separation (Figure 14c). The structure's dimensions are feet 30 N-S and 40 feet E-W. Mr. Hamff (Personal Communication, 1-27-15) said that the cattle would be led into one side of the covered pen and then into the milk room. When they would be milked they were led back into the other side of the pen for any treatment they might require and then set loose into the pasture. This structure does not appear on the 1965 aerial photograph but does on the 1974 aerial photograph; would mean that it was an addition made by the second dairy owner, Loren Swett. There are two 30 inch wide and 40 foot long concrete walkways (h) used by the cattle in entering and exiting the covered pen (Figure 14b & 14d). They run east-west from the northwest and southwest corners of the pen. This was to keep the path from becoming very muddy and bringing the mud into the milking facility.

South of this structure is a long, narrow building with a tin covered shed roof (i) (Figure15a & 15b). The structure is divided into four sections. The first (i-1), is located on the eastern end of the large structure and consists of an open fronted, dirt floored storage bay. The roof is supported by 8x8 inch posts and the walls are tin. This section measures 20x20 feet. The next section (i-2) is constructed the same and is 12x12 feet square and has a dirt floor. There is a tin wall to the north and east; the west wall is shared with the wall of the next section. The last two sections (i-3 & i-4) are the original milking and milk storage facility built by E.R. Murray. The milk storage room (i-3) has a 20 inch high by10 inch thick concrete footing around the12x12 feet square room (Figure 15c). Its north and west walls are horizontal 1x6 inch boards and the front (south) and east walls are 1x12 inch vertical boards whose battens are missing. There is a door and a small window opening. There is a loft on the south side and a stove pipe in the roof. Mr. Hamff (Personal Communication, 1-27-15) says the room was converted to a residence for a dairy hand after the new concrete block building was constructed. The milking area (i-4) is L-shaped and has a concrete floor. The roof is three feet lower than the other sections. The walls are board and batten. The northwest corner has collapsed (Figure 15d). The northeast part of the structure is 12x12 feet square and the western side measures 24 feet N-S and 8 feet E-W. Attached to the inside of the "L" of this structure is a pen made of iron pipe (j). This pen was added after 1978 by Mr. Hamff.

This property was a part of the Maximo Moreno Grant known as the W.T. Garrett homestead tract, (Volume 312, Page 222). It is not known when W.T. Garrett acquired the land but his heir, R.L. Garett sold it to Fester Griffin in 1919 (Volume 312 , Page 218). In 1942 J.E. McPherson, trustee for the Griffin estate sold 105 acres of the property to E. R. Murray (Volume 312, Page 222) (Volume 493, Page 188). In 1971 E. R. Murray sold 69.99 acres to Loren Swett (Volume 1507, Page 71). In 1978 Loren Swett sold 50.14 acres to the city of Temple, the present owner (Deed Number 201300047086).

The history of the area dates 41BL1384 from the late 19th century to the mid-20th century. Since no 19th century historic artifacts were observed during the site inspection, the building construction techniques fall within the early 20th century and the amount of structure destruction and decay it is recommended that the site does not meet the criteria for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, 36 CFR Part 60.4d. It has not yielded nor is it likely to yield information important to history or prehistory.

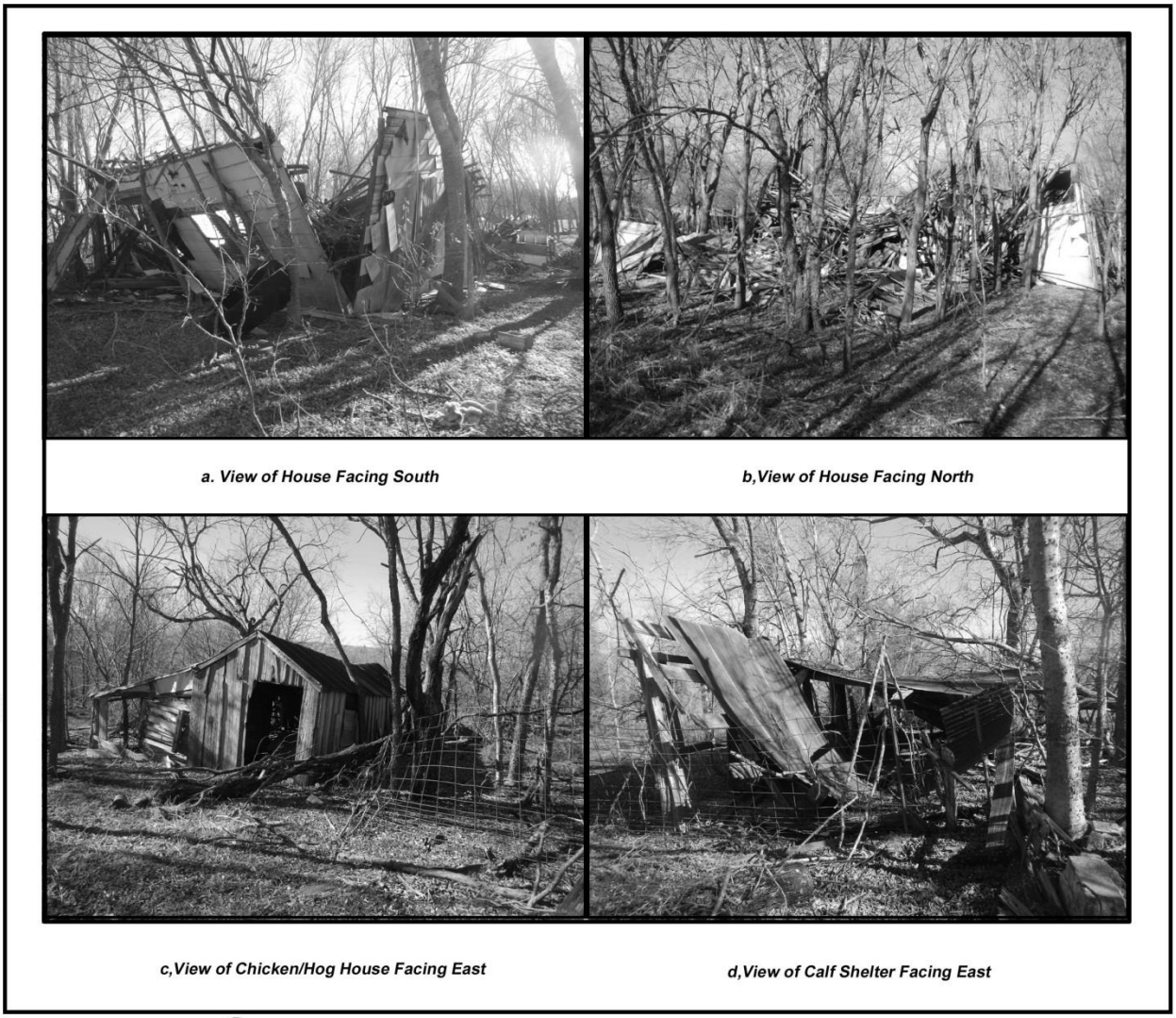


Figure 12. 41BL1384, Views of the House, Chicken House, and Calf Shelter

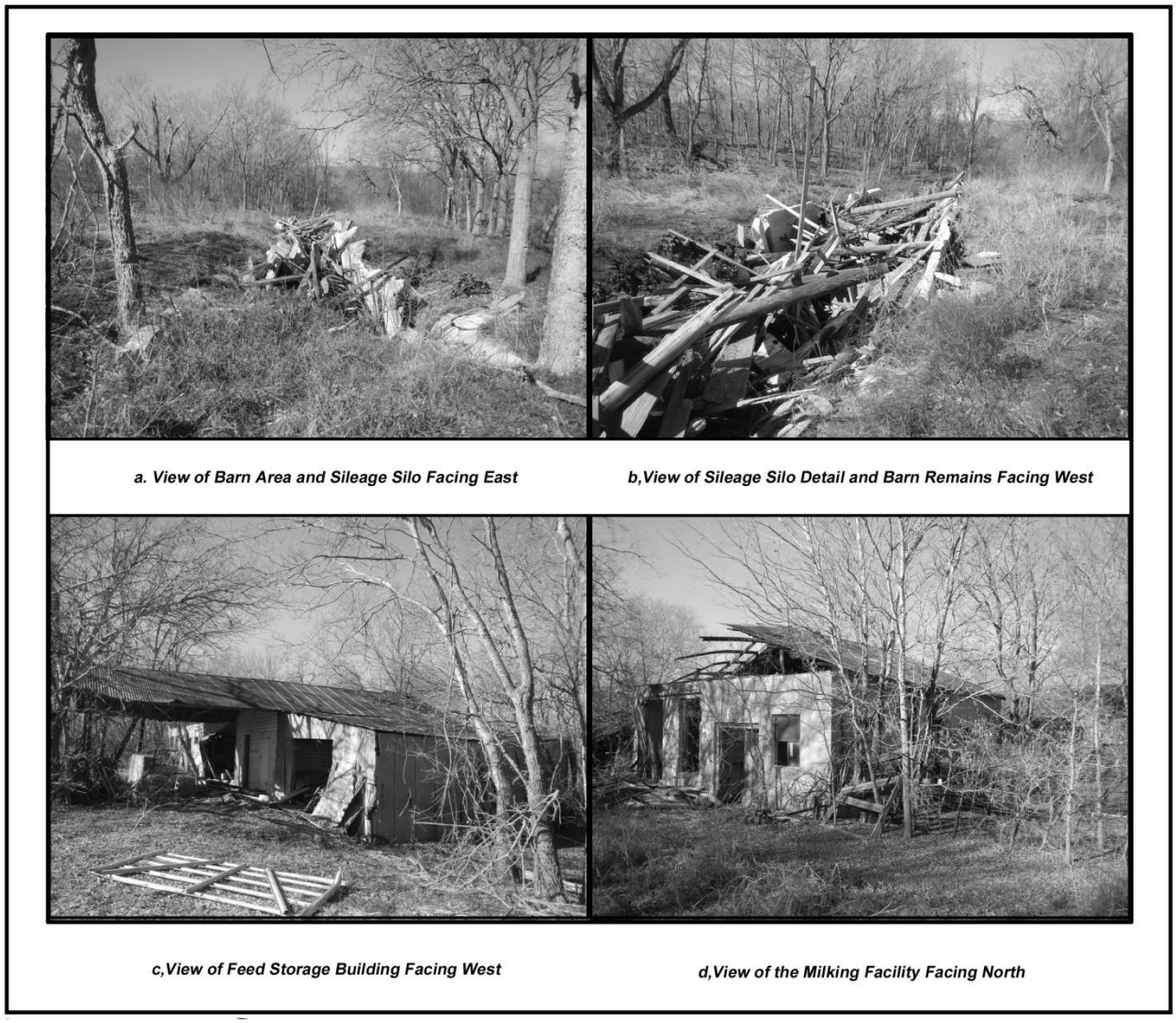


Figure 13. 41BL1384, Views of the Dairy Barn, Feed Storage Building, and Milk House

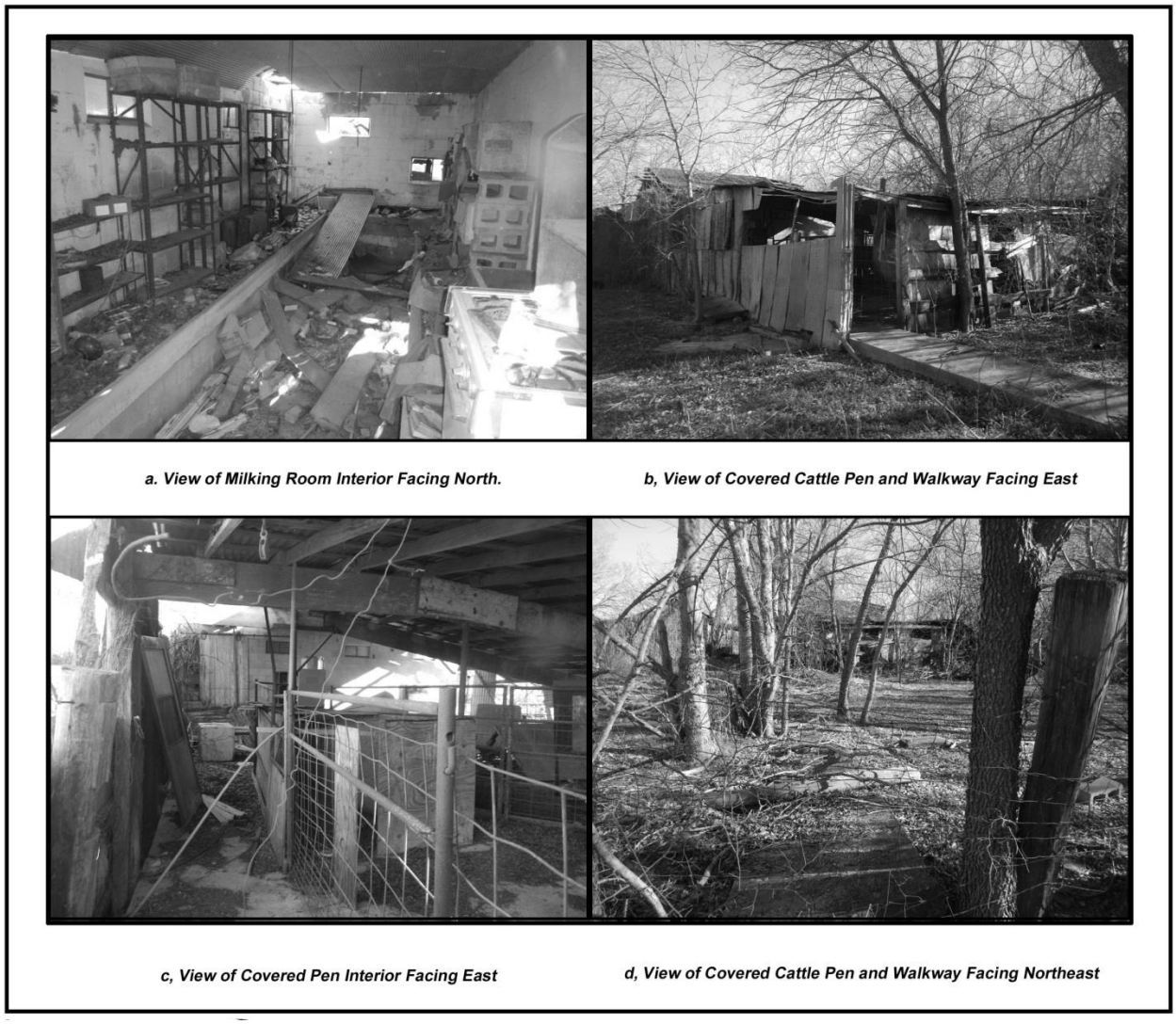


Figure 14. 41BL1384, Views of the Milking Room and Covered Cattle Pen

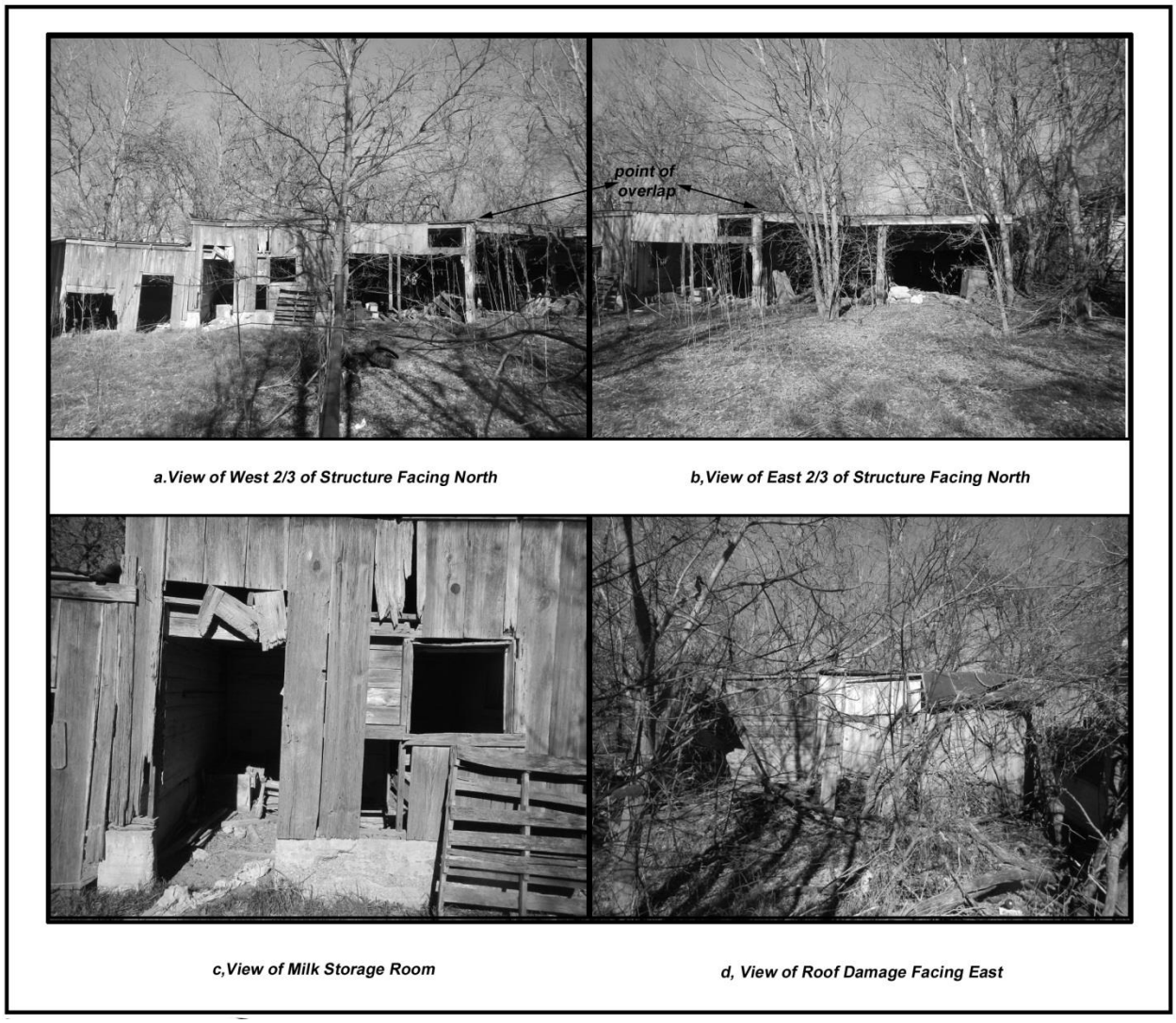


Figure 15. 41BL1384, Views of the Original Milking Complex

41BL1385

This site is an historic agricultural homestead on a 12.05 hectare (29.77 acre) tract of land. The site measures 60 meters (197 feet) N-S and 75 meters (246 feet) E-W. It is an irregular rectangle of 4,502 square meters (93,166 square feet). The site is located on a gently rolling Blackland Prairie landscape. Site soil consists of Austin silty clay (AsB) that is located on 1 to 3 percent slopes that are found on ridges. The parent material of AsB is residuum weathered from chalk.

Historic aerial photographs dated 1965 (Figure 16a) and 1974 (Figure 16b) show that the farmstead was comprised of an L-shaped house with a gable roof, a rectangular garage with a gable roof and a rectangular barn with attached cow pen. The site map (Figure 17) shows the location these features. The features are labeled "a" through "g" for identification in the

descriptions. The historic house (a), no longer on the site, was torn down and replaced by a newer brick home as indicated by the nearby landowner (Johnny Herring, Personal Communication, 2-2-15) and the presence of a rubble pile (remains of the old house) behind the newer house (g).. It appears that the garage (b) has been enlarged, since the 1974 aerial, with the addition of a section with a shed roof on the north end. The current dimensions of the garage are 36 feet N-S by 32 feet E-W and consists of a pole barn covered with corrugated metal (tin) roof. The garage has been mostly dismantled with only a little of the original tin remaining (Figure 18a). The remains of a small pole barn constructed outbuilding lies to the north of the garage. It had a gabled roof of which only half is remaining. The roof is constructed of 1x4 inch planks. The tin roof and wall covering is missing (Figure 18b). The building measures 20 feet N-S by 22 feet E-W. The structure does not show up on the 1974 aerial. The remains of a second small pole barn constructed outbuilding (d) lies to the west of the first. It had a shed roof of which only the 2x4 inch rafters remain. The east and west ends were constructed using vertical 1x12 inch planks that were covered by tin. The north wall is sheathed in tin and the front is open (Figure 18c). The building measures 18 feet N-S by 22 feet E-W. The structure does not show up on the 1974 aerial. West of this structure are the remains of a rectangular cattle pen (e) and remains of an adjacent barn (f). (f). The cattle pen (Figure 18d) was constructed of cedar posts with horizontal 1x8 inch planks attached to the posts. Along the southern side was a 3 foot wide cattle chute. The pen measured 30 feet N-S by 46 feet E-W. The barn remains include a rectangular pier and beam floor constructed of 4x8 inch joists covered by 2x12 inch planks. It measured 30 feet N-S by 26 feet E-W and had a single standing wall on the west end. The wall was constructed of 2x4 inch framing sheathed with tin (Figure19a). The aerial photograph showed this section to have had a gabled roof. There is a shed roofed addition attached to the wall (Figure 19, b). It is of pole barn construction with the south and west sides open. It has a tin roof and a rain gutter. It measured 24 feet N-S by 14 feet E-W. No 19th century historic artifacts were observed on the during the site inspection.

This property was a part of the Maximo Moreno Grant. In1884 F. S. Cox owned the land then totaling 259 acres (Volume 167, Page 129). F. S. Cox sold the land to M.T. Shepperds in 1905 (Volume 167, Page 129). In 1943 J. H. Wilkison acquired the property (Volume 515, Page 130). In1959 Fern Huddleson acquired 70 acres from the larger property (Volume 786, Page 295). In prior to 2011 Alice Gerngross, Mark Gerngross, & Irlene Schneider acquired 30 acres of the property (Volume 3728, Page 140) and in 2011 Melvin Gerngross acquired the land (Volume 3728, Page 140). In 2012 the City of Temple acquired the land (Deed Number (201200047638).

The history of the area dates 41BL1385 from the late 19th century to the mid-20th century. Since no 19th century historic artifacts were observed during the site inspection, the building construction techniques fall within the early 20th century and the amount of structure destruction and decay it is recommended that the site does not meet the criteria for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, 36 CFR Part 60.4d. It has not yielded nor is it likely to yield information important to history or prehistory.

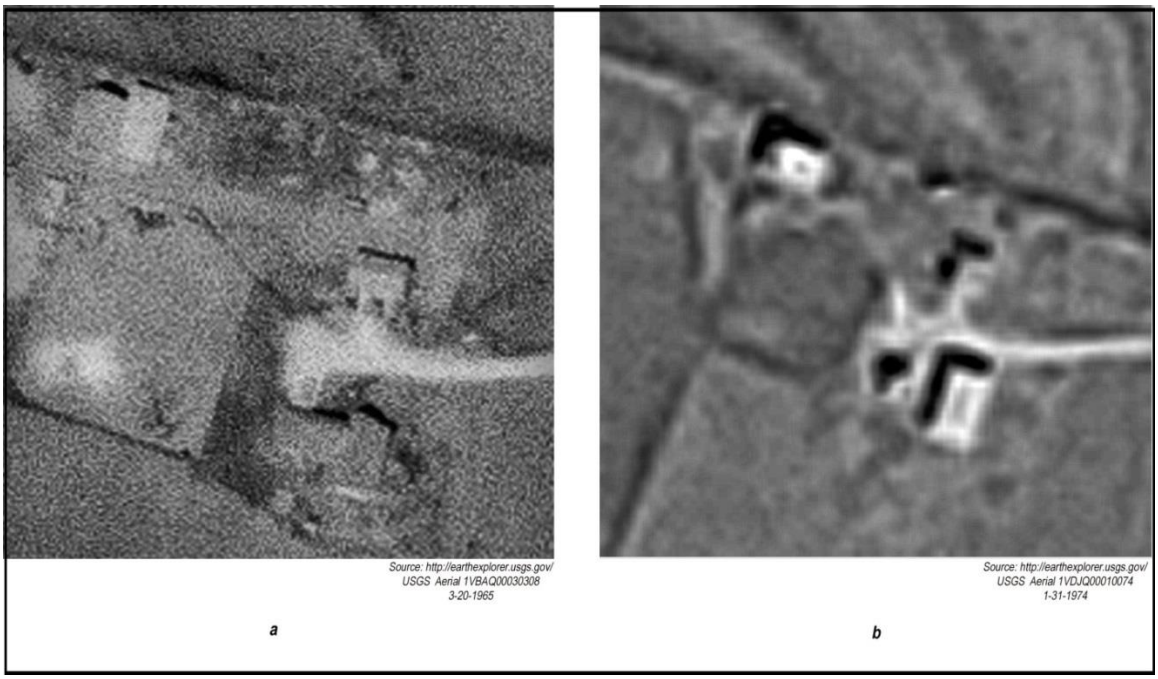


Figure 16. Historic Aerial Photographs of Site 41BL1385

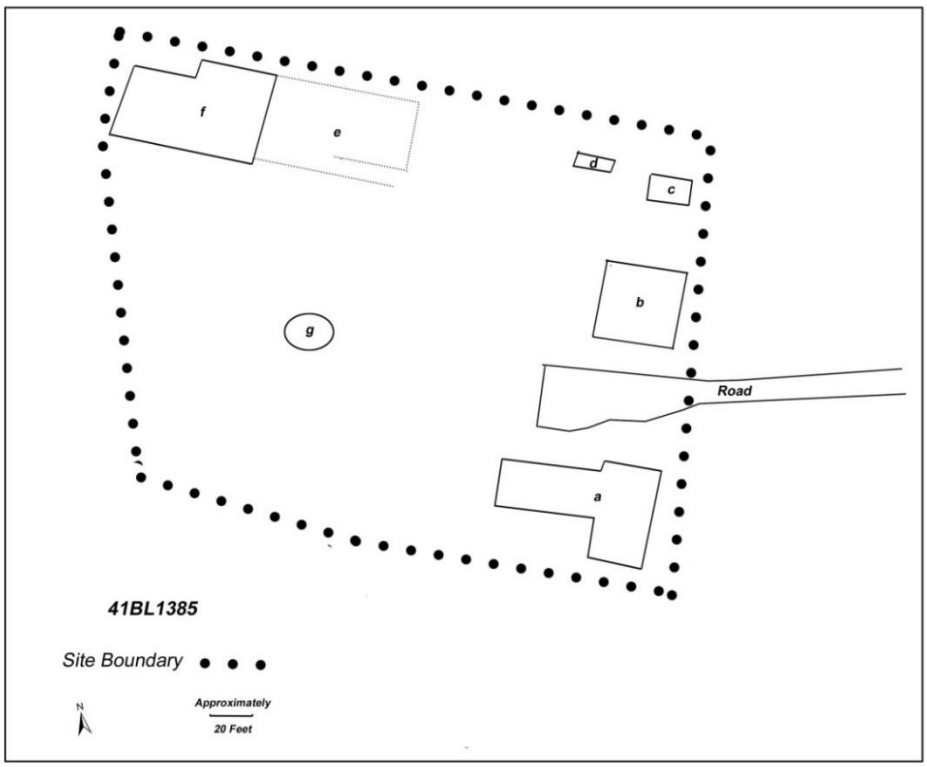


Figure 17. Map of Site 41BL1385

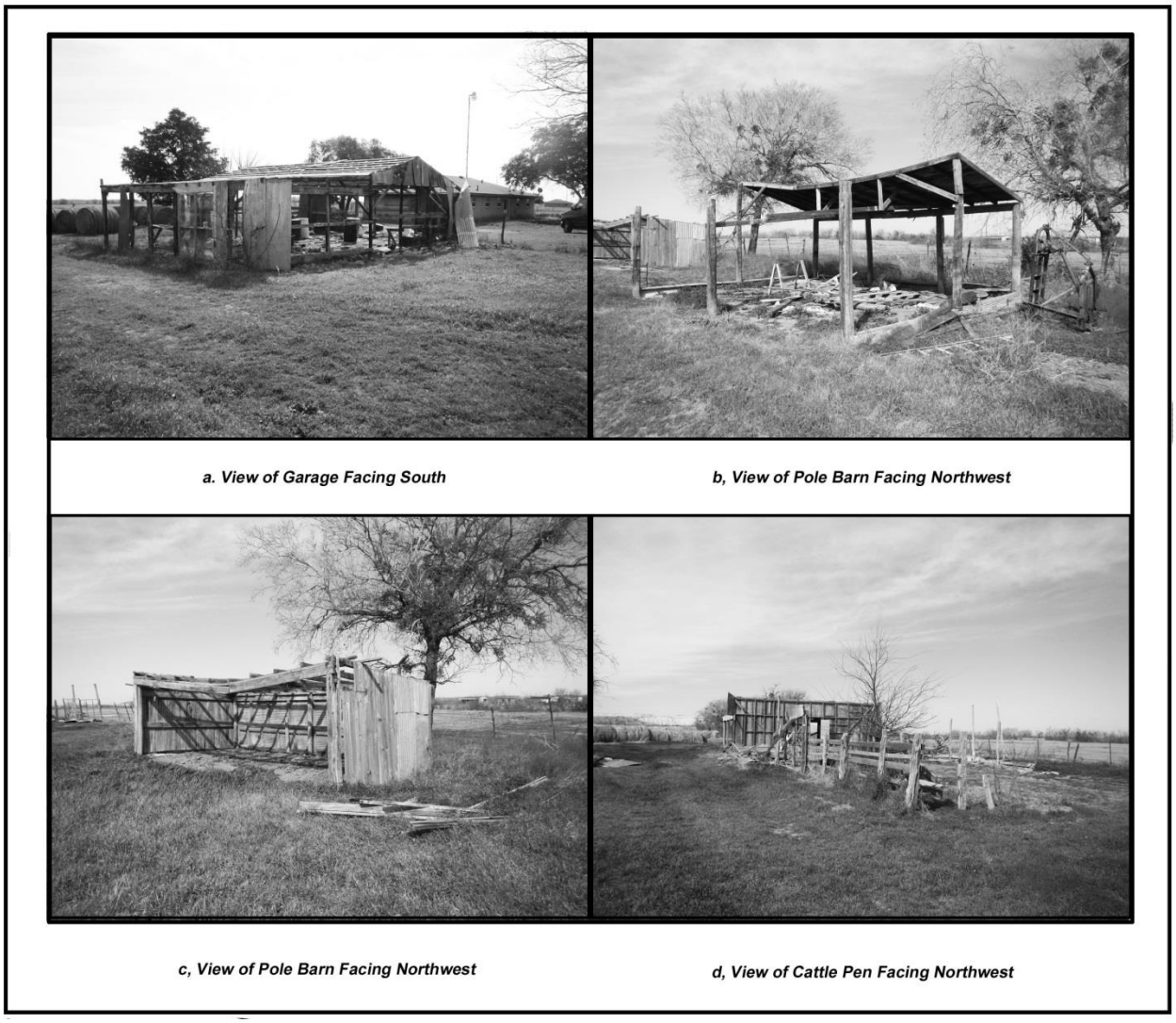


Figure 18. 41BL1385, Views of the Garage, Small Pole Barns, and Cattle Pen

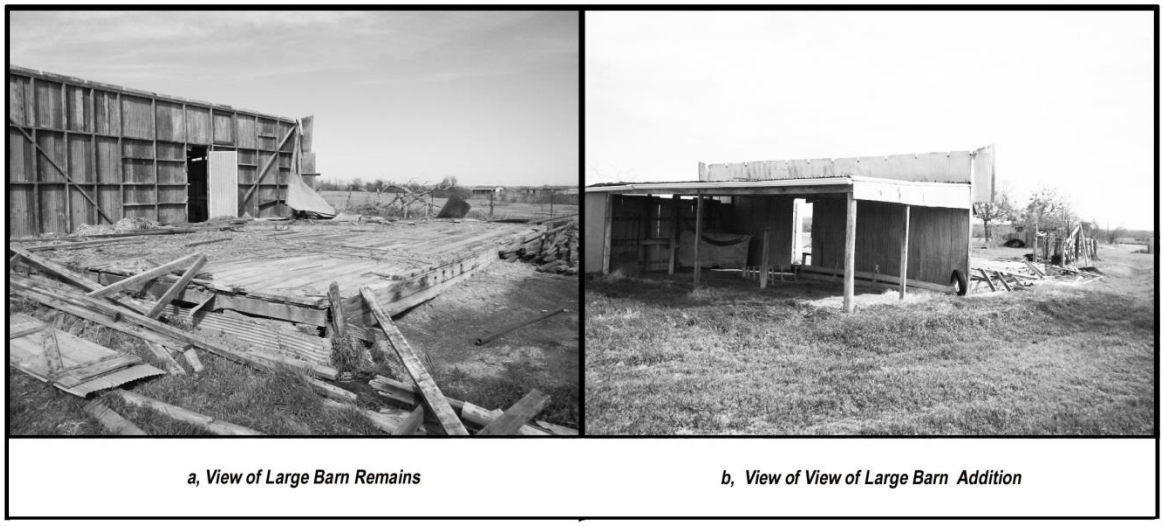


Figure 19. 41BL1385, Views of the Large Barn and Shed Addition

41BL1386

This site is an historic agricultural homestead on a 16.5 hectare (40.75 acre) tract of land. The site measures 83 meters (272 feet) NE-SW and 55 meters (180 feet) SE-NW. It is an irregular rectangle of 3,466 square meters (37,309 square feet). The site is located on a gently rolling Blackland Prairie landscape of short grass. Site soil consists of Austin silty clay (AsB) that is located on 1 to 3 percent slopes that are found on ridges. The parent material of AsB is residuum weathered from chalk.

Historic aerial photographs dated 1965 and 1974 (Figure 20a, & 20b) show that the farmstead was comprised of a house, smokehouse with attached hog pen, barn, cattle feed lot, feed shed, and a small shed. The site map (Figure 21) shows the location these features. The features are labeled "a" through "h" for identification in the descriptions. The historic house (a), smokehouse with attached hog pen (b), cattle pen (e), and barn (f), are no longer there. These structures were torn down in the 1970's by Johnny Herring, the previous landowner (Personal Communication, 2-2-15). Mr. Herring stated that the house was constructed of 4x4 inch and 2x6 inch lumber with board and batten walls constructed with square and wire nails. The house also had a front porch, loft and breezeway. The 1965 aerial shows the house faced the road to the Northeast and had a tin covered gable roof. The barn consisted of pole barn and sided with vertical 1x12 inch boards. A modern shed now sets at the old barn location.

One of the remaining structures pertaining to the homestead are a small pole barn (d) sided with vertical 1x12 inch boards and has a tin covered gable roof, a dirt floor, a barn type door (missing) and a pedestrian door (Figure 22a). The building measures 22 feet N-S by 18 feet E-W. Attached to the west side of the building is a lower shed roofed structure (c) with the south elevation open (Figure 22b). The roof and walls are tin covered. The interior back wall has feed cribs. The structure measures 12 feet N-S by 26 feet E-W. It is believed that features c, d, and e make-up the cattle feed lot Mr. Herring said was at that location (Personal Communication, 2-2-

15). Southeast of this complex is a small structure (g) with a tin covered gable roof, vertical 1x12 inch wall boards, and a raised wooden floor (Figure 22c). There are two small doors on the west side. The building measures 14feet N-S by 10 feet E-W. Mr. Herring referred to this as the feed storage room (Personal Communication, 2-2-15). To the north of this feature there is a small vertical board structure with a tin covered shed roof (h). The building has a large open window and small door on the south elevation (Figure 22d). The structure measures 6 feet N-S by 6 feet E-W. It may have functioned as a chicken house.

This property was a part of the Maximo Moreno Grant. Title research conducted by the City of Temple states the 40.72 acre tract was owned by Joe Sefcik prior to its purchase by Johnny Herring in 1984 (Volume 2066, Page 783). Mr. Herring also stated that he bought the property from Joe Sefcik. Research conducted at the Bell County Clerk's office could find no record of Joe Sefcik owning any property in Bell County. The city of temple purchased the property from Johnny Herring in 2013 (Deed Number 201300049807).

The history of the area dates 41BL1386 from the late 19th century to the mid-20th century. No 19th century historic artifacts were observed during the site inspection; however the reported presence of square nails and building construction techniques of the house that was destroyed may date the site to the late 19th Century. The building construction techniques of the remaining buildings fall within the early 20th century. Due to the amount of structure destruction and decay it is recommended that the site does not meet the criteria for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, 36 CFR Part 60.4d. It has not yielded nor is it likely to yield information important to history or prehistory.

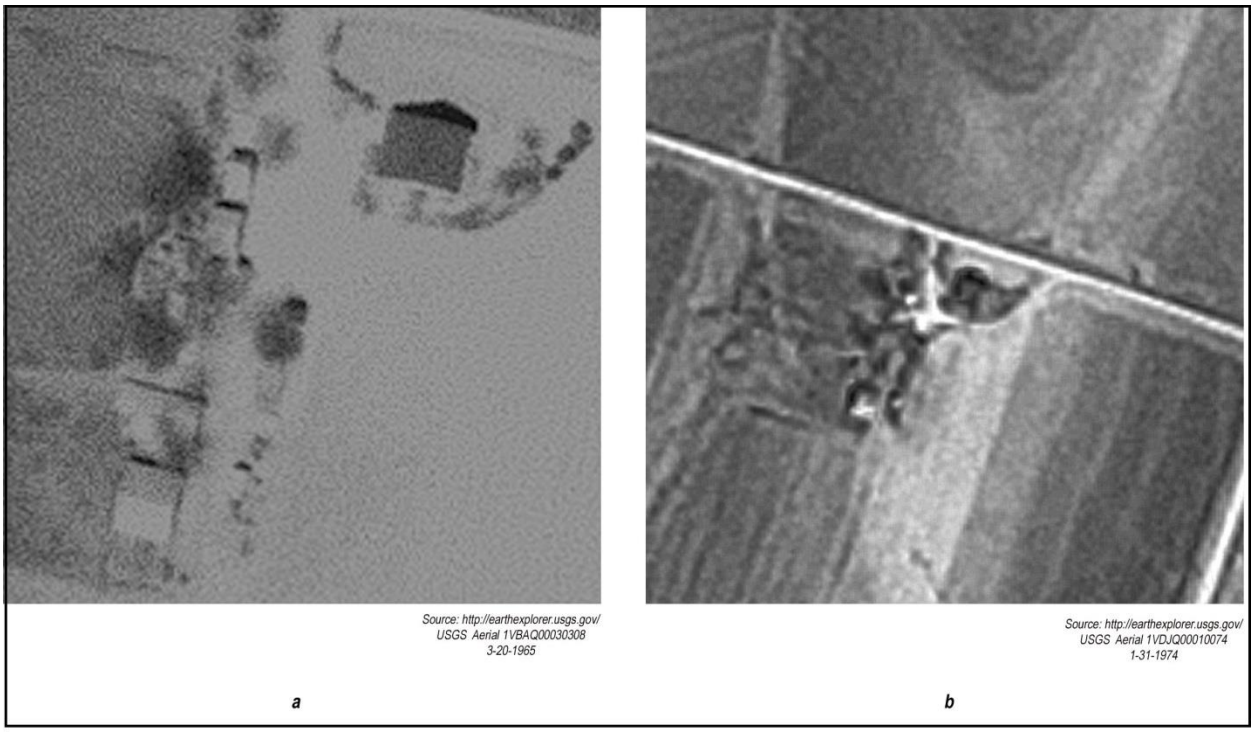


Figure 20. Historic Aerial Photographs of Site 41BL1386

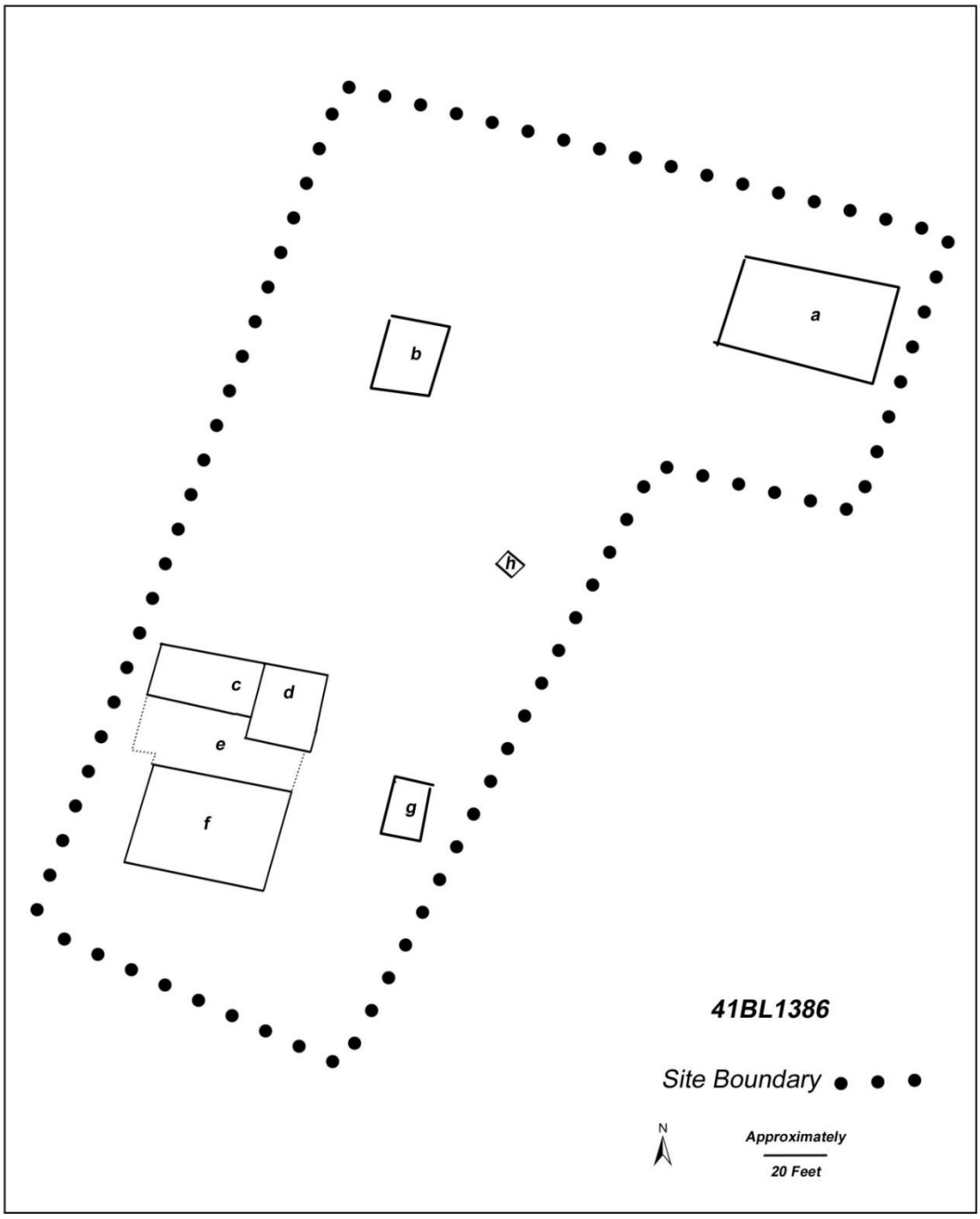


Figure 21. Map of Site 41BL1386

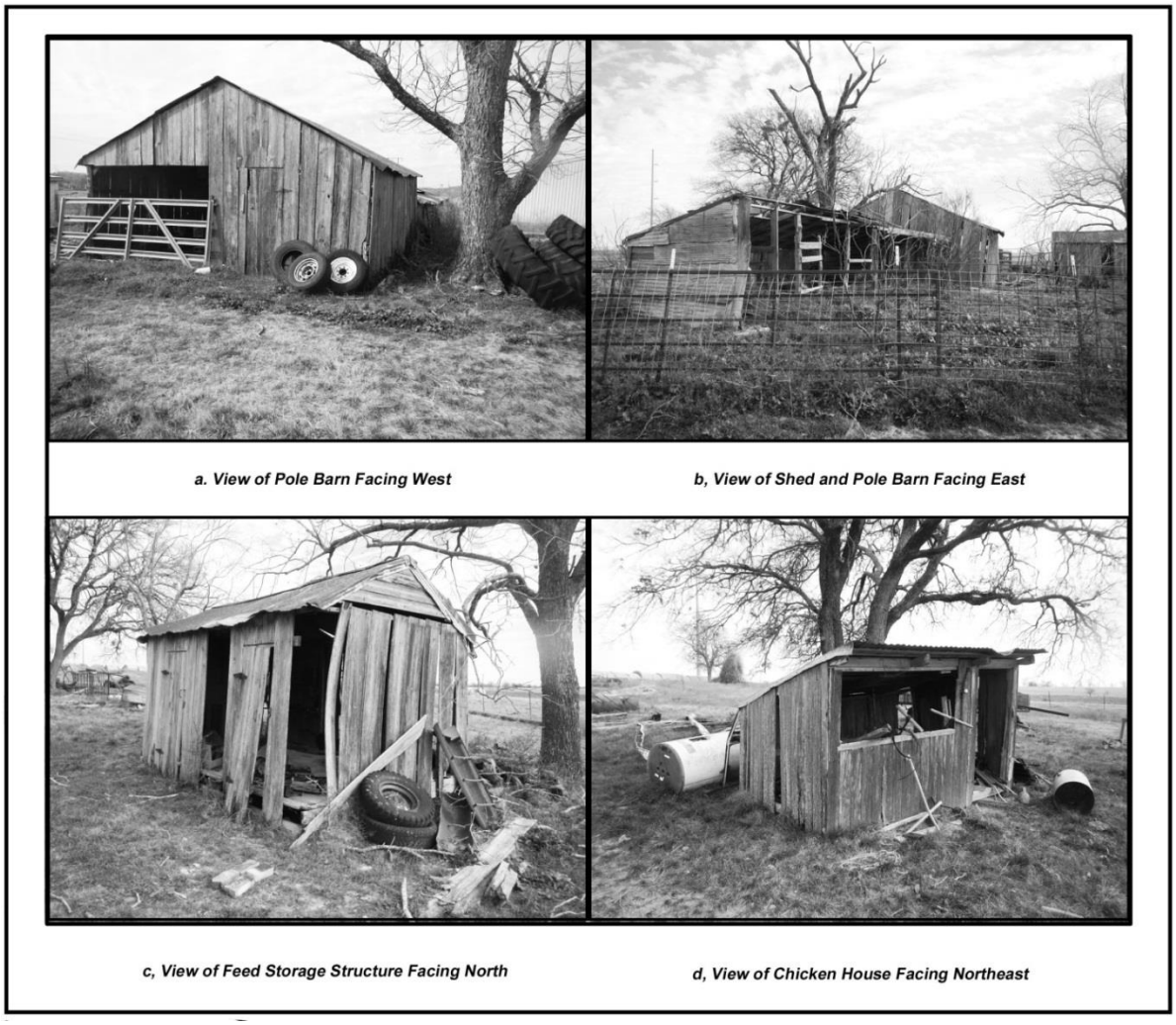


Figure 22. 41BL1386, Views of Historic Structures

41BL1387

This site is an historic agricultural homestead on a 28.3 hectare (69.9 acre) tract of land. The site measures 96 meters (315 feet) NE-SW and 42 meters (138 feet) SE-NW. It is a rectangle of 3088 square meters (40,986 square feet). The site is located on a gently rolling Blackland Prairie landscape of short grass. The soil is classified as Houston Black clay (HoB) that is located on 1 to 3 percent slopes that are found on ridges. The parent material of HoB is clayey residuum weathered from calcareous mudstone of upper Cretaceous age.

Historic aerial photographs dated 1965 and 1974 (Figure 23a, & 23b) show that the farmstead was comprised of a residence, barn, garage, tractor shed, cattle pen, hog pen, smokehouse, and well house. The site map (Figure 24) shows the location of these features. The features are labeled “a” through “i” for identification in the descriptions. The historic house

consists of the joining of two structures. House (a) was moved onto the property and joined to the original structure (b). According to the previous landowner (Marilyn Herring, Personal Communication, 2-2-15), the house (a) was moved from Red River, Texas by J.S. Marek in the is 1960's. She said that when her father, Bill May, bought the property in 1950 the original L-shaped gabled roof house (b) was there. House (a) is a rectangular house with a gable roof with a gable roofed covered porch on the east side (Figure 25, a). House (b) has a screened in porch on the east elevation (Figure 25a) and a covered porch on the south elevation (Figure 25b). The combined house has been covered with modern metal siding. The interior of the screened in porch revealed the original wall covering was wooden shiplap. Overall dimensions of the house combination are 50 feet N-S and 40 feet E-W. The three bay garage (c) was constructed sometime between 1965 and 1974. It is not present on the 1965 aerial but is in 1974. It is a rectangular pole barn type structure with a gable roof. The roof and sides are sheathed in tin. The east side is open (Figure 25c). The structure's dimensions are 32 feet N-S and 22 feet E-W. South of the garage is the barn (d). The barn is a rectangular frame structure with vertical 1x12 inch boards as siding. The tin covered roof is gabled in the center section with shed roof extensions on the north and south elevations (Figure 25d). The south shed addition is open on the south side and served as a feeding area. The structure's dimensions are 32 feet N-S and 32 feet E-W. South of and adjacent to the barn is a cow pen (e) measuring 44 feet N-S and 32 feet E-W (Figure 25d). The pen is constructed of fence posts and railroad ties and covered with hog wire. South of the pen are two areas of collapsed, decaying piles of wood where structures once stood. Mrs. Herring said they were the tractor shed (f) and a hog pen (g). South of the house are two more structures appearing on the 1965 aerial photograph. These were the smokehouse (h) and well house (i). The smokehouse is gone and the well house is a small, low, 4x4 foot square wooden structure covered with asbestos siding.

This property was a part of the Maximo Moreno Grant. In 1920 the land was owned by W. S. Calloway who sold it to J. W. Day (Volume 321, Page 292). In 1921 J. W, Day deeds it back to W. S. Calloway (Volume 327, Page 605). In 1925 H. W, Lesiker assumed vendor lien notes and commission notes (Volume 364, Page 131). In 1950 the Veterans Land Act board paid for the deed and William E. May binds himself to pay all the 1950 taxes (Volume 2226, Page 1). In 1973 William E. May receives title to the land (Volume 2226, Page 1). 1986 the land goes to May's wife, Emily G. May (Volume 2226, Page 537). In 2008 the land goes to her daughter Marilyn May Herring (death certificate Emily G. May). The City of Temple purchased the land in 2013 (Deed Number 201300049807).

The history of the area dates 41BL1387 from the late 19th century to the mid-20th century. Since no 19th century historic artifacts were observed during the site inspection, the building construction techniques fall within the early 20th century and the amount of structure destruction and decay it is recommended that the site does not meet the criteria for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, 36 CFR Part 60.4d. It has not yielded nor is it likely to yield information important to history or prehistory.

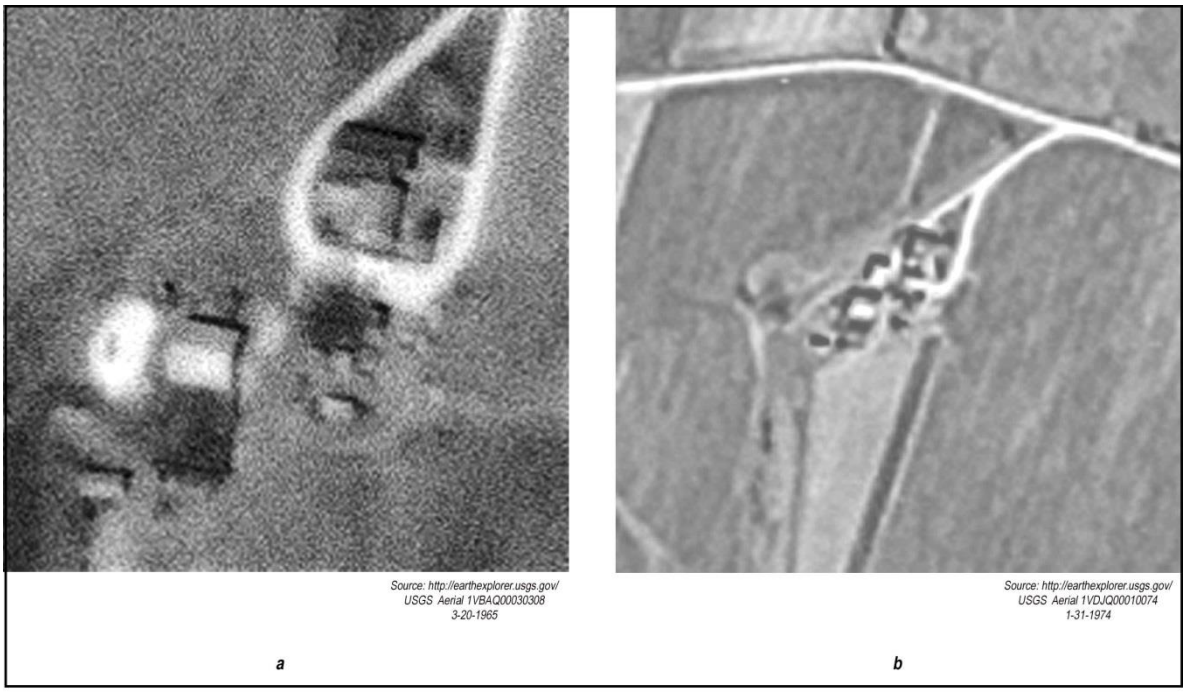


Figure 23. Historic Aerial Photographs of Site 41BL1387

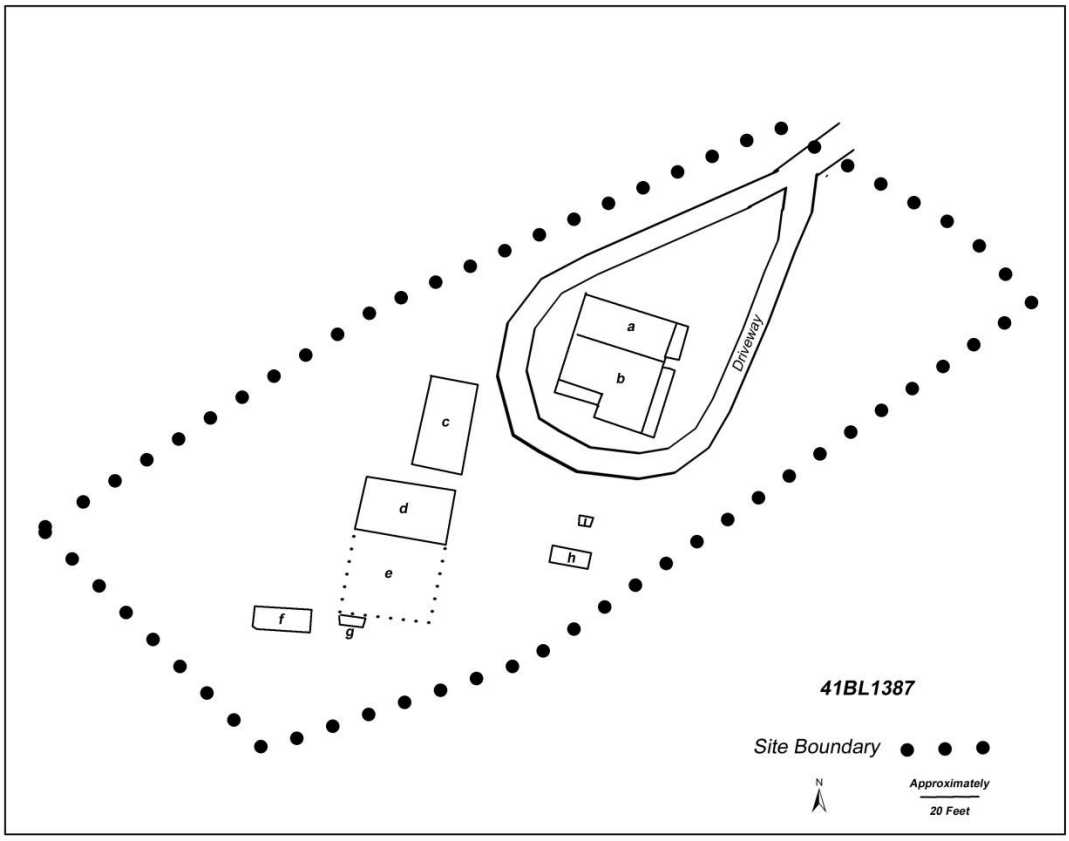


Figure 24. Map of Site 41BL1387

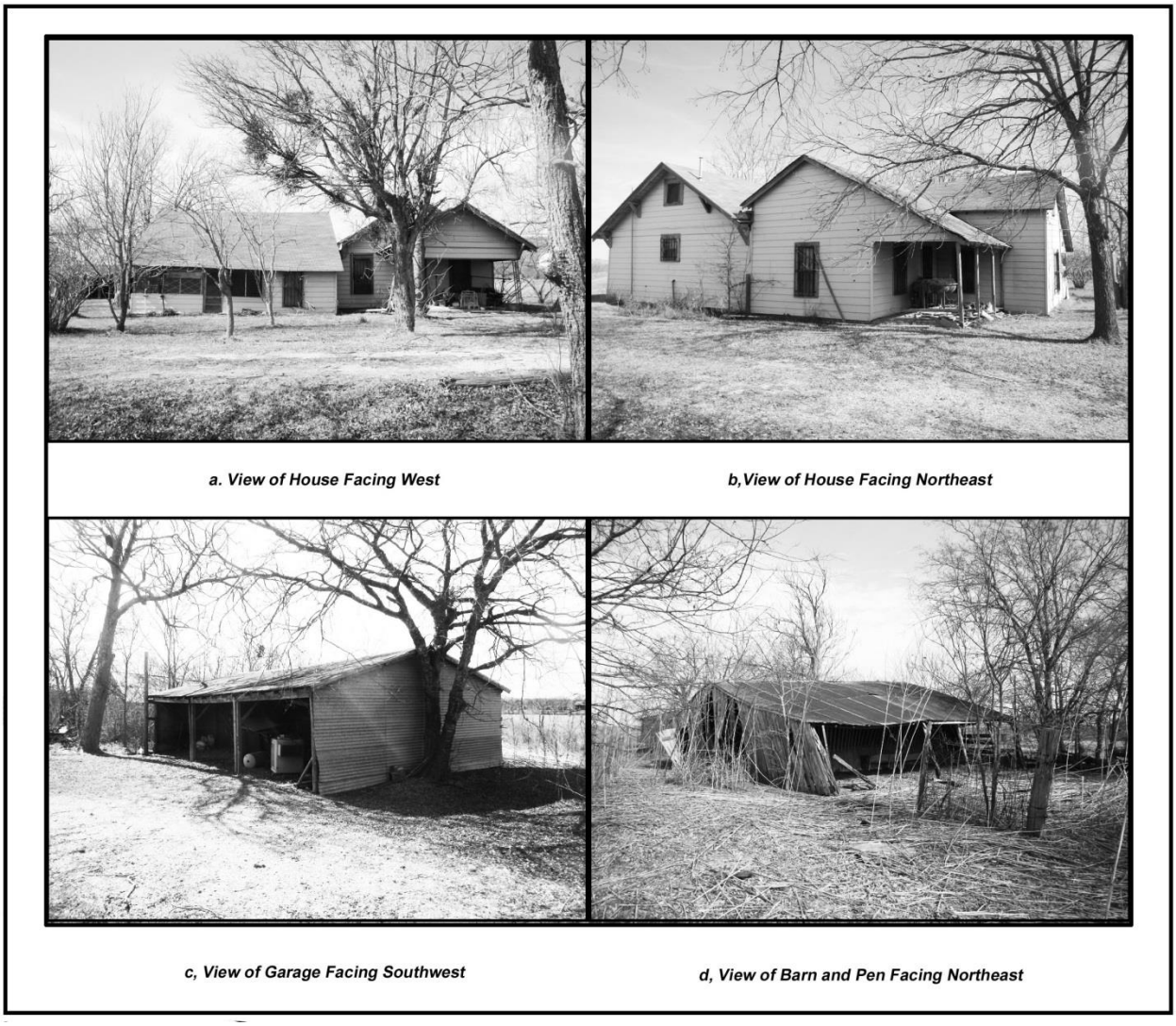


Figure 25. 41BL1387, Views of Historic Structures

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The archaeological survey found no previously recorded cultural resource sites, National Register Properties or State Archaeological Landmarks within the confines of the project area of the proposed landfill expansion. A total of four farmsteads were recorded as historic archaeological sites. These are referenced as 41BE1384 thru 41BE1387 and date from the late 19th century to the mid-20th century. Due to the amount of structure destruction and decay at all of the sites it is recommended that the sites do not meet the criteria for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, 36 CFR Part 60.4d. They have not yielded nor are likely to yield information important to history or prehistory. Therefore it is recommended that the proposed City of Temple Landfill Expansion Project will have no impact on significate cultural resources and be allowed to proceed.

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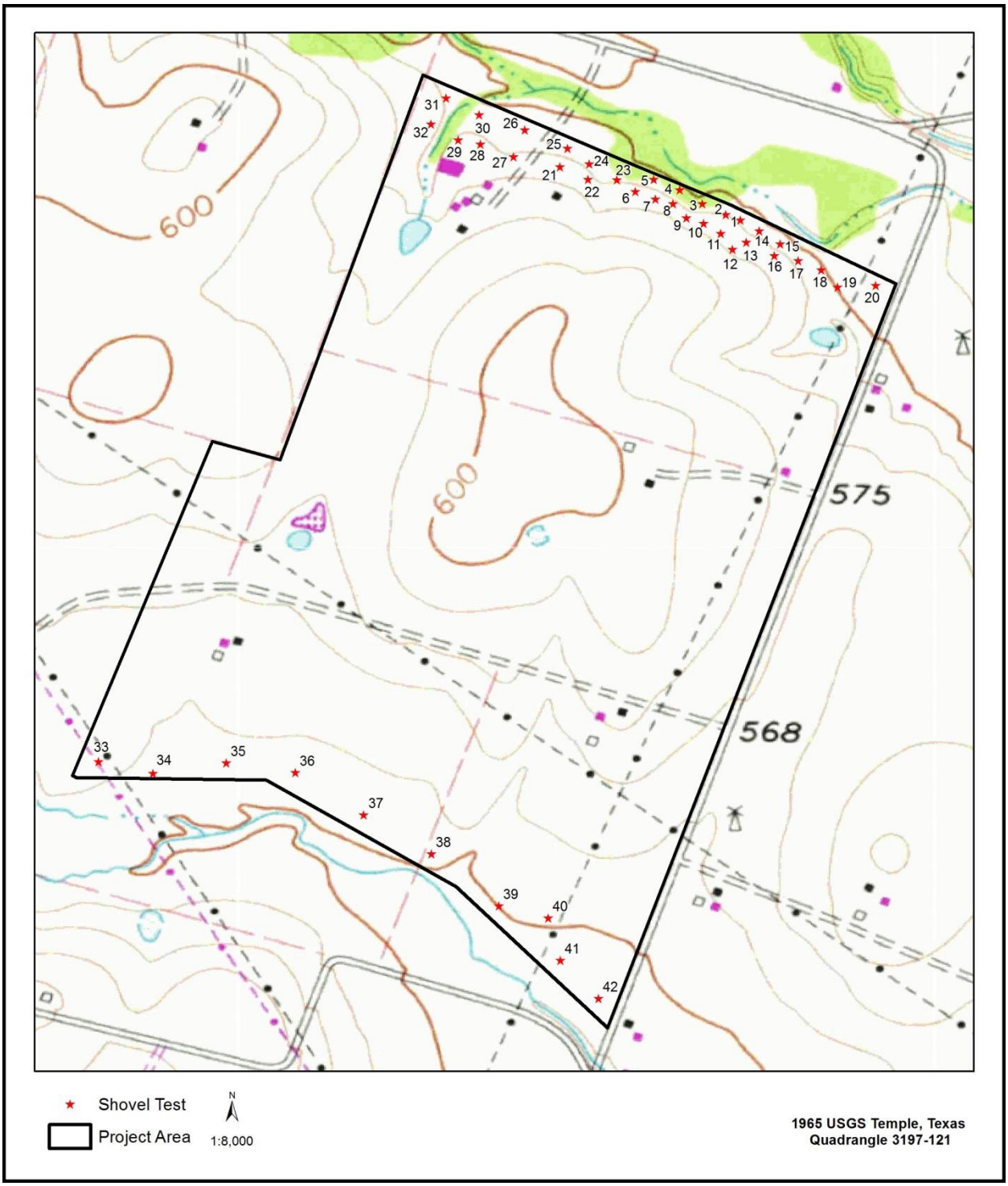
APPENDIX I: SHOVEL TEST MAP AND LOG

SHOVEL TESTS ON TOPOGRAPHIC MAP



TEMPLE LANDFILL SHOVEL TEST LOG

Shovel Test No.	Depth in CM	Soil Type	Surface Visibility	Comment
1	30	Silty Clay/Clay	20%	Negative Test, South of Williamson Creek, pasture
2	30	Silty Clay/Clay	20%	Negative Test, South of Williamson Creek, pasture
3	30	Silty Clay/Clay	20%	Negative Test, South of Williamson Creek, pasture
4	20	Silty Clay/Clay	20%	Negative Test, South of Williamson Creek, pasture
5	20	Silty Clay/Clay	20%	Negative Test, South of Williamson Creek, pasture
6	<10	Clay	30%	Negative Test, South of Williamson Creek, pasture
7	10	Silty Clay/Clay	20%	Negative Test, South of Williamson Creek, pasture
8	20	Silty Clay/Clay	20%	Negative Test, South of Williamson Creek, pasture
9	10	Silty Clay/Clay	40%	Negative Test, South of Williamson Creek, pasture
10	10	Silty Clay/Clay	40%	Negative Test, South of Williamson Creek, pasture
11	20	Silty Clay/Clay	30%	Negative Test, South of Williamson Creek, pasture
12	10	Silty Clay/Clay	40%	Negative Test, South of Williamson Creek, pasture
13	10	Silty Clay/Clay	20%	Negative Test, South of Williamson Creek, pasture
14	20	Silty Clay/Clay	20%	Negative Test, South of Williamson Creek, pasture
15	20	Silty Clay/Clay	20%	Negative Test, South of Williamson Creek, pasture
16	20	Silty Clay/Clay	20%	Negative Test, South of Williamson Creek, pasture
17	10	Silty Clay/Clay	20%	Negative Test, South of Williamson Creek, pasture
18	<10	Clay	10%	Negative Test, South of Williamson Creek, pasture
19	<10	Clay	10%	Negative Test, South of Williamson Creek, pasture
20	<10	Clay	10%	Negative Test, South of Williamson Creek, pasture
21	10	Silty Clay/Clay	20%	Negative Test, South of Williamson Creek, pasture
22	10	Silty Clay/Clay	20%	Negative Test, South of Williamson Creek, pasture
23	10	Silty Clay/Clay	20%	Negative Test, South of Williamson Creek, pasture
24	20	Silty Clay/Clay	20%	Negative Test, South of Williamson Creek, pasture
25	10	Silty Clay/Clay	20%	Negative Test, South of Williamson Creek, pasture
26	20	Silty Clay/Clay	20%	Negative Test, South of Williamson Creek, pasture
27	20	Silty Clay/Clay	25%	Negative Test, South of Williamson Creek, pasture
28	10	Silty Clay/Clay	25%	Negative Test, South of Williamson Creek, pasture
29	<10	Clay	25%	Negative Test, South of Williamson Creek, pasture
30	<10	Clay	25%	Negative Test, South of Williamson Creek, pasture
31	30	Clay Loam/Clay	20%	Negative Test, South of Williamson Creek, pasture
32	30	Clay Loam/Clay	20%	Negative Test, South of Williamson Creek, pasture
33	<10	Clay	30%	Negative Test, North of Unnamed Tributary, pasture
34	<10	Clay	30%	Negative Test, North of Unnamed Tributary, pasture
35	<10	Clay	30%	Negative Test, North of Unnamed Tributary, pasture
36	<10	Clay	40%	Negative Test, North of Unnamed Tributary, pasture
37	<10	Clay	95%	Negative Test, North of Unnamed Tributary, Plowed Field
38	<10	Clay	50%	Negative Test, North of Unnamed Tributary, pasture
39	<10	Clay	95%	Negative Test, North of Unnamed Tributary, Plowed Field
40	<10	Clay	95%	Negative Test, North of Unnamed Tributary, Plowed Field
41	20	Silty Clay/Clay	20%	Negative Test, North of Unnamed Tributary, Pasture
42	<10	Clay	20%	Negative Test, North of Unnamed Tributary, Pasture

APPENDIX ll: SITE FORMS

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