

ANTIQUITIES PERMIT APPLICATION FORM

ARCHEOLOGY

GENERAL INFORMATION

I. PROPERTY TYPE AND LOCATION

Project Name (and/or Site Trinomial) CR 101 Project

County (ies) Williamson County

USGS Quadrangle Name and Number Taylor (3097-422) and Hutto (3097-311)

UTM Coordinates Zone 14R E 644186 N 3384293

Location City of Taylor, along CR 101 north of West 2nd Street and extending north to 0.4 mile north of Chandler Road

Federal Involvement ☒ Yes ☐ No

Name of Federal Agency U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District

Agency Representative _____

II. OWNER (OR CONTROLLING AGENCY)

Owner Williamson County

Representative Judge Dan Gattis

Address 710 Main Street

City/State/Zip Georgetown, Texas, 78626

Telephone (include area code) (512) 943-1100 Email Address ctyjudge@wilco.org

III. PROJECT SPONSOR (IF DIFFERENT FROM OWNER)

Sponsor _____

Representative _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Telephone (include area code) _____ Email Address _____

PROJECT INFORMATION

I. PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR (ARCHEOLOGIST)

Name Megan Koszarek

Affiliation HDR, Inc.

Address 17111 Preston Road, Suite 200

City/State/Zip Dallas, Texas 75248

Telephone (include area code) (972) 960-4428 Email Address megan.koszarek@hdrinc.com

(OVER)
ANTIQUITIES PERMIT APPLICATION FORM (CONTINUED)

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Proposed Starting Date of Fieldwork May 16, 2016
Requested Permit Duration 4 Years Months (1 year minimum)
Scope of Work (Provide an Outline of Proposed Work) See attached Intensive Archaeological Survey Scope

III. CURATION & REPORT

Temporary Curatorial or Laboratory Facility HDR, Inc.
Permanent Curatorial Facility Center for Archaeological Studies (Texas State University)

IV. LAND OWNER'S CERTIFICATION

I, Judge Dan Gattis, as legal representative of the Land Owner, Williamson County, do certify that I have reviewed the plans and research design, and that no investigations will be performed prior to the issuance of a permit by the Texas Historical Commission. Furthermore, I understand that the Owner, Sponsor, and Principal Investigator are responsible for completing the terms of the permit.

Signature _____ Date _____

V. SPONSOR'S CERTIFICATION

I, _____, as legal representative of the Sponsor, _____, do certify that I have reviewed the plans and research design, and that no investigations will be performed prior to the issuance of a permit by the Texas Historical Commission. Furthermore, I understand that the Sponsor, Owner, and Principal Investigator are responsible for completing the terms of this permit.

Signature _____ Date _____

VI. INVESTIGATOR'S CERTIFICATION

I, Megan Koszarek, as Principal Investigator employed by HDR, Inc. (Investigative Firm), do certify that I will execute this project according to the submitted plans and research design, and will not conduct any work prior to the issuance of a permit by the Texas Historical Commission. Furthermore, I understand that the Principal Investigator (and the Investigative Firm), as well as the Owner and Sponsor, are responsible for completing the terms of this permit.

Signature  _____ Date 5-03-16

Principal Investigator must attach a research design, a copy of the USGS quadrangle showing project boundaries, and any additional pertinent information. Curriculum vita must be on file with the Archeology Division.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Reviewer _____ Date Permit Issues _____
Permit Number _____ Permit Expiration Date _____
Type of Permit _____ Date Received for Data Entry _____

Texas Historical Commission
Archeology Division
P.O. Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711-2276
Phone 512/463-6096
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3/3/09



**TEXAS
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION**
The State Agency for Historic Preservation

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTENSIVE SURVEY SCOPE

Intensive Archaeological Survey of the CR 101 Project Williamson County, Texas

Brown & Gay Engineers (BGE) is providing engineering services for Williamson County. BGE contracted with HDR to conduct an intensive cultural resources survey of the project area in advance of proposed construction activities for County Road 101 (CR 101) in the City of Taylor, Williamson County, Texas (Figures 1 and 2). The proposed project consists of the construction of roadway consisting of grading, HMAC surfacing, erosion control, and bridge structures. The project area is approximately 4.7 miles (7.6 kilometers) in length. The project comprises 27.95 acres of existing Right-of-Way (ROW) and 62.2 acres of proposed ROW along the length of the project, primarily along the westernmost edge of the existing ROW. The final pavement depth will be 2 feet (ft; 0.6 meter [m]) and the tallest culvert has a depth of 5 ft (1.5 m).

The purpose of the cultural resources investigation is to conduct an inventory or determine the presence/absence of archaeological resources (36 CFR 800.4) and to evaluate identified resources for their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), as per Section 106 (36 CFR 800) of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, or as a designated State Antiquities Landmark (SAL) under the Antiquities Code of Texas (13 TAC 26.12). The State of Texas requires that the proposed development be in compliance with Chapter 191 of the Texas Natural Resources Code, also known as the Texas Antiquities Code.

The underlying geology within a majority of the project area consists of high gravel deposits of Pleistocene age (United States Geological Survey 2007). The underlying geology within the project area at the two creek crossings consists of the Ozan Formation of Cretaceous age (United States Geological Survey 2007). According to data from the Natural Resources Conservation Service (Soil Survey Staff 2016), the project area consists of eight soil map units: Burleson clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes; Branyon clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes; Tinn clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded; Houston Black clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes; Houston Black clay, 3 to 5 percent slopes, moderately eroded; Altoga silty clay loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes, eroded; Krum silty clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes; and Heiden clay, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded.

A review of the Texas Historic Commission's (THC) Archeological Sites Atlas (Atlas) indicates that, within a one-mile buffer zone, there have been three archaeological surveys conducted (Table 1), and one archaeological site (41WM767) has been recorded (Figure 2).

Table 1. Cultural Resources Surveys Within One Mile of the Project Area.

Object ID	Agency	Report Title	Contractor	Year	Comments/ Recommendations
19831	TxDOT	Intensive Archeological Survey of the Farm-to-Market Road 1660 Realignment Project, Hutto, Williamson County, Texas	Horizon ESI	2011	TAC# 5788
4241	TDHPT	—	—	1976	—
13275	—	—	—	—	No survey information available

One archaeological site (41WM767) is located within the one-mile search radius. This site is located approximately 0.3-mile west-southwest of the project area. No additional information concerning site 41WM767 is available via the Atlas.

According to the Atlas, no Official Texas Historical Markers, Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks, previous structure inventories, cemeteries, SALs, or NRHP eligible or listed resources or districts are located within one mile of the project area (see Figure 2).

Survey Methods

HDR will conduct an intensive survey with shovel testing and pedestrian survey of the project Area of Potential Effects (APE), which is approximately 4.7 miles (7.6 kilometers) in length and encompasses approximately 33 acres. Shovel testing will be conducted according to THC's minimum survey standards for linear project areas. The survey corridor for approximately 3 miles of the APE is less than 100 ft (30 m) in width, requiring a single transect of shovel tests placed at 100 m (328 ft) intervals. For approximately 1.3 miles, the survey corridor is between 100 ft (30 m) and 200 ft (60 m) wide, requiring two transects of shovel tests placed at 100 m (328 ft) intervals. Approximately 0.2 mile of the APE has a survey corridor measuring 200 ft (60 m) to 300 ft (90 m), which requires three transects of shovel tests placed at 100 m (328 ft) intervals. Additionally, areas surrounding water crossings within the APE will be subjected to shovel testing at a 30 m interval. One water crossing will require a single transect and is approximately 0.1 mile in length. The second requires three transects and is approximately 0.1 mile in length. No fewer than 121 shovel tests will be excavated within the APE.

Each shovel test will be approximately 30 centimeters (cm; 12 inches [in]) in diameter and will be excavated in 20-cm (8-in) arbitrary levels to a depth of 80 cm (32 in) below surface or until sterile subsoil is encountered. Shovel test excavation depths will meet or exceed the maximum depth of impacts proposed for the current project. The soil removed will be screened through 0.635-cm (0.25-in) mesh screen, and soil descriptions will follow the guidelines and terminology established by the National Soil Survey Center (Schoeneberger et al. 2002). Soil colors will be recorded using a Munsell Soil Color Chart. All excavated shovel tests will be recorded on shovel test forms which note depth, soil matrix descriptions, and cultural materials recovered. Digital photographs will be used to document the survey conditions, disturbances, and any cultural features observed; and details of each photograph will be recorded on standardized forms. All shovel test locations will be recorded using a sub-meter Global Positioning System (GPS) unit. Backhoe trenching will be used in areas where the potential for deeply buried, intact subsurface cultural deposits exists. Where possible, cut banks of major streams will be photographed and the stratigraphic profiles examined for potentially deeply buried cultural deposits.

Should any archaeological sites be located, photographs and notes will be taken to identify the deposits, and completion of a site form recording location information, vegetative cover, contextual integrity, estimated temporal period, and artifactual material noted will be completed for each site. All site forms will be submitted to the Center for Archaeological Studies (CAS) for official recordation, and site trinomials will be obtained for all sites discovered prior to project completion.

Each site located will be identified by a temporary marker placed on the site. The marker will have an identifying number in the form of "HDR-XXX". This number is a temporary field number only, though formal site trinomials will be obtained. Site designations will be applied only to clusters of artifacts (whether surface or subsurface) that represent occupation or activity areas. Field notes concerning sites will be maintained by the project archaeologist. These field notes will document survey conditions, vegetative cover, and initial interpretations of the cultural properties.

Generally, surface collections of both historic and prehistoric materials would involve only temporally diagnostic artifacts or tools. For prehistoric material, this includes decorated body sherds or rims, projectile points, biface preforms, finished tools, or well-made cores. For historic artifacts, material to be collected includes decorated ceramics, decorated or embossed glass, and pieces with maker's marks or indications of manufacturing technology. In addition, samples may be collected of any undecorated earthenwares, stonewares, window glass, colored glass, and nails that may be present on the surface and would aid in site age determination.

Reporting Requirements

The data analysis for the project will describe and evaluate all recorded cultural resources sites, plus analyze and present all data relative to any artifacts collected during the cultural resources survey. Official site trinomials will be obtained for all new sites discovered. A cost-effective analysis will be performed, and the report will present the results in a clear and concise manner. This data will be used to formulate a recommendation for or against the need for archaeological testing to determine the eligibility of any sites identified during the survey for inclusion in the NRHP and/or designated as a SAL using the appropriate criteria under which eligibility of identified or revisited sites is evaluated.

A Final Report will be prepared in compliance with the guidelines published by the Council of Texas Archeologists, the THC, and the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines. The report will include an introductory chapter discussing the conditions of the survey, a chapter treating the environmental and geological setting of the project area, a chapter discussing the prehistoric and historic cultural contexts of the project area including previous research in the area, a chapter regarding survey methodology, a chapter explaining the results of this survey including a list of all sites identified, the ownership of the land on which the sites lie, the sites eligibility, and finally a chapter summarizing our recommendations. Each chapter will contain all pertinent data collected and recorded (i.e., numbers and listing of sites, their NRHP or SAL eligibility recommendations, whether on private or state land, where excavation units were excavated and where artifacts were collected, and what future recommendations are being made as per requirements of 13 TAC 26.5(35) and 13 TAC 26.20(1)) for the specific project.

One print copy of this report and two tagged PDF copies of the final report (one with site location information and one without) will be submitted to THC as per the requirements of the Antiquities Permit. Upon the completion of the fieldwork, all artifacts, field forms, photographs, and results will be curated at the Center for Archaeological Studies at Texas State University in San Marcos.

References

Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture

- 2016 Web Soil Survey. Available online at: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/>, accessed April 28, 2016.

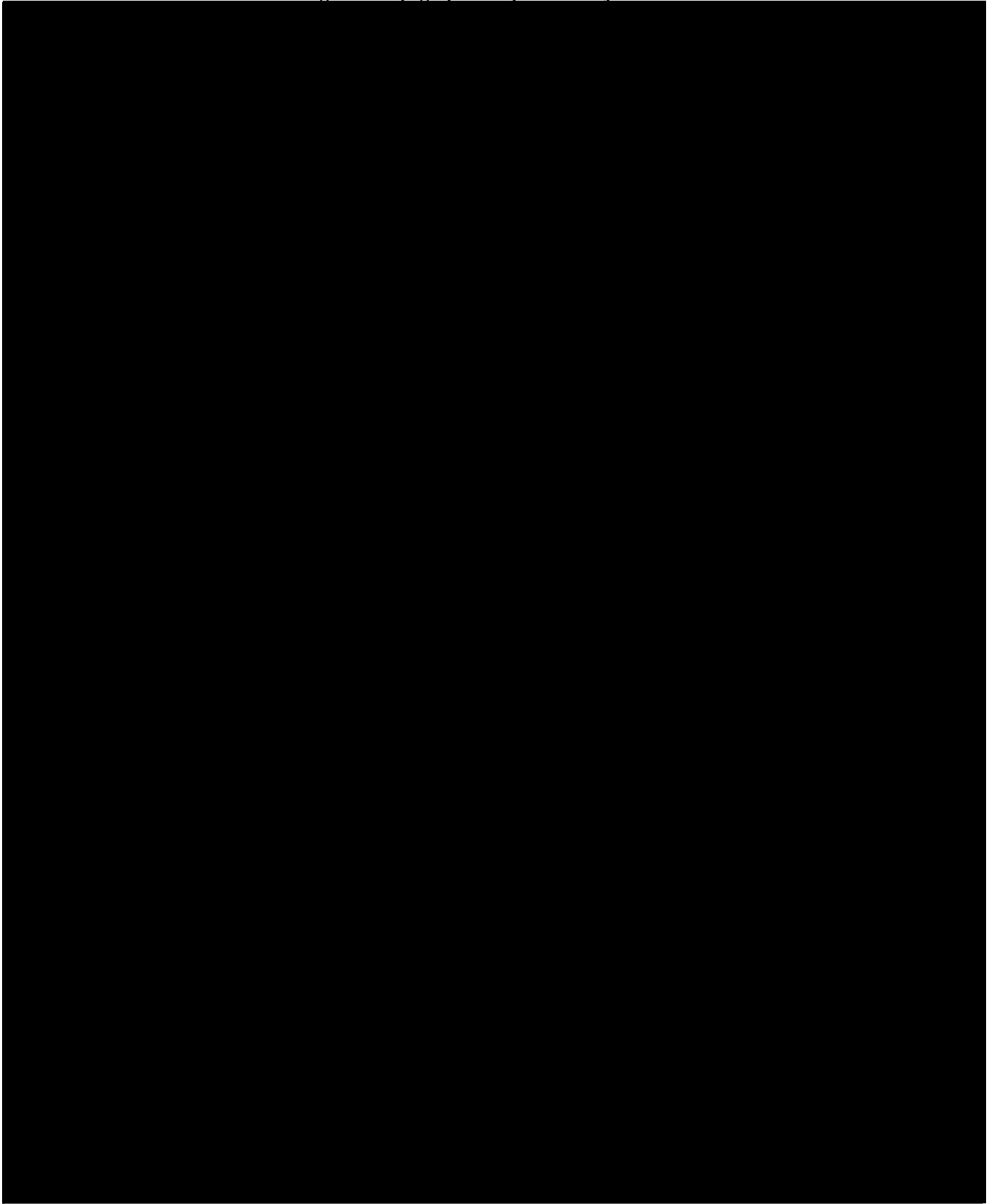
Schoeneberger, P.J., D.A. Wysocki, E.C. Benham, and W.D. Broderson (editors)

- 2002 Field Book for Describing and Sampling Soils, Version 2.0. Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Soil Survey Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

United States Geological Survey

- 2007 “The Texas Geology Map Viewer.” United States Geological Survey (USGS), in cooperation with the Texas Natural Resources Information System (TNRIS). Available at <http://txpub.usgs.gov/dss/texasgeology/>. Accessed April 28, 2016.

Figure 1. Topographic Map of the Project Area.



CR 101
PROJECT LIMITS

BING AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
WILLIAMSON COUNTY, TX



- PROJECT AREA
- ONE-MILE SEARCH RADIUS
- PREVIOUSLY-RECORDED
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
BOUNDARY
- PREVIOUSLY-SURVEYED
AREA
- PREVIOUSLY-SURVEYED
LINE

