

ANTIQUITIES PERMIT APPLICATION FORM

ARCHEOLOGY

GENERAL INFORMATION

I. PROPERTY TYPE AND LOCATION

Project Name (and/or Site Trinomial) North Mays Street Extension
County (ies) Williamson
USGS Quadrangle Name and Number Round Rock - 30097E6
UTM Coordinates (approximate) Zone 14 R E 625700-626250 N 3379650-3381050
Location Between Oakmont Drive and Paloma Drive, crossing Chandler Branch east of IH 35
Federal Involvement ☐ Yes ☒ No
Name of Federal Agency _____
Agency Representatives _____

II. OWNER (OR CONTROLLING AGENCY)

Owner Williamson County
Representative Dan Gattis, County Judge
Address 710 South Main Street, Suite 101
City/State/Zip Georgetown, TX 78626
Telephone (include area code) 512-943-1550 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 Chris Dayton
Affiliation Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.
Address 6010 Balcones Dr. Ste. 210
City/State/Zip Austin, TX 78731
Telephone (include area code) 512-338-2223 Email Address chris@coxmcclain.com

(OVER)

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

III. CURATION & REPORT

IV. OWNER'S CERTIFICATION

V. SPONSOR'S CERTIFICATION

VI. INVESTIGATOR'S CERTIFICATION

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

The State Agency for Historic Preservation

ARCHEOLOGICAL INTENSIVE SURVEY SCOPE

North Mays Street Extension Williamson County, Texas

Project Description

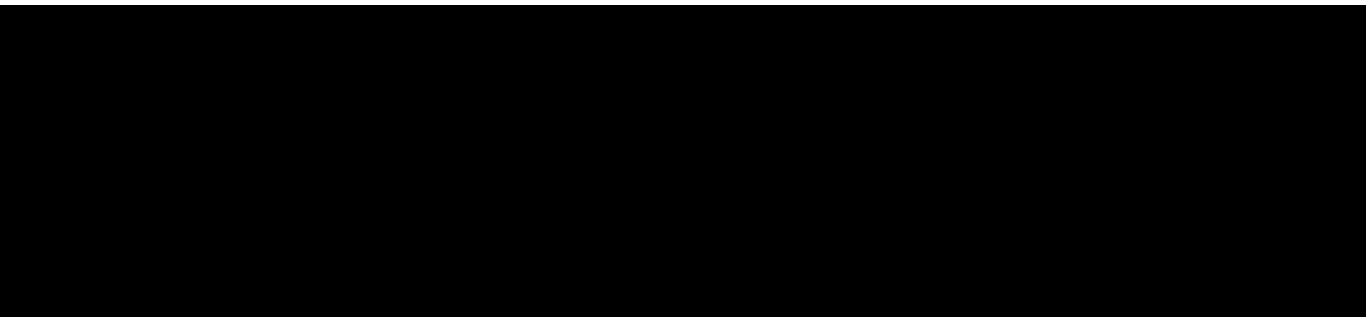
Williamson County, a political subdivision of the State of Texas, proposes to construct approximately 0.93 miles of new-location roadway as an extension of North Mays Street between Paloma Boulevard and Oakmont Drive just east of Interstate Highway 35 (IH 35) in Round Rock, Williamson County, Texas (Figures 1 and 2). The proposed right-of-way is typically 150-200 feet (ft) in width. Including tie-in work at the existing roads to the north and south, the project footprint, and therefore the archeological area of potential effects (APE), covers approximately 17.76 acres, of which 1.1 acres is existing right-of-way and 16.66 acres is proposed new right-of-way. The project is funded by County bonds and is therefore subject to the Antiquities Code of Texas. No federal nexus is known.

Background Information

The APE is located at elevations of approximately 720-760 ft above mean sea level on the floodplain of Chandler Branch and uplands flanking the creek. The APE is underlain by Crawford, Houston Black, and Tinn clays on 0-3 percent slopes over a Cretaceous geologic substrate consisting of marls, clays, and limestones of the Del Rio Clay and Georgetown Formation (NRCS 2016; USGS 2016). Land within the APE is currently used for pasture.

A search of the *Texas Archeological Sites Atlas* (Atlas) maintained by the Texas Historical Commission (THC) and the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) was conducted in order to identify archeological sites, historical markers (Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks or RTHLs), properties or districts listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), State Antiquities Landmarks (SALs), cemeteries, or other cultural resources that may have been previously recorded in or near the APE, as well as previous surveys undertaken in the area.

According to Atlas survey coverage data, no previous archeological surveys have intersected the APE, nor have any previous delineations of archeological sites (THC 2016). Within one mile of the APE, notations for the following previously documented resources were found:



Research Design

Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc. (CMEC) will conduct an intensive survey of the APE per category 6 under 13 TAC 26.15 and using the definitions in 13 TAC 26.3. Field methods and strategies will comply with the requirements of relevant subsections of 13 TAC 26, as elaborated by the THC and the Council of Texas Archeologists (CTA).

Based on the topographic setting and soil/geologic characteristics, it is expected that the survey will consist of pedestrian examination with judgmental shovel testing along most of the APE, supplemented by several backhoe trenches along each side of Chandler Branch if field observations confirm that deep alluvial deposits are present and likely undisturbed. Shovel tests will be placed where ground surface visibility is below 30 percent, soils appear to be of sufficient depth to contain subsurface cultural materials, and/or previous disturbance appears minimal. All shovel tests will be excavated in natural levels to subsoil or 60 cm (24 in), whichever is encountered first. Excavated matrix will be screened through 0.635-cm (0.25-in) hardware cloth as allowed by moisture and clay content, which may require that the removed sediment be crumbled/sorted by hand, trowel, and/or shovel point. Mechanical trenches will be excavated under the supervision of archeologists, and samples will be screened throughout. All deposits will be described using conventional texture classifications and Munsell color designations. Radial shovel tests will be placed at 5-m (16-ft) intervals around each shovel test positive for cultural material until two negative units have been established in each cardinal direction, as allowed by project limits, observed disturbance, and other constraints. Deviations from THC and CTA standards will be explicitly justified.

The project is located primarily on private land anticipated for acquisition as right-of-way. Therefore, diagnostic historic-age and prehistoric-age artifacts will be documented in the field but not collected.

If for any reason full access is not available at the time of the survey, a reasonable and good-faith effort will be made to document inaccessible areas from accessible areas for the purposes of the present permit. This permit would then be closed (assuming all work products and submittals meet THC/CTA requirements) and, if necessary, an additional permit application would be submitted at a future date when any remaining land becomes accessible.

Any site recorded during the investigation will be identified by a temporary marker placed on the site. The marker will have an identifying number in the form of the initials of the CMEC employee who recorded the site, followed by a consecutively assigned number that will indicate the order in which the sites were discovered (e.g., HR-01, HR-02, etc). This number is a temporary field number to be superseded by a formal site trinomial obtained following the completion of fieldwork (see below). Site designations will be applied only to features (whether surface or subsurface) that appear to represent occupation or activity areas and/or to clusters of artifacts (whether surface or subsurface), with the minimum threshold of two contiguous positive shovel test units.

CMEC personnel will keep a complete record of field notes supplemented by digital photographs, with observations including (but not limited to) identified sites, cultural materials, location markers, contextual integrity, estimated time periods of occupations, vegetation, topography, hydrology, land use, soil exposures, general conditions at the time of the survey, and field techniques employed.

The project has a very low probability of encountering prehistoric or historic-age human burials; however, if burials are found, the Williamson County Clerk and the THC will be notified and all requirements of 8 THSC 711 will be followed.

Reporting and Curation

Relevant field observations for any new sites discovered will be transferred to TexSite forms and submitted to TARL for official recording and integration into the trinomial system. An analysis of recorded materials and site characteristics will be performed, and the results presented in a clear and concise manner. These data will be used to formulate a preliminary evaluation of the NRHP and/or SAL eligibility of each site, as well as a recommendation for further work or no further work, supported by explicit justifications (13 TAC 26.3; 13 TAC 26.10; 13 TAC 26.16). Data, sites recorded, and NRHP/SAL eligibility assessments will be presented in a standard draft survey report to be submitted to the County and the THC. Per 13 TAC 26.16, the final permit-closure submittal to the THC will include a transmittal letter, abstract form, project area shapefile, tagged PDF files of the report in both restricted (with site locations) and public (without site locations) versions, as applicable. Copies of the public version of the report will be made available to future researchers at 11 repositories across the state; project materials (records/artifacts as applicable) will be curated at the Texas State Center for Archaeological

Studies (CAS) per 13 TAC 26.16 and 26.17. It is understood that following submittal of records to CAS for curation, CAS will supply an approved Curation form to the THC as well as a Held-in-Trust form to be completed by personnel at the THC prior to the approval of permit closure.

References

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

- 2016 NRCS SSURGO and STATSGO soil data viewed through SoilWeb KMZ interface for Google Earth, available at <http://casoilresource.lawr.ucdavis.edu/soilweb/>. U.S. Department of Agriculture and California Soil Resource Laboratory, University of California, Davis. Accessed August 18, 2016.

Texas Historical Commission (THC)

- 2016 *Texas Archeological Sites Atlas*. Texas Archeological Research Laboratory and the Texas Historical Commission. Available at <http://nueces.thc.state.tx.us>. Accessed August 18, 2016.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

- 2016 *Texas Geology Map Viewer*. Available at <http://txpub.usgs.gov/dss/texasgeology/>, accessed August 18, 2016.

