

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

ANTIQUITIES PERMIT APPLICATION FORM ARCHEOLOGY

GENERAL INFORMATION

I. PROPERTY TYPE AND LOCATION

Project Name (and/or Site Trinomial) CR 460 Improvement Project
County (ies) Williamson
USGS Quadrangle Name and Number Coupland, TX (3097-133) and Structure (3097-134)
UTM Coordinates Zone 14 E 655901.14 N 3370880.22
Location Coupland, TX
Federal Involvement ☐ Yes ☒ No
Name of Federal Agency N/A
Agency Representative N/A

II. OWNER (OR CONTROLLING AGENCY)

Owner I Williamson County
Representative Bill Gravell Jr. (County Judge)
Address 710 Main Street, Suite 101
City/State/Zip Georgetown, TX 78626
Telephone (include area code) 512 943-1550 Email Address ctyjudge@wilco.org

Owner II _____
Representative _____
Address _____
City/State/Zip _____
Telephone (include area code) _____ Email Address _____

III. PROJECT SPONSOR (IF DIFFERENT FROM OWNER)

Sponsor Williamson County (see above)
Representative _____
Address _____
City/State/Zip _____
Telephone (include area code) _____ Email Address _____

PROJECT INFORMATION

I. PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR (ARCHEOLOGIST)

Name Analise Hollingshead
Affiliation SWCA Environmental Consultants
Address 4407 Monterey Oaks Blvd Building 1, Suite 110
City/State/Zip Austin, Texas 78749
Telephone (include area code) 512-476-0891 Email Address: analise.hollingshead@swca.com

(OVER)

ANTIQUITIES PERMIT APPLICATION FORM (CONTINUED)

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Proposed Starting Date of Fieldwork December 2024
Requested Permit Duration 5 Years 0 Months (1 year minimum)
Scope of Work (Provided an Outline of Proposed Work) Please see the attached scope of work for detailed pedestrian survey and shovel testing of public lands.

III. CURATION & REPORT

Temporary Curatorial or Laboratory Facility SWCA Austin
Permanent Curatorial Facility CAR-Center for Archaeological Research, San Antonio

IV. LAND OWNER'S CERTIFICATION

I, Bill Gravell, 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, Bill Gravell, as legal representative of the Sponsor, Williamson County, do certify that I have review 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, Analise Hollingshead, as Principal Investigator employed by SWCA Environmental Consultants (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 11.15.2024

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
thc.texas.gov



TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
real places telling real stories

thc.texas.gov



ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Sound Science. Creative Solutions.®

4407 Monterey Oaks Boulevard
Building 1, Suite 110
Austin, Texas 78749
Tel 512.476.0891 Fax 512.476.0893
www.swca.com

November 15, 2024

Rebecca Shelton
Texas Historical Commission
P.O. Box 12276
Austin, Texas 78711-2276

**Re: Request for Antiquities Permit to Conduct Cultural Resources Investigations for the
County Road 460 Improvement Project, Williamson County, Texas /
SWCA Project No. 87699-011**

Dear Rebecca Shelton:

This letter is a request for a Texas Antiquities Permit to conduct cultural resources investigations for the County Road (CR) 460 Improvement Project in Williamson County, Texas (project). The project consists of improvements to approximately 0.5 mile (0.7 kilometer) of roadway within 5.3 acres in Coupland, Texas, in Williamson County. As the proposed project is being undertaken by Williamson County, a political subdivision of the State of Texas, a Texas Antiquities Permit is required in accordance with the Antiquities Code of Texas (Texas Natural Resource Code, Title 9, Chapter 191) and accompanying Rules of Practice and Procedure (Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Chapter 26).

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact me at (281) 733-9791 or analise.hollingshead@swca.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Analise Hollingshead". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "A" and a long, sweeping underline.

Analise Hollingshead, M.S.
Principal Investigator

PROPOSED SCOPE OF WORK FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE COUNTY ROAD (CR) 460 IMPROVEMENT PROJECT, WILLIAMSON COUNTY, TEXAS

Project Landowner and Sponsor – Williamson County

Project Consultant – SWCA Environmental Consultants

Principal Investigator – Analise Hollingshead, M.S.

Architectural Historian – Mitch Ford, M.S.

Date – November 15, 2024

INTRODUCTION

On behalf of Williamson County, SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) proposes to conduct an intensive archaeological survey and a reconnaissance-level historic resources survey in support of the 0.5-mile (0.7-kilometer [km]) -long County Road (CR) 460 Improvement Project (project), near Coupland, in Williamson County, Texas (Figure 1). The project area includes 3.0 acres (1.2 hectares [ha]) of existing right-of-way (ROW) and 2.3 acres (0.9 ha) of proposed ROW, for a total project area of 5.3 acres (2.1 ha) (Figure 2).

As the project ROW for the proposed project would be owned and maintained by Williamson County, a subdivision of the state, the project will be subject to review under the Antiquities Code of Texas (ACT), and the archaeological field investigation will require a Texas Antiquities Permit. In addition, the project intersects three parcels owned by Coupland ISD, which also necessitates compliance with the ACT (see Figure 2). At this time, there is no federal nexus for the project; therefore, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (54 United States Code 306108) and its implementing regulations (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 800) are not applicable to these investigations.

SWCA proposes to conduct an intensive archaeological pedestrian survey with subsurface testing of the entire 5.3-acre (2.1-ha) project area (see Figure 2). The goal of the work will be to identify any previously recorded prehistoric and historic-age archaeological sites in the project area; locate any previously undiscovered archaeological sites; establish vertical and horizontal site boundaries, as appropriate with regard to the project area; and evaluate the significance and eligibility of any site recorded for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and for designation as a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL). All work will be conducted in accordance with the ACT.

SWCA also proposes to complete a reconnaissance-level historic resources survey to supplement the ACT for due diligence purposes. The historic resources survey will document and evaluate all historic-age resources built in or before 1980 (45 years prior to the let-date of 2025) within intersecting parcels 150 to 300 feet (46–91.4 m) on either side of the proposed project area (i.e., historic resources survey area (see Figure 2). Historic-age resources within the project area will be documented and evaluated for NRHP and SAL eligibility.

Project Description

The project area appears on the *Coupland* (3097-133), and *Structure* (3097-134), *Texas*, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps. The project area is 0.5 mile (0.8 km) long along CR 460, beginning approximately 0.2 mile (0.3 km) south of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1466, located east of the city of Coupland, Texas.

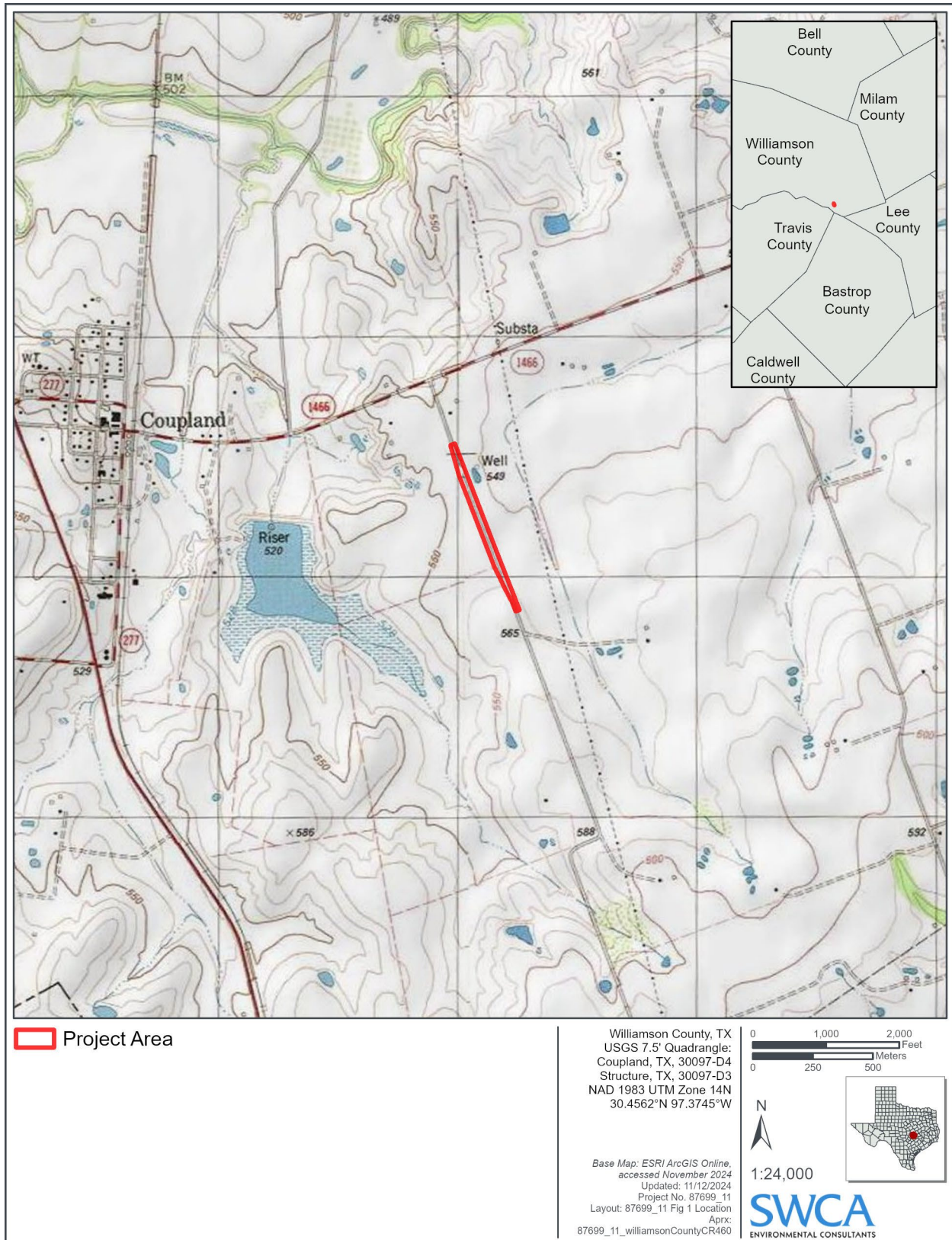


Figure 1. Project location.

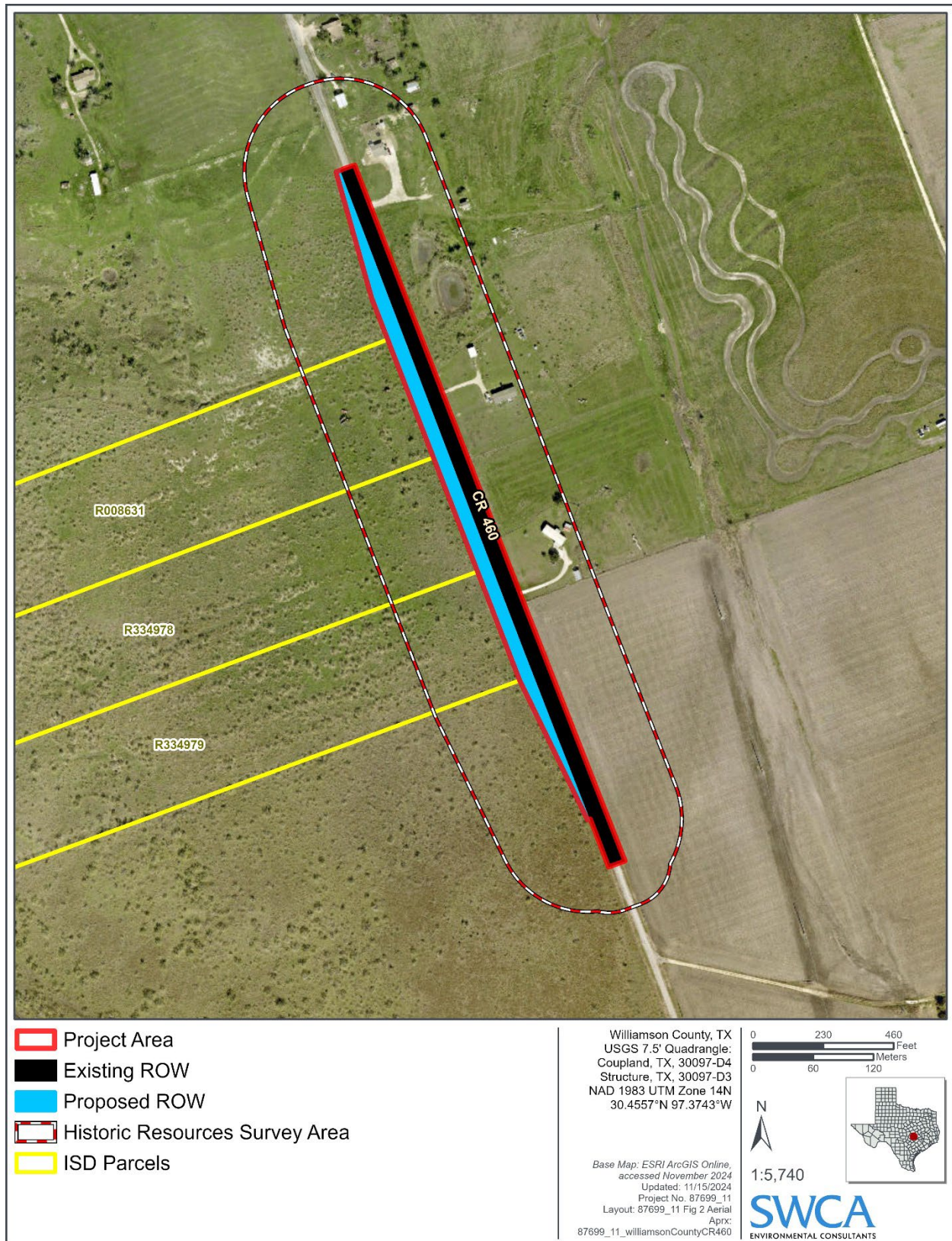


Figure 2. Project area overview.

This project aims to improve the existing county road from a 20-foot (6-meter [m])-wide, two-lane asphalt roadway with no shoulders, to a single travel lane in each direction, with a continuous 14-foot (4-m) center turn lane, and a right turn lane at the two driveway locations into the ISD properties. The project area will include and, in some areas, extend up to approximately 45 feet (14 m) beyond the existing right-of-way (ROW), which is generally 55 feet (17 m) wide, resulting in a project area totaling 5.3 acres (2.1 ha) (see Figure 2).

PROJECT SETTING

The project area crosses the Northern Blackland Prairie subregion within the Texas Blackland Prairie ecoregion (Griffith et al. 2007). The physiography of the area is generally described as light to moderately dissected, irregular plains with low to moderate gradient streams containing silty, clayey, and sandy substrates. Historically, the landscape of these rolling to nearly level plains consisted of tallgrass prairie vegetation predominantly shaped by frequent fires and bison grazing (Griffith et al. 2007:61).

Geology

The underlying geology of the project area consists of Pleistocene-age high gravel deposits (3.2 acres [1.3 ha]) and Gulfian-age Austin Chalk (2.1 acres [0.8 ha]) (Figure 3) (Barnes 1974; USGS 2024a). The Pleistocene-age high gravel deposits, encompassing 60.4% of the northern portion of the project area, are composed of an upper silty clay layer and a lower coarse layer yielding some water. The Austin Chalk formation, located primarily in the southern portion of the project area (39.6%), consists of recrystallized, fossiliferous, interbedded chalks and marls.

Soils

According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) (2024), two soil series are mapped within the project area: Burleson (BuB) and Houston Black (HoA and HoB) clays (see Figure 3). The Houston Black soil series consists of very deep, moderately well drained, very slowly permeable soils formed in clayey residuum derived from Cretaceous-age mudstone (NRCS 2024). These soils occur on interfluvial and side slopes of upland ridges on dissected plains. The Houston Black series covers approximately 4.5 acres (1.8 ha) of the project area, or 84.6%. The Burleson soil series is moderately well drained, nearly level to gently sloping (0 to 5%) soils consisting of very deep to clayey alluvium occurring on terraces of Pleistocene terraces (NRCS 2024). The Burleson series covers approximately 0.8 acre (0.3 ha) of the project area, or 15.4%. The soils and geologic data together suggest the project area has a low to moderate potential to contain buried cultural materials.

BACKGROUND REVIEW

An SWCA archaeologist researched the Texas Archeological Sites Atlas (Atlas), a restricted, online database maintained by the Texas Historical Commission (THC) and the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, for any previously recorded surveys and historic-age or prehistoric archaeological sites located in the project area or within 0.6 mile (1.0 km) (i.e., study area) (THC 2024a) (Figure 4). In addition to identifying previously recorded archaeological sites, the Atlas review includes the following types of information: NRHP districts and properties, SALs, Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHLs), Official Texas Historical Markers (OTHM), cemeteries, and local neighborhood surveys. Listings in Atlas are limited to projects under purview of the ACT; therefore, the Atlas does not necessarily list all previous work

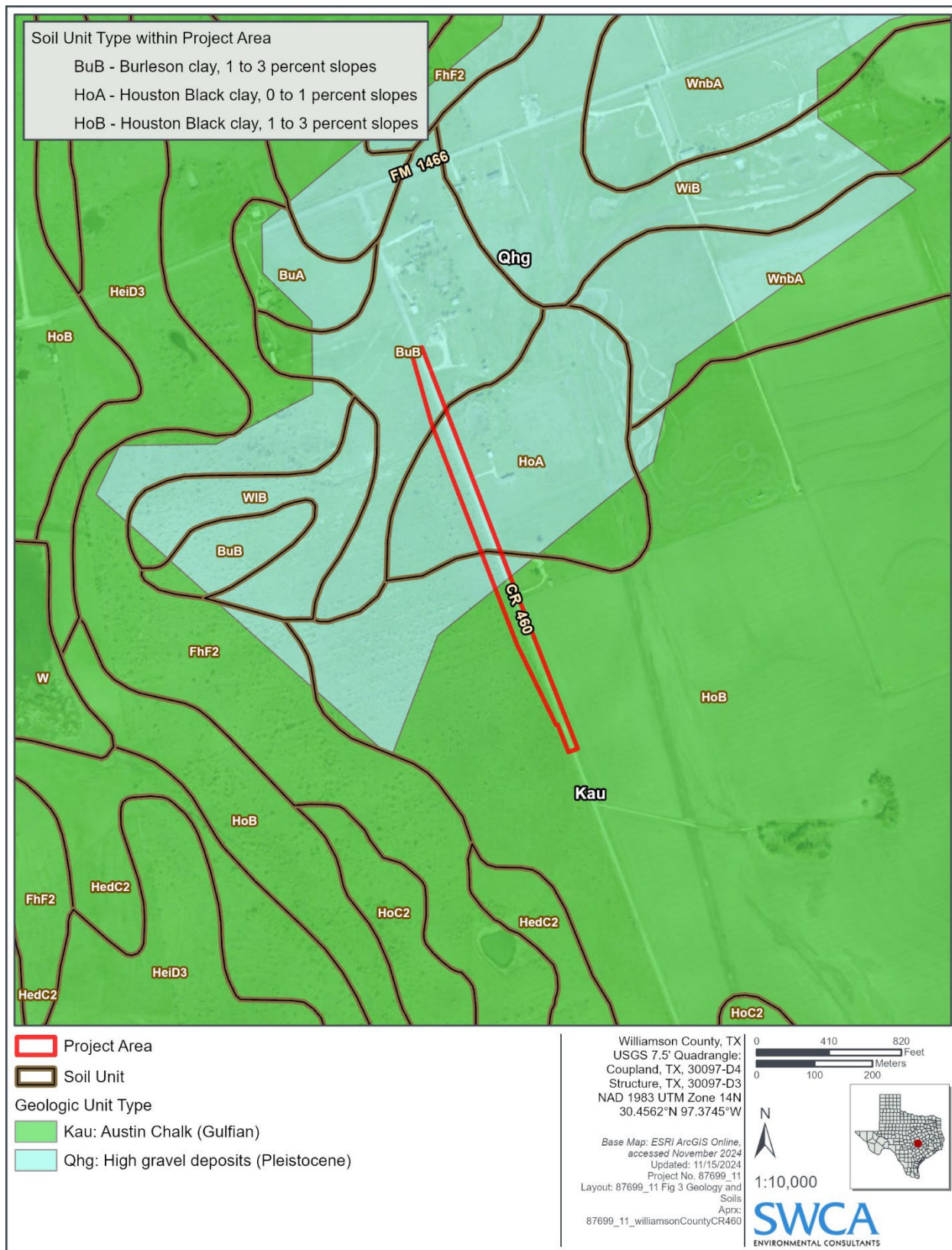


Figure 3. Geology and soils in the project area.

conducted within a specific area. However, SWCA made a concerted effort to obtain reports for all previous cultural resources work conducted in the project area.

An SWCA architectural historian reviewed the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) Historic Resources Aggregator (Aggregator), which maps resources and districts determined eligible for the NRHP, National Historic Landmarks (NHLs), and local historic districts (TxDOT 2024). The Aggregator also has a data set for the 1936 Texas Centennial Markers, which are eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for Social History in the *Monuments and Buildings of the Texas Centennial Multiple Property Submission Documentation Form* (TxDOT 2024; Wilson and Smith 2018). SWCA also reviewed the study and project areas for Family Land Heritage (FLH) Centennial Farms identified by the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA), as well as cemetery locations on Find a Grave's (2024) online database, and relevant locations in the Texas Freedom Colonies Project (TDA 2024; Texas Freedom Colonies Project 2024).

As part of the review, SWCA also examined the TxDOT Historic Overlay, a mapping/geographic information system (GIS) data set with historical maps and resource information covering most portions of the state (Foster et al. 2006), historical USGS quadrangle maps available on the USGS TopoView website (USGS 2024b), and historical aerial photography contained on the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Historic Aerials website (NETR 2024) to determine if any historic-age resources such as potential historical features and/or potential historical structures (PHSs) are located within the study project and areas.

The background review identified one previously conducted archaeological survey and one historic trail segment (i.e., the El Camino Real De Los Tejas) within the study area (see Figure 4). One FLH Centennial Farm (i.e., the Pfluger Farm) is within the study area but is outside the project area (TDA 2024). No NHLs, NRHP-listed or -eligible districts or properties, SALs, RTHLs, OTHMs, cemeteries, freedom colonies, or local neighborhood surveyed resources are in the study area (Texas Freedom Colonies Project 2024; THC 2024; TxDOT 2024). Based on historical map analysis, 22 PHSs are within the study area (see Figure 4) (THC 2024a). None of these PHSs nor the historic trail are within or intersect the project area; however, one PHS is located adjacent to (within 300 feet [91.4 m] of) the project area.

Previous Cultural Resources Surveys

The background review identified one previously conducted cultural resources survey within the study area (see Figure 4) (THC 2024a). The NRCS conducted this archaeological survey in 2014 for the Upper Brushy Creek 32 Dam Project. No cultural resources were documented, and limited information is available for this survey on the Atlas.

El Camino Real De Los Tejas National Historic Trail

El Camino Real de Los Tejas National Historic Trail, also known as El Camino Real or the Old San Antonio Road, is a network of trails that extends approximately 500 miles (804.7 km), starting from the Rio Grande in Texas and ending in Louisiana (Texas State Historical Association [TSHA] 2017). Under Spanish control, the trail served as a major transportation route through Texas (TSHA 2017). It was used to transport freight supplies, by the military, and for trade. Although portions of the trail fell out of use, parts of the route are still in use as State Highway 21 and associated county roads (TSHA 2017). An approximately 1.2-mile (1.9-km) segment of the trail traverses the northern portion of the study area but does not intersect the project area (see Figure 4).

Restricted Information
Not for Public Disclosure

Figure 4. Cultural resources background review results map.

Centennial Farm

One FLH Centennial Farm (i.e., Pfluger Farm) is located in the study area but not within the project area. The farm is 0.3 mile (0.5 km) east of Coupland along the southside of FM 1466 (see Figure 4) (TDA 2024). In 1899, William and Franziska (née Sternberg) Pfluger purchased 800 acres (323.8 ha) for a farmstead and ranch near the town of Coupland. Between 1899 and 1907, the couple donated land to the railroad company (to the west) and Saint Peter's Church. In 1907, William and Franziska's son, Christian Pfluger, inherited the property and began to grow cotton, corn, and milo on the land. The farm continues to be owned by their descendants. The farm was added to TDA's FLH program in 1989 (TDA 2024).

Historical Map Review

A total of 22 PHSs were identified within the study area. None of the PHSs are within the project area; however, one PHS is adjacent to (within 300 feet [91.4 m] of) the project area (see Figure 4). In addition, two historic-age agricultural complexes (i.e., one historic-age domestic work zone complex, and one historic-age agricultural work zone and their corresponding agricultural fields) are on Williamson Central Appraisal District (CAD) parcels that intersect the historic resources survey area (Figure 5) (Moore et al. 2013). All resources are depicted on reviewed historical maps and aerial imagery dating from 1950 to 1982 (see Figure 4) (Foster et al. 2006; NETR 2024; USGS 2024b).

PROPOSED SCOPE OF WORK

Intensive Archaeological Survey

Once an Antiquities Permit has been obtained, SWCA will conduct an archaeological field survey of the 0.5-mile (0.7-km) -long, approximately 100-foot (30.5-m) -wide project area, which includes 55 feet (17 m) of existing ROW and, in some areas, approximately 45 feet (14 m) of proposed new ROW beyond the existing ROW. The total acreage of the project area is 5.3 acres (2.1 ha). The field survey will be performed by a team of two SWCA archaeologists walking the proposed project area. SWCA archaeologists will survey a 100-foot-wide (30.5-m) transect along the project area, examining the ground surface for artifacts and features. The survey will be of sufficient intensity to determine the nature, extent, and, if possible, potential significance of any cultural resources located within the proposed project area. Subsurface explorations will be accomplished through shovel testing. The placement and quantity of these excavations will depend on the level of disturbance within the proposed project boundary and the nature of the soils, geology, and topography.

Shovel tests will be approximately 12 inches (30 centimeters [cm]) in diameter and excavated in arbitrary 8-inch (20-cm) levels to 31 inches (80 cm) below surface unless the bottom of Holocene deposits in depositional areas, subsoil in upland areas, or bedrock are encountered which preclude reaching that depth. The matrix will be screened through ¼-inch mesh. The location of each shovel test will be plotted using a submeter accurate GPS receiver, and each test will be recorded on appropriate project field forms. Shovel tests will be excavated according to CTA standards (2020) promulgated by the THC. For linear projects, standards require a minimum of 16 shovel tests per linear mile of approximately 100-foot-wide (30.5-m) ROW. Any deviations from these standards will be clearly discussed and explained in the resulting report for the investigation. Based on these standards, a minimum of eight (8) shovel tests will be required for this project. Areas with previously recorded sites or other cultural resources revealed in the archival research will require additional shovel testing to explore the nature of the cultural deposits.

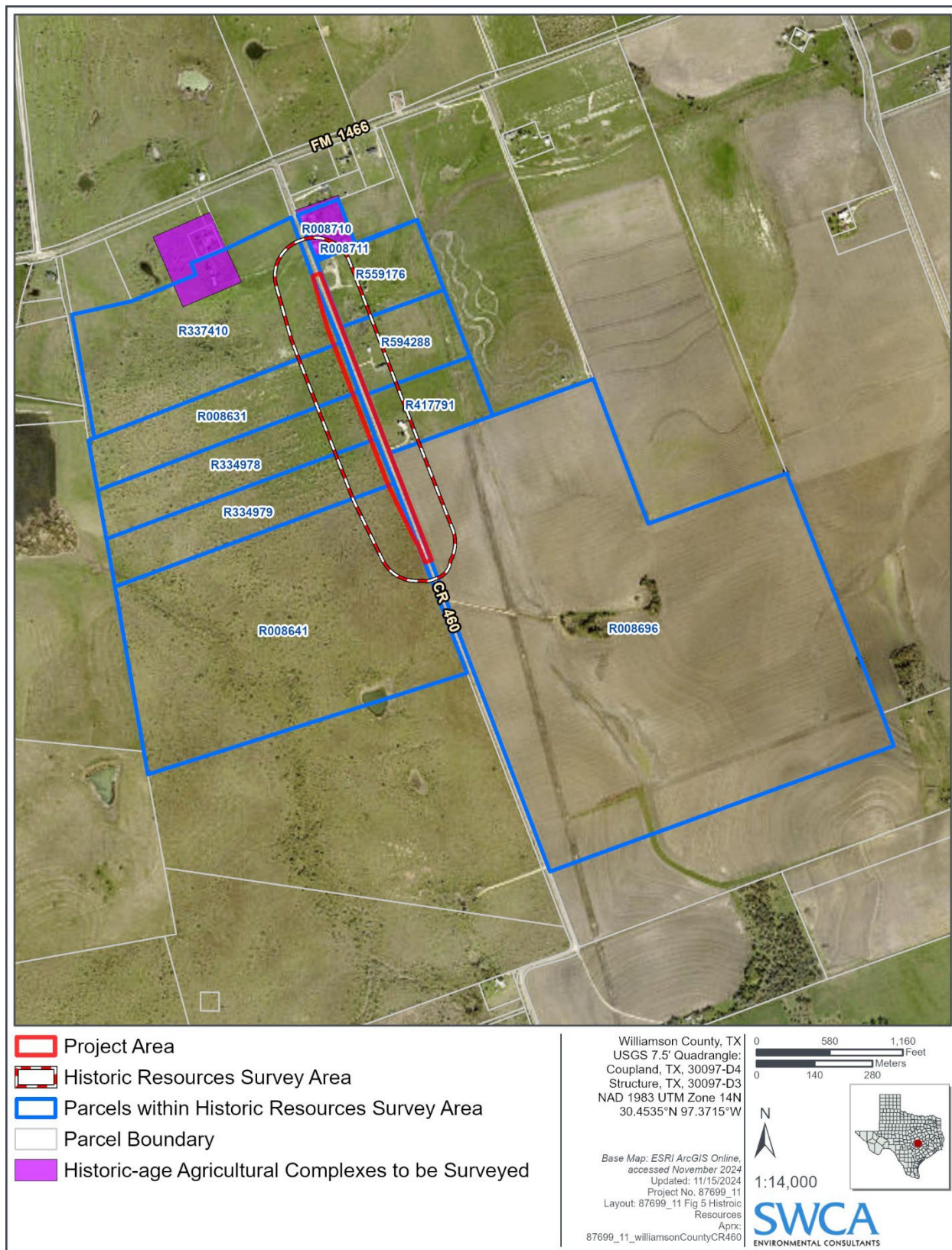


Figure 5. Historic-age agricultural complexes in the historic resources survey area.

Potential Deep Testing Area Review

Hollingshead reviewed the project area to determine if deep mechanical investigations (i.e., backhoe trenching) are warranted and, if so, to what extent. The soils, geology, and lack of significant terrace development along the adjacent first-order creek in the project area precludes the likelihood of intact, deeply buried cultural deposits; therefore, deep testing investigations are not warranted within the project area, as currently defined. In the event that shovel test excavations determine the potential for cultural deposits deeper than 31 inches (80 cm) below surface, SWCA will make recommendations for any areas that would require deep testing (i.e., backhoe trenching). If deep testing is determined to be necessary, an ACT permit amendment detailing this proposed methodology will be submitted to the THC for review and approval.

Site Documentation

If an archaeological site is encountered during the investigation, it will be explored as much as possible with consideration to land access constraints. All recorded sites will be mapped in detail and plotted on USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps with a hand-held, submeter accurate GPS unit and appropriate project maps for planning purposes. All identified sites will be assessed regarding potential significance so that recommendations can be made for property management (i.e., avoidance, non-avoidance, or further work). Existing standing structures more than 45 years in age within the historic resources survey area will be photographed and documented. A review of historical aerial maps will be conducted, and a preliminary assessment of the structures will be conducted by a Secretary of the Interior-qualified architectural historian to determine their potential significance and age. The analysis will follow National Park Service (NPS) guidelines (Little et al. 2000; NPS 1983).

All identified cultural resources will be delineated and recorded following CTA standards (2020) promulgated by the THC. Upon encountering an archaeological site in the proposed project area, it will be explored as much as possible with consideration of land access constraints. An archaeological site is defined as physical evidence of human activity that is at least 50 years old and contain, or are characterized, by one or more of the following criteria:

- Ten or more artifacts (of any class and type) within a 50-foot (15-m) diameter area. Fire-cracked rock or artifacts that all appear to originate from a single source (e.g., one ceramic pot drop, one broken glass bottle) are not considered a site; however, discrete, single knapping episodes (activity areas) are also treated as a site.
- One or more datable archaeological features (with or without associated artifacts).
- Two or more undatable archaeological features within 100 feet (30.5 m) of each other.
- A single undatable feature with associated artifacts.

If an archaeological site is identified during the investigation, SWCA will excavate a minimum of six shovel tests within the site and two delineation shovel tests that are negative for cultural material in each cardinal direction (n=8). Cultural manifestations observed greater than 100 feet (30.5 m) apart will be considered spatially unrelated, and cultural materials that do not fit within the archaeological site criteria will be considered Isolated Occurrences. As such, occurrences will be recorded noting the type and quantity of materials, as well as the size and shape of any features, architectural/construction details, possible function, and any potential relationship to nearby cultural materials. Additionally, guidelines set forth by the THC's Guidance for Studying Late 19th-Century and Early 20th-Century Sites (THC 2024b) will be followed for any historic-age sites documented within the project area.

SWCA proposes a non-collection survey. Artifacts will be tabulated, analyzed, and documented in the field but not collected. Temporally diagnostic artifacts will be described in detail and photographed in the field. This policy will reduce curation costs once the fieldwork is concluded; however, as per the stipulations of the Antiquities Permit, all paperwork and photographs generated during the field investigation must be curated at an approved repository.

The following procedures will be initiated in the event unanticipated human remains are discovered. Should human remains be encountered during construction, work in the immediate area will cease, and the archaeological survey crew and Principal Investigator will evaluate the finding(s) and provide recommendations for how to manage the resource under Texas Health and Safety Code and Chapter 49 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure. Upon discovery of human remains by the Principal Investigator, the appropriate law enforcement officials, Williamson County representative, and the THC will be notified immediately. In all cases, the location will be immediately secured with all work to cease within the project area and a buffer zone of at least a 100-foot (30.5-m) radius from the discovery. Any human remains will be carefully covered with muslin fabric, geotextile and lightweight plastic sheeting, and reburied under a shallow blanket of soil to prevent unnecessary exposure. Care will be taken to prevent any disturbance of the potential human remains during removal of vehicles and equipment. Until appropriate consultation has occurred, the discovery shall remain protected from any disturbance, such that no human remains, or associated artifacts are touched, moved, or collected. Until consultation is complete, and a removal strategy is defined, the human remains will remain in place (in the ground), protected from natural forces, vandalism, and looting. Construction in the area of discovery may resume only upon approval and/or clearance by Williamson County and the THC (and law enforcement, if applicable).

Historic Resources Survey

SWCA will complete a reconnaissance-level, due diligence historic resources survey of all historic-age (built in 1979 or earlier) resources within the project area and the historic resources survey area (see Figure 5). Historic-age resources include any districts, buildings, structures, objects, and sites identified in the project area and/or the historic resources survey area.

The project area is the proposed project footprint, measuring 5.3 acres (2.1 ha) in extent. The historic resources survey area will be 150 feet (45.7 m) on either side of the CR 460 alignment, and 300 feet (91.4 m) on either side of the proposed ROW. Williamson CAD parcels that intersect the historic resources survey area will also be surveyed for historic resources.

Resource Documentation

An SWCA architectural historian who meets the Secretary of the Interior Professional Qualifications (36 CFR Part 61) will complete survey documentation according to NPS and THC documentation standards. The architectural historian will document historic-age resources on intersecting parcels within the project area and historic resources survey area (see Figure 5). Nonhistoric-age resources on historic-age resource parcels will be documented with the primary historic-age resource. Resource documentation will adhere to the following parameters:

- Agricultural complexes will be documented according to the *Agricultural Theme Study of Central Texas*, in that they will include extant domestic and agricultural work zones.
- Surveyed parcels will follow CAD parcels and will include “donut-hole” parcels from historical agricultural complexes to ensure capture of all associated resources within the complex.

- Each historic-age resource will have at least two photographs. Nonhistoric-age resources will have at least one photograph. Photographs will have a resolution of 1200x1600. A front façade and oblique photograph will be taken of each historic-age resource and will be captioned with photographic direction. Aerial imagery will be used to supplement documentation of obstructed resources.
- Each historic-age resource will be documented on an inventory form with at least two photographs. Nonhistoric-age resources will be documented alongside the primary historic-age resource.
- Livestock tanks will only be documented if they are part of a historic-age agricultural complex.
- Manufactured homes will not be documented, but mobile home parks will be documented as a single historic-age resource.
- Resources will be numbered from north to south. For parcels with multiple resources, the primary historic-age resource will be numbered '1A' and subordinate and/or nonhistoric-age resources will be numbered subsequently (i.e., 1B, 1C, etc.).

Approximately two survey locations with historic-age resources have been identified on Williamson CAD parcels that intersect the historic resources survey area. SWCA anticipates the historic-age resources within these parcels to have associations with agricultural, domestic, and landscape uses.

Reporting and Curation

SWCA will prepare a draft report of the investigation detailing the results of the archaeological and historic resources surveys. The report will conform to THC and CTA reporting standards (2024b). The report will document the general nature of the project area, the methodology used in the investigation, the presence and condition of any previously recorded sites revealed in the records review, the general nature and extent of cultural resources encountered during the archaeological survey, recommendations on the need for further work, and the potential significance of the cultural resources regarding future development and NRHP/SAL status. This report will also include recommendations, and if applicable, an assessment of effects in regard to the historic resources. SWCA will summarize each documented historic-age resource with a brief architectural description, research findings, integrity assessment, and an NRHP evaluation. Although no historic context will be drafted for this survey, SWCA will use the following literature review to guide documentation and evaluation efforts:

- *A Field Guide to American Houses (Revised): The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture* by Virginia Savage McAlester (2015)
- *Agricultural Theme Study for Central Texas* by David W. Moore Jr., Martha Freeman, and Maryellen Russo (Moore et al. 2013)
- *German Seed in Texas Soil: Immigrant Farmers in Nineteenth-Century Texas* by Terry Jordan (1994)
- *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* by NPS Cultural Resources (NPS 1997)
- *National Register Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes* by Linda Flint McClelland, J. Timothy Keller, Genevieve P. Keller, and Robert Z. Melnick (McClelland et al. 1999)

SWCA will submit a digital draft copy of the report to Williamson County for review and comment. Once this has been accomplished, SWCA will incorporate any appropriate edits and will submit a final draft report to the THC for review and comment. As part of completing Antiquities Permit requirements,

SWCA will furnish two electronic copies of the final report on a tagged PDF formatted CD, as well as project area shapefiles, to the THC, and complete an Abstracts in Texas Contract Archeology Summary form and abstract text online. Field records will be curated at an approved curatorial facility which, in this case, is the Center for Archaeological Research at The University of Texas at San Antonio, per requirements of the ACT.

REFERENCES CITED

- Barnes, V. E. 1974. Geologic Atlas of Texas, Austin Sheet. Bureau of Economic Geology, The University of Texas, Austin, Texas.
- Council of Texas Archaeologists (CTA). 2020. Intensive Terrestrial Survey Guidelines. Standards and Guidelines Committee. Updated March 30, 2020. Available at: <https://counciloftexasarcheologists.org/resources/Documents/CTA%20Intensive%20Survey%20Standards.pdf>. Accessed November 2024.
- . 2024a. Guidelines for Professional Performance. Available at: <https://counciloftexasarcheologists.org/resources/Documents/Professional%20Performance%20Standards%20for%20Fieldwork%20and%20Analysis%20.pdf>. Accessed November 2024.
- . 2024b. Guidelines and Standards for Reports. Report Guidelines Committee. Available at: https://counciloftexasarcheologists.org/resources/Documents/CTA%20Report%20Standards_April%202024.pdf. Accessed November 2024.
- Find a Grave. 2024. Find a Grave database. Available at: <https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery>. Accessed November 2024.
- Foster, T. R., T. Summerville, and T. Brown. 2006. The Texas Historic Overlay: A Geographic Information System of Historic Map Images for Planning Transportation Projects in Texas. Prepared for the Texas Department of Transportation by PBS&J, Austin, Texas.
- Griffith, Glenn E., S. A. Bryce, J. M. Omernik, and A. C. Rogers. 2007. *Ecoregions of Texas*. Texas Commission on Environmental Quality Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program, Austin, Texas.
- Jordan, Terry G. 1994. *German Seed in Texas Soil: Immigrant Farmers in Nineteenth-Century Texas*. University of Texas Press, Austin, Texas.
- Little, Barbara, Erika Martin Seibert, Jan Townsend, John H. Sprinkle, and John Knoerl. 2000. *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archeological Properties*. National Register Bulletin 36. National Park Service, US Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.
- McAlester, Virginia Savage. 2015. *A Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*. Revised. Knopf. New York City, New York.
- McClelland, Linda Flint, J. Timothy Keller, Genevieve P. Keller, and Robert Z. Melnick. 1999. National Register Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources, Washington, D.C.
- Moore, David W. Jr, Martha Freeman, and Maryellen Russo. 2013. *Agricultural Theme Study for Central Texas*. Historical Studies Report No. 2013-01. Texas Department of Transportation, Environmental Affairs Division, Historical Studies Branch, Austin, Texas.
- National Park Service (NPS). 1983. "Archeology and Historic Preservation; Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines". Federal Register 48, No. 190 (September 29, 1983): 44716–44742. Available at: <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/historicpreservation/upload/standards-guidelines-archeology-historic-preservation.pdf>. Accessed November 2024.

- . 1997. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources, Washington, D.C.
- Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR). 2024. Nationwide Environmental Title Research Historic Aerials. Available at: <https://historicaerials.com/viewer>. Accessed November 2024.
- Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). 2024. Web Soil Survey. U.S. Department of Agriculture. Available at: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>. Accessed June 2024.
- Texas Department of Agriculture. 2024. Family Land Heritage Program. All publications from 1974 to 2022. Available at: <https://www.texasagriculture.gov/News-Events/Family-Land-Heritage>. Accessed November 2024.
- Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT). 2024. TxDOT Historic Resources Aggregator, TxDOT Environmental Affairs Division. Austin, Texas. Available at: <https://txdot.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=e13ba0aa78bf4548a8e98758177a8dd5>. Accessed November 2024.
- Texas Freedom Colonies Project. 2024. Texas Freedom Colonies Project Atlas and Study database, Dr. Andrea Roberts, Texas A&M University. Available at: <http://www.thetexasfreedomcoloniesproject.com>. Accessed November 2024.
- Texas Historical Commission (THC). 2024a. Texas Archaeological Site Atlas restricted database, Texas Historical Commission. Available at <https://atlas.thc.state.tx.us/>. Accessed November 2024.
- . 2024b. Guidance for Studying Late 19th-Century and Early 20th-Century Sites, Texas Historical Commission. Available at: <https://www.thc.texas.gov/project-review/statutes-regulations-rules>. Accessed November 2024.
- Texas State Historical Association (TSHA). 2017. “*Old San Antonio Road*,” *Handbook of Texas Online*. Available at: <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/old-san-antonio-road>. Revised November 2017. Accessed November 2024.
- U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). 2024a. Pocket Texas Geology. Available at: <https://txpub.usgs.gov/txgeology/>. Accessed November 2024.
- . 2024b. The National Geologic Map Database (TopoView). Historical topographic map collection. Available at: <http://ngmdb.usgs.gov/maps/TopoView/>. Accessed November 2024.
- Wilson, Bonnie Tipton, and Gregory Smith. 2018. *Monuments and Buildings of the Texas Centennial National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form*. Texas Historical Commission, Austin, Texas.