SHORT REPORT ON THE ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE CITY OF AUSTIN'S PROPOSED BOGGY CREEK BIKEWAY IMPROVEMENTS IN TRAVIS COUNTY, TEXAS

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TAC Permit #5930

Submitted to:
Raymond Chan & Associates and the
City of Austin

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ABSTRACT

Hicks & Company archeologists conducted a 100 percent intensive linear archeological survey for the proposed City of Austin's Boggy Creek Bikeway Improvements project located in Travis County, Texas. The survey was conducted on behalf of Raymond Chan & Associates and the City of Austin for Antiquities Code of Texas and Section 106 compliance. Investigations were coordinated with the Texas Historical Commission under Texas Antiquities Committee Permit #5930. The project area is located in the city of Austin, between 12th Street and Martin Luther King Boulevard and would connect multi-use trail to existing bike lanes on Alexander Avenue. In addition to the construction of bike lanes, the proposed project would include the construction of a single bridge over Boggy Creek and associated channel improvements to minimize hydraulic and environmental impacts. The investigation consisted of pedestrian survey over the entire length of the project area supplemented by shovel testing (n=5), augur probing (n=1), and mechanical backhoe trenching (n=6). No artifacts, features, or archeological sites were encountered during this investigation and no further archeological investigations are recommended prior to construction. Following the investigations, Hicks & Company recommended that the proposed undertaking should be allowed to proceed with no further cultural resource coordination. The THC agreed with these recommendations on January 24, 2011.

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INTRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In June and November of 2011, investigators from Hicks & Company conducted an intensive linear archeological survey of approximately 800 meters (2,400 feet) of proposed improvements to the City of Austin's Boggy Creek Bikeway in Travis County, Texas. Hicks & Company was contracted by the project's design engineers, Raymond Chan & Associates, to identify potential cultural resource constraints associated with the proposed facility. The project area is located in the city of Austin, between 12th Street and Martin Luther King Boulevard and would connect multi-use trail to existing bike lanes on Alexander Avenue. (**Figure 1**). In addition to the construction of bike lanes, the proposed project would include the construction of a single bridge crossing a multi-use trail over Boggy Creek and associated channel improvements to minimize hydraulic and environmental impacts. The proposed project area is located on land to be owned and controlled by the City of Austin and is therefore subject to the Antiquities Code of Texas (ACT). Additionally, since portions of the proposed project cross a mapped 100-year floodplain, Federal permitting through the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is required. Therefore, the project is subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA). Texas Antiquities Committee (TAC) Permit #5930 was obtained from the Texas Historical Commission (THC) prior to the initiation of archeological field work (**Appendix A: Regulatory Correspondence**).

Background research for this project was conducted using the THC's Texas Archeological Sites Atlas. According to available data, there are no Official State Historical Markers located within the project area. Nor are there any State Archeological Landmarks (SALs) or sites listed on the National Register of Historical Places (NRHP). However, the project is located within one kilometer of two historic cemeteries (41TV1705 and 41TV1755), one prehistoric archeological site (41TV101), and the Henry Green Madison Cabin, Registered Texas Historical Landmark (marker #14700) (**Appendix B: Plate I**). Site 41TV1705, Evergreen Cemetery, with burials dating to the early twentieth century, is located approximately 800 meters east of the proposed project location. Just beyond Evergreen Cemetery, is Site 41HY1755, the Highland Park Cemetery, dating to late nineteenth/early twentieth century. Immediately south of these cemeteries lies Site 41TV101. This prehistoric site, recorded by John Greer in October of 1966, was noted as being an open campsite located at the top of a small hill, northwest of Tannehill Branch and west of Airport Boulevard. During recordation, Greer documented the presence of Middle Archaic projectile points, debitage, and a scatter of burned rocks, while a previous visit by Worthington in 1961 reported two Angostura points at this locale. None of these sites have been recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP or as SALs. The Henry Green Madison cabin is located at 2300 Rosewood Avenue, approximately 400 meters south of the proposed project location. This log cabin, built in 1863-1864 by Henry Green Madison, was originally located at 807 East 11th Street before relocation. Today this structure serves as a house museum and as an authentic representation of the lifestyle of early African American settlers within the Austin area.

Three archeological surveys have been conducted within the immediate vicinity of the proposed bikeway, with two surveys partially overlapping the northern and southern extents of the project area, (**Appendix B: Plate I**). Under TAC Permit #3306, a small segment of the proposed project was surveyed by the Lopez Garcia Group for the Capital Metropolitan Transportation

Authority's Commuter Rail Project. The area immediately north of this location was surveyed by URS Corporation under TAC Permit #4976 in 2008 for the Upper Boggy Creek Watershed Capital Improvement Project. In October of 2010, the southern extent of the proposed project corridor was surveyed under TAC Permit #2437 by Prewitt and Associates for a Texas Department of Transportation impact evaluation. No sites were documented within a kilometer of the proposed Boggy Creek Bikeway project during these three surveys.

Totaling approximately 30 field hours, investigations for the intensive archeological survey were conducted on June 28, 2011, and November 3, 2011 by Hicks & Company archeologists and consisted of a pedestrian survey of the entire length of the proposed tract supplemented with shovel testing, auger probing, and mechanical trenching. A total of five shovel tests, one auger probe, and six mechanical trenches were excavated during the course of this survey. No artifactual materials, features, or archeological sites were encountered during this investigation. As a result, Hicks & Company recommended that no further archeological investigations were warranted for the proposed project prior to construction. The THC agreed with these recommendations on January 24, 2011 (**Appendix A: Regulatory Correspondence**).

John Fulmer was the Principal Investigator for the project, while Josh Haefner served as the Project Archeologist. John Fulmer, Josh Haefner, and Chris Lamon conducted the field investigations. The report was authored by Josh Haefner. Jerod McCleland conducted the Geographic Information System (GIS) data processing and produced the maps. Cheryl Hardy and Melita McAtee aided in the formatting of the report and report production. No artifacts were collected as a result of this investigation. All project records and photographs will be curated at Hicks & Company. This report serves as partial fulfillment of the requirements for TAC Permit #5930.

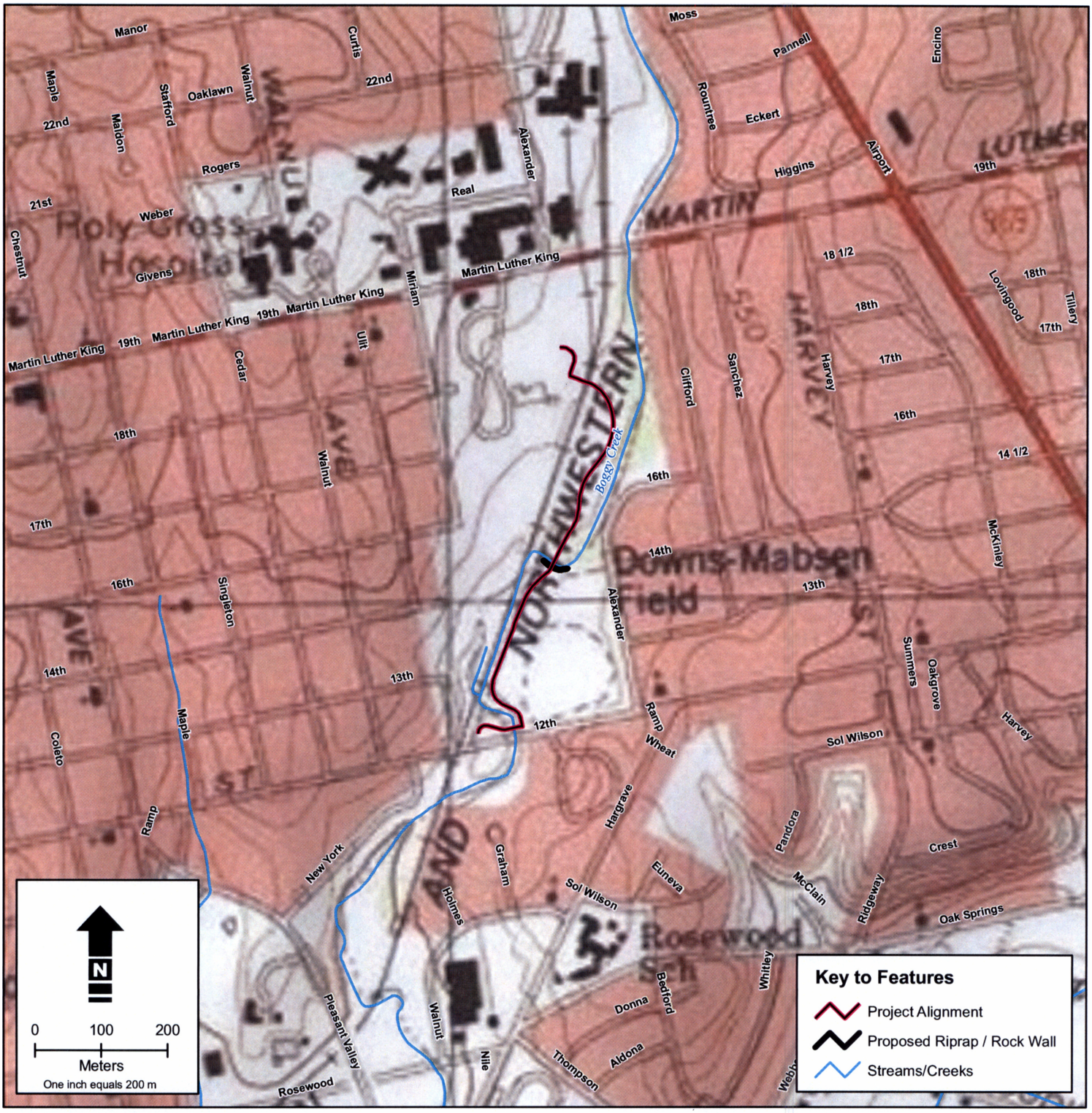
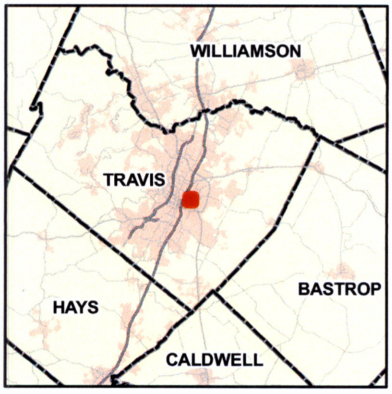


Figure 1

Project Alignment
City of Austin Boggy Creek Bikeway

USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle:
East Austin, TX



RESEARCH DESIGN

The scope of archeological investigations, based on the soil types, geographic setting, degree of disturbance, and previous investigations, involved a 100-percent pedestrian survey of the proposed bikeway improvements over approximately 800 meters (2400 feet), supplemented by shovel testing and mechanical backhoe trenching. Shovel tests were performed in accordance with the THC's minimum standards for linear surveys (at a rate of 16 shovel tests per every mile). Sediment from each shovel test was screened through quarter-inch hardware mesh, and returned to the shovel test location upon completion. Additionally, backhoe trenching was employed at the planned bridge and channel improvement locations, where depths of impact are expected to exceed a meter. Trench excavations were conducted in a manner designed to remove consecutive layers of earth in order to locate and expose cultural features or occupation zones within areas of deep deposition. At these locations, trenches were excavated to discernible bedrock or the water table, between depths of approximately two and three meters. Mechanical trenching was directed and monitored by an archeologist certified as a competent person trained in Occupational Safety and Health Association (OSHA) trench safety. Because backhoe access to the northernmost bank of Boggy Creek was constrained by insufficient access, impeded by the Austin Commuter Rail Line, auger probing and shovel testing was utilized at this location in place of trenching. All observations and results of shovel testing, trenching, and probing were recorded through notes, standardized shovel test forms, and photographs, and all tested locations were recorded using GPS.

RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

The project area is located within the Blackland Prairie, an ecological region known for tall grasses, just east of its interface with the Balcones Escarpment and, generally, runs parallel to Boggy Creek (TPWD 2009). The topography of the area is predominately level with a gradual descent towards the drainage channel of Boggy Creek. At the time of the investigations, the southern extent of the proposed project area that was adjacent to Downs Mabson Park consisted of manicured grasses (**Figure 2**) that extended to denser foliage and a tree line along Boggy Creek (**Figure 3**). This area appeared to have been modified by both an adjacent rail line and park construction and maintenance. North of the proposed bridge location, the project area contained intermittent mixed hardwoods and secondary growth with moderate to good surface visibility (**Figure 4**). It is likely that the property was cleared at one time, perhaps for cultivation, although there is no clear plow zone horizon evident in subsurface tests. The far northern extent of the proposed trail alignment will connect with, and run through, existing pavement associated with an active rail station (**Figure 5**). Average visibility across the project area was estimated at 10-20 percent.

Figure 2: Overview facing north of manicured grasses along southern extent of project area.

Figure 3: Overview of Boggy Creek facing north at proposed bridge location.

Figure 4: Overview facing north of vegetation in northern extent of project area.

Figure 5: Rail Station at far northern extent of proposed project area.

The Geologic Atlas of Texas, Austin Sheet depicts two distinctive geologic deposits underlying the proposed project area: Austin Chalk (Kau) and recent Holocene-age alluvium (Qal) (Barnes 1974). The Austin Chalk formation is composed of impure white chalky limestone that, in places, is interstratified with very chalky marls (Hill and Vaughan n.d.). In composition, this formation varies from 85 percent to 94 percent calcium carbonate, with residue consisting of silica, magnesia, and, in small percentages, ferric oxide. In weathering, Austin Chalk typically forms into large conchoidal flakes. Most often, indurated surfaces are white in color with the saturated and unoxidized subsurface rock exhibiting a bluish tint. Austin Chalk is of great uniformity, with an estimated thickness between 410 and 500 feet, and underlays the greater portion of the city of Austin east of Shoal Creek.

The lone soil mapped within the proposed project area is Houston Black soils and Urban land, 0 to 8 percent slopes (HsD) (USDA). In approximation, this soil consists of 56 percent Houston Black clay, 30 percent Urban land, and about 14 percent other soils, including, but not limited to, Heiden and Burleson clay. This unit is located on ridges and foot slopes and urban areas. In typical profile, this unit has a surface layer of very dark gray clay or gravelly clay that measures 30 centimeters thick. Below this is a dark gray layer to a depth of 75 centimeters. Beyond this, mottled clays occur. Sites in this context are usually shallow and often readily visible on the ground surface.

Results of Shovel Tests and Auger Probing

In addition to the excavation of six backhoe trenches (described below), five shovel tests and a single auger probe (**Table 1**) were conducted along the project alignment in order to test for the presence of cultural materials, degree of modern disturbance, and conformity to the typical pedon for the area. All shovel tests conducted during the investigations were negative for cultural materials, containing loams and clay loams, typically terminating at hard, impenetrable surfaces at depths between 40-65 centimeters below the ground surface (cmbgs). Small- to medium-sized gravels and small roots were reported within shovel tests. Shovel test ST1, located along the southern half of the project area, revealed a chalky fill-zone that was later noted during the excavation of Backhoe Trench 3.

Table 1 Shovel Tests and Auger Probe Within Proposed Project Area.

Shovel Test	Location	Surface Visibility	Depth (cmbs)	Description	Cultural Material
ST1	Southern half of project area	95%	40	0-33 cmbs 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam; 33-40 cmbs 10YR 8/3 very pale brown chalky & silty limestone fill.	None
ST2	East of northern terminus approx. 50 meters	95%	45	0-10 cmbgs 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam; 20-45 cmbs 10 YR 8/3 highly silicated sand above tree roots at 45 cmbgs.	None
ST3	Northern half of project area	95%	56	0-56 cmbgs10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. Bedrock at 56 cmbs.	None
ST4	Northernmost bank of Boggy Creek	80%	60	0-30 cmbgs10YR 4/4 dark yellowish loam; 30-45 cmbs 10 YR 6/4 loam w/ mottles of 10YR 2/2; 40+ 10YR 5/6 with increasing rounded gravels and pebbles.	None
ST5	30 meters north of Boggy Creek	95%	20	0-20 10YR 4/3, brown sandy loam with gravel inclusions. Terminated at root.	None
AP1	Northernmost bank of Boggy Creek	80%	70	0-30 cmbgs10YR 4/4 dark yellowish loam; 30-45 cmbs 10 YR 6/4 loam w/ mottles of 10YR 2/2; 40+ 10YR 5/6 with increasing rounded gravels and pebbles.	None

Results of Backhoe Trench Excavations

At locations within the proposed project area where proposed bridge construction and channel modification will have impacts that exceed a meter in depth, Hicks & Company utilized mechanical backhoe trenching to test for buried and intact cultural deposits. In total, six mechanical backhoe trenches were placed along the immediate banks of Boggy Creek (**Appendix B: Plate I**) within. Due to limited bank exposure north of an existing park trail the eastern extent of planned channel improvements was not able to be mechanically trenched (**Figures 6 and 7**). Further, due to an engineering change, a once-planned bridge location near the southern project terminus has been deleted from the project design. Backhoe Trenches 1, 2, and 3 were excavated in this area prior to this engineering revisions and resultant data is presented below.

Figure 6: Project overview facing east with area of planned channel modification north (right) of concrete pathway.

Figure 7: Close-up of bank along eastern extent of channel modification area.

Backhoe Trench 1

Backhoe Trench 1 (BHT1), oriented east to west was excavated along the south bank of Boggy Creek near the southern project terminus, approximately 30 meters north of 12th Street, within a manicured segment of Downs Mabson Park (**Appendix B: Plate I; Figure 8**)

Figure 8: Location of BHT1 from southern terminus of project area.

Stratum 1 of BHT1 was observed as extending to a depth of 46 centimeters below ground surface (cmbgs) and was noted as being a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) granular sandy loam with inclusions of roots, rootlets, and calcium carbonate nodules (5-10%) (**Figure 9**). Additionally, small-sized rounded and tabular cobbles of chert and limestone were present within this stratum at 40 cmbgs. The lower boundary of stratum 1 was recorded as being clear and wavy. Stratum 2, a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) clay loam, extended from 46-115 cmbgs. This stratum had fewer root inclusions, mottles of a very dark brown (10YR 2/2) loam, and a high calcium carbonate content that increased with depth. During excavation, it was noted that between depths of 50-90 cmbgs this sediment contained miscellaneous metal, wire, and glass shards that later were determined to date to the latter half of the twentieth century. Further, it was noted that these materials appeared to be emanating from the eastern extent of BHT1. Stratum 2 terminated at a gradual and irregular boundary. Stratum 3, a thick brown (10YR 4/3) clay loam was excavated to an approximate depth of 180 cmbgs terminating in a thick bed of unconsolidated water-worn cobbles (likely an old channel deposit) above bedrock (**Figure 10**).

Figure 9: North Wall Profile of BHT 1.

Figure 10: Lower strata of BHT1 with cobble bed/broken up bedrock.

Backhoe Trench 2

In order to further explore the area from which the glass sherds and miscellaneous metal documented in BHT1, Backhoe Trench 2 (BHT2) was excavated perpendicular to the eastern terminus of BHT1 (**Figure 11**). The stratigraphy of BHT2 was nearly homogenous to that of BHT1 with stratum 1, a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) sandy loam, marked as terminating at 44 cmbgs at a gradual and wavy boundary. Stratum 2, a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) clay loam, was noted as extending to 115 cmbgs, terminating at a gradual and irregular boundary. Similarly to BHT1, mottles of a very dark brown (10YR 2/2) loam and a high calcium carbonate content that increased with depth were observed within this stratum. Stratum 3, a thick brown (10YR 4/3) clay loam terminated at a depth of 172 cmbgs at a bed water-worn cobbles and broken up bedrock (**Figure 12**).

Figure 11: BHT2 perpendicular to BHT1.

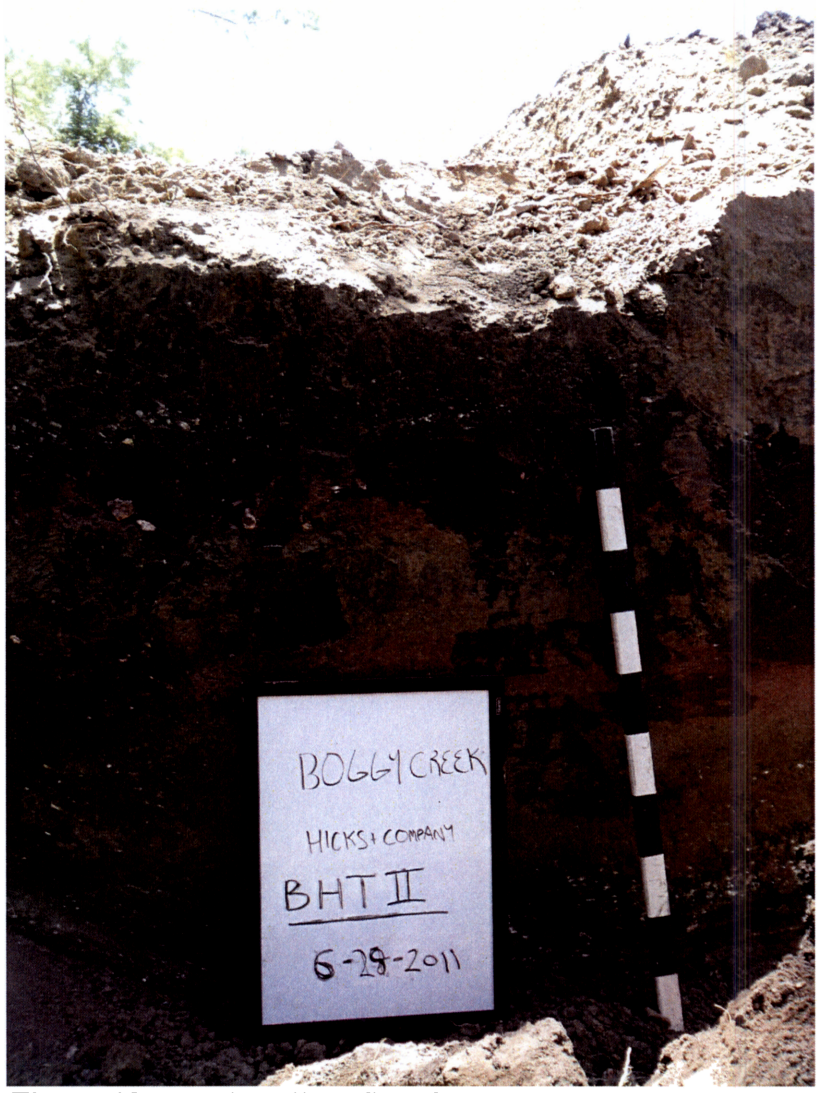


Figure 12: North wall profile of BHT2.

As mentioned above, BHT2 was opened up in order to further expose and identify the deposits of miscellaneous metal and glass bottle sherds observed as originating from the eastern wall of BHT1. During the excavation of the first strata of BHT2, small sherds and miscellaneous metal were noted from approximately 25-40 cmbgs. Additionally, charcoal flecking was noted during trowelling of the east wall of BHT2 at an approximate depth of 38-40 cmbgs. During benching of BHT2, the charcoal flecking in the east wall was observed to articulate horizontally as a noticeable lens from 38-40 cmbgs (**Figures 13 and 14**). Because this lens appeared to extend beyond the eastern wall of the bench of BHT2, sediment above this area, in an approximate 1 x 1- meter grid was mechanically scraped to a depth of 37 cmbgs, at which point shovels were utilized to further expose charcoal staining and associated cultural materials (**Figure 15**). Just above 40 cmbgs, a bottle base and miscellaneous metal was noted (**Figure 16**). None of the cultural materials recovered in either BHT1 or BHT2 were definitively Historical and, collectively, are considered to be a modern trash scatter buried by park construction and maintenance.

Figure 13: Archeologist troweling east wall of BHT2.

Figure 14: Charcoal staining in bench wall of BHT2.

Figure 15: Scraped area adjacent to BHT2 removed to just above depth of charcoal staining.

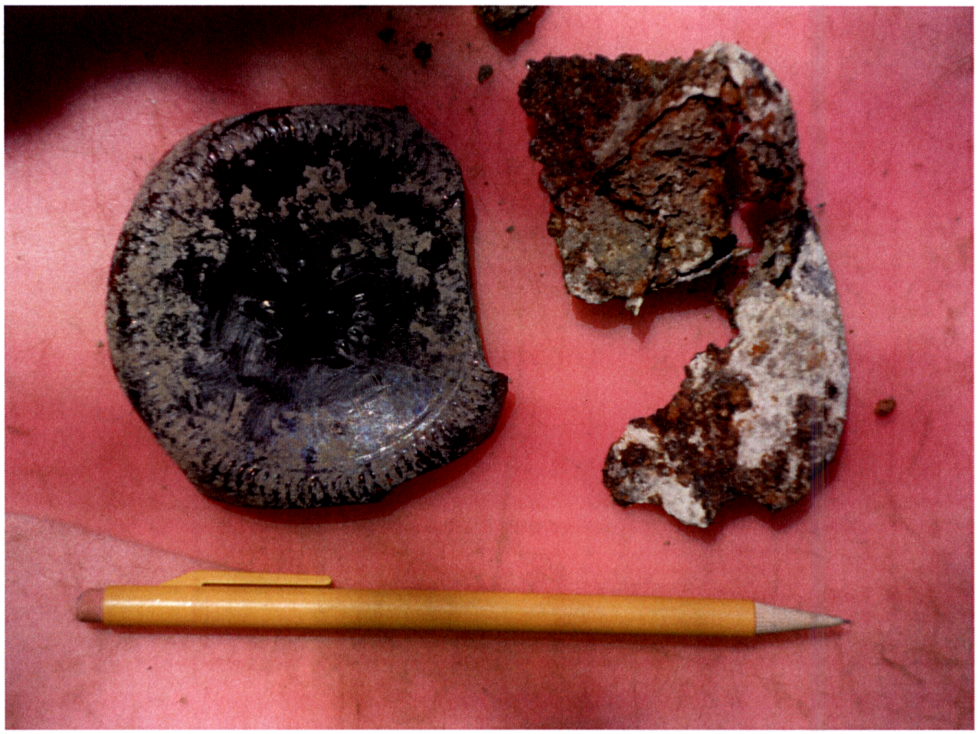


Figure 16: Miscellaneous metal and glass sherd noted in association with charcoal staining.

Backhoe Trench 3

Backhoe Trench 3 (BHT3), oriented north-south, was excavated along the north bank of Boggy Creek approximately 20 meters northwest of BHT1 (**Appendix B: Plate II; Figure 17**). Stratum 1 of BHT3 was observed as extending to a depth of 22 cmbgs and was noted as being a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam with rootlet inclusions. The lower boundary of this stratum was very abrupt in distinctness and smooth and horizontal in its topography (**Figures 18 and 19**). Stratum 2, a white silt limestone powder (10YR 8/1), extended from 22-60 cmbgs. This stratum had no noted inclusions or mottles and, most likely, represents recently introduced fill associated with ground leveling and grading during the construction of Downs Mabson Park. Stratum 2 terminated at an abrupt and smooth boundary. Stratum 3 was noted as extending to a depth of 150 cmbgs. This stratum was recorded as being a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) clay loam, with approximately 10-20 percent inclusions of calcium carbonate nodules that increased in concentration with depth. Stratum 4, a brown (10YR 4/3) clay loam, initiated at a gradual and irregular boundary that extended to approximately 200 cmbgs. Noted inclusions consisted of a few medium-sized, water-rounded chert and limestone gravels and cobbles. Clay content of Stratum 4 was observed to increase in thickness and consistency with depth. Stratum 5, a brown (10YR 4/3) sandy clay loam extended to a depth of 275 cmbgs, terminating at a gradual and irregular boundary. Limestone inclusions were noted as increasing in concentration with depth. At approximately 275 cmbgs, within a matrix that is approximately 50 percent broken up limestone bedrock, water seepage was observed (**Figure 20**). BHT3 was terminated at 308 cmbgs, below the water table within a stratum that was predominately broken up limestone bedrock and wet, clay loams.

Figure 17: Project overview facing south towards Boggy Creek and location of BHT3 prior to excavation.

Figure 18: Facing north through BHT3 in progress.

Figure 19: Close-up of chalky limestone fill in west wall profile of BHT3.

Figure 20: Water table at floor of BHT3.

Backhoe Trench 4

Backhoe Trench 4 (BHT4) was excavated along the south bank of Boggy Creek at the proposed bridge location, approximately 200 meters north of BHT3 (**Appendix B: Plate II; Figure 21**). Stratum 1, a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam, extended to a depth of 26 cmbgs, terminating at a clear and wavy boundary. Noted inclusions within this stratum were rootlets, numerous in its upper reaches. Stratum 2 was observed to be a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) clay loam that terminated at 90 cmbgs at a gradual and smooth lower boundary. At the base of Stratum 2, a bed of rounded gravels and small cobbles 6-8 centimeters in thickness was noted (**Figure 22**). Similar bedding was observed at a similar depth in the south profile of Boggy Creek at this location (**Figure 23**) which likely represents an older meander channel deposit of the creek. Stratum 3 of BHT4, a thick brown (10YR 4/3) clay loam, extends from 90-170 cmbgs, terminating at a diffuse and irregular boundary. Throughout this stratum, numerous rounded gravels and cobbles were noted as inclusions, with their concentration decreasing with depth. Stratum 4 extended to a depth of 190 cmbgs and was observed to consist of a granular clay loam, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) in color. During excavation of this stratum, the water table was encountered at approximately 185 cmbgs, ending mechanical trench investigations at this location.

Figure 21: Overview facing north of BHT4 in progress.

Figure 22: East wall profile of BHT4, upper strata.

Figure 23: East wall profile of BHT4, lower strata.

Backhoe Trench 5

Located along a depressed area of the landform, Backhoe Trench 5 (BHT5) was excavated approximately 15 meters west of BHT4 (Appendix B: Plate II; Figure 24). Stratum 1, a reddish gray (5YR 5/2) sandy loam, extended to a depth of 30 cmbgs, terminating at a clear and wavy boundary (**Figure 25**). Noted inclusions within this stratum were roots, rootlets, and small pebbles. Stratum 2 was observed to be a light gray (7.5YR 7/1) loam that terminated at 50 cmbgs at a gradual and sloping lower boundary. Inclusions noted within this stratum were similar to Stratum 1 with the noted addition of rounded cobbles (<3 percent). Additionally, there were common and fine mottles of a 10YR 8/1 sandy loam. Stratum 3 of BHT5, a strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay loam, extended from 50-70 cmbgs, terminating at a gradual and sloping lower boundary that mirrored the previous in trajectory. Pebble and cobble inclusions continued into this stratum. Further, there were noted mottles of a 7.5YR 7/1 loam and a 10YR 8/1 sandy loam. Stratum 4 extended to a depth of 118 cmbgs, terminating at a clear and wavy boundary. This stratum was noted as being a thick pinkish gray (7.5YR 6/2) clay loam with mottles of a light gray (7.5YR 7/1) loam. Stratum 5 extended to a depth of 145 cmbgs and was observed to consist of a thick strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay. During excavation of this stratum, the water table was encountered at approximately 145 cmbgs (**Figure 26**). As a result, excavations at this location were halted at approximately 145 cmbgs.

Figure 24: Overview of BHT5 in progress facing north towards Boggy Creek.

Figure 25: West wall profile of BHT5.

Figure 26: Water table at floor of BHT5.

Backhoe Trench 6

Backhoe Trench 6 (BHT6), oriented east-west, was excavated at the western extent of the proposed location for channel modification, approximately 20 meters west-southwest of BHT5 (**Appendix B: Plate II**). Stratum 1 of BHT6 was observed as extending to a depth of 33 cmbgs and was noted as being a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam with rootlet inclusions. The lower boundary of this stratum was abrupt in distinctness and smooth in topography (Figure 27). Stratum 2, a gray (10YR 6/1) clay loam, extended from 33-167 cmbgs. Noted inclusions within this stratum were low amounts of gravel (5%) and high amounts of calcium carbonate precipitate (30%) that increased with depth. Additionally, there were mottles of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam present in small amounts (<5%). Stratum 2 terminated at a clear and wavy boundary. Stratum 3, noted as extending to a depth of 210 cmbgs, was recorded as a light brownish gray (10YR6/1) loam with clay mottles of a light red (2.5YR 6/8) and a light reddish brown (2.5YR 6/4). Inclusions included a high amount of rounded gravels and occasional cobbles. Stratum 4, a reddish brown (5YR 5/4) clay loam initiated at 210 cmbgs and was noted as descending beyond 220 cmbgs, the noted depth of the water table (Figure 28). BHT6 was terminated at approximately 210-230 cmbgs due to the presence of the water table (**Figure 29**).

Figure 27: South wall profile of BHT6, upper strata.

Figure 28: South wall profile of BHT6, lower strata.

Figure 29: Water table at floor of BHT6.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No archeological remains were encountered during the intensive archeological survey of the City of Austin's proposed Boggy Creek Bikeway Improvements project. The investigations included a pedestrian survey supplemented with five shovel tests, an augur probe, and six backhoe trenches. Two of the backhoe trenches (BHT1 and BHT2) contained miscellaneous metal, wire, and glass shards that later were determined to date to the latter half of the twentieth century. The proposed project area exhibited evidence of both surface and subsurface disturbance (railroad construction, fill and leveling, brush clearing, and trail construction at Downs Mabson Park). The areas with the greatest potential to contain intact buried cultural deposits were investigated utilizing mechanical trenching excavated to depths of between two and three meters, terminating at bedrock or the water table.

Based on the results of the current survey, no further archeological investigations are recommended for the proposed project area prior to construction. In the event that unrecorded cultural resources are encountered during future development, all ground-disturbing activities in the project should cease pending notification and comment from the THC relative to the Antiquities Code of Texas and Section 106 of the NHPA. Hicks & Company offers this final report in partial fulfillment of TAC Permit #5930. As no cultural materials were recovered during the survey, all project related materials will be permanently curated at Hicks& Company in Austin, Texas.

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APPENDIX A

REGULATORY CORRESPONDENCE

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AND PLANNING
CONSULTANTS

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

DATE: April 13, 2011

TO: Mark Wolfe, SHPO
Attn: Mark Denton

FIRM: Texas Historical Commission

RE: Permit Application and Scope of Work for the City of Austin's Proposed Boggy Creek Bikeway – Travis County, Texas

Enclosed please find the following items:

# of Items	Description
1	Permit Application
1	Scope of Work

Signed: _____

Josh Haefner
Staff Archeologist

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

ANTIQUITIES PERMIT APPLICATION FORM
ARCHEOLOGY

GENERAL INFORMATION

I. PROPERTY TYPE AND LOCATION

Project Name (and/or Site Trinomial) Boggy Creek Bikeway Inprovements
County (ies) Travis County
USGS Quadrangle Name and Number Austin East
UTM Coordinates Zone 14 North Terminus E 624120 N 3350570
South Terminus E 624008 N 3349996
Location 2,300 linear feet of bike lanes and jogging trail along Boggy Creek between 12th Street and MLK Boulevard. The proposed bikeway would connect the existing bike lanes on 12th Street to the bike lanes on Alexander Avenue

Federal Involvement Yes XX No
Name of Federal Agency USACE
Agency Representative To be provided

II. OWNER (OR CONTROLLING AGENCY)

Owner City of Austin (Travis County)
Representative Chad Crager
Address 505 Barton Springs Rd.
City/State/Zip Austin, TX 78703
Telephone (include area code) 512 974-3570 Email Address chad.crager@ci.austin.tx.us

III. PROJECT SPONSOR (IF DIFFERENT FROM OWNER)

Sponsor same as above
Representative
Address
City/State/Zip
Telephone (include area code) Email Address

PROJECT INFORMATION

I. PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR (ARCHEOLOGIST)

Name John Fulmer
Affiliation Hicks & Company
Address 1504 W. 5th Street
City/State/Zip Austin, Tx. 78703
Telephone (include area code) 512-478-0858 Email Address jfulmer@hicksenv.com

(OVER)

ANTIQUITIES PERMIT APPLICATION FORM (CONTINUED)

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Proposed Starting Date of Fieldwork April 25, 2011
Requested Permit Duration 5 Years ____ Months (1 year minimum)
Scope of Work (Provided an Outline of Proposed Work) Intensive linear Survey (see attached scope of work)

III. CURATION & REPORT

Temporary Curatorial or Laboratory Facility Hicks & Company
Permanent Curatorial Facility Texas Archeology Research Laboratory (TARL)

IV. LAND OWNER'S CERTIFICATION

I, Chad Crager, as legal representative of the Land Owner,
City of Austin, do certify that I have reviewed the plans and research design, and that no investigations will be preformed 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 4/13/11

V. SPONSOR'S CERTIFICATION

I, _____, as legal representative of the Sponsor, _____, 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, John Fulmer, as Principal Investigator employed by _____ Hicks & Company (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 4/13/11

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 Division of Antiquities Protection.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

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

HICKS & COMPANY
ENVIRONMENTAL
ARCHEOLOGICAL
AND PLANNING
CONSULTANTS

Hicks & Company Scope of Work
Boggy Creek Bikeway
April 13, 2011

This scope of work describes an intensive linear archeological survey of the proposed Boggy Creek Bikeway improvement project in Travis County, Texas. The proposed project consists of improving or adding approximately 2,300 linear feet of bike lanes and jogging trail along Boggy Creek between 12th Street and MLK Boulevard in the city of Austin (**Figures 1 and 2**). The proposed bikeway would connect the existing bike lanes on 12th Street to the bike lanes on Alexander Avenue. The project would include two bridge crossings over Boggy Creek with associated bank and channel improvements within the vicinity of each crossing to minimize hydraulic and environmental impacts of the two bridges. More specifically, the project will entail the following features:

1) An approximate 25' corridor with two 7' wide concrete bike lanes and a 7' crushed granite jogging trail. The proposed trail would integrate with the existing trail around the aforementioned ball fields in the southern portion of the project area.

2) The bikeway route would cross Boggy Creek twice over bridges at each crossing constructed of prefabricated, precast bridge sections 16' wide and 40' long. The southern bridge (Bridge #1) will consist of two 7' wide bike lanes and no trail lanes since the jogging trail would be integrated into the existing trail as mentioned above. The northern bridge (Bridge #2) would consist of two 5' wide bike lanes and a 4' wide jogging trail.

3) Parallel to the Capital Metro Transit Authority (CMTA) rail line at the commuter station and west of the railroad tracks, the available width for the proposed bikeway improvements is approximately 12'. At this point, the trail is discontinued and the bikeway would consist of two 5' wide lanes. Once the bikeway passes the commuter rail station, it connects with the existing bike lanes on Alexander Ave.

4) Improvements to the stream channel of Boggy Creek are proposed beginning approximately 50 feet upstream to 50 feet downstream of each of the proposed bridges to minimize hydraulic and environmental impacts of each bridge crossing. The proposed channel improvements would involve excavating the side slopes of the channel to create more flow area for the areas upstream and downstream of the proposed bridges. The excavated slopes would be reinforced/armored with limestone blocks and the channel bottom would be stabilized with rock riprap and soil retention blankets.

Background research for this project was conducted using the Texas Historical Commission's Online Sites Atlas. According to available data, there are no Official State Historical Markers (OSHMs) located within the project area. Nor are there any State Archeological Landmarks (SALs) or sites listed on the National Register of Historical Places (NRHP). However, the

project is located within one kilometer of two historic cemeteries (41TV1705 AND 41TV1755), one prehistoric archeological site (41TV101), and the Henry Green Madison Cabin, a Registered Texas Historical Landmark (marker #14700) (**Figure 1**). Site 41TV1705, Evergreen Cemetery, with burials dating to the early twentieth century, is located approximately 800 meters east of the proposed project location. Just beyond Evergreen Cemetery is Site 41HY1755, the late nineteenth/early twentieth century Highland Park Cemetery. Immediately south of these cemeteries lies Site 41TV101. This prehistoric site, recorded by John Greer in October of 1966, was noted as being an open campsite located at the top of a small hill, northwest of Tannehill Branch, and west of Airport Boulevard. During recordation, Greer documented the presence of Middle Archaic projectile points, debitage, and a scatter of burned rocks, while a previous visit by Worthington in 1961 reported two Angostura points at this locale. None of these sites have been recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP or as SALs. However, following a Hicks & Company survey (TAC permit #5075) of the proposed Evergreen Cemetery expansion project, it was determined, due to the possibility of the existence of undocumented interments, further archeological investigations are warranted prior to any future expansion of the cemetery. The Henry Green Madison cabin is located at 2300 Rosewood Avenue, approximately 400 meters south of the proposed project location. This log cabin, built in 1863-64 by Henry Green Madison, was originally located at 807 East 11th Street before relocation. Today this structure serves as a house museum and as a authentic representation of the life-style of early African American settlement within the Austin area.

Three archeological surveys have been conducted within the immediate vicinity of the proposed bikeway, with two partially overlapping the northern and southern extents of the project area, (**Figure 1**). Under Antiquities Permit #3306, a small segment of the proposed project was surveyed by the Lopez Garcia Group for the Capital Metropolitan Transportation Authority's Commuter Rail Project. The area immediately north of this location was surveyed by URS Corporation under Antiquities Permit #4976 in 2008 for the Upper Boggy Creek Watershed Capital Improvement Project. In October of 2010, the southern extent of the proposed project corridor was surveyed under Antiquities Permit #2437 by Prewitt and Associates for a Texas Department of Transportation impact evaluation. No sites were documented within a kilometer of the proposed Boggy Creek Bikeway project during these three surveys.

The Geologic Atlas of Texas, Austin Sheet (Barnes 1974) depicts two geologic formations underlying the proposed project area: Austin Chalk (Kau) and recent Holocene-age alluvium (Qal). The Austin Chalk formation is composed of impure white chalky limestone that, in places, is interstratified with very chalky marls (Hill and Vaughan n.d.). In composition, this formation varies from 85 percent to 94 percent calcium carbonate, with residue consisting of silica, magnesia, and, in small percentages, ferric oxide. In weathering, Austin Chalk typically forms into large conchoidal flakes. Most often, indurated surfaces are white in color with the saturated and unoxidized sub-surface rock exhibiting a bluish tint. Austin Chalk is of great uniformity, with an estimated thickness between 410 and 500 feet and underlays the greater portion of the city of Austin east of Shoal Creek.

Holocene alluvial formations are recent floodplain deposits that form low terraces adjacent to rivers and streams, oxbows and point bars. Typically, these deposits are comprised of clay, silt, sand, and gravels and often have a high percentage of calcium carbonate inclusions. Along the Colorado River and its tributaries the composition can include igneous and metamorphic rock reworked and re-deposited from older fluviatile terrace deposits. This formation is mapped along the southern half of the project area.

The lone soil mapped within the proposed project area is Houston Black soils and Urban land, 0 to 8 percent slopes (HsD). In approximation, this soil consists of 56 percent Houston Black clay,

30 percent Urban land, and about 14 percent other soils, including, but not limited to, Heiden and Burleson clay. This unit is located on ridges and foot slopes and urban areas. In typical profile, this unit has a surface layer of very dark gray clay or gravelly clay 30 centimeters thick. Below this is a dark gray layer to a depth of 75 centimeters. Beyond this, mottled clays occur.

The scope of archeological investigations based on the soil types, geographic setting, degree of disturbance, and previous investigations will involve a 100 percent pedestrian survey of the proposed bikeway improvements (approximately 2300 feet in length). Shovel tests will be performed in accordance with the THC's *Archeological Survey Standards for Texas* and will be excavated to a depth of one meter, bedrock, or culturally sterile sediment, whichever is encountered first. Sediment from each shovel test will be screened through ¼" hardware mesh, and cultural material will be recorded and returned to the shovel test location upon completion. Backhoe trenching will be employed at the planned bridge and channel improvement locations, where depth of impacts is expected to exceed a meter. Because backhoe access to the northernmost bank of Boggy Creek is constrained by the Austin Commuter Rail line, auger probing will be utilized at this location in place of trenching. All observations and results of shovel tests will be recorded through notes, standardized shovel test forms, and photographs, and shovel test locations will be delineated using a Trimble GeoExplorer GPS. The survey will follow a no-collection policy in which artifacts will be noted, identified, and quantified while in the field but will not be removed from the project area for curation.

Any archeological sites identified within the project area will be investigated according to THC standards with no fewer than six shovel tests. Subsurface tests within sites will be excavated as deemed appropriate to assess size, depth, and significance. Site locations will be recorded using a Trimble GeoExplorer submeter GPS and will be recorded in accordance with the THC's standards for site investigation. Documented sites will be recorded at TARL where new trinomials will be assigned or existing site records will be updated.

The results of the investigation will be compiled into a professional report as required under Chapter 26 of the THC's Rules of Practice and Procedure. Recommendations regarding further investigations (if any) with respect to historic and prehistoric sites will be made and submitted to the THC for review. Upon THC acceptance the required number of report copies along with digital files will be submitted to the THC and other repositories throughout the State of Texas. In the event sites are recorded within the project area, project-related documents, forms, and photographs will be curated at TARL.

1504 WEST 5TH STREET AUSTIN, TEXAS 78703 TEL: 512 / 478.0858 FAX: 512 / 474.1849

HICKS & COMPANY

ENVIRONMENTAL
ARCHEOLOGICAL
AND PLANNING
CONSULTANTS

March 9, 2011

Mark Wolfe
State Historic Preservation Officer
Texas Historical Commission
P.O. Box 12276 – Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711

RE: Antiquities Code of Texas Coordination for the City of Austin's Proposed Boggy Creek Bikeway – Travis County, Texas

Dear Mr. Wolfe,

The City of Austin is proposing to improve and add to an existing bikeway and jogging trail along Boggy Creek in east central Austin, Travis County, Texas, in order to provide better accessibility and safer conditions for users of these recreational features. The proposed project consists of improving or adding approximately 2,300 linear feet of bike lanes and jogging trail along Boggy Creek between 12th Street and Martin Luther King Boulevard (**Figures 1 and 2**). The proposed bikeway would connect the existing bike lanes on 12th Street to the bike lanes on Alexander Avenue and include two bridge crossings over Boggy Creek with associated bank and channel improvements within the vicinity of each crossing to minimize hydraulic and environmental impacts of the two bridges. More specifically, the project will include the following features:

1) An approximate 25' corridor consisting of two 7' wide concrete bike lanes and a 7' crushed granite jogging trail. The proposed trail would integrate with the existing trail around the baseball fields in the southern portion of the project area.

2) The bikeway route would cross Boggy Creek twice over bridges at two crossings. The bridges are to be constructed of prefabricated, precast bridge sections 16' wide and 40' long. The southern bridge (Bridge #1) will consist of two 7' wide bike lanes and no trail lanes since the jogging trail would be integrated into the existing trail as mentioned above. The northern bridge (Bridge #2) would consist of two 5' wide bike lanes and a 4' wide jogging trail.

3) Near the northern terminus of the proposed project, parallel to the Capital Metro Transit Authority (CMTA) rail line at the commuter station and west of the railroad tracks, the available width for the proposed bikeway improvements is approximately 12'. At this point, the trail is discontinued and the bikeway would consist of two 5' wide lanes. Once the bikeway passes the commuter rail station, it connects with the existing bike lanes on Alexander Ave.

4) Improvements to the stream channel of Boggy Creek are proposed beginning approximately 50 feet upstream to 50 feet downstream of each of the proposed bridges to minimize hydraulic and environmental impacts of each bridge crossing. The proposed channel improvements would include excavating the side slopes of the channel to create more flow area for the areas upstream and downstream of the proposed

bridges. The excavated slopes would be reinforced/armored with limestone blocks and the channel bottom would be stabilized with rock riprap and soil retention blankets.

Background research for this project was conducted using the Texas Historical Commission's Online Sites Atlas. According to available data, there are no Official State Historical Markers (OSHMs) located within the project area. Nor are there any State Archeological Landmarks (SALs) or sites listed on the National Register of Historical Places (NRHP). However, the project is located within one kilometer of two historic cemeteries (41TV1705 AND 41TV1755), one prehistoric archeological site (41TV101), and the Henry Green Madison Cabin, Registered Texas Historical Landmark (marker #14700) (**Figure 1**). Site 41TV1705, Evergreen Cemetery, with burials dating to the early twentieth century, is located approximately 800 meters east of the proposed project location. Just beyond Evergreen Cemetery, is Site 41HY1755, the late nineteenth/early twentieth century Highland Park Cemetery. Immediately south of these cemeteries lies Site 41TV101. This prehistoric site, recorded by John Greer in October of 1966, was noted as being an open campsite located at the top of a small hill, northwest of Tannehill Branch, and west of Airport Boulevard. During recordation, Greer documented the presence of Middle Archaic projectile points, debitage, and a scatter of burned rocks, while a previous visit by Worthington in 1961 reported two Angostura points at this locale. None of these sites have been recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP or as SALs. However, following a Hicks & Company survey (TAC permit #5075) of the proposed Evergreen Cemetery expansion project, it was determined, due to the possibility of the existence of undocumented interments, further archeological investigations are warranted prior to any future expansion of the cemetery. The Henry Green Madison cabin is located at 2300 Rosewood Avenue, approximately 400 meters south of the proposed project location. This log cabin, built in 1863-64 by Henry Green Madison, was originally located at 807 East 11th Street before relocation. Today this structure serves as a house museum and as a authentic representation of the life-style of early African American settlement within the Austin area.

Three archeological surveys have been conducted within the immediate vicinity of the proposed bikeway, with two partially overlapping the northern and southern extents of the project area, (**Figure 1**). Under Antiquities Permit #3306, a small segment of the proposed project was surveyed by the Lopez Garcia Group for the Capital Metropolitan Transportation Authority's Commuter Rail Project. The area immediately north of this location was surveyed by URS Corporation under Antiquities Permit #4976 in 2008 for the Upper Boggy Creek Watershed Capital Improvement Project. In October of 2010, the southern extent of the proposed project corridor was surveyed under Antiquities Permit #2437 by Prewitt and Associates for a Texas Department of Transportation impact evaluation. No sites were documented within a kilometer of the proposed Boggy Creek Bikeway project during these three surveys.

The Geologic Atlas of Texas, Austin Sheet, depicts two distinctive geologic deposits underlying the proposed project area: Austin Chalk (Kau) and recent Holocene-age alluvium (Qal). The Austin Chalk formation is composed of impure white chalky limestone that, in places, is interstratified with very chalky marls. In composition, this formation varies from 85-percent to 94-percent calcium carbonate, with residue consisting of silica, magnesia, and, in small percentages, ferric oxide. In weathering, Austin Chalk typically forms into large conchoidal flakes. Most often, indurated surfaces are white in color with the saturated and unoxidized sub-surface rock exhibiting a bluish tint. Austin Chalk is of great uniformity, with an estimated thickness between 410 and 500 feet and underlays the greater portion of the city of Austin east of Shoal Creek. This geological formation predates the arrival of humans into the continent and archeological sites in these locales are generally expected to be in surficial or near-surficial contexts.

Holocene, or recent, alluvial formations are floodplain deposits that form low terraces, oxbows and point bars adjacent to and within rivers and streams. Typically, these deposits are comprised of clay, silt, sand, and gravels, and often have a high percentage of calcium carbonate inclusions. Along the Colorado River and its tributaries, the composition can include igneous and metamorphic rock reworked and re-deposited

from older fluviatile terrace deposits. This formation is mapped along the southern half of the project area. As this geologic formation coincides with the presence of humans in the Americas, areas mapped as Holocene-aged alluvium have the potential to contain deeply buried and intact cultural deposits.

The lone soil mapped within the proposed project area is Houston Black soils and urban land, 0 to 8-percent slopes (HsD). In approximation, this soil consists of 56-percent Houston Black clay, 30-percent urban land, and about 14-percent other soils, including, but not limited to, Heiden and Burleson clay. This unit is located on ridges and foot slopes and in urban areas. In typical profile, this unit has a surface layer of very dark gray clay or gravelly clay 30 centimeters thick. Below this layer is a dark gray layer rarely exceeding a depth of 75 centimeters. Beyond that depth, mottled clays occur.

The proposed project is composed of entirely new bikeway to be constructed in a relatively-undisturbed corridor with approximately 60-percent of the proposed alignment previously unsurveyed. Additionally, portions of the project occur within areas that have been mapped as Holocene-age alluvium. Due to these factors, Hicks & Company recommends intensive archeological survey within the proposed project corridor for the length of the project. In the planned bridge and channel improvement locations, where depth of impacts is expected to exceed a meter in depth and where deep Holocene alluvium has been mapped, backhoe trenching is recommended. At the northernmost bank of Boggy Creek, backhoe access is constrained by the Austin Commuter Rail line. At this location, Hicks and Company recommends that auger probing be utilized in place of trenching to test for deeply buried cultural deposits. Attached to this letter is a topographic map of the proposed alignment including previously recorded archeological sites and surveys (**Figure 1**) along with an aerial photo of the project area (**Figure 2**). This letter represents formal City of Austin coordination with the Texas Historical Commission to determine obligations for the proposed project under ACT regulations. Additionally, pending forthcoming engineering data, it is anticipated that the proposed project will require Section 106 coordination under a Nation Wide Permit (NWP). Please offer your comments relative to any City of Austin responsibility for achieving ACT compliance in order for construction to proceed. If you have any questions or require any additional information, please contact me at (512) 478-0858.

Sincerely,

Josh Haefner
Staff Archaeologist

CONCUR
by
for Mark Wolfe
Executive Director, THC
Date 3-25-11
Track#

Attachments: Figure 1- USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Project Location Map
Figure 2- Aerial Photo of Project Location/Engineering Schematic

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
real places telling real stories

April 25, 2011

John Fulmer
Hicks and Company
1504 W. 5th Street
Austin, TX 78703

Re: Project review under the Antiquities Code of Texas
Boggy Creek Bikeway Improvements, Travis County, Texas
Texas Antiquities Permit #5930

Dear Colleague:

Thank you for your Antiquities Permit Application for the above referenced project. This letter presents the final copy of the permit application from the Executive Director of the Texas Historical Commission, the state agency responsible for administering the Antiquities Code of Texas.

Please keep this copy for your records. The Antiquities Permit investigations now requires the production and submittal of one printed copy of the final report, a completed abstract form, two copies of the final report on a tagged PDF CD (one with site location information & one without), and verification that any artifacts recovered and records produced during the investigations are curated at the repository listed in the permit.

If you have any questions concerning this permit or if we can be of further assistance, please contact Lillie Thompson at 512/463-1858. The reviewer for this project is Mark Denton, 512/463-6096.

Sincerely,

for
Mark Wolfe
Executive Director

MW/lft

Enclosure

Cc: Chad Crager, City of Austin

State of Texas

TEXAS ANTIQUITIES COMMITTEE

ARCHEOLOGY PERMIT # 5930

This permit is issued by the Texas Historical Commission, hereafter referred to as the Commission, represented herein by and through its duly authorized and empowered representatives. The Commission, under authority of the Texas Natural Resources Code, Title 9, Chapter 191, and subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth, grants this permit for:

Intensive Survey

To be performed on a potential or designated landmark or other public land known as:

Title: ***Boggy Creek Bikeway Improvements***

County: ***Travis***

Location: ***2,300 linear feet of bike lanes and jogging trail along Boggy Creek between 12th street and MLK blvd. The proposed bikeway would connect the existing bike lanes on 12th Street to the bike lanes on Alexander Avenue.***

Owned or Controlled by: (hereafter known as the Permittee):

City of Austin
505 Barton Springs Road
Austin, TX 78703

Sponsored by (hereafter known as the Sponsor

City of Austin
505 Barton Springs Road
Austin, TX 78703

The Principal Investigator/Investigation Firm representing the Owner or Sponsor is:

John Fulmer
Hicks and Company
1504 West 5th Street
Austin, TX 78703

This permit is to be in effect for a period of:

5 Years and 0 Months

and Will Expire on:

04/13/2016

During the preservation, analysis, and preparation of a final report or until further notice by the Commission, artifacts, field notes, and other data gathered during the investigation will be kept temporarily at:

Hicks & Company

Upon completion of the final permit report, the same artifacts, field notes, and other data will be placed in a permanent curatorial repository at:

Texas Archeological Research Lab.

Scope of Work under this permit shall consist of:

In intensive pedestrian archaeological survey with shovel testing of high probability areas that meets or exceeds the State Archeological Survey Standards for Texas. This includes, subsurface shovel testing of pedestrian survey transects and mechanical testing in appropriate alluvial areas. For details, see scope of work submitted with permit application.

ARCHEOLOGY PERMIT # 5930

This permit is granted on the following terms and conditions:

1) This project must be carried out in such a manner that the maximum amount of historic, scientific, archeological, and educational information will be recovered and preserved and must include the scientific, techniques for recovery, recording, preservation and analysis commonly used in archeological investigations. All survey level investigations must follow the state survey standards and the THC survey requirements established with the projects sponsor(s).

2) The Principal Investigator/Investigation Firm, serving for the Owner/Permittee and/or the Project Sponsor, is responsible for insuring that specimens, samples, artifacts, materials and records that are collected as a result of this permit are appropriately cleaned, and cataloged for curation. These tasks will be accomplished at no charge to the Commission, and all specimens, artifacts, materials, samples, and original field notes, maps, drawings, and photographs resulting from the investigations remain the property of the State of Texas, or its political subdivision, and must be curated at a certified repository. Verification of curation by the repository is also required, and duplicate copies of any requested records shall be furnished to the Commission before any permit will be considered complete.

3) The Principal Investigator/Investigation Firm serving for the Owner/Permittee, and/or the Project Sponsor is responsible for the publication of results of the investigations in a thorough technical report containing relevant descriptions, maps, documents, drawings, and photographs. A draft copy of the report must be submitted to the Commission for review and approval. Any changes to the draft report requested by the Commission must be made or addressed in the report, or under separate written response to the Commission. Once a draft has been approved by the Commission, one (1) printed, unbound copy of the final report containing at least one map with the plotted location of any and all sites recorded and two copies of the report in tagged PDF format on an archival quality CD or DVD shall be furnished to the commission. One copy must include the plotted location of any and all sites recorded and the other should not include the site location data. A paper copy and an electronic copy of the completed Abstracts in Texas Contract Archeology Summary Form must also be submitted with the final report to the Commission. (Printed copies of forms are available from the Commission or also online at www.thc.state.tx.us.)

4) If the Owner/Permittee, Project Sponsor or Principal Investigator/Investigation Firm fails to comply with any of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure or with any of the specific terms of this permit, or fails to properly conduct or complete this project within the allotted time, the permit will fall into default status. A notification of Default status shall be sent to the Principal Investigator/Investigation Firm, and the Principal Investigator will not be eligible to be issued any new permits until such time that the conditions of this permit are complete or, if applicable, extended.

5) The Owner/Permittee, Project Sponsor, and Principal Investigator/Investigation Firm, in the conduct of the activities hereby authorizes, must comply with all laws, ordinances and regulations of the State of Texas and of its political subdivisions including, but not limited to, the Antiquities Code of Texas; they must conduct the investigation in such a manner as to afford protection to the rights of any and all lessees or easement holders or other persons having an interest in the property and they must return the property to its original condition insofar as possible, to leave it in a state which will not create hazard to life nor contribute to the deterioration of the site or adjacent lands by natural forces.

6) Any duly authorized and empowered representative of the Commission may, at any time, visit the site to inspect the fieldwork as well as the field records, materials, and specimens being recovered.

7) For reasons of site security associated with historical resources, the Project Sponsor (if not the Owner/Permittee), Principal Investigator, Owner, and Investigation Firm shall not issue any press releases, or divulge to the news media, either directly or indirectly, information regarding the specific location of, or other information that might endanger those resources, or their associated artifacts without first consulting with the Commission, and the State agency or political subdivision of the State that owns or controls the land where the resource has been discovered.

8) This permit may not be assigned by the Principal Investigator/Investigation Firm, Owner/Permittee, or Project Sponsor in whole, or in part to any other individual, organization, or corporation not specifically mentioned in this permit without the written consent of the Commission.

9) Hold Harmless: The Owner/Permittee hereby expressly releases the State and agrees that Owner/Permittee will hold harmless, indemnify, and defend (including reasonable attorney's fees and cost of litigation) the State, its officers, agents, and employees in their official and/or individual capacities from every liability, loss, or claim for damages to persons or property, direct or indirect of whatsoever nature arising out of, or in any way connected with, any of the activities covered under this permit.The provisions of this paragraph are solely for the benefit of the State and the Texas Historical Commission and are not intended to create or grant any rights, contractual or otherwise, to any other person or entity.

10) Addendum: The Owner/Permittee, Project Sponsor and Principal Investigator/Investigation Firm must abide by any addenda hereto attached.

Upon a finding that it is in the best interest of the State, this permit is issued on 04/13/2011.

James E. Bruseth, for the
Texas Historical Commission

HICKS & COMPANY

ENVIRONMENTAL
ARCHEOLOGICAL
AND PLANNING
CONSULTANTS

January 18, 2011

Mark Wolfe
Texas State Historic Preservation Officer
Texas Historical Commission
Post Office Box 12276
Austin, Texas 78711-2276

Re: Texas Antiquities Permit #5930

Attn: Mark Denton

Dear Mr. Wolfe:

Hicks & Company archeologists, under Texas Antiquities Committee (TAC) Permit #5930, recently conducted an intensive archeological survey of the City of Austin's proposed Boggy Creek Bikeway Improvements Project, Travis County, Texas. The survey was conducted for Raymond Chan & Associates on behalf of the City of Austin for Antiquities Code of Texas (ACT) and National Historic Preservation Act compliance. Hicks & Company archeologists completed this work in June and November of 2011. The survey consisted of pedestrian survey over the entire length of the proposed project, supplemented by shovel testing (n=5), augur probing (n=1), and mechanical trench excavations (n=6). Tow of these backhoe trenches contained miscellaneous metal, wire, and glass shards that were determined to date to the latter half of the twentieth century. Large tracts of the proposed project exhibited evidence of both surface and subsurface disturbance (railroad construction, fill and leveling, brush clearing, and trail construction at Downs Mabson Park). No sites, features, or artifacts of historic or prehistoric age were noted during the current investigations. It is Hicks & Company's conclusion that no prehistoric or historic deposits that can be construed as potentially significant under any criteria of the ACT exists within the Area of Potential Effects for this project and no further investigations are proposed prior to construction.

Enclosed, please find a draft copy of the archeological survey report entitled "Short Report on the Archeological Investigations of the City of Austin's Proposed Boggy Creek Bikeway Improvement's in Travis County, Texas". Please review the document and respond with any comments or questions you may have. Barring any further comment, we will prepare the final copies for delivery to the THC and other repositories in partial fulfillment of the requirements of TAC Permit #5930. If you do have any questions regarding the materials provided, I can be easily reached at (512) 478-0858 or jhaefner@hicksenv.com.

Sincerely,

Josh Haefner
Staff Archeologist

SHORT REPORT ON THE ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE CITY OF AUSTIN'S PROPOSED BOGGY CREEK BIKEWAY IMPROVEMENTS IN TRAVIS COUNTY, TEXAS

Principal Investigator:
John Fulmer

Written by:
Josh Haefner

TAC Permit #5930

ANTIQUITIES CODE OF TEXAS REVIEW
NO SIGNIFICANT SITES
PROJECT MAY PROCEED
by _____
for Mark Wolfe
Executive Director, THC
Date 1/24/12
Track# _____

Submitted to:
Raymond Chan & Associates and the
City of Austin

Hicks & Company Archeology Series #232

January 2012

DRAFT REPORT
ACCEPTABLE
by _____
for Mark Wolfe
Executive Director, THC
Date 1/24/12
Track# _____

HICKS & COMPANY
ENVIRONMENTAL
ARCHEOLOGICAL
AND PLANNING
CONSULTANTS

APPENDIX B

PLATES I AND II

Figure Intentionally Omitted Due to Site Locational Information

Plate II

Archeological Shovel Tests, Auger Probe, and Backhoe Trench Locations

City of Austin Boggy Creek Bikeway

N

0 35 70

Meters

One inch equals 70m

Key to Features

- Shovel Tests
- Auger Probe
- Backhoe Trenches
- Proposed Riprap / Rock Wall
- Project Alignment
- Creeks / Streams