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Cultural Resources Survey West State Highway 130 Interceptor Phases I & II Project, City Of Pflugerville, Travis County, Texas

Kevin Stone

Anne Gibson

Thomas Chapman

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CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT

Cultural Resources Survey
West State Highway 130 Interceptor Phases I & II Project,
City Of Pflugerville, Travis County, Texas

Prepared for:
Texas Historical Commission
Texas Antiquities Permit #8041

On Behalf of:

The City of Pflugerville
&
DCS Engineering, LLC

December 2017

Report Contains Archeological Site Locational Information – Not for Public Distribution

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Cultural Resources Survey of the West State Highway 130 Interceptor Phases I and II Project, City Of Pflugerville, Travis County, Texas

by

Kevin Stone, MA, RPA
Principal Investigator

Anne Gibson, MA
Project Archeologist

&

Thomas Chapman, MA
Project Archeologist

Submitted to:

Texas Historical Commission
1511 Colorado
Austin, Texas 78701

City of Pflugerville
15500 Sun Light Near Way, #B
Pflugerville, TX 78660

&

DCS Engineering, LLC
1101 South Capital of Texas Highway, Building G-100
Austin, Texas 78746

Prepared by:

Integrated Environmental Solutions, LLC
610 Elm Street, Suite 300
McKinney, Texas 75069

Cultural Resources Report
December 2017

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ABSTRACT

This report documents the substantive findings and management recommendations of a cultural resource inventory conducted by Integrated Environmental Solutions, LLC (IES) for the West State Highway (SH) 130 Interceptor Phases I and II Project in the City Of Pflugerville, Travis County, Texas. As the City of Pflugerville is a political entity of the State of Texas, it is required to comply with the Antiquities Code of Texas (ACT). In addition, as the project will require a Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) Nationwide Permit (NWP) from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), portions of the project would be subject to the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. All work conformed to 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800, and 13 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) 26, which outline the regulations for implementing Section 106 of the NHPA and the ACT, respectively. The goal of the survey was to locate, identify, and assess any cultural resources, which include standing buildings/structures and archeological sites that could be adversely affected by the proposed development, and to evaluate such resources for their potential eligibility for listing as a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL) or eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The cultural resources inventory was conducted by archeologists Thomas Chapman and Anne Gibson on 19 through 21 June 2017, under Texas Antiquities Permit No. 8041. The Area of Potential Effects will encompass approximately 83.57 acres. The proposed project will span the 3.25-mile stretch between Pflugerville Parkway and City of Pflugerville Central Wastewater Treatment Plant at 15500 Sun Light Near Way.

Although one historical-period site and one multi-component site (41TV2542 and 41TV2543, respectively) were documented during the field survey and the sites were considered ineligible for listing on the NRHP or as a SAL. All records will be temporarily curated at the IES McKinney office and permanently curated at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL). No further work is warranted. However, if any cultural resources, other than those documented within this report, are unearthed during construction, the operators should stop construction activities, and immediately contact the project environmental representative to initiate coordination with the THC prior to resuming any construction activities.

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CHAPTER 1: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This report has been written in accordance with the guidelines for reports prepared by the Council of Texas Archeologists (CTA 2002). The report presents a brief description of the project corridor or Area of Potential Effect (APE), environmental setting, and methodology; followed by the results of the investigations and recommendations. This report serves as the cultural resources report to satisfy the Antiquities Code of Texas (ACT) and National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 requirements.

1.1 Introduction

As the cultural resources consultant on this project for DCS Engineering, LLC, on behalf of the City of Pflugerville, Integrated Environmental Solutions, LLC. (IES) performed a cultural resources inventory to locate any prehistoric or historic-period cultural resources. Proposed construction will transpire within an approximate 83.57-acre APE located between the Pflugerville Parkway Lift Station, northwest of the intersection of East Pflugerville Parkway and Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 685 and the City of Pflugerville Central Wastewater Treatment Plant (CWWTP) at 15500 Sun Light Near Way. The APE is plotted on recent aerial photography and the Pflugerville East 7.5-minute series U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Quadrangle sheet (**Figures 1.1** and **1.2**).

1.2 Area of Potential Effects

1.2.1 *Direct APE*

The direct APE encompassed approximately 83.57 acres along a 3.25-mile long wastewater interceptor alignment. The northern terminus for the proposed alignment will begin at the Pflugerville Parkway Lift Station northwest of the intersection of East Pflugerville Parkway and FM 685. From this point, the pipeline will traverse in a southeasterly direction following Wilbarger Creek, west of State Highway (SH) 130, for approximately 1.9 miles. Approximately 1,880 feet north of East Pecan Street (Pflugerville East Road) the proposed alignment turns to the southwest and leaves the Wilbarger Creek floodplain. After crossing East Pecan Street, the alignment will continue in a general south-southwest direction until reaching the City of Pflugerville CWWTP at 15500 Sun Light Near Way. Construction activities for this project will transpire within a 100-foot wide temporary easement that will contain a 40-foot wide permanent easement. To allow for flexibility in design a 150-foot wide survey corridor was assessed for cultural resources. To construct the proposed wastewater interceptor, two temporary construction laydown areas will be required for the project. Laydown Area 1 will occupy an approximate 2.4-acre area and will be located southwest of the intersection of East Pflugerville Road and SH 130. Laydown Area 2 will occupy an approximately 1.4-acre area and will be located along the west side of the survey corridor south of East Pecan Street. Two improved access roads will be constructed to provide construction equipment and crew access to the proposed right-of-way (ROW). The northern access road will begin at the Laydown Area 1 and will be an approximate 0.25-mile long road. A majority of the access road will be located with an existing gravel road. An approximate 0.16-mile long road section is located within a pasture setting and will require improvement. The southern access road will begin at a private gate along East Pecan Street, north of Laydown Area 2, and will be an approximate 0.1-mile long road.

Vertical impacts associated with the project will vary across the APE. The vast majority of the wastewater interceptor pipeline will be installed through open-cut trenching. Vertical impacts associated with open-cut trenching will range between 20 feet to 35 feet below surface. Three road crossings (FM 685, East Pflugerville Parkway, and SH 130) will be crossed through conventional bores. From Manhole 8 to Manhole 11, the pipeline will be installed through tunnel methods that will range between 45 feet to 80 feet below surface. Access road improvements will consist of the placement of crushed limestone and will have shallow impacts below the ground's surface (See **Figure 1.1**).

Figure 1.1
General Location Map

County: Travis
State: Texas
Date map created: 7/19/2017
Source: (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation and its data suppliers; ESRI 10.5 Streetmap
IES Project Ref: 04.274.002

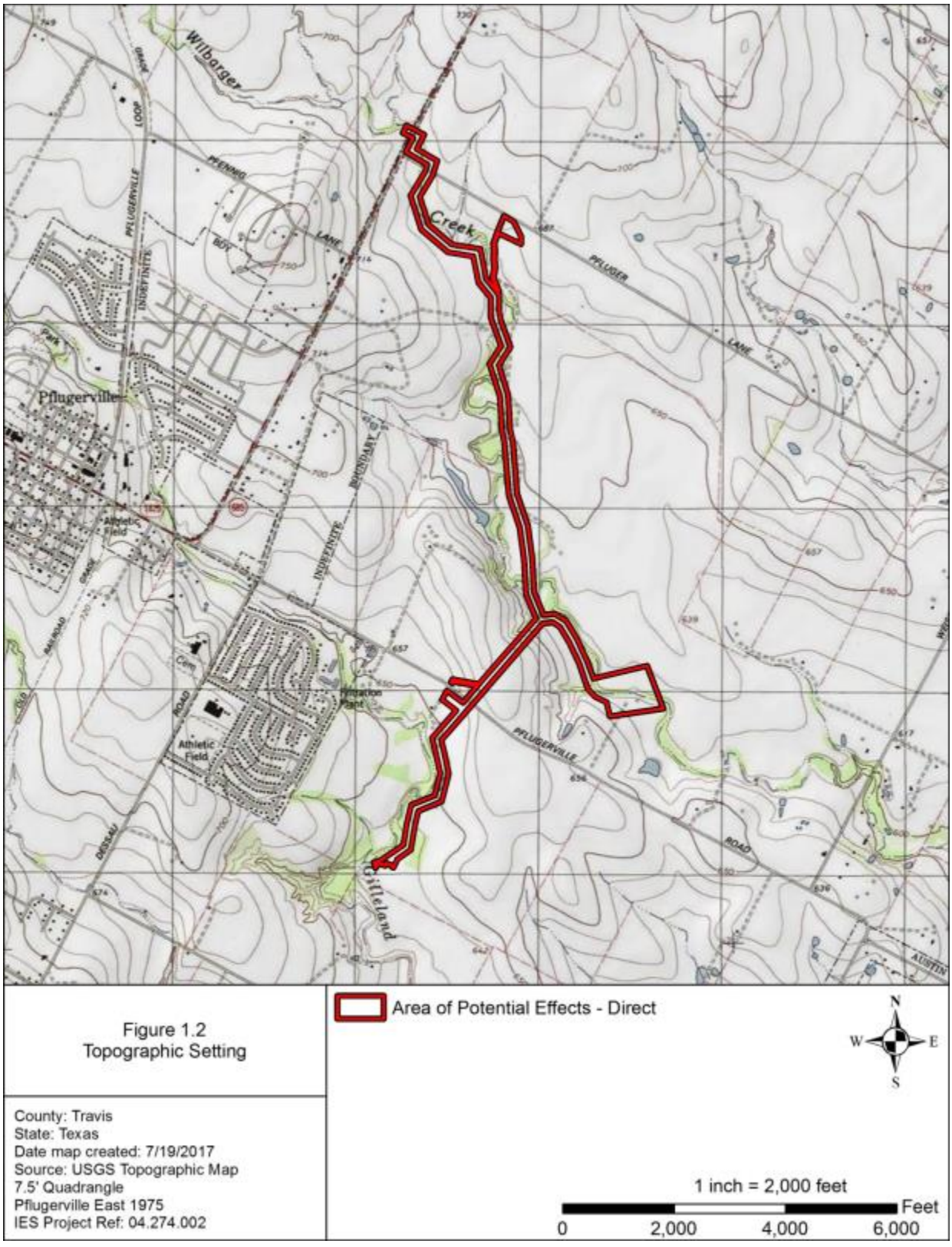


Figure 1.2
Topographic Setting

County: Travis
State: Texas
Date map created: 7/19/2017
Source: USGS Topographic Map
7.5' Quadrangle
Pflugerville East 1975
IES Project Ref: 04.274.002

1.2.2 ***Indirect APE***

As the project will require federal permitting from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), an assessment of the indirect effects will be required within USACE jurisdiction to satisfy Section 106 of the NHPA requirements. All elements of the project that will remain above ground will have minimal vertical footprints and will consist of manhole covers, vents, and other minor components. Due to the minimal above ground elements for this project, it is anticipated that no adverse visual impacts could occur for this project and will not be assessed as part of the project.

1.3 Administrative Information

Sponsor: City of Pflugerville
Review Agency: Texas Historical Commission (THC), USACE
Principal Investigator: Kevin Stone, MA, RPA
IES Project Number: 04.274.002
Days of Field Work: 19 – 21 June 2017
Area Surveyed: Approximately 83.57 acres
Sites Recommended as Eligible for National Register Listing Under Criteria in 36 CFR 60.4:
None
Sites Not Recommended as Eligible for National Register Listing Under Criteria in 36 CFR 60.4:
41TV2542 and 41TV2543
Curation Facility: No artifacts were collected. Field notes will be temporarily curated at IES and permanently curated at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL)

CHAPTER 2: ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Environmental Setting

2.1.1 *Climate*

Travis County is in the central part of the state of Texas. This region has a humid subtropical climate and an annual rainfall averaging between approximately 35.01 to 40.00 inches. Rainfall is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year. The largest amounts of rainfall occur in late spring with a secondary peak in September. The humid, temperate climate tends to have hot summers and mild winters with occasional cold snaps lasting no longer than two days (Estaville and Earl 2008).

2.1.2 *Topographic Setting*

The USGS Pflugerville East 7.5' Quadrangle map illustrates the APE as located within upland terraces bordering the floodplain of Wilbarger Creek. Wilbarger Creek forms approximately 2.5 miles northwest of the APE and meanders through central run of the APE with approximately 13 crossings. The southern third of the APE traverses a ridge and terminates along the Gilleland Creek (see **Figure 1.2**). The ridge is oriented in a northwest/southeast direction and peaks just west of the APE. Neither Wilbarger Creek nor Gilleland Creek contain a defined floodplain within and surrounding the APE.

2.1.3 *Geology and Soils*

The APE is located within the Northern Blackland Prairie, which is characterized by low-relief topography containing dark, thick, plastic clay soils typical of the Houston Black, Heiden, and Wilson soil series (Proctor et al. 1974). Soils within the APE are underlain by the Austin Chalk Formation (Kau), characterized by thin beds of marl with interbeds of massive chalk deposits, and the Navarro and Taylor Groups, undivided (Knt), which is characterized by silty clay with sandstone beds and concretionary masses dating to the Late Cretaceous (**Figure 2.1**).

As shown by the *Soil Survey of Travis County, Texas*, there are 15 mapped soils within the APE (**Table 2.1**) (Werchan et al. 1974). Approximately 63.1 percent of the APE contains soils typical of upland settings within the Northern Blackland Prairie. The remaining 36.9 percent of the APE contains flooded soils within proximity to Wilbarger Creek. Soil data was viewed from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (**Figure 2.2**) (Web Soil Survey 2017).

Figure 2.1
Geologic Setting

County: Travis
State: Texas
Date map created: 7/19/2017
Source: TNRIS Geologic Atlas of Texas; Austin Sheet
IES Project Ref: 04.274.002

Area of Potential Effects - Direct

Geologic Formation

Kau - Austin Chalk

Knt - Navarro and Taylor Groups, undivided

Qhg - high gravel deposits

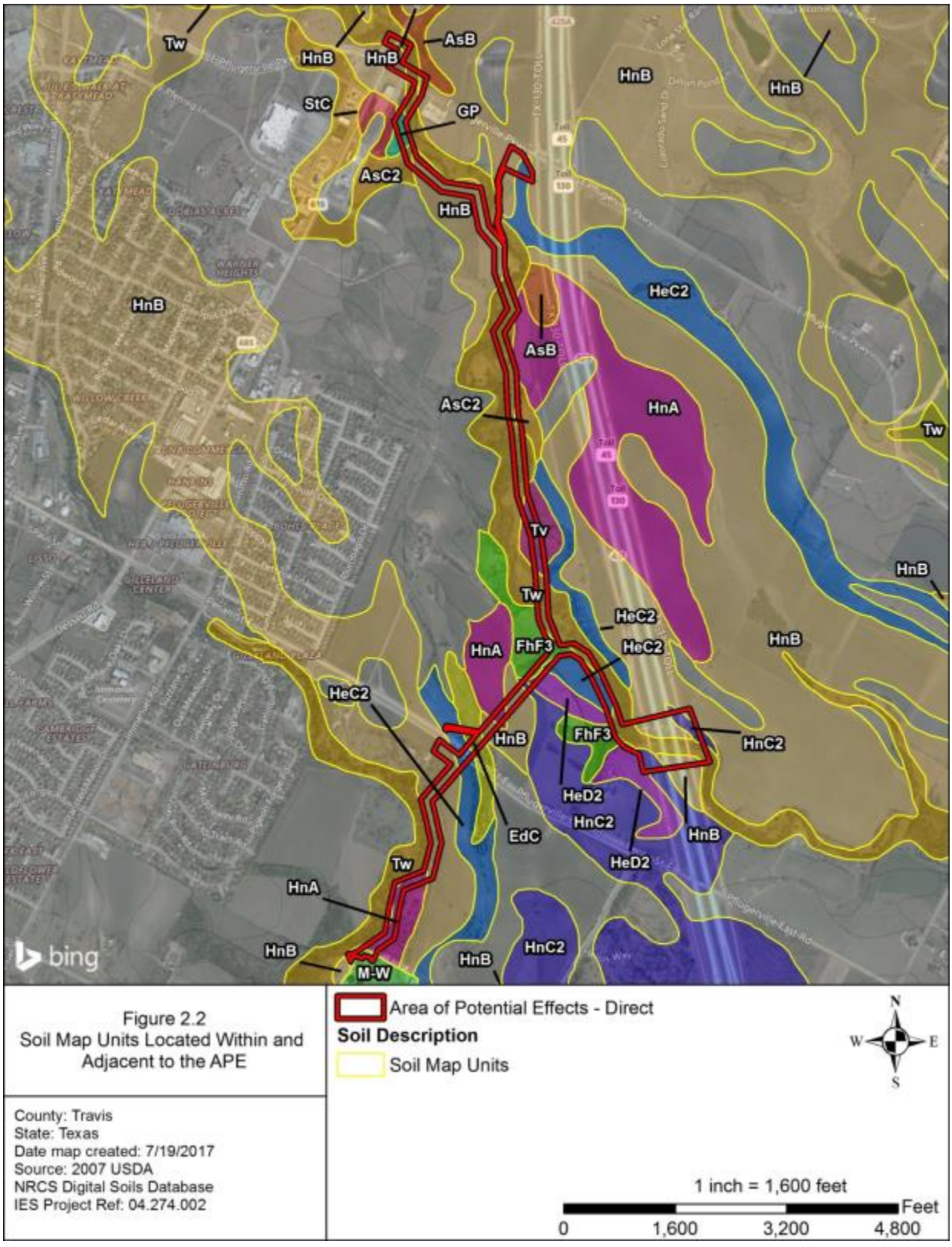
N
W E
S

1 inch = 2,000 feet

0 2,000 4,000 6,000 Feet

Table 2.1: Soils Mapped Within the APE

Soil Series Description	Approximate Percentage of the APE
AsB - Austin silty clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes - This component is described as silty clay located on ridges. Depth to a root restrictive layer or bedrock is 22 to 39 inches to paralithic bedrock. The natural drainage class is well drained.	1.0%
AsC2 - Austin silty clay, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded - This component is described as silty clay located on ridges. Depth to a root restrictive layer or bedrock is 22 to 39 inches to paralithic bedrock. The natural drainage class is well drained.	1.3%
EdC - Eddy gravelly loam, 3 to 6 percent slopes - This component is described as gravelly loam located on ridges. Depth to a root restrictive layer or bedrock is 3 to 15 inches to paralithic bedrock. The natural drainage class is well drained.	1.3%
FhF3 - Ferris-Heiden complex, 8 to 20 percent slopes, severely eroded - This component is described as clay located on ridges. Depth to a root restrictive layer or bedrock is 36 to 60 inches to densic bedrock. The natural drainage class is well drained.	3.3%
GP - Pits, gravel, 1 to 90 percent slopes - This component is described as gravel pits.	2.0%
HeC2 - Heiden clay, 3 to 5 percent slopes, eroded - This component is described as clay located on ridges. Depth to a root restrictive layer or bedrock is 40 to 65 inches to densic material. The natural drainage class is well drained.	5.9%
HeD2 - Heiden clay, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded - This component is described as clay located on ridges. Depth to a root restrictive layer or bedrock is 40 to 65 inches to densic material. The natural drainage class is well drained.	1.1%
HnA - Houston Black clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes - This component is described as clay located on plains. Depth to a root restrictive layer or bedrock is more than 80 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained.	6.8%
HnB - Houston Black clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes - This component is described as clay located on ridges. Depth to a root restrictive layer or bedrock is more than 80 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained.	35.1%
HnC2 - Houston Black clay, 3 to 5 percent slopes, moderately eroded - This component is described as clay located on ridges. Depth to a root restrictive layer or bedrock is more than 80 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained.	4.6%
M-W - Miscellaneous water - This component is described as miscellaneous water.	0.6%
StC - Castephen silty clay loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes - This component is described as silty clay loam located on ridges. Depth to a root restrictive layer or bedrock is 8 to 20 inches to paralithic bedrock. The natural drainage class is well drained.	0.1%
Tv - Tinn clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes, occasionally flooded - This component is described as clay located on floodplains. Depth to a root restrictive layer or bedrock is more than 80 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained.	4.2%
Tw - Tinn clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded - This component is described as clay located on floodplains. Depth to a root restrictive layer or bedrock is more than 80 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained.	32.7%


Tw
HnB
HnB
AsB
StC
GP
AsC2
HnB
HnB
HnB
HeC2
AsB
AsC2
HnA
Tw
Tv
Tw
HnB
HeC2
HnA
FhF3
HeC2
HnB
HeC2
HnB
FhF3
HnC2
HeD2
HnC2
EdC
HnB
Tw
HeD2
HnA
HnB
M-W
HnB
HnC2
bing
Figure 2.2
Soil Map Units Located Within and Adjacent to the APE
County: Travis
State: Texas
Date map created: 7/19/2017
Source: 2007 USDA
NRCS Digital Soils Database
IES Project Ref: 04.274.002
Area of Potential Effects - Direct
Soil Description
Soil Map Units
N
W
E
S
1 inch = 1,600 feet
0
1,600
3,200
4,800
Feet

CHAPTER 3: CULTURAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Previous Investigations

The Texas Archeological Sites Atlas (TASA), maintained by the THC, indicated three previous archeological surveys have been conducted within portions of the APE near East Pflugerville Parkway and SH 130 (**Figure 3.1**). The most recent of the three surveys pertains to the 2008 Hicks & Company intensive pedestrian survey of approximately 292 acres under the Texas Antiquities Permit Number 5011. This survey was conducted northwest of the intersection of East Pflugerville Parkway and FM 685 and documented two archeological sites (41TV2324 and 41TV2325), which pertained to late 19th and 20th century farmsteads. In 2006, Hicks & Company was also responsible for the intensive pedestrian survey for an approximate 3,000–foot extension of East Pflugerville Parkway from FM 685 to SH 130 that totaled 2.5 acres. During the survey, no archeological sites were encountered. In 2006, PBS&J conducted an archeological survey along SH 130. This survey identified two sites located on either side of Wilbarger Creek within the SH 130 ROW and was within the current APE. Site 41TV1969 was an artifact scatter containing both historic and prehistoric cultural materials. Archeologists noted that the cultural materials were restricted to the surface and contained lithic debitage, glass shards, and ceramics sherds. Site 41TV1970 was a historic-period site containing ceramic sherds and glass sherds that were restricted to the ground's surface or just beneath and were centered around a standing structure. Both sites were determined as ineligible to be listed as a NRHP property and were demolished through the construction of SH 130.

TASA records depicted that there were no cemeteries or NRHP properties located within the APE. According to the TASA records, there are 13 previously conducted archeological surveys and 11 previously recorded sites within one-mile (~1,600 meters [m]) of the APE (**Tables 3.1** and **3.2**). One of the 13 surveys did not contain any metadata within the TASA records. The remaining 13 are summarized in **Table 3.1**.

Table 3.1: Previous Archeological Surveys within One-Mile of the APE

Agency	ACT Permit No.	Firm/Institution	Date	Survey Type	Closest Point to APE (Approximate)
Environmental Protection Agency	-	-	1976	Area	0.32-mile west
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department	-	-	1998	Area	0.44-mile southeast
City of Pflugerville	3135	Blanton and Associates	2003	Linear	0.80-mile southeast
Federal Housing Administration	2693	PBS&J	2004	Linear	1.0-mile west
City of Pflugerville	3549	Blanton and Associates	2004	Linear	Direct adjacent
City of Pflugerville/USACE	6049	TRC	2011	Area	0.45-mile southeast
Travis County	6230	Cox McLain	2012	Linear	0.65-mile southwest
City of Pflugerville	6216	Cox McLain	2013	Linear	0.72-mile northeast
City of Pflugerville/USACE	6309	Cox McLain	2013	Linear	0.24-mile west
City of Pflugerville	7704	Cox McLain	2015	Linear	0.90-mile southeast
Housing and Urban Development	7645	Abasolo	2015	Area	0.32-mile east
USACE	7539	USACE	2016	Area	0.73-mile southeast

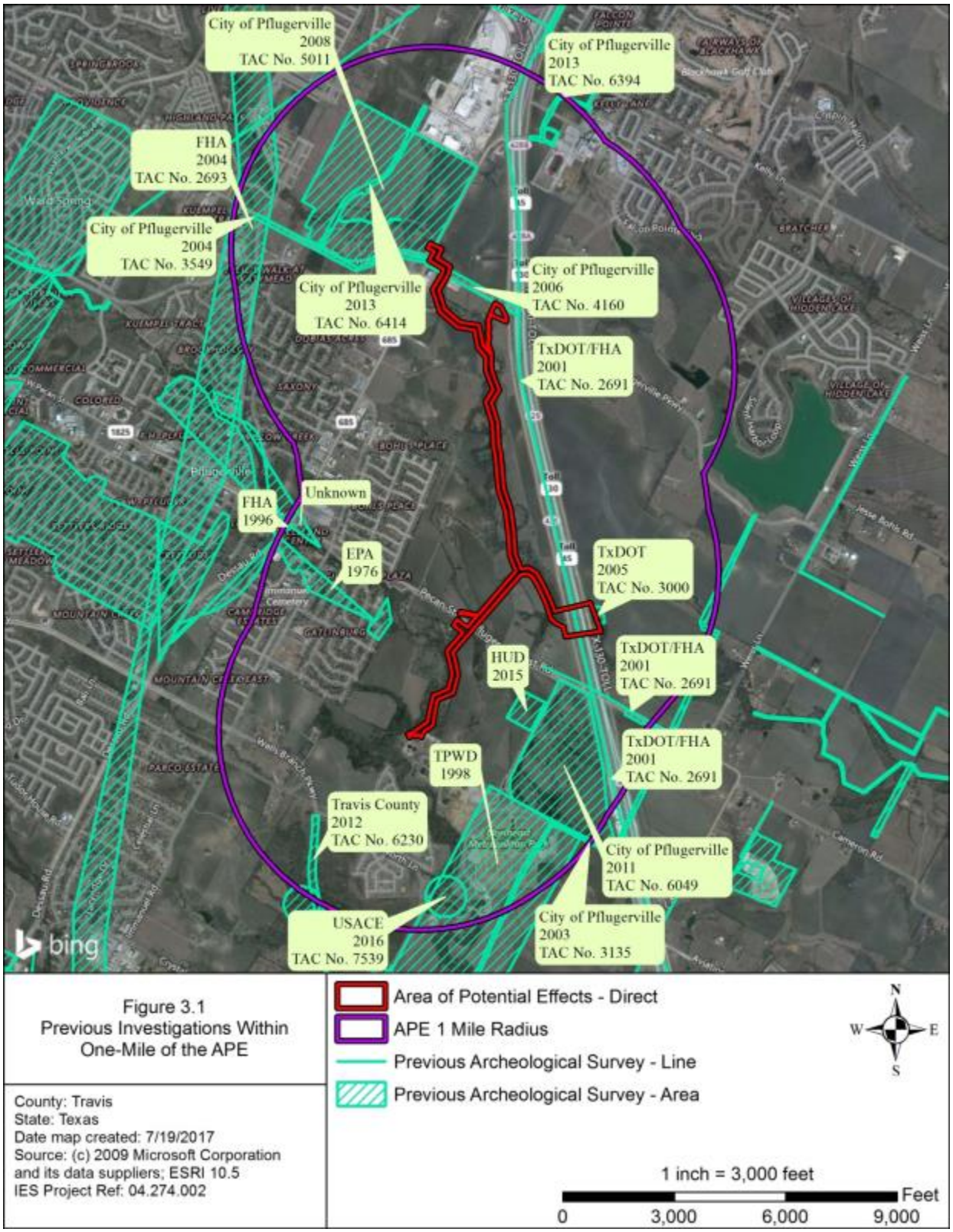

City of Pflugerville
2008
TAC No. 5011
City of Pflugerville
2013
TAC No. 6394
FHA
2004
TAC No. 2693
City of Pflugerville
2004
TAC No. 3549
City of Pflugerville
2013
TAC No. 6414
City of Pflugerville
2006
TAC No. 4160
TxDOT/FHA
2001
TAC No. 2691
FHA
1996
Unknown
EPA
1976
TxDOT
2005
TAC No. 3000
HUD
2015
TxDOT/FHA
2001
TAC No. 2691
TxDOT/FHA
2001
TAC No. 2691
TPWD
1998
Travis County
2012
TAC No. 6230
City of Pflugerville
2011
TAC No. 6049
USACE
2016
TAC No. 7539
City of Pflugerville
2003
TAC No. 3135
bing
Figure 3.1
Previous Investigations Within
One-Mile of the APE
County: Travis
State: Texas
Date map created: 7/19/2017
Source: (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation
and its data suppliers; ESRI 10.5
IES Project Ref: 04.274.002
Area of Potential Effects - Direct
APE 1 Mile Radius
Previous Archeological Survey - Line
Previous Archeological Survey - Area
N
W
E
S
1 inch = 3,000 feet
Feet
0
3,000
6,000
9,000

Table 3.2: Recorded Archeological Sites within One-Mile of the APE

Site Trinomial	Time Period	Site Type	Site Size	Depth Extent	Cultural Materials	Topographic Setting	Reference
41TV1743	Historic	Residence	50ft by 50ft	Surface	Brick lines well and generic artifact scatter	Upland	Skokan 1995
41TV1742	Historic	Homestead	210m by 140m	Unknown	Residential house and outbuildings	Upland	Skokan 1995
41TV1773	Prehistoric	Open campsite	100m by 100m	Unknown	Flakes, burned rock, cores, tool fragment	Stream Terrace	Lohse 1995
41TV1846	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	120m by 60m	Unknown	Projectile point fragment, burned rock, cores, flakes	Upland Terrace	Seibel 1998
41TV1847	Historic	Farmstead	90m by 90m	Unknown	Limestone lined well, brick wall, wooden trough, generic artifact scatter	Upland Terrace	Seibel 1998
41TV1969	Historic/ Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	120m by 90m	Surface	Historic ceramics and glass, lithic debitage	Stream Terrace	Hales 1999
41TV1970	Historic	Homestead	90 m by 80 m	10 cm	Ceramics and glass	Stream Terrace	Hales 1999
41TV2001	Prehistoric	Open campsite	100m by 5 m	10 cm	Lithic debitage, fire cracked rock	Stream Terrace	Godwin and Weaver 2002
41TV2102	Historic	Artifact scatter	60m by 80m	40 cm	Limestone cistern, nails, glass	Upland	Ringstaff 2004
41TV2309	Historic	Farmstead	3.17 acres	10 cm	Collapsed barn, residence, crib	Upland Terrace	Stotts 2008
41TV2324	Historic	Tenant Farm	1000m by 450m	5 cm	Hand pressed brick cistern or well	Upland	Jones 2008
41TV2325	Historic	Farmstead	1100m by 950m	40 cm	22 features including standing structures, construction debris	Upland	Campbell 2008
41TV2435	Historic/ Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	35m by 50m	30 cm	Glass, ceramics, household items	Stream Terrace	Laurence 2010

Of the 13 sites within one-mile, three have been determined by the THC to be eligible for NRHP listing or SAL designation. TASA records state site 41TV2325 was determined as an SAL eligible property on 03 January 2013. The site was documented as the William Pfluger homestead (circa 1895-1896). Through modern aerial photograph interpretations, the site appears to have remained unaltered since its recording by Hicks & Company in 2008. Site 41TV1742 was determined eligible by the THC on 12 May 1995 and consisted of a homestead pertaining to the Kenneth Bohls family (circa 1883). The site was destroyed in 2013 or 2014 by construction activities. Site 41TV1846 was determined eligible for SAL listing by the THC in 18 September 1998. The site was documented as a dense accumulation of prehistoric artifacts comprised of burned rock, lithic debitage, and tool fragments. The site was thought to contain intact deposits below the plow zone. The site was likely destroyed in 2013 by the construction of park facilities.

The TASA records further indicate one Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) located at 901 Old Hutto Road approximately 0.56-mile west of the APE. The RTHL pertains to a Queen Anne Free Classic Style home that was completed in 1913. No NRHP listed properties or districts are within one mile of the APE.

3.2 Regional Cultural Chronology

The Central Texas region, including Travis County, has supported people for thousands of years. Archeological evidence suggests that hunting and gathering populations established themselves in Central Texas as early as 10,000 years ago. The earliest, widespread prehistoric occupation within the region pertains to highly nomadic big game hunting groups known as Paleoindians. The Paleoindian period has been identified as occurring between 11,500 and 8,800 years before present (BP). Like many prehistoric periods, the Paleoindian epoch was defined by type of tool manufacturing and subsistence. Paleoindians are known for the large lanceolate shaped lithic tools and prismatic blade production that were used to hunt megafauna (Collins 2004).

As the climatic setting continued to warm, prehistoric groups were required to alter their tool and subsistence strategies to survive. The current archeological record indicates that the Archaic Period in Central Texas ranged from 8,880 to 1,200 BP. This period is commonly divided into three broad sub-periods (Earl, Middle, and Late). The reduction of Archaic projectile points observed during this period relates to the change in hunting technology and the use of dart point projectiles thrown using an atlatl. Additionally, increased quantities of burned rock middens dating to this period suggest continued reuse of key campsites and a steadily increasing population density.

The Late Prehistoric period, ranging between 1,200 and 400 BP, is marked by further technological changes. One of the hallmark technological shifts during this period was the use of bows and arrows that resulted in smaller projectile point production. Other changes in technology pertained to the development of refined pottery. By the 14th century, tribes of Tonkawa and Lipan Apache were well established in Central Texas (Collins 2004; Smyrl 2010a).

The Historic Period in Texas can be divided into two sub-periods: the Protohistoric and Historic. The Protohistoric (ca. A.D. 1528–1700) is ushered by the venture into central and south Texas by Spanish explorer Cabeza de Vaca in 1528. Archeological sites dated to this sub-period contain a mix of both European and traditional Native American artifacts. These sites provide a glimpse into what Spanish and Native American interaction was like prior to the establishment of Spanish missions in the 18th century (Hester 1995).

By 1730, the Spanish had relocated several missions near the Barton Springs area. In 1827, Stephen F. Austin was granted his “Little Colony” by the Mexican Government that later became Travis County. By 1830, the county began to grow. During the 1840s and 1850s, Travis County began a period of significant developments, including: the Governor's Mansion, office buildings, hotels, new homes, and newspapers (Smyrl 2010a). These significant developments lead to a sharp rise in population of the surrounding communities. Pflugerville and Del Valle were the most prominent of these communities. Named after Henry Pfluger, Pflugerville had a population of 250 and a small presence of businesses by the mid-1890s. In 1904 the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas line completed its track between Georgetown and Austin, passing just outside of Pflugerville; within 10 years the Pflugerville population had doubled to 500. The community's population declined after World War II as people moved to Austin and other cities, and by 1949, the number of residents of Pflugerville had fallen to 380. From 1980 through 1988 new development in Pflugerville made it the fastest-growing community in the state; its population estimates by the late 1980s were as high as 3,900. The sudden boom was slowed considerably by the recession of the late 1980s, but population estimates, reported at 4,444 in 1990, indicated that growth was continuing. The population reached 16,335 by 2000 (Smyrl 2010b).

3.3 Cultural Resources Potential

In addition to the TASA review, several additional sources were referenced to determine the overall potential for encountering cultural resources within the APE. These sources included the *Soil Survey of Travis County, Texas*, the Geologic Atlas of Texas, Austin Sheet, USGS topographic maps, the NRCS digital soil database for Travis County, the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) Potential Archeological Liability Map (PALM) for Austin, the National Archives and Records Administration's (NARA) 1940 Census Enumeration District Maps for Travis County, the Texas Historic Overlay (THO) georeferenced maps, and both past and current aerial photography.

3.3.1 *Prehistoric Resource Potential*

According to the PALM for the Austin area, approximately 12 percent of the APE featured a low potential for containing shallow and deeply buried cultural materials within a reasonable context. The low potential areas were located where the APE intersects SH 130 and a 0.25-mile section of the APE north of East Pecan Street. The remaining 88 percent of the APE featured a moderate to high potential for containing shallow and deeply buried archeological materials. During background review, it was determined that these sections have experienced minimal ground disturbances relating to agricultural practices since 1954. As such, it was determined that the majority of the APE had retained a moderate to high potential for containing prehistoric archeological resources.

3.3.2 *Historic-Period Resource Potential*

Historic-period resources within Central Texas are primarily related to farmsteads, houses, and associated outbuildings and structures that date from the mid-19th to the mid-20th centuries. Typically, these types of resources are located along old roadways, but can be located along railroads, creeks, and open pastures. Although determining the presence of the earliest of these buildings and structures was problematic, thorough and accurate maps depicting these features were widely available post-1896.

The 1904 USDA Soils Map for the Austin area illustrated the APE was void of structures. By 1954, five structures were constructed within the APE. Two structures were located approximately 0.26 mile southwest of the intersection of East Pflugerville Parkway and SH 130 Service Road. These structures were mostly likely a domestic dwelling and associated outbuilding. By 1985, the structures were demolished, and the land has since undergone two small-scale vegetation clearing events.

The remaining structures were located approximately 800 feet southwest of East Pecan Street. They were comprised of two sheds and a barn associated with a farmstead located approximately 850 feet southeast of the intersection of East Pecan Street and Plumbago Drive. Modern aerial photography depicted these structures as partially standing and in a state of deterioration. The APE featured a high potential for containing historical-period cultural resources surrounding these three identified standing historical structures. Portions of the APE, not in proximity to these structures, featured a low potential for containing historical structures.

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CHAPTER 4: METHODOLOGY

The archeological inventory for the West SH 130 Interceptor Phases I and II Project was conducted on 19 to 21 June 2017. The methods and density of excavating shovel test met the minimum requirements for field tactics stipulated by the THC and CTA Archeological Survey Standards for Texas. Prior to field work, the IES staff conducted an historical and archeological records search to determine what cultural resources have been recorded within the APE and within a one mile (1,600 m) radius of the APE. This information was detailed in **Chapter 3**. Additionally, IES staff reviewed ecological, geological, and soils data, as well as, historic and recent topographic maps and aerial photography.

4.1 Survey Methods

The 100- percent intensive pedestrian survey consisted of careful examination of the ground surface and existing subsurface exposures for evidence of archeological sites within the APE. The transect survey consisted of a multiple transect scheme that spanned the entire length of the APE. Areas within the APE that displayed high levels of disturbance were photographed to document the lack of potential for intact archeological deposits. Other documentation methods included narrative notes, maps, and shovel test records.

4.2 Shovel Testing

In areas with potential for archeological materials, shovel tests were excavated to 80 centimeters (cm) or the bottom of culturally sterile deposits, whichever is encountered first. Each shovel test was 30 cm in diameter and was hand excavated in natural stratigraphic levels not exceeding 20 cm in thickness. Excavated soil was screened using ¼-inch hardware cloth to test for the presence of buried cultural material. All tests were recorded on maps and plotted using hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS) units. Investigators documented the results of each test on standardized shovel test forms. According to the Archeological Survey Standards of Texas, for linear projects displaying little to no disturbance, 16 shovel tests should be excavated per mile per transect. However, shovel test numbers varied based on the amount of disturbance, exposed bedrock or culturally sterile soil, ground visibility, and steep slope present within the APE, or if archeological site(s) are encountered. All positive shovel tests, cultural features, and other site data was geospatially recorded using Trimble Geo XT hand-held GPS unit.

4.3 Site Recording

When applicable, archeological sites were evaluated through no fewer than six shovel tests to assess their horizontal extent and characterize depth of archeological deposits. Negative shovel tests, the distribution of surficial artifacts/features, topography, and/or the APE extent delineated the boundaries of each site. For the purposes of this survey, an archeological site was defined as five or more surface artifacts within a 10 m radius, a cultural feature observed on the surface or exposed during shovel testing, a positive shovel test containing two or more subsurface artifacts, or two or more positive shovel tests located within 30 m of each other. All newly-documented sites were assigned a temporary field number and were recorded on State of Texas Archeological Site Data forms, photographed, sketch mapped, and plotted on the USGS topographic quadrangle.

Standards for archeological methods require that measurements be recorded in metric units. For this reason, while general distances and engineering specifications are described in feet or miles within this report, archeological measurements and observations are listed in meters or centimeters, unless artifact diagnostic elements must be presented within Imperial unit measurements.

4.4 Site Assessment

A scaled map was prepared for each identified archeological site, and each site was plotted on the Pflugerville East 7.5-minute USGS topographic maps. The data from any encountered site was recorded in the field and processed at the IES office in McKinney, Texas to determine site significance and potential eligibility as a SAL or listing on the NRHP. When applicable, a variety of data was used to assess site significance including date(s), artifact density, artifact variety, features density, feature variety, feature preservation, stratigraphic integrity, and amount of disturbance. Completed site forms were submitted to the TARL.

4.5 National Register Evaluation Criteria

When evaluated within its historic context, a cultural resource property must be shown to be significant for one or more of the four criteria for evaluation (A, B, C, or D) (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). These criteria pertain to cultural resource properties, which include districts, sites, buildings, structures, objects:

Criterion A: that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

Criterion B: that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

Criterion C: that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

Criterion D: that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

4.6 Curation

The survey employed a non-collection strategy. Records, files, field notes, forms, and other documentation are included in the curation package. All field-generated documents are temporarily curated at the IES office and permanently curated at TARL. These documents and photographs were organized and catalogued according to TARL curation standards.

CHAPTER 5: RESULTS

During pedestrian survey, two archeological sites were encountered within the 83.57-acre APE inventoried for cultural resources. Shovel test unit locations are illustrated in **Figures 5.1** through **5.4.** A photograph location map, general photographs, and archeological site photographs are located in **Appendix A**. Archeological site maps are illustrated in **Figures 5.5** and **5.6**. Archeological site locations are in **Appendix B.**

5.1 Archeological Survey

5.1.1 *Survey Observations*

During background review, it was determined that ground-disturbing activities related to past land use have transpired within the APE. Historical aerial photography indicated the majority of the APE was used for agricultural and pastoral purposes as early as 1952. During this time, the vast majority of the APE traversed agricultural fields. The APE within close proximity to Wilbarger Creek was uncultivated and has largely avoided significant ground disturbances. The archeological record for sites along Wilbarger Creek and the surrounding upland areas, indicates that the vast majority of archeological deposits are restricted to the ground's surface or areas just beneath. As such, past agricultural land use would have likely caused significant disturbance to any archeological site present within these agricultural areas.

During the survey, field investigations verified that the past agricultural land use had caused surface disturbances within a large percentage of the APE. The APE was located within a varied environment that ranged from mixed woods to agricultural and pastoral settings (**Appendix A, Photographs 01** through **16**). The topography within the APE was primarily gently sloped with an increase of sloped, hilly terrain within the central portion of the APE. Modern demolition activities had completely removed and significantly disturbed several of the historic-aged farmsteads that were identified during background research. In addition, modern land clearing along Wilbarger Creek has caused significant ground disturbances within and directly adjacent to Wilbarger Creek through almost the entirety of the APE. Many portions of the APE had clear signs of modification from past agricultural plowing and more recent vegetation clearing (**Appendix A, Photographs 17** through **20**). Sections of the APE crossed East Pflugerville Parkway, Pecan Street, and SH 130 (**Appendix A, Photographs 02** and **77** through **83**). Although surface disturbances were observed across the APE, field investigations were still warranted to ensure that no NRHP eligible buried archeological deposits were present in these areas.

Overall, a large portion of the APE was located within active agricultural fields, pastoral fields, transportation ROW, or recently grubbed areas near Wilbarger Creek. The few isolated portions of the APE the have not experienced these ground-disturbances were located within the northern third of the APE surrounding Wilbarger Creek.

5.1.2 *Pedestrian Survey and Shovel Testing*

During the IES survey, a total 125 shovel tests were excavated throughout the APE (**Figure 5.1**). The majority of the APE utilized two transects spaced approximately 30 m apart. Shovel tests were spaced at approximately 100 m intervals along each transect where applicable. Due to observed disturbances and plowed fields with 100 percent visibility, a small portion of the APE featured less-intensive shovel testing. Field survey verified the disturbances surrounding the roadways dissecting the northern, southern, and eastern portions of the APE.

Shovel testing within the APE revealed a predominant soil type containing a very dark gray clay (10YR 3/1) or brown clay loam (10YR 3/2). These shovel tests rarely exceeded 50 cmbs in depth due to extremely compact and cultural sterile soils. Shovel tests ranged between 40 to 60 cmbs in depth. In addition to shovel testing, subsurface exposures including animal burrows, disturbed patches, and the cut banks of Wilbarger Creek were examined.


Figure 5.2
Figure 5.3
Figure 5.4
bing
Figure 5.1
Shovel Test Location Map
Index
Area of Potential Effects - Direct
Shovel Test Location
N
W
E
S
County: Travis
State: Texas
Date map created: 7/19/2017
Source: (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation
and its data suppliers; ESRI 10.5
IES Project Ref: 04.274.002
1 inch = 1,600 feet
0
1,600
3,200
4,800
Feet


Ag10
Sg06
Ag09
Ag07
Ag19
Sg05
Sg07
Sg15
Ag11
Ag18
Sg08
Sg14
Ag12
Sg13
Sg04
Sg03
Ag05
Ag04
Ag13
Ag06
Ag16
Sg10
Sg12
Ag14
Ag03
Ag02
Sg02
Ag15
Sg11
B13
A13
B14
A14
Ag12
Sg17
Ag25
Ag24
Ag21
Sg18
Ag23
Ag26
Sg16
Ag22
Sg19
Sg20
Sg09
Ag17
Ag20
Sg13
bing
Figure 5.2
Shovel Test Location Map
Northern Portion
Area of Potential Effects - Direct
Shovel Test Location
N
W
E
S
County: Travis
State: Texas
Date map created: 7/19/2017
Source: (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation
and its data suppliers; ESRI 10.5
IES Project Ref: 04.274.002
1 inch = 500 feet
0
500
1,000
1,500
Feet

Figure 5.3
Shovel Test Location Map
Central Portion

County: Travis
State: Texas
Date map created: 7/7/2017
Source: (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation and its data suppliers; ESRI 10.5

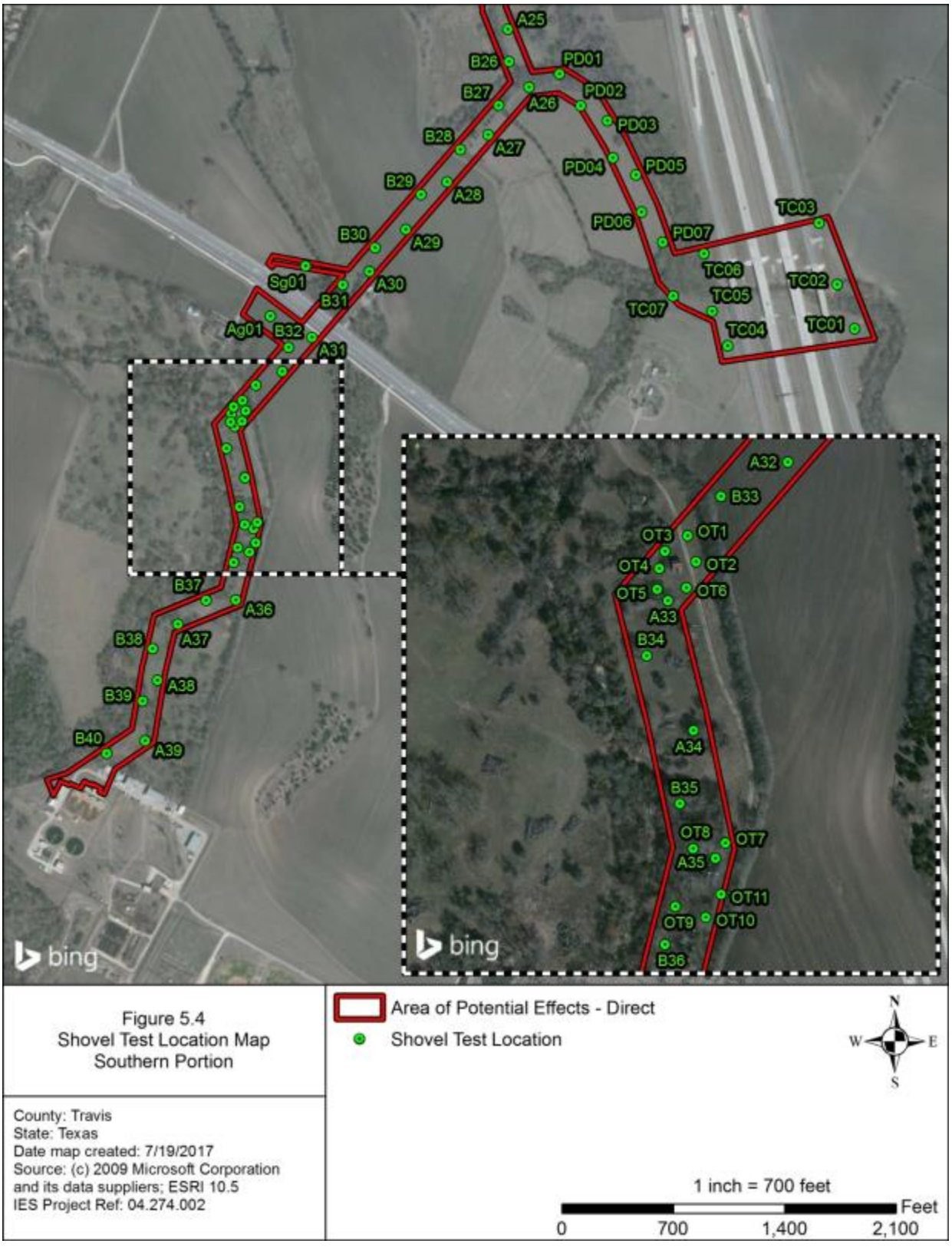
Area of Potential Effects - Direct

Shovel Test Location

N
W
E
S

1 inch = 500 feet

0 500 1,000 1,500 Feet


A25
B26
PD01
B27
PD02
A26
PD03
B28
A27
PD04
PD05
B29
A28
PD06
TC03
B30
A29
PD07
Sg01
A30
TC06
TC02
B31
TC05
TC07
Ag01
B32
TC04
TC01
A31
A32
B33
OT3
OT1
OT4
OT2
OT5
OT6
A33
B34
B37
A36
B38
A37
A34
B39
A38
B35
B40
A39
OT8
OT7
A35
OT11
OT9
OT10
B36
bing
bing
Figure 5.4
Shovel Test Location Map
Southern Portion
Area of Potential Effects - Direct
Shovel Test Location
N
W
E
S
County: Travis
State: Texas
Date map created: 7/19/2017
Source: (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation
and its data suppliers; ESRI 10.5
IES Project Ref: 04.274.002
1 inch = 700 feet
0
700
1,400
2,100
Feet

5.2 Deeply Buried Archeological Site Assessment

Although portions of the APE crossed frequently flooded soils within the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) defined floodplain of Wilbarger Creek, through field observations and the existing archeological record along Wilbarger Creek, it was determined that there was a negligible potential for encountering deeply buried cultural deposits within the APE. Within approximately three miles upstream and downstream of the APE, approximately 12 surveys have transpired directly adjacent to Wilbarger Creek. Of the 12 archeological surveys, no soils capable of containing deeply buried archeological deposits requiring backhoe trenching were identified. Through these surveys three prehistoric archeological sites were documented within topographic settings similar to those within the APE near Wilbarger Creek. The archeological record illustrated that the vast majority of these prehistoric sites were located within the upper 10 cmbs, while only a single prehistoric site reached 25 cmbs. The shallowly buried nature of archeological sites within this section of Wilbarger Creek was further validated through field observations, which noted a minimally incised creek channel with low cutbanks and no defined floodplain (**Attachment A, Photograph 17** through **21**). As such, it was determined that backhoe trenching was not required.

5.3 Encountered Resources

5.3.1 *41TV2542*

During the IES survey, a newly recorded historic-period site (41TV2542) was encountered within the APE on an upland terrace bordering Gilleland Creek (**Figure 5.5**). Through historical aerial photography interpretations, it was determined that 41TV2542 pertained to a historic-period farmstead that extended outside the APE. The main residential dwelling was located approximately 0.33 mile northwest. In addition to this dwelling, several standing structures were present directly adjacent to the APE. Within the APE, the site measured approximately 320 m by 100 m, and was defined by surface features, the distribution of surface and subsurface artifacts, and the APE limits. A full delineation of the site's boundary was unobtainable due to the APE limits.

5.3.1.1 Past Ground Disturbances

Aerial photographs from 1952 illustrated the site was a component of a well-organized farm with approximately 15 large to small associated outbuildings. Five of the 15 outbuildings were located within the APE. Aerial photography indicated the farmstead was expanded to include an additional residential dwelling between 1952 and 1964. Of the six outbuildings within the APE, four structures were demolished. Since the 1970's, the farmstead appeared to remain largely unaltered. Agricultural and pastoral practices continued within and surrounding the site. More recently, small-scale grubbing occurred within portions of the site.

5.3.1.2 Survey Observation and Shovel Testing

Through the excavation of 16 shovel tests, it was determined that the artifacts associated with the site included scrap metal, clear window glass, clear bottle glass, ceramic sherds, and modern trash debris. At the time of field survey, the site was still in use, although use was restricted to lumber storage (**Attachment A, Photograph 31** and **32**).

Shovel testing was conducted across the site to determine the type of artifacts buried and the level of subsurface integrity. Although shovel testing was a component of defining the site's boundaries, the majority of the site's boundaries were determined through surface features and historical aerial photographic interpretations. Shovel testing within and surrounding the site revealed a soil profile consisting of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) clay loam soils overlaid by dark brown (10YR 3/3) clay soils. Termination of shovel tests ranged from 40 to 50 cmbs with disturbed soils, heavily compact clay, and perceived culturally sterile soils as reasons for termination.

RESTRICTED INFORMATION
Map Removed
Contains Archeological Site Locational Information

Through the excavation of 16 negative shovel test within proximity to features and the distribution of surficial scatter, it was determined that the vertical extent of the site was restricted to the surface.

During site delineation, three shovel tests (OT3, OT9, and OT11) were positive for containing cultural materials (**Attachment A, Photograph 25** through **27**). Excavated materials included round nails, a horseshoe nail, ceramics, clear bottle glass, and scrap metal. All subsurface artifacts were observed within the first 10 cmbs.

5.3.1.3 Archeological Features

Feature 1 was a single-story barn that measured 7.5 m by 8 m and was comprised of a milled wood frame with corrugated tin siding and roofing (**Appendix A, Photographs 28** through **32**). The front gabled barn had an open-ended shed extension on one side of the structure. At the time of field survey, Feature 1 was used as storage for lumber.

Feature 2 was a single-story front gabled, transverse crib style barn located approximately 235 m south of Feature 1 (**Appendix A, Photographs 33** through **40**). The barn measured approximately 8.5 m by 12 m. The barn featured a side shed extension that flanked the southern side of the barn. The floorplan of this feature was simple, containing a central aisle running parallel to the ridgeline flanked on one side by an enclosed storage area to the north and an open storage area to the south. The interior of the barn was comprised of a milled wood frame and walls covered in corrugated tin sheeting. The exterior walls and roof featured corrugated tin siding. Five doors were located on the western face of the barn and included plank and corrugated tin construction. Feature 2 also contained a 16 m by 16 m barbed wire livestock pen outside the southern wall of the barn. The fence was manufactured from T-bar and wood beam supports with square wire mesh (**Appendix A, Photograph 38**).

Feature 3 was a small "L"-shaped shed located directly adjacent to the western wall of Feature 2. It measured 15 m by 8 m and was constructed using milled wood framing and corrugated tin siding and roofing. Within the feature, wood and metal scraps were observed scattered on the ground (**Appendix A, Photographs 41** through **53**). Feature 3 exhibited signs of aging and heavy use, but was not in a state of deterioration. This feature likely served as a livestock pen.

Feature 4 was a small shed located directly south of Feature 3 (**Appendix A, Photographs 54** and **55**). The shed measured 3 m by 2.5 m and was comprised of a milled wood frame and corrugated tin siding and roofing. Similar to Feature 3, this feature was likely used as a livestock pen.

5.3.1.4 Archival Research

41TV2542 was located within the Taylor S. Barnes survey (Abstract No. 67), which was patented on 19 October 1847 and comprised 370.3 acres. Using public deed records from the Travis County Clerk's Office, a chain of title for the property encompassing the historic-period farmstead was generated (**Table 5.1**). Due to the death of an unknown previous owner, the chain of title only extends back to 1951.

Historical topographic maps detail that several farmsteads were present along East Pecan Street, east of Dessau Road, as early as 1897. Through comparisons from topographic maps from 1897, 1910, and 1955, it appears that the origins of 41TV2542 were from the late 19th century. A single dwelling was depicted within the 1897 and 1910 maps that appear to align with the dwelling in the 1955 map and corresponds to a dilapidated building located adjacent the APE. Features 1 and 2, recorded by IES during the 41TV2542 delineation, pertain to outbuildings associated with the farmstead, but were later additions. Historical aerial photographs illustrate that Feature 1 was constructed between 1954 and 1964. Feature 2 was not identified in the 1897 to 1910 maps, but was present in 1955.

Table 5.1: 41TV2542 Chain of Title

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Volume	Page
Amanda Carrington	Walter Carrington	5/31/1951	1165	520
Walter Carrington and Esther Carrington	Theodor Timmerman and Lena Timmerman	10/29/1952	1294	95
Theodor Timmerman, deceased	Heirs of Theordor Timmerman including Elmer Timmerman, Theodor R. Timmerman, and Leah Hagn	DOD 10/14/1978		
Elmer H. Timmerman	Elmer H. Timmerman Trust	7/29/1980	7166	210
Elmer H. Timmerman and Erline Timmerman, co-Trustees of the Elmer H. Timmerman Trust	Theodor Timmerman and Leah Hagn	10/14/1985	9409	144
Theodor Timmerman and Leah Hagn	Timmerman and Hagn LTD	7/17/1987	10398	899

The 1955 map depicts two outbuildings and a residence located near Feature 2. Through historical and modern aerial photo interpretations, these features (Features 2 through 4) were the outbuildings and animal corrals for a second dwelling located approximately 250 feet to the south. In 2013, the dilapidated remnants of this dwelling were demolished and removed from the APE. The footprint of the southernmost of the three buildings was located outside the APE and no obtrusive surface evidence of the structure was observed from the APE.

Although no archeological evidence was observed within the APE that pertained to the late 19th century origins of the site, the dilapidated ruins of the turn of the century dwelling identified within 1897 and 1910 maps were located adjacent to the APE. Within the APE, the four features and encountered artifacts pertained to mid-20th century activity. Based on these archival records, historical aerial photographs, and archeological evidence, 41TV2542 most likely pertains to the Amanda Carrington and Theodor Timmerman Senior family ownerships.

The Carrington surname in Travis County is most commonly associated with the prominent African American family of Edward H. Carrington and the affluent Anglo-American family of Leonidas D. Carrington in Austin Texas. In Deed Record Volume 1165 Page 520, the records illustrate that the property encompassing 41TV2542 was granted to a Walter Carrington by an Amanda Carrington who was a widow. While Edward H. Carrington of Austin did have a daughter named Amanda Carrington, no records were found for this Amanda Carrington in Pflugerville. It appears that the Amanda Carrington in Pflugerville had married into the local Pflugerville Carrington family and had been widowed by the time she deeded the property. It's possible that Amanda Carrington was married to Earnest Carrington who died in 1951, which may have been a reason for Amanda to sell the property in that year. In summary, according to census and death records, the Amanda Carrington family in Pflugerville was not related to the more famous Carrington families that lived in the City of Austin.

A name associated with the property, Theodor Timmerman II, was listed within several online resources. Theodor Timmerman II was a farmer and civic leader within the local Pflugerville community. During his life, Mr. Timmerman managed the family farming and ranching business, served on the Immanuel Lutheran Church Council, formed the Volunteer Fire Department, organized and served as president for the Manville Water Supply Company, developed and operated Tim's Airpark on Dessau Road (which eventually became Austin Executive Airport), and served on the Pflugerville Independent School District (ISD) School Board, and served on the Travis County Appraisal District Board. In honor of his contributions to the community, an elementary school was dedicated Theodor Timmerman Elementary.

Through an oral history interview produced by the Friends of the Pflugerville Library group in 2006-2007, Mr. Timmerman II detailed that the property encompassing 41TV2542 was part of the Carrington Ranch that Mr. Timmerman Senior purchased in sections from a member of the Carrington

family (Mott and Stephenson 2006). According to the oral historical account, site 41TV2542 was purchased by Mr. Timmerman Senior later in his life, and land acquisitions were neither where Mr. Timmerman II was born nor where he lived. While Mr. Timmerman II was a significant local figure, there was not a significant association with property.

5.3.1.5 Site Summary

Site 41TV2542 was a newly recorded historic-period site that contained the structures associated with a farm that originated by 1952 and was in use at the time of field survey. A total of three of the 16 shovel tests were positive for containing cultural materials. The positive shovel tests unearthed shallow artifacts associated with agricultural practices. A total of four features were observed within the site. Two of the four features were in use as storage areas, whereas the remaining two features were unused and in a state of dilapidation. No subsurface features were encountered during the site delineation. It can be assumed that the site likely extended to the west and east of the APE. The site has no association with a significant person(s) of local, regional, or national historical importance.

5.3.2 ***41TV2543***

During the IES survey, a newly recorded multi-component site (41TV2543) was encountered within the northern third of the APE (**Figure 5.6**). Through the delineation, it was determined that site extended approximately 100 m by 33 m and was comprised of a surface and subsurface accumulation of prehistoric lithic fragments and historic-period ceramic sherds. No archeological features were observed. Topographically, the site was situated along a minimally-sloped upland terrace directly south of Wilbarger Creek. The site was located within an agricultural field that featured high ground visibility between rows of cultivated crops (**Appendix A, Photographs 56** through **58**). Shovel testing was conducted within areas that had been less affected by recent ground disturbances, within small pockets of undisturbed land, and near cultural materials observed on the ground surface. The site's boundary was defined by the distribution of surface artifacts and the APE limits. A full delineation of the site's boundary was unobtainable due to the APE limits.

5.3.2.1 Part Ground Disturbances

As discussed previously, significant ground disturbances have occurred within the APE. Site 41TV2543 was located within an agricultural field that had been active since 1952. While the site had been disturbed, it was located the northern limits of the agricultural field. As such, any potential site extensions to the north would be located within corridor of the Wilbarger Creek, however, the banks of Wilbarger Creek were recently grubbed within and surrounding the APE and subsequently grubbed.

5.3.2.2 Survey Observation and Shovel Testing

Through the excavation of the 13 delineation shovel tests, it was determined that the vast majority of artifacts associated with the site were located on or just below the ground's surface. During an inspection of the surface, three clear glass shards, two blue glass shards, five ceramic sherds, a plastic button, 10 chert incomplete flakes, one complete secondary chert flake, and one improvised bifacial chert tool were encountered (**Appendix A, Photographs 61** through **63**). Shovel tests were excavated to assist in determining the horizontal and vertical limits of the site, in conjunction with surface observations. Of the 13 shovel tests excavated, two shovel tests (AG17 and SG16) were positive for buried cultural materials. Within the positive shovel tests, two purple glass shards, one ceramic sherd, one wood fragment, and one clear glass shard were encountered between 0 and 10 cmbs (**Appendix A, Photographs 64** through **67,** and **Photographs 73** through **76**).

Shovel testing within the site encountered a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) clay loam. Shovel testing ranged from 30 cmbs to 45 cmbs in depth due to the extremely compact and culturally sterile soils. In addition to shovel testing, subsurface exposures including animal burrows, disturbed patches, and the cut banks of Wilbarger Creek were examined.

RESTRICTED INFORMATION
Map Removed
Contains Archeological Site Locational Information

5.3.2.3 Archival Research

41TV2543 was located within the J. Davis survey (Abstract No. 231), which was patented on the 23 November 1841 and comprised 1,280 acres. Historical aerial photographs and topographic maps do not illustrate any historical-period structure within or adjacent to the site boundary. However, there were two outbuildings approximately 1,000 feet northeast of the site across Wilbarger Creek between 1954 and 1985. Using public deed records from the Travis County Clerk's Office, a chain of title for the property encompassing the historic-period site was generated (**Table 5.2**). Based on these records and historical aerial photographs, the historic-period site most likely pertains to the Timmerman family ownership. None of the names associated with these families were listed in the Handbook of Texas or on TXGenWeb.org website. See **Section 5.2.1.4** for discussion of Carrington and Timmerman families.

Table 5.2: 41TV2543 Chain of Title

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Volume	Page
J.E. Pierce	Lillian Carrington	1/26/1909	Judgement #25774	
Lillian Carrington	Theodor Timmerman	10/11/1924	365	164
Theodor Timmerman, deceased	Heirs of Theordor Timmerman including Elmer Timmerman, Theodor R. Timmerman, and Leah Hagn	DOD 10/14/1978		
Theodor Timmerman and Leah Hagn	Timmerman and Hagn LTD	12/29/1983	8394	544

5.3.2.4 Site Summary

Site 41TV2543 was a newly recorded multi-component site containing both prehistoric and historic-period resources encountered within the northern third of the APE. The site was located south of Wilbarger Creek and measured approximately 100 m by 33 m. A total of 13 shovel tests were excavated during the delineation of the site, two of which were positive for cultural material. A total of 26 artifacts were encountered during the site delineation. It can be assumed that the site likely extended to the north of the APE along Wilbarger Creek. The site has no association with a significant person(s) of local, regional, or national historical importance.

CHAPTER 6: SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

During the pedestrian survey, 125 shovel tests were excavated within the 83.57-acre area. Through the survey, two archeological sites (41TV2542 and 41TV2543) were documented within the APE.

Table 6.1: Summary of NRHP Eligibility Recommendations

NRHP Eligibility Recommendations	Site Trinomial
Not Eligible	41TV2542, 41TV2543

41TV2542 was a newly recorded historic-period site that contained the remnants of a farm that originated by 1952. Shovel testing within the site encountered a low amount of household debris from the mid-20th century. Four surficial features were encountered within the site and were generic in design. Based on the site's lack of association with a significant historical event(s) or person(s), generic nature of the standing buildings/structures, and the low potential to yield significant archeological data, the portion of 41TV2542 documented within the APE should be considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C or D nor considered for SAL designation. No further work is recommended for this site within the APE. The eligibility of any associated cultural resources located outside the APE remains unknown.

41TV2543 was a newly recorded prehistoric and historic-period site that contained a surface and subsurface scatter of cultural materials. Pedestrian survey and shovel testing within the site encountered a low amount of household debris from the mid-20th century and a low density prehistoric lithic scatter. No subsurface features were encountered within the site. Based on the site's lack of association with a significant historical event(s) or person(s), and the low potential to yield significant archeological data, the portion of 41TV2543 documented within the APE should be considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or D nor considered for SAL designation. No further work is recommended for this site within the APE. The eligibility of any associated cultural resources located outside the APE remains unknown.

Therefore, it is the recommendation of IES that the West SH 130 Interceptor Phases I and II project be permitted to continue without the need for further cultural resource investigations. However, if any cultural resources, other than those detailed within this report, are unearthed during construction, the operators should stop construction activities immediately in those areas. The project cultural resources consultant should then be contacted to initiate further consultation with the THC/SHPO prior to resuming construction activities. In addition, if project designs change, and areas outside the APE detailed within this report are to be impacted, additional field investigations may be required.

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APPENDIX A
Photograph Location Map and Project Photographs

Photograph Category	Photograph Subcategory	Photograph
General	General	1 through 20
41TV2542	General	21 through 27
	Feature 1	28 through 32
	Feature 2	33 through 40
	Feature 3	41 through 53
	Feature 4	54 through 55
41TV2543	General	56 through 76
General	General	77 through 83

Photograph 1 - General Photo Looking Northwest

Photograph 2 - General Photo Looking Northwest

Photograph 3 - General Photo Looking Southeast

Photograph 4 – Plan View

Photograph 5 - General Photo Looking Southeast

Photograph 6 - General Photo Looking Northwest

Photograph 7 - General Photo Looking Northeast

Photograph 8 - General Photo Looking Northeast

Photograph 9 - General Photo Looking Northwest

Photograph 10 - General Photo Looking Southwest

Photograph 11 - General Photo Looking Southeast

Photograph 12 - General Photo Looking Southeast

Photograph 13 - General Photo Looking Southwest

Photograph 14 - General Photo Looking Northeast

Photograph 15 - General Photo Looking Southwest

Photograph 16 - General Photo Looking Southwest

Photograph 17 - General Photo Looking Southwest

Photograph 18 - General Photo Looking Southwest

Photograph 19 - General Photo Looking Northeast

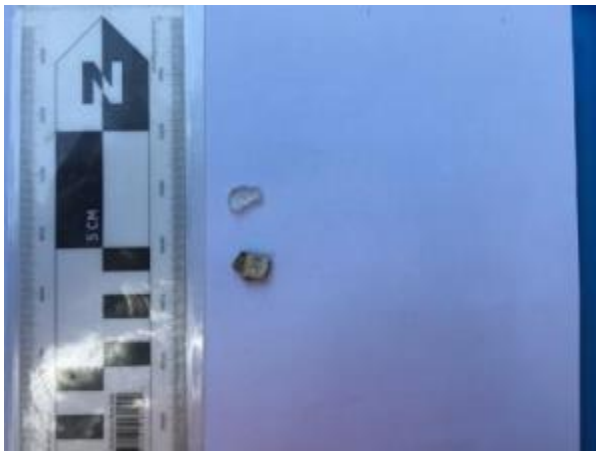
Photograph 20 - General Photo Looking Southeast

Photograph 21 - 41TV2542 Looking Southeast

Photograph 22 - 41TV2542 Looking Southeast

Photograph 23 - 41TV2542 Looking South

Photograph 24 - 41TV2542 Looking West



Photograph 25 - 41TV2542 Shovel Test OT09

Photograph 26 - 41TV2542 Shovel Test OT11

Photograph 27 - 41TV2542 Shovel Test OT03

Photograph 28 - 41TV2542 Feature 1 Looking Southeast

Photograph 29 - 41TV2542 Feature 1 Looking Northwest

Photograph 30 - 41TV2542 Feature 1 Looking Northeast

Photograph 31 - 41TV2542 Feature 1 Looking West

Photograph 32 - 41TV2542 Feature 1 Looking West

Photograph 33 - 41TV2542 Feature 2 Looking South

Photograph 34 - 41TV2542 Feature 2 Looking Southwest

Photograph 35 - 41TV2542 Feature 2 Looking South

Photograph 36 - 41TV2542 Feature 2 Looking West

Photograph 37 - 41TV2542 Feature 2 Looking Northeast

Photograph 38 - 41TV2542 Feature 2 Looking West

Photograph 39 - 41TV2542 Feature 2 Looking Northeast

Photograph 40- 41TV2542 Feature 2 Looking North

Photograph 41 - 41TV2542 Feature 3 Looking Southeast

Photograph 42 - 41TV2542 Feature 3 Looking Northwest

Photograph 43 - 41TV2542 Feature 3 Looking West

Photograph 44 - 41TV2542 Feature 3 Looking Northwest

Photograph 45 - 41TV2542 Feature 3 Looking West

Photograph 46 - 41TV2542 Feature 3 Looking West

Photograph 47 - 41TV2542 Feature 3 Looking South

Photograph 48 - 41TV2542 Feature 3 Looking Southeast

Photograph 49 - 41TV2542 Feature 3 Looking Northwest

Photograph 50 - 41TV2542 Feature 3 Looking South

Photograph 51 - 41TV2542 Feature 3 Looking South

Photograph 52 - 41TV2542 Feature 3 Looking South

Photograph 53- 41TV2542 Feature 3 Looking West

Photograph 54 - 41TV2542 Feature 4 Looking Southeast

Photograph 55 - 41TV2542 Feature 4 Looking Northwest

Photograph 56 - 41TV2543 Plan View

Photograph 57 - 41TV2543 Plan View

Photograph 58 - 41TV2543 Plan View

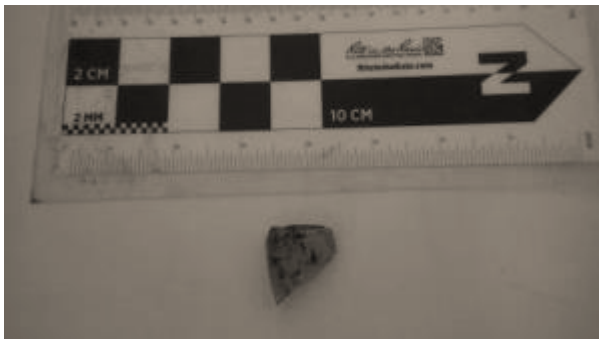
Photograph 59 - 41TV2543 Shovel Test Ag17

Photograph 60 - 41TV2543 Looking North

Photograph 61 - 41TV2543 Surface Find

Photograph 62 - 41TV2543 Surface Find

Photograph 63 - 41TV2543 Surface Find

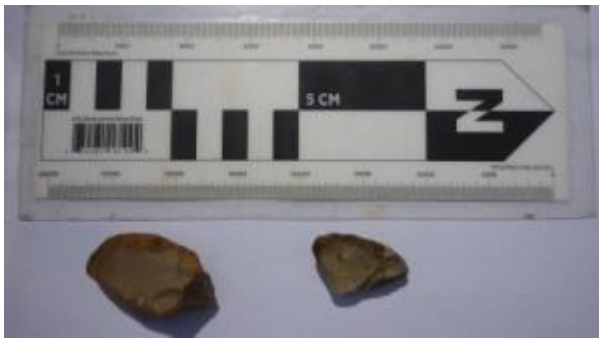


Photograph 64 - 41TV2543 Shovel Test Ag17

Photograph 65 - 41TV2543 Shovel Test Ag17

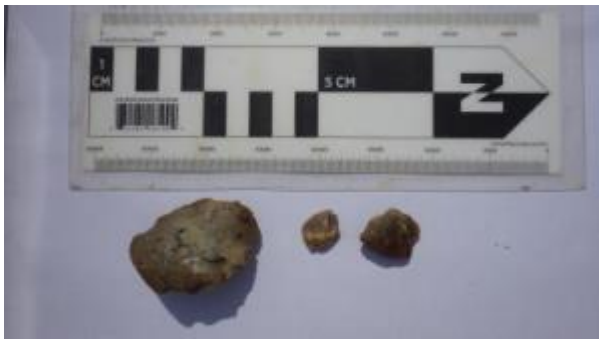
Photograph 66 - 41TV2543 Shovel Test Ag17

Photograph 67 - 41TV2543 Shovel Test Ag17



Photograph 68 - 41TV2543 Shovel Test Sg16

Photograph 69 - 41TV2543 Shovel Test Sg16

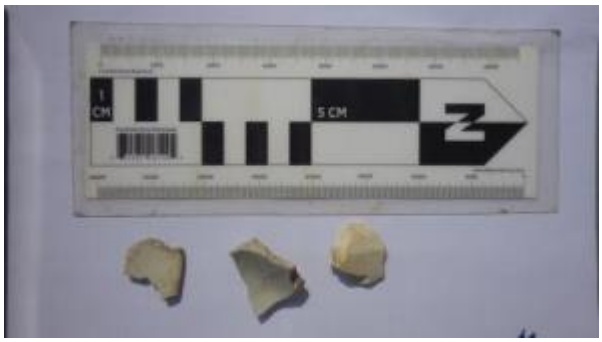


Photograph 70 - 41TV2543 Shovel Test Sg16

Photograph 71 - 41TV2543 Shovel Test Sg16

Photograph 72 - 41TV2543 Shovel Test Sg16

Photograph 73 - 41TV2543 Shovel Test Sg16



Photograph 74 - 41TV2543 Shovel Test Sg16

Photograph 75 - 41TV2543 Shovel Test Sg16

Photograph 76 - 41TV2543 Shovel Test Sg16

Photograph 77 - General Photo Looking Northwest

Photograph 78 - General Photo Looking Southwest

Photograph 79 - General Photo Looking North

Photograph 80 - General Photo Looking Northwest

Photograph 81 - General Photo Looking Northeast

Photograph 82 - General Photo Looking Northeast

Photograph 83 - General Photo Looking Southwest

APPENDIX B
Archeological Site Location

RESTRICTED INFORMATION
Map Removed
Contains Archeological Site Locational Information