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Archeological and Historical Investigations for the Proposed 323.0-acre City of Pflugerville Community Park and Athletic Complex, Pflugerville, Travis County, Texas

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Archeological and Historical Investigations for the Proposed 323.0-acre City of Pflugerville Community Park and Athletic Complex, Pflugerville, Travis County, Texas

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Archeological and Historical Investigations for the Proposed 323.0-acre City of Pflugerville Community Park and Athletic Complex, Pflugerville, Travis County, Texas

By:

Jeffrey D. Owens and Kathryn St. Clair



Texas Antiquities Committee Permit No. 7608
HJN 160049 AR

Prepared for:



Schrickel, Rollins and Associates, Inc.
Arlington, Texas

Prepared by:



Horizon Environmental Services, Inc.
Austin, Texas

November 2016

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Proposed 323.0-acre City of Pflugerville
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Texas Antiquities Committee Permit No. 7608

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Horizon Environmental Services, Inc. (Horizon) was selected by Schrickel, Rollins and Associates, Inc. (SRA) on behalf of the City of Pflugerville to conduct an intensive cultural resources inventory and assessment of an approximately 130.7-hectare (323.0-acre) tract in Pflugerville, Travis County, Texas. This tract represents the proposed location of the City of Pflugerville Community Park and Athletic Complex, and it is located off the northeast side of Cameron Road approximately 1.9 miles (3.1 kilometers) southeast of its intersection with State Highway (SH) 130. For purposes of the cultural resources investigations, the project area was considered to consist of the entire 130.7-hectare (323.0-acre) tract.

The proposed undertaking is being sponsored by the City of Pflugerville, which represents a political subdivision of the state of Texas, on land owned by the City of Pflugerville; as such, the project falls under the jurisdiction of the Antiquities Code of Texas (Texas Natural Resources Code of 1977, Title 9, Chapter 191). No federal jurisdiction has been identified for the project at this time; however, the cultural resources investigations conducted within the project area would be suitable for review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 in the event that any federal jurisdiction is identified in the future. As the project represents a publicly sponsored undertaking with the potential to impact significant cultural resources, the City of Pflugerville was required to provide for a cultural resources inventory of the project area.

From April 5 to 6, 2016, Horizon archeologists Russell K. Brownlow, Jeffrey D. Owens, and Briana N. Smith, under the overall direction of Jeffrey D. Owens, Principal Investigator, performed an intensive cultural resources survey of the southern 98.3 hectares (243.0 acres) of the project area, which represented the portion of the larger project area to which the City of Pflugerville was able to provide access at that time. From July 20 to 22, Horizon archeologists Briana N. Smith and Jared Wiersema conducted an intensive cultural resources survey of the northern 32.4 hectares (80.0 acres) of the project area, which became accessible subsequent to completion of the initial fieldwork in April 2016. Horizon's archeologists traversed the project area in parallel, linear transects spaced no more than 30.5 meters (100.0 feet) apart and thoroughly inspected the modern ground surface for aboriginal and historic-age cultural resources. The majority of the project area consists of a mix of cattle pastures and active agricultural fields that had been plowed but not yet planted for the season. Moderately densely wooded areas are present along the banks and terraces of Wilbarger Creek and one of its tributaries, which meander through the northern portion of the project area. Visibility of the modern ground surface was

excellent in the agricultural fields (100%), though ground surface visibility in pastures and forested areas was obscured by vegetation (<30%).

In addition to pedestrian walkover, the Texas State Minimum Archeological Survey Standards (TSMASS) require the excavation of one shovel test per three acres for project areas measuring more than 80.9 hectares (200.0 acres) in size; thus, a minimum of 108 shovel tests were required within the 130.7-hectare (323.0-acre) project area to meet the TSMASS. Horizon excavated a total of 202 shovel tests during the survey, thereby exceeding the TSMASS for a project area of this size. The cultural resources survey was conducted under Texas Antiquities Permit No. 7608.

Five newly recorded archeological sites—41TV2518, 41TV2519, 41TV2520, 41TV2521, and 41TV2522—were documented within the project area during the survey, and one previously recorded archeological site—41TV2453—was reinvestigated and its boundaries were expanded. In addition, one cemetery—the Pflugger Cemetery (TV-C077)—was investigated during the survey. While prehistoric cultural components are present on two of the sites (41TV2453 and 41TV2520), the majority of the cultural resources documented during the survey are associated with mid-19th- to mid-20th-century farmsteads related to two of the founding German immigrant families of the area—the Pflugers and the Bohls. The City of Pflugerville intends not to disturb the Pflugger Cemetery during the proposed development and use of the property and to maintain a surrounding construction buffer of at least 7.6 meters (25.0 feet).

Based on the results of the survey-level investigations documented in this report, no potentially significant cultural resources would be affected by the proposed undertaking. In accordance with 36 CFR 800.4, Horizon has made a reasonable and good-faith effort to identify historic properties within the project area. No cultural resources were identified within the project area that meet the criteria for designation as State Antiquities Landmarks (SAL) according to 13 TAC 26, and no further archeological work is recommended in connection with the proposed undertaking. However, human burials, both prehistoric and historic, are protected under the Texas Health and Safety Code. In the event that any human remains or burial objects are inadvertently discovered at any point during construction, use, or ongoing maintenance in the project area, even in previously surveyed areas, all work should cease immediately in the vicinity of the inadvertent discovery, and the Texas Historical Commission (THC) should be notified immediately.

With further research to determine the integrity, the project area potentially could be considered part of a rural historic landscape. A rural historic landscape is defined by the National Park Service (NPS) as a geographical area that has historically been shaped or modified by human activity, occupancy, or intervention, and that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of areas of land use, vegetation, buildings and structures, roads, waterways, and natural features. This level of evaluation would require a survey extending far beyond the physical boundaries of the current project area (and also including the project area), including intensive archival research to document the integrity of the landscape, historic and current land uses, topography, circulation patterns, vegetation, and archeology. The project area has historically functioned and currently functions as an agricultural property (though the dwellings on the property have been abandoned for decades), a gravel driveway and farm roads connect some

of the recorded historic-age resources, the cemetery associated with the early settlers of the property is located within the project area, and neighboring parcels may have been part of the Pfluger family's holdings at one time. For example, the farm complex located across Cameron Road from the project area was determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) based on a historical resources survey of northeastern Travis County prepared by Hicks & Company for the Travis County Historical Commission in 2010 entitled *Historic Resource Survey of Northeast Travis County, Texas (Bound by SH 130, US 290 North, and East County Lines)*. The Hicks & Company report identified the Pfluger family farm within the current project area as a possible contributing element of a rural historic landscape requiring further research to document and assess its level of integrity. The project area therefore potentially could be considered part of a larger landscape that possesses historical significance. The *Agricultural Theme Study for Central Texas*, prepared by the Texas Department of Transportation's (TxDOT) Historical Studies Branch of the Environmental Affairs Division, along with the National Park Service's *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*, Bulletin No. 30, would provide useful guidance on evaluating the property and surrounding parcels as a historic landscape. However, evaluating the eligibility of the project area as a component of a potential rural historic landscape is outside the scope of the current project, and this level of evaluation does not fall within the jurisdiction of the Antiquities Code of Texas.

It should be noted that, while the standing National Folk house on site 41TV2453, designated as Resource 2, is herein recommended as ineligible for designation as an SAL and for inclusion in the NRHP, the City of Pflugerville has elected to proactively pursue a limited mitigative strategy regarding this structure. At the City of Pflugerville's request, Horizon conducted a detailed documentation effort for this house. This process included collecting detailed measurements of the exterior and interior of the house that were used to produce measured drawings of exterior elevations and floor plans; taking numerous photographs of the building and keying the photographs to the measured drawings; and producing a detailed report noting the construction materials, architectural features, building description, and historical context. The architectural renderings and building documentation can be submitted to the THC as a courtesy under separate cover when the final draft of this report is submitted.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Horizon Environmental Services, Inc. (Horizon) was selected by Schrickel, Rollins and Associates, Inc. (SRA) on behalf of the City of Pflugerville to conduct an intensive cultural resources inventory and assessment of an approximately 130.7-hectare (323.0-acre) tract in Pflugerville, Travis County, Texas. This tract represents the proposed location of the City of Pflugerville Community Park and Athletic Complex, and it is located off the northeast side of Cameron Road approximately 1.9 miles (3.1 kilometers) southeast of its intersection with State Highway (SH) 130. For purposes of the cultural resources investigations, the project area was considered to consist of the entire 130.7-hectare (323.0-acre) tract (Figures 1-1 and 1-2).

The proposed undertaking is being sponsored by the City of Pflugerville, which represents a political subdivision of the state of Texas, on land owned by the City of Pflugerville; as such, the project falls under the jurisdiction of the Antiquities Code of Texas (Texas Natural Resources Code of 1977, Title 9, Chapter 191). No federal jurisdiction has been identified for the project at this time; however, the cultural resources investigations conducted within the project area would be suitable for review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 in the event that any federal jurisdiction is identified in the future. As the project represents a publicly sponsored undertaking with the potential to impact significant cultural resources, the City of Pflugerville was required to provide for a cultural resources inventory of the project area.

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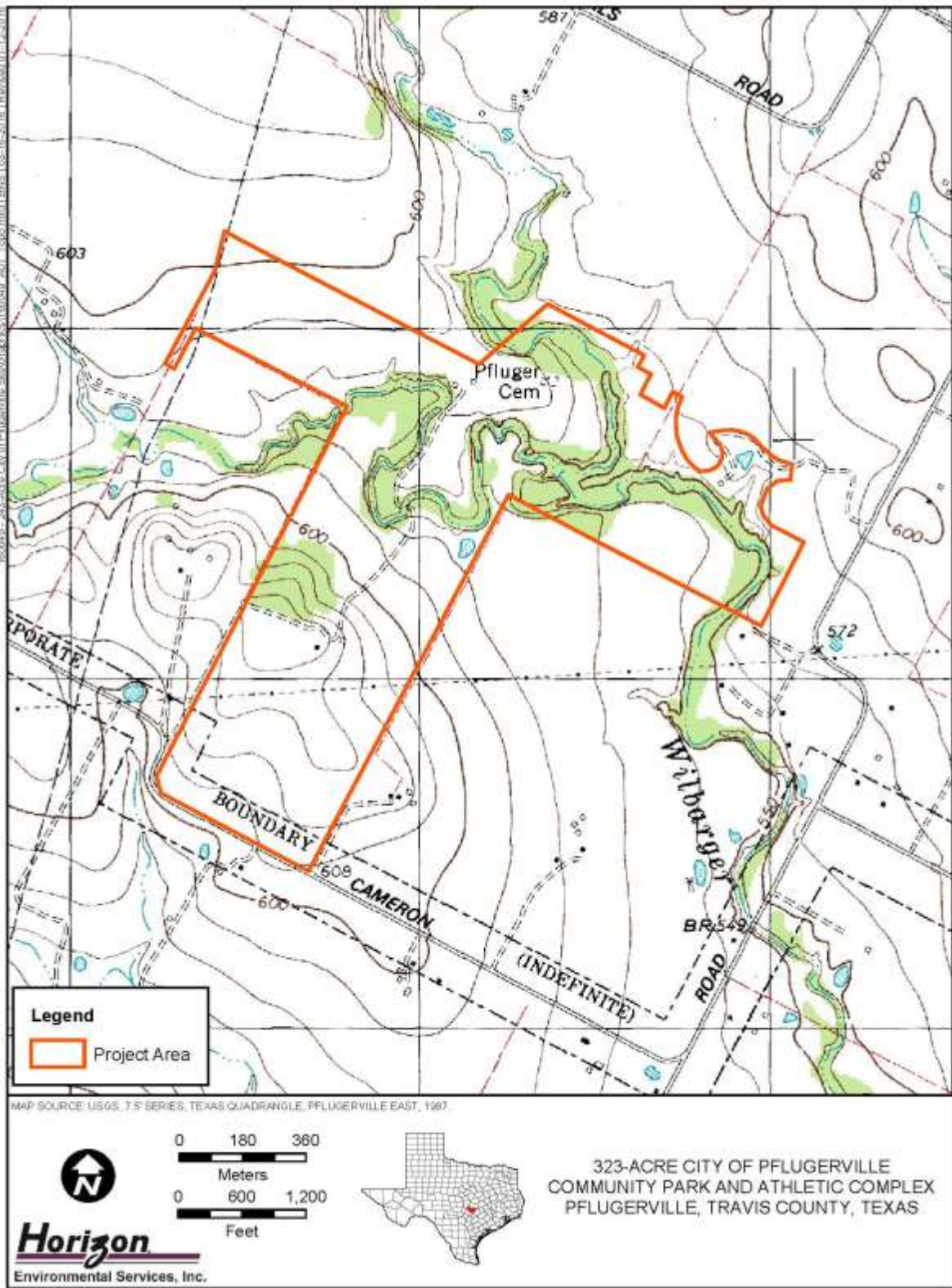


Figure 1-1. Location of Project Area on USGS Topographic Quadrangle

*Archeological and Historical Investigations for the Proposed
323.0-acre City of Pflugerville Community Park and Athletic Complex, Pflugerville, Travis County, Texas*



Figure 1-2. Location of Project Area on Aerial Photograph

Following this introductory chapter, Chapters 2.0 and 3.0 present the environmental and cultural backgrounds, respectively, of the project area. Chapter 4.0 describes the results of background archival research, and Chapter 5.0 discusses archeological survey methods. Chapter 6.0 presents the results of the archeological and historical investigations, and Chapter 7.0 presents management recommendations for the project. Chapter 8.0 lists the references cited in the report, Appendix A summarizes shovel test data, and Appendix B presents chain-of-title summaries for three of the land parcels within the project area.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

2.1 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND HYDROLOGY

The project area is located in northeastern Travis County, Texas, near the boundary of three significant physiographic provinces—the Blackland Prairie, the Edwards Plateau, and the Gulf Coastal Plain. The Blackland Prairie, within which the project area is situated, is a narrow physiographic zone between the Edwards Plateau to the west and the Gulf Coastal Plain to the east. It is a low, rolling land that extends in a narrow band along the eastern edge of the Balcones Fault Zone from the Red River Valley in northeastern Texas to the southern edge of the Edwards Plateau. This is an area of low topographic relief and poor drainage in which water often ponds after rainstorms and streams flow at very gentle gradients. The Edwards Plateau and Balcones Escarpment are associated with a great fault system that arcs across Texas to form a distinct boundary between uplands composed primarily of limestone bedrock and lower plains composed mostly of softer rocks. In places, this boundary is marked by an abrupt scarp (the Balcones Escarpment) and in others by a more gradational ramp, but the entire length of this transition zone is a major ecotone in terms of topography, bedrock, hydrology, soil, vegetation, and animal life.

The project area is situated in a predominantly upland setting dissected by Wilbarger Creek and one of its unnamed tributaries, and topography within the project area slopes down toward these drainages. Wilbarger Creek and its tributary meander generally eastwards through the northern portion of the project area. Elevations within the project area range from approximately 167.7 meters (550.0 feet) above mean sea level (amsl) in the channel of Wilbarger Creek to approximately 198.2 meters (650.0 feet) amsl on the crest of a prominent knoll in the southwestern portion of the project area.

Hydrologically, the project area is situated within the Colorado River Basin. Wilbarger Creek meanders generally eastwards through the northern portion of the project area and turns southward immediately east of the project area, continuing on its way southeastwards to discharge into the Colorado River east of Utley in Bastrop County. The Colorado River in turn flows southeastwards across the Blackland Prairie and the Gulf Coastal Plain, ultimately discharging into the Gulf of Mexico a short distance northeast of Matagorda Bay.

2.2 GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

The project area is underlain by a thick sequence of Cretaceous-age, sedimentary rock strata. In Travis County, soils formed primarily over sedimentary deposits of Upper Cretaceous age, and soil parent material consists of chalk, marl, limestone, and marly limestone. In the northern part of Travis County, soils formed over the Upper Cretaceous Austin Chalk (Kau), Navarro Group and Marlbrook Marl (“Upper Taylor Marl”), and Pecan Gap Chalk and Ozan (“Lower Taylor Marl”) geological formations. Late Pleistocene- and Holocene-age alluvial deposits are common adjacent to some of the more prominent streams, creeks, and rivers in Travis County. Specifically, the project area is situated on the Navarro and Taylor Group undivided (Knt) geological formation (Proctor et al. 1974).

Geomorphologically, four specific soil units are mapped within the project area (Table 2-1; Figure 2-1) (NRCS 2016). The majority of the project area (approximately 85%) is composed of a mosaic of pre-Holocene clayey residuum weathered from Upper Cretaceous mudstone deposits, including Heiden clay, 3 to 5% slopes, eroded (HeC2); Heiden clay, 5 to 9% slopes, eroded (HeD2); and Houston Black clay, 1 to 3% slopes (HnB) (NRCS 2016). A narrow band of Tinn clay, 0 to 1% slopes, frequently flooded (Tw), winds along the floodplain and terraces of Wilbarger Creek and one of its unnamed tributaries in the northern portion of the project area (NRCS 2016). The Tinn clay soil unit, which consists of calcareous clayey alluvium, represents the only Holocene-age soil within the project area.

Aboriginal cultural resources are commonly encountered in deep alluvial sediments adjacent to major streams in Central Texas, and historic-era resources may occur in virtually any physiographic setting. The relative antiquity of the pre-Holocene-age uplands that characterize

Table 2-1. Mapped Soils Located within Project Area

Soil Code	Soil Name	Soil Description/Location	Typical Profile/Horizon (inches)
HeC2	Heiden clay, 3 to 5% slopes, eroded	Clayey residuum weathered from mudstone on ridges	0-13: Clay (A) 13-22: Clay (Bss) 22-58: Clay (Bkss) 58-80: Clay (CBdk)
HeD2	Heiden clay, 5 to 8% slopes, eroded	Clayey residuum weathered from mudstone on ridges	0-8: Clay (A1) 8-22: Clay (A2) 22-44: Clay (Bss) 44-80: Clay (CBd)
HnB	Houston Black clay, 1 to 3% slopes	Clayey residuum weathered from calcareous mudstone of Upper Cretaceous age	0-6: Clay (Ap) 6-70: Clay (Bkss) 70-80: Clay (BCKss)
Tw	Tinn clay, 0 to 1% slopes, frequently flooded	Calcareous clayey alluvium on floodplains	0-17: Clay (A) 17-57: Clay (Bss) 57-80: Clay (Bkssy)

in: Inches

Source: NRCS 2016

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Figure 2-1. Distribution of Soils Mapped within Project Area

the majority of the project area suggests that any cultural resources in these areas would be constrained to the modern ground surface and/or in shallowly buried contexts in erosional settings lacking integrity and depth. The floodplain and terraces of Wilbarger Creek are composed of Holocene-age clayey alluvium and have some potential to contain subsurface cultural resources, though the profile of the Tinn clay soil unit suggests that any subsurface cultural resources would be present in relatively shallowly buried contexts.

2.3 CLIMATE

Evidence for climatic change from the Pleistocene to the present is most often obtained through studies of pollen and faunal sequences (Bryant and Holloway 1985; Collins 1995). Bryant and Holloway (1985) present a sequence of climatic change for nearby east-central Texas from the Wisconsin Full Glacial period (22,500 to 14,000 B.P.) through the Late Glacial period (14,000 to 10,000 B.P.) to the Post-Glacial period (10,000 B.P. to present). Evidence from the Wisconsin Full Glacial period suggests that the climate in east-central Texas was considerably cooler and more humid than at present. Pollen data indicate that the region was more heavily forested in deciduous woodlands than during later periods (Bryant and Holloway 1985). The Late Glacial period was characterized by slow climatic deterioration and a slow warming and/or drying trend (Collins 1995). In east-central Texas, the deciduous woodlands were gradually replaced by grasslands and post oak savannas (Bryant and Holloway 1985). During the Post-Glacial period, the east-central Texas environment appears to have been more stable. The deciduous forests had long since been replaced by prairies and post oak savannas. The drying and/or warming trend that began in the Late Glacial period continued into the mid-Holocene, at which point there appears to have been a brief amelioration to more mesic conditions lasting from roughly 6000 to 5000 B.P. Recent studies by Bryant and Holloway (1985) indicate that modern environmental conditions in east-central Texas were probably achieved by 1,500 years ago.

Travis County is located within the south-central climatic division. The modern climate is typically dry to subhumid with long, hot summers and short, mild winters. The climate is influenced primarily by tropical maritime air masses from the Gulf of Mexico, but it is modified by polar air masses. Tropical maritime air masses predominate throughout spring, summer, and fall. Modified polar air masses are dominant in winter and provide a continental climate characterized by considerable variations in temperature.

On average throughout the past century, precipitation and temperature in Texas manifest regional clines with mean annual precipitation totals declining fairly regularly from east to west and mean annual temperature declining equally evenly from northwest to southeast (Larkin and Bomar 1983). In Central Texas, climate has fluctuated from subtropical humid to subtropical subhumid. Average annual precipitation totals 81.3 centimeters (32.0 inches) and temperature averages 19°C (67°F) annually, ranging from 36°C (96°F) in August (the warmest month) to 15°C (59°F) in January (the coldest month). During this time, however, drier periods lasting from three to seven years, when total annual rainfall ranged from 30.5 to 63.5 centimeters (12.0 to 25.0 inches), were followed by abnormally wet years with 114.3 to 127.0 centimeters (45.0 to 50.0 inches) of rainfall.

Two annual precipitation peaks, which typically occur in May and September, are associated with frontal storms that form when southward-moving cool air masses collide with warm, moist air masses moving inland from the Gulf of Mexico (Bomar 1983; Carr 1967). The topographic discontinuity along the Balcones Escarpment lies directly in the path of the Gulf storm trace and increases the lift in convective storms to produce extreme amounts of rainfall. Two extreme examples are the excess of 91.4 centimeters (36.0 inches) of rain that fell within an 18-hour period in the vicinity of Thrall, Texas, in September 1921, and the 55.9-centimeter (22.0-inch) deluge that fell in less than three hours near O'Harris, Texas, in May 1935. Lower rainfall amounts are characteristic of winter and late summer. In winter, frontal storms pass so frequently that there is little time for moisture to increase, and prevailing upper-level winds from west to east often dominate over meridional flow, meaning that much of the available moisture is derived from the Pacific rather than from the Gulf of Mexico. In summer, cool fronts rarely penetrate into the region, and rainfall occurs primarily as localized, thermal convective storms.

2.4 BIOTA

The project area is situated in the southwestern portion of the Texan biotic province (Blair 1950), an intermediate zone between the forests of the Austroriparian and Carolinian provinces and the grasslands of the Kansan, Balconian, and Tamaulipan provinces (Dice 1943). Some species reach the limits of their ecological range within the Texan province. The boundary, characterized as "approximate," between Blair's (1950) Texan and Balconian provinces passes through western Williamson County, northwest of the project area. Rainfall in the Texan province is barely in excess of water need, and the region is classified by Thornwaite (1948) as a C₂ (moist subhumid) climate with a moisture surplus index of from 0 to 20%.

Edaphic controls on vegetation types are important in the Texan biotic province, which is located near the border between moisture surplus and moisture deficiency. Sandy soils support oak-hickory forests dominated by post oak (*Quercus stellata*), blackjack oak (*Q. marilandica*), and hickory (*Carya buckleyi*). Clay soils originally supported a tall-grass prairie, but much of this soil type has been placed under cultivation. Dominant tall-grass prairie species include western wheatgrass (*Agropyron smithii*), silver beardgrass (*Andropogon saccharoides*), little bluestem (*Andropogon scoparius*), and Texas wintergrass (*Stipa leucotricha*). Major areas of oak-hickory forest include the Eastern and Western Cross Timbers, and major tall-grass prairie areas include the Blackland, Grand, and Coastal prairies. Some characteristic associations of the Austroriparian province occur locally in the Texan province, such as a mixed stand of loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*), blackjack oak, and post oak in Bastrop County and a series of peat and bog marshes distributed in a line extending from Leon to Gonzales counties.

The fauna associated with this region are represented by a mixture of species from the Austroriparian, Tamaulipan, Chihuahuan, Kansan, Balconian, and Texan biotic provinces. At least 49 species of mammals occur in the Texan province, including Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), eastern mole (*Scalopus aquaticus*), fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger*), desert pocket gopher (*Geomys breviceps*), fulvous harvest mouse (*Reithrodontomys fulvescens*), white-footed mouse (*Peromyscus leucopus*), hispid cotton rat (*Sigmodon hispidus*), eastern cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), white-footed

mouse (*Peromyscus leucopus*), black-tailed jackrabbit (*Sylvilagus californicus*), ground squirrel (*Citellus tridecemlineatus*), white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginiana*), hispid pocket mouse (*Perognathus hispidus*), deer mouse (*Peromyscus maniculatus*), pygmy mouse (*Baiomys taylori*), nine-banded armadillo (*Dasypus novemcinctus*), and jaguar (*Felis onca*).

Both species of *Terrapene* known from the Austroriparian province—eastern box turtle (*T. Carolina*) and desert box turtle (*T. ornata*)—occur in the Texan biotic province. Sixteen species of lizards, including seven grassland and nine forest species, are also found, including green anole (*Anolis carolinensis*), eastern fence lizard (*Sceloporus undulates*), common ground skink (*Leiolopisma laterale*), glass snake (*Ophisaurus ventralis* [grassland species]), collared lizard (*Crotaphytus collaris*), Texas spiny lizard (*Sceloporus olivaceus*), Texas horned lizard (*Phrynosoma cornutum*), and Great Plains skink (*Eumeces obsoletus* [forest species]). Only 5 species of urodele fauna are known from this area, including small-mouthed salamander (*Ambystoma texanum*), tiger salamander (*Ambystoma tigrinum*), and eastern lesser siren (*Siren intermedia*), and the Texan province acts as a barrier to urodele distribution between the endemic Balconian province fauna to the west and the Austroriparian fauna to the east.

Anuran fauna is composed primarily of Austroriparian or otherwise widely distributed species, including eastern spadefoot toad (*Scaphiopus holbrookii*), Gulf Coast toad (*Bufo valliceps*), Woodhouse's toad (*Bufo woodhousii*), southern cricket frog (*Acris gryllus*), southern chorus frog (*Pseudacris nigrita*), gray tree frog (*Hyla versicolor*), green tree frog (*Hyla cinerea*), North American bullfrog (*Rana catesbeiana*), northern leopard frog (*Rana pipiens*), and narrow-mouthed toad (*Microhyla carolinensis*). Additional anuran species that fail to cross from the Texan into the Austroriparian province include pacific tree frog (*Pseudacris clarkia*), Strecker's chorus frog (*Pseudacris streckeri*), and striped whipsnake (*Microhyla olivacea*).

Other reptile and amphibian species common to this biotic zone include 6-lined racerunner (*Aspidoscelis sexlineata*), rat snake (*Ptyas mucosus*), eastern hognose snake (*Heterodon platirhinos*), rough green snake (*Opheodrys aestivus*), copperhead (*Agkistrodon contortrix*), western diamondback rattlesnake (*Crotalus atrox*), Blanchard's cricket frog (*Acris crepitans*), diamondback water snake (*Nerodia rhombifer rhombifer*), and Houston toad (*Bufo houstonensis*). Common bird species include northern bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*), eastern meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*), field sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), belted kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon*), and mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*). Small herds of bison and antelope were common during the late prehistoric and early historic periods, but these species are no longer native to this region (Journey et al. 1989:13-14).

3.0 CULTURAL BACKGROUND

The project area is located within Prewitt's (1981, 1985) Central Texas Archeological Region. Prewitt demarcated the southeastern boundary of the Central Texas Archeological Region at the town of Bastrop in Bastrop County, which borders Travis County on the southeast. The indigenous human inhabitants of Central Texas practiced a generally nomadic hunting and gathering lifestyle throughout all of prehistory, and, in contrast to much of the rest of North America, mobility and settlement patterns do not appear to have changed markedly through time in this region.

3.1 PALEOINDIAN PERIOD (CA. 12,000 TO 8500 B.P.)

The initial human occupations in the New World can now be confidently extended back before 12,000 B.P. (Dincauze 1984; Haynes et al. 1984; Kelly and Todd 1988; Lynch 1990; Meltzer 1989). Evidence from Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Pennsylvania suggests that humans were present in Eastern North America as early as 14,000 to 16,000 years ago (Adovasio et al. 1990), while more recent discoveries at Monte Verde in Chile provide unequivocal evidence for human occupation in South America by at least 12,500 years ago (Dillehay 1989, 1997; Meltzer et al. 1997). Most archeologists have historically discounted claims of much earlier human occupation during the Pleistocene glacial period. However, recent investigations of the Buttermilk Creek Complex in Bell County, Texas, have raised the possibility that a pre-Clovis culture may have been present in North America as early as 15,500 years ago (Waters et al. 2011).

The earliest generalized evidence for human activities in Central Texas is represented by the PaleoIndian period (12,000 to 8500 B.P.) (Collins 1995). This stage coincided with ameliorating climatic conditions following the close of the Pleistocene epoch that witnessed the extinction of herds of mammoth, horse, camel, and bison. Cultures representing various periods within this stage are characterized by series of distinctive, relatively large, often fluted, lanceolate projectile points. These points are frequently associated with spurred end scrapers, graters, and bone foreshafts. PaleoIndian groups are often inferred to have been organized into egalitarian bands consisting of a few dozen individuals that practiced a fully nomadic subsistence and settlement pattern. Due to poor preservation of floral materials, subsistence patterns in Central Texas are known primarily through the study of faunal remains. Subsistence focused on the exploitation of plants, small animals, fish, and shellfish, even during the PaleoIndian period. There is little evidence in this region for hunting of extinct megafauna, as has been documented elsewhere in North America. Rather, a broad-based subsistence pattern appears to have been

practiced throughout all prehistoric time periods. In Central Texas, the PaleoIndian stage is divided into two periods based on recognizable differences in projectile point styles. These include the Early PaleoIndian period, which is recognized based on large, fluted projectile points (i.e., Clovis, Folsom, Dalton, San Patrice, and Big Sandy), and the Late PaleoIndian period, which is characterized by unfluted lanceolate points (i.e., Plainview, Scottsbluff, Meserve, and Angostura).

3.2 ARCHAIC PERIOD (CA. 8500 TO 1200 B.P.)

The onset of the Hypsithermal drying trend marks the beginning of the Archaic period (8500 to 1200 B.P.) (Collins 1995). This climatic trend marked the beginning of a significant reorientation of lifestyle throughout most of North America, but this change was far less pronounced in Central Texas. Elsewhere, the changing climatic conditions and corresponding decrease in the big game populations forced people to rely more heavily upon a diversified resource base composed of smaller game and wild plants. In Central Texas, however, this hunting and gathering pattern is characteristic of most of prehistory. The appearance of a more diversified tool kit, the development of an expanded groundstone assemblage, and a general decrease in the size of projectile points are hallmarks of this cultural stage. Material culture shows greater diversity during this broad cultural period, especially in the application of groundstone technology.

Traditionally, the Archaic period is subdivided into Early, Middle, and Late subperiods. Changes in projectile point morphology are often used as markers differentiating these 3 subperiods, though other changes in material culture occurred as well. Perhaps most markedly, burned rock middens appear during the Middle Archaic subperiod, continuing into the Late Archaic subperiod, and large cemeteries appear during the Late Archaic subperiod. In addition, the increasing density of prehistoric sites through time is often considered to constitute evidence of population growth, though differential preservation probably at least partially accounts for the lower numbers of older sites.

3.3 LATE PREHISTORIC PERIOD (CA. 1200 TO 350 B.P.)

The onset of the Late Prehistoric period (1200 to 350 B.P.) (Collins 1995) is defined by the appearance of the bow and arrow. In Central Texas, pottery also appears during the Late Prehistoric period (though ceramics appear earlier in Southeast Texas). Use of the atlatl (i.e., spearthrower) and spear was generally discontinued during the Late Prehistoric period, though they continued to be used in the inland subregion of Southeast Texas along with the bow and arrow through the Late Prehistoric period (Patterson 1980, 1995; Wheat 1953). In Texas, unifacial arrow points appear to be associated with a small prismatic blade technology. The Late Prehistoric period is generally divided into two phases, the Austin and Toyah phases. Austin phase sites occur earliest to the north, which has led some researchers (e.g., Prewitt 1985) to suggest that the Austin-phase populations of Central Texas were migrants from the north, and lack the ceramic industry of the later Toyah phase.

3.4 HISTORIC PERIOD (CA. 350 B.P. TO PRESENT)

The first European incursion into what is now known as Texas was in 1519, when Alonso Álvarez de Pineda explored the northern shores of the Gulf of Mexico. In 1528, Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca crossed South Texas after being shipwrecked along the Texas Coast near Galveston Bay. However, European settlement did not seriously disrupt native ways of life until after 1700. The first half of the 18th century was the period in which the fur trade and mission system, as well as the first effects of epidemic diseases, began to seriously disrupt the native culture and social systems. This process is clearly discernable at the Mitchell Ridge site, where burial data suggest population declines and group mergers (Ricklis 1994) as well as increased participation on the part of the Native American population in the fur trade. By the time that heavy settlement of Texas began in the early 1800s by Anglo-Americans, the indigenous Indian population was greatly diminished.

The Tonkawa and the Lipan Apache Indians were well established in Central Texas by the 14th century, and Comanche and Kiowa tribes arrived in the area by the 18th century¹. The first European known to have crossed the region was Domingo Terán de los Ríos, who made an inspection tour to East Texas in 1691. When the Spanish moved their missions out of East Texas in 1730, they relocated the missions of San Francisco de los Neches, Nuestra Señora de la Purísima Concepción de los Hasinai, and San José de los Nazonis to locations near Barton Springs. In 1827, the Mexican government granted Stephen F. Austin his third colony, Little Colony, which was located east of the Colorado River and north and west of the Old San Antonio Road. Mina (later Bastrop) became the headquarters of the colony, and Travis County developed as an offshoot of Mina. Settlers moving into the area in the early 1830s included Josiah and Mathias Wilbarger, Reuben Hornsby, Jacob M. Harrell, and John F. Webber. The onset of the Texas Revolution delayed further settlement activity, and the news of the fall of the Alamo prompted those settlers already in residence to flee.

Settlement resumed after the revolution, but it proceeded slowly because of the constant threat of raids by the Comanche Indians. During the 1830s, a chain of small forts extended from Bastrop northwest along Wilbarger's Bend, Coleman Branch, Webber's Prairie, and Gilleland Creek, to Fort Colorado or Fort Prairie, 8.0 kilometers (5.0 miles) east of the site of present-day Austin. In June 1835, Thomas Jefferson Chambers surveyed part of an 8-league grant covering the present-day site of Austin and the capitol. Sometime before 1837, William Barton settled near the springs that were to bear his name. In 1837 or 1838, President Mirabeau B. Lamar was on a buffalo hunt in the area and commented on its possibilities as a permanent site for the capital. In 1838, the community of Waterloo (later Austin) consisted of four families, and about 20 families established homes at nearby Montopolis in 1839. When the Congress of the Republic of Texas chose Waterloo as the site of the new capital, opponents were quick to point out the disadvantages—the site's proximity to the frontier, the lack of timber, the poor soil, and the threat of Indian raids. In spite of this opposition, however, the new capital—renamed Austin in honor of Stephen F. Austin—was approved on January 19, 1840. A few days later, the Congress

¹ Much of the following historical summary is adapted from TSHA (2016c, 2016e).

established Travis County, naming it in honor of William Barret Travis and making Austin its county seat. An election for county officials was held in February 1840, at which time the population was reported to be 856. The initial boundaries of Travis County included roughly 40,000 square miles. Counties that were later carved from Travis County include Callahan (1858), Coleman (1858), Comal (1846), Gillespie (1848), Hays (1848), Burnet (1852), Brown (1856), Lampasas (1856), Eastland (1858), Runnels (1858), and Taylor (1858). Sam Houston moved the government of the Republic of Texas from Austin to Houston when Mexican troops invaded San Antonio in March 1842. When he tried to have the government archives removed as well, Austin citizens resisted with the Archives War. The Texas Congress held sessions at Washington-on-the-Brazos from 1842 to 1845, but the convention that drafted the Constitution of 1845 met in Austin in July 1845, and by October the rest of the government had returned to the capital city. The first legislature of the new state convened in Austin in February 1846.

The late 1840s and early 1850s were building years for Austin and Travis County, with much of the growth fed by the presence of the state government—the Governor's Mansion, office buildings, hotels, new homes, and newspapers. In 1850, Travis County had a population of 3,138, of whom 2,336 were white, 791 were slaves, and 11 were free blacks; by 1860, the number of residents had more than doubled to 8,080, with 4,931 of them white, 3,136 slaves, and 13 free blacks. Although the city of Austin grew faster than the county as a whole—its population rose from 629 in 1850 to 3,494 in 1860—most county residents lived in small communities. Pflugerville and Del Valle were the most prominent of these communities, but rural post offices were also established at Bluff Springs, Webberville, Merriltown, Gilleland, Cage's Mill, and Hornsby Bend. During the 1850s, the amount of land in farms in what was then Travis County increased from 73,300 acres to 1,363,500 acres. Corn was the primary field crop, while cattle and sheep were the principal livestock. In 1860, farmers produced 137,700 bushels of corn and 27,900 bushels of wheat and had 58,000 cattle and 11,800 sheep.

The earliest schools in Travis County were private institutions that usually met in private homes or in space donated by a church or Masonic lodge. More elaborate private facilities began to appear by the late 1840s, including Colorado Female College in 1848, Austin Male and Female Academy in 1849, Austin Female Academy in 1850, and Austin Collegiate Female Institute in 1852. By 1850, Travis County also had six public schools serving a scholastic population of 183. The county was divided into 19 common school districts in 1852. The state established the Texas State Asylum for the Blind in Austin in 1856 and the Deaf and Dumb School in 1857. Travis County became a center for higher education in the 1880s with the establishment of the University of Texas in 1881, Tillotson Collegiate and Normal Institute in 1881, and Saint Edward's University in 1885. Samuel Huston College began holding classes in the 1890s. The Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary opened in 1902, Texas Wesleyan College Academy in 1912, Concordia Lutheran College in 1926, and the Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest in 1952. Austin Community College began operations in 1972. The availability of schools resulted in a high level of education for a large portion of the county's population. In the 1940s, while more rural areas of the state reported that less than 10% of their population over the age of 25 had high school diplomas, nearly 20% of Travis County residents had graduated. By 1980, that number had jumped to 75%.

The earliest churches in Travis County were the Catholic missions relocated to the area by the Spanish in 1730, but these were moved to San Antonio in 1731, and it was more than a century before any organized religious practices were firmly established. In the 1830s, a variety of religious groups began to appear—Methodist circuit riders held services along Gilleland Creek in 1837 or 1838; Presbyterians organized a church in Austin in October 1839; Mormons settled near Fort Coleman, Webberville, and Hornsby Bend in the late 1830s; and Catholic priests, among them Jean Marie Odin, returned to the area in 1840. A Baptist church and a Church of Christ were organized in Austin in 1847, a Lutheran church was established in New Sweden and a Jewish synagogue in Austin began in 1876, and a Christian Science church formed in Austin in 1889. In the early 1980s, Travis County's 266 churches had an estimated combined membership of 194,194; Catholic, Southern Baptist, and United Methodist were the largest denominations.

In spite of the rapid growth that Travis County experienced during the 1850s, the area was at that time still very much at the edge of the frontier. The absence of railroads meant that goods had to be shipped by wagon to and from Houston and Port Lavaca, and poor roads meant that goods sometimes could not be shipped at all. In 1852, the Austin Railroad Association was established to encourage railroad construction to the area, and considerable progress had been made by the late 1850s; however, the Civil War intervened, and work on railroad acquisition was postponed. The Secession Convention convened in Austin on 28 January 1861. Although a group of Austin citizens staged a demonstration in favor of secession, Unionist sentiment was high, and Travis County residents voted against secession, 704 to 450. Nevertheless, when the Civil War began, Travis County provided several hundred volunteers, among them the Travis Rifles, the Tom Green Rifles, the Capitol Guard, and the Austin City Light Infantry. In the two months between the end of the war and the arrival of federal troops in the county, looting of farms and businesses was common. Although the inevitable clashes between the Unionist forces and the former rebels resulted in the arrest of as many as 30 people per day, the presence of federal troops served to curb much of the lawlessness. By early 1866, most of the federal soldiers had been mustered out of service, leaving only about 200 men to police the Austin area until the end of the military occupation in 1870. Austin was the site of the constitutional conventions of 1866 and 1868-69 and witnessed both the removal of Governor James W. Throckmorton in 1867 and the Coke-Davis Controversy in 1874. In the gubernatorial election of 1869, Travis County residents favored Andrew J. Hamilton to Edmund J. Davis by a margin of 798 to 593.

Like most areas in the south, Travis County suffered considerable economic hardship immediately after the Civil War and throughout the Reconstruction period. Between 1864 and 1866, the county as a whole experienced a 49% loss in property tax receipts. Roughly 2/3 of this property loss was in slaves, with the rest coming from declines in farm and livestock values, each of which fell 25 to 40%. The county began to show signs of recovery by 1880. The overall population rose from 13,153 in 1870 to 27,028 in 1880, and the 1880 census reported 1,912 farms, an increase of 656 over the 1870 totals. The amount of improved land rose from 83,200 acres in 1870 to 139,800 in 1880. Field crops such as corn, cotton, wheat, and oats took up nearly half of the improved farmland, while livestock dominated the rest.

Economic recovery was facilitated by the arrival of the Houston and Texas Central Railway, which completed its track to Austin in 1871, and the International and Great Northern

Railroad, which was built between Rockdale and Austin in 1876 and completed from Austin to Laredo in 1881. The Austin and Northwestern Railroad laid track between Austin and Burnet in 1882, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas line arrived in 1904. Communities besides Austin that benefited directly from easy railroad access included Pflugerville, Manor, Oak Hill, and Manchaca.

After the war, many former slaves remained in the area. In the year after the war, the black population increased by 60%, while the white population rose by only 12%. By 1870, black residents numbered 4,647, comprising 35% of the county's total population. Clarksville, Kincheonville, Masontown, and Wheatville were among the communities established by former slaves. The number of black residents in Travis County continued to increase steadily, reaching 13,299 in 1900. It fluctuated between 13,000 and 15,000 from 1900 to 1930, but increased rapidly thereafter, rising to 22,493 in 1950, 32,270 in 1970, and 63,173 in 1990. Because other segments of the population grew at an even faster rate, the percentage of black residents, with respect to the total population, declined significantly, falling to 20% by 1930 and 11% by 1990. Contributing to the shift in the ethnic makeup of the county was a variety of immigrant groups, the most prominent of which were German, Swedish, and Mexican. By the turn of the century, 8% of the population was composed of natives of one of these countries. Although the early Swedish and German settlers contributed to the diversity of Travis County through their religious and educational institutions, the Mexican influence was also reinforced by the continued arrival of large numbers of new immigrants fleeing the unrest of the Mexican Revolution in the early 20th century. The 1930 census reported that 10,225 residents, or 13% of the county's total population, were of Hispanic descent; by 1990, the number of Hispanic residents had risen to 121,689, or 21%.

In 1890, Travis County had 36,322 residents. Of these, 14,575 lived in Austin, which was fast outgrowing its efforts to become a modern city. Innovations and improvements in progress at that time included a trolley system and water-generated electricity, but most of its streets remained unpaved. By the turn of the century several hundred assorted businesses filled the needs of the 22,000 Austin residents. Yet, in spite of this rapid increase in Austin's population, the majority of the county's residents lived on farms or in smaller towns, and agriculture dominated the area economy. Cotton became the principal field crop in the late 1880s and remained so for more than 60 years. The 1890 census reported 65,000 acres—nearly 30% of the county's improved farmland—planted in cotton; by the turn of the century, the amount of land devoted to cotton had increased to 113,300 acres, or 56% of the improved farmland. However, as more marginal land was used and the soil became depleted, production levels fell; in 1930, 143,000 acres produced only 19,000 bales. By the late 1950s, cotton accounted for only 26% of the total cropland harvested, and by 1980 it had fallen to only 8%. Farm tenancy had increased steadily since the 1890s and peaked in 1930, with tenants operating 2/3 of the 3,642 farms. The number of farms fell by more than 1,000 in the 1930s, as many tenant farmers either moved away or turned to other occupations. Farmers who remained in the area began to devote more of their resources to crops other than cotton and to livestock. The number of cattle increased from 32,000 in 1920 and to 51,000 in 1950; the number of sheep and goats increased as well, boosting wool and mohair production from 23,600 and 4,292 pounds, respectively, in 1920, and to 127,800 and 183,600 pounds in 1959. By the late 1960s, hay and sorghum combined to account for 60% of the cropland harvested.

The Great Depression was slow to hit Travis County, but, by the mid-1930s, many people were unemployed and very glad of the New Deal programs that resulted in work paving streets; building bridges, sewers, and parks; and constructing the tower of the University of Texas campus. In part because of the job opportunities made available through relief projects, state government, and the university community, the population increased by 43% in the 1930s, rising from 77,777 in 1930 to 111,053 in 1940. One major job-producing project in the 1930s was the construction of a series of dams on the Colorado River. Austin and Travis County had begun efforts to tame the Colorado as early as 1869, when the army built a pontoon bridge across the river. In 1893, the City of Austin completed a dam designed to provide power for its water and electrical systems. By 1899, the city was already experiencing power shortfalls, and a major flood in 1900 destroyed the dam. Another flood in 1915 washed out the repairs that were underway, and the project was abandoned. The flood of 1935 put much of downtown Austin under water, and the area's interest in a lasting flood-control system was renewed. The Lower Colorado River Authority was established and a series of dams was built, forming Lake Austin, Lake Travis, Lake Buchanan, Lake Lyndon B. Johnson, Inks Lake, and Lake Marble Falls.

Travis County also profited from the establishment of several military bases. Camp Mabry in northwest Austin, established as the main Texas National Guard facility in 1890, served as an army training center during World War I. After the US became involved in World War II, the Del Valle Army Air Base, soon renamed Bergstrom Army Air Field, was established in southeast Travis County. After the war was over, the presence of military personnel continued to bring changes to the county. Thousands of returning veterans enrolled in the local colleges and universities, greatly increasing the student population as well as intensifying the demand for housing and the growth of service industries.

In the 1950s and 1960s, Travis County underwent two significant developments. The first of these was desegregation. The *Sweatt v. Painter* decision in 1950 pushed the University of Texas to the forefront in the fight for civil rights, leading it to become the first southern university to admit blacks as undergraduates, although it was not until 1962 that all of the university's facilities were fully integrated. Public schools in Travis County began to follow suit in 1955. Local Mexican-American organizations also achieved a measure of success against discriminatory practices. Some local businesses resisted these changes, prompting strikes and protests in the 1960s, but in the end desegregation was accomplished without the violence prevalent in other urban areas of the country. The change became even more visible as blacks and Hispanics were elected to public office—Wilhelmina Delco to the school board in 1968 and to the Texas House of Representatives in 1976; Berl Handcox to the Austin city council in 1971; Richard Moya to the Travis County commissioner's court in 1970; and Gonzalo Barrientos to the Texas House of Representatives in 1974. The second major development was the establishment of several high-tech industries. In 1951, a small, local company became Texas Instruments, and in 1955 Tracor, Incorporated, made Austin its base of operations. International Business Machines opened an Austin branch in 1967, followed by Motorola in 1974. These companies, along with Microelectronics and Computer Technology Corporation (1983), Dell Computers (1984), and Sematech (1988), became the county's largest employers.

From the end of Reconstruction to the present, most Travis County residents chose to support Democratic presidential candidates, with exceptions in 1896, 1928, 1952, 1956, 1972, and 1984. Occasionally, a third-party candidate drew a sizable portion of the vote, but only three of them—the Greenback-Labor candidate in 1880, George Wallace in 1968, and John Anderson in 1984—garnered sufficient support to affect the county’s overall election results. In state elections, Travis County residents were staunchly Democratic. In the early 1980s, 63% of the land in Travis County was devoted to farms and ranches. About 23% of the farmland was under cultivation, with sorghum, hay, wheat, and cotton accounting for nearly 70% of the 94,000 acres harvested; other crops included potatoes, sweet potatoes, peaches, and pecans. Sixty-six percent of the county’s \$32 million in agricultural receipts came from livestock and livestock products, the most important ones being cattle, milk, sheep, wool, and hogs. Although agriculture remained an important aspect of the local economy, farm receipts were greatly surpassed by the income generated by non-agricultural industries. Professional and related services, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and government administration involved 70% of the work force in the 1980s; of the rest, 7% were self-employed and 3% employed outside the county.

Since shortly after the turn of the century, the majority of Travis County residents had resided in the City of Austin. The jobs made available by the growth of the high-tech industries reinforced that trend, and, by 1970, 85% of the 295,516 residents lived in the capital city. In the 1970s and 1980s, however, residential development near Lake Travis encouraged many people to move away from the city, and although Austin continued to grow at a rapid pace, the number of residents choosing to live near the lake and in northern and southern suburbs increased at an even faster rate. By 1990, Lago Vista (2,199), Jonestown (1,250), Briarcliff (335), Lakeway (4,044), and Pflugerville (4,444) in Travis County, as well as Round Rock and even Georgetown in Williamson County, had become popular alternatives to living in Austin. Like the rest of Texas, Travis County weathered a serious economic downturn in the mid-1980s; newly-built office space sat empty, and many people lost their jobs. Added to this was news that Bergstrom Air Force Base was scheduled to close. In the early 1990s, however, plans were underway to convert the Bergstrom site into a new municipal airport, and the county was looking forward to a period of growth. The population of Travis County was reported at 576,407 in 1990, an increase of 37% from 1980. Among the area’s most prevalent concerns was that future growth should not destroy the ecological balance of environmentally sensitive areas in the western hills.

The City of Pflugerville is located on Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 825 approximately 24.1 kilometers (15.0 miles) north of Austin in northeastern Travis County. It was named for Henry Pfluger, who brought his family to the area from Germany in 1849, though a community did not develop at the site until after the Civil War. Residents established a school in 1872 and a Lutheran church in 1875. A post office opened at the community in 1893 with Louis Bohls as postmaster. By the mid-1890s, Pflugerville had a population of 250. It also had a small assortment of businesses, though residents did their banking and shipping in Round Rock, 12.9 kilometers (8.0 miles) northwest in Williamson County. 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 Press*, a weekly newspaper, was published at Pflugerville from 1907 to 1942. In the early 1920s, several area school districts consolidated with the Pflugerville high school. The community’s population

declined after World War II as people moved to Austin and other cities; by 1949, the number of residents at Pflugerville had fallen to 380. Pflugerville began to grow slowly in the 1960s and at that time was incorporated. Its population rose to 452 by 1968 and to 662 by 1980. 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. A weekly newspaper called the *Pflugerville Pflag* began publication in 1980.

3.5 HISTORIC CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT AREA

The largest ethnic group of Texas settlers derived directly from Europe was composed of persons of German birth or descent. As early as 1850, they constituted more than 5% of the total Texas population, a proportion that remained constant through the remainder of the 19th century. From their first immigration to Texas in the 1830s, the Germans tended to cluster in ethnic enclaves. A majority settled in a broad, fragmented belt across the south-central part of the state. This belt stretched from Galveston and Houston in the east to Kerrville, Mason, and Hondo in the west; from the fertile, humid Coastal Plain to the semiarid Hill Country (TSHA 2016b). The first German settlement was New Braunfels in central Texas. More settlers followed, founding new communities throughout the region. Henry Pfluger, Sr., who came to Texas from Germany in 1850, was one of these early regional settlers (TSHA 2016b). The project area is primarily composed of land that was settled by Henry Pfluger, Sr., and his decedents. The Kuemple and the Bohls families were other early German immigrants, and portions of these families' homesteads also fall within the project area.

Richland, a small community in northeast Travis County located east of Pflugerville, was established by German immigrant farmers who named their settlement for the quality of its rich, Blackland Prairie soil. Originally, the project area was considered part of the Richland community. Pflugerville was officially founded in 1860 when William Bohls established a general store and post office in his residence and named the town in honor of the Pfluger family. George Pfluger and his brother, Conrad, both sons of Henry Pfluger, Sr., arrived from Germany in 1849. George Pfluger was instrumental in settling the Pflugerville area. He donated land for the railroad, the train depot, and a school (Dearing et al. 2013). Henry Pfluger, Sr., joined his sons in the Pflugerville area by 1853.

The majority of immigrants came as a result of political persecution in Germany, though it was not until after the Civil War that the Pflugerville area gained steady population growth. The original settlers harvested corn, wheat, rye, cotton, fruits, vegetables, and sugarcane and also raised cattle that were driven to market on the Chisholm Trail. In 1904, the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad laid track between Austin and Georgetown that passed through Pflugerville. Unlike Manor and Elgin, the community of Pflugerville pre-dated the rail line; however, its population more than doubled in the decade following the arrival of the railroad. The project area, located between rail lines and their resulting urban development, remained rural well into the 20th century.

Eventually, cotton became the principal crop of the community. The railroad attracted businesses to the area, including a steam-powered cotton gin. Otto Pfluger, Henry. Sr.'s, son, built the first cotton gin in 1904 and later added an ice factory next to it. A second gin was erected in 1909 (Austin History Center 2016). Over time, the community also had a school, a saloon, a mercantile store, and a blacksmith shop. The early years of the Pflugerville and Richland area are characterized by small, family-owned farms. Many landowners employed the help of tenants, sharecroppers, or laborers. Tenants generally owned their own supplies and rented the land they worked in exchange for a quarter or third of their crop yield. Sharecroppers supplied only their labor and were paid a portion of the crop yield. Many European immigrants came to the area by having their passage paid in exchange for farm labor upon their arrival. Other farm labor was supplied by African Americans or Mexicans who rented the land or worked as hired hands (Vaughn 2010). In many families, successive generations stayed in the area, either cultivating a section of the family farm or purchasing land nearby, resulting in groupings of farms owned by several branches of a family. Much of the land in and near the project area was either once owned or is currently owned by the Pfluger family and other descendants of settlers from the mid-to late 19th century (Vaughn 2016). The land surrounding the original Pfluger property was owned by other German immigrants, including the Kuempe, Bohls, and Weiss families.

Soil depletion, the Great Depression, and a boll weevil infestation devastated cotton farmers statewide in the 1930s. Soil conservation programs and scientific farming improvements, including fertilizers, pesticides, and crop-rotation, improved productivity but also led to more mechanized farming on larger, consolidated farms. By the post-World War II era, larger farms were being worked by machines, obviating the need for the tenant or sharecropping arrangements, and displacing families who did not own land. As farming became more mechanized and less labor intensive, young people began moving to cities for work rather than remaining on the family farm.

In the second half of the 20th century through the present, farms have grown larger or become sources of secondary income. As land has become more valuable for its development potential, many farms have been sold for subdivision development. Most land under cultivation in the area is planted in feed corn, sorghum, and hay. Some longtime residents who continue to rely exclusively on farming for their livelihood lease crop land from other area residents (Vaughn 2010).

The Richland school closed in 1945, and the students were transferred to Pflugerville. In 1987, the city of Austin proposed to take over the Richland area for the new Austin municipal airport, but no action was taken. In 1988, the church, cemetery, hall, and approximately 127 property owners remained in the area. Though Richland was no longer shown on county highway maps in 2000, more than 100 families lived in the area, and St. John German Evangelical Lutheran Church still served the community (TSHA 2016d).

Henry Pfluger, Sr., was born in 1803 in Hessen, Germany. He married Catherine Liesse and had six children. Following his first wife's death, he married Anna Christina Kleinschmidt and had six more children. Pfluger was a wealthy farmer in Germany but had lost his property in the Prussian War of 1848. In 1850, the Pfluger family arrived in Galveston, Texas, and traveled overland to the Austin area to settle in proximity to his two sons, who had preceded his

immigration. In 1850, the Pfluger family included Henry, Sr., his wife Anna Christina (who is referenced as “Christina” in some documents), and their young children Henry, Jr. (age 3), Catherine Elizabeth (age 18), Marie (age 13), Ludwig (age 10), and William (age 8). Henry, Sr.’s, brother-in-law (from his first wife), John Liesse, owned 388.5 hectares (960.0 acres) in the area where the project area is located. John Liesse was awarded this 388.5-hectare (960.0-acre) tract in 1845 for his service in the Texas War for Independence (GLO 1845).

Henry Pfluger, Sr., and his family began their new Texas farming life on 13.4 hectares (33.0 acres) east of Austin. In 1853, Henry, Sr., traded his 13.4 hectares (33.0 acres) for the 388.5 hectares (960.0 acres) held by John Liesse in the forks of Wilbarger Creek (known as Brushy Knob) and began farming the land (Travis County 1853). Seven of the parcels that compose the project area are part of the Liesse survey (Property Nos. 868345, 263838, 754981, 754982, 754984, 755001, and 755002) (Figure 3-1). The Pflugers practiced subsistence farming, planting crops and raising livestock for personal consumption or trade. Between 1851 and 1861, the Pflugers had four more children—John (b. 1851), Charley (b. 1853), August (b. 1855) and Elizabeth (b. 1861). When Henry Pfluger, Sr., died in 1867, he was buried in a grave plot located east of the homestead. In 1880, his widow, Christina Pfluger, deeded to her children a 0.4-hectare (1.0-acre) plot, which included Henry, Sr.’s, grave, as a family burial ground. That same year, Henry, Sr.’s, son, August, and a grandchild were buried there. The family cemetery includes a total of 23 graves dating from 1867 to 2014 (findagrave.com 2016; Hebbe 1975; Vaughn 2010). Portions of the original 388.5-hectare (960.0-acre) tract were sold through the years, though the project area remained in the Pfluger family as part of the J.A. Pfluger estate until 1988. The property has been in continuous agricultural use from the time of the Pfluger settlement until its recent acquisition by the City of Pflugerville in 2015 and 2016. Though Henry Pfluger, Jr.’s, farm property is registered as a Centennial Farm by the Texas Department of Agriculture, Henry Pfluger, Sr.’s homestead is not (Texas Department of Agriculture 2016).

A small portion of the project area was originally part of the Kuemple homestead (Property Nos. 271732 and 271733) (see Figure 3-1). In 1840, George Kuemple immigrated to New York from Germany and bought land near Henry Pfluger in the Richland area in 1879. This original homestead is located west of the Henry Pfluger parcel. This land was part of the original Joseph Wiehl survey (Survey 8, Abstract 802). Prior to immigrating to New York, George Kuemple worked as an organ builder. Continuing his trade in carpentry, he became a cabinet maker while in New York. In 1877, Kuemple came to Texas after serving in the Union Army during the Civil War. Kuemple and his family purchased 169.6 hectares (419.0 acres) and began farming. In addition to farming, Kuemple worked as a carpenter and was known for his construction of the National Register of Historic Places- (NRHP)-listed Hirshfield Cottage in Austin. George built a small house on his farm property and later constructed a large, high-styled, Queen Anne house in 1904. The house remains on the Kuemple property along with numerous outbuildings of various construction periods. The Kuemple Farm (known as Hilltop View House) has an Official Texas Historic Marker noting the significance of the architecture, the Kuemple family, and early settlement. The farmstead was recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP according to a survey conducted in 2010 (Vaughn 2010). The farm remains in the Kuemple family at the present time.

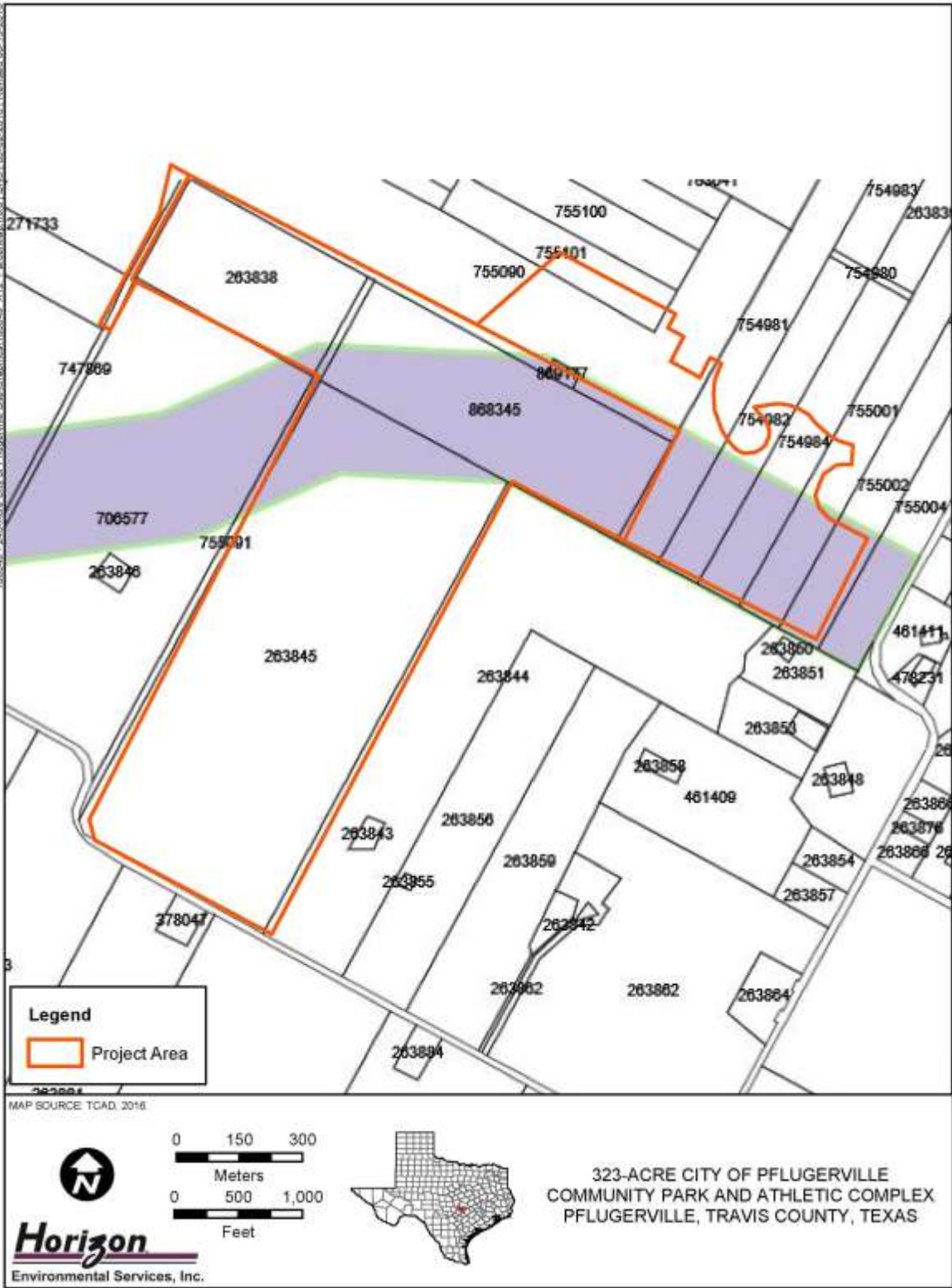


Figure 3-1. Location of Project Area on Travis County Parcel Map

A portion of the project area was once part of the Bohls property (also located within the 388.5-hectare [960.0-acre-]) John Leisse survey (Property Nos. 754981, 754982, 754984, 755001, 755002, and 755004) (see Figure 3-1). This land was sold by the Pflugers to the Bohls family at some point during the 20th century, though deed records are inconclusive as to exactly when this transaction occurred. The Bohls family immigrated to the Pflugerville area in the mid-18th century. William Bohls and Catherine Pfluger, Henry Pfluger, Jr.'s, eldest daughter, married in 1852. They owned several farms and built a home on 83.0 hectares (205.0 acres) purchased from her brother, William. The home was located west of SH 130 approximately 2.0 kilometers (3.5 miles) from the project area. William Bohls was instrumental in the founding of Pflugerville by opening the first post office and general store at his residence. The Bohls family donated 2.0 hectares (5.0 acres) of land for the Immanuel Lutheran Church (Dearing et al. 2013). In 1911, Gottlieb William (G.W.) Bohls, grandson of William, purchased a 38.4-hectare (95.0-acre) farm on the Austin-Hutto Road near the family farm. In 1913, G.W. and his wife Bertha built a two-story, eight-room house on the property. The house is currently in use as the Heritage House Museum for the City of Pflugerville.

4.0 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Prior to initiating fieldwork, Horizon personnel reviewed existing information on file on the THC's online *Texas Archeological Sites Atlas* (TASA), the National Park Service's (NPS) online NPGallery database, and the Texas State Historical Association's (TSHA) *Handbook of Texas Online* for information on previously recorded archeological sites and previous archeological investigations conducted within a 1.6-kilometer (1.0-mile) radius of the project area (NPS 2016; THC 2016; TSHA 2016c, 2016e). Based on this archival research, four previously recorded archeological sites and one cemetery are located within a 1.6-kilometer (1.0-mile) radius of the proposed project area (Figure 4-1; Table 4-1). Cultural components represented on the four previously recorded archeological sites include undated aboriginal lithic artifact scatters and scatters of late 19th- to early 20th-century historic-era domestic debris, which may represent either trash dumps or debris scatters associated with former farmsteads.

One of the four previously recorded archeological sites, 41TV2453, is located within the current project area. Site 41TV2453 was originally recorded in 2014 and subsequently revisited in 2015 during a series of surveys conducted for the City of Pflugerville in connection with a proposed lift station, wastewater interceptor, and force main relocation project by Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc. (CMEC) (Rush 2014, 2015). Site 41TV2453 was recorded as a multiple-component site consisting of sparse, surficial scatters of aboriginal and historic-age artifacts. The aboriginal component was characterized by a few possible tested chert cobbles, though most of the cobbles appeared to have been battered during plowing activities; several burned chert cobbles; and approximately five chert flakes. Historic-age cultural materials consisted of approximately 15 artifacts, including ironstone ceramic sherds, aqua-colored bottle glass shards, and solarized glass shards. The aboriginal component was dated only to an unspecified prehistoric timeframe due to the lack of temporally diagnostic artifacts, and the historic-age component suggested a probable late 19th- to early 20th-century occupation. As delineated within the linear survey corridor associated with the proposed wastewater line, site 41TV2453 measured 200.0 meters (656.0 feet) in length (northwest to southeast) by 100.0 meters (328.0 feet) in width (northeast to southwest), though the site boundaries were believed to extend outside of the survey corridor to the northeast and southwest. In fact, the historic-age scatter appeared to be associated with a standing historic-age farmhouse located to the south of the investigated site area. This house could be seen from the survey corridor but was not investigated as it fell outside of the survey boundaries. The previously investigated portion of site 41TV2453 is located along the northern boundary of the project area.

SENSITIVE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATION DATA OMITTED

Figure 4-1. Locations of Known Cultural Resources within 1.0 Mile of Project Area

Table 4-1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1.0 Mile of Project Area

Site No./Name	Site Type	NRHP/SAL Eligibility Status ¹	Distance/Direction from Project Area	Potential to be Impacted by Project?
Archeological Sites				
41TV2338	Aboriginal lithic scatter (undetermined prehistoric)	Ineligible within investigated area	0.3 miles west	No
41TV2339	Aboriginal lithic scatter (undetermined prehistoric)/ Historic-age glass shard (late 19th to early 20th centuries)	Ineligible within investigated area	0.9 miles north	No
41TV2478	Historic-age farmhouse (late 19th to early 20th centuries)	Ineligible	1.0 mile northwest	No
41TV2453	Aboriginal lithic scatter (undetermined prehistoric)/ Historic-age artifact scatter (late 19th to early 20th centuries)	Ineligible within investigated area	Northern boundary of project area	Yes
Cemeteries				
Pfluger Cemetery (TV-C077)	Cemetery (late 19th century to present)	N/A	Within project area	Yes

¹ *Determined eligible/ineligible* = Site determined eligible/ineligible by SHPO
Recommended eligible/eligible = Site recommended as eligible/ineligible by site recorder and/or sponsoring agency but eligibility has not been determined by SHPO
Undetermined = Eligibility not assessed or no information available

NRHP National Register of Historic Places
 SAL State Antiquities Landmark
 SHPO State Historic Preservation Office

The Pfluger Cemetery (TV-C077) is a small family cemetery located in the northern portion of the project area. The Pfluger Cemetery reportedly contains 23 graves ranging in date from 1880 to 2014, though the vast majority of the interments date to the late 19th and early 20th centuries between 1867 and 1917 (findagrave.com).

No historic properties listed on the NRHP or designated as State Antiquities Landmarks (SAL) were identified within the archival review area.

Three prior cultural resources surveys have been conducted within the current project area (see Figure 4-1). All three of these prior surveys were linear utility corridor surveys conducted for the City of Pflugerville in association with the proposed Sorento Wastewater Interceptor project (Shipp et al. 2014; Rush 2014, 2015). These three prior surveys are located in the northern portion of the project area. The majority of the project area has not been previously surveyed.

Inspection of historical US Geological Survey (USGS) maps indicates the presence of several structures of probable historic age located within the project area, including at least two structures in the south-central portion of the project area at the end of a gravel driveway that provides access to the property from Cameron Road to the southwest as well as at the northern end of a field road that terminates near the Pfluger Cemetery. Two structures are depicted at the southernmost location, including a house and an outbuilding (see Figure 1-1). The earliest USGS topographic quadrangles on which these structures are visible are the 1968 and 1956 versions, and they also appear on a 1954 aerial photograph (Figure 4-2) (NETR 2016). Earlier USGS topographic maps dating to 1943, 1921, and 1910 do not depict these structures; however, these early maps do not generally depict individual structures, so the absence of the structures on the early maps is not necessarily indicative of whether or not the structures were present in the early 20th century (NETR 2016). Two additional structures are visible are the northern end of the property near the Pfluger Cemetery. These two structures are visible on USGS topographic maps dating from 1956 to 1988 as well as on aerial imagery dating back to 1954 (NETR 2016).

Archeological and Historical Investigations for the Proposed
323.0-acre City of Pflugerville Community Park and Athletic Complex, Pflugerville, Travis County, Texas

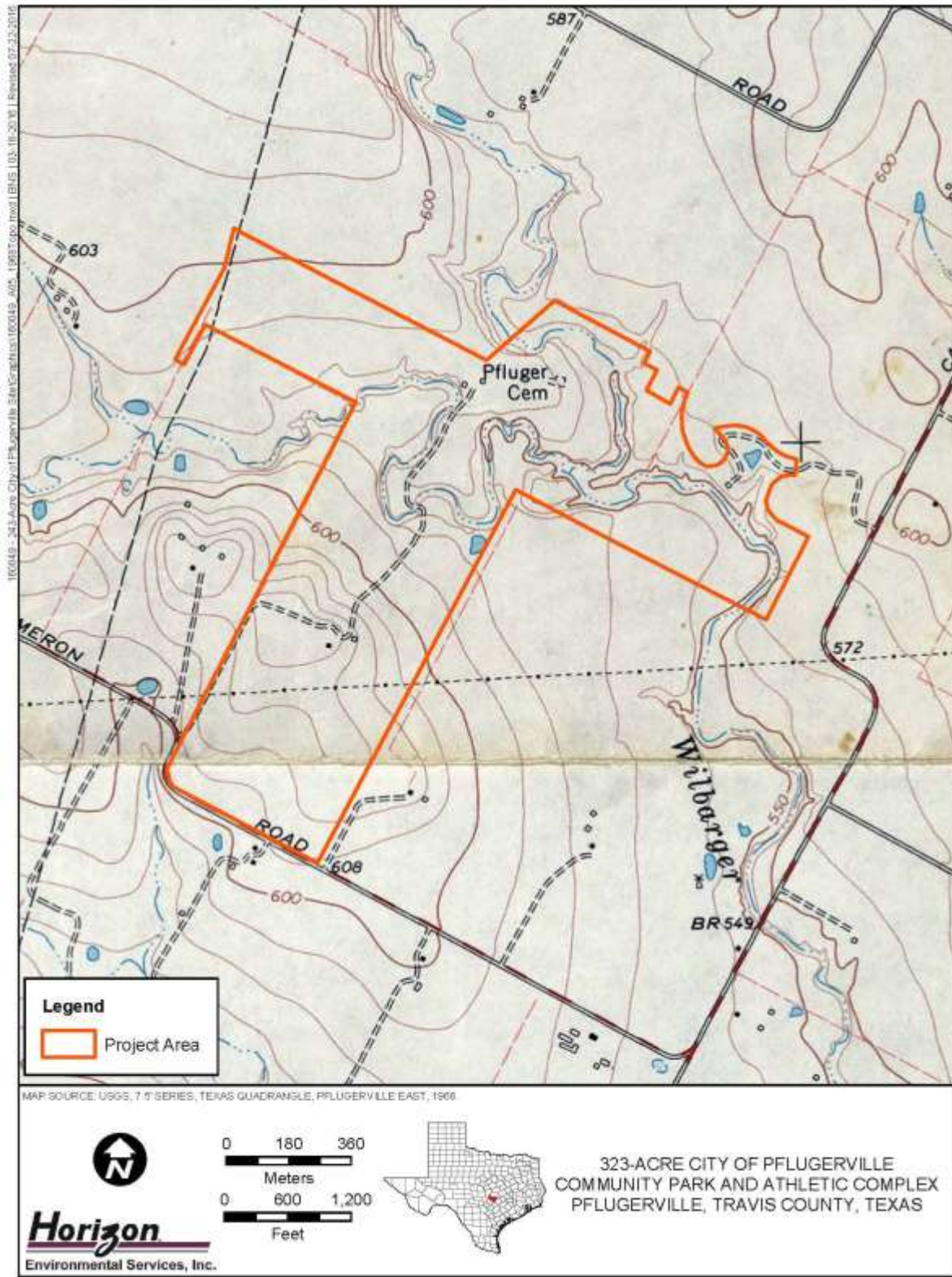


Figure 4-2. Location of Project Area on 1968 USGS Topographic Map

5.0 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

From April 5 to 6, 2016, Horizon archeologists Russell K. Brownlow, Jeffrey D. Owens, and Briana N. Smith, under the overall direction of Jeffrey D. Owens, Principal Investigator, performed an intensive cultural resources survey of the southern 98.3 hectares (243.0 acres) of the project area, which represented the portion of the larger project area to which the City of Pflugerville was able to provide access at that time. From July 20 to 22, Horizon archeologists Briana N. Smith and Jared Wiersema conducted an intensive cultural resources survey of the northern 32.4 hectares (80.0 acres) of the project area, which became accessible subsequent to completion of the initial fieldwork in April 2016. The survey consisted of pedestrian walkover of the project area with surface inspection and systematic shovel testing.

Horizon's archeologists traversed the project area in parallel, linear transects spaced no more than 30.5 meters (100.0 feet) apart and thoroughly inspected the modern ground surface for aboriginal and historic-age cultural resources. The majority of the project area consists of a mix of cattle pastures and active agricultural fields that had been plowed but not yet planted for the season (Figures 5-1 to 5-3). Moderately densely wooded areas are present along the banks and terraces of Wilbarger Creek and one of its tributaries, which meander through the northern portion of the project area (Figures 5-4 to 5-6). Visibility of the modern ground surface was excellent in the agricultural fields (100%), though ground surface visibility in pastures and forested areas was typically obscured by vegetation (<30%).

In addition to pedestrian walkover, the Texas State Minimum Archeological Survey Standards (TSMASS) require the excavation of one shovel test per three acres for project areas measuring more than 80.9 hectares (200.0 acres) in size unless field conditions warrant excavation of more probes (e.g., due to the presence of culturally sensitive areas) or less probes (e.g., due to extensive prior disturbances or cultural low-probability areas). In the event that a probe yields evidence of subsurface cultural deposits, additional probes may be necessary to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of the subsurface deposits associated with the cultural resource. Thus, a minimum of 108 shovel tests were required within the 130.7-hectare (323.0-acre) project area to meet the TSMASS. Horizon excavated a total of 202 shovel tests during the survey, thereby exceeding the TSMASS for a project area of this size (Figure 5-7).

In general, shovel tests measured approximately 30.0 centimeters (11.8 inches) in diameter and were excavated to a target depth of 1.0 meters (3.3 feet) below ground surface, to the top of pre-Holocene deposits, or to the maximum depth practicable, and all sediments were



Figure 5-1. Agricultural Field in Southern Portion of Project Area (Facing West)



Figure 5-2. Agricultural Field in Northern Portion of Project Area (Facing South-Southeast)



Figure 5-3. Cattle Pasture in Northern Portion of Project Area (Facing Northwest)



Figure 5-4. Wilbarger Creek in Eastern Portion of Project Area (Facing East)



Figure 5-5. Low-Water Crossing of Access Road at Wilbarger Creek (Facing East)



Figure 5-5. Wooded Area on Wilbarger Creek Terrace (Facing East)

Archeological and Historical Investigations for the Proposed
 323.0-acre City of Pflugerville Community Park and Athletic Complex, Pflugerville, Travis County, Texas

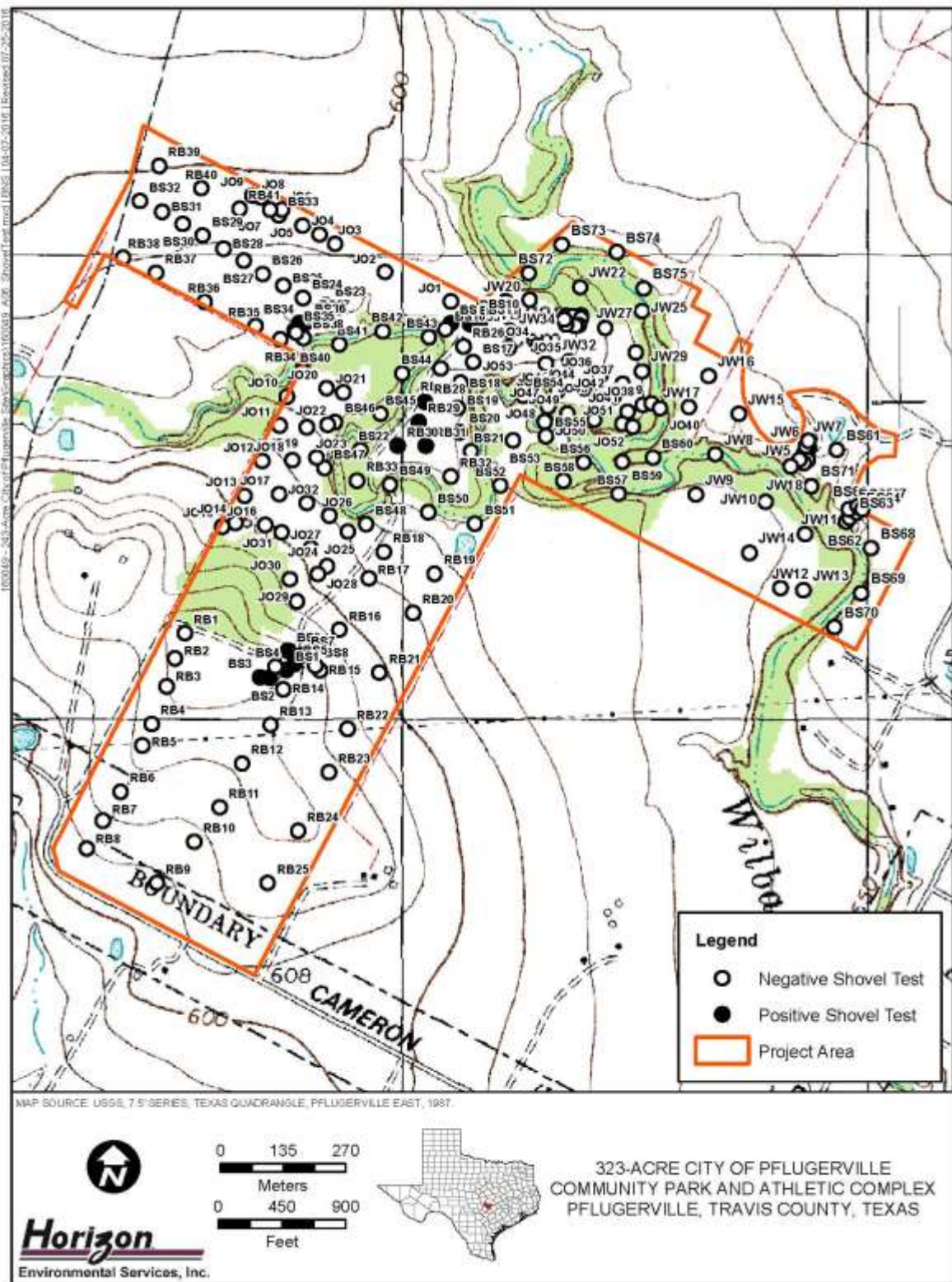


Figure 5-7. Locations of Shovel Tests Excavated within Project Area

screened through 6.35-millimeter (0.25-inch) hardware cloth. In practice, shovel tests were terminated at depths of 5.0 to 50.0 centimeters (2.0 to 19.7 inches) below surface (cmbs) due to the presence of dense clay sediments on the modern ground surface. Surficial soils in active and fallow agricultural fields, as well as in many of the cattle pastures, were clearly part of a plowzone, though soils underlying the plowzone exhibited similar color and texture characteristics to the disturbed plowzone soils. In contrast to the upland areas within the project area, most of which appear to have been under continuous cultivation throughout the historical past, the clay and clay loam sediments on the terraces of Wilbarger Creek and its unnamed tributary appeared to be relatively intact. Shovel testing was capable of fully penetrating sediments with the potential to contain subsurface archeological deposits, and it is Horizon's opinion that the pedestrian walkover with surface inspection and systematic shovel testing was adequate to evaluate the cultural resources potential of the project area. Summary data for all 202 shovel tests excavated during the survey are presented in Appendix A.

During the survey, field notes were maintained on terrain, vegetation, soils, landforms, survey methods, and shovel test results. Digital photographs were taken, and a photographic log was maintained. Horizon employed a non-collection policy for cultural resources. Diagnostic artifacts (e.g., projectile points, ceramics, historic materials with maker's marks) and non-diagnostic artifacts (e.g., lithic debitage, burned rock, historic glass, and metal scrap) were described, sketched, and/or photo-documented in the field and replaced in the same location in which they were found.

Five newly recorded archeological sites—41TV2518, 41TV2519, 41TV2520, 41TV2521, and 41TV2522—were documented within the project area during the survey, and one previously recorded archeological site—41TV2453—was reinvestigated and its boundaries were expanded. In addition, one cemetery—the Pfluger Cemetery (TV-C077)—was investigated. For each archeological site, a standard site recording form was used to record pertinent information on location, physiographic setting, and local environmental characteristics; types and quantities of artifacts observed; distribution and densities of artifacts; artificial and natural impacts; and the condition of surface and subsurface archeological deposits. A scaled sketch map was drawn that illustrates site boundaries; locations of shovel tests, cultural features, and/or material concentrations; as well as notable features of the landscape. The sites were thoroughly photo-documented using color digital photography, and a photographic log was maintained of all photographs taken. Based on the information recorded on the standard archeological site recording forms in the field, a *Texas Archeological Data Site Form* was completed by Horizon's laboratory personnel for each newly recorded archeological site and a *Texas Archeological Data Site Update Form* was completed for each previously recorded site using the most current version of the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory's (TARL) *TexSite* archeological data collection software. The completed *TexSite* forms were submitted to TARL, and permanent site trinomials were obtained for the newly recorded sites.

The survey methods employed during the survey represented a "reasonable and good-faith effort" to locate significant archeological sites within the project areas as defined in 36 CFR 800.3.

6.0 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS

Five newly recorded archeological sites—41TV2518, 41TV2519, 41TV2520, 41TV2521, and 41TV2522—were documented within the project area during the survey, and one previously recorded archeological site—41TV2453—was reinvestigated (Figures 6-1 and 6-2; Table 6-1). In addition, one cemetery—the Pfluger Cemetery (TV-C077)—was investigated during the survey (see Figures 6-1 and 6-2; see Table 6-1). While prehistoric cultural components are present on two of the sites (41TV2453 and 41TV2520), the majority of the cultural resources documented during the survey are associated with late 19th to mid-20th-century farmsteads associated with two of the founding German immigrant families of the area—the Pflugers and the Bohls. Each of the cultural resources recorded during the survey are discussed individually below.

6.1 SITE 41TV2518

General Description

Site 41TV2518 consists of the remnants of a late 19th- to mid-20th-century farmstead situated on the northeast-facing slopes of a prominent upland knoll located in the southern portion of the project area about 0.3 kilometers (0.2 miles) southwest of Wilbarger Creek and 0.6 kilometers (0.4 miles) northeast of Cameron Road (Figure 6-3; also see Figures 6-1 and 6-2). Currently, the site consists of a small cluster of farm buildings in varying states of disrepair and collapse surrounded by a mix of active and fallow agricultural fields and pastures (Figure 6-4). The farm complex is accessed via a gravel driveway that provides access to the parcel from Cameron Road to the southwest (Figure 6-5). The gravel drive terminates at a metal gate that fences off the pastures north of the farm buildings, and a two-track field road continues northeastward from the gate, providing access to the northern portion of the tract (Figure 6-6).

The site consists of a one-story, wood-framed, Folk Victorian-style house (built ca. 1898) (Resource 1A); a small horse or mule barn (built ca. 1900) (Resource 1B); a large hay and livestock barn with associated corrals and animal runs (built ca. 1900) (Resource 1C); a small livestock feeder (built ca. 1945) (Resource 1D); and a limestone well and a collapsed wooden gazebo adjacent to the house. Several piles of construction debris likely represent collapsed former outbuildings whose function can no longer be determined. Other cultural features include a gravel driveway, a two-track road, a plastic animal feeder, and associated fencing.

SENSITIVE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATION DATA OMITTED

Figure 6-1. Location of Cultural Resources on USGS Topographic Quadrangle

SENSITIVE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATION DATA OMITTED

Figure 6-2. Location of Cultural Resources on Aerial Photograph

Table 6-1. Archeological Sites and Historic-age Structures within Project Area

Permanent Trinomial	Temp. Site No.	Historic Resource ID No.	Site Type/ Building Type	Architectural Style	Estimated Date
41TV2518	PAC-1	1A	Historic-age farmstead (house)	Folk Victorian	ca. 1898
		1B	Historic-age farmstead (horse or mule barn)	No style	ca. 1900
		1C	Historic-age farmstead (hay and livestock barn)	No style	ca. 1900
		1D	Historic-age farmstead (livestock feeder)	No style	ca. 1945
41TV2453	PAC-2	2	Historic-age farmstead (house)/ Aboriginal lithic artifact scatter	National Folk/ Extended Hall-and-Parlor, Box and Strip	ca. 1880 (historic)/ Undetermined (prehistoric)
41TV2519	PAC-4	3A	Historic-age farmstead (house)	Folk/Extended Hall-and-Parlor, Box and Strip	ca. 1865
		3B	Historic-age farmstead (hay and livestock barn)	No style	ca. 1900
41TV2520	PAC-5	–	Aboriginal lithic artifact scatter	N/A	Undetermined prehistoric
41TV2521	PAC-6		Historic-age brick-and-mortar well	No style	ca. 1935
41TV2522	PAC-7	4	Historic-age farmstead (garage/barn)	No style	ca. 1935
Pfluger Cemetery	–	–	Cemetery	N/A	1867 to present

Horizontal and Vertical Extents of Cultural Materials

Based on the extent of standing architectural features and collapsed architectural remnants, site 41TV2518 measures approximately 165.0 meters (541.2 feet) northeast to southwest by an average of 83.0 meters (272.2 feet) northwest to southeast (see Figure 6-3). As delineated during the survey, the site boundaries encompass the majority of farmstead features that are clearly associated with the site. A small livestock feeder (Resource 1D) is actually located outside the site boundaries in an isolated, lightly forested area between a two-track field road and a stock pond approximately 250.0 meters (820.0 feet) northeast of the northern boundary of site 41TV2518. This livestock feeder has an estimated construction date of ca. 1945, decades after the buildings on site 41TV2518, and is only tangentially related to the site by virtue of its remote placement within the larger farm complex. However, as no other cultural resources are located near the livestock feeder, it is discussed in this section in association with site 41TV2518.

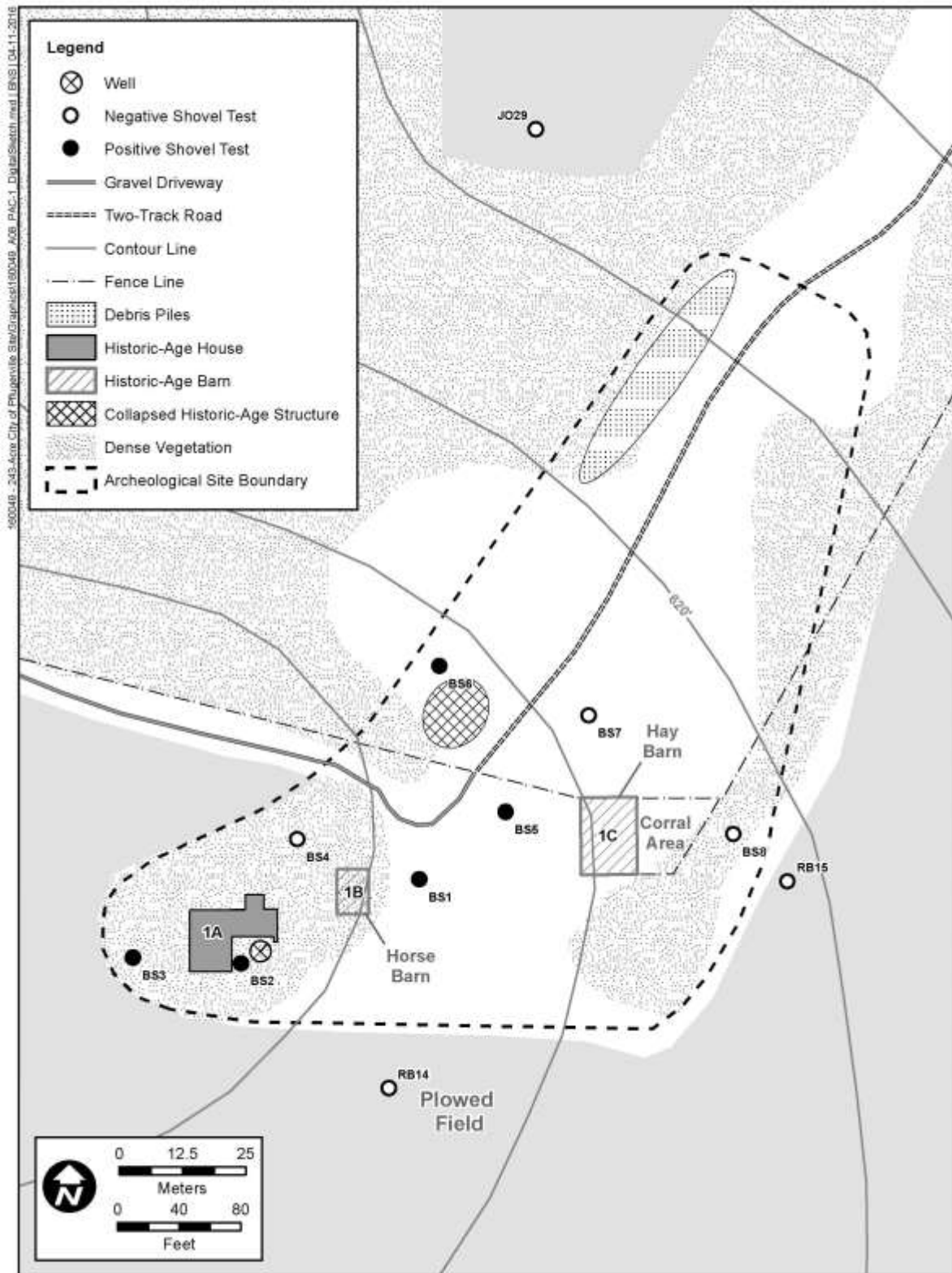


Figure 6-3. Sketch Map of Site 41TV2518



Figure 6-4. Agricultural Field South of Farm Buildings on Site 41TV2518 (Facing South)



Figure 6-5. Gravel Driveway on Site 41TV2518 (Facing Northwest)



Figure 6-6. Gate and Two-Track Road Providing Access from Site 41TV2518 to Northern Pastures (Facing Northeast)

A total of eight shovel tests were excavated within the final delineated boundaries of site 41TV2518 (see Figure 6-3). The shovel tests revealed gravelly, grayish-brown clay loam and clay sediments. Three of the eight shovel tests contained shallow subsurface cultural materials at depths ranging from 0.0 to 20.0 centimeters (0.0 to 7.9 inches) below surface.

Observed Cultural Features

Resource 1A—Folk Victorian House (ca. 1898)

Constructed ca. 1898, Resource 1A consists of a one-story, wood-frame, Folk Victorian house configured in a modified “L” plan (Figure 6-7). The massing is composed of a gable front with a back extension (Figure 6-8), with a partially collapsed, partial-width porch on the western façade (Figure 6-9) and a second partially collapsed porch extending along a portion of the southern and eastern façades, inset within the “L” (Figure 6-10). A small frame addition extends from the northern façade (child’s bedroom), interrupting the long side of the “L” in the house footprint. A small, bump-out room occupies the southeastern corner of the house’s footprint (kitchen pantry) (Figure 6-11; also see Figure 6-10).

This pier-and-beam, wood-frame house is supported on large, rough-cut limestone piers. White-washed, drop-lapped wood siding clads the exterior. The moderate-pitched, gable-front-and-wing roof is clad with standing-seam metal over wood-shake shingles. The roof overhangs

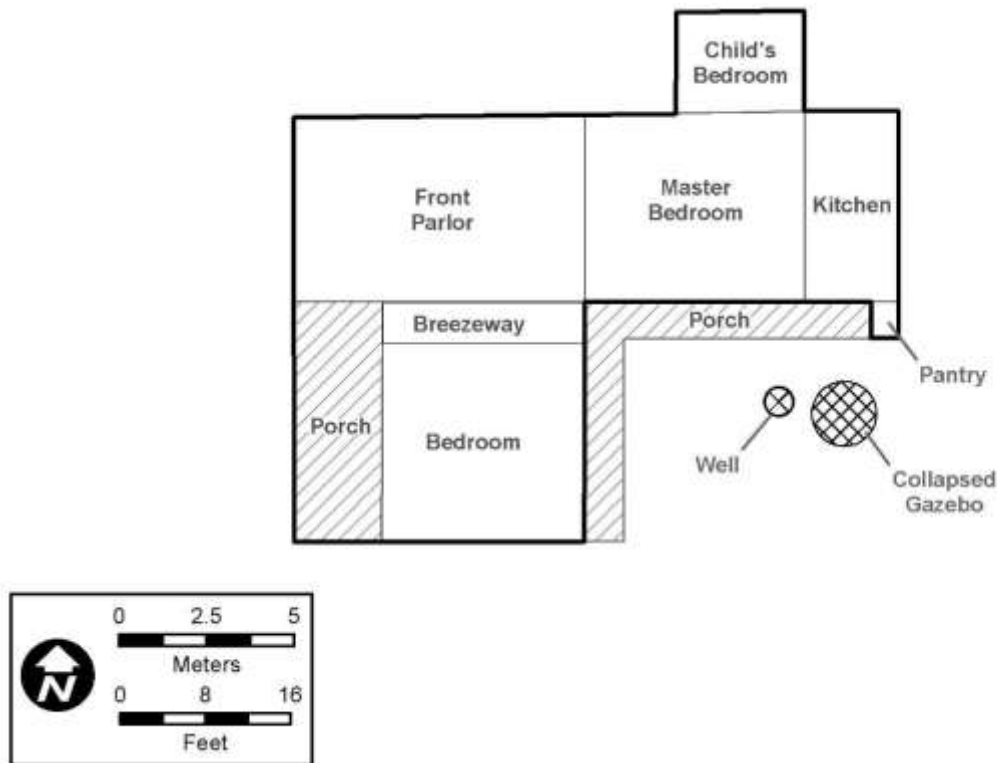


Figure 6-7. Resource 1A—Schematic Sketch Map of Main House Floorplan

the exterior walls, creating moderate eaves finished with distinct cornice returns, wide frieze boards, and beveled fascia. Wooden, louvered, oval-shaped attic vents occupy the two gables. Many of the original four-over-four, wood-framed, double-hung sash windows are found throughout the house. The window surrounds are composed of decorative wood lintels (chamfered entablatures) and casings. The exterior wooden doors are configured with two long vertical panels over two shorter vertical panels. The door surrounds are similar to the windows, with decorative crowns and wooden casings. No hardware, with the exception of hinges, was found on the windows or doors. There is evidence of wood-framed screens on some of the window openings. The porches display perhaps the most stylistic feature of this modest Folk Victorian house—turned porch columns and pilasters (Figure 6-12). The shed roofs of both partially collapsed porches are (or were) supported by turned columns mounted to the wood-planked porch floor. The soffit is composed of the exposed porch roof rafters and boards with a frieze board hiding the rafter tails. There is evidence of knob and tube wiring throughout the house, and a gas line extends into the kitchen. However, there is no evidence of running water within the house. It is unclear which door served as the front entrance. There are two doors on the southern porch (the “L”-inset porch). One door leads into the kitchen and one leads into a breezeway that runs east to west between the wing and the gable front portion of the house (Figure 6-13). The breezeway has an additional door that leads onto the porch located on the western façade (see Figure 6-9). These doors have transom windows to facilitate air-flow through the house (the only transom windows in the house are positioned above the breezeway doors).



Figure 6-8. Resource 1A—Eastern Façade of House, Facing toward the End Gable (Facing West)



Figure 6-9: Resource 1A—Partial-Width Porch on Western Façade of House (Facing North)



Figure 6-10. Resource 1A—L-Shaped Porch on Southern Façade of House (Facing North)



Figure 6-11. Resource 1A—Kitchen Pantry Bump-out at Southeastern Corner of House (Facing Northwest)



Figure 6-12. Resource 1A—Decorative Elements on Western Porch Façade (Facing Northeast)



Figure 6-13. View of the Exterior Breezeway Door (*note transom*) (Facing West)

Along the northern side of the house, the house plan consists of three large rooms—a front parlor in the northwestern corner (estimated 5.0 by 5.0 meters [16.4 by 16.4 feet]), a master bedroom (estimated 5.0 by 6.0 meters [16.4 by 19.7 feet]) in the center, and a kitchen (estimated 5.0 by 4.0 meters [16.4 by 13.1 feet]) in the northeastern corner (see Figure 6-7). The aforementioned breezeway connects the front parlor and master bedroom to a second bedroom (estimated 5.0 by 5.0 meters [16.4 by 16.4 feet]) in the southwestern corner of the house plan (composing the wing or “L” section). A small pantry (estimated 2.0 by 2.0 meters [6.6 by 6.6 feet]) extends to the south off the kitchen, and a small child’s bedroom (estimated 3.0 by 3.0 meters [9.8 by 9.8 feet]) extends off the master bedroom to the north.

All of the rooms are finished with bead board walls mounted over shiplap. The ceilings are also clad with bead board. Three-inch-wide, wood-plank floors are found throughout the house. A door leads from the breezeway into the northwestern room. The northwestern room is thought to have functioned as a parlor based on the use of more decorative woodwork than what is found throughout the rest of the house (Figure 6-14). This room has eight-inch-high baseboards, and the window surrounds feature crowned bullseye details. A cord for an overhead light fixture remains mounted in the center of the ceiling. The wide baseboards are also found in the breezeway (see Figure 6-13). All other window surrounds in the interior are simple wood planks, and the baseboards are approximately four inches wide. Four-over four, double-hung, wood-frame windows open out to the western porch, the western façade, and the northern façade.



Figure 6-14. Resource 1A—View of Front Parlor (Facing Northwest)

A door from the breezeway leads to the middle room. The middle room may have functioned as a master bedroom (Figure 6-15). A small, enclosed, bead board closet is found in the southwestern corner of this room (Figure 6-16). In addition, a stovepipe opening in the east wall (adjoining the kitchen) suggests that this was likely a heated room. Two windows open to the northern façade, and a single window opens to the southern porch. A single pocket door leads from this room into a very small room that extends to the north (Figure 6-17). This may have functioned as a child's bedroom (Figure 6-18). Multiplication tables are scribbled in charcoal on the southern wall, a wooden bookshelf is inset into the northern wall, and small windows are set into the eastern and western walls.

A door from the master bedroom leads into the kitchen (Figures 6-19 and 6-20). A gas line is affixed to a wall, and a large cabinet built adjacent to a brick chimney flue is present on the western wall of this room. There was likely a pot-bellied stove connected to the flue (the chimney flue is located on the interior wall shared with the adjoining master bedroom). A small counter with shelving is affixed to the northwestern corner of the room. Windows open out to the northern and eastern façades. A small pantry room extends from the southeastern corner of the kitchen (Figure 6-21). The pantry has a single window opening out to the southern façade. A door leads from the kitchen onto the southern porch (see Figure 6-19).

A door leads from the breezeway into a room that composes the "wing" or "L" portion of the house (along with the breezeway and western porch) (Figure 6-22). This room may have functioned as a second bedroom. The south-facing gable is situated over this room. One window opens out the southern façade, two windows open out to the western porch, and one additional window opens out to the southern porch (though the view through this window is blocked by the collapsed southern porch roof). A stove and an electric icebox are present in this room, suggesting that the room was utilized as a makeshift kitchen during the 20th-century occupation.

The remains of a collapsed wooden gazebo and a covered limestone well are located a few meters south of the southern porch of the house, which may suggest that this side of the house may have been the back side and the western porch and door may have been the front entrance (Figure 6-23). No evidence of an outhouse was observed in the vicinity of the house, though the house was surrounded with extremely dense foliage at the time of the survey, which may have obscured any remnants of an outhouse.

The term Folk Victorian describes simple folk-house forms with Victorian-type decorative detailing. They are much less elaborate than the Victorian styles. The ornamentation is frequently Queen Anne-inspired and found primarily around the porch and cornice area, including jig-sawn brackets and turned porch columns. Porch supports are commonly either Queen Anne-type turned spindles or square posts with the corners beveled or chamfered. The roof/wall junctions may be either boxed or open. Folk Victorian structures were common across the country from the post-Civil War-period into the first decade of the 20th century. Many Folk Victorian houses have a modified-L plan subtype and are one or one-and-a-half stories tall with a front-facing gable and partial-width porch with modest applied ornamentation.

Like the National Folk form, Folk Victorian houses were made possible by the railroads. The growth of the railroad system made heavy woodworking machinery widely accessible at local



Figure 6-15. Resource 1A—View of Master Bedroom (Facing Northeast)



Figure 6-16. Resource 1A—Bead Board Closet in Master Bedroom (Facing Southwest)



Figure 6-17. Resource 1A—Door Leading from Mater Bedroom to Child's Bedroom (Facing North-Northeast)



Figure 6-18. Resource 1A—View of Child's Bedroom (Facing Northeast)



Figure 6-19. Resource 1A—View of Kitchen and Door Leading to Southern Porch (Facing Southwest)



Figure 6-20. Resource 1A—View of Kitchen Interior (Facing Northwest)



Figure 6-21. Resource 1A—View of Kitchen Pantry (Facing South)



Figure 6-22. Resource 1A—View of Southwestern Bedroom (Facing Southeast)



Figure 6-23. View of Collapsed Wooden Gazebo and Covered Limestone Well Adjacent to Main House on Site 41TV2518 (Facing South)

trade centers, where they produced inexpensive Victorian detailing. The railroads also provided local lumber yards with abundant supplies of pre-cut detailing from distant mills (McAlester and McAlester 1993).

Resource 1B—Horse or Mule Barn (ca. 1900)

Constructed ca.1900, Resource 1B consists of a small post-and-beam horse or mule barn located approximately 25.0 meters east-northeast of the main house (Resource 1A) (Figures 6-24 and 6-25; also see Figure 6-3). This outbuilding is rectangular in footprint and measures approximately 8.0 by 6.0 meters (26.2 by 19.7 feet) in size, with the long axis oriented north to south. An end-gable roof composed of common rafters secured to a ridge board shelters the building. Vertical wood planks with beveled battens affixed to posts and down-bracing encloses the space. The roof is clad in wooden shake shingles covered with standing-seam metal sheeting. The western façade of the barn is open, with walls enclosing the remaining three sides. A small tack room is found in the northern section of the structure, and several pieces of straw-stuffed horse tack are suspended from an overhead cross-beam (Figure 6-26). A small, wood-planked door leads out the back (eastern) wall of the tack room. A large, open bay occupies the southern section of the building that contains a short wooden stepladder, a piece of cabinetry, and a few rusted metal tools (Figure 6-27). A wood casement window opens out the back (western) side of the building from the larger workshop room. A small doorway opening leads from the open bay



Figure 6-24. Resource 1B—View of Western Façade of Horse Barn (Facing East)



Figure 6-25. Resource 1B—View of Eastern Façade of Horse Barn (Facing Southwest)



Figure 6-26. Resource 1B—Northern Bay of Horse Barn (Facing Southwest)



Figure 6-27. Resource 1B—Southern Bay of Horse Barn (Facing Southwest)

to the tack room. The materials used in the barn construction include milled lumber and hewn tree posts. The barn is in poor condition with much of the siding missing.

Resource 1C—Hay and Livestock Barn (ca. 1900)

Constructed in c.1900, Resource 1C is a large hay and livestock barn located approximately 40.0 meters (131.2 feet) east-northeast of Resource 1B (Figures 6-28 and 6-29; also see Figure 6-3). Resource 1C is rectangular in footprint, measuring approximately 15.0 by 12.0 meters (49.2 to 39.4 feet), with the end gables oriented north to south. An enclosed animal run and wood-fenced cattle stockyard are adjacent to the eastern side of the building (Figure 6-30). The post-and-beam-constructed barn is clad with vertical wooden planks and beveled wood battens covered in metal sheeting. The large floor beams are supported by rough-cut limestone blocks. Corner posts support the wall framing. The barn is configured with a central drive flanked by open stalls with wooden troughs on the western side (Figure 6-31) and four enclosed bays along the eastern side (Figure 6-32). A second floor of the barn provides ample hay storage. The second story loft opens up to the floor below near the southern side of the barn. A flush-mounted wooden ladder leads to the second-story hayloft from this open area. This would have been where wagons and trucks were loaded from the loft above. The eastern side, where the enclosed bays are located, has a built-up wooden floor. According to Mr. Lanier Bohls, a man who grew up near this property and currently grazes cattle on the tract, the individual wood-floored rooms in the barn were used to store corn, cotton seed, and feed (Bohls 2016). A wooden plank door opens to the outside from the eastern side of the barn. The original hanging barn door is gone and has been replaced with a metal cattle gate on the northern end of the barn. Overall the barn is in fair condition.

Resource 1D—Livestock Feeder Structure (ca. 1945)

Constructed ca. 1945, Resource 1D is a small livestock feeder located approximately 250.0 meters (820.0 feet) northeast of the documented boundaries of site 41TV2518. This feature is rectangular in footprint and sheltered with a low-sloped, end-gabled roof covered in corrugated metal (Figures 6-33 and 6-34). The structure is a gravity feeder for livestock with a central, vertical cavity that was used to hold feed. Two open troughs run the length of both of the long sides of the structure, while horizontal wood planks enclose the gable ends. A small, wood-planked, hinged hopper door is centered under the eastern gable. This opening was where the feed would have been poured into the central cavity.

As noted above, Resource 1D is actually located outside the boundaries of site 41TV2518 in a lightly forested area between a two-track field road and a stock pond. This livestock feeder has an estimated construction date of ca. 1945, decades after the buildings on site 41TV2518; as such, it is only tangentially related to the site by virtue of its remote placement within the larger farm complex. However, as no other cultural resources are located near the livestock feeder, it is discussed in this section in association with site 41TV2518.



Figure 6-28. Resource 1C—View of Hay and Livestock Barn (Facing Southeast)



Figure 6-29. Resource 1C—View of Northern End of Hay and Livestock Barn (Facing South)



Figure 6-30. Resource 1C—View of the Barn and Cattle Yard (Facing Southwest)



Figure 6-31. Resource 1C—Open Stalls and Feeding Trough along Western Side of Barn Interior (Facing Southwest)



Figure 6-32. Resource 1C—Enclosed Bays along Eastern Side of Barn Interior (Facing Southeast)



Figure 6-33. Resource 1D—View of Livestock Feeder (Facing North)



Figure 6-34. Resource 1D—View of Livestock Feeder (Facing Northwest)

Other Cultural Features

In addition to the architectural features discussed above, several piles of wooden planks and corrugated metal roofing are scattered along the northwestern edge of the two-track road that heads northeastwards from the farm building complex on site 41TV2518 (see Figure 6-3). These debris piles appear to represent the remains of collapsed outbuildings whose function can no longer be ascertained. The construction materials appear to be similar to those used in the standing structures discussed above, which suggests they were probably contemporaneous with the earliest, turn-of-the-20th century occupation of the farm (ca. 1900). The largest debris pile, which is composed of milled lumber and sections of corrugated metal roofing, is located immediately north of the metal gate that marks the transition from the gravel driveway to the two-track access road (Figure 6-35). Several additional, overlapping piles of similar construction debris extend along the northwestern edge of the two-track field road near the northern site boundary that appear to represent the remnants of three or more additional, collapsed outbuildings (Figures 6-36 and 6-37).

Finally, a round, plastic animal feeder is located a few meters north of the hay and livestock barn (Resource 1D) (Figure 6-38). This feature is a modern accoutrement that has likely been placed by Mr. Bohls to feed the cattle that he is currently grazing on the property.



Figure 6-35. View of Debris Pile (Collapsed Former Outbuilding) on Site 41TV2518 (note Resource 1D in background) (Facing Southeast)



Figure 6-36: View of Debris Pile (Collapsed Former Outbuilding) on Site 41TV2518 (Facing West)



Figure 6-37. View of Debris Pile (Collapsed Former Outbuilding) on Site 41TV2518 (Facing Southwest)



Figure 6-38. Plastic Animal Feeder North of Hay and Livestock Barn (Facing Southwest)

Observed Cultural Materials

Non-architectural cultural materials are somewhat common within the standing structures on site 41TV2518 but relatively sparse in the intervening exterior areas. Historic-age cultural materials observed include a glass juice bottle with an “H.E. Butt Grocery Company” paper label; numerous crimped-lid, sanitary, tin cans with double-hole triangular punches; one solarized, amethyst-colored bottle glass shard; milk bottle glass shards; blue, green, and clear glass shards; glazed stoneware and undecorated whiteware ceramic sherds; porcelain ceramic sherds; metal dinnerware fork tines; one marble; and a 1947 nickel.

While most of the historic-age cultural materials are generally suggestive of a late 19th to mid-20th-century occupation, a few specimens with somewhat more specific date ranges were noted. The “H.E. Butt Grocery Company” juice bottle label would probably have been printed in the 1920s or 1930s, after Howard E. Butt assumed control of the single C.C. Butt Grocery Store in Kerrville, Texas, in the 1920s and prior to the renaming of the company to “H-E-B” in 1940 (H-E-B 2016). The evaporated milk cans date to the late 19th to mid-20th centuries, likely toward the end of this time range. Amethyst glass dates to the late 19th to early 20th centuries. Notably, no domestic debris was observed that dates after the mid-20th century, which suggests that this is when the farm was last occupied. A large “midden” of modern Bud Lite aluminum cans is present in the large hay and livestock barn that were apparently left by Mr. Lanier Bohls’ two sons, who reportedly hang out on the property on occasion (Bohls 2016).

Historical Research

Site 41TV2518 is located on Parcel No. 263845 (see Figure 3-1) (Appendix B, Table B-3). This parcel belonged to Henry Pfluger, Jr. (b. 1848, d. 1904), and was part of the original William Caldwell Survey (Abstract 162, Survey 66). Henry Pfluger, Jr., purchased 65.6 hectares (162.0 acres) of the property for \$4,750.50 from J.L. Hume in 1886 (Travis County Deed Records, Book 72, pages 187-188). In April of 1897, J.A. (John August) Pfluger (b. 1873) and his wife Emma, purchased the 65.6 hectares (162.0 acres) from Henry and his wife Minne (a.k.a. “Wilhelmina”) Pfluger (Travis County Deed Records, Book 202, page 197). J.A. Pfluger passed the property down through his family members (through his son, J.A., and later, to Thomas W. Pfluger as a trustee for Kelly and Vicky Pfluger, as noted in the Travis County Deed Records, Book 10761, page 199, dated August 1988). The younger J.A. Pfluger acquired the majority of the remainder of the Henry Pfluger, Sr., property from Henry Pfluger, Jr.’s, heirs (Henry, Sr.’s, son) through a deed transfer in 1917 (Travis County Deed Records, Book 301, page 150). The property was sold to the City of Pflugerville in 2015.

J.L. Hume, the earliest referenced owner of the land (with the exception of the original land grant to William Caldwell), is not listed in the 1880 census records, though he is listed as a resident of Austin, where he worked as a lumberman (age 56) in 1900. Mr. Hume may have owned the land prior to the sale to Henry Pfluger, Jr., but he lived in Austin during that time. Henry Pfluger, Jr., purchased this parcel in 1886, though he also owned land west of this area closer to Pflugerville, where he lived with his wife, seven daughters, and two sons. He constructed a large farmhouse on that homestead property (Dearing et al. 2013). Based on this information and the architectural style and materials of the farmhouse on site 41TV2518, it is likely that the house was

constructed for the J.A. Pfluger (son of Henry Pfluger, Jr.) family in 1897 or soon thereafter (ca. 1898). J.A. Pfluger would have been about 25 years old at the time, with a wife and infant daughter (Rosa). The estimated dates of construction (ca. 1900) of the horse/mule barn (Resource 1B) and hay and livestock barn (Resource 1C) could not be verified via archival evidence, but the materials suggest they are largely contemporaneous with the house and the initial occupation of the farm.

Summary and Recommendations

Site 41TV2518 consists of the remnants of a late 19th- to mid-20th-century farmstead situated on the northeast-facing slopes of a prominent upland knoll located in the southern portion of the project area. The site consists of a small cluster of farm buildings in varying states of disrepair and collapse surrounded by a mix of active and fallow agricultural fields and pastures. The farm complex is accessed via a gravel driveway that provides access to the parcel from Cameron Road to the southwest. The gravel drive terminates at a metal gate that fences off the pastures north of the farm buildings, and a two-track field road continues northeastward from the gate, providing access to the northern portion of the tract.

The site consists of a one-story, wood-frame, Folk Victorian-style house (built ca. 1898) (Resource 1A); a small horse barn (built ca. 1900) (Resource 1B); a large hay and livestock barn with associated corrals and animal runs (built ca. 1900) (Resource 1C); a small livestock feeder (built ca. 1945) (Resource 1D); and a limestone well and a collapsed wooden gazebo adjacent to the house. Several piles of construction debris likely represent collapsed former outbuildings whose function can no longer be determined. Other cultural features include a gravel driveway, a two-track road, a plastic animal feeder, and associated fencing.

Resource 1A, the Folk Victorian house, is in poor condition. Portions of the roof and the porches are collapsed, and many windows and doors, and all of the hardware, are missing. The house has a common architectural style and plan constructed following the establishment of the railroad and availability of milled lumber and decorative materials. The “L”-plan and enclosed breezeway allowed for ventilation and exterior living spaces. Though it does retain some historic materials, the house is not a particularly unique example of a rural, Folk Victorian house. Folk houses in this region of Texas were a prolific type; therefore, in order to be considered eligible for designation as an SAL and/or for inclusion in the NRHP, the house and associated farm need to be almost pristine to the period of significance. This particular building does not meet that standard. The house lacks integrity of workmanship, design, and materials due to its dilapidated state. The house is associated with farming practices and is in the original location. The house also retains its association with the Pfluger family. However, the house lacks overall integrity due to the poor condition of the structure. Therefore, it is not considered significant under NRHP Criterion C.

Resources 1B, 1C, and 1D are common architectural types constructed for functionality and likely served many different uses over the years. These three resources were not constructed in a particularly unique design, and the structure types are fairly common throughout the region. These three outbuildings are recommended as ineligible for designation as SALs and/or for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. The resources do retain integrity of location and setting, though

they lack integrity of the feeling of an early 20th-century farm. Resource 1B is in poor condition, is no longer in use, and lacks integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Resources 1C and 1D are in fair to poor condition and may not be in use either, though Resource 1C, the large hay and livestock barn, appears to have received some minimal maintenance. The cladding of corrugated metal on Resource 1C makes it difficult to determine the integrity of the materials; however, the barn stalls are intact, as are the wood floors and part of the hay loft. The original hanging barn doors have been replaced with more commonly used metal gates, and the overall integrity of design of the barn is compromised. Overall, the three outbuildings lack sufficient integrity to convey the historical significance of the property.

Non-architectural cultural materials suggest a late 19th to mid-20th-century occupation. Notably, no domestic debris was observed that dates after the mid-20th century, which suggests that this is when the farm was last occupied. Shovel tests revealed gravelly, grayish-brown clay loam and clay sediments. Three of the eight shovel tests excavated within the final delineated site boundaries contained shallow archeological deposits ranging from 0.0 to 20.0 centimeters (0.0 to 7.9 inches) below surface. Based on the scarcity and lack of integrity of archeological deposits, the site is recommended as ineligible for designation as an SAL and/or for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D.

Henry Pfluger, Sr.'s family purchased the land on which site 41TV2518 is located in 1853, and it remained in the Pfluger family until 2015, when it was sold to the City of Pflugerville. The German immigrant family was influential in the settlement of the Pflugerville area, and the town was ultimately named after the family. Numerous descendants of the Pfluger family remain in the area today. All of the resources on site 41TV2518 are associated with the late 19th to mid-20th centuries and are reflective of turn-of-the-20th-century farming practices and the early German settlement of the area. As such, all of the resources are significant under NRHP Criteria A and B, though none of the resources are considered architecturally significant under Criterion C. All of the resources lack overall integrity due to the poor condition of the buildings. Lacking integrity, the resources do not convey the historical significance of the association with early German settlements and farming practices and are therefore recommended as ineligible for designation as an SAL and/or for inclusion in the NRHP.

The resources were also evaluated as a farm complex (i.e., individual components of an overall historic ranch resource). However, because of the lack of integrity of the buildings themselves, the property is not considered a historic farm complex. As the buildings are in poor condition and many outbuildings are no longer extant, the property as a whole lacks the cohesiveness of a historic-age farmstead.

6.2 SITE 41TV2453

General Description

Site 41TV2453 consists of the remnants of a multiple-component, aboriginal and historic-age site situated on the southeast-facing slopes of a broad upland interfluvium between Wilbarger Creek to the south and an unnamed tributary of Wilbarger Creek to the north (Figure 6-39; also see Figures 6-1 and 6-2). The primary cultural component on the site consists of the remains of

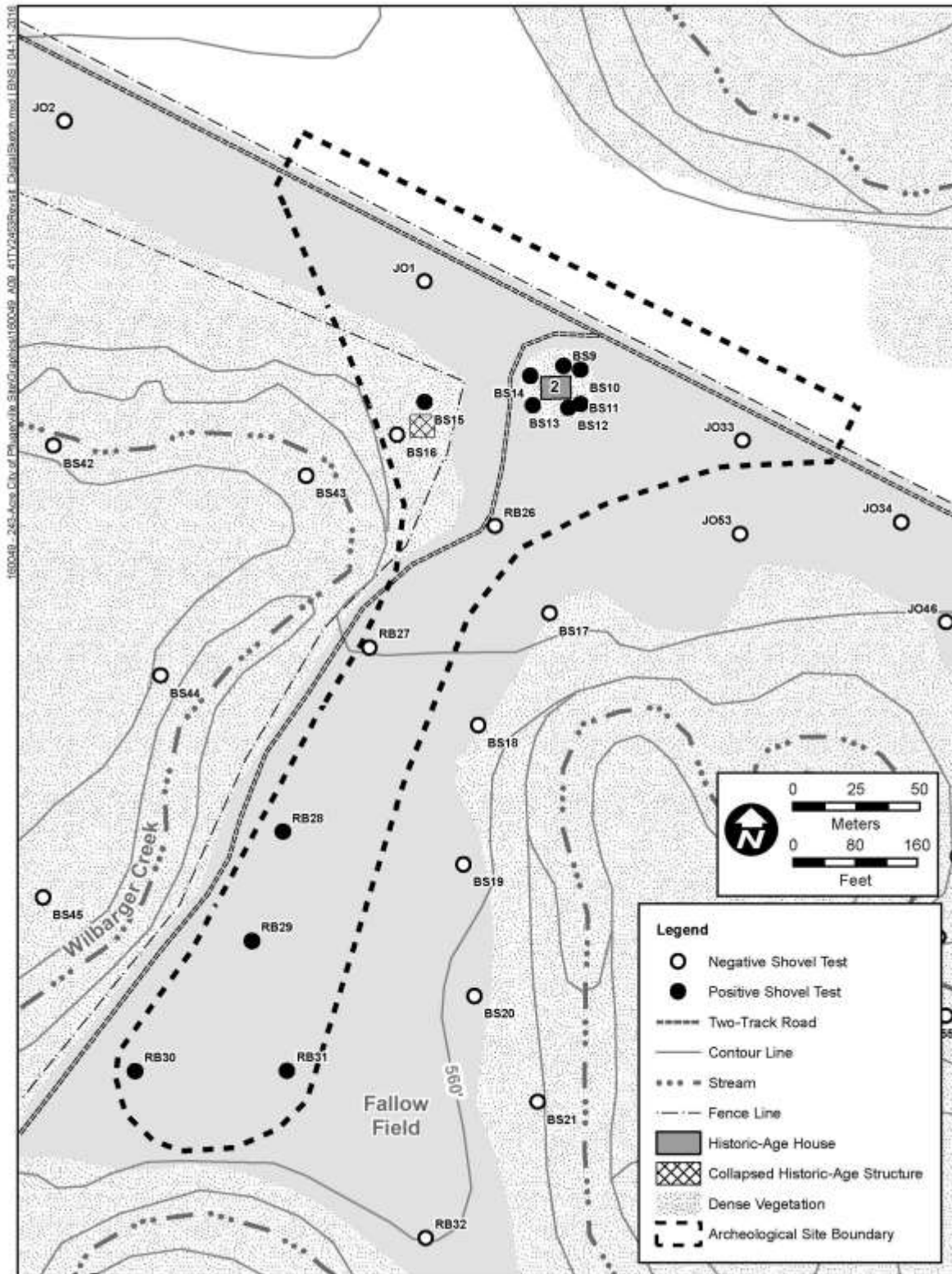


Figure 6-39. Sketch Map of Site 41TV2453

a late-19th to mid-20th-century farmstead composed of a National Folk-style, extended hall-and-parlor plan house (built ca. 1880) (Resource 2) and a collapsed, wood-framed outbuilding that reportedly served as a carriage barn. The aboriginal component consists of a low-density surface and subsurface scatter of lithic debitage, tested chert cobbles, and occasional burned limestone rocks that extends southwards from the historic-age farmstead along the bank of Wilbarger Creek. The majority of the site area is characterized by active and fallow agricultural fields (Figure 6-40), though the standing structure (Resource 2) is surrounded by a small copse of hackberry trees (Figure 6-41) and the collapsed barn is located in a little overgrown clearing surrounded by a copse of hackberry and cedar trees (Figure 6-42). A two-track field road provides access to the site from the direction of site 41TV2518 to the southwest. The Pfluger Cemetery (TV-C077) is located approximately 200.0 meters (656.0 feet) east of the standing house structure on site 41TV2453, and site 41TV2519, which consists of two possibly contemporaneous historic-age structures to those on site 41TV2453, is located approximately 350.0 meters (1,148.0 feet) to the west on the other side of a forested area that lines the banks of Wilbarger Creek.

Site 41TV2453 was originally recorded in 2014 and subsequently revisited in 2015 during a series of surveys conducted for the City of Pflugerville in connection with a proposed lift station, wastewater interceptor, and force main relocation project by CMEC (Rush 2014, 2015). Site 41TV2453 was recorded as a multiple-component site consisting of sparse, surficial scatters of aboriginal and historic-age artifacts. The aboriginal component was characterized by a few possible tested chert cobbles, though most of the cobbles appeared to have been battered during



Figure 6-40. Fallow Agricultural Field along Northern Margin of Site 41TV2453 (Facing Southeast)



Figure 6-41. View of House (Resource 2) on Site 41TV2453 (Facing Southeast)



Figure 6-42. View of Collapsed Barn in Clearing on Site 41TV2453 (Facing Southeast)

plowing activities; several burned chert cobbles; and approximately five chert flakes. Historic-age cultural materials consisted of approximately 15 artifacts, including ironstone ceramic sherds, aqua-colored bottle glass shards, and solarized glass shards. The aboriginal component was dated only to an unspecified prehistoric timeframe due to the lack of temporally diagnostic artifacts, and the historic-age component suggested a probable late 19th- to early 20th-century occupation. As delineated within the prior linear survey corridor associated with the proposed wastewater line, site 41TV2453 measured 200.0 meters (656.0 feet) in length (northwest to southeast) by 100.0 meters (328.0 feet) in width (northeast to southwest), though the site boundaries were believed to extend outside of the survey corridor to the northeast and southwest. In fact, the historic-age scatter appeared to be associated with a standing historic-age farmhouse located to the south of the investigated site area (i.e., the house structure referred to herein as Resource 2). This house could be seen from the prior survey corridor but was not investigated as it fell outside of the survey boundaries. The previously investigated portion of site 41TV2453 is located along the northern boundary of the current project area.

Horizontal and Vertical Extents of Cultural Materials

Based on the extent of the surficial and shallow subsurface aboriginal lithic artifact scatter, site 41TV2453 measures approximately 380.0 meters (1,246.4 feet) northeast to southwest by a maximum of 342.0 meters (1,121.8 feet) northwest to southeast in the northeastern portion of the site, though the artifact scatter is much narrower in the southwestern portion of the site, measuring only about 50.0 meters (164.0 feet) in width (see Figure 6-39). Thus, the overall site boundaries have been expanded considerably since the site was originally recorded by CMEC during prior linear utility corridor surveys in 2014 and 2015. However, the area circumscribed by the historic-age component on site 41TV2453 is much smaller, occupying an area measuring approximately 80.0 meters (262.4 feet) east to west by 35.0 meters (114.8 feet) north to south in the northeastern portion of the overall site area.

A total of 16 shovel tests were excavated within the final delineated boundaries of site 41TV2453 (see Figure 6-39). Eleven of the 16 shovel tests revealed shallow subsurface deposits of aboriginal or historic-age cultural resources, though none of the shovel tests contained both aboriginal and historic-age artifacts. A cluster of 7 of the 11 positive shovel tests surrounded the two historic-age structures in the northeastern portion of the site, revealing shallow historic-age archeological deposits extending from 10.0 to 25.0 centimeters (3.9 to 7.6 inches) below surface. Four of the shovel tests excavated in the active agricultural field that characterizes the southwestern portion of the site contained shallow aboriginal archeological deposits extending to 10.0 centimeters (3.9 inches) below surface. Soils in the northeastern portion of the site typically consisted of very dark grayish-brown clay, and soils in the southwestern portion of the site were composed of black clay. Evidence of a disturbed, surficial plowzone was observed across most of the site area.

Observed Cultural Features

No aboriginal cultural features were observed on site 41TV2453. The presence of occasional burned limestone rocks suggests that hearth features once may have been present,

but any such features have been scattered by historical farming practices. Historic-age cultural features are discussed below.

Resource 2—National Folk House (ca. 1880)

Constructed ca. 1880, Resource 2 consists of a one-and-a-half-story, wood-frame house with an extended hall-and-parlor plan (Figures 6-43 to 6-45). A side-gabled, saltbox-style roof clad in corrugated metal over wood-shake shingles shelters the building. A full-width porch runs along the southern side of the house, though the roof has collapsed, obscuring this façade of the house from view (Figure 6-46). The shed-roofed (now collapsed) front porch on the southern façade has two four-paneled wood entrance doors leading to the interior of the house.

The house is basic in construction, with a timber frame and vertical planks extending from sill to plate. Vertical wooden planks secured with beveled and squared battens clad the house. The pier-and-beam, vertical plank (which may also be considered a “box-and-strip” construction method) house is supported on rough-cut limestone piers. Studs frame the door and window openings, but the board-and-batten planking functions to form structural walls. The interior wall boards are affixed to the second-level floor joists. There are no corner posts.

The house has five rooms—two larger rooms in the main portion of the house (i.e., the southern half), two small rooms in the shed-roofed extension (i.e., the northern half), and a single-room sleeping loft on the second, half-story floor above the main section of the house. A stove pipe extends from the northern slope of the gable roof. A brick chimney flue encasing the stovepipe is found on the northern shed-roofed section, where the kitchen was presumably located. This brick chimney may have been a later addition as the kitchen’s ceiling shows evidence of charred wood, suggesting a fire at one time. The chimney may have been added to prevent future fire hazards. The house has not been outfitted with plumbing, gas, or electricity.

The southeastern room in the front of the house is finished with vertical-planked, tongue-and-groove walls and bead board ceilings, and has three-inch-wide, wood floorboards (Figures 6-47 to 6-48). A window opening is found between the southeastern and northeastern rooms that is partially obstructed by the chimney. There is evidence that a wood stove once heated this room (based on the flue port in the chimney shared with the adjacent kitchen). Interior doors open into the southwestern front room and the northeastern back room.

The southwestern room in the front of the house is similar to the southeastern room, though the walls are clad with newspaper over the planked walls (Figure 6-49). While most of the newspaper panels are peeling and badly faded, front-page publication dates are discernable on a few sheets, including June 3, 1934; June 10, 1934; August 29, 1939; February 10, 1940; and 1958. All newspaper sheets appear to be from the *Austin American-Statesman*. The two southern rooms are separated by a vertical, cedar-planked wall stabilized by battens secured over each adjacent plank. A door with a lock provides access between the rooms. A door leads from this room to the northwestern room. A very steep, narrow, enclosed wooden staircase runs along the west, exterior wall of the room that leads to the second-floor sleeping loft (Figure 6-50). The first step of the staircase is approximately 20.0 inches from the floor. The sleeping loft is on the second half-floor of the main section of the house (i.e., the gable-roofed section) (Figure 6-51).



Figure 6-43. Resource 2—View of Western Façade of House (Facing Southeast)



Figure 6-44. Resource 2—View of the Eastern Façade of the House (Facing Northwest)



Figure 6-45. Resource 2—View of Northern (Rear) Façade of House (Facing Southwest)



Figure 6-46. Resource 2—Collapsed Porch Roof on Southern (Front) Façade of House (Facing Northeast)



Figure 6-47. Resource 2—View of Southeastern Room (Front Parlor) (Facing Northeast)



Figure 6-48. Resource 2—View of Southeastern Room (Front Parlor) (Facing Northeast)



Figure 6-49. Resource 2—View of Southwestern Room (Facing Southeast)



Figure 6-50. Resource 2—View of Interior Enclosed Stairs Leading to Sleeping Loft (Facing South)



Figure 6-51. Resource 2—View of Second-Story Sleeping Loft (Facing East)

The small northwestern room has a drop ceiling, a window looking out the northern (rear) façade of the house, and an interior doorway leading to the northeastern room (Figure 6-52). The adjacent northeastern room may have been utilized as a kitchen with a potbellied stove, as the brick flue is accessible from this room (Figure 6-53). It appears that the shed-roofed, northern side of the house may have once been an open porch based on the board-and-batten wall between the northern and southern sections of the house and the configuration of the enclosed stairs (once accessible from the interior, though now only accessible from the northwestern room with an awkward step-up). In addition, the window between the southeastern and northeastern rooms and the placement of the chimney flue suggests that the northern section was once exterior space. Evidence from the window openings (jambs and sills) and fragments of window frames suggest there were eight wood-framed, four-over-four, single-hung windows on the house, as well as wood plank casement windows on the loft level and on the northern side. The house is in poor condition. No secondary structures were identified near the house.

Resource 2 is an example of the extended hall-and-parlor plan in the National Folk style of vernacular architecture. Board-and-batten, or box-and-strip, construction was most commonly built in Texas between the 1870s and 1910s. There are regional variations, but the basic wall structure consists of random-width vertical planks nailed to a sill or horizontal board at the base of the wall and then nailed to another horizontal plank at the top of the wall. There is no joinery or other reinforcement used where the walls meet at the corners. The seams between each board were usually covered with narrow wood strips called battens. This construction method is an efficient method of erecting small wooden buildings without elaborate frameworks, and consists



Figure 6-52. Resource 2—View of Northwestern Room (Facing East)



Figure 6-53. Resource 2—View of Northeastern Room (Note Flue at Right) (Facing East)

of using standard-dimension lumber to build houses. Supported upon rocks, wooden piers, or a concrete foundation, a floor platform is first assembled with joists, usually two-by-sixes spaced about two feet apart, and wooden flooring. Nailed vertically (rarely horizontally) to the sides of this platform are one-by-twelve boards forming the walls; there are no studs. Then, strips—ordinarily one-by-threes or one-by-fours, sometimes with molded edges—are nailed over the cracks between the boards. A two-by-four plate nailed to the top of the boards forming the walls supports the rafters and ceiling joists, also composed of two-by-fours. Shingles nailed to strips supported by the rafters complete the roof. Openings for doors and windows are framed with two-inch members. A hammer, saw, level, and square are all the tools required for construction. The efficient manufacture of dimensional lumber by powered sawmills and the mass production of nails greatly increased the economy of this type of construction (TSHA 2016a).

This architectural type provides a functional living space, utilizes relatively easily accessible local materials, and is efficient to construct. The large, one-room sleeping loft could house numerous children. The windows (and doors) positioned opposite of one another provided cross-ventilation, and expansive overhanging rooflines provided deep porches. The full-width, shed-roofed front porch provided cool shelter in the warmer months.

The National Folk style evolved from the Folk Style of vernacular architecture. The National Folk style of houses incorporates building materials, including milled lumber, quarried stone, and some stylistic features, that can be transported quickly and cheaply over long distances. The earliest and closest railroad to this farm was the Houston and Texas Central Railroad line through Manor (about 8.0 kilometers [5.0 miles] from the farm), which was established in 1871. The hall-and-parlor plan was a common folk building form throughout the South in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The form consists of two side-by-side rooms, generally including a larger room used for public/living space and a smaller room for sleeping. An off-center front door opened into the larger room. Typically one-story with a side-facing gable roof, many hall-and-parlor homes also include rear additions (often containing kitchens or bathrooms) and a full-width front porch. The extended hall-and-parlor plan had a shed-roofed extension off the two front rooms, forming a Saltbox-style form (McAlester and McAlester 1993:89).

After the expansion of the railroads, hall-and-parlor homes, a descendent of the Tidewater South tradition by way of the log adaptations, remained the dominant folk dwelling (McAlester and McAlester 1993:89). Resource 2 may have been constructed from lumber cut at a local mill, with the limestone foundation blocks obtained from a local quarry. The estimated date of construction based on the architectural style and construction materials is ca. 1880, at which time these materials would have been transported to the site by wagons from either local mills or by rail from Manor. Paired with the overall form and style of the house, the use of milled lumber (with some circular saw markings on the joists), tongue-and-groove floor and ceiling boards, sash windows, and use of bead board support a late 19th century construction period. However, local descendants of the Pfluger and Bohls families suggested in oral interviews that this house was occupied by Henry Pfluger, Sr., which would place its date of construction earlier, within a ca. 1860 timeframe (Bohls 2016; Mott 2016). No primary research data (deeds or census) supports this earlier construction date, and the architectural style and materials (suggest a post-railroad

construction period. Research of all available primary resources (deeds, census, wills, historical maps, and agricultural schedules) was inconclusive regarding the earlier construction date.

Other Cultural Features

In addition to the architectural feature discussed above, the remnants of a collapsed, wood-framed outbuilding are present in a small, overgrown clearing approximately 50.0 meters (164.0 feet) west-southwest of Resource 2 (Figures 6-54 and 6-55). The structure rested on limestone block piers supporting large beams and had a wood-plank floor. Platform frame walls clad with vertical wood siding enclosed the space. A standing-seam metal roof sheltered the structure. While there currently are not sufficient diagnostic building materials left to determine the use of this structure, Mr. Lanier Bohls, a man who grew up nearby and currently utilizes the property for cattle grazing, indicated in an oral interview that it served as a carriage barn (Bohls 2016). As such, it may have housed horses and a buggy at one time. The structure was likely of a contemporary construction period with Resource 2. The clearing in which the collapsed structure is located is surrounded by fencing constructed of simple cedar posts and barbed wire and may have served as a livestock enclosure.

No ancillary features, such as a well or a privy, are located in the vicinity of the two historic-age structures on this site.

Observed Cultural Materials

Historic-age, non-architectural cultural materials are relatively sparse on site 41TV2453 and are restricted to the area immediately surrounding the main house (Resource 2). Historic-age artifacts observed on the site consist of a low-density, surface and shallow subsurface scatter of domestic debris, including clear, green, and brown bottle glass shards; undecorated whiteware ceramic sherds; a clear glass bottle; a machine-made brick fragment with a partial “NS” maker’s mark; and a mix of square and wire metal nails. Most of the cultural materials are only broadly temporally diagnostic of the late 19th- to mid-20th centuries. The use of mixed square and wire nails reinforces the estimated late 19th-century construction date, while the rest of the domestic debris is generally suggestive of an early to mid-20th-century occupation. No clearly modern objects were observed among the sparse population of cultural materials, which suggests the house has been abandoned since the mid-20th-century (consistent with the estimated terminal occupation of nearby sites 41TV2518 and 41TV2519). Discernable publication dates on a few sheets of the faded, peeling newspaper sheets used to wallpaper the northwestern room of the house (Resource 2) include June 3, 1934; June 10; 1934; August 29, 1939; February 10, 1940; and 1958. While it is not known whether the walls were wallpapered gradually over the years or all at once with a stack of newspapers accumulated over three decades, the wallpapering would have occurred during the early to mid-20th-century occupation of the house.

Aboriginal cultural materials observed on site 41TV2453 consist of an extensive, albeit very low-density, surface and shallow subsurface scatter of tested chert cobbles, debitage, cores, and rare burned limestone rocks. As was noted on the original site form filed for site 41TV2453, many of the chert-bearing cobbles appear to have been battered by plowing, though a sufficient number of observed specimens displayed prepared striking platforms and systematically pattered



Figure 6-54. Overview of Collapsed Barn on Site 41TV2453 (Facing Southwest)



Figure 6-55. Close-up of Collapsed Barn on Site 41TV2453 (Facing Southwest)

flake scars to indicate their cultural origin. No formal tools or temporally diagnostic aboriginal artifacts were observed, and the aboriginal occupation can only be dated to an unspecified prehistoric timeframe.

Historical Research

Site 41TV2453 spans two parcels, including Parcel No. 868345 on the north and Parcel No. 263845 on the south, though the historic-age component is located entirely within the northern parcel (i.e., Parcel No. 868345) (see Figure 3-1) (Appendix B; Table B-2). Parcel No. 868345 was part of the original John Liesse Survey (Abstract 496, Survey 18). In October 1845, John Liesse, former brother-in-law of Henry Pfluger, Sr., was awarded 388.5 hectares (960.0 acres) for his 11 months of service to the Republic of Texas (GLO 1845). Henry Pfluger, Sr., purchased this parcel of land from John Liesse in 1853 via a land swap. Over the years, the Pfluger family had a total of 12 children (six were from Henry, Sr.'s, previous marriage, and another six were with his second wife, Anna Christina). The first of their children together was Henry, Jr., who was born in 1847 in Germany.

The property was owned by Henry, Sr., and his wife Christina until his death in 1867, at which time Christina assumed ownership. The 1880 census records indicate that Christina was the head of household (and listed as a farmer) and the only person living at her premises (US Census Bureau 1880). The Agriculture Schedule of 1880 lists Christina as a property owner of 80.9 hectares (200.0 acres) with livestock, one horse, four oxen, milk cows, pigs, and chickens. The 1880 census record and the 1880 Travis County Agricultural Schedule document John Pfluger (Henry and Christina's son) as a neighbor and land owner. August Braker, her son-in-law (married to Christina's only daughter Elizabeth), is also listed as Christina's neighbor in 1880 (according to the federal census records), and he is listed on the agriculture schedule as renting land to farm. The Braker family may have lived on Christina Pfluger's land, possibly in one of the houses, during this time. In 1893, the land that Resource 2 is situated on (a total of 80.9 hectares [154.0 acres]) was conveyed to Henry, Jr., by his mother, Christina (Travis County Deed Records, Book 117, Page 5,). In 1891, at age 71, Christina Pfluger left the property to live with her daughter Elizabeth (Braker) at her farm near Taylor, Texas, according to Christina's will (she died on December 4, 1897). Christina refers to her horses, buggy, furniture, and household items in her will. She also refers to her land and estate, which was left to her children (Application to Probate Will and Will, Christina Pfluger, 1898). This particular parcel was held by Henry Pfluger, Jr., until his death in 1904. Henry, Jr., and his family did not live on this parcel, as he had a large farmhouse closer to Pflugerville. It is likely he farmed this land for cotton. The land was passed to Henry, Jr.'s, children and grandchildren following his death. In 1917, the heirs of Henry Pfluger, Jr., sold 68.4 hectares (169.0 acres) of land to John August (J.A.) Pfluger, Jr., who was the great-grandson of Henry Pfluger, Jr. (Travis County Deed Records, vol. 301, page 150, 1917). The land was held in the estate of J.A. Pfluger until he sold his land to his younger brother, Thomas Pfluger, in 1988 (Travis County Deed Records, vol. 10761, page 199). In 2015, the land was sold to the Texas Gulf Bank (Travis County Deed Records, document 2015152678).

It is currently undetermined who constructed this house and who may have lived in the house. Based on the estimated construction date of ca. 1880, Christina Pfluger could have lived

in the house. Her youngest child, Elizabeth, would have been 19 in 1880 and may have lived there too. Alternately, the house may have served as tenant farmer quarters or to house cotton pickers during harvest season, and it may not ever have been occupied by a member of the Pfluger family. As noted above, Christina Pfluger left the farm in 1891. However, it is clear the house remained provisionally occupied into the early to mid-20th century, as evidenced by the discernable dates on the newspaper wallpaper in the northwestern room of the house and the generally 20th-century assemblage of domestic debris observed on the site. The house was never outfitted with plumbing, gas, or electricity, and it may have been used by tenant farmers or seasonal cotton pickers in the 20th century.

An alternate theory has been presented by Ms. Vernagene Mott and Mr. Lanier Bohls, local descendants of the Pfluger and Bohls families, respectively, who suggest that the house on site 41TV2453 (Resource 2) was occupied by Henry Pfluger, Sr. As Henry, Sr., died in 1867, this would place its date of construction within a ca.1860 timeframe, much earlier than suggested by the architectural evidence (Bohls 2016; Mott 2016). There is evidence of at least one additional house on the original Pfluger family's 388.5 hectares (960.0 acres), which has been designated during this study as Resource 3A on site 41TV2519 to the west (see below). Resource 3A, the house on nearby site 41TV2519, is somewhat smaller than the house on site 41TV2453 (Resource 2). If the ranch was occupied by Henry Pfluger, Sr.'s, family, as suggested by Ms. Mott and Mr. Bohls, Resource 3A (on site 41TV2419) may have served as an earlier house for the family, and the family may have had the slightly larger house (Resource 2 on site 41TV2453) constructed as children were born. Informant interviews with Ms. Mott and Mr. Bohls suggest that Resource 2 (on site 41TV2453) was constructed by Henry Pfluger, Sr., prior to his death in 1867, and they consider it to be the original home place, though it should be noted that no primary resources documenting a clear construction date were found beyond that described herein. This interpretation has influenced much of the historical research previously conducted in the area. For instance, the application for the Texas historical marker for the nearby Pfluger Cemetery suggests that "the [Pfluger] dwelling house consisted of five rooms and a porch. Once a month, family members traveled to Austin with an ox team for supplies" (Hebbe 1975). The house description on the historical marker application is consistent with Resource 2, and it should be noted that the Pfluger Cemetery is located nearby, approximately 200.0 meters (656.0 feet) to the east. However, the architectural evidence for Resource 2 suggests a later, ca. 1880 (or quite possibly later) construction date based on the use of square and wire nails, milled lumber materials, cut limestone piers, bead board, tongue-and-groove floors and ceilings, sash windows, and paneled doors in the parlor and hall.

Summary and Recommendations

Site 41TV2453 consists of the remnants of a multiple-component, aboriginal and historic-age site situated on the southeast-facing slopes of a broad upland interfluvium between Wilbarger Creek to the south and an unnamed tributary of Wilbarger Creek to the north. The primary cultural component on the site consists of the remains of a late-19th- to mid-20th-century farmstead composed of a National Folk-style, extended hall-and-parlor plan house (built ca. 1880) (Resource 2) and a collapsed, wood-framed outbuilding that reportedly served as a barn. The aboriginal cultural component consists of a low-density surface and subsurface scatter of lithic

debitage, tested chert cobbles, and occasional burned limestone rocks that extends southwards from the historic-age farmstead along the bank of Wilbarger Creek. A two-track field road provides access to the site from the direction of site 41TV2518 to the southwest, and a mix of active and fallow agricultural fields characterize the site area.

The historic-age component of the site consists of a one-and-a-half-story, wood-frame, National Folk-style house with an extended hall-and-parlor plan (built ca. 1880) (Resource 2), and the remnants of a collapsed, wood-framed outbuilding that reportedly served as a carriage barn according to a local informant. The collapsed barn is located in an overgrown clearing surrounded by a simple cedar post and barbed-wire fence that may have served as a livestock enclosure.

Resource 2, the National Folk house, is in poor condition. Hall-and-parlor National Folk houses were a prolific architectural type in the southern regions following the establishment of railroads. The use of local materials, such as limestone and milled lumber, and the extended hall-and-parlor form were widely utilized components of farmhouse design in the late 19th century. The modest size of the house and the lack of a fireplace are also fairly common design features, as the hot Texas weather reduces the need for vast interior spaces and fireplaces (more time is spent on porches or outdoors). Overall, the house is not a particularly unique or distinct example of its architectural style or design. It is in poor condition and no longer conveys the architecturally significant features of an early folk house. The integrity of workmanship, design, materials, and feeling is compromised by the poor condition of the house, and the house no longer conveys the historic sense of a late 19th- to mid-20th-century ranch operation. The house does retain the association with early farming operations as the house is surrounded by agricultural fields, and the house does appear to be in its original location. Resource 2 is not considered significant under NRHP Criterion C. The nearby collapsed barn is in very poor condition and lacks sufficient integrity to convey the historical significance of the property, and it is also not considered significant under NRHP Criterion C.

Historic-age, non-architectural cultural materials are relatively sparse on site 41TV2453 and are broadly diagnostic of the late 19th- to mid-20th centuries. Shovel tests revealed very dark grayish-brown clay soils containing shallow historic-age archeological deposits extending from 10.0 to 25.0 centimeters (3.9 to 7.6 inches) below surface in the area immediately surrounding the main house (Resource 2). No clearly modern objects were observed among the sparse population of cultural materials, which suggests the house has been abandoned since the mid-20th-century (consistent with the estimated terminal occupations of nearby sites 41TV2518 and 41TV2519). The publication dates discernable on a few sheets of the faded, peeling newspaper sheets used to wallpaper the northwestern room of the house (Resource 2) include June 3, 1934; June 10, 1934; August 29, 1939; February 10, 1940; and 1958. While it is not known whether the walls were wallpapered gradually over the years or all at once with a stack of newspapers accumulated over three decades, the wallpapering would have occurred during the early to mid-20th-century occupation of the house. Based on the scarcity and lack of integrity of archeological deposits, the site is recommended as ineligible for designation as an SAL and/or for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D.

The aboriginal component of site 41TV2453 consists of an extensive, albeit very low-density, surface and shallow subsurface scatter of tested chert cobbles,debitage, cores, and rare

burned limestone rocks. As was noted on the original site form filed for site 41TV2453, many of the chert-bearing cobbles appear to have been battered by plowing, though a sufficient number of observed specimens displayed prepared striking platforms and systematically pattered flake scars to indicate their cultural origin. No formal tools or temporally diagnostic aboriginal artifacts were observed, and the aboriginal occupation can only be dated to an unspecified prehistoric timeframe. Shovel testing revealed shallow aboriginal archeological deposits extending to 10.0 centimeters (3.9 inches) below surface in the southern portion of the site, though most of the aboriginal artifacts were observed on the modern ground surface in plowed agricultural fields.

Henry Pfluger, Sr.'s, family purchased the land on which site 41TV2518 is located in 1853, and it remained in the Pfluger family until 2015, when it was sold to the Texas Gulf Bank and, in 2016, to the City of Pflugerville. The German immigrant family was influential in the settlement of the Pflugerville area, and the town was ultimately named after the family. Numerous descendants of the Pfluger family remain in the area today. The estimated date of construction of the main house (Resource 2) based on its architectural characteristics is ca. 1880, and the house appears to have been occupied into the mid-20th-century. Thus, the parcel on which the farmstead is located was in the possession of the Pfluger family during the entire timeframe of its occupation, though it is not conclusively known whether or not any member of the Pfluger family actually occupied it. Christina Pfluger, Henry Pfluger, Sr.'s, wife, could have lived in the house (Resource 2) following Henry, Sr.'s, death in 1867, until she departed for Taylor, Texas, to live with her daughter, Elizabeth, in 1891, or it may simply have been constructed to house tenant farmers or seasonal cotton pickers.

An alternate theory has been presented by Ms. Vernagene Mott and Mr. Lanier Bohls, local descendants of the Pfluger and Bohls families, respectively, who suggest that the house on site 41TV2453 (Resource 2) was occupied by Henry Pfluger, Sr., and represents the original Pfluger homestead. As Henry, Sr., died in 1867, this would place its date of construction within a ca.1860 timeframe, much earlier than suggested by the architectural evidence. The architectural evidence for Resource 2 suggests a later, ca. 1880 (or quite possibly later) construction date based on the use of square and wire nails, milled lumber materials, cut limestone piers, sash windows, and paneled doors in the parlor and hall.

All of the resources on site 41TV2453 are associated with the late 19th to mid-20th centuries and are reflective of turn-of-the-20th-century farming practices and the early German settlement of the area. As such, all of the resources are significant under NRHP Criteria A and B, though none of the resources are considered architecturally significant under Criterion C. All of the resources lack overall integrity due to the poor condition of the buildings. Lacking integrity, the resources do not convey the historical significance of the association with early German settlements and farming practices and are therefore recommended as ineligible for designation as an SAL and/or for inclusion in the NRHP.

The resources were also evaluated as a farm complex (i.e., individual components of an overall historic ranch resource). However, because of the lack of integrity of the buildings themselves, the property is not considered a historic farm complex. As the buildings are in poor condition and many outbuildings are no longer extant, the property as a whole lacks the cohesiveness of a historic-age farmstead.

6.3 SITE 41TV2519

General Description

Site 41TV2519 consists of the remnants of a mid-19th- to early 20th-century farmstead situated on a broad, flat upland adjacent to the deeply incised channel of Wilbarger Creek to the south (Figure 6-56; also see Figures 6-1 and 6-2). Currently, the site consists of a small cluster of farm buildings and associated features in varying states of disrepair and collapse. The site is situated just within a narrow fringe of hackberry forest between an active agricultural field to the north and Wilbarger Creek to the south (Figure 6-57). The site is located approximately 350.0 meters (1,148.0 feet) west of the historic-age standing structure (Resource 2) on site 41TV2453 (see above).

The site consists of a one-and-a-half-story, wood-framed, Folk-style house (built ca. 1865) (Resource 3A); a collapsing, wood-framed barn (ca. 1900) (Resource 3B); a concrete-encased, stacked limestone well; a collapsed metal lattice windmill; cedar post and barbed-wire fencing; and a low-density surface and shallow subsurface scatter of historic-age domestic debris. The site is currently accessed via an ephemeral field road that runs along the northern margin of the dense copse of trees that separates site 41TV2519 from site 41TV2453 to the east.

Horizontal and Vertical Extents of Cultural Materials

Based on the extent of standing architectural features and associated cultural features, site 41TV2519 measures approximately 60.0 meters (196.8 feet) north to south by 68.0 meters (223.0 feet) east to west (see Figure 6-56).

A total of six shovel tests were excavated within the final delineated boundaries of site 41TV2519 (see Figure 6-56). The shovel tests revealed very dark grayish-brown clay sediments. Three of the six shovel tests contained shallow subsurface cultural materials at depths ranging from 10.0 to 15.0 centimeters (3.9 to 5.9 inches) below surface.

Observed Cultural Features

Resource 3A—Folk House (ca. 1865)

Constructed in ca. 1865, Resource 3A consists of a one-and-a-half-story, wood-frame, Folk-style house configured in an extended hall-and-parlor plan (Figures 6-58 and 6-59). The house is almost entirely collapsed, and is being held erect solely by a large hackberry tree that the house is leaning against on its southern side, though some construction materials and the overall form remains. Primarily rectangular in footprint, the pier-and-beam house was supported on rough-cut limestone blocks, with the front door on the western façade. Hand-hewn floor joists supported a tongue-and-groove, wood-planked floor. The walls were composed of hand-hewn posts framing the window and door openings, with structural, vertical-planked siding. The exterior walls were vertical boards secured with battens. The posts were secured to floor joists and wall beams (both lower- and loft-level) with mortise-and-tenon joinery. The interior walls in the lower, main room were clad in bead board. The house had one large room downstairs, a sleeping loft, and an enclosed kitchen under a shed-roofed extension. A wood-burning stove heated the lower

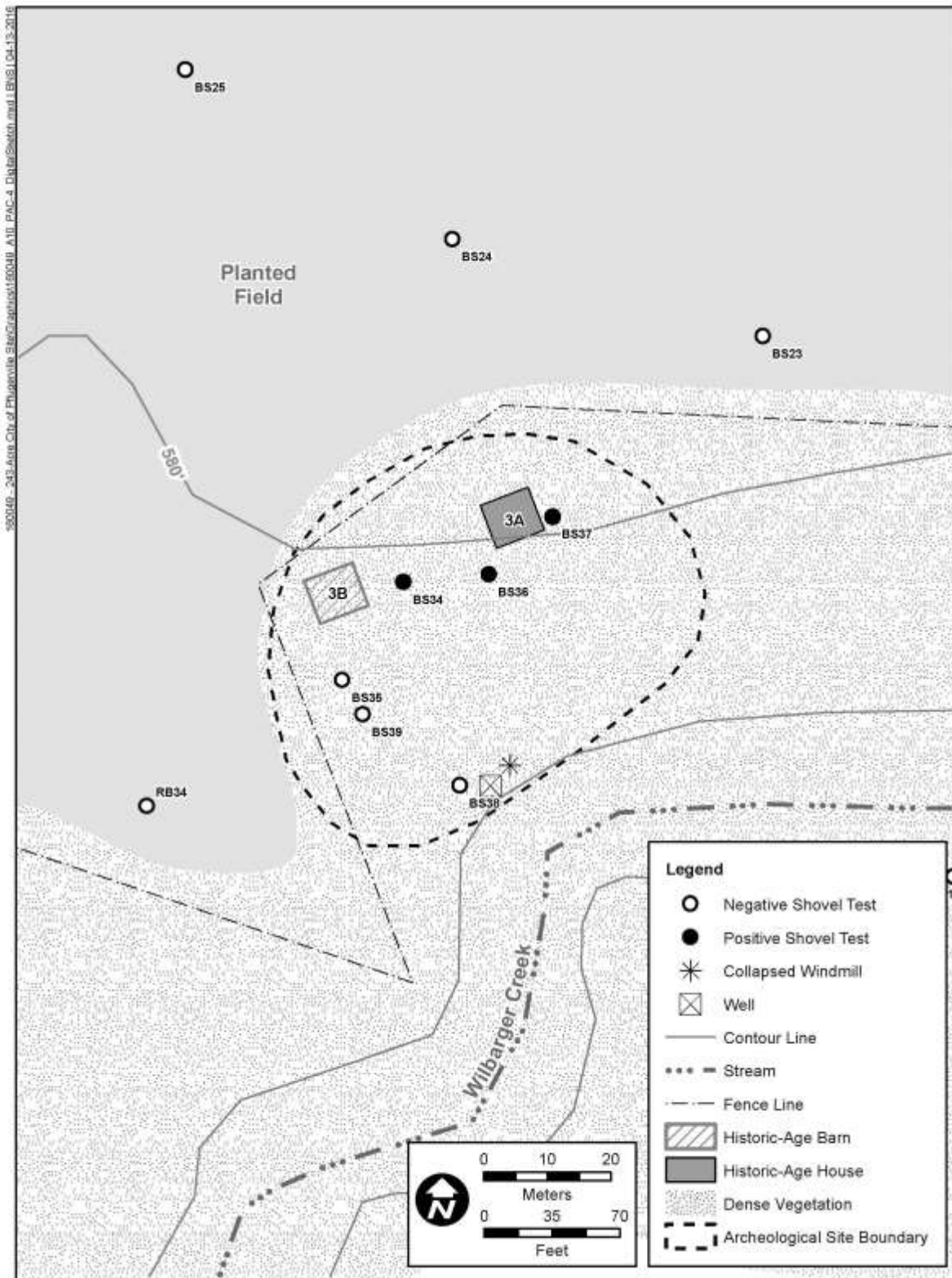


Figure 6-56. Sketch Map of Site 41TV2519



Figure 6-57. Overview of Site 41TV2519 (Facing East)



Figure 6-58. Resource 3A—View of the House (Facing Northeast)



Figure 6-59. Resource 3A—View of the Western Façade of the House (Facing East)

level and an additional stove was located in the kitchen, based on the circular, metal-encased cut-outs in the loft-level floor (for the main-room stove) and the remainder of the pipes extending from the roof slopes (Figure 6-60). The house had a front porch (now collapsed) extending from the northern exterior façade. The porch roof was added (or significantly repaired) during a later period. A standing-seam metal roof covers a wood-shake shingled roof. Window openings are evident in the gable ends. A stove pipe opening is evident on the eastern slope of the roofline (no chimney stack, or evidence of one, was noted). The interior of the loft level shows evidence of whitewash. No windows or doors remain on the building.

Prior to the establishment of the railroad lines, houses were primarily constructed of local materials that would not have required transport over long distances. The modest Folk houses were devoid of stylistic features. Before the railroads, the only efficient means of transporting bulky building materials, such as lumber or quarried stone, was by water. Without nearby navigable water, the transport options of materials were limited to utilizing horses or mules and wagons from nearby lumber mills and quarries. Folk houses were the predominant housing type in the relatively undeveloped areas of central Texas prior to the railroads.

Resource 3B—Hay and Livestock Barn (ca. 1900)

Constructed ca. 1900, Resource 3B consists of a rectangular hay and livestock barn with a low-sloped, end-gabled roof and an extended roofline over an open bay (presumably for livestock) (Figures 6-61 to 63). Vertical wood planking encloses the building. The barn floor



Figure 6-60. Resource 3A—View of the House (Facing West)



Figure 6-61. Resource 3B—View of the Barn (Facing West)



Figure 6-62. Resource 3B—View of the Barn (Facing Southwest)



Figure 6-63. Resource 3B—View of the Barn (Facing South)

beams are supported by rough-cut limestone blocks. A wood-planked door secured with iron hinges provides access into the center of the barn. A standing-seam metal roof shelters the building. Rafters appear to be a mix of hewn logs in conjunction with milled lumber. Hackberry trees are supporting the eastern side of the building and are likely all that is preventing a complete collapse. The barn likely housed horses, hay, and possibly a buggy or wagon.

Other Cultural Features

In addition to the architectural features discussed above, two ancillary cultural features are present on site 41TV2519. The first feature is a stacked limestone well that is encased in a poured-concrete box located along the southern margin of the site on the bank of Wilbarger Creek (Figures 6-64 and 6-65). The formed concrete box measures approximately 1.2 meters (4.0 feet) square by 0.9 meters (3.0 feet) in height and surrounds an older, circular limestone well that measures approximately 1.2 meters (4.0 feet) in diameter. Sixteen to 20 courses of flat limestone slabs are visible within the well's interior above the water table. The second feature is a collapsed, metal-lattice windmill that lies across the top of the well (see Figure 6-64). The windmill appears to have been originally installed immediately adjacent to the well prior to its collapse.

Observed Cultural Materials

Historic-age, non-architectural cultural materials are relatively sparse on site 41TV2519 and are restricted to the area surrounding the main house (Resource 3A) and the area between



**Figure 6-64. View of Limestone Well on Site 41TV2519 (Note Collapsed Windmill on Top)
(Facing South)**



Figure 6-65. Interior of Limestone Well (Facing East)

the house and the barn (Resource 3B). Historic-age artifacts observed on the site consist of a low-density, surface and shallow subsurface scatter of domestic debris, including a ceramic mug handle, two undecorated whiteware ceramic sherds, one glass jar lid with a “NADINOLA” maker’s mark, one square nail, numerous wire nails (most nails in the standing structures are round wire nails), and one solarized, amethyst-colored bottle glass shard (Figure 6-66). Most of the cultural materials are broadly temporally diagnostic of the late 19th- to early or mid-20th centuries. The use of a mix of square and wire nails in the construction of the house is consistent with the estimated mid- to late-19th-century construction date, and the relative preponderance of wire nails may be indicative of repairs or expansions of the structure. Solarized bottle glass was manufactured from the late 19th- to early 20th centuries. Nadinola skin cream products were originally manufactured by the National Toilet Company of Paris, Tennessee, beginning in 1899, and the product line continues to be available today. It may of some interest that Nadinola was often used as a whitening cream by African-Americans to bleach the skin in the early 20th century (Panamerican 2016). While the presence of a single Nadinola skin cream lid does not present conclusive evidence of ethnicity, it may suggest that the inhabitants of site 41TV2519 during at least some point in its history after 1899 were African-Americans. The lack of any clearly modern cultural materials on the site suggests that the site was likely abandoned by at least the mid-20th century, if not sooner (consistent with observations of the terminal dates of occupation on nearby sites 41TV2518 and 41TV2453).



Figure 6-66. Sample of Historic-age Artifacts Observed on Site 41TV2519

Historical Research

Site 41TV2519 is located on Parcel No. 263838 (see Figure 3-1) (Appendix B, Table B-1). This farmstead is located on property that was owned by Henry Pfluger, Sr., at the time of the estimated construction period. The land was conveyed to Henry, Jr., by his mother, Christina Pfluger in 1893 (Travis County Deed Records, Book 134, Page 468), and follows the same deed trail as site 41TV2453 to the east. Based on its estimated construction date of ca. 1865, the house on site 41TV2419 (Resource 3A) likely preceded the house on site 41TV2453 (Resource 2), which has an estimated construction date of ca. 1880. This progression is based on the smaller size of the house (Resource 3A); the partial use of heavy, hand-hewn timber; and mortise-and-tenon joinery. It also could have served as housing for other family members living on the parcel, and later housed ranch hands or cotton pickers.

The estimated construction date of ca. 1865 also partially reflects the informal oral histories conducted for this study by the authors with Ms. Vernagene Mott and Mr. Lanier Bohls, descendants of the Pfluger and Bohls families familiar with the property (Bohls 2016; Mott 2016). Oral history suggests there once was a log cabin on the original 388.5-hectare (960.0-acre) Pfluger farm, located somewhere southeast of this house. No evidence of this log cabin was observed during the survey, though the entire original 388.5 hectares (960.0 acres) was not surveyed as part of this study. However, a log cabin would be a consistent building type in the mid-19th century for a German settler seeking relatively quick construction to shelter a family of

seven. During the mid-19th century throughout the state, the progression toward a more substantial house from a log cabin likely would have been a timber frame house. Unlike modern frame houses built of dimensional lumber made possible by the steam-powered sawmills, early Texas frame houses were built with heavy structural components, including hewn logs with diagonal timbers notched into the vertical posts (braced-frame construction). German settlers imported the practice of mortice-and-tenon joinery. The frame would then be enclosed with exterior sheathing, such as vertical planks secured with battens (Alexander 1966). Resource 3A does not show evidence of brace-frame construction, though the vertical posts are secured into the sill plate and loft floor joists with mortice-and-tenon joinery. It is considered a board-and-batten house, with the majority of the structure supported by the vertical planking. Resource 2, the house on nearby site 41TV2453, may have served as a later, larger (albeit still tight-quarters) house for the growing family or as a second structure for older or married children. Thus, following the abandonment of the original log cabin (the existence of which is completely based on oral history at this time) and the house on site 41TV2519 (Resource 3A), the house on site 41TV2453 (Resource 2) could have been the third house constructed by the original Pfluger family members after Henry, Sr., died. This is largely a speculative reconstruction based on oral history and, to a lesser degree, architectural and archeological evidence. It is also possible that site 41TV2519 was occupied primarily or exclusively by ranch hands or seasonal agricultural workers and was not inhabited by members of the Pfluger family.

Summary and Recommendations

Site 41TV2519 consists of the remnants of a mid-19th- to early 20th-century farmstead situated on a broad, flat upland adjacent to the deeply incised channel of Wilbarger Creek to the south. The site consists of a one-and-a-half-story, wood-framed, Folk-style house (built ca. 1865) (Resource 3A); a collapsing, wood-framed barn (ca. 1900) (Resource 3B); a concrete-encased, stacked limestone well; a collapsed metal lattice windmill; cedar post and barbed-wire fencing; and a low-density surface and shallow subsurface scatter of historic-age domestic debris. An ephemeral field road provides access to the site along the margins of the agricultural field to the north.

Resource 3A, the Folk house, is in very poor condition; in fact, the house is leaning against a hackberry tree along its southern side, and this tree appears to be the only thing holding the house upright. Hall-and-parlor Folk houses were a prolific architectural type in the southern regions prior to the establishment of railroads. The use of local materials, such as limestone and hand-hewn and milled lumber, and the extended hall-and-parlor form were widely utilized components of farmhouse design in the mid- to late 19th century. The modest size of the house and the lack of a fireplace are also fairly common design features, as the hot Texas weather reduces the need for vast interior spaces and fireplaces (more time is spent on porches or outdoors). Overall, the house is not a particularly unique or distinct example of its architectural style or design. It is in very poor condition and no longer conveys the architecturally significant features of an early folk house. The integrity of workmanship, design, materials, and feeling is compromised by the poor condition of the house, and the house no longer conveys the historic sense of a mid-19th- to mid-20th-century ranch operation. The house does retain the association with early farming operations as the house is located adjacent to an agricultural field, and the

house does appear to be in its original location. Therefore, Resource 3A is not considered significant under NRHP Criterion C. The nearby barn is in very poor condition and lacks sufficient integrity to convey the historical significance of the property, and it is also not considered significant under NRHP Criterion C.

Historic-age, non-architectural cultural materials are relatively sparse on site 41TV2453 and are broadly diagnostic of the late 19th- to early or mid-20th centuries. Shovel tests revealed very dark grayish-brown clay sediments containing shallow subsurface cultural materials at depths ranging from 10.0 to 15.0 centimeters (3.9 to 5.9 inches) below surface. No clearly modern objects were observed among the sparse assemblage of cultural materials, which suggests the house has been abandoned since at least the mid-20th century, if not sooner (consistent with the estimated terminal occupations of nearby sites 41TV2518 and 41TV2453). Based on the scarcity and lack of integrity of archeological deposits, the site recommended as ineligible for designation as an SAL and/or for inclusion the NRHP under Criterion D.

Henry Pfluger, Sr.'s, family purchased the land on which site 41TV2519 is located in 1853, and it remained in the Pfluger family until 2015, when it was sold to the Texas Gulf Bank and, in 2016, to the City of Pflugerville. The German immigrant family was influential in the settlement of the Pflugerville area, and the town was ultimately named after the family. Numerous descendants of the Pfluger family remain in the area today. The estimated date of construction of the main house (Resource 3A), based partially on its architectural characteristics and partially on anecdotal evidence from interviews with local informants, is ca. 1865, and the house appears to have been occupied into the early or mid-20th century. Thus, the parcel on which the farmstead is located was in the possession of the Pfluger family during the entire timeframe of its occupation, though it is not conclusively known whether or not any member of the Pfluger family actually occupied it. It may have been occupied by members of the Pfluger family, or it may simply have been constructed to house tenant farmers, ranch hands, or seasonal cotton pickers.

All of the resources on site 41TV2519 are associated with the mid-19th to early or mid-20th centuries and are reflective of turn-of-the-20th-century farming practices and the early German settlement of the area. As such, all of the resources are significant under NRHP Criteria A and B, though none of the resources are considered architecturally significant under Criterion C. All of the resources lack overall integrity due to the poor condition of the buildings. Lacking integrity, the resources do not convey the historical significance of the association with early German settlements and farming practices and are therefore recommended as ineligible for designation as an SAL and/or for inclusion in the NRHP.

The resources were also evaluated as a farm complex (i.e., individual components of an overall historic ranch resource). However, because of the lack of integrity of the buildings themselves, the property is not considered a historic farm complex. As the buildings are in poor condition and many outbuildings are no longer extant, the property as a whole lacks the cohesiveness of a historic-age farmstead.

6.4 SITE 41TV2520

General Description

Site 41TV2520 consists of the remnants of a moderate- to high-density surface scatter of aboriginal lithic artifacts in a plowed field located on the north-facing slope of an upland knoll southwest of Wilbarger Creek (Figure 6-67; also see Figures 6-1 and 6-2). The surrounding agricultural fields within the project area also contain very sparse aboriginal lithic artifacts, though the density of materials at this location is markedly higher, thereby warranting definition as an archeological site. The agricultural field in which the aboriginal artifacts were observed had been left fallow for the season and was covered in sparse grasses and weeds (Figure 6-68). The surrounding area to the west is characterized by an exceedingly densely forested thicket of hackberry and cedar trees, grasses, and scrubby underbrush.

Horizontal and Vertical Extents of Cultural Materials

Based on the extent of aboriginal lithic artifacts observed on the modern ground surface of the plowed field, site 41TV2520 measures approximately 80.0 meters (262.4 feet) north to south by 60.0 meters (196.8 feet) east to west.

A total of three shovel tests were excavated within the final delineated boundaries of site 41TV2520, and an additional two shovel tests were excavated nearby. The shovel tests revealed a disturbed, gravelly, dark grayish-brown clay loam plowzone underlain by mottled dark grayish-brown and yellowish-brown clay loam. None of the shovel tests contained subsurface cultural materials.

Observed Cultural Features

No evidence of aboriginal cultural features was observed on site 41TV2520. No burned rocks were observed, though a few chert artifacts appeared to have been thermally altered.

Observed Cultural Materials

Cultural materials observed on the site consist of tested chert cobbles, cores, and debitage (Figure 6-69). Natural chert-bearing cobbles are abundant within the gravelly, upland clay sediments that characterize the site, and the site appears to have been utilized primarily as a lithic raw material procurement locale, or “quarry,” by the aboriginal occupants. Battered chert cobbles damaged by repeated plowing were also abundant on the site, though specimens exhibiting clear evidence of aboriginal cultural modification, including patterned flake scars, prepared platforms, and distinct bulbs of percussion, were relatively common. No formal tools, temporally diagnostic artifacts, burned rocks, or preserved floral or faunal remains were observed.

Summary and Recommendations

Site 41TV2520 consists of the remnants of an aboriginal lithic scatter in a plowed agricultural field of an upland knoll that faces northeast toward Wilbarger Creek. Chert-bearing gravels are abundant on this landform, and the site is interpreted as a lithic raw material procurement locale, or “quarry,” where the aboriginal occupants would have obtained raw

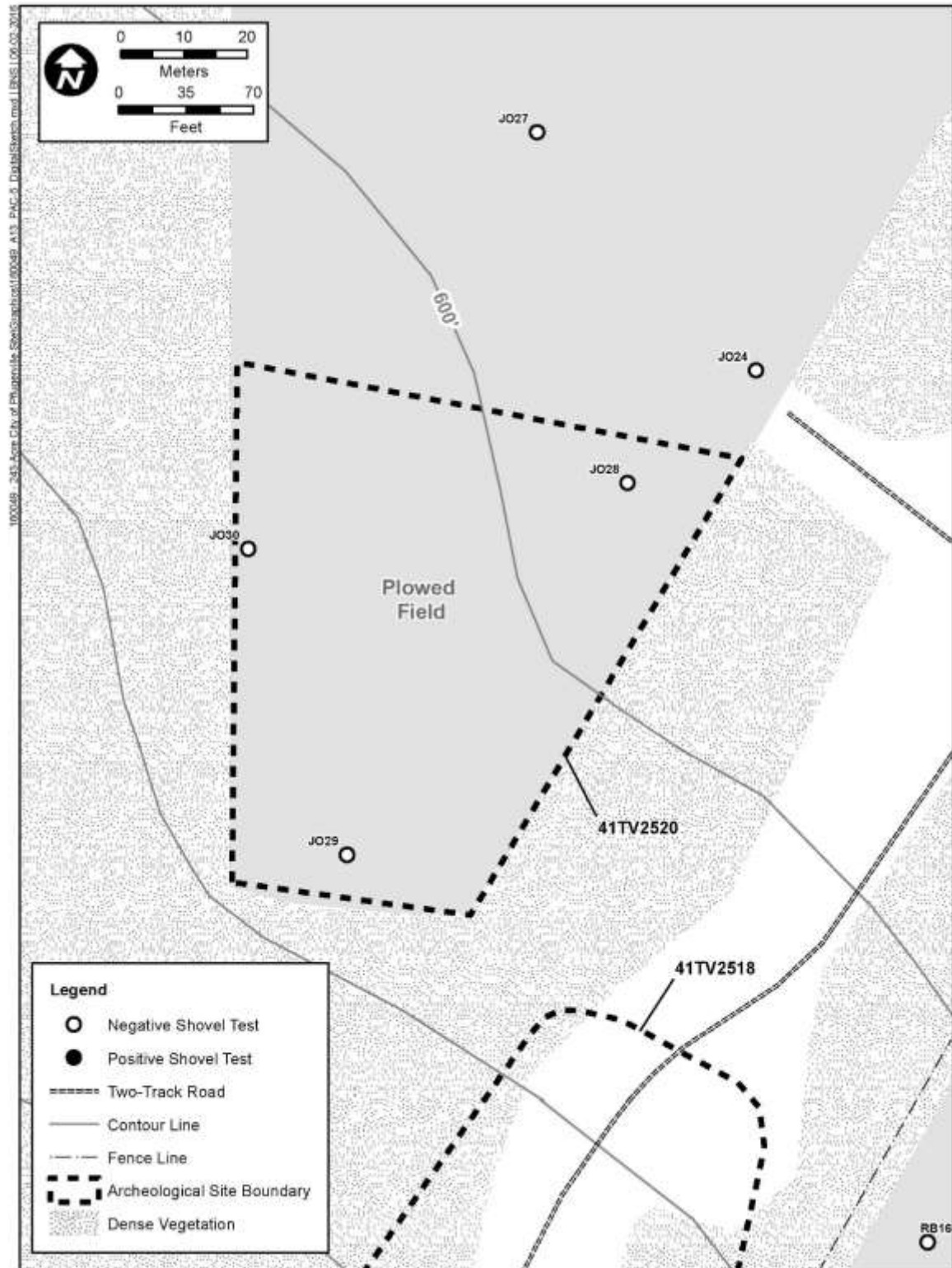


Figure 6-67. Sketch Map of Site 41TV2520



Figure 6-68. Overview of Site 41TV2520 (Facing North)



Figure 6-69. Sample of Aboriginal Lithic Artifacts on Site 41TV2520

materials for the manufacture of chipped-stone tools. The surrounding agricultural fields within the project area also contain very sparse aboriginal lithic artifacts, though the density of materials at this location is markedly higher, thereby warranting definition as an archeological site. Aboriginal cultural materials observed on the site include tested chert cobbles, cores, and debitage. Battered chert cobbles damaged by repeated plowing were also abundant on the site, though specimens exhibiting clear evidence of aboriginal cultural modification, including patterned flake scars, prepared platforms, and distinct bulbs of percussion, were relatively common. No formal tools, temporally diagnostic artifacts, burned rocks, or preserved floral or faunal remains were observed, and the site can only be dated to an unspecified prehistoric timeframe.

Lithic raw materials procurement quarries represent a common type of site in Central Texas, and site 41TV2520 does not possess any distinguishing characteristics, such as intact cultural features, temporally diagnostic formal tools, or preserved floral or faunal remains. Based on the lack of integrity of the archeological deposits in a plowed field, site 41TV2520 possesses minimal to no research value and is recommended as ineligible for designation as an SAL and/or for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D.

6.5 SITE 41TV2521

General Description

Site 41TV2521 consists of a historic-age brick-and-mortar well and a nearby surficial scatter of bricks and brick fragments located on a densely wooded upland terrace along the northeastern bank of Wilbarger Creek (Figure 6-70; also see Figures 6-1 and 6-2). The site is accessed via an ephemeral field road that exits from Cameron Road to the east and runs along the edge of the forested margin of Wilbarger Creek. The site area is characterized by a densely forested thicket of hackberry and cedar trees, grasses, and scrubby underbrush. A possibly contemporaneous site, 41TV2522, is located 160.0 meters (524.8 feet) to the northwest.

Horizontal and Vertical Extents of Cultural Materials

Based on the extent of cultural features and the associated scatter of bricks and brick fragments observed on the modern ground surface, site 41TV2521 measures approximately 45.0 meters (147.6 feet) north to south by 38.0 meters (124.6 feet) east to west.

A total of six shovel tests were excavated within the final delineated boundaries of site 41TV2521. The shovel tests revealed yellowish-brown sandy clay loam to very dark grayish-brown clay. None of the shovel tests contained subsurface cultural materials.

Observed Cultural Features

One historic-age cultural feature was observed on site 41TV2521. This cultural feature consists of a circular, brick-and-mortar well located toward the southern margins of the site (Figures 6-71 and 6-72). The well measures approximately 0.9 meters (3.0 feet) in diameter at its base by roughly 0.8 meters (2.5 feet) in height. The bricks have been secured with a cementitious material applied to the exterior surface of the well. The below-ground portion of the well is lined with dry-laid, cut limestone blocks.

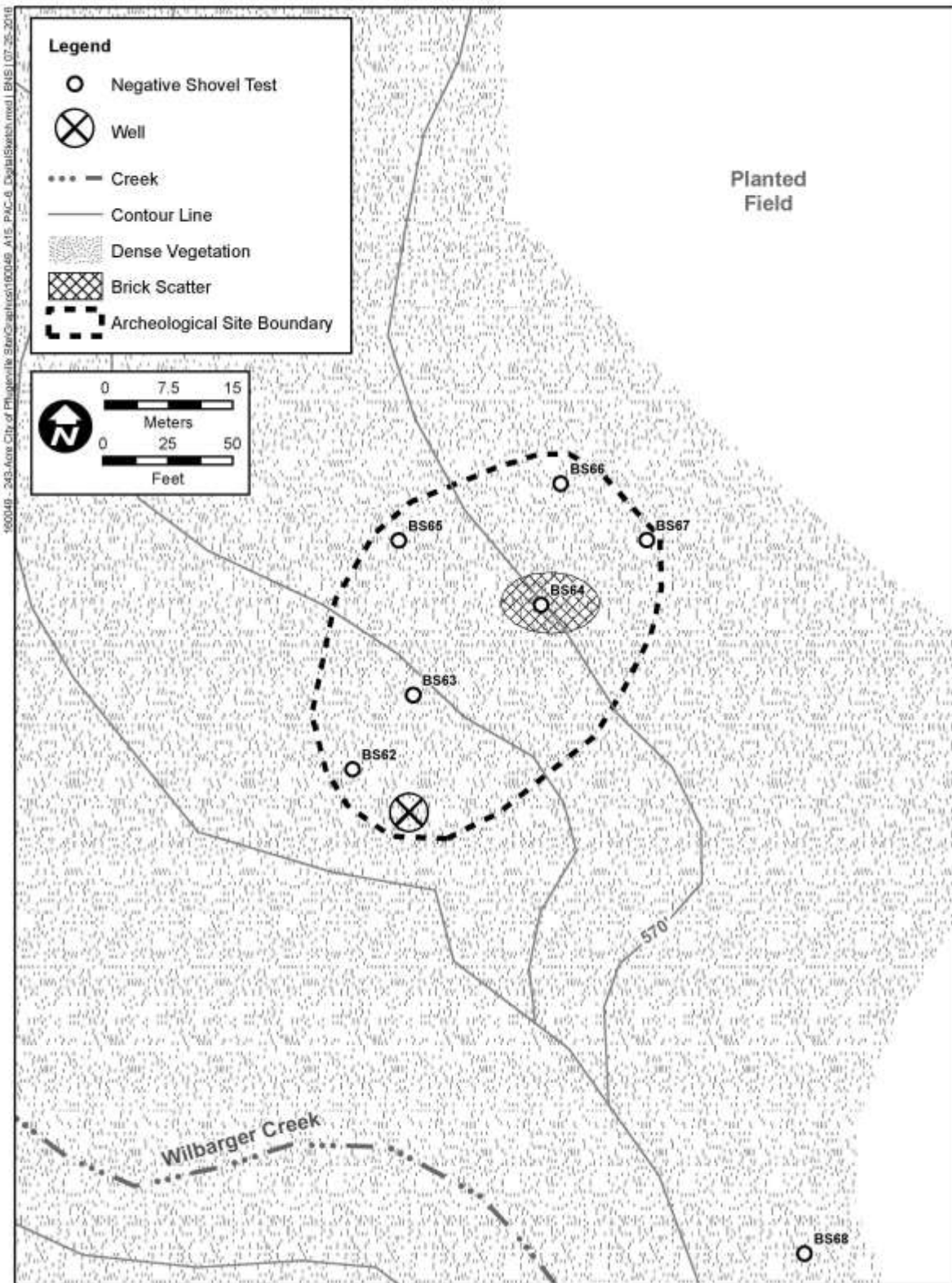


Figure 6-70. Sketch Map of Site 41TV2521



Figure 6-71. View of Stacked Limestone Well on Site 41TV2521 (Facing Southwest)



Figure 6-72. Interior of Stacked Limestone Well on Site 41TV2521

Observed Cultural Materials

Cultural materials observed on the site consist of a scatter of approximately 50 machine-made bricks and brick fragments (Figure 6-73). The brick scatter covers an area measuring approximately 10.0 meters (32.8 feet) east to west by 8.0 meters (26.2 feet) north to south and is located roughly 25.0 meters (82.0 feet) northeast of the well. As no evidence of any other cultural features, such as a farmhouse or outbuilding, was observed on site 41TV2521, the scatter of bricks and brick fragments is interpreted as the leftover well construction materials. No maker's marks were observed on the bricks, and the bricks are only broadly indicative of a late-19th to 20th-century construction date for the well.

Historical Research

Site 41TV2521 is located on Parcel No. 755001 (see Figure 3-1). This parcel and the surrounding parcels within the project area (Parcel Nos. 754981, 754982, 754984, and 755002) were part of the original 388.5-hectare (960.0-acre) John Liesse Survey (Abstract 496, Survey 18) and were part of the land conveyed to Henry Pfluger, Sr., in 1853. These parcels were sold to the Bohls family at some time in the late 19th or early to mid-20th centuries, though documentation is inconclusive as to when this transaction occurred. The Bohls family sold these parcels to an investment group in 2015.



Figure 6-73. Overview of Brick Scatter on Site 41TV2521 (Facing North)

Summary and Recommendations

Site 41TV2521 consists of a historic-age brick-and-mortar well and a nearby surficial scatter of bricks and brick fragments located on a densely wooded upland terrace along the northeastern bank of Wilbarger Creek. Based on the absence of architectural features within the documented site area, site 41TV2521 likely represents a portion of a larger historic-age farmstead. The parcel on which the site is located, as well as the surrounding parcels, were originally owned by Henry Pfluger, Sr., beginning in 1853. These parcels were sold to the Bohls family at some in late 19th or early to mid-20th centuries, though documentation is inconclusive as to when this transaction occurred. The Bohls retained ownership until 2015, when the parcel was sold to an investment group. Based on the apparent age of the well feature, it is likely that this feature was constructed during the tenure of the Bohls family. While documentation is inconclusive as to who lived on the parcel, it is possible that site 41TV2521 is more or less contemporaneous with site 41TV2522, which is located approximately 160.0 meters (524.8 feet) to the northwest, on another parcel that was owned by the Bohls family. The latter site, 41TV2522, contains a single standing structure, a post-and-beam, wood-frame garage, with an estimated ca. 1935 date of construction. If the two sites form part of a single, larger farmstead (which is currently not clearly documented), it would be reasonable to extrapolate the early to mid-20th-century date of site 41TV2522 to site 41TV2521.

Site 41TV2521 consists only of a brick-and-mortar well and a nearby brick scatter. No evidence of standing (or collapsed) structures was noted nearby, though it is possible that the site is associated with a ca. 1935 wood-framed garage located on site 41TV2522 to the northwest. Lacking any standing structures and being located within a densely forested area, the site does not retain the association with early farming operations, though the well does appear to be in the original location. Historic-age archeological deposits on the site are minimal, entirely surficial, and largely temporally non-diagnostic. The site is recommended as ineligible for designation as an SAL and/or for inclusion in the NRHP.

6.6 SITE 41TV2522

General Description

Site 41TV2522 consists of the remnants of a portion of an early to mid-20th-century farmstead situated on a densely wooded upland terrace along the northeastern bank of Wilbarger Creek (Figure 6-74; also see Figures 6-1 and 6-2). The site is accessed via an ephemeral field road that exits from Cameron Road to the east and runs along the edge of the forested margin of Wilbarger Creek. The site area is characterized by a densely forested thicket of hackberry and cedar trees, grasses, and scrubby underbrush, and an agricultural field is located to the northwest. The site is accessed via an unimproved field road that exits from Cameron Road to the east and runs along the edge of the forested margin of Wilbarger Creek. An artificial stock pond surrounded by forest is located approximately 30.0 meters (98.4 feet) northeast of the site. A possibly contemporaneous site, 41TV2522, is located 160.0 meters (524.8 feet) to the southeast.

The site consists of a standing, two-bay, post-and-beam, wood-frame barn or garage (built ca. 1935) (Resource 4); a large, collapsed, rectangular, wood-frame outbuilding; two smaller,

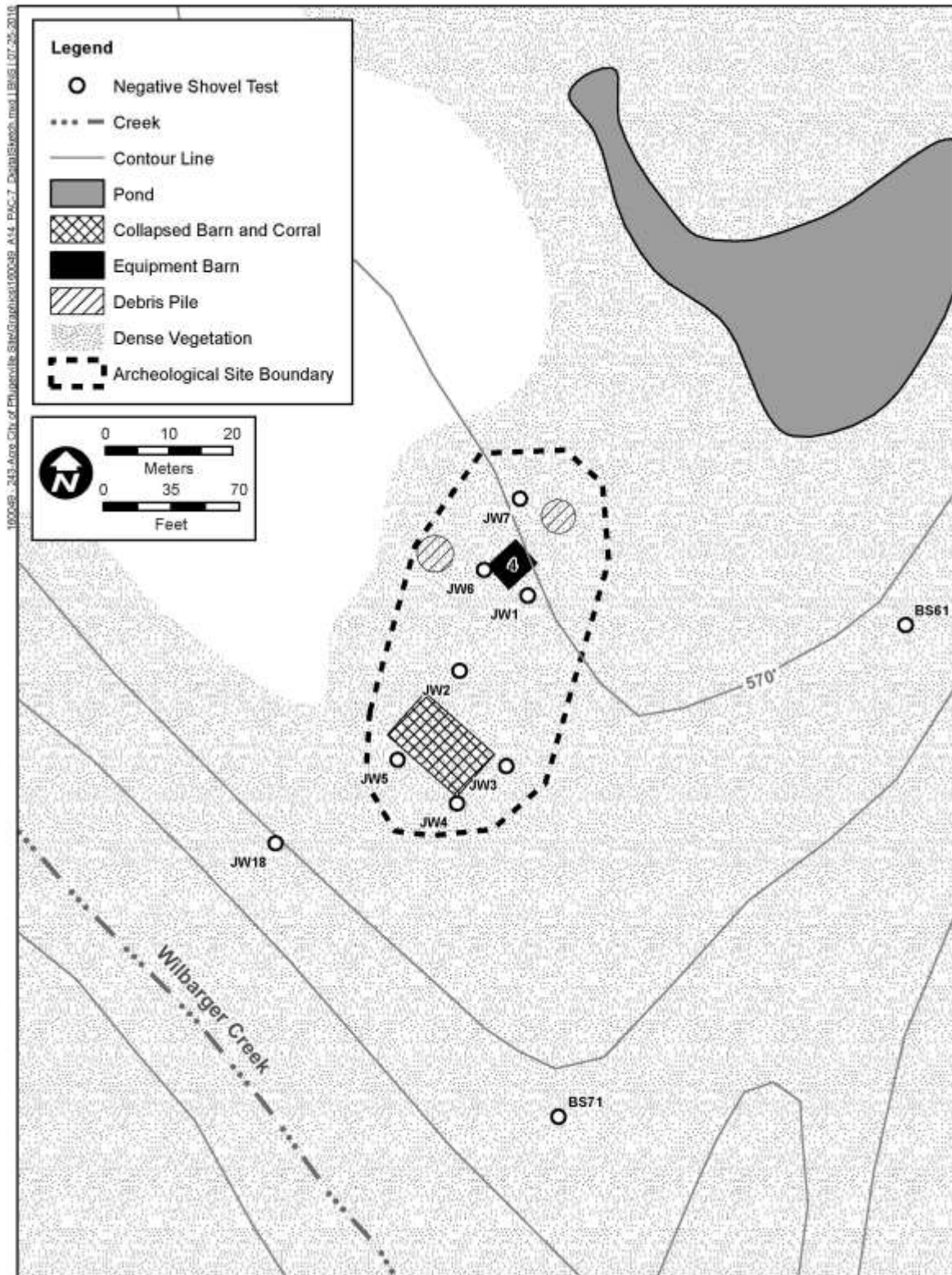


Figure 6-74. Sketch Map of Site 41TV2522

collapsed, wood-frame outbuildings adjacent to the larger collapsed building; and a low-density surface scatter of historic-age domestic debris.

Horizontal and Vertical Extents of Cultural Materials

Based on the extent of standing and collapsed architectural features and the surface scatter of historic-age domestic debris, site 41TV2522 measures approximately 63.0 meters (206.6 feet) north to south by 32.0 meters (105.0 feet) east to west (see Figure 6-74). As delineated during the survey, the site boundaries encompass all of the observed farmstead features that are clearly associated with the site. An artificial stock pond located approximately 30.0 meters (98.4 feet) northeast of the site does not fall within the site boundaries, though it was likely constructed during the historic-age occupation of the site.

A total of seven shovel tests were excavated within the final delineated boundaries of site 41TV2522, with an additional three shovel tests excavated in the surrounding area (see Figure 6-74). The shovel tests revealed uniform, grayish-brown clay sediments. None of the shovel tests contained subsurface cultural materials.

Observed Cultural Features

Resource 4—Garage/Barn (ca. 1935)

Constructed ca. 1935, Resource 4 consists of a two-bay, post-and-beam, wood-frame garage or barn that faces southwest (Figures 6-75 and 6-76). The building is located in an overgrown forested area adjacent to a cleared agricultural field to the west. The gable-roofed barn is characterized by two open bays likely designed for vehicle storage. Rectangular in footprint and oriented northeast to southwest, the building measures approximately 7.0 meters (23.0 feet) in length by 6.0 meters (19.7 feet) in width. Standing-seam metal sheeting clads the roof, and cedar-planked, vertical board siding clads the exterior. A planked wall supported by two-by-four framing separates the two bays (Figure 6-77). A single entry doorway leads from the northeastern side of the garage (see Figure 6-76). The garage has a dirt floor, and there is no evidence that the gable space was used for storage (hay or other materials) due to the lack of flooring. Wire nails secure the siding and framing members.

Other Cultural Features

In addition to the single, standing architectural feature, three piles of wooded planks and corrugated metal roofing are scattered across site 41TV2522. These debris piles appear to represent the remains of collapsed outbuildings whose functions are either dubious or can no longer be ascertained. The construction materials appear to be similar to those used in the construction of Resource 4, the garage/barn, which suggests they were probably largely contemporaneous with the early to mid-20th-century occupation of the farm. The largest debris pile consists of the remains of a large, collapsed pier-and-beam barn located approximately 25.0 meters (82.0 feet) southwest of Resource 4 (Figure 6-78). The collapsed barn appears to have had a rectangular footprint, oriented northwest to southeast, and was supported on a pier-and-beam foundation. The barn is constructed of milled cedar planks, wire nails, and corrugated metal roofing. Milled cedar planks were used for tongue-and-groove flooring.



Figure 6-75. Resource 4—View of Front Façade of Garage (Facing Northeast)



Figure 6-76. Resource 4—View of Rear Façade of Garage (Facing West)



Figure 6-77. Resource 4—Interior of Garage (Facing Northeast)



Figure 6-78. View of Collapsed Barn on Site 41TV2522 (Facing South)

Two smaller debris piles are located approximately 10.0 meters (32.8 feet) northeast and west of Resource 2 that represent the remains of small outbuildings of unknown functions (Figures 6-79 to 6-80).

Observed Cultural Materials

Non-architectural cultural materials observed on the surface of site 41TV2522 include whiteware and stoneware ceramic sherds; clear, aqua, and amethyst glass shards; one heavily patinated clear glass medicine bottle top; brick fragments, and metal scrap (Figure 6-81). Amethyst glass dates to the late 19th to early 20th centuries, though most of the historic-age cultural materials are only broadly suggestive of a late 19th to mid-20th-century occupation.

Historical Research

Site 41TV2522 is located on Parcel No. 754982 (see Figure 3-1). This parcel and the surrounding parcels within the project area (Parcel Nos. 754981, 754984, 755001, and 755002) were part of the original 388.5-hectare (960.0-acre) John Liesse Survey (Abstract 496, Survey 18) and were part of the land conveyed to Henry Pfluger, Sr., in 1853. These parcels were sold to the Bohls family at some time in the late 19th or early to mid-20th centuries, though documentation is inconclusive as to when this transaction occurred. The Bohls family sold these parcels to an investment group in 2015.



Figure 6-79. Collapsed Outbuilding Northeast of Barn on Site 41TV2522 (Facing North)



Figure 6-80. Collapsed Outbuilding West of Barn on Site 41TV2522 (Facing North)



Figure 6-81. Sample of Historic-age Cultural Materials on Site 41TV2522

While the architectural characteristics of Resource 4, the standing garage or barn, suggest a ca. 1935 construction date, the earliest available aerial image showing this farmstead dates to 1954 (NETR 2016). The 1954 aerial photograph shows the small garage (Resource 4), the large barn (now collapsed), and two smaller outbuildings in close proximity to the garage (also now collapsed), as well as another larger building, possibly a house, located approximately 20.0 meters (65.6 feet) east of the garage. However, the 1956 USGS topographic map indicates only the presence of the large barn, and the 1964 and 1967 aerial photographs confirm the absence of the house. No evidence of this former house was observed during the current survey, though the presence of the tight cluster of farm buildings, the associated scatter of domestic debris, and the former house visible on historical aerial photographs and topographic map suggests that this was once a functioning farmstead.

The parcel on which the garage, collapsed barn, and collapsed outbuildings are located was likely owned by the Bohls family during the period of its occupation from ca. 1935 to the mid-1950s. This parcel was part of the original 388.5 hectares (960.0 acres) that was sold to Henry Pfluger, Sr., by John Liesse in 1853 (Travis County Deed Records, Vol. F, page 200). The deed records are inconclusive as to when the Pfluger family sold the land to the Bohls family. The Bohls family immigrated to the Pflugerville area in the mid-19th century. William Bohls and Catherine Pfluger, who was Henry Pfluger, Jr.'s, eldest daughter, married in 1852. They owned several farms and built a home on 83.0 hectares (205.0 acres) purchased from her brother, William. The home was located west of SH 130 approximately 5.6 kilometers (3.5 miles) from the project area. The Bohls family donated 2.0 hectares (5.0 acres) of land for the Immanuel Lutheran Church (Dearing et al. 2013). Jesse Bohls Drive runs east-to-west and is located north of the parcel on which the garage is situated. The parcel was owned by Kenneth Bohls until 2012 when it was sold to the Bohls Fuchs Partners, and subsequently the Kenneth Bohls Cousins Trust in 2013. The parcel was then sold to SBJV Investments, Ltd., in 2015 (Travis County Deed Records, 2012152762TR, 2013219216TR, and 2015093627). Kenneth Bohls is listed in the 1940 census records as a single man, age 19, living with his parents (Henry J. Bohls and Olga [Fuchs] Bohls) on their farm. This is the latest census record found for him. While the parcel on which site 41TV2522 is located appears to have been owned by the Bohls family during the period of its occupation, documentation is inconclusive regarding who lived on the parcel during the ca. 1935 to mid-1950s period.

Summary and Recommendations

Site 41TV2522 consists of the remnants of a portion of an early to mid-20th-century farmstead situated on a densely wooded upland terrace along the northeastern bank of Wilbarger Creek. Currently, the site consists of a standing, two-bay, post-and-beam, wood-frame barn or garage (built ca. 1935) (Resource 4); a large, collapsed, rectangular, wood-frame outbuilding; two smaller, collapsed, wood-frame outbuildings adjacent to the larger collapsed building; and a low-density surface scatter of historic-age domestic debris. Historical aerial photographs and USGS topographic maps indicate that a house was formerly located approximately 20.0 meters (65.6 feet) from the garage in 1954; however, the house appears to have been either demolished or removed from the property by 1956. An agricultural field to the west and an artificial stock pond

to the north were likely associated with the farm. An unimproved field road provides access to the site from Cameron Road to the east.

Resource 4, the only standing architecture remaining on the site, is a small, two-bay garage. The garage is a typical, functional outbuilding found on rural properties to house equipment, wagons, or motorized vehicles. Surrounded by agricultural fields, the garage does retain the association with early farming operations, and the resource does appear to be in the original location. While the farmstead may be reflective of early to mid-20th-century farming operations, Resource 4 is in poor condition and is recommended as ineligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C.

Historic-age, non-architectural cultural materials are relatively sparse on site 41TV2522 and are broadly diagnostic of the early to mid-20th centuries. Shovel tests revealed surficial clay sediments, and no cultural materials were observed in subsurface contexts.

The parcel on which Resource 4 is located was originally owned by the Pfluger family and subsequently by the Bohls family. While the date of transference of the parcel from the Pfluger to Bohls families was not documented in the deed records, it is likely that the parcel was owned by the Bohls family at the time of its habitation in the early to mid-20th centuries. However, the identities of the occupants of the farmstead are unknown. The resources on site 41TV2522 are associated with early to mid-20th century farming practices and possibly with the historical German settlement of the area. As such, the resources would be significant under NRHP Criteria A and B, though none of the resources are considered architecturally significant under Criterion C. The resources lack overall integrity due to the poor condition of the buildings, and the lack of the primary dwelling further reduces the integrity of the site. Lacking integrity, the resources do not convey the historical significance of the association with early German settlements and farming practices and are therefore recommended as ineligible for designation as an SAL and/or for inclusion in the NRHP.

The resources were also evaluated as a farm complex (i.e., individual components of an overall historic ranch resource). However, because of the lack of integrity of the buildings themselves, the property is not considered a historic farm complex. As the buildings are in poor condition and many outbuildings are no longer extant, the property as a whole lacks the cohesiveness of a historic-age farmstead.

6.7 PFLUGER CEMETERY (TV-C077)

The Pfluger Cemetery (TV-C077) is located on the east-facing slopes of an upland interfluvium between the channels of Wilbarger Creek to the south and an unnamed tributary of Wilbarger Creek to the north and east (Figures 6-82 to 6-85; also see Figures 6-1 and 6-2). The cemetery is located approximately 200.0 meters (656.0 feet) east of the standing house (Resource 2) on site 41TV2453 along the fringe of a forested area along the margins of the unnamed Wilbarger Creek tributary. The cemetery reportedly contains 23 graves (findagrave.com 2016). The cemetery boundaries are marked by an aluminum post and wire fence.



Figure 6-82. Overview of Pfluger Cemetery (Facing Northwest)



Figure 6-83. View of Pfluger Cemetery Entrance and Historical Marker (Facing East)



Figure 6-84. View of Graves on Pfluger Cemetery (Facing West)



**Figure 6-85. Close-up of Graves on Pfluger Cemetery
(note Henry Pluger, Sr.'s, grave at left) (Facing Northwest)**

Based on the extent of the boundary fence, the Pfluger Cemetery forms an L-shape, which the longest axis oriented east-to-west, and measures approximately 26.0 meters (85.3 feet) east to west by 22.0 meters (72.2 feet) north to south. No subsurface investigations were conducted on the Pfluger Cemetery.

The entrance gate is on the western side of the cemetery, and an Official Texas Historical Marker stands just inside the gate. The historical marker bears the following inscription:

Henry Pfluger, born in Germany in 1803, brought his large family to Texas in 1850. When he died in 1867, he was buried on this tract of land near his home. In 1880 his wife, Christina (1820-1897), who is also buried here, set aside the one-acre site as a family cemetery. Their eldest son, Henry (1847-1904), and his descendants have maintained the cemetery, which holds 18 graves. The last burial here was in 1917. The nearby town of Pflugerville (5 mi. W) was named for this pioneer family. Pfluger descendants, today numbering over 2,000, still gather for their annual summer reunions, started in 1934 (Hebbe 1975).

While the majority of the graves in the Pfluger Cemetery date from 1857 to 1920, there have been two recent interments dating to 2009 and 2014, and the cemetery currently contains 23 graves (findagrave.com 2016) (Table 6-2). Many of the original members of the Pfluger family are interred here.

Table 6-2. List of Graves in Pfluger Cemetery

Name	Birth	Death	Name	Birth	Death
Bohls, Ervin	02/04/1897	06/27/1897	Pfluger, Henry, Sr.	08/20/1803	11/08/1867
Braker, Christine	02/02/1882	02/16/1893	Pfluger, Henry, Jr.	12/17/1847	04/14/1904
Bruder, Catherine Louise	11/25/1868	03/25/1889	Pfluger Infant	05/23/1918	05/24/1918
Bruder, Emma Wilhelmiene <i>Liena</i>	03/03/1889	05/11/1889	Pfluger, J.G. Lucinda	08/04/1881	07/01/1882
Frazier, Billy Ray	06/30/1927	03/19/2014	Pfluger, W.A.	03/03/1855	02/18/1879
Muse, Hymenus B.	1840	1876	Pfluger, Wilhelmina <i>Henze</i>	08/18/1850	03/10/1917
Muse, Ruth <i>Cain</i>	1807	1864	Pfluger, William C.	01/06/1871	10/03/1886
Neumann, Wilhelmine	06/20/1817	06/25/1886	Priess Twins	03/28/1917	03/28/1917
Pfluger, Alma Ruth	09/06/1920	10/25/1920	Riggins, Johnny Glen	10/06/1944	12/26/2009
Pfluger, Amanda C.	11/12/1888	11/21/1891	Robinson, Lorenzo	07/25/1953	07/25/1953
Pfluger, Anna Christina <i>Kleinschmidt</i>	07/20/1820	12/04/1897	Schlittler, Johann Heinrich	03/24/1832	11/19/1880
Pfluger, Emma	09/05/1877	12/29/1877			

Source: findagrave.com (2016)

When Henry Pfluger, Sr., died in 1867, he was buried in a grave plot located east of the homestead. In 1880, his widow, Christina Pfluger, deeded to her children a 0.4-hectare (1.0-acre) plot, which included Henry, Sr.'s, grave, as a family burial ground. Henry, Sr., was the earliest internment in the cemetery. That same year, Henry, Sr.'s, son, August, and a grandchild were buried there. Currently, the family cemetery includes a total of 23 graves dating from 1867 to 2014 (findagrave.com 2016; Hebbe 1975; Vaughn 2010).

7.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The archeological and historical investigations documented in this report were undertaken with three primary management goals in mind:

- Locate all historic and prehistoric archeological resources that occur within the designated survey area.
- Evaluate the significance of these resources regarding their potential for designation as SALs.
- Formulate recommendations for the treatment of these resources based on their SAL evaluations.

At the survey level of investigation, the principal research objective is to inventory the cultural resources within the APE and to make preliminary determinations of whether or not the resources meet one or more of the pre-defined eligibility criteria set forth in the state and/or federal codes, as appropriate. Usually, management decisions regarding archeological properties are a function of the potential importance of the sites in addressing defined research needs, though historic-age sites may also be evaluated in terms of their association with important historic events and/or personages. Under the Antiquities Code of Texas, archeological resources are evaluated according to criteria established to determine the significance of archeological resources for designation as SALs.

Analyses of the limited data obtained at the survey level are rarely sufficient to contribute in a meaningful manner to defined research issues. The objective is rather to determine which archeological sites could be most profitably investigated further in pursuance of regional, methodological, or theoretical research questions. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronological placement from archeological and, if appropriate, historical perspectives is essential for archeological evaluations. Because research questions vary as a function of geography and temporal period, determination of the site context and chronological placement of cultural properties is a particularly important objective during the inventory process.

7.2 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Determinations of eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP are based on the criteria presented in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) in 36 CFR §60.4(a-d). The 4 criteria of eligibility are applied following the identification of relevant historical themes and related research questions:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- a. [T]hat are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or,
- b. [T]hat are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or,
- c. [T]hat embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or,
- d. [T]hat have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The first step in the evaluation process is to define the significance of the property by identifying the particular aspect of history or prehistory to be addressed and the reasons why information on that topic is important. The second step is to define the kinds of evidence or the data requirements that the property must exhibit to provide significant information. These data requirements in turn indicate the kind of integrity that the site must possess to be significant. This concept of integrity relates both to the contextual integrity of such entities as structures, districts, or archeological deposits and to the applicability of the potential database to pertinent research questions. Without such integrity, the significance of a resource is very limited.

For an archeological resource to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, it must meet legal standards of eligibility that are determined by 3 requirements: (1) properties must possess significance, (2) the significance must satisfy at least 1 of the 4 criteria for eligibility listed above, and (3) significance should be derived from an understanding of historic context. As discussed here, historic context refers to the organization of information concerning prehistory and history according to various periods of development in various times and at various places. Thus, the significance of a property can best be understood through knowledge of historic development and the relationship of the resource to other, similar properties within a particular period of development. Most prehistoric sites are usually only eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D, which considers their potential to contribute data important to an understanding of prehistory. All 4 criteria employed for determining NRHP eligibility potentially can be brought to bear for historic sites.

7.3 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR LISTING AS A STATE ANTIQUITIES LANDMARK

The criteria for determining the eligibility of a prehistoric or historic cultural property for designation as an SAL are presented in Chapter 191, Subchapter D, Section 191.092 of the Antiquities Code of Texas, which states that SALs include:

Sites, objects, buildings, artifacts, implements, and locations of historical, archeological, scientific, or educational interest including those pertaining to prehistoric and historical American Indians or aboriginal campsites, dwellings, and habitation sites, their artifacts and implements of culture, as well as archeological sites of every character that are located in, on, or under the surface of any land belonging to the State of Texas or to any county, city, or political subdivision of the state are state antiquities landmarks and are eligible for designation.

For the purposes of assessing the eligibility of a historic property for designation as an SAL, a historic site, structure, or building has historical interest if the site, structure, or building:

1. [W]as the site of an event that has significance in the history of the United States or the State of Texas;
2. [W]as significantly associated with the life of a famous person;
3. [W]as significantly associated with an event that symbolizes an important principle or ideal;
4. [R]epresents a distinctive architectural type and has value as an example of a period, style, or construction technique; or,
5. [I]s important as part of the heritage of a religious organization, ethnic group, or local society.

The Antiquities Code of Texas establishes the THC as the legal custodian of all cultural resources, historic and prehistoric, within the public domain of the State of Texas. Under Part II of Title 13 of the Texas Administrative Code (13 TAC 26), the THC may designate a historic building, structure, cultural landscape, or non-archeological site, object, or district as an SAL if it meets at least on one of following criteria:

- A. [T]he property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, including importance to a particular cultural or ethnic group;
- B. [T]he property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- C. [T]he property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;
- D. [T]he property has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in Texas culture or history.

Furthermore, the THC may designate an archeological site as an SAL if the site meets one or more of the following criteria:

1. [T]he site has the potential to contribute to a better understanding of the prehistory and/or history of Texas by the addition of new and important information;
2. [T]he site's archeological deposits and the artifacts within the site are preserved and intact, thereby supporting the research potential or preservation interests of the site;
3. [T]he site possesses unique or rare attributes concerning Texas prehistory and/or history;
4. [T]he study of the site offers the opportunity to test theories and methods of preservation, thereby contributing to new scientific knowledge; or,
5. [T]he high likelihood that vandalism and relic collecting has occurred or could occur, and official landmark designation is needed to ensure maximum legal protection, or alternatively further investigations are needed to mitigate the effects of vandalism and relic collecting when the site cannot be protected.

7.4 SUMMARY OF INVENTORY RESULTS

Five newly recorded archeological sites—41TV2518, 41TV2519, 41TV2520, 41TV2521, and 41TV2522—were documented within the project area during the survey, and one previously recorded archeological site—41TV2453—was reinvestigated (Tables 7-1 and 7-2). In addition, one cemetery—the Pfluger Cemetery (TV-C077)—was investigated during the survey. While prehistoric cultural components are present on two of the sites (41TV2453 and 41TV2520), the

Table 7-1. Summary of Archeological Resources Recorded During Survey

Permanent Trinomial	Temp. Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Recommended NRHP/SAL Eligibility	Recommendations
41TV2518	PAC-1	Late 19th to mid-20th centuries	Historic-age farmstead	Ineligible	No further work
41TV2453	PAC-2	Late 19th to mid-20th centuries/ Undetermined prehistoric	Historic-age farmstead/ Aboriginal lithic scatter	Ineligible	No further work
41TV2519	PAC-4	Mid-19th to early 20th centuries	Historic-age farmstead	Ineligible	No further work
41TV2520	PAC-5	Undetermined prehistoric	Aboriginal lithic scatter	Ineligible	No further work
41TV2521	PAC-6	Early to mid-20th century	Historic-age farmstead	Ineligible	No further work
41TV2522	PAC-7	Early to mid-20th century	Historic-age farmstead	Ineligible	No further work

NRHP National Register of Historic Places

SAL State Antiquities Landmark

Table 7-2. Summary of Historical Resources Recorded During Survey

Resource No.	Associated Trinomial	Temp Site No.	Building Type/ Architectural Style	Recommended NRHP/SAL Eligibility
1A	41TV2518	PAC-1	House (Folk Victorian)	Ineligible (individually or as a farm complex resource)
1B			Horse or mule barn (no style)	Ineligible (individually or as a farm complex resource)
1C			Hay and livestock barn (no style)	Ineligible (individually or as a farm complex resource)
1D			Livestock feeder (no style)	Ineligible (individually or as a farm complex resource)
2	41TV2453	PAC-2	House (National Folk/Extended Hall-and-Parlor, Box and Strip)	Ineligible (individually or as a farm complex resource)
3A	41TV2519	PAC-4	House (Folk/Extended Hall-and-Parlor, Board and Batten)	Ineligible (individually or as a farm complex resource)
3B			Hay and livestock barn (no style)	Ineligible (individually or as a farm complex resource)
4	41TV2522	PAC-7	Garage/barn (no style)	Ineligible (individually or as a farm complex resource)
Pfluger Cemetery	TV-C077	–	Cemetery	N/A

NRHP National Register of Historic Places

SAL State Antiquities Landmark

majority of the cultural resources documented during the survey are associated with mid-19th- to mid-20th-century farmsteads associated with two of the founding German immigrant families of the area—the Pflugers and the Bohls.

Site 41TV2518

Site 41TV2518 consists of the remnants of a late 19th- to mid-20th-century farmstead situated on the northeast-facing slopes of a prominent upland knoll located in the southern portion of the project area. The site consists of a one-story, wood-frame, Folk Victorian-style house (built ca. 1898) (Resource 1A); a small horse barn (built ca. 1900) (Resource 1B); a large hay and livestock barn with associated corrals and animal runs (built ca. 1900) (Resource 1C); a small livestock feeder (built ca. 1945) (Resource 1D); and a limestone well and a collapsed wooden gazebo adjacent to the house. Several piles of construction debris likely represent collapsed former outbuildings whose function can no longer be determined. Other cultural features include a gravel driveway, a two-track road, a plastic animal feeder, and associated fencing.

Resource 1A, the Folk Victorian house, is in poor condition. Portions of the roof and the porches are collapsed, and many windows and doors, and all of the hardware, are missing. The house has a common architectural style and plan constructed following the establishment of the railroad and availability of milled lumber and decorative materials. Though it does retain some historic materials, the house is not a particularly unique example of a rural, Folk Victorian house.

Folk houses in this region of Texas were a prolific type; therefore, in order to be considered eligible for designation as an SAL and/or for inclusion in the NRHP, the house and associated farm need to be almost pristine to the period of significance. This particular building does not meet that standard. The house lacks integrity of workmanship, design, and materials due to its dilapidated state. However, the house lacks overall integrity due to the poor condition of the structure. Therefore, it is not considered significant under NRHP Criterion C.

Resources 1B, 1C, and 1D are common architectural types constructed for functionality and likely served many different uses over the years. These three resources were not constructed in a particularly unique design, and the structure types are fairly common throughout the region. These three outbuildings are recommended as ineligible for designation as SALs and/or for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. The resources do retain integrity of location and setting, though they lack integrity of the feeling of an early 20th-century farm. Resource 1B is in poor condition, is no longer in use, and lacks integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Resources 1C and 1D are in fair to poor condition and may not be in use either, though Resource 1C, the large hay and livestock barn, appears to have received some minimal maintenance. The cladding of corrugated metal on Resource 1C makes it difficult to determine the integrity of the materials; however, the barn stalls are intact, as are the wood floors and part of the hay loft. The original hanging barn doors have been replaced with more commonly used metal gates, and the overall integrity of design of the barn is compromised. Overall, the three outbuildings lack sufficient integrity to convey the historical significance of the property.

Non-architectural cultural materials suggest a late 19th to mid-20th-century occupation. Notably, no domestic debris was observed that dates after the mid-20th century, which suggests that this is when the farm was last occupied. Shovel tests revealed gravelly, grayish-brown clay loam and clay sediments. Three of the eight shovel tests excavated within the final delineated site boundaries contained shallow archeological deposits ranging from 0.0 to 20.0 centimeters (0.0 to 7.9 inches) below surface). Based on the scarcity and lack of integrity of archeological deposits, the site is recommended as ineligible for designation as an SAL and/or for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D.

Henry Pfluger, Sr.'s, family purchased the land on which site 41TV2518 is located in 1853, and it remained in the Pfluger family until 2015, when it was sold to the City of Pflugerville. Based on deed research, the architectural style of the main house (Resource 1A), and the construction materials used on the house and surrounding outbuildings, this historic-age farmstead may have been constructed and inhabited by J.A. Pfluger (Henry Pfluger, Sr.'s, great-grandson), his wife, and their infant daughter (Rosa) at the end of the 19th century. The German immigrant family was influential in the settlement of the Pflugerville area, and the town was ultimately named after the family. Numerous descendants of the Pfluger family remain in the area today. All of the resources on site 41TV2518 are associated with the late 19th to mid-20th centuries and are reflective of turn-of-the-20th-century farming practices and the early German settlement of the area. As such, all of the resources are significant under NRHP Criteria A and B, though none of the resources are considered architecturally significant under Criterion C. All of the resources lack overall integrity due to the poor condition of the buildings. Lacking integrity, the resources do not convey the historical significance of the association with early German settlements and

farming practices and are therefore recommended as ineligible for designation as an SAL and/or for inclusion in the NRHP.

The resources were also evaluated as a farm complex (i.e., individual components of an overall historic ranch resource). However, because of the lack of integrity of the buildings themselves, the property is not considered a historic farm complex. As the buildings are in poor condition and many outbuildings are no longer extant, the property as a whole lacks the cohesiveness of a historic-age farmstead.

Site 41TV2453

Site 41TV2453 consists of the remnants of a multiple-component, aboriginal and historic-age site situated on the southeast-facing slopes of a broad upland interfluvium between Wilbarger Creek to the south and an unnamed tributary of Wilbarger Creek to the north. The primary cultural component on the site consists of the remains of a late-19th- to mid-20th-century farmstead composed of a National Folk-style, extended hall-and-parlor plan house (built ca. 1880) (Resource 2) and a collapsed, wood-framed outbuilding that reportedly served as a carriage barn. The aboriginal cultural component consists of a low-density surface and subsurface scatter of lithic debitage, tested chert cobbles, and occasional burned limestone rocks that extends southwards from the historic-age farmstead along the bank of Wilbarger Creek. A two-track field road provides access to the site from the direction of site 41TV2518 to the southwest, and a mix of active and fallow agricultural fields characterize the site area.

The historic-age component of the site consists of a one-and-a-half-story, wood-frame, National Folk-style house with an extended hall-and-parlor plan (built ca. 1880) (Resource 2), and the remnants of a collapsed, wood-framed outbuilding that reportedly served as a carriage barn according to a local informant. The collapsed barn is located in an overgrown clearing surrounded by a simple cedar post and barbed-wire fence that may have served as a livestock enclosure.

Resource 2, the National Folk house, is in poor condition. Hall-and-parlor National Folk houses were a prolific architectural type in the southern regions following the establishment of railroads. The use of local materials, such as limestone and milled lumber, and the extended hall-and-parlor form were widely utilized components of farmhouse design in the late 19th century. The modest size of the house and the lack of a fireplace are also fairly common design features, as the hot Texas weather reduces the need for vast interior spaces and fireplaces (more time is spent on porches or outdoors). Overall, the house is not a particularly unique or distinct example of its architectural style or design. It is in poor condition and no longer conveys the architecturally significant features of an early folk house. The integrity of workmanship, design, materials, and feeling is compromised by the poor condition of the house, and the house no longer conveys the historic sense of a late 19th- to mid-20th-century ranch operation. The house does retain the association with early farming operations as the house is surrounded by agricultural fields, and the house does appear to be in its original location. Therefore, Resource 2 is not considered significant under NRHP Criterion C. The nearby collapsed carriage barn is in very poor condition and lacks sufficient integrity to convey the historical significance of the property, and it is also not considered significant under NRHP Criterion C.

Historic-age, non-architectural cultural materials are relatively sparse on site 41TV2453 and are broadly diagnostic of the late 19th- to mid-20th centuries. Shovel tests revealed very dark grayish-brown clay soils containing shallow historic-age archeological deposits extending from 10.0 to 25.0 centimeters (3.9 to 7.6 inches) below surface in the area immediately surrounding the main house (Resource 2). No clearly modern objects were observed among the sparse population of cultural materials, which suggests the house has been abandoned since the mid-20th-century (consistent with the estimated terminal occupations of nearby sites 41TV2518 and 41TV2519). The publication dates discernable on a few sheets of faded, peeling newspaper sheets used to wallpaper the northwestern room of the house (Resource 2) include June 3, 1934; June 10, 1934; August 29, 1939; February 10, 1940; and 1958. While it is not known whether the walls were wallpapered gradually over the years or all at once with a stack of newspapers accumulated over three decades, the wallpapering would have occurred during the early to mid-20th-century occupation of the house. Based on the scarcity and lack of integrity of archeological deposits, the site is recommended as ineligible for designation as an SAL and/or for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D.

The aboriginal component of site 41TV2453 consists of an extensive, albeit very low-density, surface and shallow subsurface scatter of tested chert cobbles, debitage, cores, and rare burned limestone rocks. As was noted on the original site form filed for site 41TV2453, many of the chert-bearing cobbles appear to have been battered by plowing, though a sufficient number of observed specimens displayed prepared striking platforms and systematically patterned flake scars to indicate their cultural origin. No formal tools or temporally diagnostic aboriginal artifacts were observed, and the aboriginal occupation can only be dated to an unspecified prehistoric timeframe. Shovel testing revealed shallow aboriginal archeological deposits extending to 10.0 centimeters (3.9 inches) below surface in the southern portion of the site, though most of the aboriginal artifacts were observed on the modern ground surface in plowed agricultural fields.

Henry Pfluger, Sr.'s, family purchased the land on which site 41TV2518 is located in 1853, and it remained in the Pfluger family until 2015, when it was sold to the Texas Gulf Bank and, in 2016, to the City of Pflugerville. The German immigrant family was influential in the settlement of the Pflugerville area, and the town was ultimately named after the family. Numerous descendants of the Pfluger family remain in the area today. The estimated date of construction of the main house (Resource 2) based on its architectural characteristics is ca. 1880, and the house appears to have been occupied into the mid-20th-century. Thus, the parcel on which the farmstead is located was in the possession of the Pfluger family during the entire timeframe of its occupation, though it is not conclusively known whether or not any member of the Pfluger family actually occupied it. Christina Pfluger, Henry Pfluger, Sr.'s, wife, could have lived in the house (Resource 2) following Henry, Sr.'s, death in 1867, until she departed for Taylor, Texas, to live with her daughter, Elizabeth, in 1891, or it may simply have been constructed to house tenant farmers or seasonal cotton pickers.

An alternate theory has been presented by Ms. Vernagene Mott and Mr. Lanier Bohls, local descendants of the Pfluger and Bohls families, respectively, who suggest that the house on site 41TV2453 (Resource 2) was occupied by Henry Pfluger, Sr., and represents the original Pfluger homestead. As Henry, Sr., died in 1867, this would place its date of construction within a

ca. 1860 timeframe, much earlier than suggested by the architectural evidence. This interpretation has influenced much of the historical research conducted in the area, though it should be noted that no primary resources documenting the earlier construction date or habitation by Henry Pfluger, Sr., were identified. Furthermore, the architectural evidence for Resource 2 suggests a later, ca. 1880 (or quite possibly later) construction date based on the use of square and wire nails, milled lumber materials, cut limestone piers, sash windows, and paneled doors in the parlor and hall.

All of the resources on site 41TV2453 are associated with the late 19th to mid-20th centuries and are reflective of turn-of-the-20th-century farming practices and the early German settlement of the area. As such, all of the resources are significant under NRHP Criteria A and B, though none of the resources are considered architecturally significant under Criterion C. All of the resources lack overall integrity due to the poor condition of the buildings. Lacking integrity, the resources do not convey the historical significance of the association with early German settlements and farming practices and are therefore recommended as ineligible for designation as an SAL and/or for inclusion in the NRHP.

The resources were also evaluated as a farm complex (i.e., individual components of an overall historic ranch resource). However, because of the lack of integrity of the buildings themselves, the property is not considered a historic farm complex. As the buildings are in poor condition and many outbuildings are no longer extant, the property as a whole lacks the cohesiveness of a historic-age farmstead.

Site 41TV2519

Site 41TV2519 consists of the remnants of a mid-19th- to early 20th-century farmstead situated on a broad, flat upland adjacent to the deeply incised channel of Wilbarger Creek to the south. The site consists of a one-and-a-half-story, wood-framed, Folk-style house (built ca. 1865) (Resource 3A); a collapsing, wood-framed barn (ca. 1900) (Resource 3B); a concrete-encased, stacked limestone well; a collapsed metal lattice windmill; cedar post and barbed-wire fencing; and a low-density surface and shallow subsurface scatter of historic-age domestic debris. An ephemeral field road provides access to the site along the margins of the agricultural field to the north.

Resource 3A, the Folk house, is in very poor condition; in fact, the house is leaning against a hackberry tree along its southern side, and this tree appears to be the only thing holding the house upright. Hall-and-parlor Folk houses were a prolific architectural type in the southern regions prior to the establishment of railroads. The use of local materials, such as limestone and hand-hewn and milled lumber, and the extended hall-and-parlor form were widely utilized components of farmhouse design in the mid- to late 19th century. The modest size of the house and the lack of a fireplace are also fairly common design features, as the hot Texas weather reduces the need for vast interior spaces and fireplaces (more time is spent on porches or outdoors). Overall, the house is not a particularly unique or distinct example of its architectural style or design. It is in very poor condition and no longer conveys the architecturally significant features of an early folk house. The integrity of workmanship, design, materials, and feeling is compromised by the poor condition of the house, and the house no longer conveys the historic

sense of a mid-19th- to mid-20th-century ranch operation. The house does retain the association with early farming operations as the house is located adjacent to an agricultural field, and the house does appear to be in its original location. Therefore, Resource 3A is not considered significant under NRHP Criterion C. The nearby barn is in very poor condition and lacks sufficient integrity to convey the historical significance of the property, and it is also not considered significant under NRHP Criterion C.

Historic-age, non-architectural cultural materials are relatively sparse on site 41TV2453 and are broadly diagnostic of the late 19th- to early or mid-20th centuries. Shovel tests revealed very dark grayish-brown clay sediments containing shallow subsurface cultural materials at depths ranging from 10.0 to 15.0 centimeters (3.9 to 5.9 inches) below surface. No clearly modern objects were observed among the sparse assemblage of cultural materials, which suggest the house has been abandoned since at least the mid-20th century, if not sooner (consistent with the estimated terminal occupations of nearby sites 41TV2518 and 41TV2453). Based on the scarcity and lack of integrity of archeological deposits, the site is recommended as ineligible for designation as an SAL and/or for inclusion the NRHP under Criterion D.

Henry Pfluger, Sr.'s, family purchased the land on which site 41TV2519 is located in 1853, and it remained in the Pfluger family until 2015, when it was sold to the Texas Gulf Bank and, in 2016, to the City of Pflugerville. The German immigrant family was influential in the settlement of the Pflugerville area, and the town was ultimately named after the family. Numerous descendants of the Pfluger family remain in the area today. The estimated date of construction of the main house (Resource 3A), based partially on its architectural characteristics and partially on anecdotal evidence from interviews with local informants, is ca. 1865, and the house appears to have been occupied into the early or mid-20th-century. Thus, the parcel on which the farmstead is located was in the possession of the Pfluger family during the entire timeframe of its occupation, though it is not conclusively known whether or not any member of the Pfluger family actually occupied it. It may have been occupied by members of the Pfluger family, or it may simply have been constructed to house tenant farmers, ranch hands, or seasonal cotton pickers.

All of the resources on site 41TV2519 are associated with the mid-19th to early or mid-20th centuries and are reflective of turn-of-the-20th-century farming practices and the early German settlement of the area. As such, all of the resources are significant under NRHP Criteria A and B, though none of the resources are considered architecturally significant under Criterion C. All of the resources lack overall integrity due to the poor condition of the buildings. Lacking integrity, the resources do not convey the historical significance of the association with early German settlements and farming practices and are therefore recommended as ineligible for designation as an SAL and/or for inclusion in the NRHP.

The resources were also evaluated as a farm complex (i.e., individual components of an overall historic ranch resource). However, because of the lack of integrity of the buildings themselves, the property is not considered a historic farm complex. As the buildings are in poor condition and many outbuildings are no longer extant, the property as a whole lacks the cohesiveness of a historic-age farmstead.

Site 41TV2520

Site 41TV2520 consists of the remnants of an aboriginal lithic scatter in a plowed agricultural field of an upland knoll that faces northeast toward Wilbarger Creek. Chert-bearing gravels are abundant on this landform, and the site is interpreted as a lithic raw material procurement locale, or “quarry,” where the aboriginal occupants would have obtained raw materials for the manufacture of chipped-stone tools. The surrounding agricultural fields within the project area also contain very sparse aboriginal lithic artifacts, though the density of materials at this location is markedly higher, thereby warranting definition as an archeological site. Aboriginal cultural materials observed on the site include tested chert cobbles, cores, and debitage. Battered chert cobbles damaged by repeated plowing were also abundant on the site, though specimens exhibiting clear evidence of aboriginal cultural modification, including patterned flake scars, prepared platforms, and distinct bulbs of percussion, were relatively common. No formal tools, temporally diagnostic artifacts, burned rocks, or preserved floral or faunal remains were observed, and the site can only be dated to an unspecified prehistoric timeframe.

Lithic raw materials procurement quarries represent a common type of site in Central Texas, and site 41TV2520 does not possess any distinguishing characteristics, such as intact cultural features, temporally diagnostic formal tools, or preserved floral or faunal remains. Based on the lack of integrity of the archeological deposits in a plowed field, site 41TV2520 possesses minimal to no research value and is recommended as ineligible for designation as an SAL and/or for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D.

Site 41TV2521

Site 41TV2521 consists of a historic-age brick-and-mortar well and a nearby surficial scatter of bricks and brick fragments located on a densely wooded upland terrace along the northeastern bank of Wilbarger Creek. Based on the absence of architectural features within the documented site area, site 41TV2521 likely represents a portion of a larger historic-age farmstead. The parcel on which the site is located, as well as the surrounding parcels, were originally owned by Henry Pfluger, Sr., beginning in 1853. These parcels were sold to the Bohls family at some in late 19th or early to mid-20th centuries, though documentation is inconclusive as to when this transaction occurred. The Bohls retained ownership until 2015, when the parcel was sold to an investment group. Based on the apparent age of the well feature, it is likely that this feature was constructed during the tenure of the Bohls family. While documentation is inconclusive as regarding who lived on the parcel, it is possible that site 41TV2521 is more or less contemporaneous with site 41TV2522, which is located approximately 160.0 meters (524.8 feet) to the northwest, on another parcel that was owned by the Bohls family. The latter site, 41TV2522, contains a single standing structure, a post-and-beam, wood-frame garage, with an estimated ca. 1935 date of construction. If the two sites form part of a single, larger farmstead (which is currently not clearly documented), it would be reasonable to extrapolate the early to mid-20th-century date of site 41TV2522 to site 41TV2521.

Site 41TV2521 consists only of a brick-and-mortar well and a nearby brick scatter. No evidence of standing (or collapsed) structures was noted nearby, though it is possible that the site is associated with a ca. 1935 wood-framed garage located on site 41TV2522 to the northwest.

Lacking any standing structures and being located within a densely forested area, the site does not retain the association with early farming operations, though the well does appear to be in the original location. Historic-age archeological deposits on the site are minimal, entirely surficial, and largely temporally non-diagnostic. The site is recommended as ineligible for designation as an SAL and/or for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site 41TV2522

Site 41TV2522 consists of the remnants of a portion of an early to mid-20th-century farmstead situated on a densely wooded upland terrace along the northeastern bank of Wilbarger Creek. Currently, the site consists of a standing, two-bay, post-and-beam, wood-frame barn or garage (built ca. 1935) (Resource 4); a large, collapsed, rectangular, wood-frame outbuilding; two smaller, collapsed, wood-frame outbuildings adjacent to the larger collapsed building; and a low-density surface scatter of historic-age domestic debris. Historical aerial photographs and USGS topographic maps indicate that a house was formerly located approximately 20.0 meters (65.6 feet) east of the garage in 1954; however, the house appears to have been either demolished or removed from the property by 1956. An agricultural field to the west and an artificial stock pond to the north were likely associated with the farm. An unimproved field road provides access to the site from Cameron Road to the east.

Resource 4, the only standing architecture remaining on the site, is a small, two-bay garage. The garage is a typical, functional outbuilding found on rural properties to house equipment, wagons, or motorized vehicles. Surrounded by agricultural fields, the garage does retain the association with early farming operations, and the resource does appear to be in the original location. While the farmstead may be reflective of early to mid-20th-century farming operations, Resource 4 is in poor condition and is recommended as ineligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C.

Historic-age, non-architectural cultural materials are relatively sparse on site 41TV2522 and are broadly diagnostic of the early to mid-20th centuries. Shovel tests revealed surficial clay sediments, and no cultural materials were observed in subsurface contexts.

The parcel on which Resource 4 is located was originally owned by the Pfluger family and subsequently by the Bohls family. While the date of transference of the parcel from the Pfluger to Bohls families was not documented in the deed records, it is likely that the parcel was owned by the Bohls family at the time of its habitation in the early to mid-20th centuries. However, the identities of the occupants of the farmstead are unknown. The resources on site 41TV2522 are associated with early to mid-20th century farming practices and possibly with the historical German settlement of the area. As such, the resources would be significant under NRHP Criteria A and B, though none of the resources are considered architecturally significant under Criterion C. The resources lack overall integrity due to the poor condition of the buildings, and the lack of the primary dwelling further reduces the integrity of the site. Lacking integrity, the resources do not convey the historical significance of the association with early German settlements and farming practices and are therefore recommended as ineligible for designation as an SAL and/or for inclusion in the NRHP.

The resources were also evaluated as a farm complex (i.e., individual components of an overall historic ranch resource). However, because of the lack of integrity of the buildings themselves, the property is not considered a historic farm complex. As the buildings are in poor condition and many outbuildings are no longer extant, the property as a whole lacks the cohesiveness of a historic-age farmstead.

Pfluger Cemetery (TV-C077)

The Pfluger Cemetery (TV-C077) is located on the east-facing slopes of an upland interfluvium between the channels of Wilbarger Creek to the south and an unnamed tributary of Wilbarger Creek to the north and east. As the Pfluger Cemetery already has a county cemetery trinomial, it was not separately recorded as an archeological site. The cemetery reportedly contains 23 graves. While the majority of the graves in the Pfluger Cemetery date from 1867 to 1920, there have been two recent interments dating to 2009 and 2014. Many of the original members of the Pfluger family are interred here. The cemetery boundaries are marked by an aluminum post and wire fence. The cemetery is maintained by descendants of the Pfluger family and is in good repair. The City of Pflugerville intends not to disturb the Pfluger Cemetery during the proposed development and use of the property and to maintain a surrounding construction buffer of at least 7.6 meters (25.0 feet).

7.5 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the survey-level investigations documented in this report, no potentially significant cultural resources would be affected by the proposed undertaking. In accordance with 36 CFR 800.4, Horizon has made a reasonable and good-faith effort to identify historic properties within the project area. No cultural resources were identified within the project area that meet the criteria for designation as SALs according to 13 TAC 26, and no further archeological work is recommended in connection with the proposed undertaking. However, human burials, both prehistoric and historic, are protected under the Texas Health and Safety Code. In the event that any human remains or burial objects are inadvertently discovered at any point during construction, use, or ongoing maintenance in the project area, even in previously surveyed areas, all work should cease immediately in the vicinity of the inadvertent discovery, and the THC should be notified immediately.

With further research to determine the integrity, the project area potentially could be considered part of a rural historic landscape. A rural historic landscape is defined by the NPS as a geographical area that has historically been shaped or modified by human activity, occupancy, or intervention, and that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of areas of land use, vegetation, buildings and structures, roads, waterways, and natural features. This level of evaluation would require a survey extending far beyond the physical boundaries of the current project area (and also including the project area), including intensive archival research to document the integrity of the landscape, historic and current land uses, topography, circulation patterns, vegetation, and archeology. The project area has historically functions and currently functions as an agricultural property, though the dwellings have been abandoned for decades. A gravel driveway and farm roads connect some of the recorded historic-age resources, the cemetery associated with the early settlers of the property is located within the project area, and

neighboring parcels may have been part of the Pfluger family's holdings at one time. For example, the farm complex located across Cameron Road from the project area was determined to be eligible for listing on the NRHP based on a historic resources survey of northeastern Travis County prepared by Hicks & Company for the Travis County Historical Commission in 2010 entitled *Historic Resource Survey of Northeast Travis County, Texas (Bound by SH 130, US 290 North, and East County Lines)* (Vaughan 2010). The Hicks & Company report identified the Pfluger family farm within the current project area as a possible contributing element of a rural historic landscape requiring further research to document and assess its level of integrity. The project area therefore may be considered part of a larger landscape that possesses historical significance. The *Agricultural Theme Study for Central Texas*, prepared by the Texas Department of Transportation's (TxDOT) Historical Studies Branch of the Environmental Affairs Division (Moore et al. 2013), along with the National Park Service's *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*, Bulletin No. 30 (NPS 1999), would provide useful guidance on evaluating the property and surrounding parcels as a historic landscape. However, evaluating the eligibility of the project area as a component of a potential rural historic landscape is outside the scope of the current project, and this level of evaluation does not fall within the jurisdiction of the Antiquities Code of Texas.

It should be noted that, while the standing National Folk house on site 41TV2453, designated as Resource 2, is herein recommended as ineligible for designation as an SAL and for inclusion in the NRHP, the City of Pflugerville has elected to proactively pursue a limited mitigative strategy regarding this structure. At the City of Pflugerville's request, Horizon conducted a detailed documentation effort for this house. This process included collecting detailed measurements of the exterior and interior of the house that were used to produce measured drawings of exterior elevations and floor plans; taking numerous photographs of the building and keying the photographs to the measured drawings; and producing a detailed report noting the construction materials, architectural features, building description, and historical context. The architectural renderings and building documentation can be submitted to the THC as a courtesy under separate cover when the final draft of this report is submitted.

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APPENDIX A:

Shovel Test Data

Table A-1. Shovel Test Summary Data

ST No.	UTM Coordinates ¹		Depth (cmbs)	Soils	Artifacts
	Easting	Northing			
BS1	638721	3365305	0-15	Very dark grayish-brown clay loam	1 amethyst glass bottle lip shard, 1 patinated clear glass shard, 1 metal wire fragment at 0 to 10 cmbs 1 patinated clear glass shard at 10 to 15 cmbs
			15-25+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS2	638684	3365289	0-15	Very dark grayish-brown clay loam	1 opaque glass shard and 1 wire nail fragment at 0 to 10 cmbs
			15-25+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS3	638665	3365289	0-20	Very dark grayish-brown clay loam	5 clear glass shards, 1 wire fragment, 1 burnt metal cylindrical object, and 4 chert nodules at 0 to 10 cmbs 1 wire nail at 10 to 20 cmbs
			20-30+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS4	638697	3365313	0-25	Very dark grayish-brown clay loam	None
			25-30+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS5	638738	3365318	0-20	Very dark grayish-brown clay loam	3 amber glass shards, 1 wire nail, 1 unidentified metal fragment, and 1 metal wire fence fragment at 0 to 15 cmbs
			20-30+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS6	638725	3365347	0-30+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	1 clear glass shard at 0 to 10 cmbs
BS7	638755	3365337	0-30+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS8	638783	3365314	0-20	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
			20-30+	Decomposing limestone bedrock	None

Table A-1. Shovel Test Summary Data (cont.)

ST No.	UTM Coordinates ¹		Depth (cmbs)	Soils	Artifacts
	Easting	Northing			
BS9	639130	3366065	0-15+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	1 whiteware sherd, 1 brown glazed stoneware sherd, 1 slightly sun-colored glass shard, and 2 patinated clear glass shards at 0 to 15 cmbs
BS10	639136	3366064	0-25+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	1 clear glass shard at 0 to 10 cmbs
BS11	639136	3366050	0-20	Very dark grayish-brown clay loam	1 whiteware sherd, 1 patinated clear glass shard, and 1 dark green patinated glass shard at 0 to 10 cmbs
			20-30+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS12	639132	3366049	0-25+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	1 metal screw head and 1 brown glazed stoneware sherd at 0 to 15 cmbs
BS13	639118	3366050	0-25+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	1 slightly sun-colored glass shard and 1 square nail at 0 to 10 cmbs
BS14	639117	3366061	0-30+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	1 brown glazed stoneware sherd, 1 whiteware sherd, 1 clear glass shard, and 1 amethyst sherd and 0 to 15 cmbs
BS15	639071	3366047	0-25+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	1 whiteware sherd and 1 patinated clear glass shard at 0 to 10 cmbs
BS16	639068	3366042	0-30+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS17	639124	3365968	0-30+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS18	639096	3365924	0-30+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS19	639090	3365869	0-20	Dark grayish-brown gravelly clay	None
			20-25+	Decomposing limestone bedrock	None
BS20	639095	3365817	0-30+	Dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS21	639120	3365775	0-30+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None

Table A-1. Shovel Test Summary Data (cont.)

ST No.	UTM Coordinates ¹		Depth (cmbs)	Soils	Artifacts
	Easting	Northing			
BS22	638881	3365779	0-20 20-30+	Very dark gray clay loam Very dark gray clay	None None
BS23	638806	3366091	0-20+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS24	638757	3366106	0-15+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS25	638715	3366133	0-30+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS26	638670	3366157	0-25+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS27	638630	3366186	0-15+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS28	638586	3366212	0-20+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS29	638542	3366241	0-10+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS30	638498	3366265	0-20+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS31	638454	3366291	0-25+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS32	638406	3366315	0-20+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS33	638705	3366285	0-30+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS34	638749	3366052	0-25+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	1 patinated aqua glass shard, 1 patinated clear glass shard, 1 wire fragment, and 2 unidentified metal fragments at 0 to 15 cmbs
BS35	638740	3366037	0-30+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS36	638763	3366053	0-30+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	1 square nail, 1 wire nail, and 2 patinated clear glass shards at 0 to 10 cmbs
BS37	638773	3366062	0-30+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	1 clear glass shard at 0 to 10 cmbs
BS38	638758	3366020	0-40+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None

Table A-1. Shovel Test Summary Data (cont.)

ST No.	UTM Coordinates ¹		Depth (cmbs)	Soils	Artifacts
	Easting	Northing			
BS39	638743	3366031	0-40+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS40	638756	3365948	0-30+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS41	638836	3366006	0-30+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS42	638929	3366034	0-30+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS43	639028	3366022	0-30+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS44	638971	3365943	0-30+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS45	638925	3365856	0-30+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS46	638827	3365839	0-30+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS47	638804	3365740	0-30+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS48	638893	3365619	0-30+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS49	638945	3365705	0-20+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS50	639027	3365645	0-30+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS51	639128	3365620	0-20+	Dark grayish-brown gravelly clay	None
BS52	639182	3365702	0-30+	Black clay	None
BS53	639210	3365800	0-30+	Black clay	None
BS54	639232	3365896	0-30+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS55	639280	3365809	0-30+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS56	639361	3365752	0-30+	Black clay	None
BS57	639436	3365685	0-30+	Black clay	None
BS58	639318	3365712	0-30+	Black clay	None
BS59	639445	3365753	0-35+	Dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS60	639511	3365762	0-30+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS61	639906	3365779	0-30+	Dark grayish-brown clay	None

Table A-1. Shovel Test Summary Data (cont.)

ST No.	UTM Coordinates ¹		Depth (cmbs)	Soils	Artifacts
	Easting	Northing			
BS62	639927	3365625	0-20	Yellowish-brown gravelly sandy clay loam	None
			20+	Gravels	None
BS63	639934	3365633	0-30+	Dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS64	639949	3365644	0-25+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	2.0-by-3.0-foot brick scatter on surface
BS65	639932	3365652	0-30+	Dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS66	639951	3365658	0-30+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS67	639961	3365652	0-30+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS68	639980	3365568	0-15+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS69	639959	3365470	0-20+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS70	639901	3365397	0-30+	Dark grayish-brown clay	1 stoneware ceramic sherd on surface
BS71	639852	3365701	0-30+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS72	639218	3366176	0-30+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
BS73	639314	3366220	0-30+	Black cobbly clay	None
BS74	639432	3366204	0-30+	Black cobbly clay	None
BS75	639490	3366126	0-30+	Very dark grayish-brown clay	None
JO1	639075	3366098	0-20	Grayish-brown clay loam	None
			20-50+	Dark brown sticky clay loam	None
JO2	638933	3366162	0-30	Grayish-brown clay loam	None
			30-50+	Yellowish-brown clay loam with decomposing limestone gravels	None
JO3	638827	3366222	0-30	Grayish-brown clay loam	None
			30-40+	Yellowish-brown marly clay loam	None
JO4	638793	3366242	0-30	Grayish-brown clay loam	None
			30-40+	Yellowish-brown marly clay loam	None

Table A-1. Shovel Test Summary Data (cont.)

ST No.	UTM Coordinates ¹		Depth (cmbs)	Soils	Artifacts
	Easting	Northing			
JO5	638756	3366262	0-30	Grayish-brown clay loam	None
			30-40+	Yellowish-brown marly clay loam	None
JO6	638712	3366296	0-30	Grayish-brown clay loam	None
			30-40+	Yellowish-brown marly clay loam	None
JO7	638687	3366296	0-30	Grayish-brown clay loam	None
			30-40+	Yellowish-brown marly clay loam	None
JO8	638667	3366322	0-30	Grayish-brown clay loam	None
			30-40+	Yellowish-brown marly clay loam	None
JO9	638648	3366326	0-30	Grayish-brown clay loam	None
			30-40+	Yellowish-brown marly clay loam	None
JO10	638722	3365894	0-40	Dark grayish-brown clay loam	None
			40+	Dark grayish-brown dense clay	None
JO11	638707	3365832	0-30	Dark grayish-brown clay loam	None
			30-40+	Mottled dark grayish-brown and yellowish-brown clay loam	None
JO12	638669	3365754	0-30	Dark grayish-brown clay loam	None
			30-40+	Dark grayish-brown dense clay	None
JO13	638632	3365680	0-30	Dark grayish-brown clay loam	None
			30-40+	Mottled dark grayish-brown and yellowish-brown clay loam	None
JO14	638612	3365623	0-30	Dark grayish-brown clay loam	None
			30-40+	Mottled dark grayish-brown and yellowish-brown clay loam	None
JO15	638583	3365614	0-40+	Dark brown gravelly clay loam	None

Table A-1. Shovel Test Summary Data (cont.)

ST No.	UTM Coordinates ¹		Depth (cmbs)	Soils	Artifacts
	Easting	Northing			
JO16	638676	3365617	0-30	Dark grayish-brown clay loam	None
			30-40+	Mottled dark grayish-brown and yellowish-brown clay loam	None
JO17	638705	3365684	0-30	Dark grayish-brown clay loam	None
			30-40+	Mottled dark grayish-brown and yellowish-brown clay loam	None
JO18	638734	3365756	0-30	Dark grayish-brown clay loam	None
			30-40+	Mottled dark grayish-brown and yellowish-brown clay loam	None
JO19	638766	3365828	0-30	Dark grayish-brown clay loam	None
			30-40+	Mottled dark grayish-brown and yellowish-brown clay loam	None
JO20	638808	3365912	0-30	Dark grayish-brown clay loam	None
			30-40+	Mottled dark grayish-brown and yellowish-brown clay loam	None
JO21	638844	3365903	0-30	Dark grayish-brown clay loam	None
			30-40+	Mottled dark grayish-brown and yellowish-brown clay loam	None
JO22	638810	3365834	0-30	Dark grayish-brown clay loam	None
			30-40+	Mottled dark grayish-brown and yellowish-brown clay loam	None
JO23	638786	3365762	0-30	Dark grayish-brown clay loam	None
			30-40+	Mottled dark grayish-brown and yellowish-brown clay loam	None

Table A-1. Shovel Test Summary Data (cont.)

ST No.	UTM Coordinates ¹		Depth (cmbs)	Soils	Artifacts
	Easting	Northing			
JO24	638809	3365529	0-30	Dark grayish-brown clay loam	None
			30-40+	Mottled dark grayish-brown and yellowish-brown clay loam	None
JO25	638854	3365603	0-30	Dark grayish-brown clay loam	None
			30-40+	Mottled dark grayish-brown and yellowish-brown clay loam	None
JO26	638813	3365638	0-30	Dark grayish-brown clay loam	None
			30-40+	Mottled dark grayish-brown and yellowish-brown clay loam	None
JO27	638774	3365567	0-30	Dark grayish-brown clay loam	None
			30-40+	Mottled dark grayish-brown and yellowish-brown clay loam	None
JO28	638789	3365512	0-30	Dark grayish-brown clay loam	None
			30-40+	Mottled dark grayish-brown and yellowish-brown clay loam	None
JO29	638744	3365453	0-30	Dark grayish-brown clay loam	None
			30-40+	Mottled dark grayish-brown and yellowish-brown clay loam	None
JO30	638729	3365501	0-30	Dark grayish-brown clay loam	None
			30-40+	Mottled dark grayish-brown and yellowish-brown clay loam	None
JO31	638711	3365601	0-30	Dark grayish-brown clay loam	None
			30-40+	Mottled dark grayish-brown and yellowish-brown clay loam	None

Table A-1. Shovel Test Summary Data (cont.)

ST No.	UTM Coordinates ¹		Depth (cmbs)	Soils	Artifacts
	Easting	Northing			
JO32	638765	3365665	0-30	Dark grayish-brown clay loam	None
			30-40+	Mottled dark grayish-brown and yellowish-brown clay loam	None
JO33	639200	3366036	0-20	Grayish-brown clay loam	None
			20-40+	Yellowish-brown moist marly clay loam	None
JO34	639263	3366004	0-30	Grayish-brown clay loam	None
			30-40+	Yellowish-brown moist marly clay loam	None
JO35	639330	3365970	0-30	Grayish-brown clay loam	None
			30-40+	Yellowish-brown moist marly clay loam	None
JO36	639397	3365938	0-30	Grayish-brown clay loam	None
			30-40+	Yellowish-brown moist marly clay loam	None
JO37	639446	3365921	0-30	Grayish-brown clay loam	None
			30-40+	Yellowish-brown moist marly clay loam	None
JO38	639489	3365875	0-50+	Organic dark brown loam	None
JO39	639508	3365880	0-50+	Organic dark brown loam	None
JO40	639526	3365868	0-50+	Organic dark brown loam	None
JO41	639455	3365861	0-30	Grayish-brown clay loam	None
			30-40+	Yellowish-brown moist marly clay loam	None
JO42	639424	3365893	0-30	Grayish-brown clay loam	None
			30-40+	Yellowish-brown moist marly clay loam	None
JO43	639389	3365882	0-30	Grayish-brown clay loam	None
			30-40+	Yellowish-brown moist marly clay loam	None
JO44	639362	3365912	0-30	Grayish-brown clay loam	None
			30-40+	Yellowish-brown moist marly clay loam	None
JO45	639305	3365906	0-30	Grayish-brown clay loam	None
			30-40+	Yellowish-brown moist marly clay loam	None

Table A-1. Shovel Test Summary Data (cont.)

ST No.	UTM Coordinates ¹		Depth (cmbs)	Soils	Artifacts
	Easting	Northing			
JO46	639280	3365964	0-30	Grayish-brown clay loam	None
			30-40+	Yellowish-brown moist marly clay loam	None
JO47	639285	3365872	0-50+	Organic dark brown clay loam	None
JO48	639277	3365840	0-50+	Organic dark brown clay loam	None
JO49	639327	3365857	0-50+	Organic dark brown clay loam	None
JO50	639384	3365844	0-50+	Organic dark brown clay loam	None
JO51	639445	3365835	0-50+	Organic dark brown clay loam	None
JO52	639467	3365829	0-50+	Organic dark brown clay loam	None
JO53	639199	3365999	0-30	Grayish-brown clay loam	None
			30-40+	Yellowish-brown moist marly clay loam	None
JW1	639847	3365783	0-20+	Grayish-brown clay	None
JW2	639836	3365771	0-20+	Grayish-brown clay	None
JW3	639843	3365756	0-20+	Grayish-brown clay	None
JW4	639836	3365751	0-20+	Grayish-brown clay	None
JW5	639826	3365757	0-20+	Grayish-brown clay	None
JW6	639840	3365787	0-20+	Grayish-brown clay	None
JW7	639846	3365798	0-20+	Grayish-brown clay	None
JW8	639645	3365769	0-20+	Grayish-brown clay	None
JW9	639603	3365708	0-20+	Grayish-brown clay	None
JW10	639753	3365667	0-20+	Grayish-brown clay	None
JW11	639838	3365598	0-20+	Grayish-brown clay	None
JW12	639785	3365481	0-20+	Grayish-brown clay	None
JW13	639800	3365440	0-20+	Grayish-brown clay	None
JW14	639749	3365552	0-20+	Grayish-brown clay	None
JW15	639695	3365856	0-20+	Grayish-brown clay	None
JW16	639630	3365938	0-20+	Grayish-brown clay	None
JW17	639588	3365871	0-20+	Grayish-brown clay	None
JW18	639807	3365744	0-20+	Grayish-brown clay	None

Table A-1. Shovel Test Summary Data (cont.)

ST No.	UTM Coordinates ¹		Depth (cmbs)	Soils	Artifacts
	Easting	Northing			
JW19	639246	3366102	0-25+	Dark grayish-brown dense clay	None
JW20	639194	3366099	0-25+	Dark grayish-brown dense clay	None
JW21	639324	3366068	0-25+	Dark grayish-brown dense clay	None
JW22	639354	3366129	0-25+	Dark grayish-brown dense clay	None
JW23	639356	3366069	0-20+	Dark grayish-brown dense clay	None
JW24	639338	3366067	0-20+	Dark grayish-brown dense clay	None
JW25	639486	3366077	0-20+	Dark grayish-brown dense clay	None
JW26	639508	3366057	0-20+	Dark grayish-brown dense clay	None
JW27	639408	3366041	0-20+	Dark grayish-brown dense clay	None
JW28	639461	3365986	0-20+	Dark grayish-brown dense clay	None
JW29	639459	3365948	0-20+	Dark grayish-brown dense clay	None
JW30	639356	3366062	0-25+	Dark grayish-brown dense clay	None
JW31	639352	3366048	0-25+	Dark grayish-brown dense clay	None
JW32	639343	3366045	0-10+	Very dark grayish-brown rocky clay	None
JW33	639324	3366049	0-10+	Very dark grayish-brown rocky clay	None
JW34	639320	3366060	0-10+	Very dark grayish-brown rocky clay	None
RB1	638503	3365385	0-5+	Very dark grayish-brown rocky clay	None
RB2	638482	3365330	0-5+	Very dark grayish-brown rocky clay	None
RB3	638464	3365270	0-5+	Very dark grayish-brown rocky clay	None
RB4	638432	3365189	0-5+	Very dark grayish-brown rocky clay	None

Table A-1. Shovel Test Summary Data (cont.)

ST No.	UTM Coordinates ¹		Depth (cmbs)	Soils	Artifacts
	Easting	Northing			
RB5	638411	3365143	0-5+	Very dark grayish-brown rocky clay	None
RB6	638365	3365043	0-5+	Very dark grayish-brown rocky clay	None
RB7	638326	3364981	0-5+	Very dark grayish-brown rocky clay	None
RB8	638292	3364921	0-5+	Very dark grayish-brown rocky clay	None
RB9	638442	3364847	0-5+	Very dark grayish-brown rocky clay	None
RB10	638523	3364936	0-5+	Very dark grayish-brown rocky clay	None
RB11	638578	3365010	0-5+	Very dark grayish-brown rocky clay	None
RB12	638627	3365104	0-5+	Very dark grayish-brown rocky clay	None
RB13	638688	3365187	0-5+	Very dark grayish-brown rocky clay	None
RB14	638715	3365264	0-5+	Very dark grayish-brown rocky clay	None
RB15	638794	3365304	0-5+	Very dark grayish-brown rocky clay	None
RB16	638836	3365392	0-5+	Very dark grayish-brown rocky clay	None
RB17	638899	3365502	0-5+	Very dark grayish-brown rocky clay	None
RB18	638931	3365559	0-5+	Very dark grayish-brown rocky clay	None
RB19	639040	3365513	0-10+	Very dark grayish-brown rocky clay	None
RB20	638993	3365428	0-10+	Very dark grayish-brown rocky clay	None
RB21	638922	3365300	0-10+	Very dark grayish-brown rocky clay	None
RB22	638853	3365179	0-5+	Very dark grayish-brown rocky clay	None
RB23	638813	3365085	0-5+	Very dark grayish-brown rocky clay	None
RB24	638747	3364959	0-5+	Very dark grayish-brown rocky clay	None

Table A-1. Shovel Test Summary Data (cont.)

ST No.	UTM Coordinates ¹		Depth (cmbs)	Soils	Artifacts
	Easting	Northing			
RB25	638682	3364847	0-5+	Very dark grayish-brown rocky clay	None
RB26	639103	3366002	0-10+	Black gravelly clay	None
RB27	639053	3365954	0-10+	Black clay	None
RB28	639019	3365882	0-10+	Black clay	4 tertiary flakes; 2 burned rocks
RB29	639007	3365839	0-10+	Black clay	1 primary flake, 1 tertiary flake; 1 burned rock; 1 chert chunk
RB30	638961	3365788	0-10+	Black clay loam	1 burned rock
RB31	639021	3365788	0-10+	Black clay loam	2 burned rocks; 1 core
RB32	639076	3365722	0-10+	Black clay	None
RB33	638709	3366017	0-10+	Black clay	None
RB34	638655	3366046	0-10+	Black clay	None
RB35	638546	3366097	0-10+	Black clay	None
RB36	638441	3366160	0-10+	Black clay	None
RB37	638370	3366193	0-10+	Black clay	None
RB38	638448	3366391	0-10+	Black clay	None
RB39	638538	3366342	0-10+	Black clay	None
RB40	638621	3366298	0-10+	Black clay	None

¹ All UTM coordinates are located in Zone 14 and utilize the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83)

cmbs = Centimeters below surface

ST = Shovel test

UTM = Universal Transverse Mercator

APPENDIX B:

Travis County Deed Records

**Table B-1. Chain-of-Title for Property ID No. 263838
 (32.0 acres; part of John Liesse Survey)**

Date	Grantee	Grantor	Vol./Page	Notes
10/07/2015	City of Pflugerville	Texas Gulf Bank	2015165200	
09/22/2015	Texas Gulf Bank	Rosa Pfluger, Brothers and Thomas	2015152678	
08/24/1988	Thomas Pfluger**	J.A. Pfluger	10761/199	Referenced as Tract 1, 169.0 acres from the John Liesse survey composed of 154.0 acres (ref. Vol. 117, page 5, and Vol. 134, page 468), Tract 2 is 161.0 acres from Wm. Caldwell survey as same tract from J.L. Hume to Henry Pfluger, Jr. (Vol. 72, page 187); \$10
10/10/1917	J.A. Pfluger*	G.G. Pfluger, et al. (all of his siblings, described as sole heirs of Henry Pfluger)	301/150	169.0 acres, \$12,675; references the 154.0-acre tract in Volume 117, page 5, and the 15.0 acres in Vol. 134, page 468
12/30/1896	Henry Pfluger, Jr.	William August Marwitz	134/468	15.0 acres out of the John Liesse 960.0-acre tract, the same being 15.0 acres of the south end of the 120.0- acre tract sold to Gus. Bruder by Christina Pfluger in 1891
01/28/1893	Henry Pfluger, Jr.	Christina Pfluger	117/5	Indicates "save and except the graveyard," 154.0 acres (part of the 960.0-acre John Liesse tract); \$3,700
07/07/1853	John Liesse	Henry Pfluger	F/200	Henry sold John 33.0 acres east of Austin for \$960 and John sold Henry 960.0 acres for \$960 (basically traded land)

Note: 1910 Census—J.A. Pfluger, age 37, married to Emma, farmer, owned home, farm had 3 children—Rosa (12), Waldemar (10) and Clemens (8). He was Henry Pfluger, Jr.'s, son.

* J.A. was the son of Waldemar E. Pfluger and the grandson of J.A. Pfluger, Sr.

** Thomas Pfluger was J.A.'s brother.

**Table B-2. Chain-of-Title for Property ID No. 868345
(49.8 acres)**

Date	Grantee	Grantor	Vol./Page	Notes
10/07/2015	City of Pflugerville	Texas Gulf Bank	Doc. 1525838	243.0 acres out of Caldwell and Liesse survey
09/22/2015	Texas Gulf Bank (for the trust to benefit Holly Jean Pfluger)	Susan Pfluger, administrator for the estate of Byron Pfluger	Doc. 2015152678 Warranty Deed	243.0 acres (Tract 1 of 211 and Tract 2 of 32.0 acres)
1988	Thomas Pfluger**	J.A. Pfluger	10761/199	Referenced as Tract 1; 211.0 acres
10/10/1917	J.A. Pfluger*	G.G. Pfluger, et al (all of his siblings, described as sole heirs of Henry Pfluger)	301/150	169.0 acres, \$12,675; references the 154.0-acre tract in Volume 117, page 5, and the 15.0 acres in Vol.134, page 468
12/30/1896	Henry Pfluger, Jr.	William August Marwitz	134/468	15.0 acres out of the John Liesse 960.0-acre tract, the same being 15.0 acres of the south end of the 120.0-acre tract sold to Gus. Bruder by Christina Pfluger in 1891
01/28/1893	Henry Pfluger, Jr.	Christina Pfluger	117/5	Indicates "save and except the graveyard," 154.0 acres (part of the 960.0-acre John Liesse tract), \$3,700
07/07/1853	John Liesse	Henry Pfluger, Sr.	F/200	Henry sold John 33.0 acres east of Austin for \$960 and John sold Henry 960.0 acres for \$960 (basically traded land)

Note: 1910 Census—J.A. Pfluger, age 37, married to Emma, farmer, owned home, farm had 3 children—Rosa (12), Waldemar (10) and Clemens (8). He was Henry Pfluger, Jr.'s, son.

* J.A. was the son of Waldemar E. Pfluger and the grandson of J.A. Pfluger, Sr.

** Thomas Pfluger was J.A.'s brother.

**Table B-3. Chain-of-Title for Property ID No. 263845
 (161.0 acres)**

Date	Grantee	Grantor	Vol./Page	Notes
10/07/2016	City of Pflugerville	Texas Gulf Bank		243.0 acres out of Caldwell and Liesse survey
09/22/2015	Texas Gulf Bank	Rosa Pfluger, et al.	Doc. 2015152678	
08/24/1988	Thomas W. Pfluger (Trustee for Kelly and Vicki Pfluger)	John A. Pfluger	10761/199	169.0 acres from the Liesse survey and 161.0 acres from the Caldwell survey
04/30/1897	J.A. Pfluger*	Henry and Minnie Pfluger	202/197	
12/16/1886	Henry Pfluger	J.L. Hume**	72/187	\$4,750.50, 162.0 acres from the Wm. Caldwell League

Note: 1910 Census—J.A. Pfluger, age 37, married to Emma, farmer, owned home, farm had 3 children—Rosa (12), Waldemar (10) and Clemens (8). He was Henry Pfluger, Jr.'s, son.

* J.A. was the son of Waldemar E. Pfluger and the grandson of J.A. Pfluger, Sr.

** City of Austin Directory lists J.L. Hume living at 504 Congress Avenue in 1887.