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Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Carmel Development Municipal Utility District 1 Project, Travis County, Texas

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Antiquities Permit No. 7523

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Abstract

At the request of Carmel Devco, Inc., Pape-Dawson conducted an intensive archaeological survey of the western portion of the proposed Carmel Development Project in northeastern Travis County, Texas. The project involves the construction of a new municipal utility district (MUD 1) within the 451-acre (182.5-hectare [ha]) project area. No impacts are planned adjacent to or within the floodplain of Wilbarger Creek and its tributaries, which composes approximately 87 acres (35.2 ha) of MUD 1. Thus, archaeological investigations were conducted within the remaining 364 acres (147.3 ha). The depths of impacts vary, but typically road construction impacts are 4 to 5 feet (ft) (1.22 to 1.52 meters [m]) deep, while underground utility installations may impact up to 12 ft (3.66 m) deep.

A MUD is a political subdivision of the State of Texas authorized by the Texas Commission of Environmental Quality to provide water, sewage, drainage, and other services within the MUD boundaries. Based on MUD 1's status as a political subdivision of the state, compliance with the Antiquities Code of Texas is necessary. As no federal funding or permitting is required for this project, compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act will not be necessary. The investigation was conducted in compliance with the Antiquities Code of Texas under Antiquities Permit No. 7523. The purpose of the investigation was to identify all historic or prehistoric cultural resources located within the project area and to evaluate the significance and eligibility of identified resources for designation as a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL). All work was done in accordance with the archaeological survey standards and guidelines as developed by the Council of Texas Archaeologists (CTA) and adopted by the Texas Historical Commission (THC).

The investigations included a cultural resources background literature and records review and an intensive pedestrian survey with shovel testing. The background review revealed that portions of the project area have been previously surveyed, and one previously recorded site (41TV2453) is within the project area. In addition, the Pfluger Cemetery (commemorated by an Official Texas Historical Marker) is within the project area, and site 41TV2338 is adjacent to the project area.

Pape Dawson's intensive archaeological survey included pedestrian survey and the excavation of 198 shovel tests on January 28 and 29, February 2 and 3, and June 7, 8, 15, and 16, 2016. The survey exceeded the CTA/THC standards, which require 1 shovel test per 3 acres for a project of this size. A total of 16 shovel tests was positive for cultural material, and four archaeological sites (41TV2523, 41TV2524, 41TV2525, and 41TV2526) and one isolated find were newly recorded. In addition, site 41TV2453 was revisited and the boundary was expanded to include a surface scatter of historic-age artifacts and a refuse dump within the current project area. Investigations found no evidence that adjacent site 41TV2338 extended into the project area.

Sites 41TV2523, 41TV2524, and 41TV2526 are likely part of the same historic landscape and date from the late-nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries. Archival research indicates these sites are associated with the Pfluger, Bohls, Kuempel, and Dossmann families and their tenants or laborers. Sites 41TV2523, 41TV2524, and 41TV2526 were evaluated according to the criteria in 13 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) 26.10. All of these sites were recorded based upon encountering shallowly buried cultural material

in shovel tests or on the surface in a secondary context, and each site lacks intact features besides ubiquitous animal sheds and water wells. None of the sites possess unique or rare attributes concerning Texas history or has the potential to contribute to a better understanding of Texas history by the addition of new and important information. Archival research did not identify any specific individuals associated with sites 41TV2523, 41TV2524, and 41TV2526 that are significant on the local or national level. Based on these criteria, all of these sites are recommended not eligible for designation as an SAL, and Pape-Dawson recommends no further archaeological work at sites 41TV2523, 41TV2524, and 41TV2526.

While both sites 41TV2524 and 41TV2525 may extend outside the current project area; only the portions of the sites within the project area were evaluated. Site 41TV2525 is recommended not eligible for designation as an SAL, according to the criteria in 13 TAC 26.10, based on its shallowly buried, surficial, and non-diagnostic assemblage.

The portion of site 41TV2453 within the current project area is recommended not eligible for SAL designation based on the disturbed nature of the cultural deposits and lack of intact features. However, the portion of site 41TV2453 outside the current project area has not been evaluated and its eligibility for SAL designation remains undetermined.

Diagnostic artifacts, project records, and photographs will be curated at the Center for Archaeological Studies at Texas State University.

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Management Summary

Carmel Devco, Inc. proposes to form a new municipal utility district (MUD 1) associated with new development in northeastern Travis County, Texas. The irregularly shaped project area encompasses an area of 451 acres (182.5 ha); however, no impacts are planned adjacent to or within the floodplain of Wilbarger Creek and its tributaries, which composes approximately 87 acres (35.2 ha) of MUD 1. Thus, archaeological investigations were conducted within the remaining 364 acres (147.3 ha). The depths of impacts vary, but typically road construction impacts are 4 to 5 ft (1.22 to 1.52 m) deep, while underground utility installations may impact up to 12 ft (3.66 m) deep.

A MUD is a political subdivision of the State of Texas authorized by the Texas Commission of Environmental Quality to provide water, sewage, drainage, and other services within the MUD boundaries. Based on MUD 1's status as a political subdivision of the state, compliance with the Antiquities Code of Texas (ACT) is necessary. As no federal funding or permitting is required for this project, compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act will not be necessary. The investigation was conducted in compliance with the Antiquities Code of Texas under Antiquities Permit No. 7523. Fieldwork took place on January 28 and 29, February 2 and 3, and June 7, 8, 15, and 16, 2016. Dr. Mary Jo Galindo served as Principal Investigator and was assisted in the field by Virginia Moore, Alamea Young, Katie Hill, Jacob I. Sullivan, and Joshua Hamilton. As a result of the survey, four new archaeological sites (41TV2523, 41TV2524, 41TV2525, and 41TV2526) and one isolated find were recorded. Site 41TV2453 was revisited and the boundary was expanded to include a surface scatter of historic-age artifacts and a refuse dump within the current project area. Investigations found no evidence that adjacent site 41TV2338 extended into the project area.

Sites 41TV2523, 41TV2524, and 41TV2526 are likely part of the same historic landscape and date from the late-nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries. Archival research indicates these sites are associated with the Pfluger, Bohls, Kuempel, and Dossmann families and their tenants or laborers. Sites 41TV2523, 41TV2524, and 41TV2526 were evaluated according to the criteria in 13 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) 26.10. All of these sites were recorded based upon encountering shallowly buried cultural material in shovel tests or on the surface in a secondary context, and each site lacks intact features besides ubiquitous animal sheds and water wells. None of the sites possess unique or rare attributes concerning Texas history or has the potential to contribute to a better understanding of Texas history by the addition of new and important information. Archival research did not identify any specific individuals associated with sites 41TV2523, 41TV2524, and 41TV2526 that are significant on the local or national level. Based on these criteria, all of these sites are recommended not eligible for designation as an SAL, and Pape-Dawson recommends no further archaeological work at sites 41TV2523, 41TV2524, and 41TV2526.

While both sites 41TV2524 and 41TV2525 may extend outside the current project area; only the portions of the sites within the project area were evaluated. Site 41TV2525 is recommended not eligible for designation as an SAL, according to the criteria in 13 TAC 26.10, based on its shallowly buried, surficial, and non-diagnostic assemblage.

Site 41TV2453 was revisited and the portion of site 41TV2453 within the current project area is recommended not eligible for SAL designation based on the disturbed nature of the cultural deposits and lack of intact features. However, the portion of site 41TV2453 outside the current project area has not been evaluated and its eligibility for SAL designation remains undetermined.

Diagnostic artifacts, project records, and photographs will be curated at the Center for Archaeological Studies at Texas State University. In the unlikely event that undiscovered cultural material is encountered during construction, it is recommended that all work in the vicinity should cease and a professional archaeologist be contacted to ensure compliance with the ACT.

Introduction

On behalf of the Carmel Devco, Inc., Pape-Dawson Engineers (Pape-Dawson) conducted an intensive pedestrian survey with shovel testing of the western portion of the proposed Carmel Development Project in northeastern Travis County, Texas (Figure 1). While it is currently privately owned property, the proposed project will require construction of a new municipal utility district (MUD 1) within the 451-acre (182.5-hectare [ha]) project area. No impacts are planned adjacent to or within the floodplain of Wilbarger Creek and its tributaries, which composes approximately 87 acres (35.2 ha) of MUD 1. Thus, archaeological investigations were conducted within the remaining 364 acres (147.3 ha). The depths of impacts vary, but typically road construction impacts are 4 to 5 feet (1.22 to 1.52 meters [m]) deep, while underground utility installations may impact up to 12 feet (3.66 m) deep.

A MUD is a political subdivision of the State of Texas authorized by the Texas Commission of Environmental Quality (TCEQ) to provide water, sewage, drainage, and other services within the MUD boundaries. Based on MUD 1's status as a political subdivision of the state, compliance with the Antiquities Code of Texas (ACT) is necessary. As no federal funding or permitting is required for this project, compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) will not be necessary. The investigation was conducted in compliance with the Antiquities Code of Texas under Antiquities Permit No. 7523.

Pape-Dawson conducted the intensive archaeological survey for the proposed Carmel Development project on January 28 and 29, February 2 and 3, and June 7, 8, 15, and 16, 2016. Dr. Mary Jo Galindo served as Principal Investigator and was assisted in the field by Katie Hill, Jake Sullivan, Virginia Moore, Alamea Young, and Joshua Hamilton. The goals of the investigation were to (1) locate all prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, if present, within the APE; (2) establish vertical and horizontal site boundaries, as appropriate with respect to the boundaries of the APE; (3) evaluate the significance of recorded sites with regard to State Antiquities Landmark (SAL) designation. All work was done in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Texas Historical Commission (THC) and the Council of Texas Archeologists (CTA), and in compliance with the Antiquities Code of Texas.

Project Setting

The irregularly shaped project area consists mainly of terraced agricultural fields with riparian vegetation paralleling Wilbarger Creek and is tributaries (Figure 2). It is maximally 1.6 miles (2.6 kilometers [km]) north to south and 1.5 miles (2.4 km) east to west, for a total survey area of 364 acres (147.3 ha). The project area is roughly bounded by Weiss Lane to the west, Jesse Bohls Drive to the north, an unnamed tributary of Wilbarger Creek to the east, and Cameron Road to the south. It is situated about 1 mile (1.6 km) east of the intersection of East Pflugerville Parkway and Texas 130 Toll Road.

The project area spans a gently rolling upland setting. Wilbarger Creek enters the western portion of the project area and proceeds east for approximately 0.22 mile (0.35 km). From this point, Wilbarger Creek continues south for 0.20 mile (0.32 km) and exits the project area. The headwaters of an unnamed

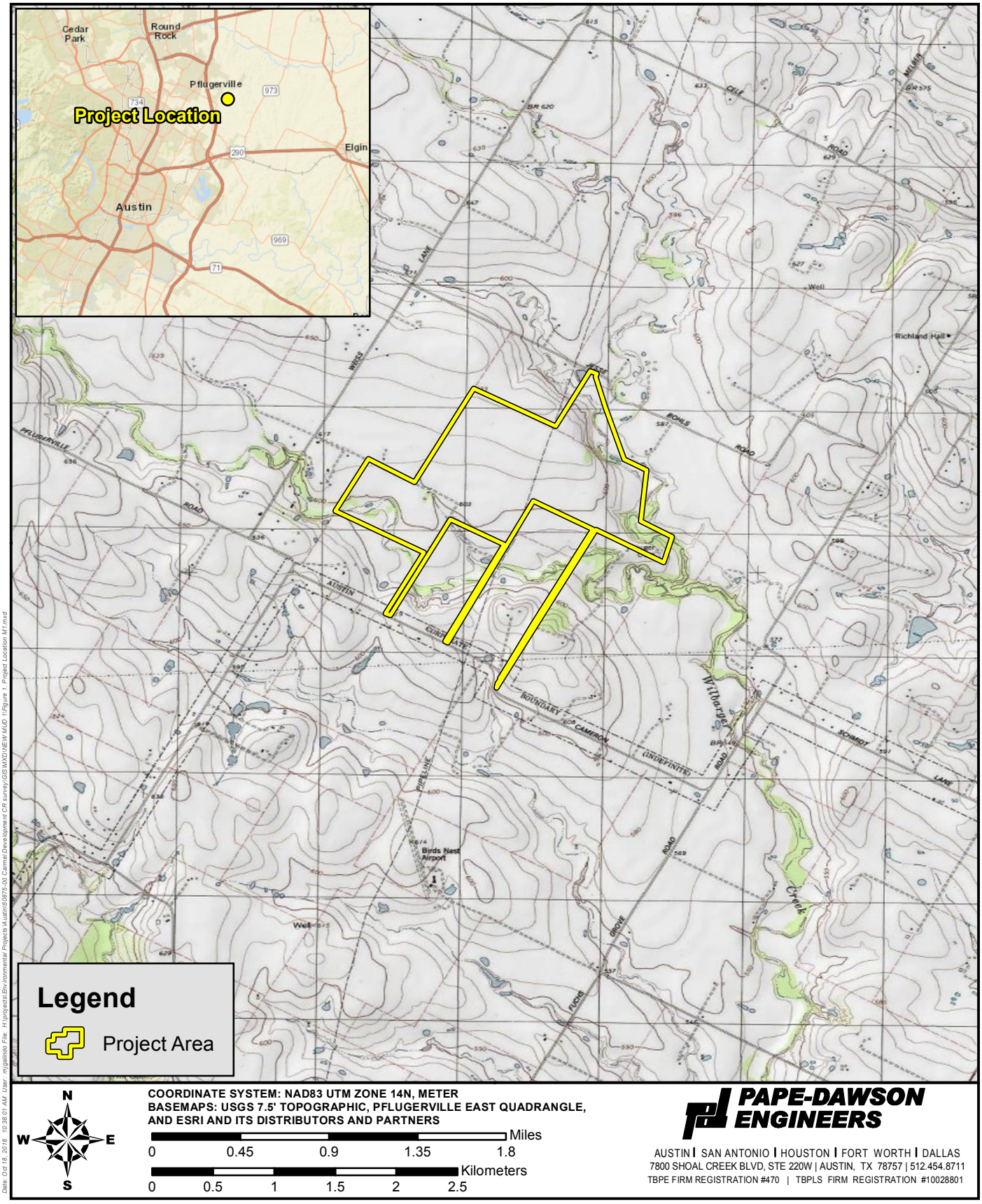

Figure 1 : Project Location Map

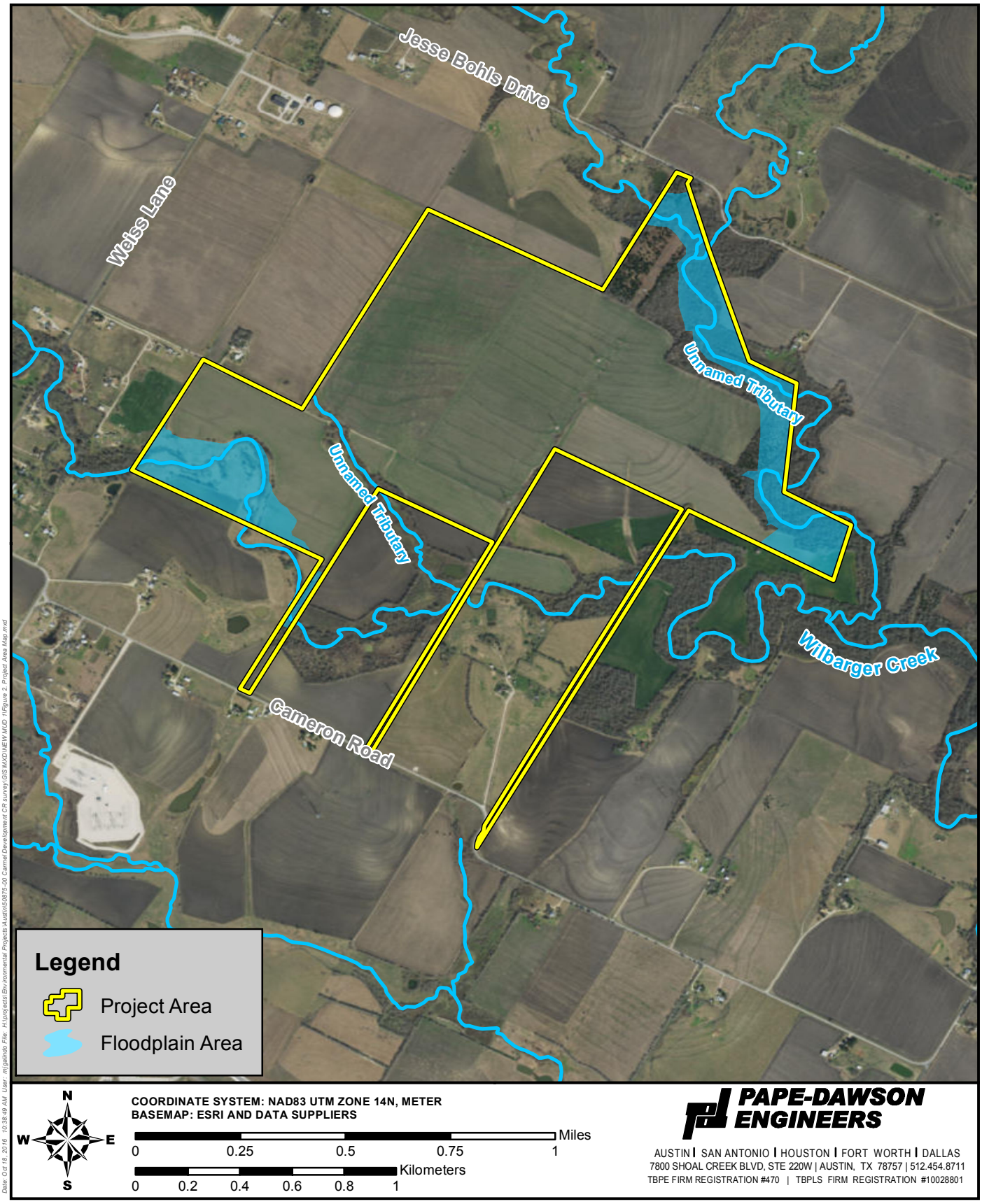

Figure 2 : Project Area Map

tributary form within the western portion of the project area then proceed 0.25 mile (0.40 km) to the southeast, before exiting the project area. Another unnamed tributary of Wilbarger Creek enters the project area within its northeastern extent. This tributary generally traverses north to south, roughly paralleling the eastern boundary for 0.93 mile (1.5 km).

The project area is situated within the Blackland Prairies of the Gulf Coastal Plains physiographic region (Wermund 1996), and is underlain by the late Cretaceous-age Navarro Group and Marlbrook Marl geological formation, which consists primarily of clay and a clastic limestone and sandstone bedrock (Bureau of Economic Geology [BEG] 1983; U.S. Geological Survey [USGS] 2015). This formation can extend up to 300 feet deep with the upper 250 feet composed of very calcareous silt and clay.

Approximately 74 percent of the project area is composed of the Houston Black clay soil series with slopes ranging from 1 to 5 percent (Figure 3). Houston Black clay typically occurs along upland terraces and is characterized by very deep, moderately well-drained, and very slowly permeable soil. The Houston series forms from clayey residuum derived from calcareous mudstone of Upper Cretaceous age (Werchan et al. 1974; United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service [USDA-SCS] 2015). If present, cultural materials in this upland setting would likely be encountered along or near the ground surface. Houston Black gravelly clay is usually moist, but when dry it forms cracks ranging from 0.5 to 4 inches (1.25 to 10 centimeter [cm]) wide and extends from the surface to a depth of 12 inches (30.5 cm) or more. Cracks remain open for 90 to 150 cumulative days in most years (Werchan et al. 1974; USDA-SCS 2015). Thus, artifacts on the surface may be displaced downward by these vertical features.

Other soils present include frequently flooded Tinn clay with 0 to 1 percent slopes, eroded Heiden clay with 3 to 8 percent slopes, and severely eroded Ferris-Heiden complex with 8 to 20 percent slopes, which are respectively distributed across 13, 12, and less than 1 percent of the project area. Frequently flooded Tinn clay consists of very deep deposits formed in calcareous, clayey alluvium. These soils are commonly found on floodplains of dissected plains and are mapped on either side of Wilbarger Creek and its associated tributaries within the project area. Although deeply buried cultural deposits could be present within the Tinn soils, no development will occur in the floodplain, and these areas were not surveyed.

Cultural Chronology

Travis County is within the Blackland Prairie subregion of central Texas, along the eastern edge of the Edwards Plateau, and within the Central Texas archaeological region, as defined by Prewitt (1981) and adapted by Collins (2004). Cultural developments in this region are typically classified by archaeologists according to four primary chronological time periods: Paleoindian, Archaic, Late Prehistoric, and Historic. These classifications have been defined primarily by changes in material culture and subsistence strategies over time as evidenced through information and artifacts recovered from archaeological sites. This cultural chronology provides a brief summary of each major cultural period with reference to significant archaeological work that has occurred within the region.

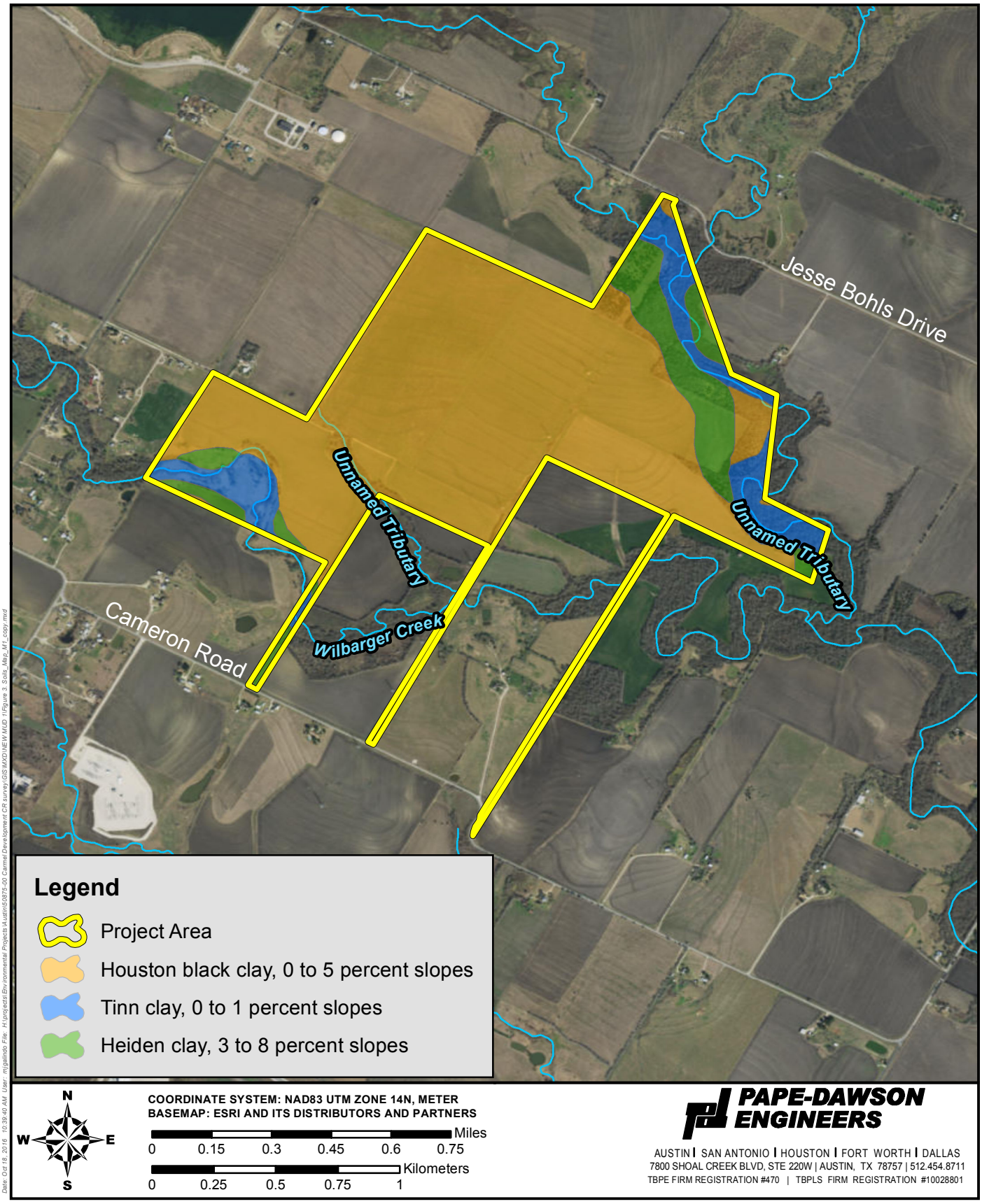

Figure 3 : Soils Mapped within the Project Area

Paleoindian (11,500 B.P. – 8,800 B.P.)

Although there is some debate about whether pre-Clovis Paleoindian peoples lived in Texas, there is evidence of Paleoindian occupation within Texas by 11,500 B.P. Collins (1995:376, 381) has proposed dividing this period into early and late phases, with Dalton, San Patrice, and Plainview possibly providing the transition between them. Research has shown Paleoindians were gathering wild plants and hunting large mammals (mammoth, bison, etc.) as well as smaller terrestrial and aquatic animals (Collins 1995: 381; Bousman et al. 2004: 75). Projectile points characteristic of the Paleoindian period in Central Texas are lanceolate-shaped and include Clovis, Plainview, and Folsom (Turner and Hester 1999). In Texas, most Paleoindian sites are classified as procurement or consumption sites (Bousman et al. 2004: 76-78), but a few, such as the Wilson-Leonard site in Williamson County (Collins 1995) and the Pavo Real site in Bexar County (Henderson 1980), have produced burials in context (Collins 1995: 383). Paleoindian sites discovered within Travis County include the Vara Daniels site (41TV1364) in Zilker Park (Ricklis et al. 1991; Nickels et al. 2010), the Shield Ranch site (41TV1492) in the Barton Creek watershed (Dial 1993), and the Levi Site (41TV49) a rock shelter along a tributary of the Pedernales River (Alexander 1963).

As the climate warmed, the Paleoindian people began to shift away from hunting large animals. The changing environment, which led to extinction of the megafauna, likely influenced their decision to focus more on hunting small game animals, including deer and rabbit, as well as gathering edible roots, nuts, and fruits (Black 1989). This change in food supply, as well as a different set of stone tools, marks the transition into the Archaic Period.

Archaic (8,800 B.P. – 1,200 B.P.)

Usually divided into early, middle, late, and sometimes transitional sub-periods, the Archaic marks a gradual shift from hunting Megafauna and some smaller animals supplemented with wild plants to a focus on hunting and gathering medium and small animals and wild plants, and an eventual transition to agriculture. Beginning with Clear Fork gouges and Guadalupe bifaces in the Early Archaic (8500 B.P. – 6000 B.P.) (Turner and Hester 1999; Collins 1995), Early Archaic people produced a variety of point types. The variety of points and their scattered distribution over a large area in the Early Archaic may indicate smaller groups of people moving over larger territories (Prewitt 1981). Point types transition to Bell-Andice-Calf Creek, Taylor, and Nolan-Travis points in the Middle Archaic (6000 B.P. – 4000 B.P.) (Turner and Hester 1999; Collins 1995), and burned rock middens become an important characteristic. The Middle Archaic focus on constructing burned rock ovens to cook a diverse array of plant food (Black 1989) suggests a slightly more sedentary focus. The Bulverde, Pedernales, Ensor, Frio, and Marcos points in the Late Archaic (4000 B.P. – 1300 B.P.) (Turner and Hester 1999; Collins 1995) mirror the diversity of point types found in the Early Archaic. During the Late Archaic, cemeteries, especially associated with rock shelters, become common in central Texas (Dockall et al. 2006).

Near Travis County, sites with Early Archaic components include the Loeve Site (41WM133) along the San Gabriel River (Dibble and Prewitt 1982), and the Wilson-Leonard site (41WM235) in Williamson County (Collins 1998). Site 41TV372 is representative of a Middle Archaic site within Travis County

(Voellinger et al. 1995), while the Siren site (41WM1226) in Georgetown is a multi-component site with a substantial Late Archaic occupation (Carpenter et al. 2013).

Late Prehistoric (1,200 B.P. – 250 B.P.)

As the Archaic transitioned into the Late Prehistoric period, several technological changes become apparent. The most notable change is the use of the bow and arrow rather than the spear and atlatl, as evidenced by smaller dart points. Another significant innovation is the creation and use of ceramic vessels. Some groups began to practice consistent agriculture during this time as well. There is some evidence that peoples in Central Texas may have incorporated agriculture into their lives, but primarily remained hunter gatherers (Collins 1995). Also during this period, there are possible indications of major population movements, changes in settlement patterns and perhaps lower population densities (Black 1989). Archaeologists divide the Late Prehistoric into two phases: the Austin phase, followed by the Toyah.

The Austin phase (A.D. 700 to A.D. 1300) is marked by the advent of the bow and arrow and an increase in the use of earth ovens and the formation of associated burned rock middens. Projectile points associated with this phase include the Scallorn and Edwards types (Collins 1995; Turner and Hester 1999). The Toyah Phase (A.D. 1300 to A.D. 1720) is characterized by the prominence of the Perdiz point and the introduction of pottery (Collins 1995). In Central Texas, Caddoan trade ware is the earliest pottery to have appeared in this region. Leon Plain ware (post A.D. 1200-1300) was later produced in Central and South Texas. Leon Plain ceramic types are undecorated, bone-tempered bowls, jars, and ollas with oxidized, burnished and floated exterior surfaces (Lebo and Cliff 2010). Analysis of residues on ceramic sherds suggests that vessels were used to hold bison bone grease/fat, mesquite bean/bison bone grease, and deer/bison bone grease (Quigg et al. 1993). While bison (American buffalo) were an important food source during the Toyah phase, medium and small-game animals also continued to be hunted. However, these animals were not just hunted for their meats but for their hides as well. Hides, especially those of bison and deer, were important items of trade (Creel 1990).

During the Late Prehistoric period, there are possible indications of major population movements, changes in settlement patterns, and perhaps lower population densities (Black 1989). Burials encountered that date to this period often reveal evidence of physical conflict (Black 1989). Tonkawa and the Lipan Apache Indians were well established in Central Texas by the fourteenth century, and Comanche and Kiowa tribes arrived in the area by the eighteenth century.

Historic (A.D. 1600s – A.D. 1950)

While there is an overlap between the prehistoric and historic periods (sometimes called the protohistoric), Europeans did not explore in the vicinity of Travis County until the seventeenth century. 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 (de la Teja 1995; Smyrl 2010). 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 near Barton Springs, the fourth largest springs in the Texas (Brune 2010; Smyrl 2010). The Mexican government granted Stephen

F. Austin his third, or "Little Colony," in 1827, which was located east of the Colorado River and north and west of the Camino Real. Mina (present-day Bastrop) became the headquarters of the colony.

The onset of the Texas Revolution suspended further settlement activity, and those settlers already established fled when the Alamo fell. Settlement resumed after the revolution, but proceeded slowly because of the constant threat of raids by the Comanche. During the 1830s a chain of small forts ranged from Bastrop northwest along Wilbarger's Bend, Coleman Branch, Webber's Prairie, and Gilleland Creek, to Fort Colorado or Fort Prairie, five miles east of present-day Austin (Smyrl 2010). Fort Colorado stood on high ground on the north bank of the Colorado River just west of Walnut Creek (2.5 miles northeast of the present-day Montopolis Bridge) before it was abandoned in April 1838.

Travis County was formed in 1840 and named for William Barret Travis. The initial county boundaries 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) (Smyrl 2010).

Plfugerville was founded in 1860 by William Bohls, who established a general store and post office in his residence, and named the community in honor of his father-in-law Henry Pfluger (City of Pflugerville 2016). Of the 451 acres within the project area, 135 of them once belonged to Henry Pfluger. Pfluger emigrated with his family from Altenhasungen, Germany in 1849 and first bought 160 acres east of Austin from his brother-in-law John Leise along the Colorado River, trading this land in 1853 for a larger farm along Wilbarger Creek known as Brushy Knob, about 5 miles east of present-day Pflugerville (Dearing et al. 2009). Their first home at Brushy Knob was a five-room log cabin with a porch (Dearing et al. 2009).

The history of the project area is included in the archival section of the report.

Methods

Records Review

Prior to fieldwork, Pape-Dawson archaeologists conducted a thorough background literature and records search of the proposed project area. This research included reviewing the Pflugerville East (3097-244) USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) and searching the Texas Archeological Sites Atlas (Atlas) online database for any previously recorded surveys and historic or prehistoric archaeological sites located within a 0.62 mile (1 km) radius of the project area. The review also included information on the following types of cultural resources: National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-listed properties, NRHP districts, National Historic Trails (NHT), State Antiquities Landmarks (SAL), Official Texas Historical Markers (OTHM), Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHL), and cemeteries. In addition, archaeologists also examined the U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Survey of Travis County (Werchan et al. 1974), Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey (USDA-SCS 2015), the Geologic Atlas of Texas-Austin Sheet (BEG 1983), and the NHT database. As a part of the review, a Pape-Dawson archaeologist examined historic

and modern aerial photographs to assist in identifying Historic High Probability Areas (HHPAs) and to gain an understanding of land use over time.

Archival

Pape-Dawson historians conducted chain of title research as well as limited census research to ascertain who may have been associated with any newly recorded historic archaeological sites. Historians consulted Travis County deed records (TCDR) available at the Travis County Clerk's office to develop a chain of title for the property and to identify potential site occupants. In addition, Pape-Dawson used the Texas General Land Office Land Grant Database to identify the land grants and patents. Based on the results of the title research, historians consulted online census records at HeritageQuest to learn whether property owners or tenants may have been associated with any of the newly recorded historic archaeological sites.

Fieldwork

Pape-Dawson's investigations consisted of an intensive pedestrian survey supplemented by judgmental shovel testing across 100 percent of the project area. Subsurface investigations involved shovel testing in settings with the potential to contain intact, buried cultural material. As soils within the project area are mapped as upland clays, archaeologists anticipated that archaeological deposits, if present, would be at or near the ground surface and that backhoe trenching was unnecessary. Survey methods followed the Council of Texas Archeologists' Archeological Survey Standards for Texas.

A total of 198 shovel tests was excavated to investigate the approximately 364-acre project area, exceeding the state's minimum standard of 1 shovel test every 3 acres for project areas measuring up to 200 acres in size. Shovel tests were roughly 11.8 inches (30 cm) in diameter and were excavated in 4-inch (10-cm) levels to sterile clay, bedrock, or to a maximum of 31.5 inches (80 cm) below the ground surface when intact soils were encountered. All soils were screened through ¼-inch wire mesh unless clay concentrations were high enough to require hand sorting. All shovel tests were recorded, visually described, plotted by a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit, and backfilled upon completion.

Archaeological site boundaries were determined by the horizontal extent of the subsurface and/or surface material. Site settings and representative cultural materials were photographed, and site boundaries were mapped and marked with a GPS device. A State of Texas Archeological Site Form was filled out for each site identified and submitted to TARL. All isolated finds identified during the course of the survey were photographed and locations mapped with a GPS unit. Archaeological sites were evaluated according to the criteria in 13 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) 26.10.

Pape-Dawson archaeologists thoroughly photographed and recorded representative shovel tests, and mapped the shovel tests and any archaeological deposits with a sub-meter accurate, handheld Trimble Global Positioning System (GPS) unit. Diagnostic artifacts were collected and brought to Pape-Dawson's Archaeological Laboratory in Austin for cleaning and analysis. A representative sample of non-diagnostic artifacts observed during the survey was photographed and documented in the field, but not collected.

Project records and photographs will be curated at the Center for Archaeological Studies at Texas State University following the specific standards of preparation.

Results

Records Review

Prior Surveys

The cultural resources background review revealed that portions of the project area have been previously surveyed, that one archaeological site (41TV2453), the Pfluger Cemetery, and an OTHM commemorating the Pfluger Cemetery are within the project area (Prikryl 2010; Rush 2014; Shipp et al. 2014). In addition, seven previously recorded sites (41TV2039, 41TV2338, 41TV2339, 41TV2478, 41TV2505, 41TV2521, and 41TV2522), two OTHMs, one National Historic Trail, and several previously conducted cultural resources surveys are within the 0.62-mile (1-km) study radius. Of these, site 41TV2338 is adjacent to the project area. The Atlas revealed no NHRPs, SALs, or RTHLs within 0.62 mile (1 km) of the project area.

Cultural Resources Within or Adjacent to the Project Area

Four linear surveys cross the project area (Table 1). These surveys were conducted on behalf of the City of Pflugerville and the Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA) for the installation of both above ground and buried utilities. As a result of these surveys, site 41TV2453 was recorded and is located within the current proposed project area (Figure 4).

Table 1: Previously Conducted Archaeological Surveys within the Project Area.

Agency	Firm/Institution	Antiquities Permit #	Year Conducted	Survey Type	Location (Approximate)
Lower River Colorado Authority (LCRA)	LCRA	5073	2009	Linear	Traverses the northern portion of the project area
City of Pflugerville	Cox McLain	6765	2014	Linear	Traverses the southern portion of the project area
City of Pflugerville	ACI Consulting	6989	2014	Linear	Traverses the northeastern boundary of the project area
City of Plugerville Carmel	Cox McLain	7397	2015	Linear	Intersects sections of the southern portion of the project area

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Site 41TV2453 is a multicomponent artifact scatter recorded by Cox McClain in 2014 during the Carmel-Sorento Lift Station and Force Main project (Rush 2014). The site is situated within the eastern half of the current project area in an agricultural field. The site was revisited by Cox McClain in 2015 for a reroute, of the same project, during which they created another, separate portion of the site 105 feet (30 m) south of the current project area. The site is composed of a diffuse scatter of prehistoric lithic debitage and chipped stone tools, as well as a scatter of late-nineteenth to early-twentieth century historic artifacts. The prehistoric artifacts are of undetermined age and consist of a biface, a uniface, a few large primary flakes, potentially tested cobbles, and fire-cracked rock fragments. The historic component consists of an amethyst (solarized) glass shard, aqua bottle glass, a colorless glass bottle base with a suction scar, an undecorated ironstone ceramic sherd, and a blue ironstone ceramic sherd (Rush 2014). A historic structure was noted between the two separate sections of the site, and the historic artifacts observed were assumed to be associated with the structure. Artifacts were observed on the surface and to a maximum depth of 15 cmbs. As the investigations conducted by Cox McClain were confined to a 60-foot (18 m)-wide ROW, the site likely extends outside of the previously recorded site boundary. Based on the paucity of artifacts observed in a disturbed context, Cox McClain recommended site 41TV2453 not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP or for designation as an SAL; however, as the site likely extends beyond the project limits and incorporates the house, the portion of site 41TV2453 outside the recorded site boundary remains undetermined (Rush 2014).

Site 41TV2338 is situated adjacent to the southern end of the project area, less than 100 feet (30 m) west of the project area near Cameron Road. The site was recorded by LCRA in 2008 during the Clear Springs to Hutto Transmission Line project (Prikryl et al. 2010). The site is a prehistoric lithic scatter of undetermined age or cultural affiliation containing two thinned biface fragments, one core, two possible hammerstones, one burned exogyra fossil, and approximately 15 pieces of debitage along the surface. The artifacts were observed in a disturbed context as a result of erosional processes and agricultural activities (e.g., plowing). Based on these prior disturbances, LCRA recommended site 41TV2338 not eligible for designation as an SAL (Prikryl et al. 2010).

Pfluger Cemetery is within the eastern portion of the project area; however, the cemetery is within the floodplain of an unnamed tributary of Wilbarger Creek, and no impacts associated with the current project are planned in proximity to the cemetery. The most recent interment dates to March of 2014 (Find-a-Grave 2015), and the cemetery is well-marked with a white iron fence (Rush 2014). The cemetery is commemorated by OTHM No. 14455, which reads:

> 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 (1820-97), 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.

Pflugerville was officially founded in 1860 and named by fellow German immigrant William Bohls, in honor of Henry Pfluger.

Cultural Resources within 0.62 Mile (1 km) of the Project Area

Site 41TV2039 is 0.57 mile (0.92 km) west of the project area and was documented in 2003 by Blanton and Associates for the Pflugerville Water Pipeline Survey. This late-nineteenth-century farmstead includes a foundation of unmodified limestone fieldstone, a wooden outbuilding with a pier and beam foundation, and a hand dug well that is rock-lined below ground with seven courses of Austin yellow brick above ground. Portland cement caps the top of the brick, and the name "Fuchs" is inscribed in the cement. The Atlas lists the site as eligible for inclusion to the NRHP.

Site 41TV2339 is 0.24 mile (0.39 km) north of the project area and was documented by LCRA in 2008 during the Clear Springs to Hutto Transmission Line project (Prikryl et al. 2010). The multi-component site includes a low-density, prehistoric lithic scatter and a historic-aged trash scatter. The prehistoric component is of undetermined age and consists of one modified flake, one chert chunk, and one possible burned rock. The historical component consists of a clear glass shard, one amethyst glass shard, and one red glazed, earthenware sherd. Based on the paucity of artifacts and the lack of temporally diagnostic artifacts or cultural features, LCRA recommended site 41TV2339 not eligible for designation as an SAL (Prikryl et al. 2010).

Site 41TV2478 is 100 feet (30 m) north of the project area within a maintained agricultural field. Horizon Environmental Services, Inc. (Horizon) documented the site in 2015 during the intensive cultural resources survey of the Pflugerville Independent School District's Proposed 161.4-acre High School No. 4 Tract (Owens 2015). The site is a late-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century farmhouse surrounded by a low-density scatter of domestic artifacts within a mott of trees. The small, two-room building was interpreted as a tenant farmhouse. The building has a pier and beam foundation, a corrugated tin gabled roof, wooden siding, and no apparent electrical connection. The surficial scatter of historic-aged artifacts includes ten colorless glass bottle shards, five opaque glass bottle shards, two amber glass bottle shards, two amethyst (solarized) glass bottle shards, ten whiteware ceramic shards, one marble, and a metal fragment (Owens 2015). Horizon recommended site 41TV2478 not eligible for designation as an SAL based on the dilapidated nature of the building and lack of integrity of the artifact assemblage.

Site 41TV2505 is a multicomponent artifact scatter recorded by LCRA in February 2016 during the T-421 Overhaul project. The site, which is 0.33 mile (525 m) southeast of the project area, consists of a light scatter of prehistoric and historic-age artifacts and a cement well. The well has a brick collar, and the historic-age artifacts are limited to one piece of solarized glass and one piece of clear glass. The prehistoric assemblage consists of lithic debitage, one late stage biface, and two cores, one of which is a polyhedral blade core. Based on the paucity of material observed in a plowed and terraced field, LCRA recommended site 41TV2505 not eligible for designation as an SAL (Atlas 2016).

Sites 41TV2521 and 41TV2522 were recently recorded by Horizon in July 2016 during the City of Pflugerville Community Park and Athletic Complex project. Site 41TV2521 is 0.4 mile (650 m) southeast of the project area on the east bank of Wilbarger Creek. The site consists of a historic-age brick and mortar well with an associated scatter of bricks. No additional artifacts or structural debris were observed, and Horizon recommended site 41TV2521 not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP. However,

historical and archival research was recommended to determine if the site is part of a rural historic landscape possibly associated with the Pfluger family (Atlas 2016).

Site 41TV2522 is an early to mid-twentieth century farmstead approximately 0.3 mile (485 m) southeast of the project area. The site consists of a wood-framed garage, a collapsed, wood-framed barn, and two smaller, collapsed outbuildings. A light scatter of domestic debris, including solarized and aqua-colored glass, was observed on the ground surface surrounding the buildings. Based on the surficial nature of the site and the building's lack of association with early farming operations, Horizon recommended site 41TV2522 not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP. Similar to site 41TV2521, Horizon recommended additional historical and archival research to determine if the site is part of a rural historic landscape possibly associated with the Pfluger family (Atlas 2016).

The Kuempel Home, an RTHL, at 16900 Cameron Road is 680 ft (207 m) west-northwest of the project area's southeastern "leg" (see Figure 4), and was commemorated in 1987 by OTHM No. 15517, which reads:

> German craftsman George Kuempel (1840-1920) arrived in Travis County in the late 1860s and became a prominent area home builder. He bought this farmland in 1877. Kuempel replaced the first home he built here for his family in 1879 with this Queen Anne style house in 1904. The one-and-one-half-story rambling wood structure features shingled gables, a corner turret, decorative bargeboards, and fine milled detailing.

Additionally, two projected, meandering branches of the El Camino Real de los Tejas run east of the southeastern portion of the project area. The El Camino Real, also known as the King's Highway and the Old San Antonio Road, was initiated by the Spanish in 1691, but most likely originated from Native American trails long before the arrival of the Spanish (McGraw et al. 1998). Today research has identified multiple routes for this historic highway, most of which were not contemporaneous. The road traversed Texas from Los Adaes, the capital of Spanish Texas from 1729-1772 (present day Natchitoches, Louisiana), southwest to Presidio del Rio Grande and further south into modern Mexico (McCorkle 2010; McGraw et al. 1998). San Antonio became a hub of the various routes of the trail and eventually replaced Los Adaes as the capital.

The sections of the trail that run near the project area went eastwardly from the Austin area toward Fort Tenoxtitlan (established in 1830 on the Brazos River where the present-day Brazos-Robinson county lines meet the river) on towards Los Adaes (Jackson 2010) (Figure 5). More specifically, once reaching the town of Manor, east of Austin, the trail splits into three branches. The first exits Manor in a northeasterly direction. The two other meandering branches arch north roughly along Fuchs Grove Road towards the community of Cele to cross Brushy Creek at Norman Crossing. From the crossing the route continues north toward current State Highway 79, where it veers east toward the modern town of Taylor (McGraw et al. 1998). The two meandering branches are mapped near the project area between Manor and Norman Crossing. The branches exact locations within the project area are not possible to determine based on maps alone, and the numerous routes and variations of the trail were altered over

its centuries-long history (DOI, NPS 2009). For these reasons, the trail as mapped should be considered an approximation.

Historic Map Review

Pape-Dawson archaeologists reviewed historic-age (ranging in date from 1851–1964) and modern (ranging in date from 1971–2012) topographic maps and aerial imagery provided by Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR). The purpose of this review was to identify areas where a high probability for historic archaeological sites and or historic-age structures may exist within the project area. Five Historic High Probability Areas (HHPAs) were identified based on this review (Figure 6).

HHPA 1 is in the northern portion of the project area just south of Wilbarger Creek. Five structures were identified on the 1955 Austin 15-minute topographic quadrangle map. These structures are also depicted on aerial imagery dated from 1954 to 1985; however, the structures are no longer visible by 1995 due to overgrowth of vegetation.

HHPA 2 is in the northeast portion of the project area on the west bank of Wilbarger Creek. A single structure is depicted on the 1955 Austin 15-minute topographic quadrangle map. The structure is not visible on historic or modern aerial imagery. HHPA 3 is in the western portion of the project area just south of a dirt road. Four structures are depicted on a 1954 aerial photograph, including one large structure and three smaller buildings, likely outbuildings such as sheds or small barns. This cluster of buildings is consistently depicted on aerial imagery through 1985, and two structures are present at this location according to 2016 Google Earth imagery.

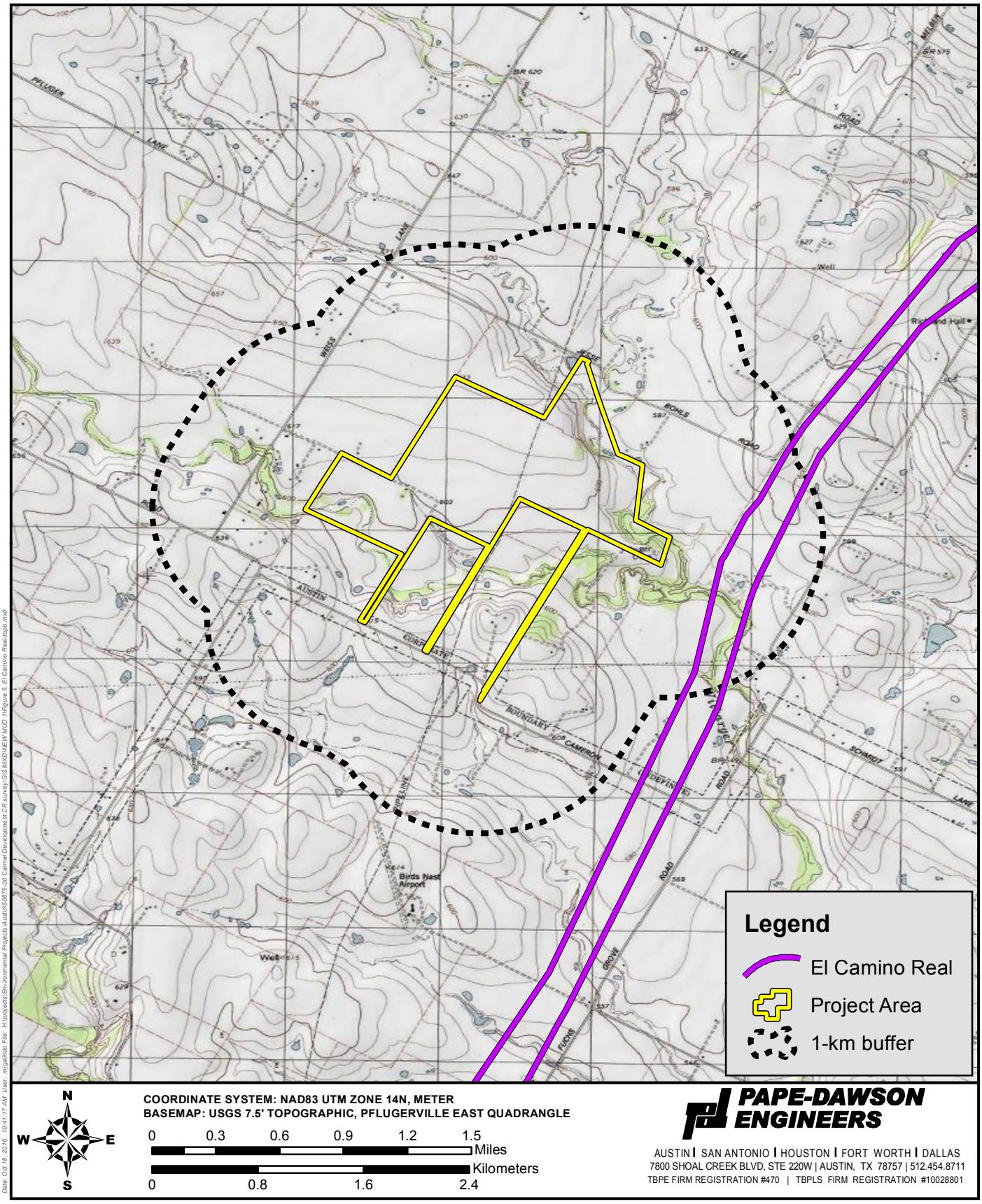

Figure 5 : Branches of the El Camino Real de los Tejas in Proximity to the Project Area

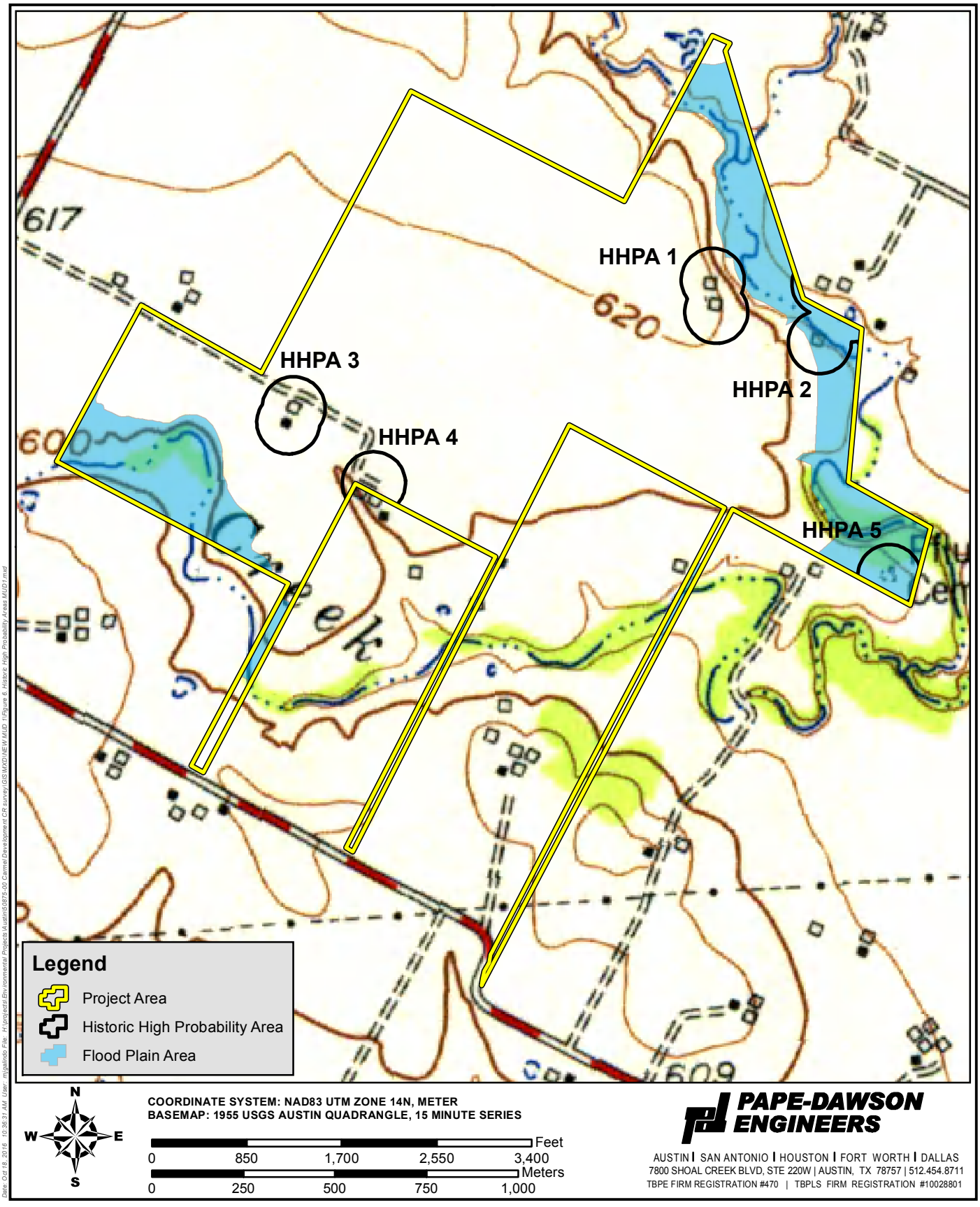

Figure 6: Historic High Probability Areas on 1955 USGS Austin Quadrangle, 15 Minute Series

HHPA 4 is located just east of HHPA 3 along the margins of the project area. The 1954 aerial imagery depicts at least five structures in this location, and by 1964, at least six structures are depicted. Several of the buildings appear to have been demolished between 1985 and 1995, leaving four structures depicted within the project area according to 2016 Google Earth imagery. HHPA 5 is the Pfluger Cemetery located near the eastern extent of the project area. The cemetery is not clearly visible on aerial imagery dating to 1954; however, the background review presented above revealed that many of the interments date to the late-nineteenth century.

The historic map review revealed that the project area has been used for agricultural purposes since at least the early twentieth century. Wilbarger Creek and its associated riparian corridor have remained largely unaffected by historic agricultural practices and modern disturbances; however, according to the 1954 aerial photograph, the landscape surrounding Wilbarger Creek, including the project area, is almost devoid of vegetation as a result of repeated agricultural activities (e.g., plowing and contouring). Archival evidence was encountered that the fields were contoured by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in the 1930s. Therefore, the project area contains variable levels of subsurface preservation as agricultural activities have dramatically altered the landscape.

Fieldwork

Introduction

The project area is dominated by broad agricultural fields bordered by densely wooded areas in the riparian corridors associated with Wilbarger Creek and its unnamed tributaries (Figure 7). These large fields have been subjected to previous disturbances, including vegetation removal and plowing, which has dramatically impacted the subsurface preservation of the soils. In addition, an overhead transmission line cuts through the central portion of the project area trending roughly north to south, and a lengthy network of recently bladed roadways cross through the southern portion of the project area (Figure 8).

Pape-Dawson archaeologists surveyed the project area (with the exception of the portions of the project area within the floodplain where development will not occur) in transects spaced 30 m apart, visually inspecting the ground surface for cultural resources. Surface visibility averaged 30 percent, and most areas exhibiting excellent surface visibility were the result of agricultural- and construction-related disturbances. A total of 198 shovel tests was excavated across the project area, of which 16 were positive for cultural material (Figure 9). Four archaeological sites were newly recorded and one isolated find was documented as a result of the current investigation. In addition, previously recorded site 41TV2453 was revisited, and the portion of the project area adjacent to previously recorded site 41TV2338 was investigated; however, no evidence of site 41TV2338 was observed in the project area.

Figure 7.Overview of agricultural field with wooded riparian corridor in back, camera facing south.

Figure 8.Overview of the project area; note blading disturbance in foreground and transmission line in background, camera facing northeast.

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Site 41TV2453

Site 41TV2453 is a multicomponent artifact scatter previously recorded by Cox McClain in 2014 during the Carmel-Sorento Lift Station and Force Main project. Cox McLain revisited the location in 2015 for a reroute of the same project, and added additional acreage to the site; however, the two areas of the site remain physically separated, with one portion within the current project area. The site is composed of a diffuse scatter of prehistoric lithic debitage and chipped stone tools, as well as a scatter of late-nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century historic artifacts. The prehistoric artifacts are of undetermined age and consist of a biface, a uniface, a few large primary flakes, potentially tested cobbles, and fire-cracked rock fragments. The historic component consists of an amethyst (solarized) glass shard, aqua-colored bottle glass, a colorless glass bottle base with a suction scar, an undecorated ironstone ceramic sherd, and a blue ironstone ceramic sherd (Rush 2014). A historic structure was noted between the two separate recorded areas of the site, and the historic artifacts observed were assumed to be associated with the structure. Artifacts were observed on the surface and to a maximum depth of 15 cmbs. Based on the paucity of artifacts observed in a disturbed context, Cox McClain recommended the portion of site 41TV2453 within the confines of their project area not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP or for designation as an SAL.

Site 41TV2453 is situated in the eastern corner of the current project area just northwest of the confluence of Wilbarger Creek and an unnamed tributary in a gently sloping upland setting, historically referred to as Brushy Knob (Smith 2016) (Figure10). The majority of the site area is within an agricultural field with a small portion extending into the densely wooded riparian corridors that border the two drainages. A recently graded road and fence line cut through the southern portion of the site (Figure11). Notably, the historic-age structure previously observed by Cox McClain in 2014 is in proximity to the site, approximately 100 feet (31 m) to the south, and the Pfluger Cemetery is within 300 feet (92 m) northeast of the site (Figure 14).

The current investigation identified a clustered scatter of prehistoric and historic-age artifacts extending into the project area. A sparse quantity of prehistoric lithic debitage was observed in the aforementioned graded road cut adjacent to the fence line. The prehistoric artifact assemblage is solely composed of lithic debitage. No chipped stone tools or burned rock were observed. In addition to these prehistoric artifacts, highly fragmented historic-age artifacts were also observed on the ground surface (Figure 12). A total of six artifacts was collected from the ground surface based on unique or temporally diagnostic characteristics (Appendix A). A colorless glass bottle base (Specimen No. 4) exhibits stippling and a suction scar, as well as the Knox Glass Bottle Co. makers mark. Stippling was not used in bottle manufacture until 1940, and the makers mark was only used between 1932 and 1968 (Lindsay 2016). Therefore, the bottle was manufactured sometime between 1940 and 1968. Unfortunately, the remaining collected artifacts (1 shard of aqua glass, 2 ironstone ceramic sherds with blue-tinted glaze, 1 brown-glazed ceramic sherd, and 1 colorless glass fragment) are too fragmented to obtain a date of manufacture and consist of undecorated ceramic sherds and bottle glass shards.

In addition to the surface scatter, a refuse dump was observed in the northern portion of the site. The dump is situated just inside the tree line in and on the slopes of a deeply incised erosional gully leading

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Figure 11. Recently graded road cutting through the southern portion of site 41TV2453, camera facing east.

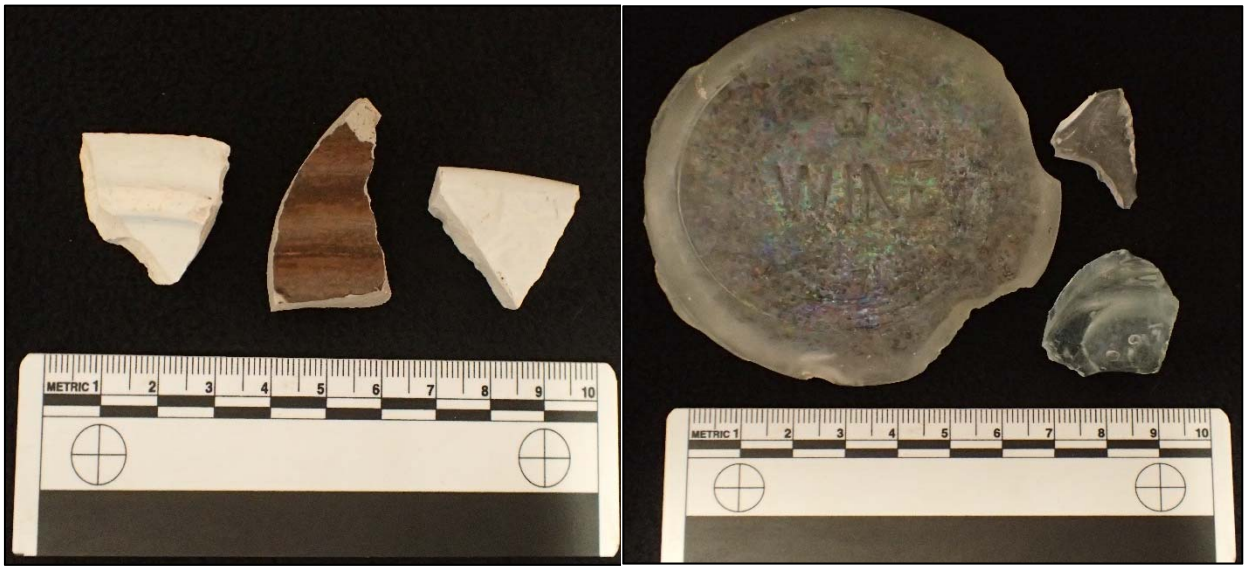

Figure 12. Sample of fragmented glass and ceramic artifacts from site 41TV2453.

to an unnamed tributary of Wilbarger Creek. Materials observed in the dump include domestic items such as a suitcase, metal appliances, children's toys (i.e., Radio Flyer wagon), sanitary cans, and auto parts. Structural debris is also present, including milled lumber, concrete fragments, corrugated metal sheeting, and metal pipes (Figure13). The dump contains historic-age and modern refuse, indicating that the dump was reused over time.

Figure 13. Overview of refuse dump; note milled lumber and concrete fragments in background, camera facing east.

A total of five shovel tests was excavated during the delineation of site 41TV2453, all of which were negative for cultural material (a sixth shovel test was precluded by surface visibility). A typical shovel test profile exhibited very dark gray (10YR2/2) clay terminating at an average depth of 16 inches (40 cm) below the surface due to compact soils.

The prehistoric artifacts observed at site 41TV2453 lack temporally diagnostic characteristics and are therefore of unknown age or cultural affiliation. The historic-age artifacts date from the late-nineteenth to early-twentieth centuries based on previous investigations and temporally diagnostic manufacturing techniques. However, no artifacts dating to the nineteenth century were observed in the newly recorded portion of the site. In addition, the artifacts have been displaced by the previous road and fence construction and lack context.

Additional research, including a review of historic-age aerial photographs and archival research, was conducted to identify additional historic-age structures or possible occupants of site 41TV2453. The historic map review revealed two potentially historic-age structures on aerial imagery dated to 1954; however, both are depicted outside of the current project area. A two-track road is also visible on the

Figure 14. Overview of historic building south of site 41TV2453, camera facing south-southwest.

1954 aerial photograph, and it leads to the location of the refuse dump. Both structures are visible on subsequent aerial imagery through 1985; however, only one structure is visible on aerial imagery dated from 1995 until recently when a second, collapsed structure is apparent in the woods. The first is the structure that is currently adjacent to the south of the project area. The second structure may have been demolished sometime between 1985 and 1995, and some of the historic-age structural debris in the refuse dump may correlate with the collapsed structure.

The tract of property (parcel ID No. 755090) that contains site 41TV2453 was originally part of the 960-acre John Liesse Survey No. 18, Abstract No. 496 that Henry and Christina Pfluger purchased in 1853 (TCDR F:200-201) (Figures 15a and 15b). Henry Pfluger, Sr. died at the family homestead on November 8, 1867, (Dearing et al. 2009) and was buried near their home. In 1880 Christina Pfluger dedicated an acre of land around his grave for the Pfluger Cemetery (TCDR 50:545). Henry Pfluger, Jr. had married in 1867 and lived with his bride at his parents' home before buying 120 acres of the family land in 1874 and moving to a log cabin situated north of the family homestead (Dearing et al. 2009). In 1872, he bought a farm to the east in Center Point, where he built a home and later a cotton gin in 1880. Ten years later, Henry Pfluger, Jr. moved back to Wilbarger Creek and built a house (Dearing et al. 2009). Christina Pfluger sold 154 acres—including the family homestead and cemetery—to him in 1893 after she moved to Taylor (Figure 15c) (TCDR TCDR 111:5; Williamson County Probate Book 14 pages 86-90). His youngest daughter, Minnie Pfluger Fuchs replaced the 1890 house in 1919 and lived there until her death in 1972 (Dearing et al. 2009). The property qualified for the Texas Family Land Heritage Program in 1974 and it remained in the Pfluger family until 2015 (Travis County Deed No. 2015152678).

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History of the Project Area

Henry Pfluger, Sr., (1803-1867) was first married to Catherine Leise Pfluger (1804-1847), and they had six children in Germany: Conrad Pfluger (1830-1911), Catherine Elizabeth Pfluger Bohls (1832-1905), George Pfluger (1834-1910), Marie Elizabeth Pfluger Schmidt (1837-1915), Ludwig (Louis) Pfluger (1840-1907), and William Pfluger (1842-1923) (Dearing et al. 2009). After his first wife's death, Henry Pfluger married Anna Christina Kleinschmidt Pfluger (1820-1897), and they had five children: Henry Pfluger, Jr. (1847-1904), John Pfluger (1849-1933), Charley Pfluger (1853-1934), August Pfluger (1855-1879), and Elizabeth Pfluger Braker (1859-1924) (Dearing et al. 2009). Henry Pfluger, Jr., was born in Germany, but the younger Pflugers were all born in Texas.

Conrad and George Pfluger fled conscription to the Prussian War by sailing to the Port of Indianola on Matagorda Bay, Texas, from Germany in 1849, spending 17 weeks at sea and another two weeks traveling by ox cart to Austin, where they lived with their uncle, John Leisse (also spelled Leise and Leisser) (Dearing et al. 2009). The rest of the family embarked later that year, arriving in Galveston in January 1850 and in Austin two weeks later. John Leisse had received a land grant in 1845 for 960 acres along Wilbarger Creek as compensation for his service to the Republic (Travis County Deed Record [TCDR] B:91). Part of this land would form the core of the Pfluger farm when the family relocated here in 1853 (Dearing et al. 2009) (TCDR F:200-201).

Although the 1824 Mexican constitution abolished slavery, the practice was institutionalized in Texas beginning in 1821 with Austin's colony where settlers received 80 acres of land for each slave brought to Texas, and slavery accelerated rapidly during the 1840s and 1850s (Campbell 2010). By 1845, Texas had at least 30,000 slaves, but they numbered 58,161 in 1850 (27.4 percent of the total population), and 182,566 by 1860, or 30.2 percent of the total population (Campbell 2010). Slaves increased faster than the population as a whole during this period. Enslaved African Americans comprised an average of nearly 20 percent of the population in Austin, Galveston, and Houston by 1850 (Lack 2010).

The Pfluger family owned at least two enslaved people. Henry Pfluger purchased Martha Rainey, an African American slave, for $950 on January 22, 1861, after the family moved to Brushy Knob (TCDR P:90; Crew et al. 2014; Dearing et al. 2009; Smith 2016). She and her son, Louis Smith, spoke only German when they were emancipated in 1865 (Crew et al. 2014; Smith 2016). Louis Smith continued to work for the Pfluger family for eight years afterwards; his mother moved to Webberville, but maintained her relationship with the family (Smith 2016). In fact, Martha Rainey was visiting Christina Pfluger in Taylor when the matriarch of the Pfluger family died in 1897 (Dearing et al. 2009).

According to Louis Smith's oral history narrative that was recorded during the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration that interviewed surviving ex-slaves during the 1930s, Martha Rainey was purchased from Col. Rainey of Tennessee. The 1860 U.S. Federal Census Slave Schedule for Travis County, Precinct 3 lists John E. Rainey (who was born in Tennessee and served as a captain in the Confederate Army) as the owner of five slaves: two women ages 41 and 13, and three men ages 19, 12, and 7. Martha Rainey was supposedly 16 years old when sold to Henry Pfluger, Sr., so she apparently is not listed under John E. Rainey on the slave schedule, or her age is inaccurate. Louis' birthdate is

problematic: February 7, 1856, is what his oral testimony records, but his death certificate lists September 7, 1856. Either way, he would have been born before his mother was purchased by Henry Pfluger, Sr. However, he expressly states in his oral history (Smith 2016) that he was born on the Pfluger farm and took their surname, changing it later to Smith. Louis Smith married Sophie Henderson in 1895 and together they had 11 children (Smith 2016). The 1930 U.S. Federal Census lists 75-year-old widower Louis Smith working at an Oil Mill and owning 1305 East Fourth Street in Austin where he resided along with two of his daughters and two grandchildren. He died in 1938.

Henry Pfluger, Sr. and Christina Pfluger appear in the 1860 U.S. Federal census of Travis County, Precinct 5, Gillelands Creek. Their family included daughter Marie Elizabeth Pfluger, age 24, and six sons ranging in age from 5 to 20. That same year, son Conrad Pfluger was also enumerated in Precinct 5 with his wife Annie E. Pfluger and their two children. George Pfluger (Fluger) also appears in the 1860 U.S. Federal census of Travis County, Precinct 5 as a wagoneer. He was living in the Boher (Bohls) household (listing next to Conrad Pfluger). The Civil War began the following year, prompting 19-year-old William Pfluger and 22-year-old Ludwig Pfluger to join the Confederate Army on April 13, 1862 (Dearing et al. 2009). Elder brothers Conrad Pfluger and George Pfluger worked hauling freight for the Confederate government (Dearing et al. 2009).

Henry Pfluger, Sr. died at the family homestead on November 8, 1867 (Dearing et al. 2009). He was buried near their home and in 1880 Christina Pfluger dedicated an acre of land around his grave for the Pfluger Cemetery (TCDR 50:545). She continued to live at the homestead until after her youngest son's untimely death in 1879, when daughter Elizabeth Pfluger Braker and her husband came to live with her. The Brakers moved to a farm near Taylor in 1889, leaving their nine-year-old son August Braker, Jr. to live with Christina Pfluger. The matriarch joined the Brakers in Taylor three years later (Williamson County Probate Book 14 pages 86-90), after selling the Pfluger homestead to Henry Pfluger, Jr. (Dearing et al. 2009; TCDR 111:5).

Conrad Pfluger built a log cabin east of his parents' home after marrying in 1856, but by 1870 had purchased a farm closer to town where he built a two-story house (Dearing et al. 2009). Catherine Elizabeth Pfluger Bohls moved to Bastrop County after marrying in 1852. She and her husband William Bohls then returned to the area, settling just south of present-day Immanuel Lutheran Church on Immanuel Road. In 1860, William and Catherine Bohls established a general store and post office in their residence and named the town in honor of the Pfluger family. They donated 5 acres to the Immanuel Lutheran Church in 1874 before moving to Taylor in 1894, although they stayed active in this church (Dearing et al. 2009).

It is not known where George Pfluger lived in relation to the homestead, but he donated the land for the railroad depot and for a railroad corridor through his property (Dearing et al. 2009). George and William Pfluger built the first cotton gin in the community (Dearing et al. 2009). Marie Elizabeth Pfluger married in 1861, and eventually lived in Richland, but it could not be determined where she lived in relation to her family's homestead. Likewise, no information about where Ludwig Pfluger lived with his family was encountered.

William Pfluger married in 1872 and moved to property he had bought closer to town, where he built a two-story rock house that still stands at 1512 Pflugerville Parkway (Dearing et al. 2009). Henry Pfluger, Jr. married in 1867 and lived with his bride at his parents' home before moving to a log cabin situated north of the family homestead (Dearing et al. 2009). In 1872, he bought a farm to the east in Center Point, where he built a home and later a cotton gin in 1880. Ten years later, Henry Pfluger, Jr. moved back to Wilbarger Creek and built a house. Christina Pfluger sold the Pfluger homestead to Henry Pfluger, Jr. in 1892 (Dearing et al. 2009). His youngest daughter, Minnie Pfluger Fuchs replaced the 1890 house in 1919 and lived there until her death in 1972 (Dearing et al. 2009).

John Pfluger's first home after marrying in 1875 was on land known as the Carrington Ranch (Dearing et al. 2009). He later purchased more property and built a house, but where it was in relationship to the family's homestead is not known. Charles Pfluger married in 1876 and by 1883 had moved his family to Hamilton County; he did not return to live near Pflugerville (Dearing et al. 2009).

August Pfluger was unmarried and living at the family homestead when he died in 1879, less than two weeks shy of his twenty-fourth birthday. Elizabeth Pfluger married August Braker in 1878 and went to live with his parents on Big Walnut Creek. As mentioned, she and her husband moved in with Christina Pfluger after August Pfluger's death. The Brakers moved to a farm near Taylor in 1889, and Christina Pfluger joined them in 1892 and sold the Pfluger homestead to Henry Fluger, Jr. (Dearing et al. 2009).

1880 Census Data

Information about the land, crops, and livestock of nine Pfluger households is captured in the 1880 U.S. Federal Census Non-Population Schedule of Travis County (Tables 2, 3, and 4). This is about 15 years after the Civil War as the economy in Travis County is rebounding and it records all of the Pfluger family engaged in farming and ranching activities. August Braker is living with his wife Elizabeth Pfluger Braker at the Pfluger homestead during 1879 to 1889, so his holdings are included here. Although not the eldest, William Pfluger was the wealthiest sibling with 1,000 acres of land worth $10,000 and $1,400 worth of livestock and implements. He was 38 years old and his household in the 1880 U.S. Federal Census of Travis County, Precinct 2 (page 28) included his 24-year-old wife Francis Pfluger and their three sons ranging in age from 1 to 7. His widowed sister Christina Schmidt along with her son and daughter (ages 15 and 12, respectively) also lived with William Pfluger's family. Only 100 of his acres was farmland, but he raised 1,000 bushels of corn and 900 bushels of oats. William Pfluger also raised the most mules (6) and cattle (68) (including 18 milk cows) of any of his siblings. He also had ten horses and 40 chickens on 900 acres of pasture. His farm produced 360 pounds of butter that year, and William Pfluger was worth more than twice that of his older siblings George and Louis Pfluger.

Table 2. 1880 U.S. Federal Census Non-Population Schedule of Travis County Excerpt

Name	Owns	Acres of tilled land	Acres of pasture	Woodland	Other unimproved	Value of farm land	Value of implements	Value of livestock	Total value	Total acreage
William Pfluger	yes	100	900			$10,000	$400	$1,000	$11,400	1000
George Pfluger	yes	75	300	125		$4,000	$400	$500	$4,900	500
Louis Pfluger	yes	90	600	60	30	$4,000	$50	$250	$4,300	780
Conrad Pfluger	yes	125	75	87		$2,100	$200	$450	$2,750	287
Charles Pfluger	yes	32	100		60	$1,500	$75	$900	$2,475	192
Henry Pfluger	yes	50	125			$1,500	$250	$500	$2,250	175
Christina Pfluger	yes				200	$1,500		$200	$1,700	200
John Pfluger	yes	60	180			$1,200	$25	$300	$1,525	240
August Braker	no	60				$800	$20	$200	$1,020	60

Table 3. 1880 U.S. Federal Census Non-Population Schedule of Crops

Name	Corn		Oats		Wheat		Cotton	
	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels
William Pfluger	75	1000	40	900				
George Pfluger	40	100	8	600			25	9
Louis Pfluger	30	200	18	900	10	60	20	7
Conrad Pfluger	40	150	10	450	10	100	30	7
Charles Pfluger	8	75	10	330			5	1
Henry Pfluger			6	290	14	140		
Christina Pfluger			16	150	8	70		
John Pfluger	27	200	14	275	10	40	18	7
August Braker	15	100					10	3

Table 4. 1880 U.S. Federal Census Non-Population Schedule of Livestock

Name	Horses	Mules	Oxen	Milk Cows	Other Cattle	Butter (lbs)	Swine	Poultry
William Pfluger	10	6		18	50	360		40
George Pfluger	16	2	4	10	35	200	8	40
Louis Pfluger	10	4		7	20	50	7	60
Conrad Pfluger	6	4		8	20	400	8	40
Charles Pfluger	3		8	10	30	400		30
Henry Pfluger	2	2	8	15	50	110	6	30
Christina Pfluger	1		4	8	12	100	2	25
John Pfluger	5		4	10	12	100	10	12
August Braker	3			6	8	75		15

George Pfluger owned more farm implements and livestock and was worth slightly more than his brother Louis Pfluger in 1880. George Pfluger was 45 years old and his household is listed directly after his brother William's in the 1880 U.S. Federal Census of Travis County. It included his 35-year-old wife Louisa Pfluger, and their four sons and six daughters ranging in age from 3 months to 15 years. His 12- and 15-year-old sons worked on the farm with him. George Pfluger raised more horses (16) than any of his siblings, while also owning four oxen, 45 cattle (including 10 milk cows), eight pigs, and 40 chickens on 300 acres of pasture. He grew 100 bushels of corn and 600 bushels of oats that year on 75 acres, and produced 200 pounds of butter.

Louis Pfluger owned 280 more acres than his brother George Pfluger and raised the most chickens (60) of his family, while also owning ten horses, four mules, 27 cattle (including 7 milk cows), and seven pigs on 600 acres of pasture. Fifty pounds of butter was produced that year. A diverse farmer with only 90 acres of farm land, he grew 200 bushels of corn, 900 acres of oats, 60 bushels of wheat, and seven bushels of cotton. He was 40 years old and his household in the 1880 U.S. Federal Census of Travis County, Precinct 2 (page 29) included his 25-year-old wife Frederica Pfluger, and their son and three daughters ranging in age from 1 to 6. Also living in the household were Christo and Gete Platto, Frederica's parents, and their 16-year-old son (who worked with Louis Pfluger on the farm).

Brothers Conrad, Charles, and Henry Pfluger were each worth between $2,250 and $2,750 in the 1880 U.S. Federal Non-population Census of Travis County. Conrad Pfluger owned four mules and 40 chickens, second only to brothers William and Louis, respectively. He also had six horses, 28 cattle, and eight pigs on 75 acres of pasture. Conrad Pfluger owned the most tillable land and was the most diverse farmer in the family, growing 30 bushels of potatoes and 300 peach trees in addition to 150 bushels of corn, 450 bushels of oats, 100 bushels of wheat, and seven bushels of cotton. Conrad's farm also produced 400 pounds of butter. He was 50 years old and his household in the 1880 U.S. Federal Census of Travis County, Precinct 2 (page 33) included his 52-year-old wife Elizabeth Pfluger and their two sons and four

daughters ranging in age from 9 to 22. His 22- and 19-year-old sons along with an apparently unrelated, 28-year-old man from Switzerland (who also lived with family), all worked with Conrad on the farm.

Charles and Henry Pfluger each owned eight oxen, the most of any other family member. With 65 cattle (including 15 milk cows), Henry Pfluger's herd rivaled that of his brother William. He also owned two horses, two mules, six pigs and 30 chickens on 125 acres of pasture. Henry Pfluger grew 290 bushels of oats and 140 bushels of wheat on 50 acres, and produced 110 pounds of butter. He was 32 years old and his household in the 1880 U.S. Federal Census of Travis County, Precinct 2 (page 26) included his 30-year-old wife Wilhelmina Pfluger, and their three sons and three daughters ranging in age from 1 to 12. Henry's mother-in-law, Wilhelmina Henze (age 56) also lived in the household.

Beside oxen, Charles Pfluger also owned three horses, 40 cows (including 10 milk cows), and 30 chickens on 100 acres of pasture. With only 32 acres of farmland, he was still able to produce 75 bushels of corn, 330 bushels of oats, and one bushel of cotton. His farm also produced 400 pounds of butter. He was 26 years old and his household in the 1880 U.S. Federal Census of Travis County, Precinct 2 (page 23) included his 23-year-old wife Mary Pfluger, and their 1-year-old daughter.

Matriarch Christina Pfluger, age 58, appears in the 1880 U.S. Federal Census of Travis County, Precinct 2 (page 26) after her son John's household and before August and Elizabeth Braker's, with whom she was living at the family homestead. Christina Pfluger, her son John, and son-in-law August were each worth between $1,020 and $1,700 in the 1880 U.S. Federal Non-population Census of Travis County. Christina Pfluger's occupation is listed as a farmer on the census, and she owned a horse, four oxen, 20 cattle (including 8 milk cows), and 25 chickens on 200 total acres. Her farm produced 150 bushels of oats, 70 bushels of wheat, and 100 pounds of butter. She apparently rented 60 acres of farmland to her son-in-law August Braker, upon which he grew 100 bushels of corn and 3 bushels of cotton. August Braker also owned three horses, 14 cattle (including 6 milk cows that produced 75 pounds of butter), and 15 chickens. He was 25 years old and his household in the 1880 U.S. Federal Census of Travis County, Precinct 2 (page 26) included his 19-year-old wife Elizabeth Pfluger Braker, their 7-month-old son, and two men with surname of Newenswander from Switzerland, ages 21 and 40, who worked on the farm with August Braker.

John Pfluger was 29 years old and his household in the 1880 U.S. Federal Census of Travis County, Precinct 2 (pages 25 and 26) included his 22-year-old wife Wilhelmina Pfluger, their 2-year-old son, 1-year-old daughter, and an apparently unrelated, 21-year-old man who lived with family and worked with John on the farm. He owned five horses, 4 oxen, 22 cows (including 10 milk cows), 10 pigs, and 12 chickens on 180 acres of pasture. His farm produced 200 bushels of corn, 275 bushels of oats, 40 bushels of wheat, and 7 bushels of cotton on 60 acres. His 10 milk cows provided 100 pounds of butter.

Summary

Site 41TV2453 is a previously recorded, multicomponent artifact scatter. The prehistoric component is of unknown age or cultural affiliation, and the historic component dates from the late-nineteenth to early-twentieth century. The survey determined that the site extends into the current project area, and Pape-Dawson documented a highly disturbed scatter of prehistoric and historic-age artifacts. These

artifacts consistently date to the early- to mid-twentieth century; therefore, they are not associated with the initial occupation by the Pfluger family. The site also includes a large refuse dump that appears to have been used up until recent times. The artifacts at site 41TV2453 were observed in a disturbed, secondary context, and no intact, buried cultural material was encountered. Archival research revealed that the property remained under the ownership of the Pfluger family from 1853 to 2015.

A number of family members were known to have resided in the area; however, the exact locations of these various residences in relation to site 41TV2453 is unknown. Based on the 1880 census data, Conrad Pfluger had not yet moved to Hamilton County and was probably living on the 184-acre tract that he sold to his son in 1884 (Travis County Deed Records [TCDR] 88:361), which was to the east across Wilbarger Creek from the family's homestead and in the southeastern corner of the original 960-acre purchase. John Pfluger was still living close by the family homestead, but Henry Pfluger, Jr.'s property at Centerpoint was just west and closer still to his mother's residence. William Pfluger was listed two pages later in the census and was known to have moved closer to town by 1872; while his brothers George and Louis Pfluger, although their residences could not be determined, both follow William in the census. Brother Conrad Pfluger, also known to have moved closer to town by 1870, is listed four pages after Louis. Therefore, the historic-age deposits at the portion of site 41TV2453 within the current project area cannot be directly associated with any individuals of local significance.

Based on the assemblage being observed in a disturbed, secondary context and the lack of subsurface deposits, the portion of site 41TV2453 within the project area lacks integrity and is not likely to yield additional information beneficial to the history or prehistory of the area. In addition, the archival research did not reveal any direct association with any significant individuals. Therefore, Pape-Dawson recommends the portion of site 41TV2453 in the current project area not eligible for designation as an SAL. Accordingly, no further archaeological work is recommended. However, site 41TV2453 extends outside of the current project area to include a historic structure located to the south. This area has not been documented and remains undetermined regarding SAL-designation. If project designs change and this area is to be impacted, Pape-Dawson recommends additional archaeological investigations.

Site 41TV2523

Site 41TV2523 is a historic-age farmstead in the western portion of the project area. It is situated on a gently sloping upland landform bordered by an unnamed tributary to Wilbarger Creek to the east with the main channel of Wilbarger Creek 675 feet (205 m) to the west-southwest (Figure16). A recently graded road borders the site to the northeast, while the western edge is bordered by open, agricultural fields, and riparian vegetation is found to the southeast and southwest of the site. Vegetation at the site consists of a few hardwoods and pecan trees with a dense understory of high grasses and reeds. The site extends 262 feet (80 m) north to south and 203 feet (62 m) east to west based on the extent of surface artifacts, positive shovel tests, and locations of historic-age structures.

The site consists of a scatter of historic-age artifacts situated around the remnants of a historic farmstead. The site area was initially identified as HHPA 3 during the historic map review (see Figure 6). Four structures are depicted on the 1954 aerial photograph, including one large structure and three

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smaller buildings, likely outbuildings such as sheds or small barns (NETR 2016). This cluster of buildings is consistently depicted on subsequent aerial imagery dating through 1985, and two structures are visible on current Google Earth imagery.

Five historic-age structures were observed within the site. A barn is located just south of the previously mentioned graded road in a copse of trees (Figure. 17). The two-story wood-frame barn has a side gabled tin roof with a shed roof extension. The interior of the barn contains a loft on the second story. A narrow pathway separates the eastern and western portions of the barn. The western portion of the barn contains several livestock pens sided with sheet metal, whereas the eastern portion of the barn has no wall and is open to provide a feeding area and shelter. A livestock trough parallels the narrow walkway, and the open pen is filled with sheet metal, wooden shelves, a furnace, a box spring bed, and farm equipment.

A corrugated metal structure possibly used as a chicken coop is located 30 feet (9.1 m) from the barn (Figure. 18). Inside the structure, wires hanging from the ceiling rafter support two tree branches that run along its width. These two branches support seven more tree branches that extend along the length of the structure and likely provided a roost area for chickens.

Directly southeast of the corrugated metal structure is a small wood-frame shed with a side-gabled metal roof (see Figure. 18). The interior contains many pieces of lumber and a few metal sheets.

Two wells were also recorded within the site. The first well is located 50 feet (15.2 m) southeast of the shed and is directly south of the unnamed tributary of Wilbarger Creek. The well is concrete and rises

Figure 17. Historic-age barn at site 41TV2523, camera facing southwest.

Figure 18. Historic-age chicken coop (left) and shed (right) at site 41TV2523; note the barn in background, camera facing north.

roughly 1–2 feet (30–60 cm) above the undulating ground surface. There is a small lip around the inner diameter of the well, which may have secured a cover of some kind. The second well is located 98 feet (30 m) southwest of the chicken coop within an area covered with tall, dense reeds. The well is constructed out of uncut limestone held in place by a coarse-grained aggregate concrete. The well is capped by a cement cover and extends roughly 1.5 feet (50 cm) above the ground surface.

Artifacts observed on the ground surface include earthenware and stoneware fragments, segments of metal pipe, and colorless, aqua-colored, and amber-colored glass shards. A few complete jars and liquor bottles were also noted along with some modern refuse. One yellow ware ceramic cup base was observed. The cup has a salt glaze, two blue stripes, and the base bears the “100% Buckeye Pure” mark (Figure 19). This corresponds with the Morton Pottery Company of Morton, Illinois. The company was established in 1922 and produced the ceramic cups in coordination with the Buckeye Syrup Company (Gums 1996). In addition, a Standard brick fragment was observed within the southern portion of the site. The brick was made by the Standard Brick Company, which was established in 1910 (Western Contractor 1910).

Seven shovel tests were excavated to delineate site 41TV2523, of which three were positive for cultural material. Four colorless glass shards and one undecorated ironstone fragment were recovered from 0–7.9 inches (0–20 cm) below the surface. A typical shovel test profile consisted of very dark gray (10YR3/1) clay terminating at an average depth of 15.7 inches (40 cm) below the surface due to compact soils.

Figure 19. Fragmented yellow ware ceramic cup at site 41TV2523.

Temporally diagnostic artifacts and the historic map review indicate an early- to mid-twentieth-century occupation. While there are artifacts present that could date from the late-nineteenth century (aqua glass) these artifacts comprise a small fraction of the total assemblage, and their dates of manufacture and use continue into the twentieth century. In addition, some of the structures present at site 41TV2523 are the same as those depicted on the 1954 aerial photograph indicating a date of construction prior to 1954.

The tract of property (parcel ID No. 747854) that contains site 41TV2523 was originally part of the William Caldwell Survey No. 66, Abstract No. 162 (see Figures 15a and 15b). Chester F. and Blanche (nee Fuchs) Bohls purchased 83.5 acres of the Caldwell survey, including site 41TV2523, from Edgar Pfluger circa 1940 (TCDR 580:578) (see Figure 15c). Edgar Pfluger was the son of John A. and Wilhelmina Pfluger, and the grandson of Henry and Christina Pfluger, Sr. (Ancestry 2016).

The Bohls later bought 111 acres that were adjacent to the south of the 83.5 acres (TCDR 936:404). Chester F. Bohls was the son of Florenz J. and Thekla Bohls and the grandson of William Bohls and Catherine Elizabeth Pfluger Bohls (Ancestry 2016), who in 1860 established a general store and post office in their residence and named the town in honor of the Pfluger family. Because the property was rural, it is not possible to discern who lived at site 41TV2523 from census data, but it was likely tenant farmers associated with either the Pfluger or Bohls families. A small 2-room residence (site 41TV2478), typical of tenant farming, is about 750 ft (230 m) northwest of site 41TV2523, and may be related.

Summary

Site 41TV2523 was an early- to mid-twentieth-century farmstead composed of three historic-age structures, two wells, and a scatter of historic artifacts. Artifacts were observed on the ground surface

and to a maximum depth of 20 cm below surface. Many of the artifacts observed at the site are highly fragmented and were observed in a disturbed context as a result of prior disturbances, including agricultural activities. In addition, modern disturbances northeast of the site have impacted the assemblage. Additional archival research did not reveal any significant persons or events associated with the archaeological deposits or historic-age buildings at site 41TV2523. Based on these factors, the ubiquitous nature of the assemblage, and lack of intact cultural deposits, site 41TV2523 is not likely to yield additional information beneficial to the history of the area. Therefore, Pape-Dawson recommends site 41TV2523 not eligible for designation as an SAL. No further archaeological work is recommended.

Site 41TV2524

Site 41TV2524 is a historic-age farmstead located east of an unnamed tributary to Wilbarger Creek on a gently sloping upland landform in the southeast portion of the project area (Figure. 20). The site is situated within the riparian corridor, which borders the tributary drainage, with vegetation consisting of elm, hackberry, and pecan trees surrounded by a thick undergrowth of poison ivy, tall grasses, and saplings. Agricultural fields dominate the surrounding landscape, and a well-traveled dirt road borders the site to the north. Portions of this road were being graded at the time of survey. The site is bounded by the extent of the project area to the south. The north, east, and west portions of the site are defined by the extent of the artifact scatter and the locations of historic-age structures. The site measures approximately 492 feet (150 m) northwest to southeast and 180 feet (55 m) northeast to southwest.

The site area was initially identified as HHPA 4 during the historic map review (see Figure 6). The 1954 aerial imagery depicts at least five structures in this location, and by 1964, at least six structures are depicted (NETR 2016). Several of the buildings appear to have been demolished between 1985 and 1995, and four structures are depicted within the project area according to 2016 Google Earth imagery. The current investigation identified a scatter of historic-age artifacts and eight structures.

Artifacts observed on the surface at site 41TV2524 include colorless bottles, cans (paint, beer, and sanitary), rubber shoe soles, household items, and remnants of farming equipment. The majority of the artifacts were observed clustered around or in proximity to the structures. One complete RC Cola bottle was also observed (Figure 21; Appendix A). This is a 10 ounce, aqua-colored glass cola bottle with an applied color label, which was commonly manufactured between 1958 and into the 1980s (Lockhart 2010). The base bears the Laurens Glass Works makers mark, which was used between 1916 and 1968 (Lindsay 2016). Therefore, the bottle was likely manufactured sometime between 1958 and 1968.

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Figure 21. Royal Crown soda bottle observed at site 41TV2524.

A total of seven shovel tests was excavated during the delineation of site 41TV2524, of which one was positive for cultural material. Shovel test ST05 revealed one ferrous ring/washer at 4–8 inches (10–20 cm) below the surface. A typical shovel test at site 41TV2524 exhibited dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) clay to an average depth of 16 inches (40 cm) below surface before terminating at compact soils.

In addition to the artifact scatter, eight historic-age structures were also observed. A collapsed wood-frame shed clad in corrugated metal (see Figure 20, No. 1) is situated near the western extent of the site. The building is missing its roof and is open to the south, and some boards and posts in front of the opening suggest that it may have had a fenced yard.

Roughly 16 feet (5m) southeast of the collapsed shed is a two-story wood-frame barn with a gabled roof and shed roof addition (see Figure 20, No. 8). The yard to the southeast of this wing is enclosed with a barb-wire fence. The barn is clad in corrugated metal (Figure 22).

Figure 22. Barn at 41TV2524, camera facing west.

Immediately south of the barn is a small structure that resembles a lean-to (see Figure 20, No. 2). The structure is wood-frame and corrugated metal. East and southeast of this cluster of buildings is a trough and a wagon frame, respectively. The makeshift wagon is constructed from the chassis and tires of an automobile with a rotting wooden frame (Figure 23).

Approximately 60 feet (18 m) southeast of the large barn is a collapsed barbed wire pen (see Figure. 20, No. 3). The pen is constructed from repurposed materials including cedar posts and some pieces of milled lumber, and the east, west, north walls of the pen are covered with corrugated metal. Roughly 26 feet (8 m) north of this pen is a small wood-frame shed with a shed roof and corrugated metal siding (see Figure 20, No. 7). East of this resource is another wood-frame shed or shelter with a gable roof and corrugated metal cladding (see Figure 20, No. 6). The structure is open on one side

Roughly 50 feet (15m) south from these sheds and adjacent to the project area boundary is another wood –frame shed roof shed with corrugated metal cladding (Figure 24) and a garage (see Figure 20, Nos. 4 and 5, respectively).

Figure 23. Makeshift wagon at site 41TV2524, camera facing south-southwest.

Figure 24. Long, low shed at site 41TV2524; note cluster of cans to the left, camera facing south-southwest.

The garage is immediately east of the shed, and is comprised of a wood-frame structure with a gable roof. A shed-roof extension has been added on the east. Board-and-batten siding covers the façade and the western elevation, while the remainder of the structure is covered in corrugated metal (Figure 25).

Notably, several additional buildings were observed south of site 41TV2524 outside the project area. In addition, positive shovel test ST05 was excavated along the southern margins of the site immediately adjacent to project boundary. Therefore, this positive shovel test could not be fully delineated, and the site undoubtedly extends outside the project area to the south.

The tract of property (parcel ID No. 271733) that contains site 41TV2524 was originally part of the William Caldwell Survey No. 66, Abstract No. 162 (see Figures 15a and 15b). This tract's northeastern corner is adjacent to the southwestern corner of the 960-acre John Liesse Survey No. 18, Abstract No. 496 that Henry and Christina Pfluger purchased in 1853 (TCDR F:200-201). George Kuempel purchased 118.85 acres in two transactions between 1879 and 1886 (TCDR 42:520-522; 72:186-187), and then sold them to his son Henry William Kuempel in 1916 (TCDR 317:124) (see Figure 15c). The 20.3-acre tract that contains site 41TV2524 was originally part of these 118.85 acres. The property remained in the Kuempel family until 2008 (Travis County Deed 2008121344TR, Tract 2).

At the same time he sold these acres to his son Henry, George Kuempel also sold the Kuempel homestead to his son Grover Kuempel (TCDR 317:121-123). The homestead is along Cameron Road,

Figure 25. Board and batten garage at site 41TV2524, camera facing north-northwest.

about 0.5 mile (0.8 km) southeast of site 41TV2524 and is both an OTHM and an RTHL. George Kuempel initially bought 416 acres in 1877, according to the application for the historical marker, and built a large Victorian house in 1904 on this property (Portal to Texas History 2016). George Kuempel was born in Germany in 1840, and immigrated to the United States via New York City in 1859, where he worked as a cabinet maker. He served in the Civil War in the Union Army, moving to Austin afterwards and marrying Kate Henninger in 1869. An accomplished carpenter, George Kuempel built homes in the Austin area before buying the family homestead in 1877 (Portal to Texas History 2016).

Henry W. Kuempel was born in 1882 and died in 1980 (Ancestry 2016). In 1908, he married Emma Pfluger, the daughter of John and Wilhelmine Pfluger and the granddaughter of Henry and Christina Pfluger, Sr. Together they had five children between 1909 and 1920 (Ancestry 2016). They resided on Pecan Street in Pflugerville, according to the 1920 U.S. Federal Census for Travis County, and on First Street in Pflugerville in the 1930 census. Thus, the land containing site 41TV2524 remained in the Kuempel family from 1879 until 2008, but neither George Kuempel nor his son Henry W. Kuempel ever lived on the property.

The 2008 special warranty deed details the conveyance of the property from the Estate of Hubert Luther Kuempel to 130 Cactus Investments, LP. Hubert "Hub" Kuempel, son of Henry W. Kuempel, was born in 1928 and served the Pflugerville ISD as a teacher, coach, principal, and assistant superintendent. Hub married Bernice Kruger in 1950 and remained married until her death in 1994, and Hub later died in 2008. At some point prior to his death, Hub gained ownership of the property containing site 41TV2524.

According to an oral history provided by Hub in 2006 recorded by the Friends of the Pflugerville Library, Hub never resided on the property. At the time of his birth in 1928 his father, Henry W. Kuempel, had not farmed for approximately 10 to 15 years, and the family resided on First Street in Pflugerville (Friends of the Pflugerville Library 2006a). During the early part of the twentieth century the farm was rented to the Guajardo family. The 1920 census shows that Jesus Guajardo and his wife, Francisca, rented their home and worked as farm laborers with their eight children. In addition, Jesus' parents, Miguel and Eulogia, and their three daughters were their neighbors (Ancestry 2016).

The 1930 census data is similar to the 1920 census. The document details that Jesus and his wife immigrated to the U.S. in 1914, and they are still listed as farm laborers renting their home. In addition, three of their sons are also listed as farm laborers. Interestingly, the previously mentioned Grover Kuempel is shown residing in proximity to the Guajardo residence, at the old Kuempel homestead. Also, Eliseo Guajardo, son of Jesus and Fransisco, resides in proximity to Kuempel homestead with his wife, Rita, and young child (Ancestry 2016).

By 1940 most of the Guajardo family had moved into Austin except for Eliseo Guajardo and his wife and five children. The census data shows Eliseo as a farmer renting his home and living in proximity to Kuempels and Pflugers. Ernestine Guajardo Galindo, daughter of Eliseo and granddaughter of Jesus, also participated in the aforementioned oral history project in 2006. Ernestine recounts that she was born and raised on the Kuempel farm and attended school in the one-room Richland School, which is northeast of the current project area (Friends of the Pflugerville Library 2006b). She and her older

siblings missed a considerate amount of school helping their father with the crops on the farm. In fact, Ernestine explains that the older children eventually stopped going to school so that their younger siblings could attend school full-time instead of helping with the crops.

Ernestine went on to marry Thomas Galindo, Jr., son of Tomas and Josefa Galindo. The Galindo family founded El Fenix Tortilla Factory and Mexican Curios, and the business was passed down to Thomas and his brother, Joe, in the early 1970s (Austin Historic Landmark Commission 2015). The brothers divided the business (i.e., El Lago and El Galindo), and Ernestine played an intricate role in running El Galindo. Interestingly, Ernestine admitted that she did not commonly eat tortillas because she had grown up in a German farming community and had normally eaten biscuits and white bread (Zelade 1989).

Sometime after 1940 Raymond B. Gonzales took over the Kuempel farm, according to Hub Kuempel's 2006 interview (Friends of the Pflugerville Library 2006a). However, the 1940 census shows Raymond and his wife, Carmen, renting a house on East 12th Street in Austin (Ancestry 2016). The document shows that their residence in 1935 was rural, but no address is listed. Raymond and Carmen went on to co-found La Tapatia in 1948, which remained in operation until 1993 (Texas Almanac 2016).

Summary

Site 41TV2524 is an early- to mid-twentieth-century farmstead composed of a clustered scatter of historic-age artifacts and several historic-age structures. The site area is overgrown with vegetation, and the historic-age structures are collapsing and lack integrity based on their construction from repurposed historic and modern materials. The artifact assemblage at site 41TV2524 is ubiquitous of early- to mid-twentieth-century sites, and a mixture of modern debris was also noted.

Based on the deteriorated nature of the structures and paucity of buried cultural material, site 41TV2524 has low research potential and is not likely to contribute additional information beneficial to the history of the area. In addition, likely tenants were identified through additional archival research, and although some of these individuals went on to be prominent business owners in Austin, their occupation of site 41TV2524 does not appear significant to the history of the area. Therefore, Pape-Dawson recommends site 41TV2524 not eligible for designation as an SAL, and no further archaeological work is recommended. However, the site extends outside of the project area to the south. This area has not been investigated and remains undetermined regarding SAL-designation. If project designs change and this area is to be impacted, further archaeological investigations are recommended to determine SAL-designation status.

Site 41TV2525

Site 41TV2525 is a prehistoric lithic scatter in the northern portion of the project area (Figure 26). The site is situated on an upper terrace just southwest of the confluence of two unnamed tributaries of

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Wilbarger Creek. A prominent upland landform borders the site to the west with the northern and eastern portions of the site sloping downward to the unnamed tributaries. Vegetation in the site consists of Ashe juniper, a few large oaks, and a dense understory of scrub brush, green briar, and poison ivy allowing for low ground surface visibility. An overhead transmission line bisects the site trending roughly northeast to southwest. To the northwest of the transmission line corridor, sparsely scattered debitage was observed on the surface. The site measures 922 feet (281 m) northeast to southwest and 715 feet (218 m) northwest to southeast based on the extent of cultural material across the landform and the confines of the project area. Notably, the project area boundary serves as the western boundary of site 41TV2525, and the site has potential to extend outside the project area to the west.

A moderate amount of prehistoric lithic debitage and chipped stone tools was observed scattered on the ground surface across site 41TV2525. A total of 15 shovel tests was excavated during the delineation of the site, of which three were positive for cultural material. From these three shovel tests a total of five tertiary flakes and two primary flakes was recovered at depths ranging from 0–15.7 inches (0–40 cm) below the ground surface. A typical shovel test profile exhibited very dark gray (10YR3/1) clay overlying sterile, basal soils at an average depth of 15.7 inches (40 cm) below the surface. Notably, shovel tests excavated in the existing transmission line corridor exhibited mixed, disturbed deposits.

The artifact assemblage at site 41TV2525 is composed of lithic debitage, one core, and one biface, which was observed on the ground surface in the northern portion of the site (Figure 27; Appendix A). The majority of the debitage is a fine-grained, dark grayish brown chert; however, no large, chert cobbles or outcroppings were noted within the site. Artifact density is slightly higher in the eastern half of the site with the highest concentration of artifacts observed near the cluster of positive shovel tests. No temporally diagnostic chipped stone tools or evidence of cultural features was observed.

Summary

Site 41TV2525 is a prehistoric lithic scatter of unknown age or cultural affiliation. The site is situated on a sloping, upper terrace that has been subjected to sheet wash and utility construction. The site is predominately surficial in nature; however, limited subsurface deposits were encountered on an eroded slope. No temporally diagnostic chipped stone tools or cultural features were observed. Based on the extent of prior disturbances, lack of intact cultural deposits, and limited artifact assemblage, site 41TV2525 is not likely to contribute new information beneficial to the prehistory of the area. Therefore, Pape-Dawson recommends site 41TV2525 not eligible for designation as an SAL. No further archaeological work is recommended. However, the site has the potential to extend outside the current project area. If project designs change and this area is to be impacted, additional archaeological investigations (i.e., shovel tests) are recommended.

Figure 27. Multi-directional flake core observed at site 41TV2525.

Site 41TV2526

Site 41TV2526 is multicomponent prehistoric lithic scatter and historic-age farmstead located in the northern portion of the project area (Figure 28). The site is situated on the edge of an upland landform overlooking an unnamed tributary of Wilbarger Creek to the northeast. The area is heavily vegetated with mature and immature hardwoods and a dense understory of tall grasses and vines affording low ground surface visibility. The unnamed tributary borders the site to the northeast, and broad agricultural fields surround the site to the south and west. Based on the extent of the surface scatter, positive shovel tests, and distribution of historic-age structures, site 41TV2526 measures 1,280 feet (390 m) northwest to southeast and 295 feet (90 m) northeast to southwest.

The site area was initially identified as HHPA 1 during the historic map review. Two structures are depicted on aerial imagery dated to 1954 (NETR 2016). The structures are visible on aerial imagery dated from 1964 to 1985; however, the structures are no longer visible by 1995 due to overgrowth of vegetation. The current investigation identified the remnants of these historic-age buildings, as well as a scatter of prehistoric lithic debitage and chipped stone tools. The historic component at site 41TV2526 is composed of a scatter of historic-age artifacts, a barn, one above-ground metal tank, a concrete cistern, two concrete check dams, and a few square piling posts.

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A total of 23 shovel tests was excavated during the delineation of site 41TV2526, of which nine were positive for cultural material. Historic-age artifacts, including fragmented earthenware and miscellaneous metal, were encountered to a maximum depth of 7.9 inches (20 cm) below the surface whereas prehistoric artifacts were observed as deep as 19.7 inches (50 cm) below surface. Prehistoric artifacts recovered from shovel tests include flakes of all stages of reduction and chert shatter. Notably, historic-age artifacts were recovered from below a single flake in shovel test ST13. This indicates at least some level of subsurface disturbance. In general, a shovel test profile typically consisted of black (10YR2/1) clay to an average depth of 19.7 inches (50 cm) below surface before terminating at compact soils.

Historic-age artifacts observed at site 41TV2526 include glass, ceramic, and metal fragments (Figure 29; Appendix A). The majority of ceramic artifacts are fragments of undecorated utilitarian containers and vessels. Several stoneware sherds were recovered from shovel test 03, and these fragments have an alkaline-glazed exterior with an Albany-like interior slip. Ceramics with alkaline glazes were produced between 1850 and 1860 (Fox et al 1997:19), while the commercial production of Albany-like slip glazes lasted much longer, ceasing around 1940 based on public perception of dark colors as unhygienic for food storage (Greer 1981).

Figure 29**.** Sample of fragmented glass and ceramic artifacts from site 41TV2526

Glass artifacts are predominately bottle fragments, including beverage and medicine bottles. Only one flat, window glass shard was observed. Colors such as aqua, amethyst, cobalt, green, and amber are represented as well as colorless (i.e., clear) glass. The majority of these bottle fragments date to the early-twentieth century while the date range of a sparse quantity extends into the mid-twentieth century. In addition, several metal artifacts were observed, including wire and square-cut nails, can fragments, tools, and a horseshoe. Historic-age artifacts were observed in proximity to the abovementioned structures as well as eroding downslope toward the unnamed tributary drainage. Notably, no artifacts were observed on the ground surface in the eastern half of the site. Based on the results of the artifact analysis, the majority of the historic-age artifacts observed at site 41TV2526 date

to the early-twentieth century, although both the aqua-colored glass and square nails could date to the late-nineteenth century.

The prehistoric component at site 41TV2526 is composed of lithic debitage and early-stage reduction chipped stone tools. The debitage includes all stages of reduction (i.e., tertiary, secondary, primary), and the most common material type is that of fine-grained, dark grayish brown chert. A more coarse-grained, tan chert was also observed. The chipped stone tools observed at site 41TV2526 include bifaces (complete and fragmented), cores, and edge-modified flakes (Figure 30). A number of these artifacts appear thermally altered; however, no burned rock or intact thermal features were observed within the site. Notably, the debitage observed at site 41TV2526 is fragmented, much like the historic assemblage, suggesting prior disturbances to the surface and some level of subsurface disturbance.

Figure 30. Sample of chipped stone tools observed at site 41TV2526.

In addition to the archaeological deposits, a barn, structural debris, a concrete cistern, one above-ground metal tank, two concrete check dams, and a few square piling posts are present. The single-story wood-frame barn is missing its roof. The front of the barn is open and may have been covered in chicken wire as a small remnant was observed attached to one cedar timber. An addition with a collapsed roof is along the rear of the barn.

Approximately 98 feet (30 m) northwest of the barn is a dense scatter of structural debris. Items such as milled lumber, cut stone, concrete fragments, and brick were observed, and several bricks were observed held in place with concrete mortar forming a square shape. This may represent the remnants

of a chimney or footer associated with a building. At the northernmost periphery of the scatter is a concrete cistern. The above-ground portion of the cistern is square shaped and measures approximately 1.5 feet (45 cm) wide. It is formed of precast concrete and extends roughly 12 inches (30 cm) above the ground surface. Interestingly, the cistern is surrounded by milled lumber, which appears to be the partially intact remnants of the floor of a structure. Unfortunately, tree fall and additional overgrowth of vegetation prohibited further investigation of the cistern.

Along the eastern periphery of the scatter, approximately 40 feet (12 m) southeast of the cistern, is an above-ground metal tank. The tank is composed of sheet metal and is more than 6 feet (1.8 m) in height. The logo of the Newport Rolling Mill Co. is painted on several panels of the sheet metal tank. The company, located in Newport, Kentucky, was established in 1891 when Joseph Addison Andrews and Albert Lewis Andrews purchased the Newport Iron & Steel Works (Hudson 2011). The company was renamed and owned by the Andrews family until 1943. The company then became known as Interlake Steel. The logo observed on the tank at site 41TV2526 appears in the "Sweet's" Catalogue of Building Construction dated to 1913 (The Architectural Record 1913). However, according to a United States patent application, the logo was changed in 1925. Therefore, the sheet metal used to construct the tank predates 1925 (Newport Rolling Mill Co. 1926) although the structure could postdate this period.

Approximately 920 feet (280 m) southeast of the previously mentioned barn are two concrete check dams (Figure 31). The dams are positioned within an erosional gully that drains from the agricultural field to the southwest. The main walls of the dams each measure approximately 22–25 feet (6.7–7.6 m) in length, 3 feet (0.9 m) in height, and 8 inches (20 cm) in width. Each main wall has a notch that serves as a spillway, and both measure approximately 11–12 feet (3.4–.37 m) wide and 12 inches (30 cm) deep. The apron below the spillway is not visible due to the accumulation of sediment over time. Each dam contains two sloping side walls and one buttress wall to stabilize the main wall, and both are constructed from board-formed concrete. This is a coarse-grained aggregate concrete similar to that used in the construction of the aforementioned cistern.

Figure 31. Overview of eastern check dam at site 41TV2526, camera facing southeast.

Check dams such as those at site 41TV2526 were commonly constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), a public work relief program and part of the New Deal (Stabler 2010). Between 1933 and 1942 the CCC constructed numerous structures to aid in soil conservation. The structures include, but are not limited to check dams, stock ponds, and terraces. Typically, after an agricultural field has been terraced, an outlet channel is needed to drain excess water from the fields. The dams are constructed in an effort to slow this runoff and prevent soil erosion (Stabler 2010). The dams at site 41TV2526 are situated within a wide gully that was likely used as an outlet channel for the agricultural fields west of the site. Although no inscriptions were observed in the concrete, the check dams at site 41TV2526 are representative of early-twentieth-century erosion control measures.

Dearing et al. (2013:117) report that a CCC Camp was constructed on the Charles C. Kuempel farm, a mile west of Pflugerville (outside of the project area). The camp was occupied by Company 3809, and operated by the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) from September 1935 through April 1942 (CCC Legacy 2015). CCC camps operated by the SCS (formerly the Soil Erosion Service) worked to prevent soil loss (Helms 2008). In central Texas, the practice had been to plant fields in long, straight rows that were more susceptible to wind and water erosion. Decades of this type of a farming had led to considerable soil loss, resulting in fields producing considerably lower yields than former harvests (Texas Almanac 2016).

Soil science was not new to Texas; the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station had been in existence since 1887, with the main station at Texas' Agricultural and Mechanical College (present-day Texas A&M University). Temporary stations operated around the state, and by 1908 several sub stations were

established (Hill 2010). A. B. Conner, the director of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Stations in 1930, persuaded U.S. Rep. James Buchanan to add a clause in the Department of Agriculture's 1929-1930 appropriations bill, establishing soil experiment stations nationwide. By 1933 the Soil Erosion Service, (precursor to the SCS), was formed (Anderson 2002; Conner 1930; Helms 2008). With the ushering in of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal, erosion problems were combated in conjunction with relief efforts.

Based on encouraging results from these early experiment stations, certain CCC camps were assigned soil conservation projects. By 1935, when the Soil Erosion Service became the SCS, particular camps were assigned the SCS designation. CCC enrollees would lay out terraces following the contours of the land in order to avoid straight-lined fields. Gullies that had formed and contributed to erosion were often blocked, and dams were built to guide water into drainages to prevent sheet erosion (Texas Almanac 2016; Owen 2007). Farmers signed five-year contracts to have a farm plan designed and implemented on their land. The erosion prevention measures focused on both preventing erosion and improving crop yields, and they proved successful enough that most farmers maintained their terraces and continued to follow and improve upon their original farm plan. There are farms in operation today that maintain an evolved version of their New Deal farm plans (Owen 2007).

Indeed, these terraces are evident in and around the project area in contemporary aerial photography. Additionally, the two concrete check dams that were recorded between an agricultural field and Wilbarger Creek bear striking resemblance to others designed by the CCC (Figure 32). When August Kuhn conveyed the tract containing the dams to Grover L. Kuempel (nephew of Charles C. Kuempel) in November 1934, an easement is mentioned:

> …for the purpose of keeping up and perfecting terraces on said 40 acres and drainage in connection with such terracing, the said grantee being permitted in this connection to continue said terraces over the remainder of said 105 acres… (TCDR 510:583).

This deed predates the rechristening of the Soil Erosion Service (1933) to the Soil Conservation Service (1935), but is within the early years of the CCC (the CCC was up and running by the summer of 1933). A number of CCC camps under the command of the Department of Agriculture were addressing erosion problems on both private and public lands prior to 1935 (Hume 2008). Grover Kuempel also owned 248 acres to the south, land conveyed to him by his father, George Kuempel. These 248 acres contain site 41TV2524, recorded within the project area, and the RTHL Kuempel/Murchison House (outside of project area). Grover Kuempel acquired the 248 acres in 1920, and he "built tanks, spillways and dams to conserve water" (Weiss 1987:12). It is not stated specifically when any of these were built, or what, if any, assistance he had. Thus, the terracing of August Kuhn/Grover Kuempel's tract is possibly connected to early New Deal, Soil Erosion Service, and/or experiment station efforts. Contouring of agricultural fields is common in the area, based on a review of current aerial photography, so this type of work was widespread.

The three tracts of property (parcel ID Nos. 271730, 747868, and 755099) that contain site 41TV2526 were originally part of the 960-acre John Liesse Survey No. 18, Abstract No. 496 that Henry and Christina Pfluger purchased in 1853 (TCDR F:200-201) (see Figures 15a and 15b). The widowed Christina Pfluger

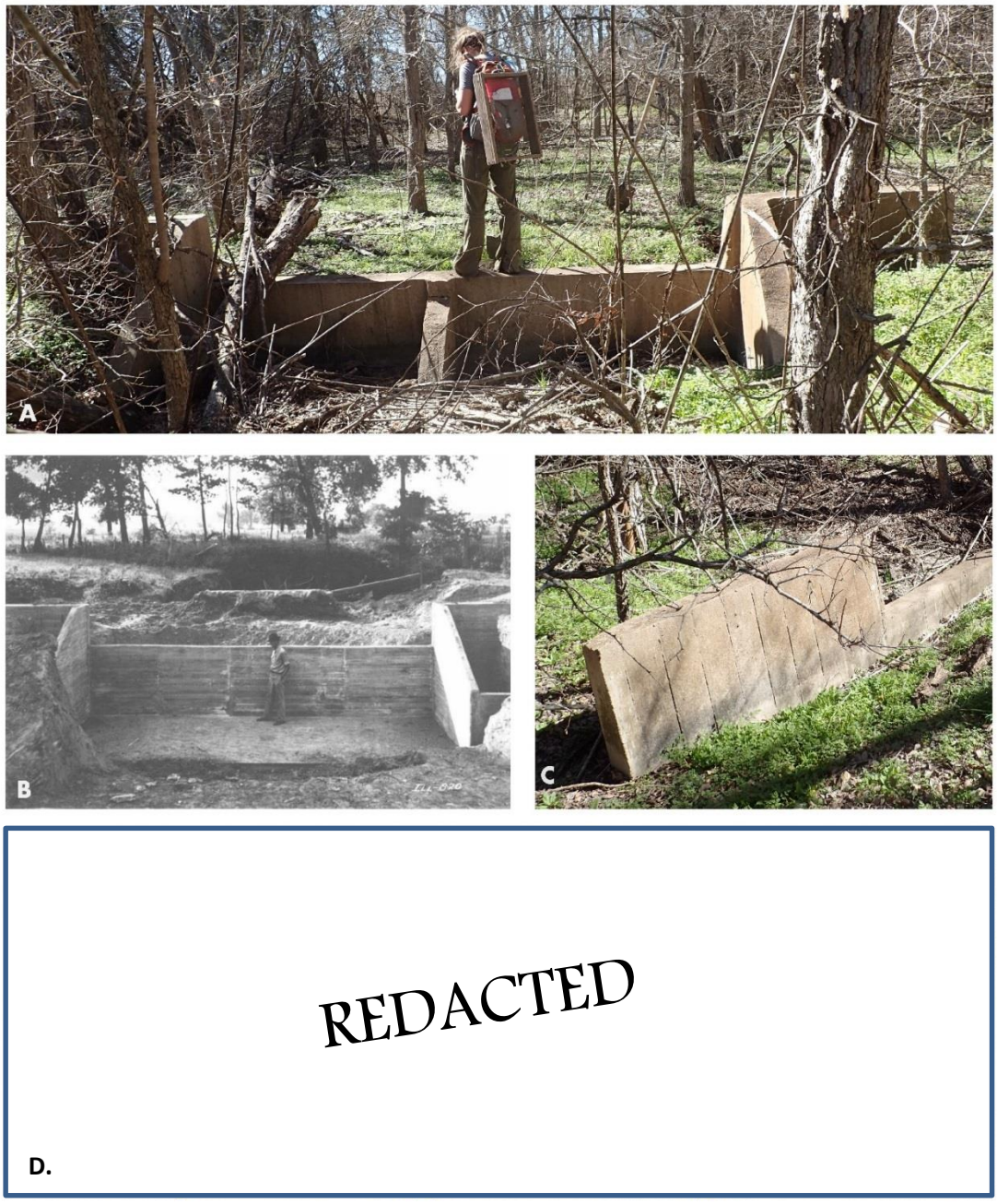

Figure 1. **A.** Eastern check dam documented at site 41TV2526, camera facing southwest. **B.** The CCC built this check dam in Illinois; though larger, the design is similar to the check dams recorded at site 41TV2526 (Lee 2007). Note the impressions of lumber used to mold the concrete. **C.** Imprints of the lumber used for construction are observable on the 41TV2526 dams. **D.** Terraces are still visible on the tract Grover Kuempel purchased from August Kuhn.

sold adjacent tracts containing 120 acres of the homestead property to Gustav Bruder in 1891 (TCDR 930:62) and 154 acres to son Henry Pfluger, Jr. in 1893 (TCDR 177:5) (see Figure 15c). Bruder sold 105 of his acres to August Dossmann in 1894 (TCDR 177:5), and the remaining 15 acres to William A. and Minna Marwitz, who later sold them to Henry Pfluger in 1897 (TDCR 134:468) (see Figure 15c). Together, portions of these three tracts encompass site 41TV2526; however, it is mostly contained within the 105-acre Dossmann tract. Site 41TV2526 is related to and across Wilbarger Creek from site 41TV2527 and another 150 acres that the widowed Christina Pfluger sold to August Dossmann, Sr. prior to 1893 (TCDR 117:5), and as early as 1880, based on census data. Both of these sites are related to the Dossmann family and/or their tenants and hired laborers.

No information could be found regarding Gustav Bruder in the 1880 or 1890 census data for Travis County, but August Dossmann appears on three censuses. August and Wilhelmina Dossmann (nee Gussow) are listed in the 1880 U.S. Federal Census for Travis County, Precinct 2 next to the entry for Charles and Mary Pfluger, living on 150 acres the Dossmanns purchased from Christina Pfluger prior to 1893 (TCDR 117:5). The matriarch had moved to Taylor by 1892 (Williamson County Probate Book 14: 86-90) and had sold the Pfluger family homestead to Henry Pfluger, Jr. in 1893 (TCDR 117:5).

The 1880 non-population schedule records August Dossmann as owning a total of 150 acres, including 30 tillable acres, 20 acres of pasture, and 100 wooded acres. On this land he grew 150 bushels of corn and 6 bales of cotton, and raised 2 horses, 2 oxen, 10 cattle, 5 pigs, and 50 chickens. In the 1900 U.S. Federal Census, he and his family are listed two households away from the Henry Pfluger, Jr. family. August Dossmann's wife, at age 56, was one year younger than him and they had an adopted son August Dossmann, Jr., who was 19 years old. A 16-year-old, apparently unrelated boy lived with them as a servant working on the farm.

August Dossmann bought an additional 105 acres of the Pfluger family homestead in 1894 that was adjacent to the south of his original 150 acres (TCDR 177:5). The 1900 census indicates that August Dossmann, Sr. owned his farm free of debt. He and his wife had been married 28 years, and were both born in Germany, while their son was born in Texas. Wilhelmina Dossmann and August Dossmann, Jr. both died in January of 1910, according to her probated will (Travis County Will and Probate Records 26:282-284) and his Travis County death certificate (Ancentry 2016), respectively.

In May 1910 when the census was taken, August Dossmann, Sr. was a 67-year-old widower residing with his 24-year-old widowed daughter-in-law Alvina Dossmann and her 4-year-old daughter and 2-year-old son. They employed two servants: 23-year-old Ida Kind (kitchen hand) and 18-year-old Earnest Prinz (farm laborer). The census continues to indicate that August Dossmann, Sr. owns his farm free of debt. It specifies his occupation as a stock farmer, while Alvina Dossmann is engaged in general farming.

In November 1910, August Dossmann, Sr. conveyed 111 acres across Wilbarger Creek from site 41TV2526, to Alvina Dossmann and her children (TCDR 224:149). A mistake in the acreage calculation prompted him to correct the filing in 1914 (TCDR 265:196). Alvina Dossmann was remarried to Louis Hodde in 1912 (Ancestry 2016). By the 1920 census of Travis County, Precinct 4, they were renting a house and Louis Hodde was working as a tenant farmer, which would indicate that they did not reside

on the 111 acres. Indeed, the 1930 census lists the family living on a farm that they own along Hutto-Manor Road.

The title search could not determine when the 105-acre property containing site 41TV2526 was sold by Dossmann or his estate. August Dossmann, Sr. died around 1914-1915 and the 105 acres was probably sold at that time to Paul and Ida (nee Hodde) Toellner. Ida and Louis Hodde were siblings. Census data did not reveal if the Toellners resided here. The Toellners sold the property in 1934 to the physician August Kuhn (1868-1935) (TCDR 510:583).

Dr. Kuhn is listed in the 1900 census of Williamson County as unmarried and owning his home free of debt. He appears on the 1910 census of Travis County, Precinct 4, but his family did not reside on a farm and he owned their home outright. Similarly, the family appears in the 1920 census on Pecan Street and in the 1930 census on 4th Street in Pflugerville. Thus, the Kuhn family likely never lived at site 41TV2526, but the Dossmann family or their tenants occupied site 41TV2526 from at least 1880 until about 1914.

Summary

Site 41TV2526 is a multicomponent prehistoric lithic scatter of unknown age or cultural affiliation and an early- to mid-twentieth-century farmstead. The prehistoric component consists of a surface and buried scatter of lithic debitage and chipped stone tools. No temporally diagnostic tools or cultural features were observed, and the subsurface deposits were found to be mixed with historic-age artifacts. Based on these factors, the prehistoric component of site 41TV2526 lacks integrity and is not likely to contribute further information beneficial to the prehistory of the area.

The historic component at site 41TV2526 consists of a scatter of historic-age artifacts and several structures. The structures are in poor condition, and archival research did not reveal any specific individuals of local or national significance associated with site 41TV2526. In addition, the subsurface deposits appear mixed rather than intact. The historic component of site 41TV2526 has low research potential and is not likely to contribute new or beneficial information pertaining to the history of the area. Therefore, Pape-Dawson recommends site 41TV2526 not eligible for designation as an SAL. No further archaeological work is recommended.

Isolated Find

One isolated find (IF) was documented as a result of the current investigation. One piece of fragmented stoneware was recovered from shovel test KH38 in the southern end of the project area (Figure 33; Appendix A). The artifact was recovered from 4–8 inches (10–20 cm) below the ground surface from very dark gray (10YR3/1), moist clay. The artifact exhibits an interior and exterior Bristol glaze, and although the artifact is fragmented, it is morphologically similar to a container lid, specifically a butter churn lid. No additional artifacts were observed on the ground surface, and no additional shovel tests were excavated due to the narrow width of the proposed roadway and evidence of extensive subsurface disturbance (e.g., stock pond). Based on the lack of additional artifacts and substantial subsurface disturbance, the IF was not assigned a state trinomial. Pape-Dawson recommends no additional archaeological work associated with the IF.

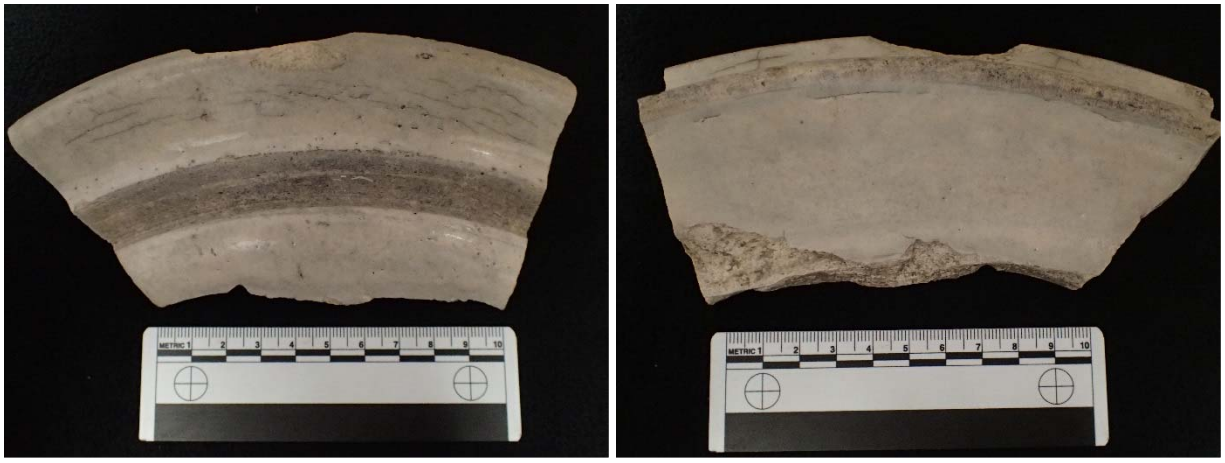

Figure 33. Stoneware fragment (isolated find) recovered from shovel test KH38.

Summary and Recommendations

On behalf of Carmel Devco, Inc., Pape-Dawson conducted an intensive archaeological survey of the western portion of the proposed Carmel Development Project in northeastern Travis County, Texas. The project involves the construction of MUD 1 within the 451-acre (182.5-ha) project area. No impacts are planned adjacent to or within the floodplain of Wilbarger Creek and its tributaries, which composes approximately 87 acres (35.2 ha) of MUD 1. Thus, archaeological investigations were conducted within the remaining 364 acres (147.3 ha). The depths of impacts vary, but typically road construction impacts are 4 to 5 ft (1.22 to 1.52 m) deep, while underground utility installations may impact up to 12 ft (3.66 m) deep.

Based on MUD 1's status as a political subdivision of the state, compliance with the Antiquities Code of Texas was necessary. As no federal funding or permitting is required for this project, compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act was not necessary. The investigation was conducted in compliance with the Antiquities Code of Texas under Antiquities Permit No. 7523. All work was done in accordance with the archaeological survey standards and guidelines as developed by the CTA and adopted by the THC.

Pape Dawson's investigations included a cultural resources background literature and records review, followed by an intensive pedestrian survey with shovel testing. The background review revealed that portions of the project area have been previously surveyed, and one previously recorded site (41TV2453) is within the project area. In addition, the Pfluger Cemetery (commemorated by an Official Texas Historical Marker) is within the project area, and site 41TV2338 is adjacent to the project area.

Archaeologists excavated 198 shovel tests within the project area, and revisited site 41TV2453, expanding the boundary to include a surface scatter of historic-age artifacts and a refuse dump within the current project area. A total of 16 shovel tests was positive for cultural material, and four archaeological sites (41TV2523, 41TV2524, 41TV2525, and 41TV2526) and one isolated find were newly recorded. No evidence of adjacent site 41TV2338 was observed within the project area.

Sites 41TV2523, 41TV2524, and 41TV2526 are likely part of the same historic landscape and date from the late-nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries. Archival research indicates these sites are associated with the Pfluger, Bohls, Kuempel, and Dossmann families and their tenants or laborers. Sites 41TV2523, 41TV2524, and 41TV2526 were evaluated according to the criteria in 13 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) 26.10. All of these sites were recorded based upon encountering shallowly buried cultural material in shovel tests or on the surface in a secondary context, and each site lacks intact features besides ubiquitous animal sheds and water wells. None of the sites possess unique or rare attributes concerning Texas history or has the potential to contribute to a better understanding of Texas history by the addition of new and important information. Archival research did not identify any specific individuals associated with sites 41TV2523, 41TV2524, and 41TV2526 that are significant on the local or national level. Based on these criteria, all of these sites are recommended not eligible for designation as an SAL, and Pape-Dawson recommends no further archaeological work at sites 41TV2523, 41TV2524, and 41TV2526.

While both sites 41TV2524 and 41TV2525 may extend outside the current project area; only the portions of the sites within the project area were evaluated. Site 41TV2525 is recommended not eligible for designation as an SAL, according to the criteria in 13 TAC 26.10, based on its shallowly buried, surficial, and non-diagnostic assemblage.

The portion of site 41TV2453 within the current project area is recommended not eligible for SAL designation based on the disturbed nature of the cultural deposits and lack of intact features. However, the portion of site 41TV2453 outside the current project area has not been evaluated and its eligibility for SAL designation remains undetermined.

Diagnostic artifacts, project records, and photographs will be curated at the Center for Archaeological Studies at Texas State University.

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Appendix A

Artifact Catalogue

Trinomial	Temp Site	FS#	Unit/ ST #	Level	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Artifact Material	Artifact Class	Artifact Type	Category	Color	Decoration	Makers Mark	Time Period	Age	Description
41TV2453	–	3	–	–	Surface	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Tableware Fragment	Base	White	Undecorated	N/A	–	Undetermined	Blue pooling along footring
41TV2453	–	3	–	–	Surface	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Tableware Fragment	Rim	White	Molded	N/A	–	Undetermined	Embossed leaf motif with blue tinted glaze/pooling
41TV2453	–	3	–	–	Surface	1	Ceramic	Stoneware	Tableware Fragment	Body	Brown	Undecorated	N/A	–	Undetermined	Appears a handle may have broken off; Unidentified brown glaze on exterior and interior (black striations interior)
41TV2453	–	3	–	–	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Wine Bottle	Base	Colorless	N/A	Knox Glass Bottle Co.	Historic	1940-1968	Machine made with stippling and suction scar on base; Base embossing: "(Knox Glass Bottle Co. mm), WINE, 7"
41TV2453	–	3	–	–	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Bottle Fragment	Base and Body	Aqua	N/A	N/A	–	Undetermined	Body embossing: "…AN"; No visible seams
41TV2453	–	3	–	–	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Bottle Fragment	Body	Colorless	N/A	N/A	–	Undetermined	
41TV2523	3	1	JS38	1	0-10 cmbs	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Tableware Fragment	Body	White	Undecorated	N/A	–	Unidentified	Burnt on one edge
41TV2524	4	1	–	–	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Soda Bottle	–	Aqua	Applied Color Label (ACL)	Laurens Glass Works	–	1958-1968	Machine made RC Cola bottle with crown finish; Body ACL: crown, "10 FL OZS." (on one side) "R", crown, "C" (on the other side) "RC, Royal Crown Cola", crown (below 10 FL OZS); Base embossing: "Contents 10 FL OZS, ILGWI (possible mm), 753, 14"
41TV2525	10	1	–	–	Surface	1	Chert	Lithic	Nontool	Core	–	–	–	Prehistoric	–	Multidirectional
41TV2525	10	1	MJ52	1	0-10 cmbs	1	Chert	Lithic	Nontool	Debitage	–	–	–	Prehistoric	–	Secondary flake; Broken distally
41TV2526	11	17	–	–	Surface	1	Metal	Construction Material	Nail Fragment	–	N/A	N/A	N/A	Historic	Undetermined	Ferrous square nail
41TV2526	11	17	–	–	Surface	1	Metal	Farm Equipment	Horseshoe	–	N/A	N/A	N/A	–	Undetermined	Ferrous; possibly hand forged
41TV2526	11	8	–	–	Surface	5	Ceramic	Stoneware	Container Fragment	Base and Body	See Description	Undecorated	N/A	Historic	Undetermined	Salt glaze exterior with an albany-like slip interior
41TV2526	11	8	–	–	Surface	1	Ceramic	Stoneware	Container Fragment	Body	See Description	Undecorated	N/A	Historic	Undetermined	Unglazed exterior and an albany-like slip interior
41TV2526	11	8	–	–	Surface	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Tableware Fragment	Base and Body	Green and Pink	Transfer Print	N/A	Historic	Undetermined	Possible bowl fragment with foot ring; Unidentifiable pattern (eroded)
41TV2526	11	8	–	–	Surface	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Tableware Fragment	Body	Green	Transfer Print	N/A	Historic	Undetermined	Curved; Leaves pattern
41TV2526	11	8	–	–	Surface	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Tableware Fragment	Base	White	Undecorated	N/A	–	Undetermined	Faint blue pooling along foot ring
41TV2526	11	8	–	–	Surface	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Tableware Fragment	Body	White	Undecorated	N/A	–	Undetermined	Interior glaze has fine striations
41TV2526	11	8	–	–	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Bottle Fragment	Finish and Body	Milk Glass	N/A	N/A	–	Undetermined	Ointment or lotion jar
41TV2526	11	8	–	–	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Bottle Fragment	Neck and Finish	Aqua	N/A	N/A	–	Undetermined	Tooled crown finish; Patinated; Bubbly
41TV2526	11	8	–	–	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Bottle Fragment	Finish	7-up Green	N/A	N/A	–	Undetermined	Machine made crown finish
41TV2526	11	8	–	–	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Bottle Fragment	Body	Amber	N/A	N/A	–	Undetermined	Relatively thick medicine bottle fragment; Panel embossing: partial mortar and pestle design, illegible lettering (possibly "TIN")
41TV2526	11	8	–	–	Surface	1	Glass	Construction Material	Window Glass Fragment	–	Aqua	N/A	N/A	–	Undetermined	2.26-2.36mm thick; Patinated
41TV2526	11	8	–	–	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Medicine Bottle	–	Cobalt	N/A	Possibly a hollow triangle	–	Undetermined	Vicks VapoRub jar; Base embossing: "VICKS", "VAPORUB", and a centrally placed hollow triangle
41TV2526	11	8	–	–	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Medicine Bottle	–	Colorless	N/A	Pierce Glass Co.	Historic	1936-early 1940s	Machine made with small mouth external threaded finish; Metal screw cap has a small hole through the center; Suction scar on the base; Sunken panels; Panel embossing: "Chas. H. Fletcher" script on one side "CASTORIA" on the other; Base embossing: "(Pierce Glass Co. mm), U.S.A., 5" the 5 has a convex dot below it
41TV2526	11	8	–	–	Surface	1	Metal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ferrous; Twisted bolt with nut holding two brackets on the bolt
41TV2526	11	8	–	–	Surface	1	Chert	Lithic	Tool	Flake Tool	–	–	–	Prehistoric	–	Combination flake tool; 1 worked edge
41TV2526	11	8	–	–	Surface	1	Chert	Lithic	Tool	Biface	–	–	–	Prehistoric	–	Between stages 3 and 4
41TV2526	11	8	–	–	Surface	1	Chert	Lithic	Nontool	Core	–	–	–	Prehistoric	–	Multidirectional
41TV2526	11	8	–	–	Surface	1	Chert	Lithic	Nontool	Debitage	–	–	–	Prehistoric	–	Secondary flake; Complete
–	IF-1	1	KH38	2	10-20 cmbs	1	Ceramic	Stoneware	Container Fragment	Lid	White	Undecorated	N/A	–	Undetermined	Possible butter churn lid fragment with bristol glaze interior and exterior.