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## Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Carmel Development Municipal Utility District 2 Project, Travis County, Texas

Mary Jo Galindo


Virginia Moore

Alamea Young

Katie Hill

Jacob I. Sullivan

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### Authors

Mary Jo Galindo, Virginia Moore, Alamea Young, Katie Hill, Jacob I. Sullivan, and Joshua Hamilton

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# **Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Carmel Development Municipal Utility District 2 Project, Travis County, Texas**

**Antiquities Permit No. 7519**

**Principal Investigator: Mary Jo Galindo, Ph.D., RPA**

**Prepared for:**

**Carmel Devco, Inc.  
4720-4 Rockcliff Road  
Austin, Texas 78746**

**Report Authors:**

**Mary Jo Galindo, Ph.D., RPA; Virginia Moore, M.A.; Alamea Young, B.A.;  
Katie Hill, M.A.; Jacob I. Sullivan, B.S.; and Joshua Hamilton, M.A.**

**Pape-Dawson  
7800 Shoal Creek Blvd  
Suite 220W  
Austin, TX 78757**

**August 2017**

## Abstract

At the request of Carmel Devco, Inc., Pape-Dawson conducted an intensive archaeological survey of the eastern portion of the proposed Carmel Development Project in northeastern Travis County, Texas. The project involves the construction of a new municipal utility district (MUD 2) within the 341-acre (138.1-hectare [ha]) project area. No impacts are planned adjacent to or within the floodplain of Wilbarger Creek and its tributaries, which composes approximately 70 acres (28.3 ha) of MUD 2. Thus, archaeological investigations were conducted within the remaining 271.4 acres (109.8 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 2'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 anticipated 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. 7519. The purpose of the investigations 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 two previously recorded sites (41TV2521 and 41TV2522) are within the project area. In addition, the Pfluger Cemetery (commemorated by an Official Texas Historical Marker) is adjacent to the project area, along with site 41TV2453.

Pape Dawson's intensive archaeological survey included pedestrian survey and the excavation of 68 shovel tests on January 28 and 29, February 2 and 3, and June 7, 8, 15, and 16, 2016. The survey encountered extensive agricultural fields affording greater than 30 percent ground surface visibility; therefore, did not meet the CTA/THC standards, which require 1 shovel test per 3 acres for a project of this size. A total of ten shovel tests was positive for cultural material. Two previously recorded sites (41TV2521 and 41TV2522) were revisited and combined along with a third locus into one larger site, 41TV2521. In addition, archaeological site 41TV2527 and one isolated find were newly documented. Investigations found no evidence that adjacent site 41TV2453 extended into the project area.

Sites 41TV2521 and 41TV2527 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 Bohls and Dossmann families and their tenants or laborers. Sites 41TV2521 and 41TV2527 were evaluated according to the criteria in 13 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) 26.10. Both sites were recorded based upon encountering shallowly buried cultural material in shovel tests or on the surface in a disturbed context and each site lacks intact features. Neither site possesses 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 41TV2521 and 41TV2527 that are significant on the local or national level. Based on these criteria, neither site is recommended eligible for designation as an SAL, and Pape-Dawson recommends no further archaeological work at sites 41TV2521 and 41TV2527. 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 2) associated with new development in northeastern Travis County, Texas. The irregularly shaped project area encompasses an area of 341-acre (138.1-ha); however, no impacts are planned adjacent to or within the floodplain of Wilbarger Creek and its tributaries, which composes approximately 70 acres (28.3 ha) of MUD 2. Thus, archaeological investigations were conducted within the remaining 271.4 acres (109.8 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 2'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. 7519. 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, two previously recorded sites (41TV2521 and 41TV2522) were revisited and combined along with a third locus into one larger site, 41TV2521. In addition, archaeological site 41TV2527 and one isolated find were newly documented. Investigations found no evidence that adjacent site 41TV2453 extended into the project area.

Sites 41TV2521 and 41TV2527 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 Bohls and Dossmann families and their tenants or laborers. Sites 41TV2521 and 41TV2527 were evaluated according to the criteria in 13 TAC 26.10. Both sites were recorded based upon encountering shallowly buried cultural material in shovel tests or on the surface in a disturbed context and each site lacks intact features. Neither site possesses 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 41TV2521 and 41TV2527 that are significant on the local or national level. Based on these criteria, neither site is recommended eligible for designation as an SAL, and Pape-Dawson recommends no further archaeological work at sites 41TV2521 and 41TV2527.

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 archaeological survey with shovel testing of the eastern 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 2) within the 341-acre (138.1-hectare [ha]) project area. No impacts are planned adjacent to and within the floodplain of Wilbarger Creek and its tributaries, which composes approximately 70 acres (28.3 ha) of MUD 2. Thus, archaeological investigations were conducted within the remaining 271.4 acres (109.8 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 (TCEQ) to provide water, sewage, drainage, and other services within the MUD boundaries. Based on MUD 2'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 anticipated 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. 7519.

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.

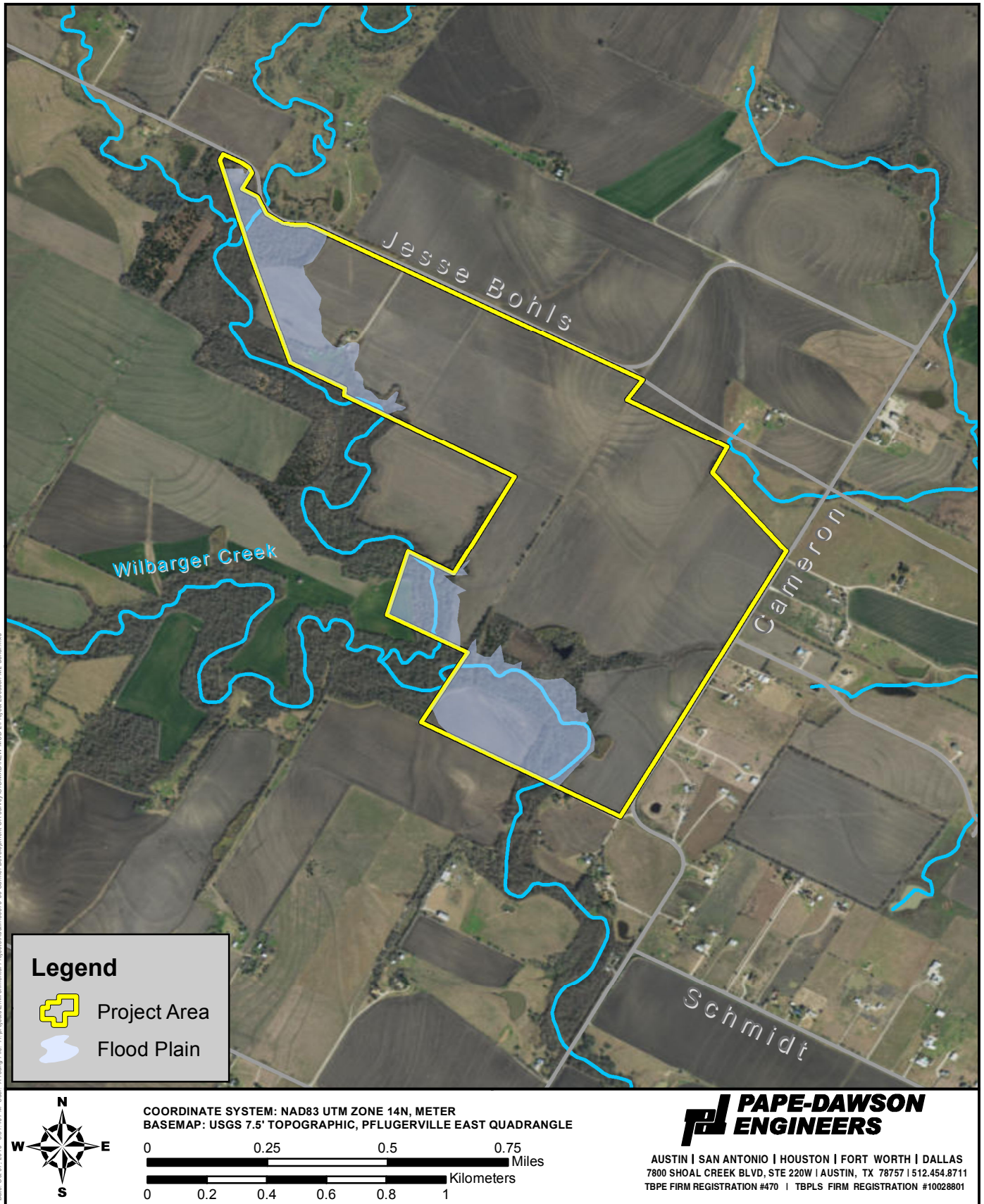
## **Project Setting**

The irregularly shaped project area consists of mainly terraced agricultural fields with riparian vegetation paralleling Wilbarger Creek and its tributaries (Figure 2). It is maximally 0.9 miles (1.5 kilometers [km]) north to south and 1.3 mile (2.1 km) east to west, for a total survey area of 341 acres (138.1 ha). The project area is roughly bounded by Wilbarger Creek to the west, Jesse Bohls Drive to the north, and Cameron Road to the east and south. The project area is situated 2.8 miles (4.4 km) southeast of the intersection of East Pflugerville Parkway and Texas 130 Toll Road.

The project area spans a gently rolling upland setting. An unnamed tributary to Wilbarger Creek enters the northwestern portion of the project area, roughly parallels the western boundary of the project area, and proceeds southeast for approximately 1.2 miles (1.8 km) before joining with Wilbarger Creek. A short distance downstream from this point, Wilbarger Creek enters the southeastern corner of the project area, flowing easterly before turning south and exiting the project area.







**Figure 2 : Project Area Map**

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 ft deep with the upper 250 ft composed of very calcareous silt and clay.

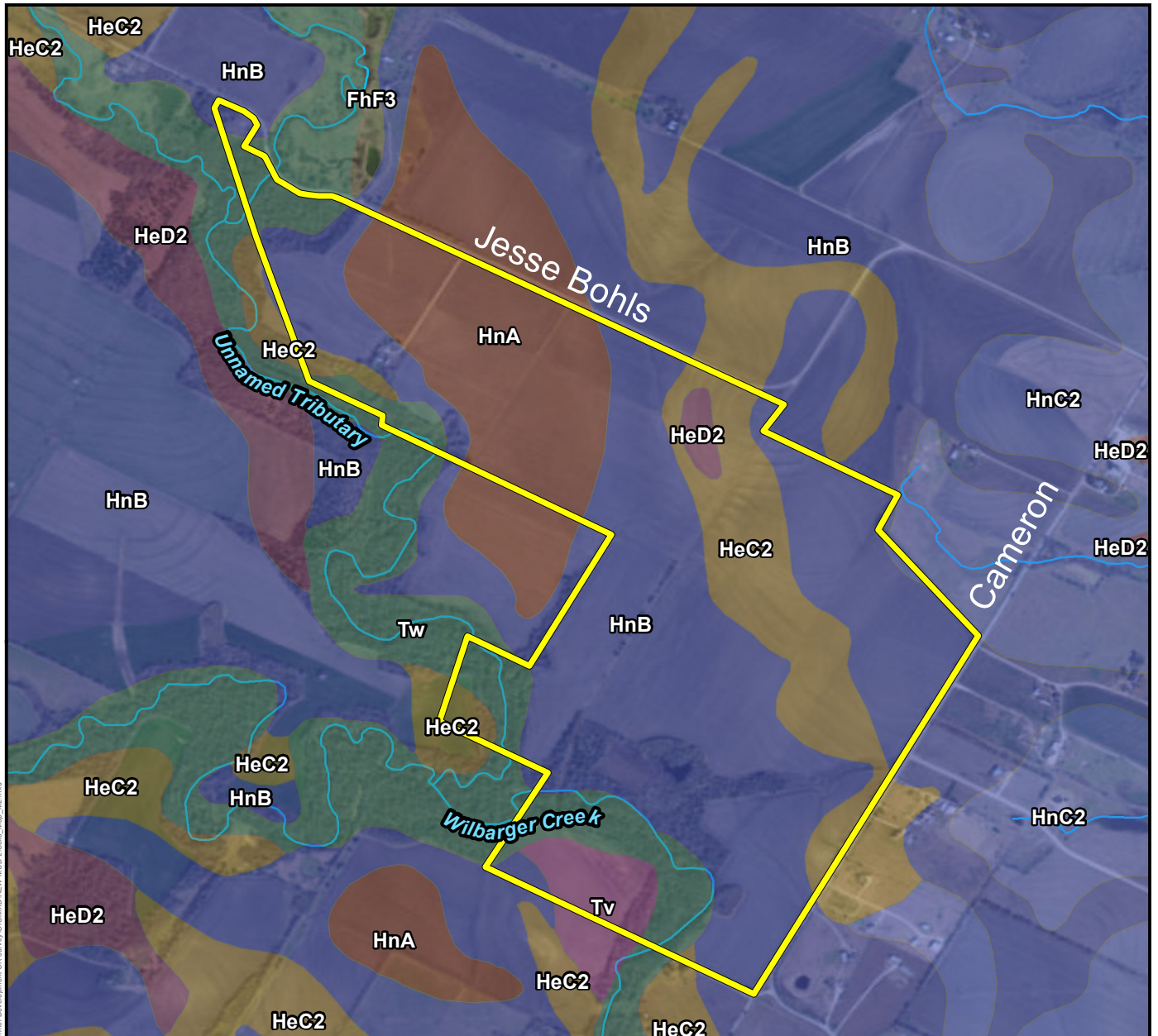
Approximately 71 percent of the project area is composed of the Houston Black clay soil series with slopes ranging from 1 to 5 percent (Figure 3). Houston Black clay typically occurs along upland terraces and is characterized by very deep, moderately well-drained, and very slowly permeable soil. The 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 eroded Heiden clay (HeC2) with 3 to 5 percent slopes, frequently flooded Tinn clay (Tw) with 0 to 1 percent slopes, occasionally flooded Tinn clay (Tv) with 0 to 1 percent slopes, and eroded Heiden clay (HeD2) with 5 to 8 percent slopes, which are respectively distributed across 15, 10, 3, and 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.



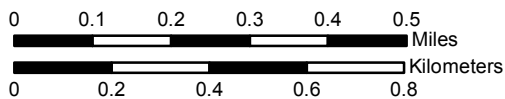


**Legend**

- Project Area
- Heiden clay, 3 to 5 percent slopes (HeC2)
- Heiden clay, 5 to 8 percent slopes (HeD2)
- Houston Black clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes (HnA)
- Houston Black clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes (HnB)
- Houston Black clay, 3 to 5 percent slopes (HnC2)
- Tinn clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes (Tv)
- Tinn clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes (Tw)



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**Figure 3 : Soils Mapped Within the Project Area**

Date: 07/20/16, 3:51:13 PM User: A Young File: H:\projects\Environmental\Projects\Austin\50875-00\Carmel Development CR survey\GIS\AOI\NEW\_MUD\_2\Soils\_Map\_M2.mxd

## 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).

Pflugerville 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 341 acres within the project area, all but about two acres in the northwestern corner 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 (Smith 2016), 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 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.

Ground surface visibility was greater than 30 percent across roughly 227-acres (91.9 ha) of the project area and was subjected to pedestrian survey only. A total of 68 shovel tests was excavated in areas with limited surface visibility. 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, and that two archaeological sites (41TV2521 and 41TV2522) are within the project area (Prikryl 2010; Shipp et al. 2014; THC 2016). In addition, three archaeological sites (41TV2339, 41TV2453, and 41TV2505), one OTHM (Pflugger Cemetery), one National Historic Trail, and two previously conducted archaeological surveys within the 0.62-mile (1-km) study radius. Of these, site 41TV2453 and the Pflugger Cemetery are 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*

Three linear surveys traverse the western portion of 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. Horizon Environmental Services, Inc. (Horizon) recently conducted a survey during the City of Pflugerville Community Park and Athletic Complex project in the eastern portion of the project area (THC 2016). As the survey was conducted in July 2016, little information is available on the Atlas; however, two archaeological sites (41TV2521 and 41TV2522) were documented as a result of this survey (Figure 4).

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

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Firm/Institution</b>	<b>Antiquities Permit #</b>	<b>Year Conducted</b>	<b>Survey Type</b>	<b>Location (Approximate)</b>
Lower River Colorado Authority (LCRA)	LCRA	5073	2009	Linear	Traverses the northwestern corner of the project area
City of Pflugerville	ACI Consulting	6989	2014	Linear	Parallels and Traverses the western boundary of the project area
City of Pflugerville	Horizon	unknown	2016	Linear	Traverses the southeastern corner of the project area

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Site 41TV2521 is 0.22 mile (350 m) northwest of the southeast corner of the project area on the eastern 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 0.32 mile (515 m) northwest of the southeast corner of the project area and roughly 540 ft (165 m) northwest of site 41TV2521. 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).

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 near the Pfluger Cemetery and both are adjacent to the current project area. 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 363 ft (111 m) west 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 (FCR) 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-ft (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 (Rush 2014).

Pfluger Cemetery is adjacent to the west 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 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.

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).

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

Four previously conducted archaeological surveys are located within 0.62 mile (1 km) of the project area (Table 2). All are linear surveys conducted on behalf of the City of Pflugerville for the installation of various utilities. As a result of these surveys, sites 41TV2339 and 41TV2505 were recorded within the study area (see Figure 4).

**Table 2:** Previously Conducted Archaeological Surveys within 0.62 mile (1 km) of the Project Area.

Agency	Firm/Institution	Antiquities Permit #	Year Conducted	Survey Type	Location (Approximate)
AECOM	Cox McLain	5607	2013	Linear	50 ft (15 m) north of the project area
City of Pflugerville	Cox McClain	6765	2014	Linear	160 ft (48.8 m) west of the project area
City of Pflugerville	Cox McClain	7397	2015	Linear	160 ft (48.8 m) west of the project area
City of Pflugerville	Cox McClain	7377	2015	Linear	160 ft (48.8 m) west of the project area
Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA)	LCRA	7531	2016	Linear	1,590 ft (484.6 m) southwest of the project area

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).

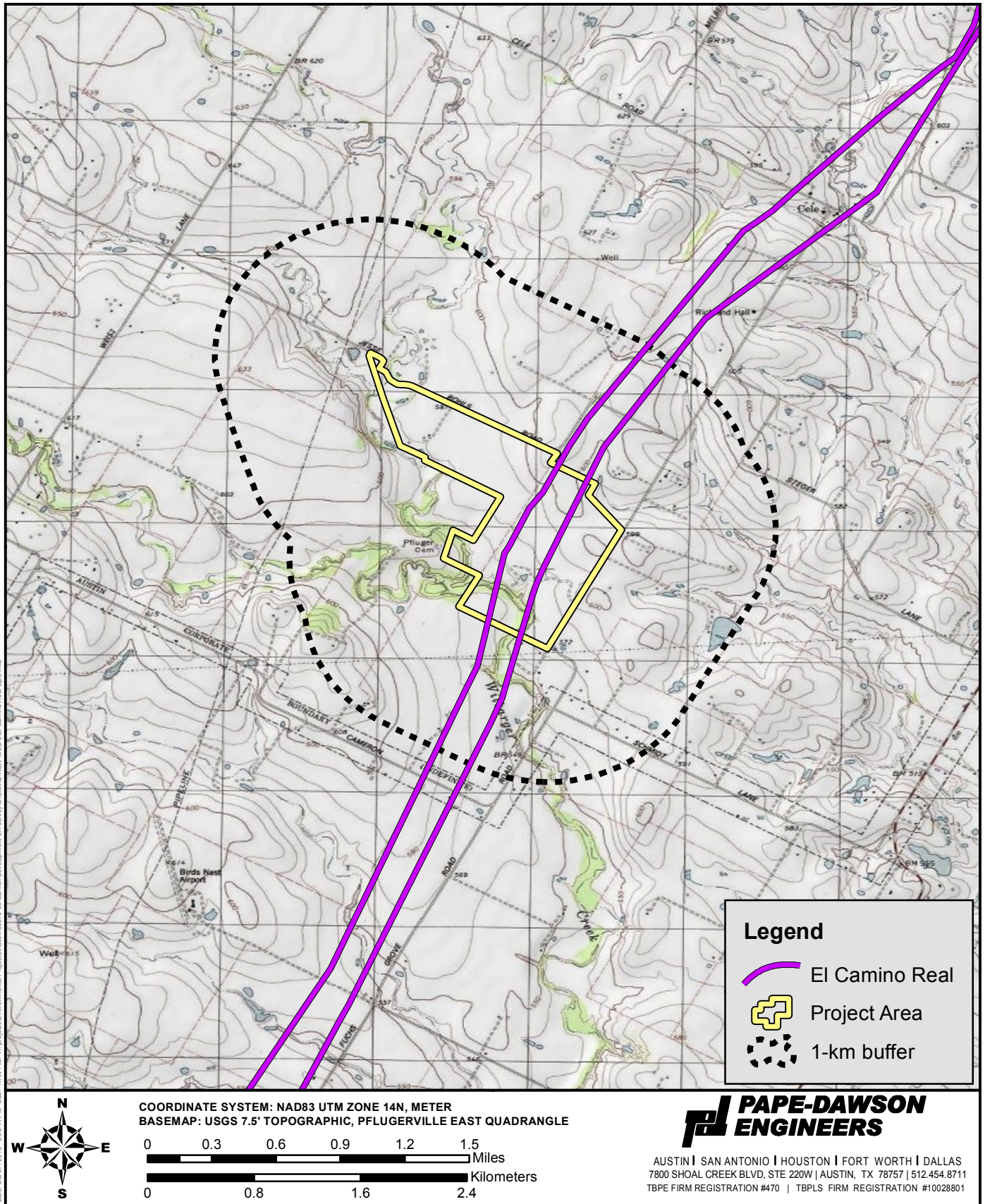
Site 41TV2505 is 0.3 mile (0.5 km) southwest of the project area and was documented by LCRA in 2016 during a transmission line overhaul project (THC 2016). The multi-component site includes a low-density, prehistoric lithic scatter and a historic-aged trash scatter with an open well and windmill. The prehistoric component is of undetermined age and consists of two cores, a heavily patinated, hard-hammer flake, other flakes and flake fragments, a thin late-stage biface, and, most notably, a small polyhedral-blade

core. The blade core suggests high mobility, and is most likely an artifact of the Late Prehistoric Toyah Phase. The historic component consisted of a single piece of solarized glass, a thick piece of clear bottle glass, and a water well with an associated windmill. The historical artifacts indicate long-term land usage, starting most likely with the Bohls family. Based on the paucity of artifacts and the lack of temporally diagnostic artifacts or cultural features, LCRA recommended site 41TV2505 not eligible for designation as an SAL (THC 2016).

Additionally, two projected, meandering branches of the El Camino Real de los Tejas traverse the eastern portion of the project area (Figure 5). 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) (see 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 within 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.





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



## 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. Four Historic High Probability Areas (HHPAs) were identified based on this review (Figure 6).

HHPA 1 is in the northwest portion of the project area just north of a tributary of Wilbarger Creek. At least ten structures are depicted on aerial imagery dated to 1954. A number of structures are consistently depicted at this location according to aerial imagery dated from 1964 to 2012. Current Google Earth imagery depicts seven structures at this location. Six of these structures were originally depicted in 1954. The remaining structure was constructed sometime between 1973 and 1985.

HHPAs 2, 3, and 4 are located in the southeast corner of the project area. HHPA 2 is just south of a large stock tank, and the 1954 aerial imagery depicts five structures at this location. The five structures are clearly depicted on aerial photographs dated to 1964 and 1967; however, by 1973 the area is obscured by overgrowth of vegetation and only one structure is visible. HHPA 3 is southeast of HHPA 2 near the edge of a broad agricultural field. A single structure is depicted at this location on aerial imagery dated to 1954, 1964, 1967, and 1973. By 1985 the structure is no longer visible due to dense vegetation.

HHPA 4 is northeast of HHPAs 2 and 3, lying adjacent to Cameron Road. Two structures are depicted on either side of a dirt road, according to the 1954 aerial photograph. The 1955 Austin 15-minute topographic quadrangle map also depicts the two structures. The structures are no longer present on the 1964 aerial imagery indicating that they were demolished or removed between 1955 and 1964.

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.



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

## 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. Additional disturbances include the construction of two stock tanks, multiple-two track roads cutting across the project area, and agricultural terracing (**Error! No bookmark name given.** 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 (**Error! No bookmark name given.** 9). Surface visibility averaged greater than 30 percent, and most areas exhibiting excellent surface visibility were the result of agricultural- and construction-related disturbances (approximately 227-acres (91.9 ha). A total of 68 shovel tests was excavated in areas with limited surface visibility (44.4 acres [18 ha]), of which ten were positive for cultural material. Shovel tests typically exposed very dark gray clay to dark grayish brown clay.

Pape-Dawson newly recorded one site (41TV2527), revisited and combined sites 41TV2521 and 41TV2522 (now 41TV2521), and documented one isolated find during the course of the survey. Site 41TV2521 is a multicomponent site situated in the southeastern end of the project area consisting of a historic-period farmstead dating from the early- to mid-twentieth century and small scatter of prehistoric lithic material. Site 41TV2522 is a historic-period farmstead dating to the mid-twentieth century along the northwestern end of the project area. Investigations revealed no evidence of the El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail in the project area.

### Isolated Find

One historic isolate was recorded during the survey. Isolated Finds (IFs) for this survey are defined as four or less artifacts of the same component. Three fragmented artifacts were observed on the surface in the northeastern corner of the project area adjacent to Cameron Road in an agricultural field with greater than 30 percent ground visibility. Artifacts observed included one whiteware sherd, one aqua glass fragment and one solarized “amethyst” glass fragment. However, due to the location of the artifacts within a heavily disturbed context (i.e. a plowed field) and the limited number of artifacts observed, the location was not assigned a state trinomial. The IF encountered in the northeastern portion of project area is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP and no further work at this location is recommended.





Figure 7: Overview of Wilbarger Creek, camera facing southwest.



Figure 8: Overview of project area; note stock tank at left, camera facing south-southwest.

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## Site 41TV2521

Site 41TV2521 was originally recorded by Horizon in July 2016. The site, as well as site 41TV2522, was recorded during the City of Pflugerville Community Park and Athletic Complex project and described as a brick and mortar well with an associated brick scatter. Site 41TV2522, located just 540 ft (165 m) northwest of site 41TV2521, is described as an early- to mid-twentieth-century farmstead. Horizon recommended that both sites were not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP; however, historical and archival research was recommended in order to determine if the sites are a part of a larger, rural historic landscape. Pape-Dawson revisited both sites and observed a light yet continuous scatter of historic-age artifacts between the sites, as well as a broad scatter of artifacts southeast of the two sites. Therefore, sites 41TV2521 and 41TV2522 were combined under one trinomial, 41TV2521, and included with the large artifact scatter to the southeast.

Site 41TV2521 is located on the gently sloping side slope of a terrace that abuts Wilbarger Creek (Figure 10). In addition, an intermittent drainage roughly bisects the site running southwestwardly from the northeastern corner of the site. While the majority of the site was located within a plowed agricultural field, the western portion of the site extends into dense woods along the northern side of Wilbarger Creek. The site measures 1,804 by 1,788 ft (550 by 545 m) along a northeast-to-southwest orientation, and was defined by the remains of three buildings, a bridge, a well, a historic-era road, a berm, and the distribution of surface artifacts.

The site area corresponds with HHPAs 2, 3, and 4 identified during the historic map review (see Figure 6). A 1955 topographic map (Foster et al. 2006) and a 1954 aerial photograph (NETR 2014) illustrate two buildings bisected by a two-track road located within the eastern portion of the site adjacent to Cameron Road (HHPA 4). The two-track road passes between these two buildings and proceeds northwest from Cameron Road around a pond, to a cluster of buildings located within the western portion of the site (HHPA 2). In the southern portion of the site, an additional building was noted on the 1955 topographic and 1954 aerial maps (HHPA 3); however, the structure is gone by 1971 (NETR 2016). Aerial photographs and topographic maps illustrate that the two buildings at HHPA 4 were demolished between 1956 and 1964, while most of the westernmost buildings at HHPA 2 were abandoned and have since collapsed (NETR Online 2014).

During the delineation of the site, three areas with dense accumulation of artifacts were identified. These roughly correspond to the HHPAs identified in the background review. The southern and western concentrations also correspond with the previously recorded site boundaries for sites 41TV2521 and 41TV2522 (Figure 11). The southern concentration is situated along the north side of Wilbarger Creek near the historic well and house (HHPA 3), as well as the previously plotted site boundary of site 41TV2521. Three trash piles were recorded within a gully just northwest of the collapsed house. At the western end of the site, the third concentration lies within the densely wooded area southwest of the pond previously depicted as site 41TV2522. The artifact concentration is centered around the extant standing structure and large collapsed barn (HHPA 2).

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A collapsed building situated along the central southern edge of the site in the southern concentration just north of Wilbarger Creek is within HHPA 3 and the previously plotted boundary of site 41TV2521. The remains of the building extend 30 by 20 ft (9.1 by 6.1 m) and consist of lumber, bricks, metal fragments, and the remnants of the chimney. A well is also located within the southern portion of the site and is 150 ft (46 m) southwest from the collapsed building. The well, constructed with bricks extending to the surface, has been lined on the exterior with cement or mortar (Figure 12).



Figure 12: Brick-lined well at site 41TV2521, camera facing west-southwest.

A metal cover lay 5 ft (1.5 m) to the east of the well. Identified while documenting the collapsed building along the southern edge of site, a dense surface distribution of artifact (Concentration Area 2) is located 45 ft (13.7 m) northwest of the collapsed building. Artifacts observed within the concentration included glass bottles, glass shards, tin cans, metal fragments, a metal leg to an iron stove, and bricks and brick fragments (Figure 13).





Figure 13: Hole-in-top can and cast-iron leg from an Anita stove in the southern concentration.

Investigations in the location of the northern concentration, which includes HHPA 2 and the previously plotted boundary of site 41TV2522, documented what remains of two buildings. The larger of the two is a collapsed barn and the other is an extant garage or shed. Remnants of two other buildings were documented during the current survey consisting of a collapsed roof amid a pile of rotting lumber. The garage or shed is board and batten with a tin roof approximately 20 ft by 20 ft (Figure 14).



Figure 14: Overgrown garage or shed at site 41TV2521, camera facing east.

It has a dividing wall in the center with hinges for swinging doors opening into each half. Rotting wooden floors were noted in the southern half of the building while the northern half has a dirt floor. Artifacts were observed within and around the structure including farm equipment, and an old stove and ice box

combination documented in the southern half of the structure. This cluster of artifacts is defined as Concentration Area 3. While the structure itself showed no evidence of fire damage, a number of the glass and ceramic artifacts in and around it appeared to have been burned. Just to the south of the garage is a large collapsed barn measuring approximately 75 ft (23 m) long by 46 ft (14 m) wide which has a tin roof and was constructed of milled lumber. Pens (some modern looking) and various feeding troughs are still visible in and around the ruin. Artifacts documented within the dense concentration included bottle glass fragments (solarized “amethyst,” colorless, aqua, cobalt, and brown), ceramics (porcelain, ironstone, and stoneware). Various metal fragments (structural and farm-related), and brick fragments were also documented. In addition, a few prehistoric artifacts were observed at the site. These included one biface found between the collapsed barn and the creek and a handful of fire-cracked rocks (FCR) noted at the site (Figure 15).



Figure 15: Sample of glass and one prehistoric biface observed in western concentration at site 41TV2521.

A bridge constructed of cement, located on Wilbarger Creek was documented in the southwestern end of the site. The bridge has no railing and appears to have been partially washed out in the past. While not visible on any historic topographic maps, a road leading from the buildings near the pond on the north side of the creek seems to cross the creek at the bridge, passing into the pastures to the south on the 1967 aerial (NETR 2016). No artifacts were observed in the area around the bridge.

The third concentration area is along the eastern end of the site and encompassed the location of the two demolished buildings (HHPA 4) adjacent to Cameron Road. Hundreds of artifacts were scattered across the surface within close proximity of these demolished buildings (Figure 16). No structural debris was noted of either building identified on the 1954 aerial in HHPA 4. After the buildings were demolished, the area around the buildings was incorporated into the surrounding agricultural fields. Fifty years of subsequent plowing has resulted in the dispersal of the artifacts over a much larger area. This dense concentration (Concentration Area 1) of artifacts is still centralized around the previous location of the structures. Artifacts included various shades of bottle glass, stoneware, several types of refined earthen ware, and metal fragments (Figure 17).





Figure 16: Overview of the eastern concentration area; orange pin flags indicate the location of surface artifacts, camera facing northeast.



Figure 17: Sample of glass and ceramic artifacts from eastern concentration.

A total of 36 shovel tests was excavated within the site boundary. Of these, eight were positive for historic artifacts. The positive shovel tests contained bottle glass shards, ironstone, porcelain, square and round metal nails, and unidentified metal fragments. The subsurface deposits were shallow and artifacts did not extend more than 11.81 inches (30 cm) below the surface. The surface contained hundreds of artifacts and the subsurface deposits were likely the result of plowing or other agricultural ground disturbing activities. Shovel tests extended to a maximum depth of 27.6 inches (70 cm) below the surface and were terminated due to compact, sterile clay.

Artifacts observed across the surface include bottle and window glass, a variety of ceramics, metal fragments, brick, and a few prehistoric lithic artifacts (biface and FCR) (Appendix A). Historic artifacts were initially divided by material into three broad categories. The material categories for the site assemblage consist of historic ceramic, glass, and metal. Additional attributes such as material, surface treatment, decorative element, maker's mark, morphological characteristics, technological variables, form, color, size, and condition were evaluated as warranted. Prehistoric artifacts were divided by type.

The majority of artifacts collected from the site are glass bottles and bottle fragments from medicinal, food, and beverage vessels. Twelve of these were complete glass bottles collected from Concentration Area 2, all of which date to the early- to mid-twentieth century. The remaining 24 glass fragments consisted of colorless, solarized "amethyst", aqua, amber, olive, milk glass, cobalt, and green glass shards from across the site.

Of the bottle fragments collected at the site, four had a suction scar visible on the base. A suction scar is a diagnostic mark on the base of a container produced by the Owens Automatic Bottle Machine and indicate manufacture after 1904 and most likely after 1910 until around 1947 (Lindsey 2016). One bottle glass base had a valve mark; a circular scar on the base of a glass container produced by several automatic bottle machines of the press-and-blow variety. This feature is most often found on glass containers made from the late 1910s into the 1940s (Lindsey 2016).

Colorless glass is a subcategory of solarized glass including sun-colored amethyst. Nine solarized "amethyst" bottle glass fragments were collected from the site. Solarized glass is the result of adding ultra-violet sensitive, de-coloring agents to a glass mixture. Manganese dioxide was commonly used as a color neutralizer. However, prolonged exposure to sun light causes a chemical reaction that tints the once colorless glass with a distinct amethyst color. Although manganese dioxide has been used for centuries for its decolorizing properties in glass making, it was most commonly used from 1870 to 1930 (Lindsey 2016). In addition, two of these bottle glass fragments had a tooled finish which generally pre-dates 1915 when machine-made bottles dominated commercial production (Lindsey 2016).

Milk glass, is an opaque white glass produced by adding tin or zinc oxides, fluorides, and phosphates to the glass mixture. Milk glass was used in the production of a wide array of different vessel types, though the color was most commonly used in hygienic bottles and jars from the 1870s to the 1950s (Lindsey 2016). One fragment of a milk glass canning jar lid liner was collected from the surface. Though it is fragmentary, the cap has a partial mark for "Boyd's Genuine Porcelain Lined Cap" which dates to between 1869 to 1950 (Lindsey 2016).

Aquamarine glass is the result of low levels of natural iron impurities in sand, which were not off set with color neutralizing agents during the glass making process. Aquamarine was a very popular color in all types of jar and bottle glass from the early-nineteenth century to the 1920s and remained well-liked in canning jars into the 1930s. Around this time, consumer preference for colorless glass caused production of aquamarine vessel glass to wane. However, shades of aquamarine in soda bottle form are still widely produced today (Lindsey 2016).

Of the amber glass recovered from the site, five are snuff bottle fragments. Three of these are basal fragments with embossed dots and no other marks. While there is still debate about what these dots

mean, the general consensus is that they either indicate the strength of the snuff in each bottle, or represent glass maker marks. The number of dots observed on snuff bottles seems to be between 1 and 6 with the theory that the larger the number the stronger the snuff. In general, snuff bottles with these dots date to the late-nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries (Lindsey 2016).

Of the 14 ceramics collected from the site, nine are ironstone, one is stoneware, and three are porcelain. By 1813, Mason's Ironstone China was patented in Great Britain; it exhibits a whiter, harder paste than previous refined earthenwares of that time. Ironstone was first imported to America in 1842, and soon dominated the market. Ironstone is still produced today; however, it was most popular in the last half of the nineteenth century (Stelle 2015). Ironstone is identified by a colorless to blue tinted glaze over a white paste with hardness on Moh's scale of 2.5 or higher. Five of these ironstone fragments are transfer printed with various colors dating from the mid- to late-nineteenth century.

One ironstone copper lusterware rim sherd was recovered from the surface in Concentration Area 3. Lusterwares have a very thin metallic film applied over the glazed surface of a ceramic. Decoration below the rim was created with the resist technique that was first developed in the early nineteenth century, where the background was solid luster, and the design remained in the body color. The popularity of lusterware began to wane by the late nineteenth century (Shelton 2016)

The majority of diagnostic artifacts indicate that the site dates to the mid-nineteenth to early-twentieth century. Artifacts present with dates beginning in the late-nineteenth century include the amethyst and aqua glass, and the lusterware and transfer print ceramics. The artifacts are probably associated with the historic-age farmstead observed on historic-period topographic maps and aerial photographs. The prehistoric component of the site was non diagnostic; thus, cannot be assigned to any definite time period.

The six tracts of property (parcel ID Nos. 754981, 754982, 754984, 755001, 755002, and 755004) that contain site 41TV2521 were originally part of the 960-acre John Liesse Survey No. 18, Abstract No. 496 that Henry and Christina Pfluger purchased in 1853 (Travis County Deed Records [TCDR] F:200-201). (Figures 18a and 18b). Christina Pfluger likely sold about 184 acres that was situated east of the family homestead and on the other side of Wilbarger Creek to her son Conrad Pfluger either during her husband's lifetime or shortly after Henry Pfluger, Sr. died in 1867. This may be where Conrad built and lived in a log cabin between 1856 and 1870 before moving closer to town (Dearing et al. 2009), but deed records pertaining to such a sale were not encountered. Ernst Pfluger bought the property from his father Conrad Pfluger and owned it between 1884 and 1889 (TCDR 88:361). This transaction would have been shortly after his marriage to Emma Kruger in 1883 (Figure 18c).

Ernst and Emma Pfluger sold the property to Wilhem A. Marwitz in 1889 (TCDR 88:360-362); unfortunately, no census or other demographic information was encountered for Marwitz, who sold the property six years later to Henry J. Bohls, Sr. and Julia Schroeder Bohls (TCDR 134:43-44). The former was the son of William Bohls and Catherine Elizabeth Pfluger Bohls, who in 1860 established a general store and post office in their residence and named the town in honor of the Pfluger family.

Henry and Julia Bohls had been married in 1877 and all but one of their children had been born before they purchased this property (TCDR 2402:178-179). The family appears on the 1880 U.S. Federal Census

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five entries after Louis Pfluger. Henry Bohls, Sr. already owned 60 acres of tillable land and 100 acres of pasture. He also owned 4 horses, 25 cattle, 4 pigs, and 25 chickens, and grew 400 bushels of corn, 550 bushels of oats, 90 bushels of wheat, and 2 bales of cotton. The Henry Bohls, Sr. family appears on the 1900 census in Travis County Precinct 4, three entries from Louis Pfluger. In 1910, the Henry Bohls, Sr. family appears on the Census in Travis County Precinct 4 along the Austin-Hutto Road, a segment of which is still preserved in Pflugerville although most of it has become FM 685 (Dessau Road). More importantly, they do not live along Cameron Road, which borders site 41TV2521 to the east.

The ownership of 100 of the acres that Henry Bohls, Sr. purchased from Ernst Pfluger was transferred to his daughter M. Emilie Rosa Bohls, probably after she married Alfred E. W. Fuchs in 1914 or after Henry Bohls, Sr. died in 1918. The exact sequence could not be determined by the title search. Because the adjacent 84 acres ended up being owned by Rosa's brother Henry J. Bohls, Jr., the latter scenario is most likely. Alfred and Rosa Fuchs appear in the 1920 census living in a rented house near the Pyenan and Seal Roads intersection in Manor, Texas, with their two children ages 1 and 4. However, in the 1930 and 1940 censuses the family owned their home in Travis County Precinct 2 and Alfred Fuch's occupation is specified as a cotton farmer.

Henry Bohls, Jr. married Olga Fuchs (Alfred's sister) in 1919 (Cantú 2014) and by 1920 they lived in Travis County Precinct 4 in a rented house, according to the U.S. Federal Census. Henry and Olga Bohls inherited the 350-acre homestead after (the widower) Henry Bohls, Sr. died in 1918 and during the 1920s they recycled lumber from the original homestead and built their home (about 4.55 miles [7.33 km] northwest of site 41TV2521) (Cantú 2014). Their house was recently preserved and moved next to that of Henry's brother Gottlieb Bohls, whose former home has already been transformed into the Heritage House Museum (Cantú 2014). In 1930, Henry and Olga Bohls continued to live and own their farm on the Hutto-Austin Road (FM 685) in Precinct 4. Younger brother Otto Bohls and his family are listed three entries down. In 1910, no address is given for the family, but they are next to the Otto Bohls' entry, so they apparently have not moved from the Hutto-Austin Road, which is FM 685 (and not Cameron Road that borders site 41TV2521 to the east).

In 1961, Alfred and Rosa Fuchs sold 100 acres to Kenneth H. J. Bohls, the son of Henry J. Bohls, Jr. and Olga Fuchs (TCDR 2402:176-177). Kenneth Bohls and his sister Evelyn Bohls jointly acquired the adjacent 84 acres from their parents in 1969 (TCDR 3413:1438-1439). Thus, the tracts containing site 41TV2521 had been in the Bohls family since its purchase from the Pfluger family in 1894 until about 2012; however, since the family residences were closer to town, tenant farmers were likely residing at site 41TV2521 throughout the twentieth century.

### *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 3, 4, and 5). 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 3: 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 4: 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 5: 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*

Pape-Dawson revisited previously recorded sites 41TV2521 and 41TV2522 and identified a light but continuous artifact scatter connecting the two sites. A larger boundary was plotted to encompass the two sites as well as a dense artifact scatter to the southeast. The entire site area is now designated as site 41TV2521 and consists of a historic-period farmstead dating from the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries and small scatter of prehistoric lithic material. These artifacts do not appear to be associated with the initial occupation by the Pfluger family; rather, they are related to the Dossmann family and/or their tenants and hired laborers (see below).

A number of Pfluger family members were known to have resided in the area; however, the exact locations of these various residences in relation to site 41TV2521 is unknown. Based on the 1880 census data, Conrad Pfluger had not yet moved to Hamilton County and may have been living on the 184-acre tract that he sold to his son in 1884 (Travis County Deed Records [TCDR] 88:361), which was within the current project area, but to the east across Wilbarger Creek from the family's homestead (41TV2453) 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 site 41TV2521 cannot be directly associated with any individuals of local significance.

Archival research did not identify any persons of local or national significance that resided at site 41TV2521. Based on the deteriorated nature of the structures, paucity of buried cultural material, and the results of the additional archival research, site 41TV2521 has low research potential and is not likely to contribute additional information beneficial to the history of the area. Therefore, Pape-Dawson recommends that site 41TV2521 is not eligible for designation as an SAL, and no further archaeological work is recommended.

### Site 41TV2527

Site 41TV2527 is a newly recorded historic-period farmstead dating to the mid-twentieth century. Located along a gently sloping terrace, the site is on the north side of a tributary of Wilbarger Creek (Figure 19). Spreading across both plowed agricultural fields and wooded bottom land, the site contains areas overgrown with vegetation such as elm, hackberry and pecan with a thick understory of poison ivy, tall grass, and saplings. The site extends 1,230 by 738 ft (375 by 225 m) along a northeast-to-southwest orientation. The site was defined by nine historic structures and a scatter of historic artifacts. Structures included one house, two barns, one garage, one shed, two outbuildings, two wells, positive shovel tests, a dense surface scatter of historic artifacts, and associated farmstead components.

The site area was initially identified as HHPA 1 during the historic map review (see Figure 6). The 1954 aerial imagery depicts at least ten structures in this location. A number of structures are consistently depicted at this location according to aerial imagery dated from 1964 to 2012 (NETR 2016). Current Google Earth imagery depicts seven structures at this location. Six of these structures were originally depicted in 1954. The remaining structure was constructed sometime between 1973 and 1985 (NETR 2016).

During the archaeological survey, archaeologists documented all the structures at the site that fell within the project area. The main house (see Figure 19: No. 1) is a long, narrow, rectangular residential building with a pier and beam foundation. The exterior is lined with pink siding. It has a front porch and twin front doors, each leading into separate front rooms. The roof is shingled and has a low pitch. During the initial field investigations, the house was still inhabited.

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information**

Located about 26 ft (8 m) west of house, the shed (No. 2) is a small rectangular structure with no windows, and pink siding that matches the house. A horseshoe is nailed just below the roofline of the northeast corner. The roof itself is made of tin and has a low pitch. A hand-crank washing machine sits in front of the shed and is being used as a planter. Behind the shed is a pile of modern trash taken from the main house, including a bathtub liner, some wooden cabinets, a door and other structural debris.

A tractor garage and storage shed (No. 3) is located about 60 ft (18 m) southwest of the main house (Figure 20). The milled lumber frame of this building is sided with tin and as a low-pitched, tin roof. The entire front side (east) is open. Inside it has one dividing wall made of 12-inch-wide planks. One side is filled with items from the house such as appliances, a door, a gas floor heater and many boxes. The other side also contains house hold items, along with tools for gardening and yard work. The building has electrical outlets.



Figure 20: Overview of house (right) and nearby outbuildings (left), camera facing southwest.

Located approximately 115 ft (35 m) south of the main house is a long shed or barn (No. 4). This long rectangular building is framed with milled lumber. The posts supporting the structure are recycled utility poles with notches cut for two-by-fours that act as knee braces to support the roof. The roof and the sides of the building are covered with tin. The building has only two exterior walls however, as it is open in front and back (east and west). The interior of the structure is divided into two uneven sections that are separated by tin and two-by-fours.

The barn (No. 5) is located approximately 130 ft. (40m) south of the house and just west of the long shed/barn. The exterior and roof are covered in tin, and the roof is moderately pitched. The building was



overgrown with vegetation at the time of documentation, making structural details easier to observe from within.

Once inside it is apparent that the building was built in a dog-trot style, meaning it is divided into two sections with a breezeway through the middle (Figure 21). The breezeway has a dirt floor, while the east and west sections are built up off the ground. The planks comprising the floor are considerably more



Figure 19: Dog-trot style barn (No. 5) at site 41TV2527, camera facing south.

weathered, and they are held together by square nails. The boards of some of the walls, particularly on the eastern section, do not consistently fit together snugly, and some are spaced unevenly. Though the construction is hap-hazard, these boards do not appear to be nearly as weathered as those of the floor, and are held together by round nails. Walls have been constructed in the same manner to section off the interior space into rooms, which are filled with farm equipment. Multiple storage areas take up the second floors or attics of both sections of the dog-trot. Each storage area has a door, also made of spaced planks closed with a wooden latch. These spaces are reachable by ladders. The roof is supported by newer beams, but older rotted beams can be seen among the newer beams. The barn is electrified, as evidenced by a single light bulb in the breezeway and a wall outlet.

A long shed is attached to the back west section of the barn. Inside the shed, various farm debris, a hot water heater, and a yellow brick footer were visible. The shed is framed with milled lumber, supported by cedar posts, and the roof and sides are covered in tin. It is constructed in two sections, which is evidenced by differing roof styles. The longer section is closest to the barn, and has a flat roof set at a slight angle. The smaller section, at the southern end, has a low-pitched tin roof, with gables on both the north and south ends that are lined with vertical, wide planks. The gables on both ends may be evidence that this



section of the shed once stood alone, and that the longer, flat-roofed, section was built between it and the barn, connecting the two.

Building No. 6 is assumed to be an outbuilding of some kind. It is 250 ft (76 m) southwest of the main house, and 50 ft (15m) west of the gabled part of the shed that is connected to the barn. Building No. 7 is assumed to be another outbuilding of some kind. It is 250 ft (76 m) south of the main house, and 85 ft (26 m) southeast of the long shed or barn (No. 4).

Well A (No. 8) is a brick-lined well located just in front of the shed behind the house, between the two buildings (Figure 22). The well is made of yellow and red brick with the exterior lined with cement or mortar. The bricks above ground are less covered with algae and may be newer. Their mortar is visible and roughly done. The bricks below the ground surface are green with algae, and their mortar does not protrude. It is possible that they are dry stacked.



Figure 20: Well A (left) and Well B (right) observed at site 41TV2527, camera facing southwest.

Well B (No. 9) is located approximately 400 ft (122 m) south of the main house (see Figure 19). It appears to be made of brick and shaped limestone, though little is visible beneath a cement covering. In places where the brick is visible they appear to be laid against each other on the long axis, opposed the short axis. The well was covered with a round, wooden cap. A few feet from the well is a stone and cement block that may have one held a pipe in place that extended from the base of the well. All of the artifacts documented at the site were located near this well.

Eleven shovel tests were excavated within the site, three of which were positive for cultural material. Shovel tests were placed around Well B in an agricultural field. Delineation of the positive shovel tests extended into the flood plain with two shovel tests placed on a heavily vegetated slope. Artifacts observed within the positive shovel tests consisted of two colorless glass sherds, one colorless glass bottle, a wire nail, and unidentified metal fragment. The subsurface deposits were shallow and artifacts extend to 15.7 inches (40 cm) below the surface. Maximum depth reached by the shovel tests was 19.7 inches (50 cm) below surface due to compact clay.

While artifacts were observed on the surface throughout the site, they were largely concentrated around the Well B in the eastern end of the site. Surface artifacts observed at the site include glass bottle fragments, window glass fragments, stoneware, ironstone, porcelain, and various metal artifacts. A

representative sample of historic-age artifacts collected from the site consisted of 22 glass sherds, 11 ceramic shards, and 11 metal fragments (Figure 23; Appendix A).

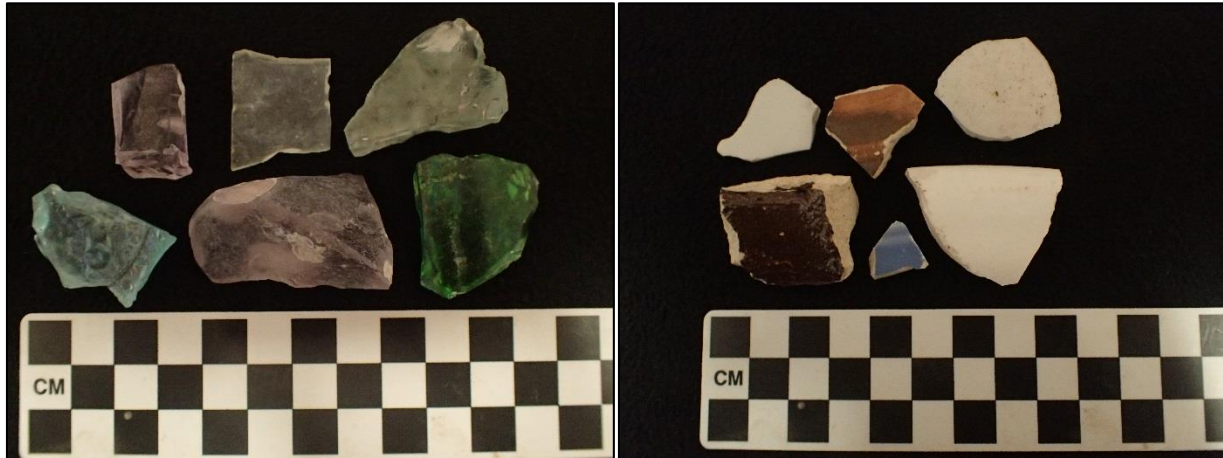


Figure 213: Sample of glass and ceramic artifacts from site 41TV2527.

Glass artifacts included four window glass fragments, and 14 bottle glass fragments. The majority ( $n=8$ ) are solarized “amethyst” glass, followed by five colorless glass fragments, then two aqua jar fragments, two green soda bottle fragments, and one milk glass cosmetic jar fragment. Of the glass recovered from the site, one is a colorless glass base with a suction scar. A suction scar is a diagnostic mark on the base of a container produced by the Owens Automatic Bottle Machine and indicate manufacture after 1904 and most likely after 1910 until around 1947 (Lindsey 2016). The majority of glass collected at the site consists of a subcategory of colorless solarized/sun-colored amethyst glass. Eight solarized amethyst bottle glass fragments were collected from the site. Solarized glass was most commonly used from 1870 to 1930 (Lindsey 2015). One lavender-tinted milk glass fragment was recovered from the surface at site 41TV2527. Some milk glass was made with manganese dioxide in the mix, which will react to sunlight producing a milky lavender color, though sometimes the lavender color was produced purposefully. Mostly, this is seen in cold cream and other cosmetic jars from the first few decades of the twentieth century (Lindsey 2016).

Of the 11 ceramics collected from the site, five are ironstone, four are stoneware, and two are porcelain. One sherd had a maker’s mark for Mason’s Ironstone China. By 1813, Mason’s Ironstone China was patented in Great Britain; it exhibits a whiter, harder paste than previous refined earthenwares of that time. Ironstone was first imported to America in 1842, and soon dominated the market. Ironstone is still produced today; however, it was most popular in the latter half of the nineteenth century (Stelle 2015). Ironstone is identified by a colorless to blue tinted glaze over a white paste with hardness on Moh’s scale of 2.5 or higher. One of these ironstone fragments is a green hand painted sherd whose manufacture dates from the mid- to late-nineteenth century to present.

Of the four stoneware vessel fragments collected at the site, three had a salt glazed exterior with an Albany-like slip interior, and one had Albany slip on both the interior and exterior. While stoneware is still produced today, it was a very common utility ware in the nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries (Ketchum 1991). The technology was available in Texas as early as 1839 as potter immigrants set up kilns

and shops throughout Texas. Albany-like slip glazes ceased in commercial production around 1940 based on the general public disapproval of dark colors for food storage, as it was perceived as unhygienic (Greer 1981).

A number of metal artifacts ranging from the unidentifiable to farm equipment and flatware were collected from the site. Of these, three are unidentified metal (either fragments or of unknown use), five are tools/farm implements, one is a wire nail, one is a padlock, and one is a cuprous spoon. Of these, the only diagnostic item is the padlock which was identified as a Yale pin-tumbler padlock with a steel body and bronze clasp. It was patented on January 7, 1890.

The two tracts of property (parcel ID Nos. 787340 and 763042) that contain site 41TV2527 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 18a and 18b). These two parcels are part of the 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 (see Figure 18c). Site 41TV2527 is contained within these 150 acres, which are adjacent to and across Wilbarger Creek from another 105 acres that Dossmann bought in 1894 (TCDR 177:5). Site 41TV2526 is located across the creek from site 41TV2527, within a 105-acre tract. Both of these sites are related to the Dossmann family and/or their tenants and hired laborers.

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 that the Dossmanns purchased from Christina Pfluger prior to 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 was one year younger at age 56 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.

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 (nee Mahlow) 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. The entry above the Dossmann family's is for Adolf and Emma Wolff (Emma was August Dossmann's sister.)

In November 1910, August Dossmann, Sr. conveyed 111 acres (out of the 150 acres)—including site 41TV2527—to Alvina Dossmann and her children (TCDR 224:149). The fact that August Dossmann, Sr. owned the 150 acres since before 1880 and conveyed the portion of the property with a house to his widowed daughter-in-law and her children, suggests that he and his son's family had been living on this property. 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). August Dossmann, Sr. died around 1914-1915. 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 seem to indicate that they did not reside on the 111

acres, although census data can be flawed. Indeed, the 1930 census lists the family living on a farm that they own along Hutto-Manor Road, not Jesse Bohls Road that is near the site. The Dossmann and Hodde families or their tenants occupied site 41TV2527 from before 1880 until at least 1914, but perhaps as long as into the 1920s.

In 1936, the Hodde family sold the 111-acre tract to August Mahlow (TCDR 555:93). In fact, August Mahlow's 1946 obituary (Ancestry 2016) lists Alvina Hodde among his siblings. The family ties run even deeper: August and Alvina Mahlow's parents were William Mahlow and Louise Dossmann (sister of August Dossmann, Sr.). The 1910 census for Travis County Precinct 4 (Sheet 28A) lists August and Ida Mahlow's family eight entries from August Dossmann, Sr. The 1920 census for Travis County Precinct 4 (Sheet 2A) lists August and Ida Mahlow's family next to Louis and Alvina Hodde's family. In 1930, the Mahlows live along Hutto-Manor Road, as does Louis and Alvina Hodde's family. The property stayed in the Mahlow family until 1982 (TCDR 7945:831), although who resided there during their ownership could not be determined through the archival research. Thus, the property that includes site 41TV2527 was in the extended Dossmann-Hodde-Mahlow family from at least 1880 to 1982.

### *Summary*

Site 41TV2527 is a newly recorded historic-period farmstead dating to the mid-twentieth century. The site was defined by 10 historic structures and a scatter of historic artifacts. Structures included one house, two barns, one garage, two sheds, two outbuildings, two wells, positive shovel tests, surface artifacts, and associated farmstead components. Located along a gently sloping terrace, the site is on the north side of a tributary of Wilbarger Creek. It extends approximately 1,230 ft (375 m) northwest-to-southeast by 738 ft (225 m) southwest-to-northeast at the widest points.

Based on the deteriorated nature of some of the structures, paucity of buried cultural material, and the results of the additional archival research, site 41TV2527 has low research potential and is not likely to contribute additional information beneficial to the history of the area. Therefore, Pape-Dawson recommends that site 41TV2527 is not eligible for designation as an SAL, and no further archaeological work is recommended.

## **Summary and Recommendations**

On behalf of Carmel Devco, Inc., Pape-Dawson conducted an intensive archaeological survey of the eastern portion of the proposed Carmel Development Project in northeastern Travis County, Texas. The project involves the construction of MUD 2 within the 341-acre (138.1-ha) project area. No impacts are planned adjacent to and within the floodplain of Wilbarger Creek and its tributaries, which composes approximately 70 acres (28.3 ha) of MUD 2. Thus, cultural resource investigations were conducted within 271.4 acres (109.8 ha) of MUD 2. 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 2'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. 7519. 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 two previously recorded sites (41TV2521 and 41TV2522) are within the project area. In addition, the Pfluger Cemetery (commemorated by an Official Texas Historical Marker) is adjacent to the project area, along with site 41TV2453.

Archaeologists excavated 68 shovel tests within the project area, and revisited sites 41TV2521 and 41TV2522, combining them along with a third area into a larger site 41TV2521. A total of ten shovel tests was positive for cultural material, and archaeological site 41BX2527 and one isolated find were newly recorded. The survey encountered extensive agricultural fields affording greater than 30 percent ground surface visibility; therefore, did not meet the CTA/THC standards, which require 1 shovel test per 3 acres for a project of this size. No evidence of adjacent site 41TV2453 was observed within the project area.

Sites 41TV2521 and 41TV2527 were evaluated according to the criteria in 13 TAC 26.10. Based on these criteria, sites 41TV2521 and 41TV2527 are recommended not eligible for designation as SALs based upon encountering shallowly buried cultural material in shovel tests or on the surface in disturbed contexts and each site lacks intact features. Neither site possesses 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 41TV2521 and 41TV2527 that are significant on the local or national level. Pape-Dawson recommends no further archaeological work at sites 41TV2521 and 41TV2527.

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

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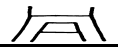




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## **Appendix A**

### 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
41TV2521	1	1	-	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Bottle Fragment	Neck and Finish	Solarized	N/A	N/A	Historic	1870s-1930s	Tooled double ring finish; lower ring much less pronounced
41TV2521	1	1	-	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Bottle Fragment	Finish	Solarized	N/A	N/A	Historic	1870s-1930s	Tooled or machine made brandy finish
41TV2521	1	1	-	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Bottle Fragment	Neck and Finish	Solarized	N/A	N/A	Historic	1870s-1930s	Possible machine made brandy finish with a second collar approx. 6mm below the first.
41TV2521	1	1	-	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Bottle Fragment	Neck and Finish	Solarized	N/A	N/A	Historic	1870s-1930s	Tooled or machine made brandy finish
41TV2521	1	1	-	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Bottle Fragment	Base	Solarized	N/A	N/A	Historic	1870s-1930s	Machine made; plain oval base profile; suction scar; Embossed: "FUL..."
41TV2521	1	1	-	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Bottle Fragment	Base	Solarized	N/A	N/A	Historic	1870s-1930s	Possible salamander oval base profile
41TV2521	1	1	-	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Bottle Fragment	Base	Solarized	N/A	N/A	Historic	1870s-1930s	Rectangular base profile
41TV2521	1	1	-	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Fragment	Possible Lid	Solarized	N/A	N/A	Historic	1870s-1930s	Pressed glass
41TV2521	1	1	-	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Bottle Fragment	Neck and Finish	Solarized	N/A	N/A	Historic	1870s-1930s	Tooled double ring finish
41TV2521	1	1	-	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Bottle Fragment	Neck and Finish	7-up Green	N/A	N/A	-	20thC	Machine made; small mouth external thread finish
41TV2521	1	1	-	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Bottle Fragment	Neck and Finish	Aqua	N/A	N/A	-	Unidentified	Tooled double ring finish
41TV2521	1	1	-	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Bottle Fragment	Finish	Colorless	N/A	N/A	-	Unidentified	Finish undetermined; narrow bore
41TV2521	1	1	-	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Bottle Fragment	Base	Very Dark Olive	N/A	N/A	-	Unidentified	
41TV2521	1	1	-	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Bottle Fragment	Finish and Shoulder	Amber	N/A	N/A	-	Unidentified	Snuff bottle
41TV2521	1	1	-	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Bottle Fragment	Finish	Amber	N/A	N/A	-	Unidentified	Snuff bottle
41TV2521	1	1	-	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Bottle Fragment	Base	Amber	N/A	N/A	-	Unidentified	Snuff bottle with 3 convex dots and a suction scar.
41TV2521	1	1	-	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Bottle Fragment	Base	Amber	N/A	N/A	-	Unidentified	Snuff Bottle with 2 visible convex dots and a suction scar.
41TV2521	1	1	-	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Bottle Fragment	Base	Amber	N/A	N/A	-	Unidentified	Snuff Bottle with 2 visible convex dots and a suction scar.
41TV2521	1	1	-	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Bottle Fragment	Finish	Amber	N/A	N/A	-	Unidentified	Finish undetermined; narrow bore
41TV2521	1	1	-	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Bottle Fragment	Finish and Body	Milk Glass	N/A	N/A	-	Unidentified	Ointment or lotion jar
41TV2521	1	1	-	-	Surface	1	Glass	Canning	Lid Liner	Lid Liner	Milk Glass	N/A	N/A	Historic	1871-1950s or later	Lid liner used on canning/fruit jars; Embossed: "...S GENU..." probably Boyd's Genuine Porcelain Lined Cap
41TV2521	1	1	-	-	Surface	1	Glass	Clothing	Button	Button	Cobalt	N/A	N/A	-	Unidentified	Faceted with 2 holes
41TV2521	1	1	-	-	Surface	1	Ceramic	Clothing	Button	Button	White	Undecorated	N/A	Historic	1840-1960s or later	Prosser button; 4 hole dish type button
41TV2521	1	1	-	-	Surface	1	Ceramic	Stoneware	Container	Base	Brown	Undecorated	N/A	Historic	1870-1950	Rockingham/Bennington-like exterior glaze and Albany-like interior
41TV2521	1	1	-	-	Surface	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Tableware Fragment	Body	Black	Transfer Print	N/A	Historic	1813-1864	Geometric pattern
41TV2521	1	1	-	-	Surface	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Tableware Fragment	Base	Black	Transfer Print	N/A	Historic	1813-1865	Geometric pattern
41TV2521	1	1	-	-	Surface	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Tableware Fragment	Body	Green	Transfer Print	N/A	Historic	1818-1859	Floral pattern
41TV2521	1	1	-	-	Surface	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Tableware Fragment	Rim	Red	Transfer Print	N/A	Historic	1818-1880	Unidentified pattern
41TV2521	1	1	-	-	Surface	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Tableware Fragment	Rim	Blue on Black	Transfer Print	N/A	Historic	1830-1850	Unidentified pattern
41TV2521	1	1	-	-	Surface	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Tableware Fragment	Base	White	Undecorated	"WARR..."	-	Unidentified	Partial makers mark: "WARR..."
41TV2521	1	1	-	-	Surface	1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Doll/Figurine	Ear	White	Undecorated		-	Unidentified	Molded
41TV2521	1	1	-	-	Surface	1	Ceramic and Metal	Porcelain	Wheel	-	White	Undecorated	N/A	-	Unidentified	Industrial porcelain wheel with ferrous metal passing through it
41TV2521	1	1	-	-	Surface	1	Metal	-	Loop and possible Hook	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	Unidentified	
41TV2521	1	1	-	-	Surface	1	Metal	Houshold	Possible Battery	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	Unidentified	Ferrous metal wrapped in part by fine cuprous wire
41TV2521	1	2	-	-	Surface	1	Granite	Lithic	Manuport	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	Unidentified	Smooth granite cobble; no local source
41TV2521	1	3	JS34	1	0-10cmbs	1	Glass	Vessel	Bottle Fragment	Neck and Finish	Colorless	N/A	N/A	-	Unidentified	Machine made with small mouth external thread finish
41TV2521	1	3	JS34	1	0-10cmbs	1	Glass	Vessel	Bottle Fragment	Body	Amber	N/A	N/A	-	Unidentified	
41TV2521	1	4	-	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Medicine Bottle	-	Colorless	N/A		Historic	1940/1950/1960	Machine made with small mouth, almost lug-like, external thread finish; Stippling on base; Base embossing: "7, (Owens Illinois mm), 0"
41TV2521	1	4	-	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Food Bottle/ Canning Jar	-	Colorless	N/A		Historic	1937/1947/1957	Machine made with possible lug-like external thread finish; Base embossing: "2, (Owens Illinois mm), 7, 16"



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41TV2521	1	4	-	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Food Bottle	-	Colorless	N/A		Historic	1928	Machine made with wide mouth external thread finish; Suction scar on base; Base embossing: "HELLMANS BLUE RIBBON REGISTERED , 3, (Owens mm), 8, "
41TV2521	1	4	-	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Food Bottle	-	Colorless	N/A		Historic	1946/1956	Machine made with wide mouth external thread finish; Stippling and suction scar on base; Base embossing: "15, (Owens Illinois mm), 6, 5"
41TV2521	1	4	-	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Food Bottle/ Canning Jar	-	Colorless	N/A		Historic	1923-1965	Machine made with wide mouth external thread finish; Base embossing: "(Hazel Atlas mm), 5408, 12"
41TV2521	1	4	-	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Medicine Bottle	-	Colorless	N/A		Historic	1923-1965	Machine made with possible tooled collared ring finish; Base embossing: "8.L-7732, (Hazel Atlas mm), 2½ OZ."
41TV2521	1	4	-	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Medicine Bottle	-	Colorless	N/A		Historic	1949/1959	Machine made with small mouth external thread finish; Stippling and suction scar on base; Black plastic cap embossing: "666"; Panel embossing: "3 III"; Base embossing: "... (Owens Illinois mm), 9, ..."
41TV2521	1	4	-	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Medicine Bottle	-	Colorless	N/A	Too Vague	Historic	Early 20th C.	Machine made with flat-like finish; Body embossing: "LISTERINE, LAMBERT, PHARMACAL COMPANY"; Base embossing: "10" and possible Owens Bottle Co. mm
41TV2521	1	4	-	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Medicine Bottle Fragment	-	Colorless	N/A		Historic	1940/1950/1960	Machine made; Stippling and suction scar on base; Blake (Variant 1) base profile; Panel embossing: "...ATKINS co."; Base embossing: "9, (Owens Illinois mm), 0, 1"
41TV2521	1	4	-	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Medicine Bottle	-	Colorless	N/A	Not Present	-	Unidentified	Machine made with small mouth external thread finish; Base embossing: "5" inside of a circle
41TV2521	1	4	-	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Food Bottle	-	Colorless	N/A		Historic	1949/1959	Machine made with small mouth external thread finish; Stippling on base; Heel embossing: "Duraglas" script. Base embossing: "DES PAT. 127,618", "12, (Owens Illinois MM), 9", "REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.", "Karo Syrup", "10.", "1 ½ LBS. NET. WT."
41TV2521	1	4	-	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Medicine Bottle	-	Colorless	N/A	Not Present	-	Unidentified	Machine made with possible wide bead finish; Valve mark on base; Finish embossing: "2½OZ"; Heel embossing: "5313"; Base embossing: ", 9"
41TV2521	1	4	-	-	Surface	1	Plastic	Vessel	Bottle Cap	-	Colorless	N/A	N/A	-	Unidentified	Red plastic screw cap found inside of Lot: 3-10
41TV2521	1	5	-	-	Surface	1	Metal	Farm Equipment	Horse Shoe	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	Unidentified	Colt horse shoe
41TV2521	1	7	VM1	2	10-20cmbs	1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Tableware Fragment	Rim	White	Molded	N/A	-	Unidentified	Row of convex dots just below the rim
41TV2521	1	7	VM1	2	10-20cmbs	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Tableware Fragment	Base	White	Undecorated	N/A	-	Unidentified	Very thin and finely raised ridge
41TV2521	1	8	VM1	3	20-30cmbs	1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Tableware Fragment	Rim	White	Molded	N/A	-	Unidentified	Possible floral pattern
41TV2521	1	9	VM2	1	0-10cmbs	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Tableware Fragment	Rim	White	Undecorated	N/A	-	Unidentified	Relatively thick
41TV2521	1	10	-	-	Surface	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Tableware Fragment	Rim	Deep Purple	Lusterware	N/A	Historic	1813 to late 19th Century	Resist technique, Vine motif bordered by lines below interior rim
41TV2527	12	1	KH50	1	0-10cmbs	1	Glass	Construction Material	Window Glass Fragment	-	Colorless	N/A	N/A	-	Undetermined	2.03mm thick
41TV2527	12	1	KH50	1	0-10cmbs	1	Glass	-	-	-	Colorless	N/A	N/A	-	Undetermined	Melted glass shard
41TV2527	12	2	KH50	2	10-20cmbs	1	Metal	Construction Material	Nail	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ferrous wire nail
41TV2527	12	3	KH50	3	20-30cmbs	1	Glass	Vessel	Medicine Bottle	-	Colorless	N/A	Not Present	-	Unidentified	Small octagonal glass medicine bottle with glass application rod and black plastic screw cap; Machine made with small mouth external thread finish; Shoulder embossing: "Freezone" script; no markings on base

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41TV2527	12	4	KH50	4	30-40cmbs	1	Metal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ferrous; unidentified metal fragment
41TV2527	12	5	b/w MJ61 and KH51	At Gate	Surface	1	Metal	Farm Equipment	Horse Shoe	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	Undetermined	Ferrous; Large horse shoe
41TV2527	12	6	b/w VM58 and JS108	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Bottle Fragment	Finish	Solarized	N/A	N/A	-	Unidentified	Possibly tooled brandy finish
41TV2527	12	7	-	At Well	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Bottle Fragment	Body or Base	Solarized	N/A	N/A	-	Unidentified	
41TV2527	12	7	-	At Well	Surface	1	Ceramic	Stoneware	Container Fragment	Rim or Lid	See Description	Undecorated	N/A	-	Unidentified	Partial albany slip exterior; Albany slip interior
41TV2527	12	7	-	At Well	Surface	1	Metal	-	Padlock	-	-	-	Yale	Historic	1890-?	Yale pin-tumbler padlock; Patented Jan.7, 1890; Steel body and bronze clasp
41TV2527	12	8	Near KH51	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Bottle Fragment	Base	Colorless	N/A	-	-	Unidentified	Machine made; Suction scar; Blake base profile; Base embossing: "4"
41TV2527	12	8	Near KH51	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Bottle Fragment	Body	Solarized	N/A	N/A	-	Unidentified	
41TV2527	12	8	Near KH51	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Bottle Fragment	Body	Solarized	N/A	N/A	-	Unidentified	Sunken panel; Panel embossing: "...LEA..."
41TV2527	12	8	Near KH51	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Bottle Fragment	Body	Solarized	N/A	N/A	-	Unidentified	
41TV2527	12	8	Near KH51	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Bottle Fragment	Body or Finish	Solarized	N/A	N/A	-	Unidentified	
41TV2527	12	8	Near KH51	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Bottle Fragment	Body	Colorless	N/A	N/A	-	Unidentified	
41TV2527	12	8	Near KH51	-	Surface	1	Glass	Construction Material	Window Glass Fragment	-	Colorless	N/A	N/A	-	Undetermined	2.42mm thick
41TV2527	12	8	Near KH51	-	Surface	1	Glass	Construction Material	Window Glass Fragment	-	Aqua	N/A	N/A	-	Undetermined	2.10mm thick
41TV2527	12	8	Near KH51	-	Surface	1	Glass	-	-	-	Colorless	-	-	-	Undetermined	Industrial glass shard
41TV2527	12	8	Near KH51	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Bottle Fragment	Body and Base	Violet Milk Glass	N/A	N/A	-	Undetermined	Possible ointment or lotion jar
41TV2527	12	8	Near KH51	-	Surface	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Tableware Fragment	Base	White	Undecorated	N/A	-	Undetermined	Crazed
41TV2527	12	8	Near KH51	-	Surface	1	Ceramic	Stoneware	Container Fragment	Body	See Description	Undecorated	N/A	-	Undetermined	Salt glazed exterior and albany slip interior
41TV2527	12	8	Near KH51	-	Surface	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Tableware Fragment	Body	White and Green	Hand Painted	N/A	-	Undetermined	The green is hand painted
41TV2527	12	8	Near KH51	-	Surface	1	Metal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ferrous; Riveted metal band
41TV2527	12	9	In Field	-	Surface	1	Glass	-	Vessel Stem or Bottle Stopper	-	Solarized	-	-	-	-	
41TV2527	12	9	In Field	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Bottle Fragment	Base	Solarized	N/A	N/A	-	Undetermined	Plain oval base profile; Heavily patinated; Bubbles
41TV2527	12	9	In Field	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Bottle Fragment	Base	Aqua	N/A	N/A	-	Undetermined	Possible post bottom mold seam; Base embossing: "5"
41TV2527	12	9	In Field	-	Surface	1	Glass	-	-	-	Aqua	-	-	-	-	Melted glass shard
41TV2527	12	9	In Field	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Bottle Fragment	Body	Coke Bottle Green	N/A	N/A	-	Undetermined	Hobbleskirt frag
41TV2527	12	9	In Field	-	Surface	1	Glass	Vessel	Bottle Fragment	Body	7-up Green	N/A	N/A	-	Undetermined	
41TV2527	12	9	In Field	-	Surface	1	Glass	Construction Material	Window Glass Fragment	-	Colorless	N/A	N/A	-	Undetermined	2.47mm thick
41TV2527	12	9	In Field	-	Surface	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Tableware Fragment	Body	White	Undecorated	N/A	-	Undetermined	Crazed
41TV2527	12	9	In Field	-	Surface	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Tableware Fragment	Rim	White	Undecorated	N/A	-	Undetermined	Crazed
41TV2527	12	9	In Field	-	Surface	1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Tableware Fragment	Body	White	Undecorated	N/A	-	Undetermined	
41TV2527	12	9	In Field	-	Surface	1	Ceramic	Industrial Porcelain	-	-	White	Undecorated	N/A	-	Undetermined	
41TV2527	12	9	In Field	-	Surface	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Tableware Fragment	Body	Blue	Undecorated	N/A	-	Undetermined	Blue glaze exterior and interior
41TV2527	12	9	In Field	-	Surface	1	Ceramic	Stoneware	Container Fragment	Body	See Description	Undecorated	N/A	-	Undetermined	Salt glazed exterior and albany-like slip interior

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41TV2527	12	9	In Field	–	Surface	1	Ceramic	Stoneware	Container Fragment	Rim, Body, or Lid	See Description	Undecorated	N/A	–	Undetermined	Unglazed exterior and albania-like slip interior
41TV2527	12	9	In Field	–	Surface	1	Metal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ferrous; Burned with slag adhering to it
41TV2527	12	9	In Field	–	Surface	1	Metal	Domestic	Flatware	Spoon	–	–	–	–	–	Couprous
41TV2527	12	10	–	–	Surface	1	Metal	Domestic	Tool	Wrench	–	–	Stillson	–	Undetermined	Ferrous pipe wrench; Handle ebossing: "Stillson Trade Mark" inside of a diamond shape
41TV2527	12	10	–	–	Surface	1	Metal	Farm Equipment	Plow	–	–	–	–	–	Undetermined	Ferrous; "AVE" stamped underneath the blade
41TV2527	12	10	–	–	Surface	1	Metal	Farm Equipment	Pitchfork	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ferrous
41TV2527	12	10	–	–	Surface	1	Metal	Farm Equipment	Chain	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ferrous chain attached to ring on one end and looped and riveted piece of metal on the other