

Pfluger House Architectural Documentation Report

Pflugerville, Travis County, Texas

By:

Kathryn St. Clair and Jeffrey D. Owens



HJN 160049 AR

Prepared for:



Schrickel, Rollins and Associates, Inc.
Arlington, Texas

Prepared by:



Horizon Environmental Services, Inc.
Austin, Texas

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Horizon Environmental Services, Inc. (Horizon) was selected by Schrickel, Rollins and Associates, Inc. (SRA) on behalf of the City of Pflugerville to conduct an intensive cultural resources inventory and assessment of an approximately 323.0-acre tract in Pflugerville, Travis County, Texas. This tract represents the proposed location of the City of Pflugerville Community Park and Athletic Complex, and it is located off the northeast side of Cameron Road approximately 1.9 miles southeast of its intersection with State Highway (SH) 130. For purposes of the cultural resources investigations, the project area was considered to consist of the entire 323.0-acre tract. The cultural resources investigations were documented in the cultural resources survey report entitled *Archeological and Historical Investigations for the Proposed 323.0-acre City of Pflugerville Community Park and Athletic Complex, Pflugerville, Travis County, Texas* (Owens and St. Clair 2016), which was completed in 2016.

The proposed undertaking was sponsored by the City of Pflugerville, which represents a political subdivision of the state of Texas, on land owned by the City of Pflugerville; as such, the original cultural resources survey fell under the jurisdiction of the Antiquities Code of Texas (Texas Natural Resources Code of 1977, Title 9, Chapter 191). Horizon archeologists Russell K. Brownlow, Jeffrey D. Owens, Briana N. Smith, and Jared Wiersema, under the overall direction of Jeffrey D. Owens, Principal Investigator, performed an intensive cultural resources survey of the 323.0-acre project area. The majority of the project area consisted of a mix of cattle pastures and active agricultural fields that had been plowed but not yet planted for the season. Moderately densely wooded areas were present along the banks and terraces of Wilbarger Creek and one of its tributaries, which meandered through the northern portion of the project area. The cultural resources survey was conducted under Texas Antiquities Permit No. 7608.

At the City of Pflugerville's request, architectural historian Kathryn St. Clair conducted detailed research and documentation of a late 19th-century National Folk house located within the project area on a parcel that was once part of the William Liesse Survey and formerly owned by one of the early settlers of Pflugerville—Henry Pflugger, Sr. This historic-age resource was originally recorded as Resource 2 on site 41TV2453, one of five archeological sites recorded during Horizon's 2016 survey of the project area. This historic-age structure, as well as the larger archeological site on which it is located, were recommended as ineligible for designation as a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL) based on Horizon's 2016 survey results; as such, no further investigations were required for this resource in connection with the proposed undertaking. However, the City of Pflugerville requested the additional research and documentation to document this extant domestic building on the property that once was owned by Henry Pflugger, Sr. (b.1804, d.1867) for the purposes of preserving the architectural information that the building conveys in its current condition and providing a historic context and research summary for the property. This documentation process included collecting detailed measurements of the exterior and interior of the house, developing measured drawings of exterior elevations and floor plans, taking numerous photographs of the building and keying the photographs to the measured drawings, and producing a detailed report noting the construction materials, architectural features, building description, and historical context.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Horizon Environmental Services, Inc. (Horizon) was selected by Schrickel, Rollins and Associates, Inc. (SRA) on behalf of the City of Pflugerville to conduct an intensive cultural resources inventory and assessment of an approximately 323.0-acre tract in Pflugerville, Travis County, Texas. This tract represents the proposed location of the City of Pflugerville Community Park and Athletic Complex, and it is located off the northeast side of Cameron Road approximately 1.9 miles southeast of its intersection with State Highway (SH) 130. For purposes of the cultural resources investigations, the project area was considered to consist of the entire 323.0-acre tract (Figures 1 to 3). The cultural resources survey included archeological investigations and the identification and evaluation of historic-age structures (i.e., 45+ years old) within the project area. The cultural resources investigations were documented in the cultural resources survey report entitled *Archeological and Historical Investigations for the Proposed 323.0-acre City of Pflugerville Community Park and Athletic Complex, Pflugerville, Travis County, Texas* (Owens and St. Clair 2016), which was completed in 2016.

A ca. 1880 National Folk House, herein referenced as the Pfluger House, was identified and documented within the project area during the original cultural resources survey. This historic-age resource was originally recorded as Resource 2 on site 41TV2453, one of five archeological sites recorded during Horizon's 2016 survey of the project area. This historic-age structure, as well as the larger archeological site on which it is located, were recommended as ineligible for designation as a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL) under the Antiquities Code of Texas based on Horizon's 2016 survey results; as such, no further investigations were required for this resource in connection with the proposed undertaking. However, the City of Pflugerville requested the additional research and documentation to document this extant domestic building on the property that once was owned by Henry Pfluger, Sr. (b.1804, d.1867) for the purposes of preserving the architectural information that the building conveys in its current condition and providing a historic context and research summary for the property. This documentation process included collecting detailed measurements of the exterior and interior of the house, developing measured drawings of exterior elevations and floor plans, taking numerous photographs of the building and keying the photographs to the measured drawings, and producing a detailed report noting the construction materials, architectural features, building description, and historical context.

Horizon's cultural resources survey report (Owens and St. Clair 2016) provides comprehensive information regarding the environmental and cultural background, survey methodology and results, descriptions of all cultural resources recorded, and management recommendations for the cultural resources within the larger project area. This architectural report presents the results of the supplemental architectural and building documentation study of the Pfluger House completed at the City of Pflugerville's request. The architectural study was requested by the City of Pflugerville as part of its due diligence measures and does not fall under the regulatory jurisdiction of the Antiquities Code of Texas.

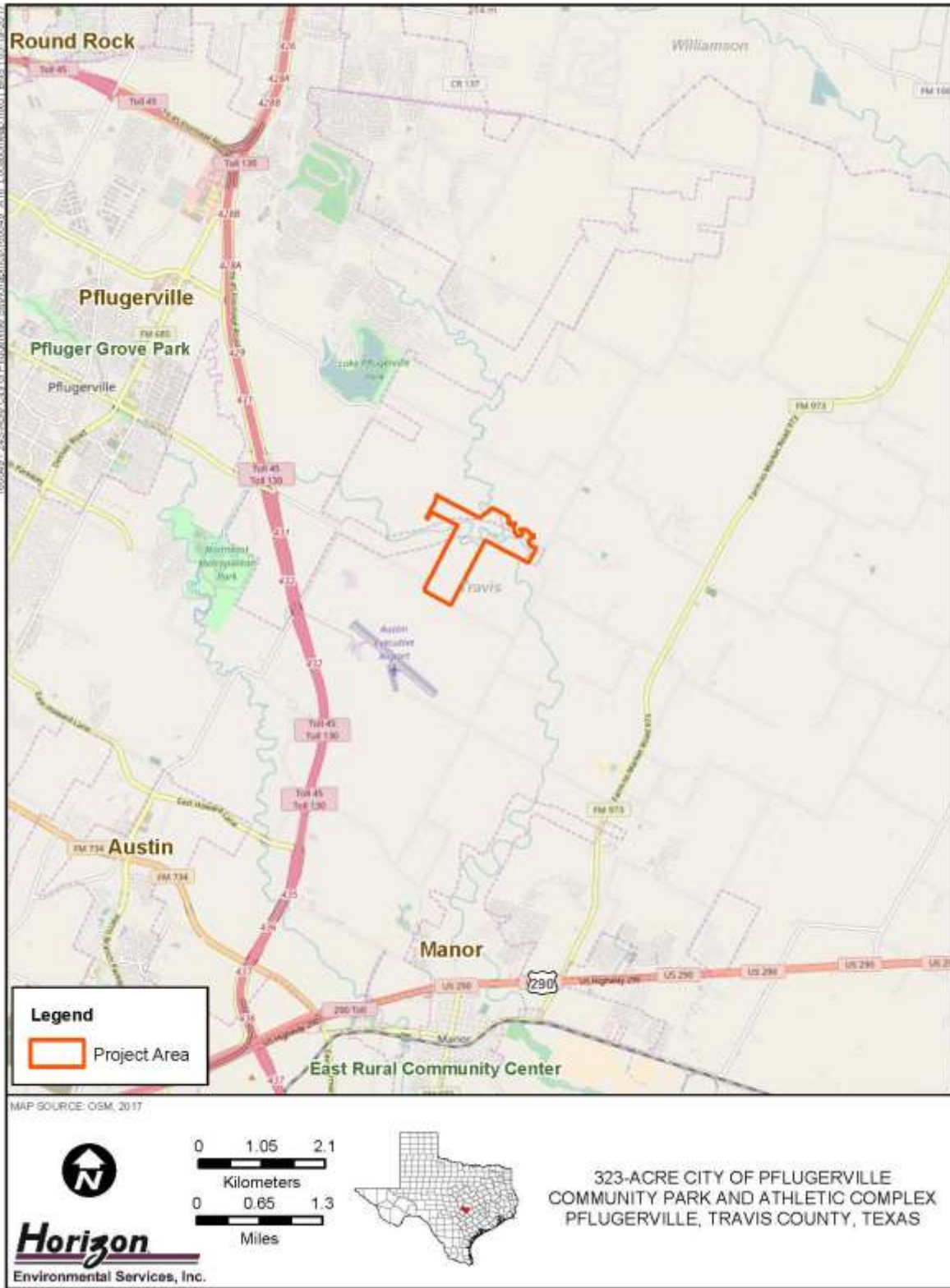


Figure 1. Vicinity Map of Project Area

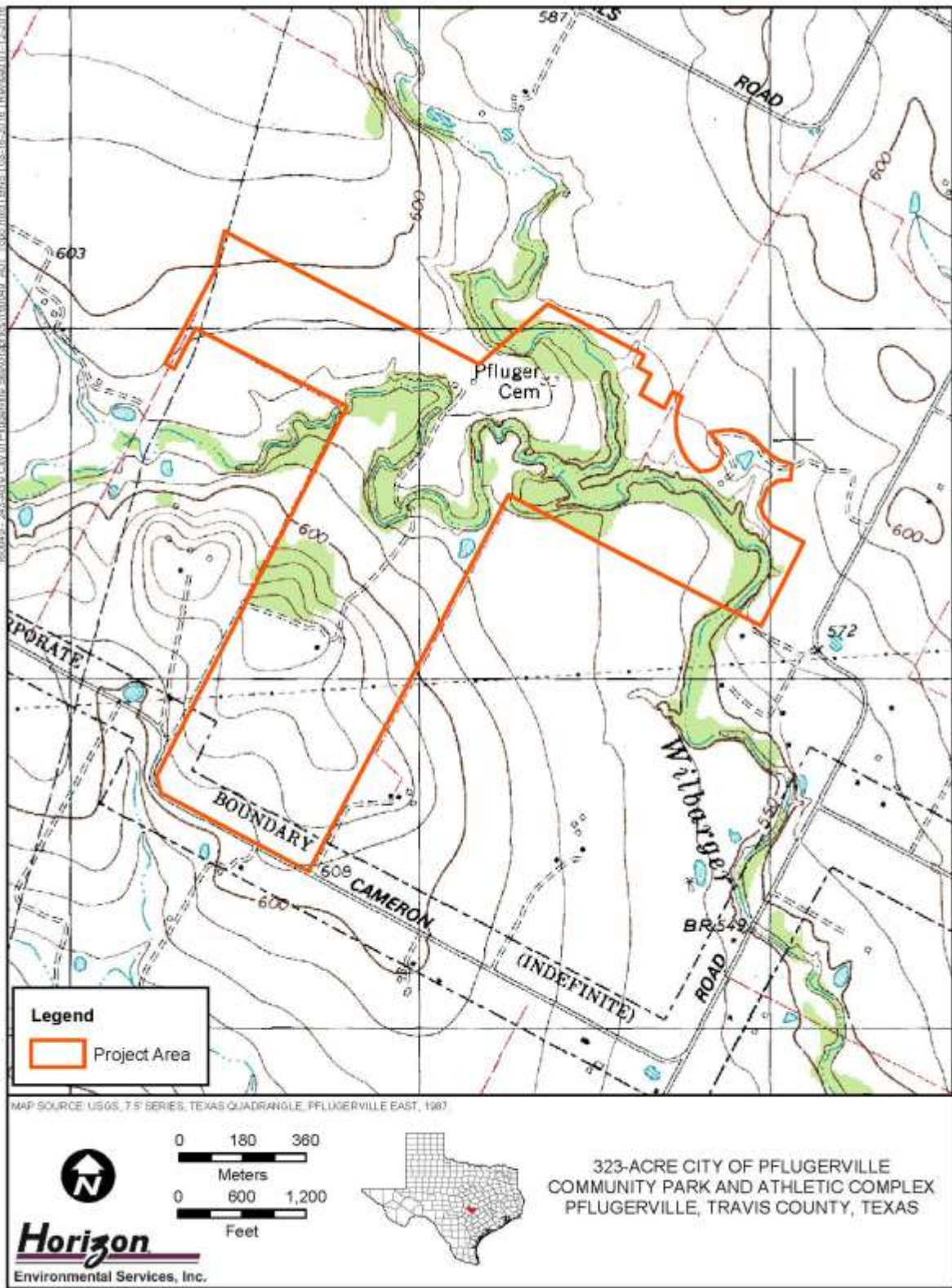


Figure 2. Location of Project Area on USGS Topographic Quadrangle



Figure 3. Location of Project Area on Aerial Photograph

2.0 RESEARCH AND ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION METHODOLOGY

The research was initiated by compiling the deed history, or chain of title, for the parcel on which the Pfluger House is located. After gaining an understanding of ownership, the historian then consulted additional primary resources, including census records of persons associated with the parcel (based on deed records), historical maps, Travis County tax records, wills, and Agriculture Schedules. Research was conducted at the Travis County Clerk's Office, the Austin History Center, the Heritage House Museum in Pflugerville, the Pflugerville Library, and online library resources on the University of Texas library system and the General Land Office. Additional resources consulted included the *Application Form for the Official Texas Historical Marker for the Pfluger Cemetery* (Hebbe 1975); *Historic Resources Survey of Northeast Travis County, Texas* (Vaughn 2010); a Pfluger family history book compiled by descendants of Henry Pfluger, Sr. (PFRT 2010); the Texas State Historical Association's (TSHA) *Handbook of Texas Online*; *Texas Log Buildings: A Folk Architecture* (Jordan 1978); and *Pflugerville (Images of America)* (Dearing et al. 2013). On several occasions during the research effort, Historian Kathryn St. Clair spoke Ms. Vernagene Mott, a local historian and decedent of Henry Pfluger, Sr., as well as Mr. Lanier Bohls, a long-time resident of the area. Both individuals provided very helpful information about the buildings on the parcel and about the Pfluger family.

The Pfluger House was measured by architectural historian Kathryn St. Clair and archeologist Brianna Smith. Measurements, rounded to the quarter-inch, were gathered for the exterior plan, including all window and door openings, siding trim and representative siding dimensions, breaks in roof line, and porch supports. Measurements were also taken of all exterior elevations to include the roof ridge, window and door openings, cornice and entablature details, and the porch floor. Interior measurements were gathered for the preparation of interior plan drawings (no interior elevations were documented). The interior plan measurements for the main level and the loft included overall and detailed room measurements, window and door openings (including frames), wall thicknesses, chimney placement, overall and detailed stair dimensions, floor board widths, and exposed interior posts (found in the two north rooms of the house). The porch roof is entirely collapsed, and the porch floor is almost entirely rotted away and inaccessible (due to the collapsed roof). However, some diagnostic structural components of the porch roof pitch and placement were identified and measured. These components are represented in the field notes with associated measurements, in photographs, and in the final drawings. Many of the walls or vertical members are no longer structurally sound or form proper right angles with the floors, floor joists, or piers. The field measurements for the plans were taken approximately three feet from the foundation to capture all wall openings and plan details.

The field drawings and measurements were transformed into AutoCAD files to digitally represent the current plans and elevations of the house. Due to the poor condition of the house, the AutoCAD drawings represent dimensions that, in some cases, were slightly adjusted (within one-quarter inch to two inches maximum) from the field notes to depict the walls as "square" with the floors. The final AutoCAD drawings, including four elevations, two plans, and a detail sheet, are provided in Appendix C of this report.

Numerous photographs were taken of overall exterior elevations, exterior details, interior rooms, and interior details. The photographs and a photographic log are provided in Appendix A of this report. Copies of the architectural plan drawings keyed to the photographs and photographic log are included in Appendix B.

3.0 HISTORIC CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT AREA

This chapter provides information on the history of Travis County and the Pflugerville area, from initial exploration to the present. The first section includes a general history of the area studied, and the following section provides more specific historical information for the project area and the Pfluger family.

3.1 HISTORY OF THE STUDY AREA

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

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

Settlement resumed after the revolution, but it proceeded slowly because of the constant threat of raids by the Comanche Indians. During the 1830s, a chain of small forts extended from Bastrop northwest along Wilbarger's Bend, Coleman Branch, Webber's Prairie, and Gilleland Creek, to Fort Colorado or Fort Prairie, 5.0 miles east of the site of present-day Austin. In June 1835, Thomas Jefferson Chambers surveyed part of an 8.0-league grant covering the present-day site of Austin and the capitol. Sometime before 1837, William Barton settled near the springs that were to bear his name. In 1837 or 1838, President Mirabeau B. Lamar was on a buffalo hunt

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

in the area and commented on its possibilities as a permanent site for the capital. In 1838, the community of Waterloo (later Austin) consisted of four families, and about 20 families established homes at nearby Montopolis in 1839. When the Congress of the Republic of Texas chose Waterloo as the site of the new capital, opponents were quick to point out the disadvantages—the site's proximity to the frontier, the lack of timber, the poor soil, and the threat of Indian raids. In spite of this opposition, however, the new capital—renamed Austin in honor of Stephen F. Austin—was approved on January 19, 1840. A few days later, the Congress established Travis County, naming it in honor of William Barret Travis and making Austin its county seat. An election for county officials was held in February 1840, at which time the population was reported to be 856. The initial boundaries of Travis County included roughly 40,000 square miles. Counties that were later carved from Travis County include Callahan (1858), Coleman (1858), Comal (1846), Gillespie (1848), Hays (1848), Burnet (1852), Brown (1856), Lampasas (1856), Eastland (1858), Runnels (1858), and Taylor (1858). Sam Houston moved the government of the Republic of Texas from Austin to Houston when Mexican troops invaded San Antonio in March 1842. When he tried to have the government archives removed as well, Austin citizens resisted with the Archives War. The Texas Congress held sessions at Washington-on-the-Brazos from 1842 to 1845, but the convention that drafted the Constitution of 1845 met in Austin in July 1845, and by October the rest of the government had returned to the capital city. The first legislature of the new state convened in Austin in February 1846.

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

The earliest schools in Travis County were private institutions that usually met in private homes or in space donated by a church or Masonic lodge. More elaborate private facilities began to appear by the late 1840s, including Colorado Female College in 1848, Austin Male and Female Academy in 1849, Austin Female Academy in 1850, and Austin Collegiate Female Institute in 1852. By 1850, Travis County also had six public schools serving a scholastic population of 183. The county was divided into 19 common school districts in 1852. The state established the Texas State Asylum for the Blind in Austin in 1856 and the Deaf and Dumb School in 1857. Travis County became a center for higher education in the 1880s with the establishment of the University of Texas in 1881, Tillotson Collegiate and Normal Institute in 1881, and Saint Edward's University in 1885. Samuel Huston College began holding classes in the 1890s. The Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary opened in 1902, Texas Wesleyan College Academy in 1912, Concordia

Lutheran College in 1926, and the Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest in 1952. Austin Community College began operations in 1972. The availability of schools resulted in a high level of education for a large portion of the county's population. In the 1940s, while more rural areas of the state reported that less than 10% of their population over the age of 25 had high school diplomas, nearly 20% of Travis County residents had graduated. By 1980, that number had jumped to 75%.

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

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

Like most areas in the south, Travis County suffered considerable economic hardship immediately after the Civil War and throughout the Reconstruction period. Between 1864 and 1866, the county as a whole experienced a 49% loss in property tax receipts. Roughly two-thirds of this property loss was in slaves, with the rest coming from declines in farm and livestock values, each of which fell 25 to 40%. The county began to show signs of recovery by 1880. The overall

population rose from 13,153 in 1870 to 27,028 in 1880, and the 1880 census reported 1,912 farms, an increase of 656 over the 1870 totals. The amount of improved land rose from 83,200 acres in 1870 to 139,800 in 1880. Field crops such as corn, cotton, wheat, and oats took up nearly half of the improved farmland, while livestock dominated the rest.

Economic recovery was facilitated by the arrival of the Houston and Texas Central Railway, which completed its track to Austin in 1871, and the International and Great Northern Railroad, which was built between Rockdale and Austin in 1876 and completed from Austin to Laredo in 1881. The Austin and Northwestern Railroad laid track between Austin and Burnet in 1882, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas line arrived in 1904. Communities besides Austin that benefited directly from easy railroad access included Pflugerville, Manor, Oak Hill, and Manchaca.

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

In 1890, Travis County had 36,322 residents. Of these, 14,575 lived in Austin, which was fast outgrowing its efforts to become a modern city. Innovations and improvements in progress at that time included a trolley system and water-generated electricity, but most of its streets remained unpaved. By the turn of the century several hundred assorted businesses filled the needs of the 22,000 Austin residents. Yet, in spite of this rapid increase in Austin's population, the majority of the county's residents lived on farms or in smaller towns, and agriculture dominated the area economy. Cotton became the principal field crop in the late 1880s and remained so for more than 60 years. The 1890 census reported 65,000 acres—nearly 30% of the county's improved farmland—planted in cotton; by the turn of the century, the amount of land devoted to cotton had increased to 113,300 acres, or 56% of the improved farmland. However, as more marginal land was used and the soil became depleted, production levels fell; in 1930, 143,000 acres produced only 19,000 bales. By the late 1950s, cotton accounted for only 26% of the total cropland harvested, and by 1980 it had fallen to only 8%. Farm tenancy had increased steadily since the 1890s and peaked in 1930, with tenants operating 2/3 of the 3,642 farms. The

number of farms fell by more than 1,000 in the 1930s, as many tenant farmers either moved away or turned to other occupations. Farmers who remained in the area began to devote more of their resources to crops other than cotton and to livestock. The number of cattle increased from 32,000 in 1920 and to 51,000 in 1950; the number of sheep and goats increased as well, boosting wool and mohair production from 23,600 and 4,292 pounds, respectively, in 1920, and to 127,800 and 183,600 pounds in 1959. By the late 1960s, hay and sorghum combined to account for 60% of the cropland harvested.

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

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

In the 1950s and 1960s, Travis County underwent two significant developments. The first of these was desegregation. The Sweatt v. Painter decision in 1950 pushed the University of Texas to the forefront in the fight for civil rights, leading it to become the first southern university to admit blacks as undergraduates, although it was not until 1962 that all of the university's facilities were fully integrated. Public schools in Travis County began to follow suit in 1955. Local Mexican-American organizations also achieved a measure of success against discriminatory practices. Some local businesses resisted these changes, prompting strikes and protests in the 1960s, but in the end desegregation was accomplished without the violence prevalent in other urban areas of the country. The change became even more visible as blacks and Hispanics were elected to public office—Wilhelmina Delco to the school board in 1968 and to the Texas House of Representatives in 1976; Berl Handcox to the Austin city council in 1971; Richard Moya to the Travis County commissioner's court in 1970; and Gonzalo Barrientos to the Texas House of

Representatives in 1974. The second major development was the establishment of several high-tech industries. In 1951, a small, local company became Texas Instruments, and in 1955 Tracor, Incorporated, made Austin its base of operations. International Business Machines opened an Austin branch in 1967, followed by Motorola in 1974. These companies, along with Microelectronics and Computer Technology Corporation (1983), Dell Computers (1984), and Sematech (1988), became the county's largest employers.

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

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

The City of Pflugerville is located on Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 825 approximately 15.0 miles north of Austin in northeastern Travis County. It was named for Henry Pfluger, who brought his family to the area from Germany in 1849, though a community did not develop at the site until after the Civil War. Residents established a school in 1872 and a Lutheran church in 1875. A post office opened at the community in 1893 with Louis Bohls as postmaster. By the

mid-1890s, Pflugerville had a population of 250. It also had a small assortment of businesses, though residents did their banking and shipping in Round Rock, 8.0 miles northwest in Williamson County. In 1904, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas line completed its track between Georgetown and Austin, passing just outside of Pflugerville; within 10 years, the Pflugerville population had doubled to 500. *The Press*, a weekly newspaper, was published at Pflugerville from 1907 to 1942. In the early 1920s, several area school districts consolidated with the Pflugerville high school. The community's population declined after World War II as people moved to Austin and other cities; by 1949, the number of residents at Pflugerville had fallen to 380. Pflugerville began to grow slowly in the 1960s and at that time was incorporated. Its population rose to 452 by 1968 and to 662 by 1980. From 1980 through 1988, new development in Pflugerville made it the fastest-growing community in the state; its population estimates by the late 1980s were as high as 3,900. The sudden boom was slowed considerably by the recession of the late 1980s, but population estimates, reported at 4,444 in 1990, indicated that growth was continuing. The population reached 16,335 by 2000. A weekly newspaper called the *Pflugerville Pflag* began publication in 1980.

3.2 HISTORIC CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT AREA

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

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

The majority of immigrants came as a result of political persecution in Germany, though it was not until after the Civil War that the Pflugerville area gained steady population growth. The original settlers harvested corn, wheat, rye, cotton, fruits, vegetables, and sugarcane and also

raised cattle that were driven to market on the Chisholm Trail. In 1904, the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad laid track between Austin and Georgetown that passed through Pflugerville. Unlike Manor and Elgin, the community of Pflugerville pre-dated the rail line; however, its population more than doubled in the decade following the arrival of the railroad. The project area, located between rail lines and their resulting urban development, remained rural well into the 20th century.

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

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

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

The Richland school closed in 1945, and the students were transferred to Pflugerville. In 1987, the city of Austin proposed to take over the Richland area for the new Austin municipal airport, but no action was taken. In 1988, the church, cemetery, hall, and approximately 127 property owners remained in the area. Though Richland was no longer shown on county

highway maps in 2000, more than 100 families lived in the area, and St. John German Evangelical Lutheran Church still served the community (TSHA 2016d).

Henry Pfluger, Sr., was born in 1803 in Hessen, Germany. He married Catherine Liesse and had six children. Following his first wife's death, he married Anna Christina Kleinschmidt and had six more children. Pfluger was a wealthy farmer in Germany but had lost his property in the Prussian War of 1848. In 1850, the Pfluger family arrived in Galveston, Texas, and traveled overland to the Austin area to settle in proximity to his two sons, who had preceded his immigration. In 1850, the Pfluger family included Henry, Sr., his wife Anna Christina (who is referenced as "Christina" in some documents), and their young children Henry, Jr. (age 3), Catherine Elizabeth (age 18), Marie (age 13), Ludwig (age 10), and William (age 8). Henry, Sr.'s, brother-in-law (from his first wife), John Liesse, owned 960.0 acres in the area where the project area is located. John Liesse was awarded this 960.0-acre tract along Wilbarger Creek in 1845 for his service in the Texas War for Independence (GLO 1845). However, John Liesse did not live on this tract; instead he and his family settled east of Austin.

Henry Pfluger, Sr., and his family began their new Texas farming life on 33.0 acres east of Austin. In 1853, Henry, Sr., traded his 33.0 acres for the 960.0 acres held by John Liesse in the forks of Wilbarger Creek (known as Brushy Knob) and began farming the land (Travis County 1853). Seven of the parcels that compose the project area are part of the Liesse survey (Property Nos. 868345, 263838, 754981, 754982, 754984, 755001, and 755002) (Figure 4). The Pflugers practiced subsistence farming, planting crops and raising livestock for personal consumption or trade. Between 1851 and 1861, the Pflugers had four more children—John (b. 1851), Charley (b. 1853), August (b. 1855) and Elizabeth (b. 1861). When Henry Pfluger, Sr., died in 1867, he was buried in a grave plot located east of the homestead. In 1880, his widow, Christina Pfluger, deeded to her children a 1.0-acre plot, which included Henry, Sr.'s, grave, as a family burial ground. That same year, Henry, Sr.'s, son, August, and a grandchild were buried there. The family cemetery includes a total of 23 graves dating from 1867 to 2014 (findagrave.com 2016; Hebbe 1975; Vaughn 2010). Portions of the original 960.0-acre tract were sold through the years, though the project area remained in the Pfluger family as part of the J.A. Pfluger estate until 1988. The property has been in continuous agricultural use from the time of the Pfluger settlement until its recent acquisition by the City of Pflugerville in 2015 and 2016. Though Henry Pfluger, Jr.'s, farm property is registered as a Centennial Farm by the Texas Department of Agriculture, Henry Pfluger, Sr.'s homestead is not (Texas Department of Agriculture 2016).

A portion of the project area was once part of the Bohls property (also located within the 960.0-acre John Leisse survey [Property Nos. 754981, 754982, 754984, 755001, 755002, and 755004]) (see Figure 4). This land was sold by the Pflugers to the Bohls family at some point during the 20th century, though deed records are inconclusive as to exactly when this transaction occurred. The Bohls family immigrated to the Pflugerville area in the mid-18th century. William Bohls and Catherine Pfluger, Henry Pfluger, Jr.'s, eldest daughter, married in 1852. They owned several farms and built a home on 205.0 acres purchased from her brother, William. The home was located west of SH 130 approximately 3.5 miles from the project area. William Bohls was instrumental in the founding of Pflugerville by opening the first post office and general store at his

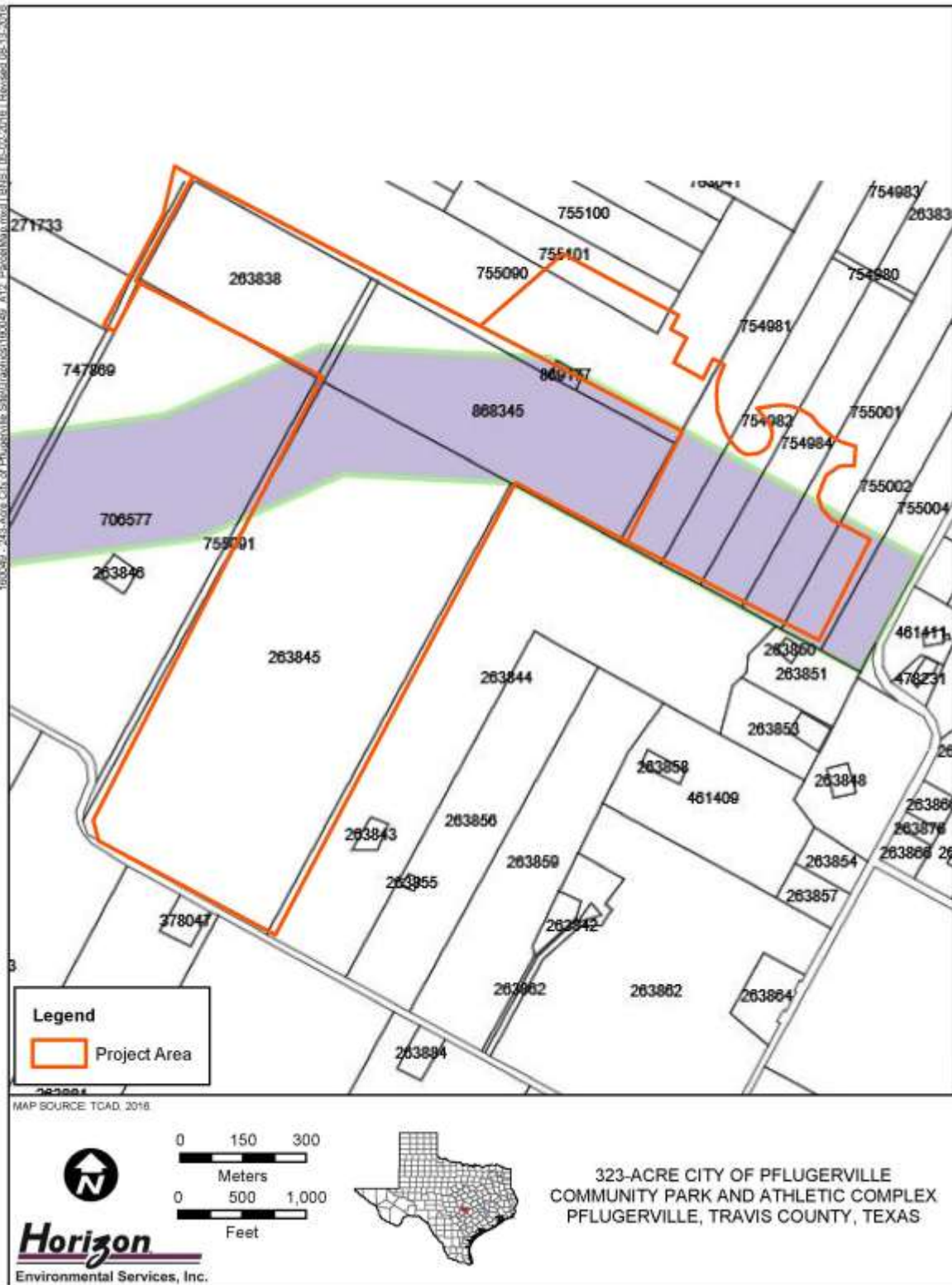


Figure 4. Location of Project Area on Travis County Parcel Map

residence. The Bohls family donated 5.0 acres of land for the Immanuel Lutheran Church (Dearing et al. 2013). In 1911, Gottlieb William (G.W.) Bohls, grandson of William, purchased a 95.0-acre farm on the Austin-Hutto Road near the family farm. In 1913, G.W. and his wife Bertha built a two-story, eight-room house on the property. The house is currently in use as the Heritage House Museum for the City of Pflugerville.

4.0 SUMMARY OF CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORT

The site descriptions below include the results of the cultural resources survey of the project area conducted in 2016, including the parcel containing the Pfluger House (site 41TV2453) (Owens and St. Clair 2016). These site descriptions are included in this report to provide supporting documentation regarding the historical occupation period of the property, supplemental information to the research conducted for the Pfluger House, and surrounding parcels within the original 960-acre Liesse survey. Though the entire 960-acre parcel that once belonged to Henry Pfluger, Sr. was not surveyed, the information gathered on the parcels that were surveyed are relevant to the story of Henry and Christina Pfluger and their descendants.

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

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

4.1 RECORDED SITE DESCRIPTIONS

Five newly recorded archeological sites—41TV2518, 41TV2519, 41TV2520, 41TV2521, and 41TV2522—were documented within the project area during the survey, and one previously

recorded archeological site—41TV2453—was reinvestigated (Table 1; Figure 5). In addition, one cemetery—the Pfluger Cemetery (TV-C077)—was investigated during the survey. While prehistoric cultural components are present on two of the sites (41TV2453 and 41TV2520), the majority of the cultural resources documented during the survey are associated with mid-19th- to mid-20th-century farmsteads associated with two of the founding German immigrant families of the area—the Pflugers and the Bohls.

Site 41TV2518

Site 41TV2518 consists of the remnants of a late 19th- to mid-20th-century farmstead situated on the northeast-facing slopes of a prominent upland knoll located in the southern portion of the project area. The site consists of a one-story, wood-frame, Folk Victorian-style house (built ca. 1898) (Resource 1A); a small horse barn (built ca. 1900) (Resource 1B); a large hay and livestock barn with associated corrals and animal runs (built ca. 1900) (Resource 1C); a small

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

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



Figure 5. Locations of Architectural Resources on Aerial Photograph

livestock feeder (built ca. 1945) (Resource 1D); and a limestone well and a collapsed wooden gazebo adjacent to the house. Several piles of construction debris likely represent collapsed former outbuildings whose function can no longer be determined. Other cultural features include a gravel driveway, a two-track road, a plastic animal feeder, and associated fencing.

Site 41TV2518 is located on Parcel No. 263845. This parcel belonged to Henry Pfluger, Jr. (b. 1848, d. 1904), and was part of the original William Caldwell Survey (Abstract 162, Survey 66). The parcel was not part of the 960.0-acre John Liesse Grant, though was adjacent to this property, and was part of the Pfluger family history.

Henry Pfluger, Jr. purchased 162.0 acres of the property for \$4,750.50 from J.L. Hume in 1886 (Travis County Deed Records, Book 72, pages 187-188). In April of 1897, J.A. (John August) Pfluger (b. 1873) and his wife Emma, purchased the 162.0 acres from Henry and his wife Minne (a.k.a. "Wilhelmina") Pfluger (Travis County Deed Records, Book 202, page 197). J.A. Pfluger passed the property down through his family members (through his son, J.A., and later, to Thomas W. Pfluger as a trustee for Kelly and Vicky Pfluger, as noted in the Travis County Deed Records, Book 10761, page 199, dated August 1988). The younger J.A. Pfluger acquired the majority of the remainder of the Henry Pfluger, Sr., property from Henry Pfluger, Jr.'s, heirs (Henry Sr.'s, son) through a deed transfer in 1917 (Travis County Deed Records, Book 301, page 150). The property was sold to the City of Pflugerville in 2015. Based on this information and the architectural style and materials of the farmhouse, it is likely the house was constructed for the J.A. Pfluger (son of Henry Pfluger, Jr.) family in 1897 or soon thereafter (ca. 1898). J.A. Pfluger would have been approximately 25 years old at the time, with a wife and infant daughter (Rosa). The estimated dates of construction (ca. 1900) of the horse/mule barn (Resource 1B) and hay and livestock barn (Resource 1C) could not be verified via archival evidence, but the materials suggest they are largely contemporaneous with the house and the initial occupation of the farm.

Non-architectural cultural materials suggest a late 19th to mid-20th-century occupation. Notably, no domestic debris was observed that dates after the mid-20th century, which suggests that this is when the farm was last occupied.

Henry Pfluger, Sr.'s, family purchased the land on which site 41TV2518 is located in 1853, and it remained in the Pfluger family until 2015, when it was sold to the City of Pflugerville. Based on deed research, the architectural style of the main house (Resource 1A), and the construction materials used on the house and surrounding outbuildings, this historic-age farmstead is believed to have been constructed and inhabited by J.A. Pfluger (Henry Pfluger, Sr.'s, great-grandson), his wife, and their infant daughter (Rosa) at the end of the 19th century.

Site 41TV2453: The Pfluger House Site

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

served as a barn. The aboriginal cultural component consists of a low-density surface and subsurface scatter of lithic debitage, tested chert cobbles, and occasional burned limestone rocks that extends southwards from the historic-age farmstead along the bank of Wilbarger Creek. A two-track field road provides access to the site from the direction of site 41TV2518 to the southwest, and a mix of active and fallow agricultural fields characterize the site area.

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

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

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

Henry Pfluger, Sr.'s, family purchased the land on which site 41TV2518 is located in 1853, and it remained in the Pfluger family until 2015, when it was sold to the Texas Gulf Bank and, in 2016, to the City of Pflugerville. The German immigrant family was influential in the settlement of the Pflugerville area, and the town was ultimately named after the family. Numerous descendants of the Pfluger family remain in the area today. The estimated date of construction of the main house (Resource 2) based on its architectural characteristics is ca. 1880, and the house appears to have been occupied into the mid-20th-century. Thus, the parcel on which the farmstead is located was in the possession of the Pfluger family during the entire timeframe of its occupation,

though it is not conclusively known whether or not any member of the Pfluger family actually occupied it. Christina Pfluger, Henry Pfluger, Sr.'s, wife, could have lived in the house (Resource 2) following Henry, Sr.'s, death in 1867, until she departed for Taylor, Texas, to live with her daughter, Elizabeth, in 1891, or it may simply have been constructed to house tenant farmers or seasonal cotton pickers.

All of the resources on site 41TV2518 are associated with the late 19th to mid-20th centuries and are reflective of turn-of-the-20th-century farming practices and the early German settlement of the area.

Site 41TV2519

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

Constructed in ca. 1865, Resource 3A consists of a one-and-a-half-story, wood-frame, Folk-style house configured in an extended hall-and-parlor plan. The house is almost entirely collapsed, and is being held erect solely by a large hackberry tree that the house is leaning against on its southern side, though some construction materials and the overall form remains. Primarily rectangular in footprint, the pier-and-beam house was supported on rough-cut limestone blocks, with the front door on the western façade. Hand-hewn floor joists supported a tongue-and-groove, wood-planked floor. The walls were composed of hand-hewn posts framing the window and door openings, with structural, vertical-planked siding. The exterior walls were vertical boards secured with battens. The posts were secured to floor joists and wall beams (both lower- and loft-level) with mortise-and-tenon joinery. The interior walls in the lower, main room were clad in bead board. The house had one large room downstairs, a sleeping loft, and an enclosed kitchen under a shed-roofed extension. A wood-burning stove heated the lower level and an additional stove was located in the kitchen, based on the circular, metal-encased cut-outs in the loft-level floor (for the main-room stove) and the remainder of the pipes extending from the roof slopes. The house had a front porch (now collapsed) extending from the northern exterior façade. The porch roof was added (or significantly repaired) during a later period. A standing-seam metal roof covers a wood-shake shingled roof. Window openings are evident in the gable ends. A stove pipe opening is evident on the eastern slope of the roofline (no chimney stack, or evidence of one, was noted). The interior of the loft level shows evidence of whitewash. No windows or doors remain on the building.

Historic-age artifacts observed on the site consist of a low-density, surface and shallow subsurface scatter of domestic debris, including a ceramic mug handle, two undecorated whiteware ceramic sherds, one glass jar lid with a "NADINOLA" makers mark (designating a skin cream), one square nail, numerous wire nails (most nails in the standing structures are round wire

nails), and one solarized, amethyst-colored bottle glass shard. Most of the cultural materials are broadly temporally diagnostic of the late 19th- to early or mid-20th centuries. The use of a mix of square and wire nails in the construction of the house is consistent with the estimated mid- to late-19th-century construction date, and the relatively preponderance of wire nails may be indicative of repairs or expansions of the structure. Solarized bottle glass was manufacture from the late 19th- to early 20th centuries. Nadinola skin cream products were originally manufactured by the National Toilet Company of Paris, Tennessee, beginning in 1899, and the product line continues to be available today. It may of some interest that Nadinola was often used as a whitening cream by African-Americans to bleach the skin in the early 20th century (Panamerican 2016). While the presence of a single Nadinola skin cream lid does not present conclusive evidence of ethnicity, it may suggest that the inhabitants of site 41TV2519 during at least some point in its history after 1899 were African-Americans. The lack of any clearly modern cultural materials on the site suggests that the site was likely abandoned by at least the mid-20th century, if not sooner (consistent with observations of the terminal dates of occupation on nearby sites 41TV2518 and 41TV2453).

Site 41TV2519 is located on Parcel No. 263838. This farmstead is located on property that was owned by Henry Pfluger, Sr., at the time of the estimated construction period. The land was conveyed to Henry, Jr., by his mother, Christina Pfluger in 1893 (Travis County Deed Records, Book 134, Page 468), and follows the same deed trail as site 41TV2453 to the east. Based on its estimated construction date of ca. 1865, the house on site 41TV2419 (Resource 3A) likely preceded it's the house on site 41TV2453 (Resource 2—the Pfluger House), which has an estimated construction date of ca. 1880. This progression is based on the smaller size of the house (Resource 3A); the partial use of heavy, hand-hewn timber; and mortise-and-tenon joinery.

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

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

seeking relatively quick construction to shelter a family of seven. During the mid-19th century throughout the state, the progression toward a more substantial house from a log cabin likely would have been a timber frame house. Unlike modern frame houses built of dimensional lumber made possible by the steam-powered sawmills, early Texas frame houses were built with heavy structural components, including hewn logs with diagonal timbers notched into the vertical posts (braced-frame construction). German settlers brought the practice of mortice-and-tenon joinery. The frame would then be enclosed with exterior sheathing, such as vertical planks secured with battens (Alexander 1966). Resource 3A does not show evidence of brace-frame construction, though the vertical posts are secured into the sill plate and loft floor joists with mortice-and-tenon joinery. It is considered a board-and-batten house, with the majority of the structure supported by the vertical planking.

Resource 2 (the Pfluger House), the house on nearby site 41TV2453, may have served as a later, larger house for the growing family or as a second structure for older or married children. Thus, following the abandonment of the original log cabin (the existence of which is completely based on oral history at this time) and the house on site 41TV2519 (Resource 3A), the house on site 41TV2453 (Resource 2) would have been the third house constructed by the original Pfluger family members after Henry, Sr., died. This is largely a speculative reconstruction based on oral history and, to a lesser degree, architectural and archeological evidence. It is also possible that site 41TV2519 was occupied primarily or exclusively by ranch hands, seasonal agricultural workers or possibly slaves (between 1860-1864), and was not inhabited by members of the Pfluger family.

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

All of the resources on site 41TV2519 are associated with the mid-19th to early or mid-20th centuries and are reflective of turn-of-the-20th-century farming practices and the early German settlement of the area.

Site 41TV2520

Site 41TV2520 consists of the remnants of an aboriginal lithic scatter in a plowed agricultural field of an upland knoll that faces northeast toward Wilbarger Creek. Chert-bearing gravels are abundant on this landform, and the site is interpreted as a lithic raw material procurement locale, or “quarry,” where the aboriginal occupants would have obtained raw materials for the manufacture of chipped-stone tools. The surrounding agricultural fields within the project area also contain very sparse aboriginal lithic artifacts, though the density of materials at this location is markedly higher, thereby warranting definition as an archeological site. Aboriginal cultural materials observed on the site include tested chert cobbles, cores, and debitage. Battered chert cobbles damaged by repeated plowing were also abundant on the site,

though specimens exhibiting clear evidence of aboriginal cultural modification, including patterned flake scars, prepared platforms, and distinct bulbs of percussion, were relatively common. No formal tools, temporally diagnostic artifacts, burned rocks, or preserved floral or faunal remains were observed, and the site can only be dated to an unspecified prehistoric timeframe.

Lithic raw materials procurement quarries represent a common type of site in Central Texas, and site 41TV2520 does not possess any distinguishing characteristics, such as intact cultural features, temporally diagnostic formal tools, or preserved floral or faunal remains.

Site 41TV2521

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

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

Site 41TV2522

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

however, the house appears to have been either demolished or removed from the property by 1956. An agricultural field to the west and an artificial stock pond to the north were likely associated with the farm. An unimproved field road provides access to the site from Cameron Road to the east.

Resource 4, the only standing architecture remaining on the site, is a small, two-bay garage. The garage is a typical, functional outbuilding found on rural properties to house equipment, wagons, or motorized vehicles. Surrounded by agricultural fields, the garage does retain the association with early farming operations, and the resource does appear to be in the original location.

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

The parcel on which Resource 4 is located was originally owned by the Pfluger family and subsequently by the Bohls family. While the data of transference of the parcel from the Pfluger to Bohls families was not documented in the deed records, it is likely that the parcel was owned by the Bohls family at the time of its habitation in the early to mid-20th centuries. However, the identities of the occupants of the farmstead are unknown. The resources on site 41TV2522 are associated with early to mid-20th century farming practices and possibly with the historical German settlement of the area.

Pfluger Cemetery (TV-C077)

The Pfluger Cemetery (TV-C077) is located on the east-facing slopes of an upland interfluvium between the channels of Wilbarger Creek to the south and an unnamed tributary of Wilbarger Creek to the north and east. The cemetery reportedly contains 23 graves. While the majority of the graves in the Pfluger Cemetery date from 1867 to 1920, there have been two recent interments dating to 2009 and 2014. Many of the original members of the Pfluger family are interred here. The cemetery boundaries are marked an aluminum post and wire fence.

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

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

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

Table 2. List of Graves in Pfluger Cemetery

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

Source: Findagrave.com (2016)

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

5.0 DESCRIPTION OF PFLUGER HOUSE (RESOURCE 2)

5.1 DESCRIPTION OF HOUSE (RESOURCE 2)

Constructed ca. 1880, the Pfluger House (Resource 2) consists of a one-and-a-half-story, box-and-strip house with an extended hall-and-parlor plan (Figures 6 to 14). A side-gabled, saltbox-style roof clad in corrugated metal over wood-shake shingles shelters the building. A full-width porch runs along the southern side of the house, though the roof has collapsed, obscuring this façade of the house from view. The house is oriented north-to-south, with the front façade facing south. The shed-roofed (now collapsed) front porch on the southern façade has two four-paneled wood entrance doors leading to the interior of the house. The house may also be considered an extended Cumberland plan, with the characteristic two main front rooms (double-pen) and two separate front doors.

The house is basically constructed with limited timber framing and vertical planks extending from sill to plate. Vertical wooden planks secured with beveled and squared battens clad the house. The pier-and-beam, vertical plank (which may also be considered a “box-and-strip” construction method) house is supported on rough-cut limestone piers. Floor joists are lapped onto the sills. The joists support tongue and groove wood floor planks. Studs frame the door and window openings and run the height from floor to ceiling, but the board-and-batten planking functions to form structural walls. Horizontal lumber secured within the walls at approximately four-feet from the floor level provides additional structural support for the exterior planking and interior wall boards. The interior wall boards are affixed to the second-level floor joists. There are no corner posts. Roof rafters are supported on the plates and there is no roof ridgepole.

The house has five rooms—two larger rooms in the main portion of the house (i.e., the southern half), two small rooms in the shed-roofed extension (i.e., the northern half), and a single-room sleeping loft on the second, half-story floor above the main section of the house. A stove pipe extends from the northern slope of the gable roof. A brick chimney flue encasing the stovepipe is found on the northern shed-roofed section, where the kitchen was presumably located. This brick chimney may have been a later addition as the kitchen’s ceiling shows evidence of charred wood, suggesting a fire at one time. The chimney may have been added to prevent future fire hazards. The house has not been outfitted with plumbing, gas, or electricity. The use of a wood-burning stove and absence of a fireplace and chimney is a characteristic of German or central European construction influences in 19th-century settlements (Jordan 1978).

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

The southwestern room in the front of the house is similar to the southeastern room, though the walls are clad with newspaper over the planked walls. While most of the newspaper



Figure 6. Location of Pfluger House (Resource 2) on Aerial Photograph



Figure 7. View of Western Façade of House (Facing Southeast)



Figure 8. View of the Eastern Façade of the House (Facing Northwest)



Figure 9. View of Northern (Rear) Façade of House (Facing Southwest)



Figure 10. Collapsed Porch Roof on Southern (Front) Façade of House (Facing Northeast)



Figure 11. View of Southeastern Room (Front Parlor) (Facing Northeast)



Figure 12. View of Interior Enclosed Stairs Leading to Seeping Loft (Facing South)



Figure 13. View of Second (1/2-) Story Sleeping Loft (Facing East)



Figure 14. View of Northeastern Room (Note Flue at Right) (Facing East)

panels are peeling and badly faded, front-page publication dates are discernable on a few sheets, including June 3, 1934; June 10, 1934; August 29, 1939; February 10, 1940; and 1958. All newspaper sheets appear to be from the *Austin American-Statesman*. The two southern rooms are separated by a vertical, cedar-planked wall stabilized by battens secured over each adjacent plank. A door with a lock provides access between the rooms. A door leads from this room to the northwestern room. A very steep, narrow, enclosed wooden staircase runs along the west, exterior wall of the room that leads to the second-floor sleeping loft. The first step of the staircase is approximately 20.0 inches from the floor. The sleeping loft is on the second half-floor of the main section of the house (i.e., the gable-roofed section). The upper half-story is of German construction origin and was common in the continental German log houses of Pennsylvania. Though this is not a log house, it was constructed during the ownership of first-generation German settlers, and many of the features of this house are similar to the plan and forms of log house construction.

The small northwestern room has a drop ceiling, a window looking out the northern (rear) façade of the house, and an interior doorway leading to the northeastern room. The adjacent northeastern room may have been utilized as a kitchen with a wood-burning stove, as the brick flue is accessible from this room. It appears that the shed-roofed, northern side of the house may have once been an open porch based on the board-and-batten wall between the northern and southern sections of the house and the configuration of the enclosed stairs (once accessible from the interior, though now only accessible from the northwestern room with an awkward, large, step-up). In addition, the window between the southeastern and northeastern rooms and the placement of the chimney flue suggests that the northern section was once exterior space. Evidence from the window openings (jambes and sills) and fragments of window frames suggest there were eight wood-framed, four-over-four, single-hung windows on the house, as well as wood-plank casement windows on the loft level and on the northern side. The house is in poor condition.

The Pfluger House is an example of the extended hall-and-parlor plan in the National Folk style of vernacular architecture. The board-and-batten, or box-and-strip, construction was most commonly built in Texas between the 1870s and 1910s. There are regional variations, but the basic wall structure consists of random-width (though on the Pfluger House, the planks are relatively equal widths) vertical planks nailed to a sill or horizontal board at the base of the wall and then nailed to another horizontal plank at the top of the wall. There is no joinery or other reinforcement used where the walls meet at the corners. The seams between each board were usually covered with narrow wood strips called battens. This construction method is an efficient method of erecting small wooden buildings without elaborate frameworks and consists of using standard-dimension lumber to build houses. Supported upon rocks, wooden piers, or a concrete foundation, a floor platform is first assembled with joists, usually two-by-sixes spaced about two feet apart, and wooden flooring. Nailed vertically (rarely horizontally) to the sides of this platform are one-by-twelve boards forming the walls; there are no studs. Then, strips—ordinarily one-by-threes or one-by-fours, sometimes with molded edges—are nailed over the cracks between the boards. A two-by-four plate nailed to the top of the boards forming the walls supports the rafters and ceiling joists, also composed of two-by-fours. Shingles nailed to strips supported by the rafters complete the roof. Openings for doors and windows are framed with two-inch members.

A hammer, saw, level, and square are all the tools required for construction. The efficient manufacture of dimensional lumber by powered sawmills and the mass production of nails greatly increased the economy of this type of construction (TSHA 2016a).

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

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

After the expansion of the railroads, hall-and-parlor homes, a descendent of the Tidewater South tradition by way of the log adaptations, remained the dominant folk dwelling (McAlester and McAlester 1993:89). The Pfluger House also demonstrates some key characteristics of German-influenced architectural traditions. The use of a wood-burning stove instead of a fireplace was a more common practice amongst Germans settled in the American South. The construction of a one-and-a-half story house is also a common practice; a clear evolution from German log house construction. The positioning of a corner enclosed stairway is also a German practice and is considered an efficient use of space. Additionally, researchers suggest the double-pen, or hall-and-parlor, plan is an evolution of the traditional German Pennsylvania farmhouse style in which two rooms of equal size were accessed via separate front doors. The rooms are referred to as the *stube*, or parlor, and *kuche*, or kitchen. Often, a new kitchen would be constructed in a shed-roofed extension off the rear of the house at a later time. Further, the Pennsylvania Farmhouse style may be considered a later rendition of the *Flukuchenhaus* style from Germany. This plan consisted of two side-by-side front rooms, though only a single front door led to the kitchen side. Though the construction method exemplified in the Pfluger House may be of Anglo-American influence, the special arrangement of a front parlor and bedroom, the separation of public and private space, the elimination of a central hall (possibly considered by the Germans as wasted interior space), and the shed-room kitchen addition are features that may have seemed familiar and comfortable to the Pfluger Family and appealed to their historical practices.

The Pfluger House may have been constructed from lumber cut at a local mill, with the limestone foundation blocks obtained from a local quarry. The estimated date of construction

based on the architectural style and construction materials is ca. 1880, at which time these materials would have been transported to the site by wagons from either local mills or by rail from Manor. Paired with the overall form and style of the house, the use of milled lumber (with some circular saw markings on the joists), tongue-and-groove floor and ceiling boards, sash windows, and use of bead board are characteristic of this late-19th-century construction period. According to Hufertepe (2016), the dominant German construction type during the 1850s was the *fachwerk* house, which can be described as a heavy timber frame filled with rock or brick, though some of the German settlers built frame houses with no infill (heavy timber frames), which were considered traditional Anglo-American construction methods (Hufertepe 2016). After the Civil War, there was a dramatic increase in the number of houses built with two front doors and those with saltbox plans. Houses with two front rooms and two front doors increased in popularity in the 1880s and 1890s (Hufertepe 2016).

Local descendants of the Pfluger and Bohls families suggested in oral interviews that this house was occupied by Henry Pfluger, Sr., which would place its date of construction earlier, within a ca. 1860 timeframe (Bohls 2016; Mott 2016). No primary research (deeds or census) data supports this earlier construction date, and the architectural style and materials (sash windows with window glass, milled lumber, cut stone, tongue-and-groove flooring, etc.) suggest a post-railroad construction period. Research of all available primary resources (deeds, census, wills, historical maps, and agricultural schedules) was inconclusive regarding an earlier construction date for the house.

5.2 CULTURAL FEATURES ASSOCIATED WITH THE HOUSE

In addition to the house, the remnants of a collapsed, wood-framed outbuilding are present in a small, overgrown clearing approximately 164.0 feet west-southwest of the Pfluger House (Resource 2). The structure rested on limestone block piers supporting large beams and had a wood-plank floor. Platform-frame walls clad with vertical wood siding enclosed the space. A standing-seam metal roof sheltered the structure. While there currently are not sufficient diagnostic building materials left to determine the use of this structure, Mr. Lanier Bohls, a man who grew up nearby and currently utilizes the property for cattle grazing, indicated in an oral interview that it served as a barn (Bohls 2016). As such, it may have housed horses and a buggy at one time. The structure was likely of a contemporary construction period with Resource 2. The clearing in which the collapsed structure is located is surrounded by fencing constructed of simple cedar posts and barbed wire and may have served as a livestock enclosure. No ancillary features, such as a well or a privy, are located in the vicinity of the two historic-age structures on this site.

Historic-age, non-architectural cultural materials are relatively sparse on site 41TV2453 and are restricted to the area immediately surrounding the main house (Resource 2). Historic-age artifacts observed on the site consist of a low-density, surface and shallow subsurface scatter of domestic debris, including clear, green, and brown bottle glass shards; undecorated whiteware ceramic sherds; a clear glass bottle; a machine-made brick fragment with a partial “NS” maker’s mark; and a mix of square and wire metal nails. Most of the cultural materials are only broadly temporally diagnostic of the late 19th- to mid-20th centuries. The use of square nails in the construction of the house reinforces the estimated late 19th-century construction date, while the

rest of the domestic debris is generally suggestive of an early to mid-20th-century occupation. No clearly modern objects were observed among the sparse population of cultural materials, which suggests the house has been abandoned since the mid-20th-century (consistent with the estimated terminal occupation of nearby sites 41TV2518 and 41TV2519). Discernable publication dates on a few sheets of the faded, peeling newspaper sheets used to wallpaper the northwestern room of the Pfluger House include June 3, 1934; June 10, 1934; August 29, 1939; February 10, 1940; and 1958. While it is not known whether the walls were wallpapered gradually over the years or all at once with a stack of newspapers accumulated over three decades, the wallpapering would have occurred during the early to mid-20th-century occupation of the house.

Aboriginal cultural materials observed on site 41TV2453 consists of an extensive, albeit very low-density, surface and shallow subsurface scatter of tested chert cobbles, debitage, cores, and rare burned limestone rocks. As was noted on the original site form filed for site 41TV2453, many of the chert-bearing cobbles appear to have been battered by plowing, though a sufficient number of observed specimens displayed prepared striking platforms and systematically patterned flake scars to indicate their cultural origin. No formal tools or temporally diagnostic aboriginal artifacts were observed, and the aboriginal occupation can only be dated to an unspecified prehistoric timeframe.

6.0 HISTORICAL RESEARCH

6.1 RESULTS OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH

This area was part of the original John Liesse Survey (Abstract 496, Survey 18). In October 1845, John Liesse, former brother-in-law of Henry Pfluger, Sr., was awarded 960.0 acres for his 11 months of service to the Republic of Texas (GLO 1845). Henry Pfluger, Sr., purchased this parcel of land from John Liesse in 1853 via a land swap (Henry sold his 33.0 acres east of Austin to John Liesse for the same price as the 960.0 acres along Willbarger Creek). Over the years, the Henry Pfluger's family had a total of 12 children (six were from Henry, Sr.'s, previous marriage, and another six were with his second wife, Anna Christina). The first of their children together was Henry, Jr., who was born in 1847 in Germany. When Henry, Sr., and his wife moved to this property in 1853, they had five children. The 1854 Travis County tax rolls indicate that Henry Sr., owed 960.0 acres, three horses, 20 cows, and a wagon and team all valued at \$2,350. In 1854, Henry sold his son Conrad (and wife, Anna) a portion of the property. According to the Pfluger family history book (PFRT 2010), Conrad built a small, one-room, dirt-floor cabin. As children were born to the couple, more rooms were added to the house, and the original room became the kitchen (PFRT 2010). By 1856, Henry's land ownership decreased to 660.0 acres.

Henry further decreased his land holding by 1859 to 500.0 acres, and again to 200.0 acres by 1860, though he did own eight horses and 50 cows. By 1861, Henry purchased an African-American slave, valued at \$700, and two more individuals by 1863. The Pfluger family history book documents information about one of the slaves named Martha and her son, Louis Smith, who was born on the farm (PFRT 2010). Martha was purchased for \$950 in 1861 from Colonel Rainey from Memphis, Tennessee (Travis County Courthouse Records, Book P, Page 90). Martha's son Louis was interviewed in 1937 for an oral history project. In this account, Louis recalls living and working on the Pfluger farm with his mother until they were granted freedom after the Civil War. Martha left the farm for Webberville, and Louis stayed on the farm to help with the cattle and was paid \$50 a month with room and board (Menn 1937).

The property was owned by Henry, Sr., and his wife Christina until his death in 1867, at which time Christina assumed ownership. The 1868 probate record for Henry Pfluger indicates that his property was worth \$1,500. His property included 200.0 acres, 300 head of cattle, 30 beeves, eight oxen, four plows, one carriage, one reaper, one harness, three work horses, 13 stock horses, three bedsteads, four chairs, four tables, one clock, one stove, one washpot, one spinning wheel, one churn, one grindstone, two looking glasses, one straw mattress, two featherbeds, three cooking pots, and 1,300 pounds of cotton (PFRT 2010). The 1880 census records indicate that Christina was the head of household (and listed as a farmer) and the only person living at her premises (US Census Bureau 1880). The Agriculture Schedule of 1880 lists Christina as a property owner of 200.0 acres with livestock, one horse, four oxen, milk cows, pigs, and chickens. The 1880 census record and the 1880 Travis County Agricultural Schedule document John Pfluger (Henry and Christina's son) as a neighbor and land owner. August Braker, her son-in-law (married to Christina's only daughter Elizabeth), is also listed as Christina's neighbor in 1880 (according to the federal census records), and he is listed on the agriculture schedule as renting land to farm. The Braker family may have lived on Christina Pfluger's land,

possibly in one of the houses, during this time. According to the Pfluger family history book, Elizabeth and her family lived on her mother's homestead from 1878 to 1889 prior to purchasing their own farm (PFRT 2010).

In 1893, the land that Resource 2 is situated on (a total of 154.0 acres) was conveyed to Henry, Jr., by his mother, Christina (Travis County Deed Records, Book 117, Page 5.). In 1891, at age 71, Christina Pfluger left the property to live with her daughter Elizabeth (Braker) at their farm near Taylor, Texas, according to Christina's will (she died on December 4, 1897). Christina refers to her horses, buggy, furniture, and household items in her will. She also refers to her land and estate, which was left to her children (Application to Probate Will and Will, Christina Pfluger, 1898). This particular parcel was held by Henry Pfluger, Jr., until his death in 1904. Henry, Jr., and his family did not live on this parcel as he had a large farmhouse closer to Pflugerville. It is likely he farmed this land for cotton. The land was passed to Henry, Jr.'s, children and grandchildren following his death. In 1917, the heirs of Henry Pfluger, Jr., sold 169.0 acres of land to John August (J.A.) Pfluger, Jr., who was the great grandson of Henry Pfluger, Jr. (Travis County Deed Records, vol. 301, page 150, 1917). The land was held in the estate of J.A. Pfluger until he sold his land to his younger brother, Thomas Pfluger, in 1988 (Travis County Deed Records, vol. 10761, page 199). In 2015, the land was sold to the Texas Gulf Bank (Travis County Deed Records, document 2015152678).

Thus, it is currently undetermined who constructed this house and who may have lived in the house. Based on the estimated construction date of ca. 1880, Christina Pfluger could have lived in the house. Daughter Elizabeth, her husband August Braker, and their three children may have built and lived in this house. Alternately, the house may have served as tenant farmer quarters or to house cotton pickers during picking season, and it may not ever have been occupied by a member of the Pfluger family. As noted above, Christina Pfluger left the farm in 1891, and Henry Pfluger, Jr., purchased the property in 1893, though he never lived on it. However, it is clear the house remained provisionally occupied into the early to mid-20th century, as evidenced by the discernable dates on the newspaper wallpaper in the northwestern room of the house and the generally 20th-century assemblage of domestic debris observed on the site. The house was never outfitted with plumbing, gas, or electricity, and it may have been used by tenant farmers or seasonal cotton pickers in the 20th century.

An alternate theory has been presented by Ms. Vernagene Mott and Mr. Lanier Bohls, local descendants of the Pfluger and Bohls families, respectively, who suggest that the Pfluger House (Resource 2) may have been occupied by Henry Pfluger, Sr. As Henry, Sr., died in 1867, this would place its date of construction within a ca. 1860 timeframe, much earlier than suggested by the architectural evidence (Bohls 2016; Mott 2016).

There is evidence of at least one additional house on the original Pfluger family's 960.0 acres, which has been designated during this study as Resource 3A on site 41TV2519 to the west. Resource 3A, the house on nearby site 41TV2519, is somewhat smaller than the documented Pfluger House. If the ranch was occupied by Henry Pfluger, Sr.'s, family, as suggested by Ms. Mott and Mr. Bohls, Resource 3A (on site 41TV2419) may have served as an earlier house for the family, and the family may have had the larger house (the Pfluger House) constructed as children were born. Informant interviews with Ms. Mott and Mr. Bohls suggest that

the Pfluger House was constructed by Henry Pfluger, Sr., prior to his death in 1867, and they consider it to be the original home place, though it should be noted that no primary resources documenting a definitive construction date were found beyond that described herein. This interpretation has influenced much of the historical research conducted in the area. For instance, the application for the Texas historical marker for the nearby Pfluger Cemetery suggests that “the [Pfluger] dwelling house consisted of five rooms and a porch. Once a month, family members traveled to Austin with an ox team for supplies” (Hebbe1975). The house description on the historical marker application is consistent with Resource 2, and it should be noted that the Pfluger Cemetery is located nearby, approximately 656.0 feet to the north. However, the architectural evidence for Resource 2 suggests a later, ca. 1880 (or quite possibly later) construction date based on the use of square and wire nails, milled lumber materials, cut limestone piers, bead board, tongue-and-groove floors and ceilings, sash windows, and paneled doors in the parlor and hall.

6.2 RESEARCH SUMMARY FOR THE PFLUGER HOUSE

In 1850, when Henry Pfluger, Sr., and his family emigrated from Germany and arrived at Galveston, they headed northwest to the east Austin area where John Liesse lived (PFRT 2010). Henry Pfluger purchased 33.0 acres east of Austin and farmed this land for approximately two years. Primary research (land records) indicates that the Henry Pfluger, Sr., family sold their land in east Austin in 1853 and purchased this tract along the banks of Wilbarger Creek (known as “Brushy Knob”) at the same time in a land swap (in addition with money exchanged) between Henry and his brother-in-law (from his first marriage), John Liesse. It is assumed that Henry, Sr., and his large family (five dependent children in 1853) moved to the newly purchased 960.0-acre tract along Willbarger Creek between 1853 and 1854, though this has not been confirmed. Further, the 1860 US Census record indicates that Henry and his family lived in Precinct 5, near the Gilleland Creek Post Office. This post office was located closer to southeast Austin. When the post office was closed, the community became part of the town of Garfield (a community due east of the Austin-Bergstrom International Airport). It is unclear if the Pfluger family remained on the east Austin parcel (near the Gilleland Creek Post Office, as the 1860 US Census record indicates), or if they moved to the subject parcel soon after purchasing the 960.0 acres in 1853. Precinct 5 may have included the subject parcel in 1850s, with the Gilleland Creek Post Office being the closest post office to the Pflugers, though, by 1880, the census records indicate that the subject parcel was part of Precinct 2. This would support the idea that the Pflugers did indeed move to the 960.0-acre Liesse survey property in the early 1850s. According to the Pfluger family history book, John Liesse never lived on the 960.0-acre land grant (PFRT 2010). Records indicate that Henry Pfluger, Sr., and his family were likely the first recorded inhabitants of the property.

The house documented for this report is not likely the original Henry Pfluger, Sr., dwelling. An additional Folk-style house is located on the original 960.0 acres west of the house documented in this study. This additional house (referenced as Resource 3A), though in very poor and collapsed condition, was likely constructed prior to the subject house, as evidenced by the materials and construction methods. Oral history suggests there was also a log cabin on the property, though this is no longer standing. Furthermore, Henry Pfluger, Sr., began selling portions of the original 960.0 acres by 1858 (Travis County Tax Records). By 1860, Henry, Sr., and his

wife owned 200.0 acres of the original land grant. It is unknown if earlier structures were once located on relinquished parcels. Travis County tax records do not indicate the ownership of structures, nor did Henry's probate records following his death in 1867. Travis County tax records indicate that Henry Pfluger, Sr., owned three African-Americans between 1861 and 1863. The earlier structure that remains standing on the parcel may have housed his slaves. Additional structures on the parcel also may have housed family members, such as daughter Elizabeth and her husband August Braker (and their three children) during the time they lived on Elizabeth's mother's (Henry's widow, Christina's) property.

According to oral history and the Pfluger family history book, the house documented in this report is referenced and remembered as the Henry Pfluger, Sr., homestead, and as the place where Henry's widow lived until the mid-1890s (PFRT 2010). However, architectural evidence, largely the milled lumber materials and the box-and-strip construction method of the house, suggest a later construction date, perhaps ca. 1880, during the occupation of Henry's widow, Anna Christina (Christina), two sons, and possibly Henry, Sr., and Christina's daughter Elizabeth and her husband August Braker (and later their three children). Primary research did not reveal an exact construction date of the documented house or the other extant house on the parcel. The house documented for this report may have been built on foundation piers that once supported an earlier, house, perhaps of log construction, though this is purely speculation and an effort to reconcile oral history with the architectural evidence.

It is clear that Henry Pfluger, Sr., did own, and likely lived on, this parcel from the mid-1850s until his death in 1867. The parcel remained in the Pfluger family until 2015, and the family cemetery, designated with an Official Texas Historical Marker, is located near the documented house and on the original parcel. Fortunately, many Pfluger family (as well as Bohls and Braker family) descendants remain dedicated to maintaining the family cemetery and to the preservation of the oral history associated with the family.

Though not all architectural and historical questions have been answered, much effort was put forth by family descendants in documenting memories and conducting primary and secondary research on the family and property. This effort is an invaluable asset to the early history of Pflugerville and the Pfluger homestead. The documentation of the house addressed in this report is intended to compliment the oral history preservation and documentation efforts set forth by the Pfluger family decedents.

7.0 PFLUGER HOUSE FEATURES

This chapter provides information on the architectural features of the Pfluger House. The chapter is paired with Appendices A and B, which provide associated photographs of each feature (Appendix A) and keyed references on floor plans and exterior elevation drawings prepared for the house (Appendix B). Overall, the house is in poor condition. Though quite a bit of the historic material remains, the primarily wood (cedar, cypress, and pine) materials show signs of substantial rot and decay. The front porch roof is entirely collapsed and the ceilings in the lower-level south rooms are in a state of partial collapse. The ceilings of the north rooms are gone, likely having succumbed to fire at one point. All of the windows are missing and are no longer on the property. Two of the interior doors are missing. All of the hardware is missing. The chimney is collapsed and the cast-iron stove is not present. Though the house was likely constructed with minimal architectural details, there are no notable details remaining within or on the building. The construction method, materials, form, and plan are the remaining architectural characteristics that define the house as a late 19th-century National Folk, post-railroad dwelling.

Shell (Exterior)

- A. **Floor and Foundation Construction:** The Pfluger House is supported on rough-cut rectangular limestone piers. Milled sills (roughly four-by-six-inch lumber) rest on the piers and form the perimeter of the house. Floor joists, running north-to-south, are lap-jointed to the sills. Tongue-and-groove pine floor boards, finished with a medium-toned stain, are affixed to the floor joists. The floor joists for the porch and kitchen wings extend from the sills of the main house, suggesting that the porch floor and kitchen wing floors are likely original (Appendix A, Photos 11-16).
- B. **Roof Construction:** The side-gabled roof is composed of the primary gable, a back (north) shed-roof extension, and front (south) shed porch roof, forming a salt-box-style roof. Roof rafters, supported by simple trusses, extend over the wall plates and support a series of nailers clad with cedar-shake shingles. The shingles are further covered with standing seam metal. There is not a ridge board supporting the common rafters; the rafters are jointed together at the ridge. The rafters are notched at the plate joint. The plates are lap-jointed in order to span the length of the house along the sloped sides of the primary roof. The plates along these sides (north and south sides) are supported primarily on the board-and-batten walls and are positioned approximately three feet from the floor level of the loft (at the top of the half-wall). The plates along the gable ends (east and west sides) are positioned at floor level with the loft. These are also supported primarily on the board-and-batten walls. A grounding cable runs from the roof ridge, down the west gable end of the house, and into the ground. The eaves extend over the exterior walls on all sides approximately 11.0 inches. A simple, three-inch-wide cornice board finishes the wall and roofline intersection (Appendix A, Photos 24, 26-27, 31-34).
- C. **Exterior walls:** The exterior walls, also serving as structural components, are composed of 12-inch-wide cypress planks abutted together vertically. The seam is covered with a three-inch-wide batten. Most of the battens are beveled on both edges. The boards and battens extend through the gables of the north wing. The gables of the porch roof are also clad in

board-and-batten materials. The cladding extends over most, but not all, of the foundation level, leaving the stone foundation piers visible (Appendix A, Photos 1-10, 15).

- D. Windows: Evidence from the window openings (jambs and sills) and fragments of window frames suggest that there were eight wood-framed, four-over-four, single-hung windows on the house, as well as vertical wood plank casement windows on the loft level and on the northern side. The loft level may have had sash, lighted windows, though this was not confirmed. The windows were finished with simple wood-plank casings on the exterior and interior. Likewise, the sills consist of a single, beveled-edge wood plank affixed within the door jamb. The lower-level windows also were sheltered with wood-plank casement windows hinged to the exterior wall boards to serve as shutters. One window opening, on the southeast side, is partially obstructed by the brick chimney flue (Appendix A, Photos 18-23, 28-30).
- E. Doors: The two front wooden doors are composed of two long, vertical panels positioned over two shorter, vertical rectangular panels. The doors are secured within the wooden frames with metal hinges. All hardware is gone. The interior door between the two south rooms has the same configuration. It is likely that the two doors missing from the openings between both south rooms to the adjacent north rooms also had the same panel configuration. The three doors within the north wing are composed of vertical wood planking braced with diagonal planks and a center horizontal plank. These doors are also void of hardware. Simple wood planks, smoothed and concaved over time, serve as thresholds for all the exterior door openings. The doors are all approximately 5'11" in height, which is approximately five inches shorter than standard, modern-day door heights (Appendix A, Photos 17, 25, 47, 49, and 65).

Interior Construction

- A. Walls and Partitions: The interior walls in the lower south rooms are finished with vertical tongue-and-groove pine boards, the same materials used in the flooring. A three-inch-wide baseboard runs the perimeter of both rooms. The north wing rooms do not have finished walls; the exterior board-and-batten planks are visible behind the horizontal framing support and the door and window frames. Corner posts support the walls within this wing. The south walls of the north rooms are clad in the board-and-batten siding similar to the main exterior of the house, suggesting this was once an exterior wall. The southeast room walls are painted an aqua/teal color. The southwest room walls are covered in various newspaper sheets dating from the 1930s to the 1950s. The north wing rooms are also covered in newspaper (Appendix A, Photos 35, 44-62).

The dividing wall between the two south rooms is composed of the same wooden planks used for the exterior cladding. Battens, squared on the edges, cover the seams on both sides of the interior dividing wall to provide support to the wall. There are no framing members with exception to the frame around the door that leads between the two south rooms (Appendix A, Photos 45 and 57).

The loft-level walls (approximately three feet from the floor level) are the back side of the exterior boards. The lower-level boards and battens, framing around the doors and windows, and the lower-level interior dividing wall between the south rooms and the boxed corner

staircase support the upper-level plates and floor joists, half-walls, and overall roof (Appendix A, Photo 38).

- B. Ceilings: The ceilings in the southwest room are composed of the same tongue-and-groove pine planks as those used as floor boards and wall boards. The ceiling in this room has partially collapsed. The ceiling in the adjacent southeast room is clad with bead board. This gives the room a slightly more formal appearance, and it was therefore likely the main parlor or family gathering space. Narrow finishing strips line the perimeter of the ceiling within this room. There are no indications of affixed light fixtures on any of the ceilings. The ceiling in the north rooms was once a drop ceiling, though only the furring strips remain. It has not been determined what type of ceiling material was used in these two rooms. The ceiling within the loft level is the unfinished underside of the roof planking supported by common and principle rafters and simple trusses (Appendix A, Photos 61, 63-64, and 66).
- C. Stairs and Stairwell: The enclosed-boxed staircase is accessible through a wood-planked door in the northwest room. Within the stairwell, there is evidence of a former door opening that led into the southwest room. There were likely a couple steps down from the stair landing into the southwest room, creating a slight dog-leg configuration. The current configuration has a large step up from the floor level of the northwest room onto the tongue-and-groove wood-planked landing. Eight stair treads (not including the loft-level landing) lead to the loft level. The treads are well worn wood planks joined to the stringers within planed grooves. The stairwell is remarkably (relatively) solid. A small closet with a door is found underneath the stairs (Appendix A, Photos 40-42 and 62).
- D. Flooring: The flooring throughout the house is five-inch (varies slightly), tongue-and-groove, finished pine floor boards. The flooring is in fair to poor condition with substantial rot and decay in several areas (Appendix A, Photos 44-45 and 50).
- E. Fireplace: There is no fireplace in the house. A stove pipe extends from the northern slope of the gable roof. A brick chimney flue encasing the stovepipe is found on the northern shed-roofed section, where the kitchen was presumably located. This brick chimney may have been a later addition as the kitchen's ceiling shows evidence of charred wood, suggesting a fire occurred at one time. The chimney may have been added to prevent future fire hazards. Two stove pipe ports are found in the brick flue to provide flue access from the northeast and southeast rooms (Appendix A, Photos 43, 48, and 58).
- F. Services: The house shows no evidence of any plumbing, gas, or electrical services.

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APPENDIX A:

Photo Sheets and Photo Log

Table A-1. Architectural Photo Log

Date	Shot	Camera Filename	Permanent Filename	Description	Dir.	Name
7/01/16	1	DSC_0104	01	West façade of house	E	St. Clair
7/01/16	2	DSC_0105	02	West and south façades of house	NE	St. Clair
7/01/16	3	DSC_0106	03	West and north façades of house	SE	St. Clair
7/01/16	4	DSC_0108	04	North façade of house	S	St. Clair
7/01/16	5	DSC_0110	05	North and east façades of house	SW	St. Clair
7/01/16	6	DSC_0111	06	North and east façades of house	SW	St. Clair
7/01/16	7	DSC_0112	07	East façade of house	W	St. Clair
4/04/16	8	DSC_0114a	08	North and west façades of house	SE	St. Clair
7/01/16	9	DSC_0114	09	East and south façades of house	NW	St. Clair
4/05/16	10	DSC_0116a	10	West and south façades of house	NE	St. Clair
6/30/16	11	DSC_0005	11	Pier under the north wing		Smith
7/01/16	12	DSC_0173	12	Pier under the north wing		St. Clair
6/30/16	13	DSC_0061	13	Limestone pier supporting southwest corner of foundation		Smith
6/30/16	14	DSC_0003	14	Floor construction at southeast corner of house showing floor beam		Smith
6/30/16	15	DSC_0008	15	Exterior walls at northwest corner of house	SW	Smith
6/30/16	16	DSC_0012	16	Floor construction below kitchen door on east façade of house		Smith
6/30/16	17	DSC_0013	17	Exterior of kitchen door on east façade of house	NW	Smith
6/30/16	18	DSC_0018	18	Exterior window on east façade of house		Smith
6/30/16	19	DSC_0025	19	Wooden window shutter on the east side of the north façade		Smith
6/30/16	20	DSC_0030	20	Exterior window on the west side of the north façade		Smith
6/30/16	21	DSC_0031	21	Window opening showing sills on north façade of house		Smith
6/30/16	22	DSC_0035	22	Window sills, jambs, and rail guards on west facade of house		Smith
6/30/16	23	DSC_0028	23	Window sills and jambs on west façade of house		Smith
6/30/16	24	DSC_0038	24	Collapsed porch roof on south façade of house		Smith
6/30/16	25	DSC_0039	25	Detail of roofing material on collapsed porch roof		Smith

Date	Shot	Camera Filename	Permanent Filename	Description	Dir.	Name
6/30/16	26	DSC_0042	26	Collapsed porch roof at southeast façade	NW	Smith
6/30/16	27	DSC_0046	27	Exterior roofing, taken from north façade		Smith
6/30/16	28	DSC_0049	28	Exterior wall and window on west façade		Smith
6/30/16	29	DSC_0054	29	Window sills, jambs, and rail guards on south façade		Smith
6/30/16	30	DSC_0055	30	Window jambs and rail guards on south façade		Smith
6/30/16	31	DSC_0057	31	Exterior roofing, lightning grounding rod, and cornice/eave details		Smith
6/30/16	32	DSC_0063	32	Roof construction showing rafters where porch has collapsed		Smith
6/30/16	33	DSC_0066	33	Roof cornice at northeast corner of house		Smith
6/30/16	34	DSC_0067	34	Roof cornice at northeast corner of house		Smith
6/30/16	35	DSC_0100	35	Exterior of door on south façade		Smith
7/01/16	36	DSC_0139	36	Loft level showing rafters, bracing, and floor joists		St. Clair
7/01/16	37	DSC_0147	37	Looking down from top of stairwell; note original door on the right		St. Clair
7/01/16	38	DSC_0150	38	Roofing in loft showing lapped plates and rafters		St. Clair
7/01/16	39	DSC_0152	39	Roofing in loft showing rafters		St. Clair
6/30/16	40	DSC_0070	40	Looking up from bottom of stairwell through door from the northwest room		Smith
6/30/16	41	DSC_0071	41	Detail of stairs		Smith
6/30/16	42	DSC_0074	42	Looking up from bottom of stairwell		Smith
6/30/16	43	DSC_0075	43	Chimney in kitchen in northeast room		Smith
6/30/16	44	DSC_0076	44	Interior flooring and walls in northwest room		Smith
6/30/16	45	DSC_0077	45	Interior flooring, baseboards, and walls in southeast room		Smith
6/30/16	46	DSC_0081	46	Interior walls in northwest room		Smith
6/30/16	47	DSC_0089	47	Interior kitchen door in northeast room		Smith
6/30/16	48	DSC_0091	48	Interior walls in southeast room; note stove flue port in chimney		Smith
6/30/16	49	DSC_0102	49	Interior walls and door in southeast room		Smith

Date	Shot	Camera Filename	Permanent Filename	Description	Dir.	Name
6/30/16	50	DSC_0118	50	Interior flooring and walls in northwest room; note threshold		St. Clair
6/30/16	51	DSC_0119	51	Interior walls and roofing in southwest room showing newspaper on walls		St. Clair
6/30/16	52	DSC_0122	52	Interior overview of southwest room		St. Clair
6/30/16	53	DSC_0123	53	Interior overview of southwest room		St. Clair
6/30/16	54	DSC_0124	54	Interior overview of southeast room		St. Clair
6/30/16	55	DSC_0125	55	Interior overview of southeast room		St. Clair
6/30/16	56	DSC_0126	56	Interior overview of southeast room		St. Clair
6/30/16	57	DSC_0127	57	Interior overview of southeast room		St. Clair
6/30/16	58	DSC_0130	58	Interior overview of northeast room (kitchen)		St. Clair
6/30/16	59	DSC_0131	59	Interior overview of northeast room (kitchen)		St. Clair
6/30/16	60	DSC_0132	60	Interior overview of northwest room		St. Clair
6/30/16	61	DSC_0133	61	Interior overview of northwest room		St. Clair
6/30/16	62	DSC_0134	62	Looking up from bottom of stairwell		St. Clair
6/30/16	63	DSC_0135	63	Ceiling in southwest room		St. Clair
6/30/16	64	DSC_0136	64	Ceiling in southeast room		St. Clair
6/30/16	65	DSC_0137	65	Interior of southeast room		St. Clair
6/30/16	66	DSC_0139	66	Interior of loft		St. Clair
6/30/16	67	DSC_0143	67	Square nails in flooring of loft		St. Clair
6/30/16	68	DSC_0160	68	Interior of loft		St. Clair



01. West façade of house



02. West and south façades of house



03. West and north façades of house



04. North façade of house



05. North and east façades of house



06. North and east façades of house



07. East façade of house



08. North and west façades of house



09. East and south façades of house



10. West and south façades of house



11. Pier under the north wing



12. Pier under the north wing



13. Limestone pier supporting southwest corner of foundation



14. Floor construction at southeast corner of house showing floor beam



15. Exterior walls at northwest corner of house



16. Floor construction below kitchen door on east façade of house



17. Exterior of kitchen door on east façade of house



18. Exterior window on east façade of house



19. Wooden window shutter on the east side of the north façade



20. Exterior window on the west side of the north façade



21. Window opening showing sills on north façade of house



22. Window sills, jambs, and rail guards on west façade of house



23. Window sills and jambs on west façade of house



24. Collapsed porch roof on south façade of house



25. Detail of roofing material on collapsed porch roof



26. Collapsed porch roof at southeast façade



27. Exterior roofing, taken from north façade



28. Exterior wall and window on west façade



29. Window sills, jambs, and rail guards on south façade



30. Window jambs and rail guards on south façade



31. Exterior roofing, lightning grounding rod, and cornice/eave details



32. Roof construction showing rafters where porch has collapsed



33. Roof cornice and eave at northeast corner of house



34. Roof cornice at northeast corner of house



35. Exterior of door on south façade



36. Loft level showing rafters, bracing, and floor joists



37. Looking down from top of stairwell; note original door on the right



38. Roofing in loft showing lapped plates and rafters



39. Roofing in loft showing rafters



40. Looking up from bottom of stairwell through door from the northwest room



41. Detail of stairs



42. Looking up from bottom of stairwell



43. Chimney in kitchen in northeast room



44. Interior flooring and walls in northwest room



45. Interior flooring, baseboards, and walls in southeast room



46. Interior walls in northwest room



47. Interior kitchen door in NE room



48. Interior walls in southeast room; note stove flue port in chimney



49. Interior walls and door in southeast room



50. Interior flooring and walls in northwest room; note threshold



51. Interior walls and roofing in southwest room showing newspaper on walls



52. Interior overview of southwest room



53. Interior overview of southwest room



54. Interior overview of southeast room



55. Interior overview of southeast room



56. Interior overview of southeast room



57. Interior overview of southeast room



58. Interior overview of northeast room (kitchen)



59. Interior overview of northeast room (kitchen)



60. Interior overview of northwest room



61. Interior overview of northwest room



62. Looking up from bottom of stairwell



63. Ceiling in southwest room



64. Ceiling in southeast room with bead board



65. Interior of southeast room



66. Interior of loft



67. Square nails in flooring of loft

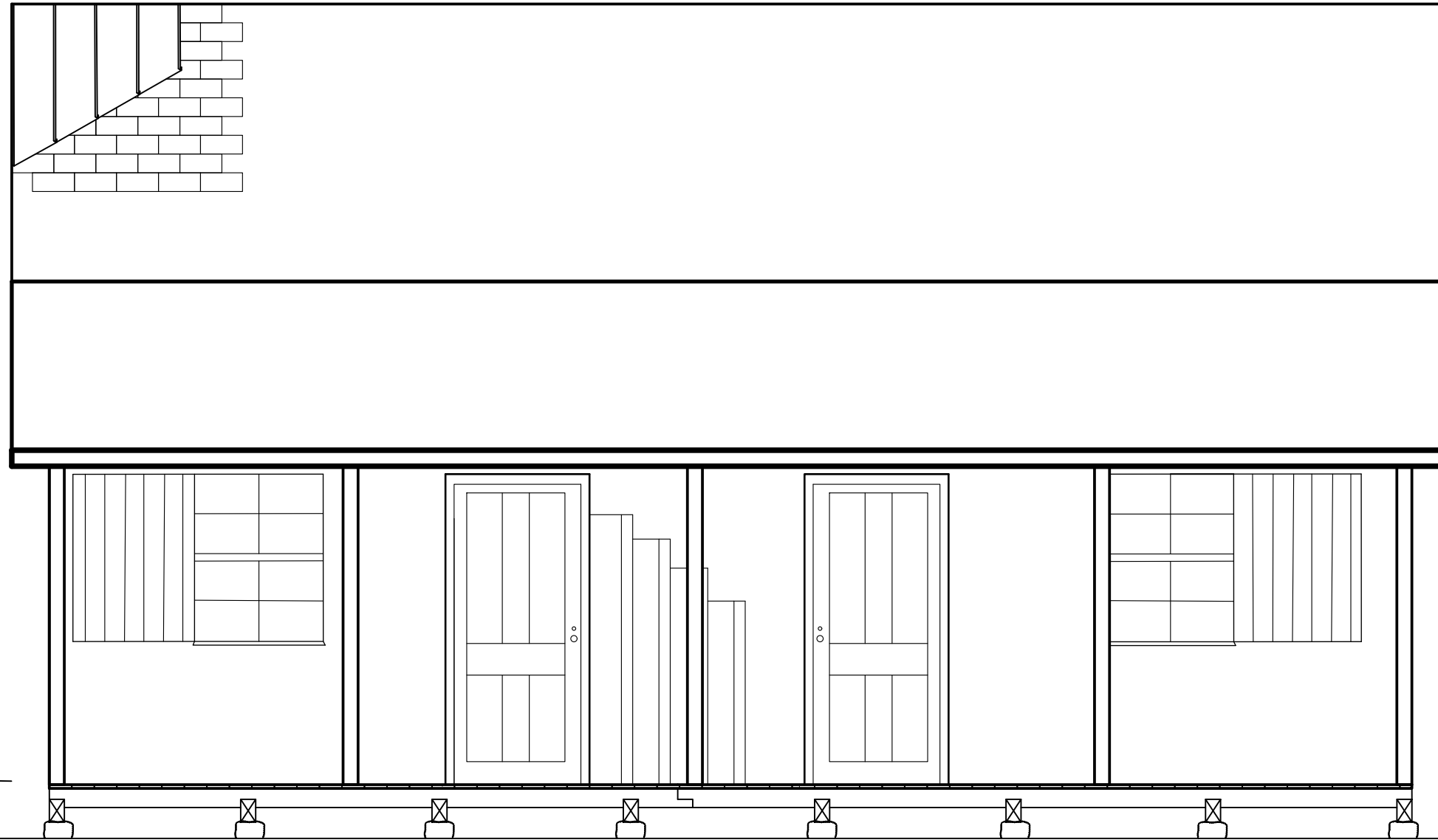


68. Interior of loft

APPENDIX B:

Photo Key on Architectural Plans

South Elevation



Notes:

1. Cedar shake shingles
2. Standing seam metal over shingles
3. See window detail on sheet # 7 of # 7
4. Porch supports missing - may have been hand-hewn posts
5. Detailed measurements are recorded in the CAD Files

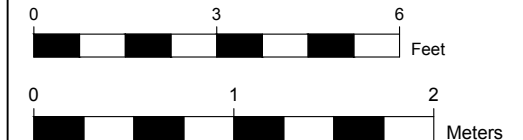
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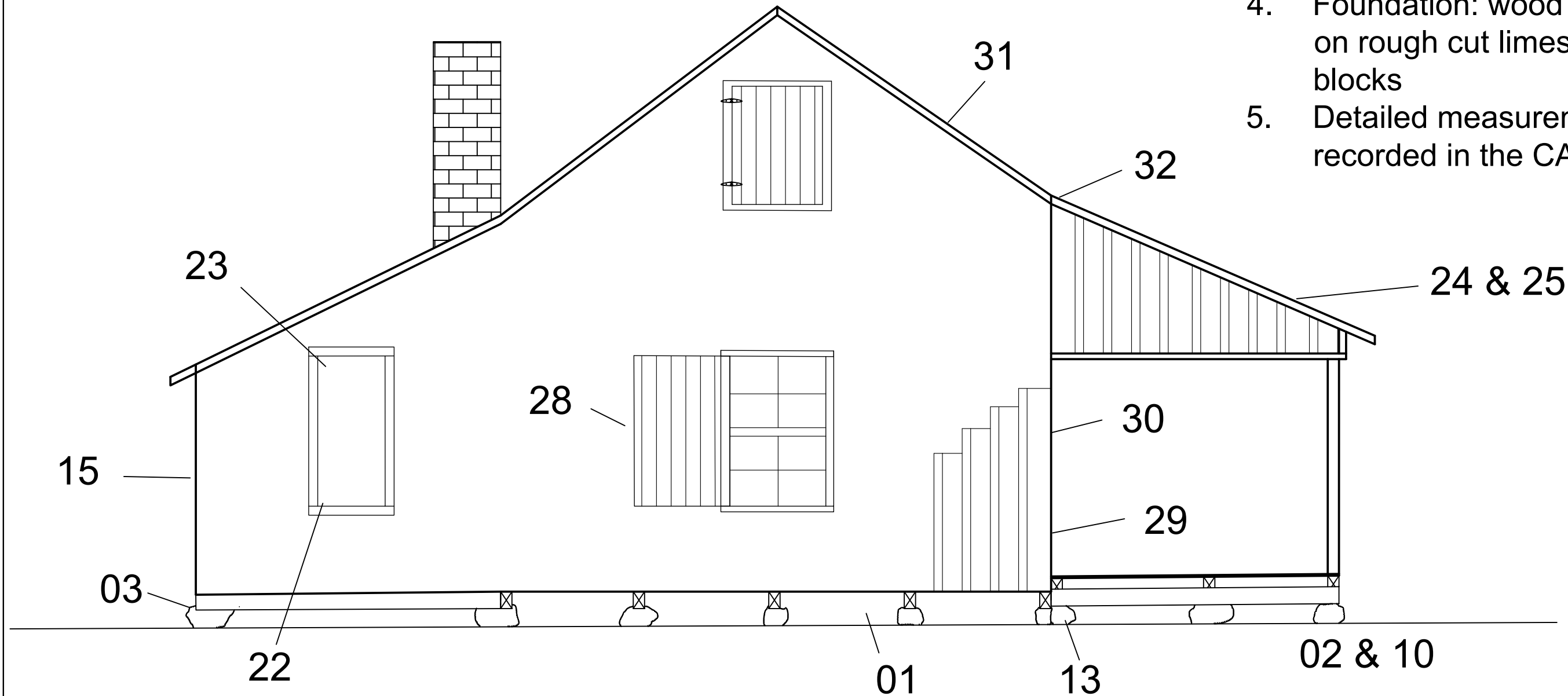
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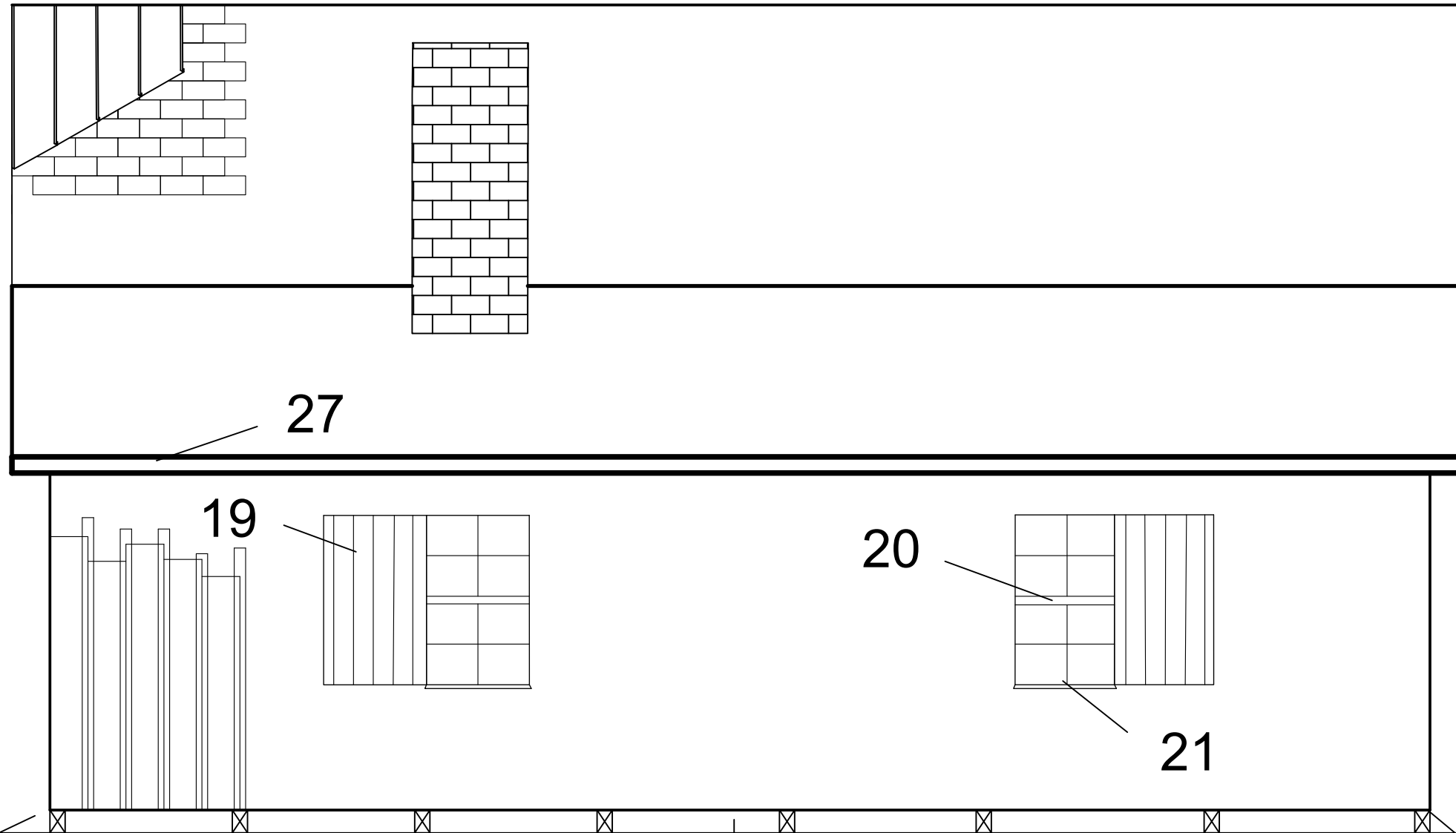
West Elevation

Notes:

1. Board & batten siding
2. Standing seam metal roof over cedar shake shingles
3. See window detail on sheet # 7 of # 7
4. Foundation: wood beams on rough cut limestone blocks
5. Detailed measurements are recorded in the CAD Files



North Elevation



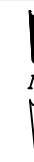
Notes:

1. Cedar shake shingles
2. Standing seam metal over shingles
3. See window detail on sheet # 7 of # 7
4. Detailed measurements are recorded in the CAD Files

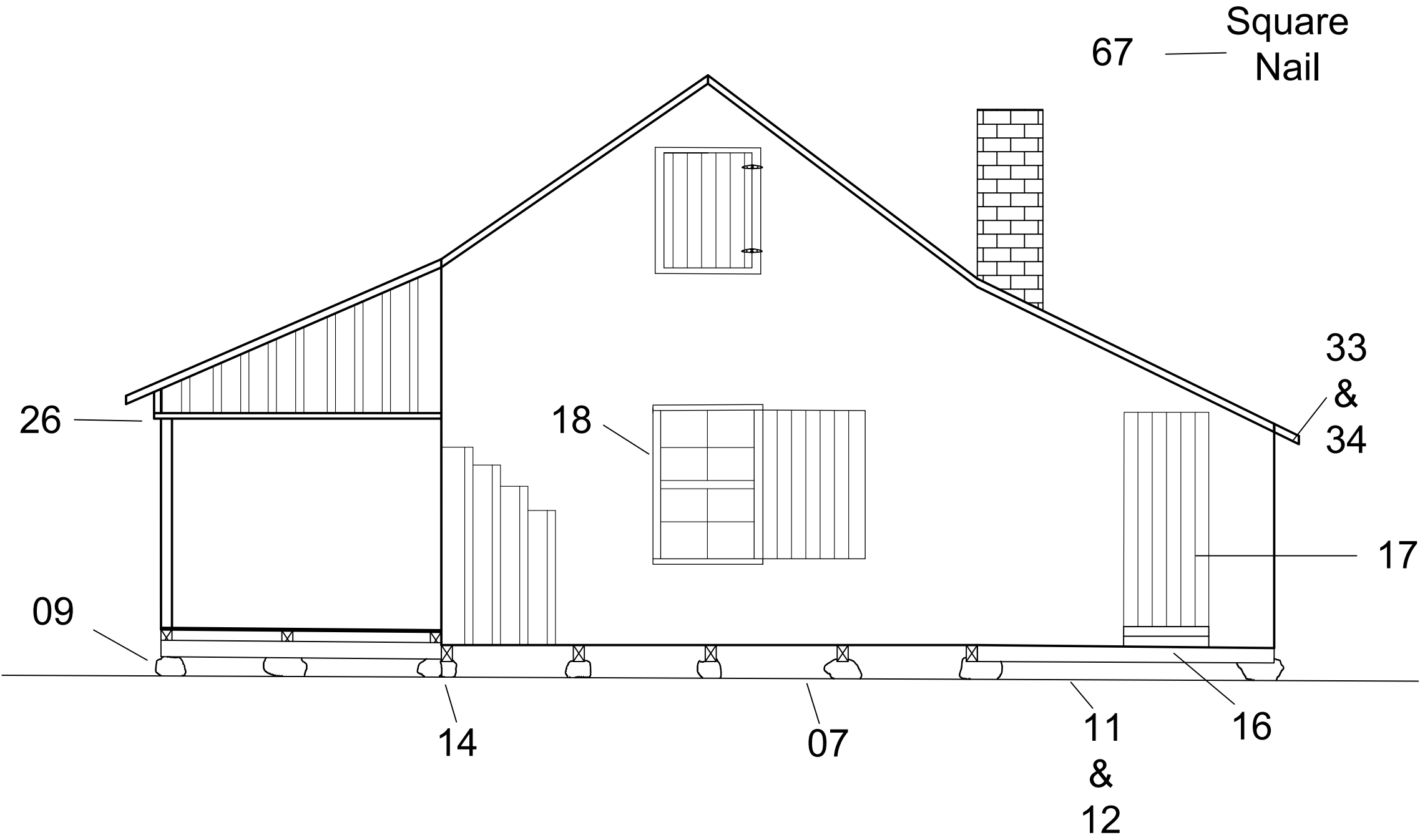
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&
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08



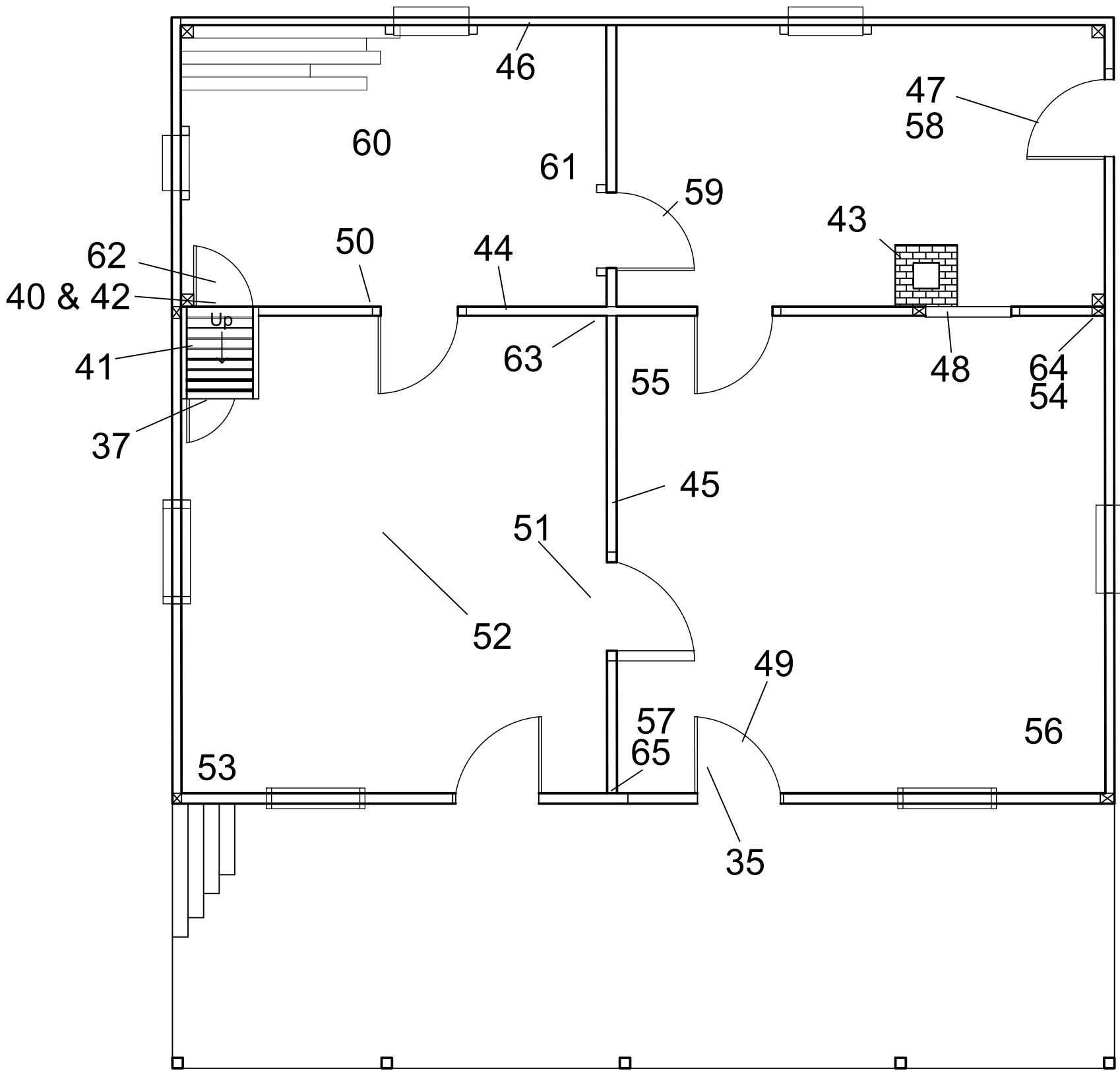
East Elevation



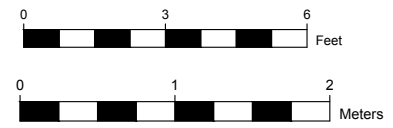
- Notes:
1. Board & batten siding
 2. Standing seam metal roof over cedar shake shingles
 3. See window detail on sheet # 7 of # 7
 4. Foundation: wood beams on rough cut limestone blocks
 4. Detailed measurements are recorded in the CAD Files

Notes:

1. See detail on sheet # 7 of # 7
2. Small closet under the stairs
3. Tongue and groove floor boards
4. Detailed measurements are recorded in the CAD Files



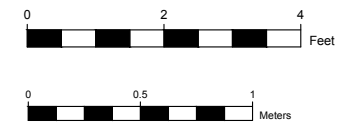
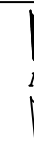
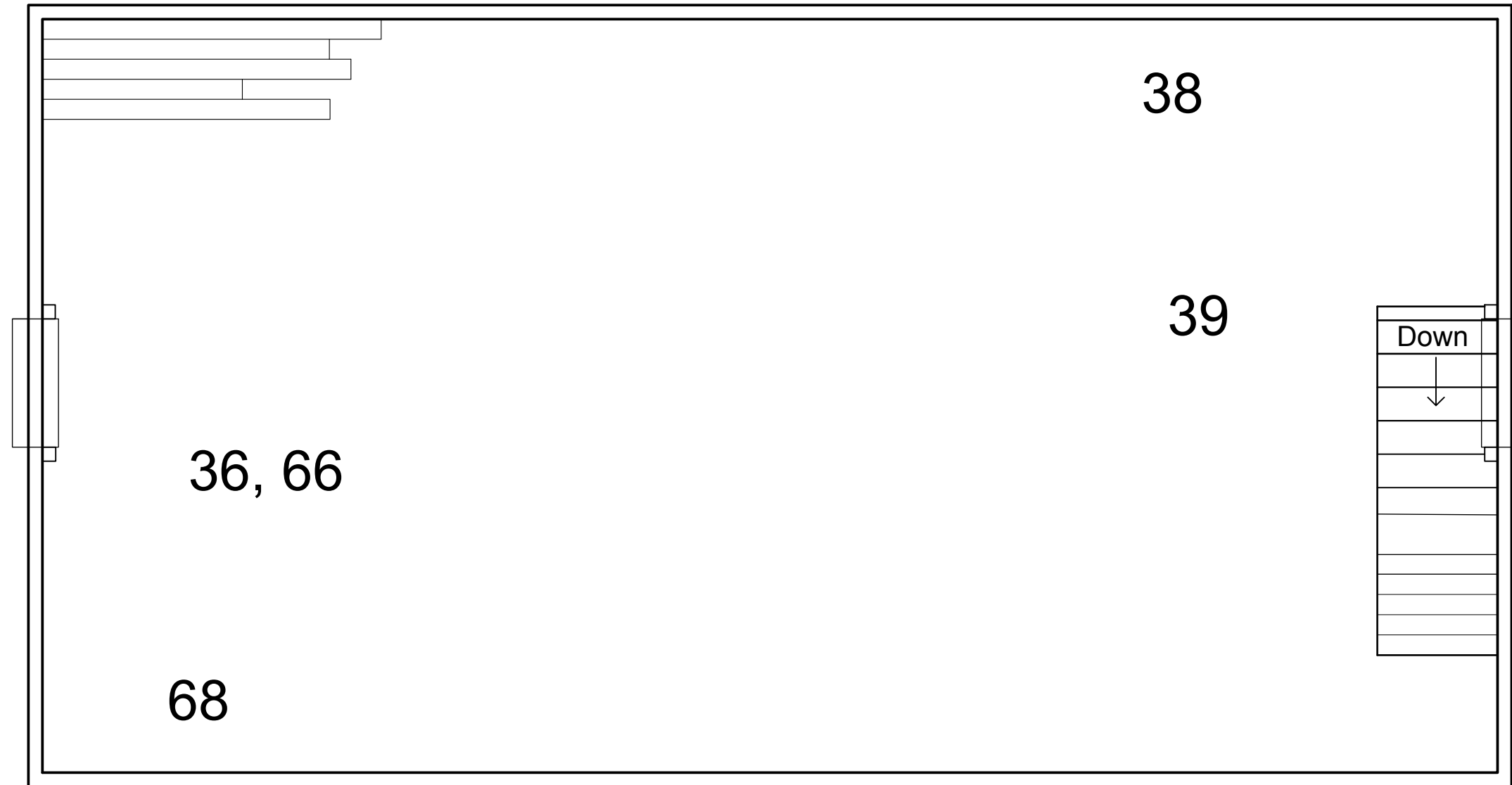
First Floor Plan



Loft Level Plan

Notes:

1. Tongue and groove floor boards
2. Boxed staircase
4. Detailed measurements are recorded in the CAD Files



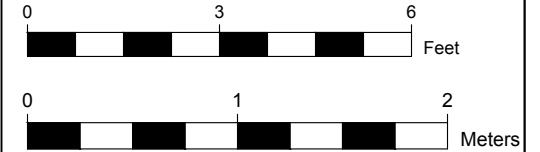
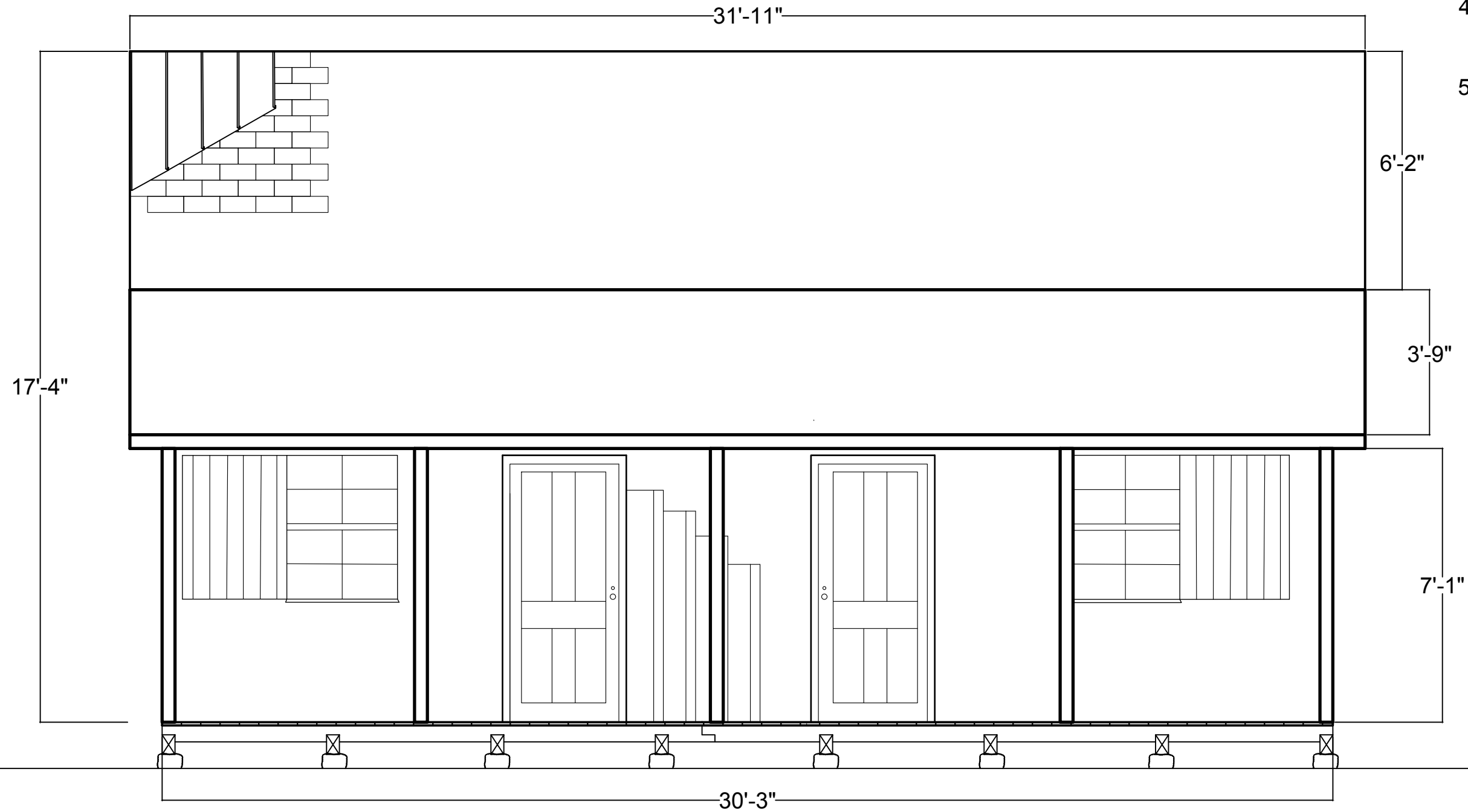
APPENDIX C:

Architectural Elevations, Plans, and Details

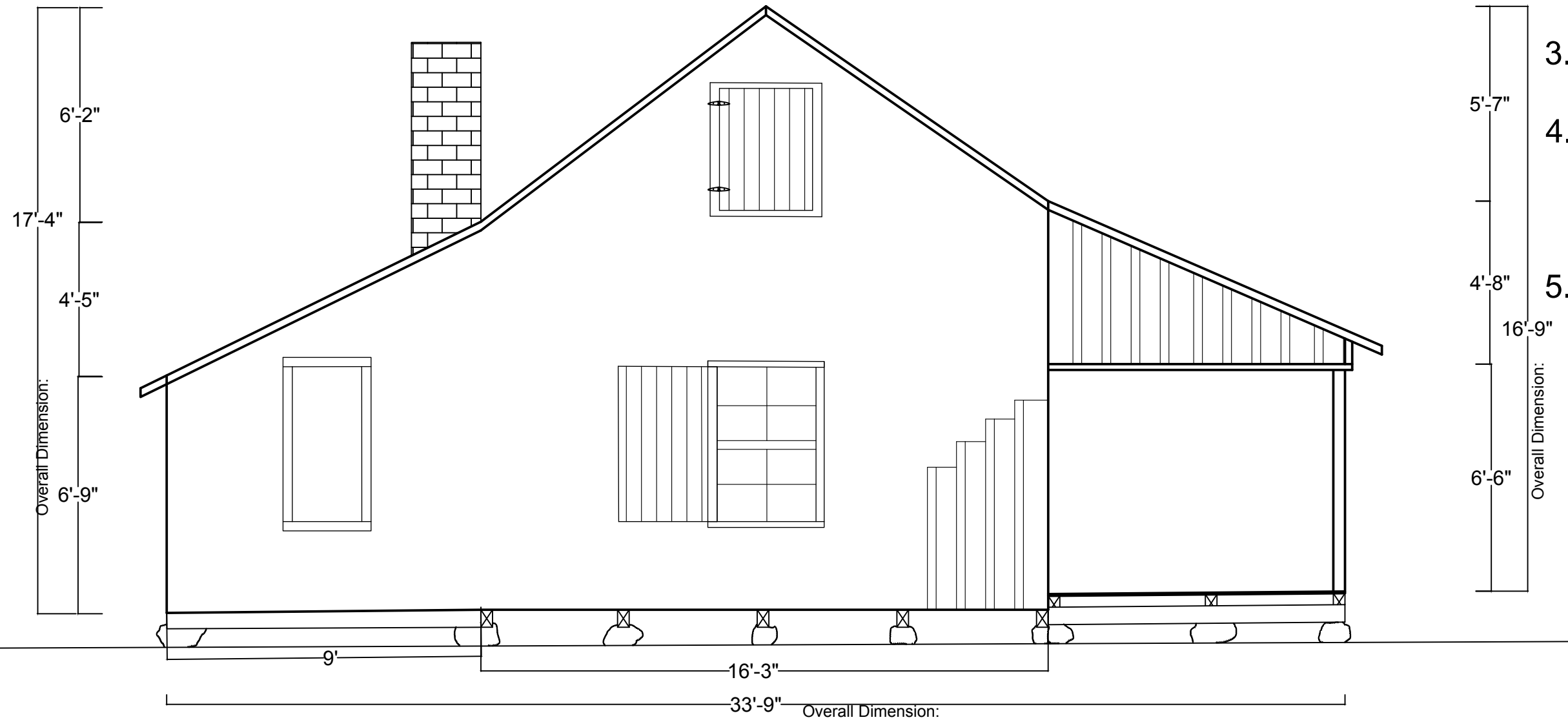
South Elevation

Notes:

1. Cedar shake shingles
2. Standing seam metal over shingles
3. See window detail on sheet # 7 of # 7
4. Porch supports missing - may have been hand-hewn posts
5. Detailed measurements are recorded in the CAD Files

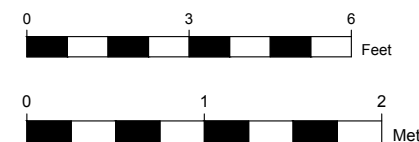


West Elevation

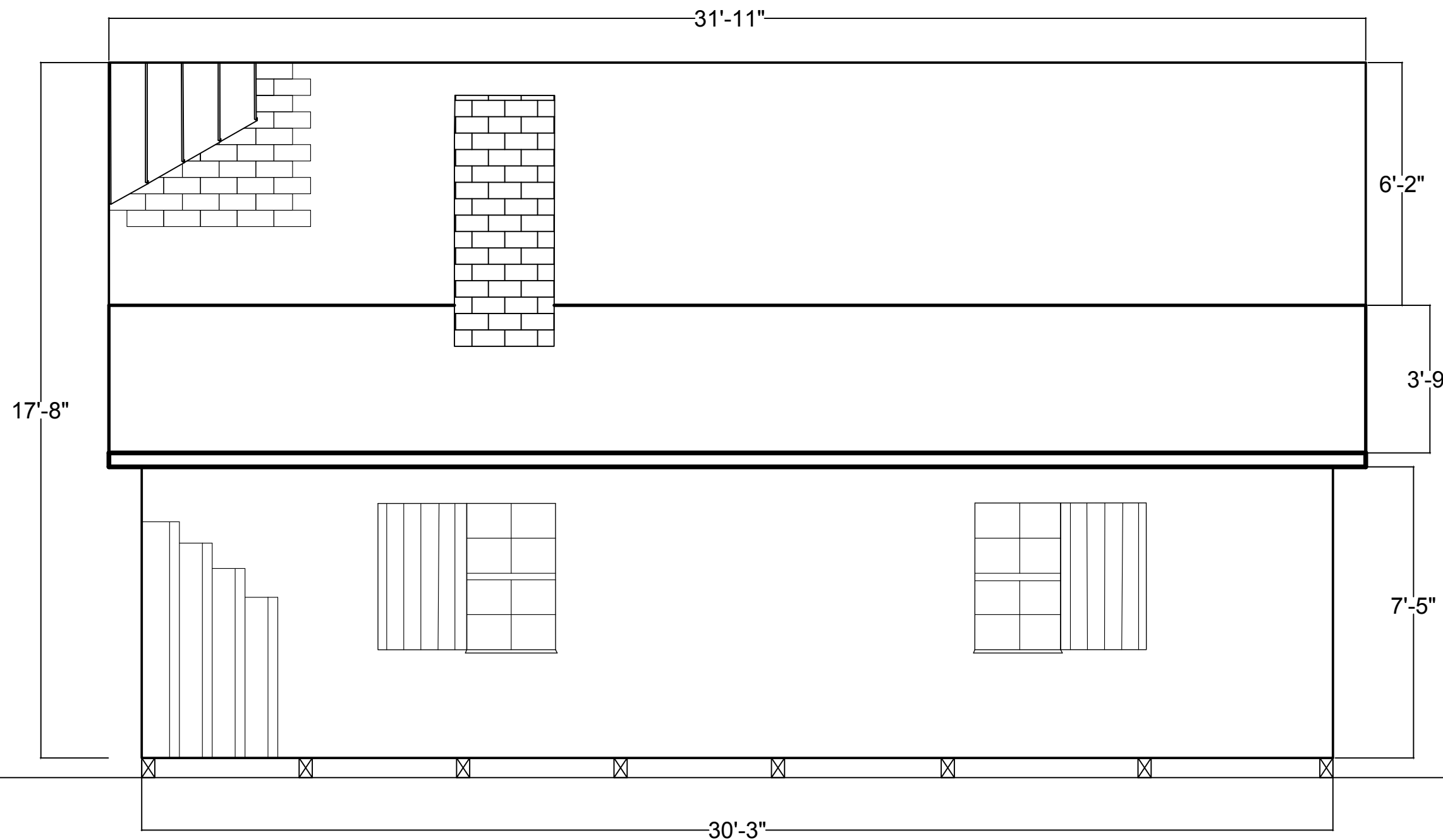


Notes:

1. Board & batten siding
2. Standing seam metal roof over cedar shake shingles
3. See window detail on sheet # 7 of # 7
4. Foundation: wood beams on rough cut limestone blocks
5. Detailed measurements are recorded in the CAD Files

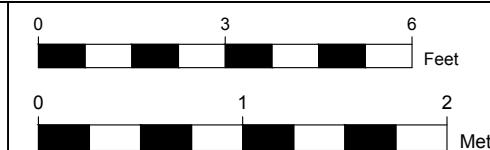


North Elevation



Notes:

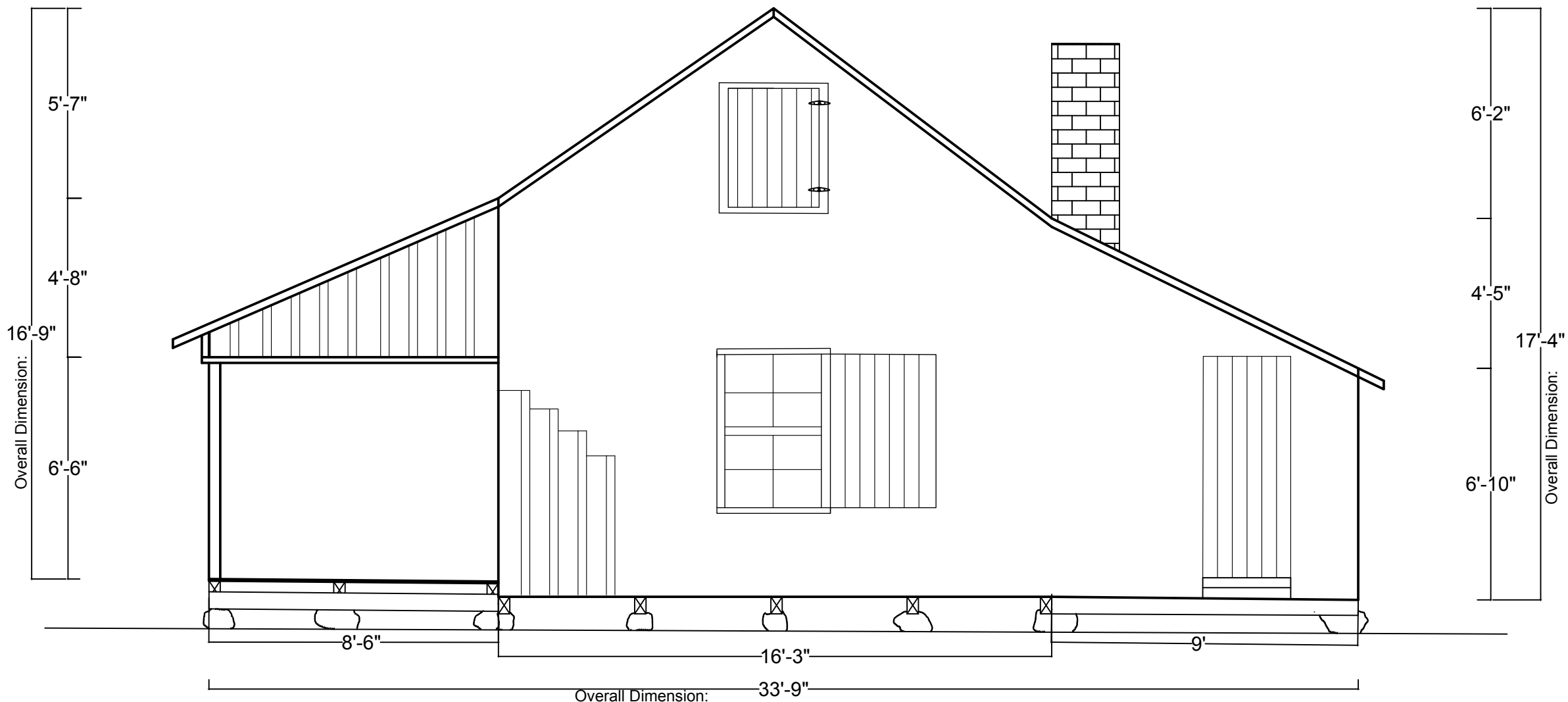
1. Cedar shake shingles
2. Standing seam metal over shingles
3. See window detail on sheet # 7 of # 7
4. Detailed measurements are recorded in the CAD Files



East Elevation

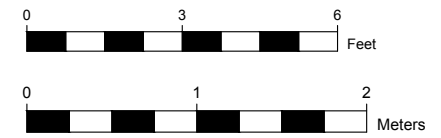
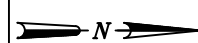
Notes:

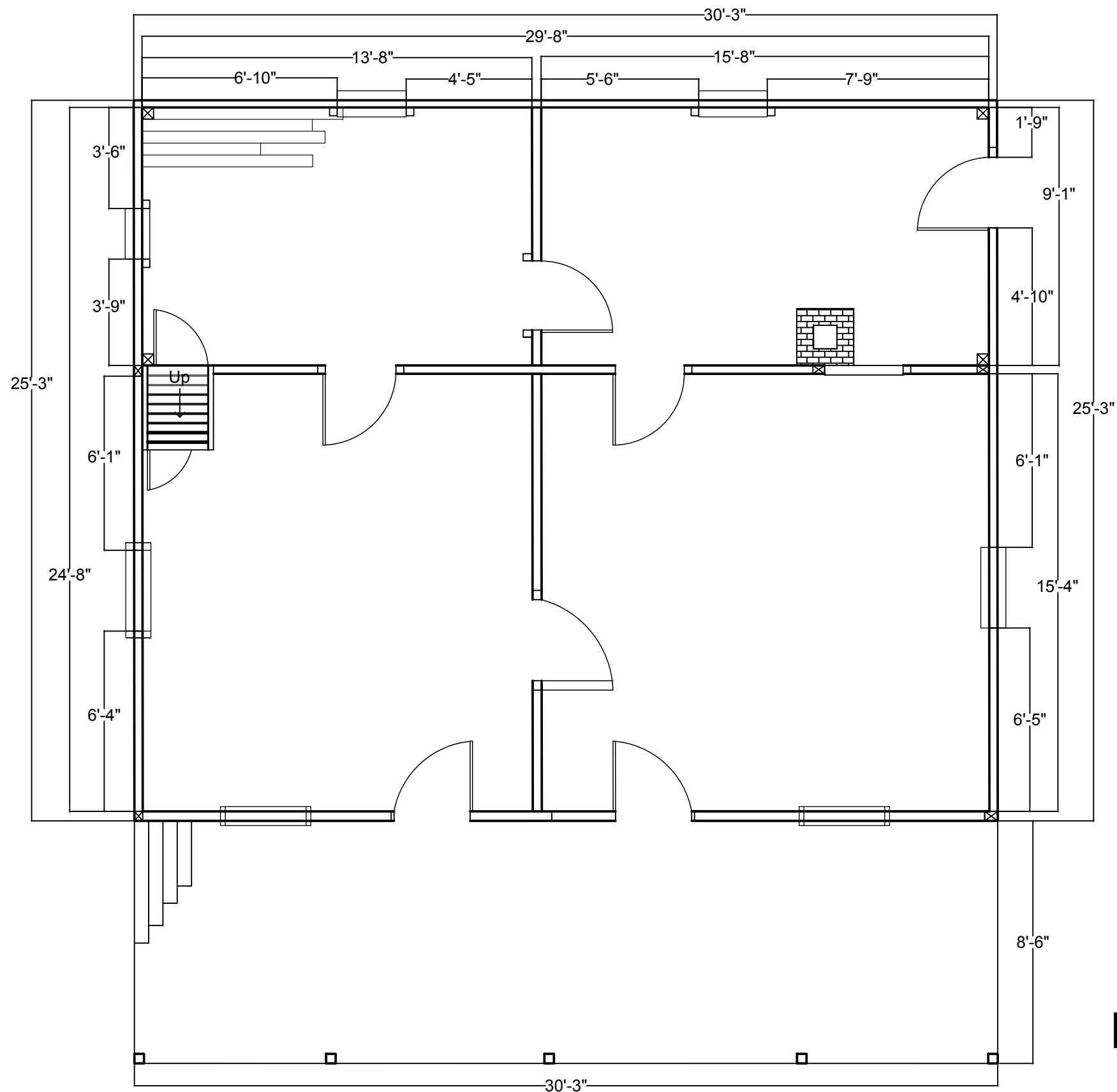
- 1. Board & batten siding
- 2. Standing seam metal roof over cedar shake shingles
- 3. See window detail on sheet # 7 of # 7
- 4. Foundation: wood beams on rough cut limestone blocks
- 5. Detailed measurements are recorded in the CAD Files



Date: 05/24/2017
 Drawings prepared by Greg Sherrod and Kathryn St. Clair
 HJN NO: 160049
 Sheet 4 of 7

Pfluger House Architectural Drawings
 Located at 97° 33' 5.18" W, 30° 25' 6.87" N
 Pflugerville, Travis County, Texas

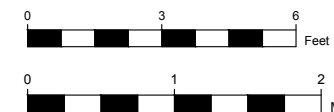




Notes:

1. See detail on sheet # 7 of # 7
2. Small closet under the stairs
3. Tongue and groove floor boards
4. Porch floor are 1 x 6 planks
5. Detailed measurements are recorded in the CAD Files

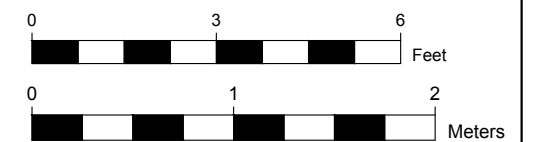
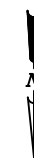
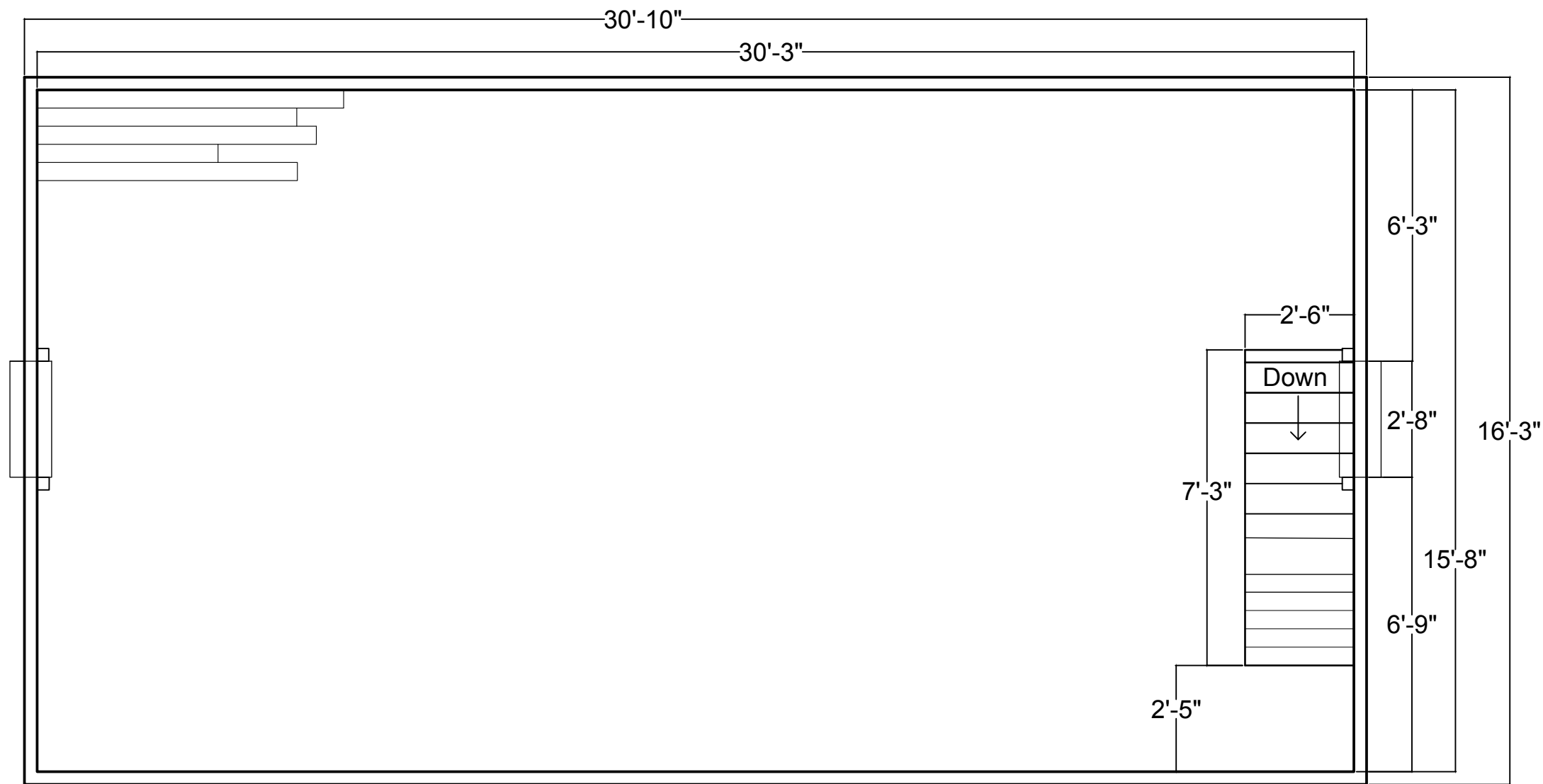
First Floor Plan



Loft Level Plan

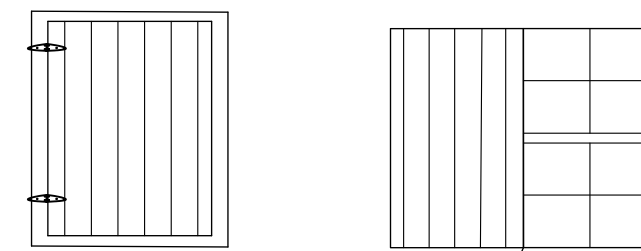
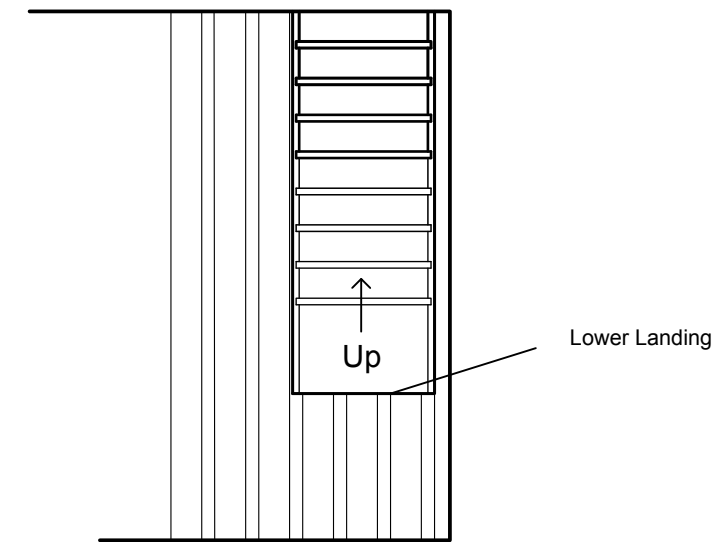
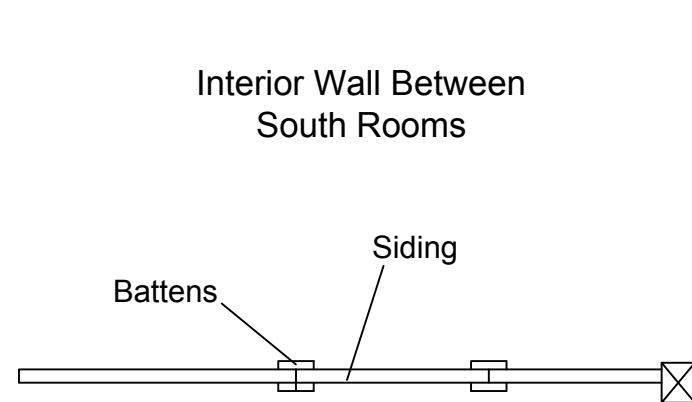
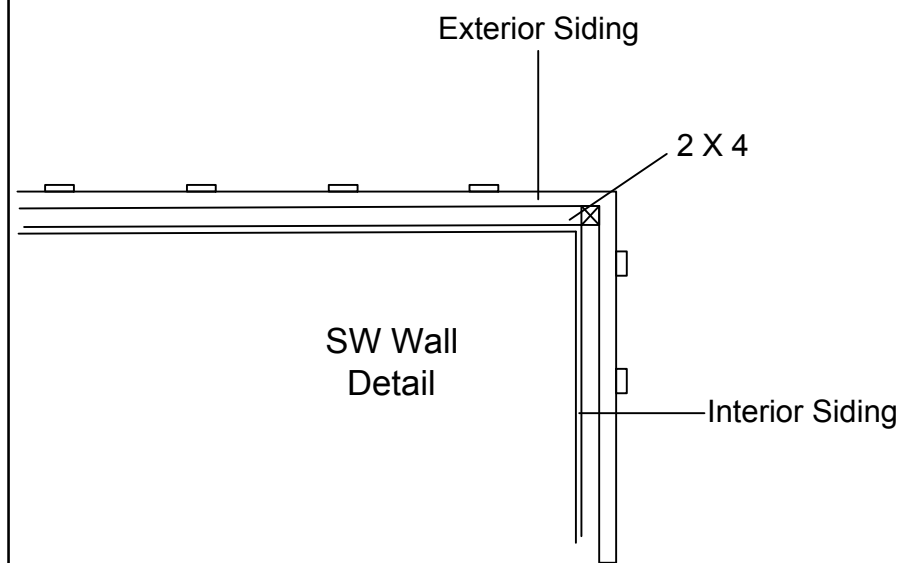
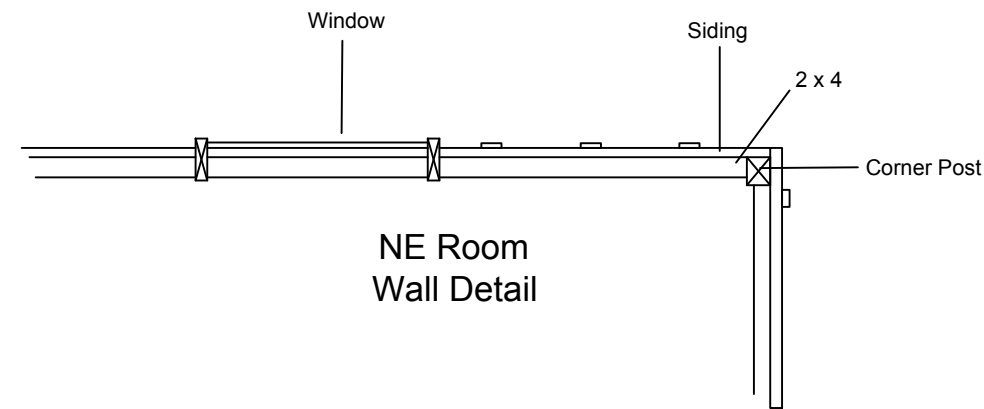
Notes:

1. Tongue and groove floor boards
2. Boxed staircase
4. Detailed measurements are recorded in the CAD Files



Notes:

1. Tongue and groove floor boards
4. Detailed measurements are recorded in the CAD Files



Wall Details

APPENDIX D:

Travis County Deed Records

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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