INDEX OF TEXAS ARCHAEOLOGY
Open Access Gray Literature from the Lone Star State

Volume 2020 Article 80

2020

Proposed Dallas West End Square Park City Of Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

Jennifer Hatchett Kimbell

Michael Hogan

Catherine Jalbert

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarworks.sfasu.edu/ita

 Part of the American Material Culture Commons, Archaeological Anthropology Commons, Environmental Studies Commons, Other American Studies Commons, Other Arts and Humanities Commons, Other History of Art, Architecture, and Archaeology Commons, and the United States History Commons

Tell us how this article helped you.

Cite this Record

Kimbell, Jennifer Hatchett; Hogan, Michael; and Jalbert, Catherine (2020) "Proposed Dallas West End Square Park City Of Dallas, Dallas County, Texas," *Index of Texas Archaeology: Open Access Gray Literature from the Lone Star State*: Vol. 2020, Article 80. ISSN: 2475-9333
Available at: https://scholarworks.sfasu.edu/ita/vol2020/iss1/80

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Center for Regional Heritage Research at SFA ScholarWorks. It has been accepted for inclusion in Index of Texas Archaeology: Open Access Gray Literature from the Lone Star State by an authorized editor of SFA ScholarWorks. For more information, please contact cdsscholarworks@sfasu.edu.

Proposed Dallas West End Square Park City Of Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

Creative Commons License

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

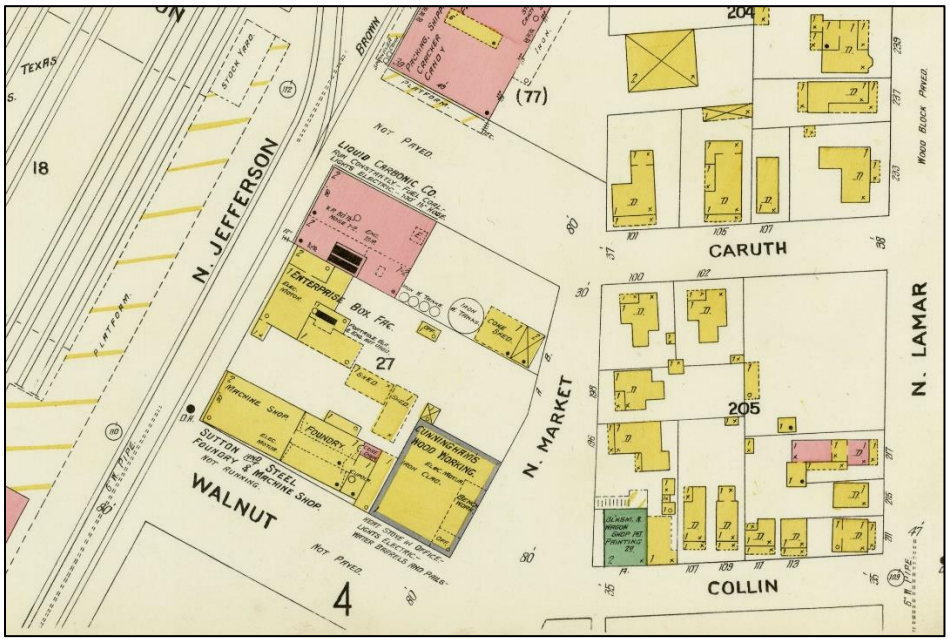
This article is available in Index of Texas Archaeology: Open Access Gray Literature from the Lone Star State: https://scholarworks.sfasu.edu/ita/vol2020/iss1/80

Mechanical Trenching Cultural Resources Survey

PROPOSED DALLAS WEST END SQUARE PARK
CITY OF DALLAS, DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS

October 7, 2020

Terracon Project No. 92197318



Prepared for:
Dallas Park and Recreation Department
Dallas, Texas

Prepared by:
Jennifer Hatchett Kimbell, Michael Hogan, and Catherine Jalbert
Terracon Consultants, Inc.
Houston, Texas

Principal Investigator:
Jennifer Hatchett Kimbell, M.A., RPA
TAC Permit: #9218

terracon.com

Terracon

Environmental • Facilities • Geotechnical • Materials

ABSTRACT

Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Terracon) was retained by the Dallas Park and Recreation Department (Client) to conduct a mechanical trenching survey at 607 Corbin Street, the location of the proposed West End Square Park in Dallas, Dallas County, Texas. This location is within the Westend National Register Historic District, designated in 1978. Since the proposed undertaking will occur on land owned or controlled by a political subdivision of the State of Texas, this project was subject to the Antiquities Code of Texas (Texas Natural Resources Code, Title 9, Chapter 191). This project was conducted under Antiquities Permit #9218. Jenni Kimbell served as Principal Investigator and Michael Hogan served as the Project Archeologist. Project records will be submitted for curation at the Center for Archaeological Studies at Texas State University, San Marcos. Artifacts collected during the course of the investigation were not unique or of particular scientific or historic value. A request to discard all artifacts collected was submitted to the THC on September 11, 2020 and received concurrence on September 28, 2020. Accordingly, all artifacts collected will be discarded

The proposed project area comprises an area of approximately 0.78 acre, most of a city block. Between January 6 and January 10, 2020, Terracon archeologists monitored the excavation of five exposures, or “blocks,” to the bottom of historical-era deposits and five trenches, within those blocks, to soils that appear to predate human activity in the New World. The historical-era deposits appear to be resting on, or in, these ancient soils. These excavations revealed evidence of historical-period use of the project area but only one partially intact feature (Feature 3) that can be specifically related to any of the features depicted on contemporary Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. Seven other features represent either more recent concrete walkways or foundations or are difficult to interpret as belonging to any mapped historical-period structures. Site 41DL555, which encompasses the majority of the project area and represents multiple overlapping and inseparable components and includes Feature 3, was registered with the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory. Terracon recommends this site as not eligible for listing as a SAL or for inclusion on the NRHP due to its lack of potential to provide new information about any of the industries or residences represented by the site, or about the Westend Historic District. The site does not meet the criteria for eligibility for either of these distinctions. No prehistoric cultural material was identified.

Based on the lack of intact cultural deposits, it is Terracon’s opinion that no deposits associated with archeological sites eligible for listing as State Antiquities Landmarks (SALs) or for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are present within the project area and that no further archeological investigation is needed. In the event that human remains, historic properties, or buried cultural materials are encountered during construction or disturbance activities, work should cease in the immediate area but can continue where no cultural materials are present. Terracon, the Texas Historical Commission’s (THC’s) Archeology Division, or other proper authorities should be contacted.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Appendices

List of Figures

List of Tables

MECHANICAL TRENCHING CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE PROPOSED WEST END SQUARE PARK, CITY OF DALLAS, DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS

Terracon Project No. 92197318
October 7, 2020

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

On behalf of the Dallas Park and Recreation Department (Client), archeologists from Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Terracon) monitored mechanical excavation at the location of the proposed West End Square Park at 607 Corbin Street in Dallas, Dallas County, Texas (Figures 1 and 2). This investigation assisted the Client in complying with requirements triggered by and the Antiquities Code of Texas (Texas Natural Resources Code, Chapter 191, and Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Chapter 26).

The proposed West End Square Park consists of an approximately 0.78-acre project area. Terracon understands that the City of Dallas intends to construct West End Square Park at the site and that a conceptual design option featuring an open trellis has been chosen. We understand that principal activities resulting in soil disturbance at the site will include some shallow subgrade removal for new pavement installation; installation of deep (~20 feet) piers around the west, north, and south sides of the lot to support the trellis; trenching for utilities and drainage; excavation for at-grade tree pits, a fountain, a vault proposed on the east portion of the site along Market Street; and possibly a stormwater capture feature. Prior to the initiation of fieldwork, a review of available historical documentary resources, including historical-period maps and aerial imagery, was conducted. This review relied heavily on Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps dating to between 1885 and 1921. Archeological investigation of the project area was conducted by backhoe excavation and included opening six horizontal “block” exposures, four of which were sampled for buried deposits by the excavation of one or more trenches. Trenches measured four to five feet in depth, and five 5-gallon buckets of matrix from each foot of excavated depth were screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth. Additionally, archeologists monitored the excavation of an area where an underground storage tank (UST) was thought to be located. The tank was not present in that excavated area. Fieldwork was performed between January 6 and January 10, 2020 by Jenni Hatchett Kimbell (Principal Investigator) with the assistance of Michael Hogan (Project Archeologist) and Amani Bourji (Field Technician). These excavations revealed evidence of historical-period use of the project area but only one partially intact feature (Feature 3) that can be specifically related to any of the features or structures depicted on available Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. Seven other features represent either more recent concrete walkways or foundations or are difficult to associate with any mapped historical-period structures. Site 41DL555, which encompasses Feature 3 as well as the scatter of historical-period materials across the project area, was registered with the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory. Terracon recommends this site as not eligible for listing as a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL) or for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) due to its lack of potential to provide new information about any of the industries or residences represented by the site, or

about the Westend Historic District. The site does not meet the criteria for eligibility for either of these distinctions. No prehistoric cultural material was identified.

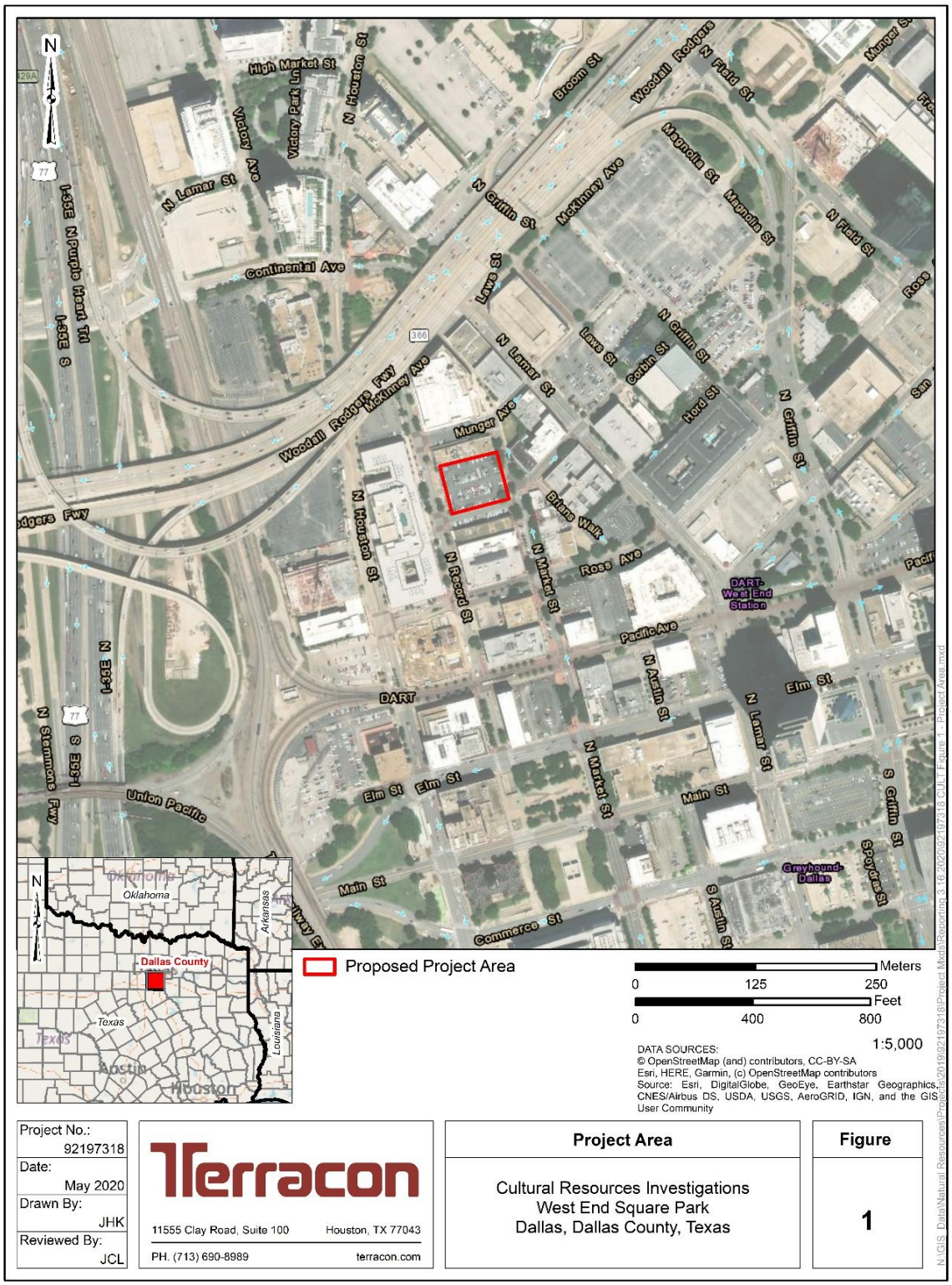


Figure 1. Project area.

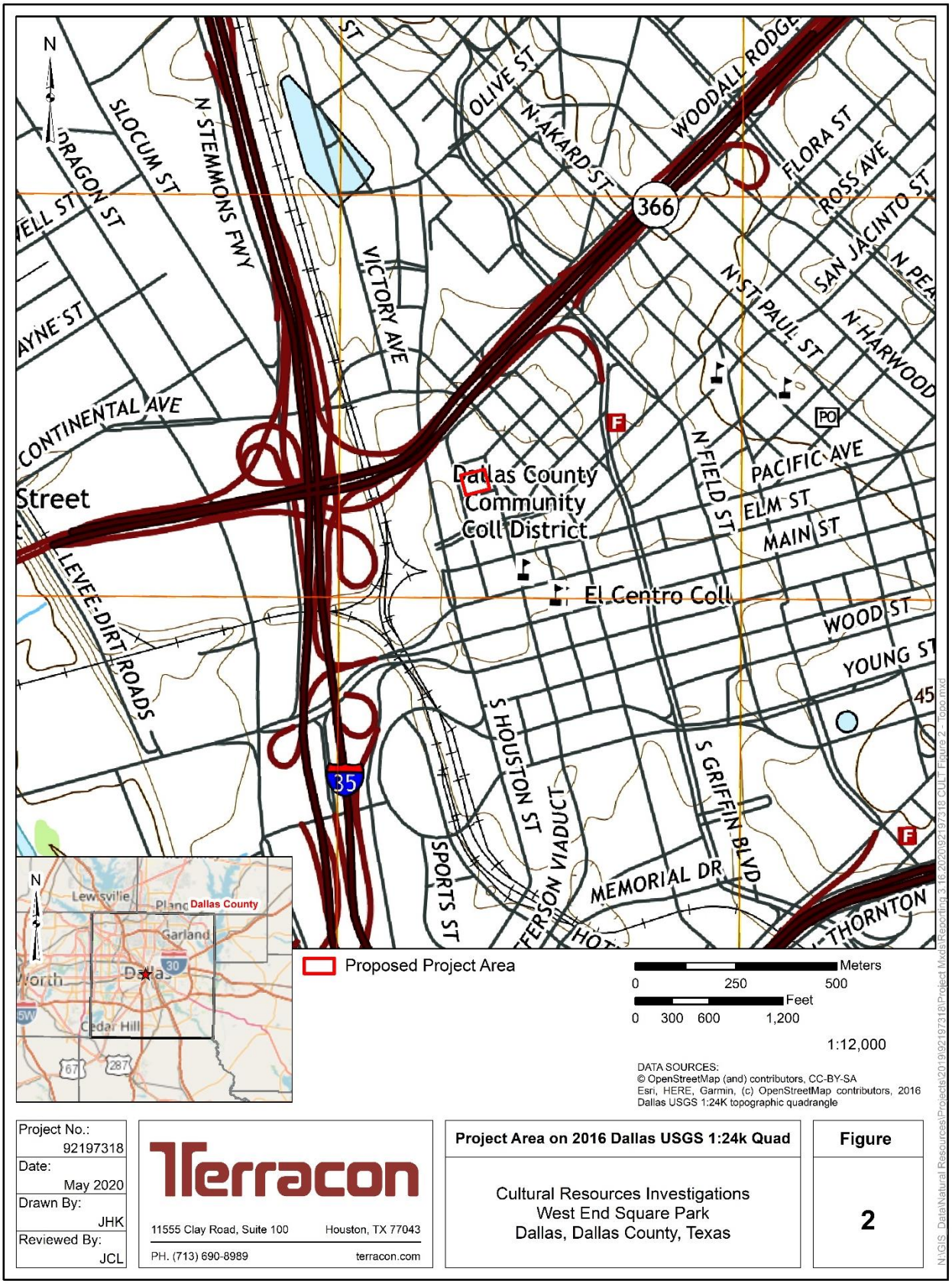


Figure 2. Project area on 2016 Dallas 7.5" USGS topographic quadrangle map.

Based on the lack of intact cultural deposits, it is Terracon's opinion that no deposits associated with archeological sites eligible for listing as State Antiquities Landmarks (SALs) or for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are present within the project area and that no further investigation is needed. In the event that human remains, historic properties, or buried cultural materials are encountered during construction or disturbance activities, work should cease in the immediate area but can continue where no cultural materials are present. Terracon, the Texas Historical Commission's (THC's) Archeology Division, or other proper authorities should be contacted.

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 Environmental Setting

The project area, located in the city of Dallas, Texas, is in the Northern Blackland Prairie portion of the Texas Blackland Prairies ecoregion (Griffith et al. 2007). This region is characterized by irregular plains and prairie landscapes whose expanses of tallgrass prairie vegetation historically supported an abundance of wildlife (such as bison, pronghorn, and wolves) before colonization. In modern times, a high proportion of the Northern Blackland Prairie is used for expanding urban development, although some pasture and cropland still exists.

Dallas County experiences a humid, subtropical climate that is common in the Southern Plains. While this region has four seasons, it is characterized by long, hot summers. Average precipitation varies widely depending on the frequency and intensity of tropical storm systems from the Gulf and rainfall patterns. Mean annual precipitation ranges between 28 and 42 inches per year (Griffith et al. 2007). Light freezes can occur between late November and early March with yearly high temperatures ranging from as low as 40°F in January to as high as 92°F in July.

The local biotic community is dominated by prairie grasses and riparian forests (defined by their location on waterways) consisting of mixed hardwoods such as oak, elm, and ash (Griffith et al. 2007). The elevation of the project area is approximately 430 feet above mean sea level. The USGS topographic map indicates that this project area is within, and surrounded by, urban landscape (see Figure 2). The Trinity River is located west of the proposed project area, approximately 0.89 miles away at its closest point.

2.2 Culture History

The project area is in what researchers broadly define as the Northcentral Texas archeological region (see Prikryl 1990; Yedlowski et al. 1998). Following Aten (1983), regional prehistory for much of Texas is typically divided into three general periods: Paleoindian (12,000 B.P. to 9000 B.P.), Archaic (9000 B.P. to 3000 B.P.), and Late Prehistoric-Woodland (3000 B.P. to 250 B.P.). Generally, these stages or periods are based on a series of economic (including technology, subsistence, and settlement adaptations) transitions. Proposed shifts are related to climatic and

environmental changes (Table 1), although these, like cultural transformations, are difficult to precisely date in the study area.

Table 1. Generalized culture history for Northcentral Texas, with corresponding environmental periods.

Time Period	Years Before Present (calibrated years cal B.P.)	Environmental Period
Historic	250 cal B.P. to ~50 B.P.	Modern Era, sometimes referred to as Anthropocene
Late Prehistoric-Woodland	3200 to 250 cal. B.P.	Late Holocene
Archaic	10,200 to 3200 cal. B.P.	Early and Middle Holocene
Paleoindian	13,800 to 10,200 cal B.P.	Terminal Pleistocene

The Paleoindian period begins with the earliest evidence of human presence and occupation in the study area, and in the New World. Archeologists have argued that during this time, human bands were highly nomadic, relied heavily on hunting strategies for food and other important resources, and maintained cultural territories covering large expanses of terrain. Exploitation of now-extinct Pleistocene fauna (including a species of bison, mammoth, mastodon, and other taxa) was common. Subsistence data, however, also show reliance on small game including rodents and turtles. This period saw many important adaptations that led in short order to the definition and establishment of regional cultural traditions, reduced settlement mobility, and increased populations across the region. Diagnostic tool types for the early part of this period include Clovis and Folsom points, both of which are defined by sophisticated fluting techniques. Fluted points eventually gave way to other forms including San Patrice, Dalton, Scottsbluff, St. Mary's Hall, and others (Lohse 2013; Prikryl 1990; Ricklis 2004).

By sometime around 10,200 years ago or more, Pleistocene climates underwent rapid warming; this marks the beginning of the Holocene and of many of the so-called Archaic adaptations that followed. Megafauna became extinct, either from over-predation or climate change or both, and environmental habitats changed as rainfall regimes increased and sea levels rose in response to glacial melt. The predominating cultural pattern associated with this transition is the demonstrable increase in reliance on plant resources both for tools and for subsistence; it is suggested that the warmer and drier climate experienced by Archaic peoples resulted in diversified hunting and gathering patterns among the populations of the Cross Timbers and Northcentral Texas regions (Hofman 1989). Almost certainly, the perceived emphasis on plants is related in part to poor preservation of Pleistocene remains. Nevertheless, with the loss of most large-bodied prey species from the landscape, socially defined food-getting and economic strategies became refocused on smaller prey and a wider variety of caloric resources (Story et al. 1990). An important archeological indication of this shift is the appearance of plant cooking technology that used thermally heated rocks as a source of heat to transform carbohydrates into ingestible sugars (i.e., caloric energy) (Thoms 2009). This technique immediately made a number of geophytes, root-

based plant resources, available as reliable sources of food. Throughout the Archaic, regional populations increased, albeit slightly, and some indications suggest increased interaction with other, distant regions. Yet regional adaptations remained persistent and constant. One exception involves the Calf Creek interval, dated to about 5950-5700 cal B.P. This brief period is defined by a sudden and intensive focus on bison hunting and followed a long period during which bison were absent from the study area. Calf Creek remains are found from western Louisiana across Texas and as far north on the Southern Great Plains as Kansas, eastern Colorado, Missouri, and western Arkansas (Thurmond and Wyckoff 1999).

The end of the Archaic period in the Blackland Prairie of Northcentral Texas is marked by the introduction of ceramic material culture with subsistence strategies remaining focused on varied resources that incorporated wild plant foods and small mammals into Indigenous foodways. There is some indication that reduced mobility during this period led to large-scale plant processing in so-called “Wylie Pits” (Lynott 1975). These man-made pits appear at several Late Archaic sites in the region and are sometimes associated with human burial practices. These pits seem to represent group aggregation that appears to coincide with increased interaction with neighboring communities living in Central and Eastern Texas (Tinsley and Dayton 2011). In terms of chipped stone tool technology, Gary points are ubiquitous across the region and across an extended time period. Additional point types associated with the Late Archaic period in Northcentral Texas include Dawson, Yarbrough, Carrollton, Edgewood, Elam, Ellis, and Kent (Yedlowski et al. 1998).

Beginning in the 1500s, increased Spanish colonization into the area drastically changed the cultural composition of Northcentral Texas (Tinsley and Dayton 2011:15). While European expeditions into other areas of Texas became increasingly frequent, contact with those Indigenous groups living in North Texas was limited and sporadic (John 1975). While historic documentation provides a glimpse into group organization, the specific Indigenous peoples that resided in this region remain unclear; it has been suggested that several Caddoan language speakers inhabited the eastern margin of the Great Plains, including North Texas (Tinsley and Dayton 2011:15). Increased interaction between Spanish colonists and Indigenous populations in East Texas can be largely attributed to the mission system in the 1600s. At the same time, French explorers were beginning to make incursions into the region, establishing Fort Saint Louis near Matagorda Bay in 1685 (John 1975). The resultant tensions created by the competing interests of Spanish and French colonists would persist up to and after the Louisiana Purchase by the United States in 1803; external pressures would continue to influence the sociopolitical trajectory of the region, eventually leading to Texas Independence from Mexico in 1836 and statehood in 1846.

Although slavery was illegal in Mexico, many of the new arrivals did indeed bring enslaved persons with them. After Texas Independence and until after the Civil War, much of the economic prosperity of the state, including North Texas, relied heavily on labor from enslaved persons to support major agricultural economies (Brown 1994). The 1860 United States census counted 180,682 enslaved persons in Texas that year. Even following Emancipation, many Black individuals, especially males, were conscripted to prison farms that replaced plantations as a way of maintaining access to labor supply necessary to maintain the regional sugar crop economy.

Following Emancipation, many freedmen resettled in growing urban centers, including Dallas, where they could develop their own social, economic, and cultural institutions

Political, social, and economic shifts in the landscape would open Northcentral Texas to increased immigration by Anglo settlers as early as 1818. After Texas Independence in 1836, John Neely Bryan, an early immigrant into the region, would be the first to settle near modern-day downtown Dallas in 1839 and sought to survey and plat the site of Dallas in 1844 (THC 2020). After the Civil War and following declines in rural populations in the early to mid-twentieth century, Dallas continued to grow as its economy shifted away from agriculture to manufacturing (Tinsley and Dayton 2011:19). Today, Dallas continues to grow as the third most populous city in Texas and the ninth most populous city in the United States.

The area identified as Dallas's Historic Westend, also called the West End, covers the majority of John Neely Bryan's original townsite (THC 2020). The Texas and Pacific Railroad line was built in Dallas in 1873 on Pacific Avenue, which is located two blocks south of Corbin Street. Pacific Avenue rapidly became the center of commerce in the town. Numerous structures were built within the Dallas West End between 1873 and the early 1890's; however, the recessions of the 1890's stopped the construction boom. The district recovered in the early 1900's and many of the Victorian structures were replaced with warehouses influenced by the Chicago school of architecture (THC 2020). In 1921 the Texas and Pacific tracks were abandoned, which was quickly followed by the Great Depression and led to the end of the rapid economic expansion of the Dallas West End. Many companies in the area went out of business and the West End experienced significant deterioration; many structures were torn down and replaced with parking lots/garages. The West End Historic District was created in 1975 and listed on the NRHP in 1978 as the Westend Historic District, and the area has seen a recent revival in fortunes (THC 2020).

3.0 DESKTOP REVIEW

A combination of desktop review and archeological fieldwork was employed to identify cultural resources present within both the project area and a half-mile study area. Desktop review within the half-mile study area focused on identifying previously recorded cultural resources and historical-period uses of the property that might have left archeological deposits, while mechanical trenching within the project area was used to locate previously unknown archeological resources.

3.1 Methods

The desktop review was conducted by consulting United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soils data; TxDOT's Potential Archeological Liability Map (PALM); the Texas Historical Commission's online database, the Texas Archeological Sites Atlas (Atlas), which is restricted to qualified archeologists; United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps and other historic maps; the National Register of Historic Places website; the Texas Freedom Colonies Atlas; TxDOT electronic resources for historic sites and bridges; and aerial photographs. Additionally, Sanborn Fire

Insurance maps from 1885, 1892, 1899, 1905, and 1921 were examined for information about the nature of the structures within and near the project area. Additional sources consulted include the Historic Aerials website and historical-period Dallas City Directories. These sources provide information on factors that affect the likelihood of intact archeological deposits being present, previous recorded archeological investigations, recorded prehistoric or historic-period sites, and recorded historic properties listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP within and near the project area. It should be noted that, while the Atlas includes polygons and lines representing many of the archeological investigations undertaken over the last five decades or so in Texas, this aspect of the Atlas is lacking much information. Additionally, the information available varies widely in quality, detail, and accuracy; this is particularly true for investigations conducted more than about 20 years ago.

3.2 Results

Project area soils are dominated by what NRCS (2020a) classifies as Urban land. Because NRCS soil surveys are concerned primarily with classification of soils for agricultural purposes, the long-established urban nature of this portion of the City of Dallas renders the soil type irrelevant from the NRCS perspective. The 1924 soil survey classifies this area as Cahaba fine sandy loam (Carter et al. 1924), a soil type no longer considered to be found in Texas (NRCS 2020a). The U.S. General Soil Map, which classifies areas of soils on a larger scale than the county-level NRCS soils surveys, classifies area soils as the Trinity-Kaufman Association (NRCS 2020b). The soils in this association are characterized as very deep, moderately well drained, very slowly permeable floodplain soils that formed in calcareous clayey alluvium derived from mudstone. The TxDOT PALM for the Dallas area classifies the project area with a score of 2; this indicates that while the potential for intact surface deposits is low, there is a moderate likelihood of deep, intact deposits. These models, generated by TxDOT, incorporate soils information, distance from water sources, landforms, and other factors and are designed to help predict the likelihood that intact prehistoric deposits will be present either within one meter of the ground surface or at deeper depths.

A visit to the Texas Freedom Colonies Atlas on February 27, 2019 and again in March 2020 revealed no freedom colonies, established by freedmen in the post-Civil War era, listed within or near the project area (TFCP 2020). Archeologists from Terracon also accessed the THC sites Atlas in February 2019 and in March 2020 and assessed the project area for the presence of previously recorded archeological sites, including sites designated as SALs and those determined to be eligible for listing on the NRHP. The project area is situated within the Westend (sometimes also identified as West End) Historic District, listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978 (Figure 3). This district was listed under Criteria A (historic events) and C (design and architecture) of the NRHP. While this nomination focused on the intersection of historical development in Dallas from early settlement (mid-1800s) to commercial development of the twentieth century, it also focused on the visual cohesiveness of Westend architecture. Most notably, the structures in this area of Dallas are important examples of popular building styles in the 1910s and 1920s, namely Chicago, Romanesque, and Gothic-revival (THC 2020).

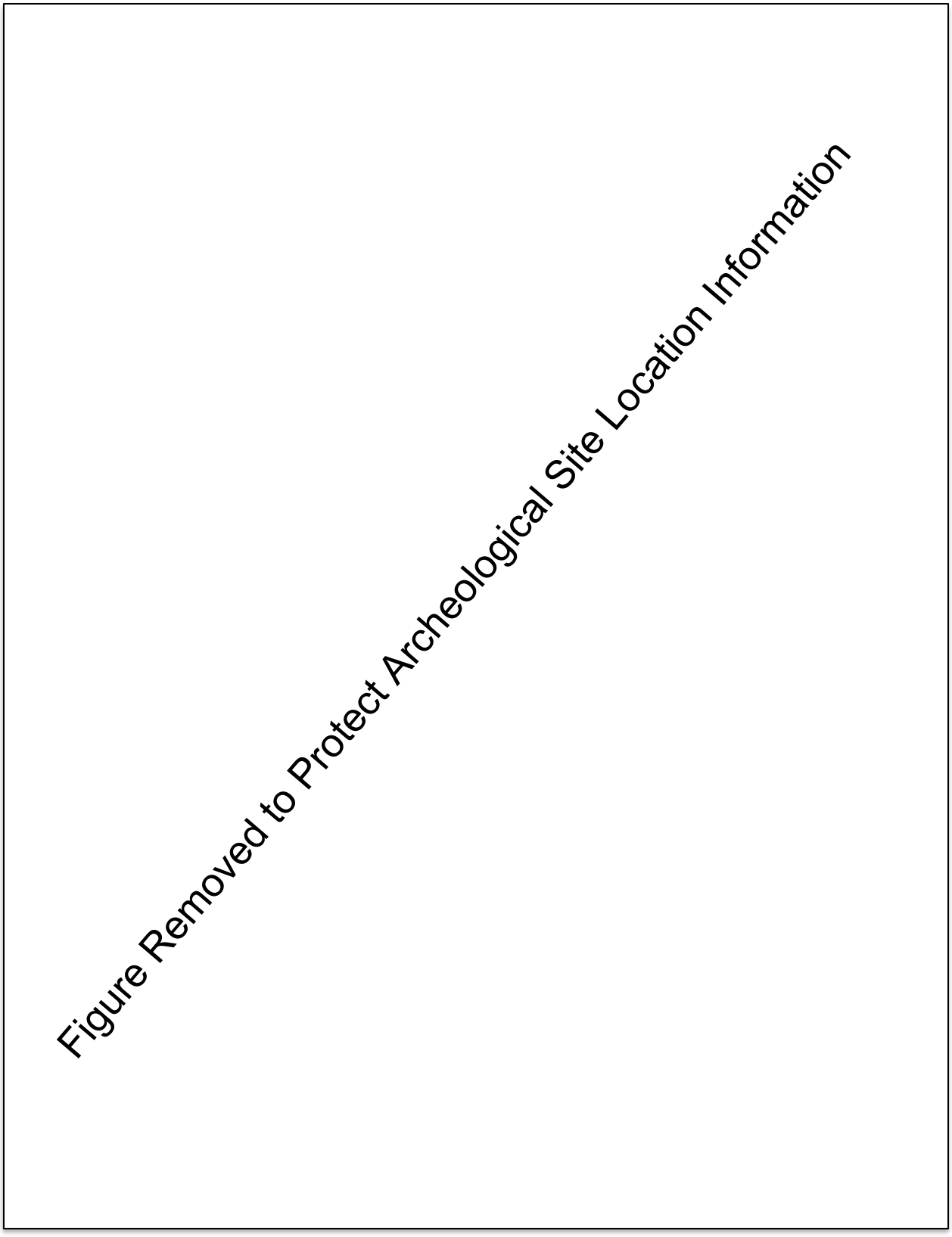


Figure 3. Results of desktop review.

Additionally, while there are no listed archeological sites within the direct project area, there are several sites within a half mile of the property (see Figure 3). Archeological survey triggered by the expansion of the Dallas Area Rapid Transit (DART) resulted in the recordation of two historic sites: a historic pumphouse (41DL410) and a historic house site (41DL362). The Atlas additionally revealed three further sites within a half mile of the proposed project area (41DL279, 41DL250, 41DL515), located in the Dealey Plaza Historic District (listed on the NRHP in 1993), which is partly encompassed by the Westend Historic District. Interestingly, site 41DL279, recorded as a result of excavations conducted by Southern Methodist University at the site of the John F. Kennedy exhibit, demonstrated the presence of both precontact and historic period materials under urban fill (Jurney and Andrews 1994). This is a significant discovery as it indicates that similar intact cultural deposits may be present in other portions of the City of Dallas, including the proposed project area.

Due to its location within the Westend Historic District and its proximity to the Dealey Plaza Historic District, there are several Registered Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHL) within a half-mile of the proposed project area including the Higginbotham-Pearlstone building (constructed in 1909), the Texas School Book Depository Building (originally owned by the founder of Dallas, John Neely Bryan), and the Dallas County Records Building (erected in 1927-28) (THC 2020) (see Figure 3). While RTHLs are numerous in this area, no cemeteries or SALs have been documented within a half-mile of the proposed project area (NPS 2020, THC 2020).

The project area is situated within the Dallas USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (see Figure 2). Historic topographic maps for this portion of the state are easily accessible (USGS 2020). For purposes of identifying potential historic structures, the 1:24,000 USGS topographic quadrangle maps are ideal; for this area the oldest available USGS maps at that scale date to 1958. This map and later (1968, 1973, 1981, 1995) do not indicate development within the proposed project area during this period (1958 to 1995). Google Earth™ historical imagery is available only as early as 1995 and shows no development within the project area; rather, it indicates that at that time the project area was used as a parking lot, as it was in 2019.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps are a popular resource among historians as they document changes in the urban geography of city centers and towns between the late nineteenth and twentieth century. Because these maps were drawn for purposes of illustrating fire-related city features, they are color coded to indicate building materials and offer a high level of detail about individual structures, including the numbers and locations of doors, the height and number of floors of a building, porches, roofs, and other information. Several Sanborn maps proved useful in researching the built history of the project area, particularly the maps from 1885, 1892, 1899, 1905, and 1921 (Figures 4-7). The proposed project area is located in the southern two-thirds of Block 27, bounded on the south by what is now Corbin Street but in 1885 was named Walnut Street (see Figures 4-7), and then, by 1921, Collin Street (Sanborn 1921). North Record Street, formerly known as Jefferson Street, runs along the west side of the block, and North Market Street runs along the eastern side. The northern portion of Block 27 is covered today with a brick structure that has most recently been the home of a Spaghetti Warehouse restaurant but is currently vacant.

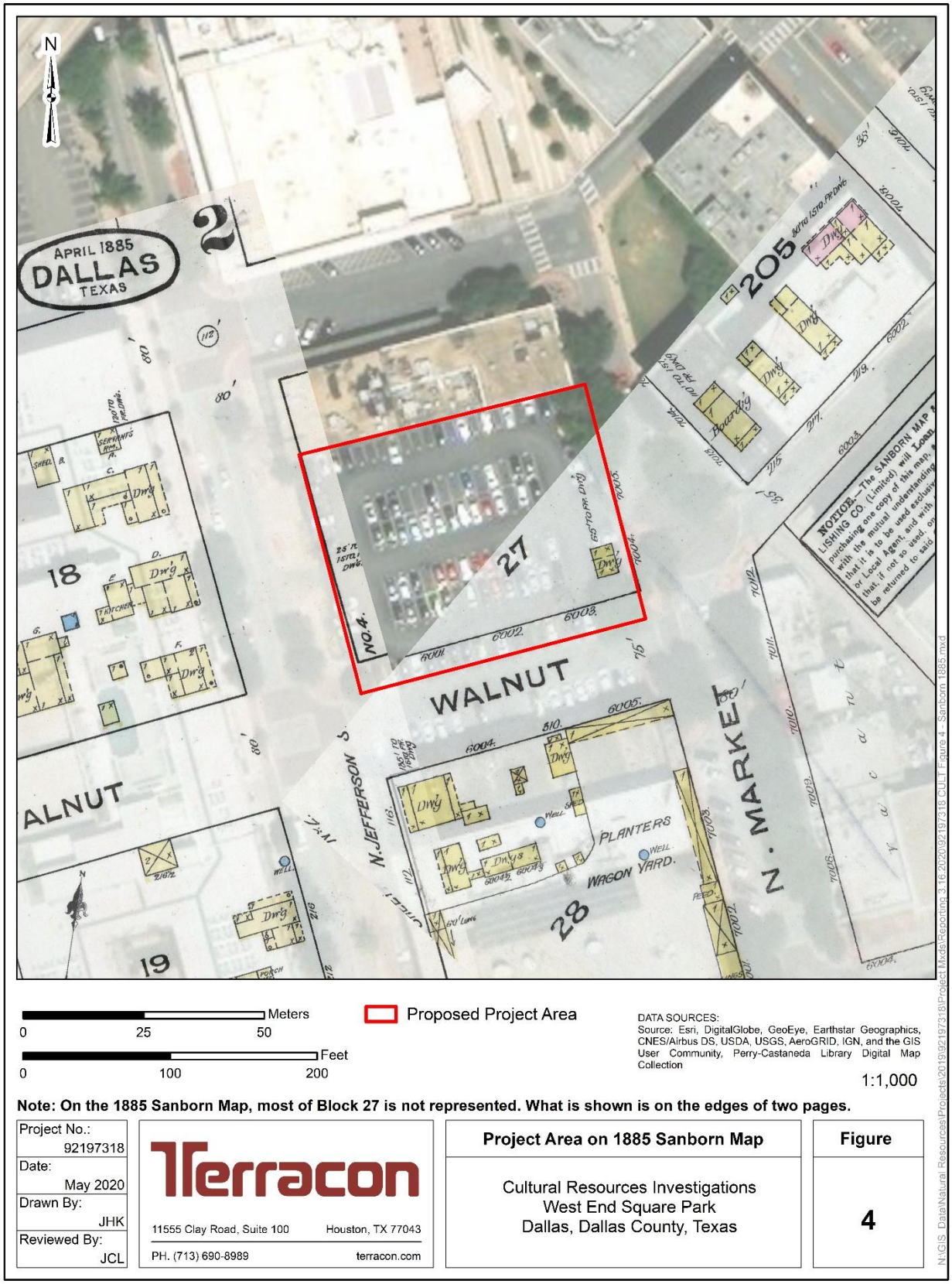


Figure 4. Project area on 1885 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map.

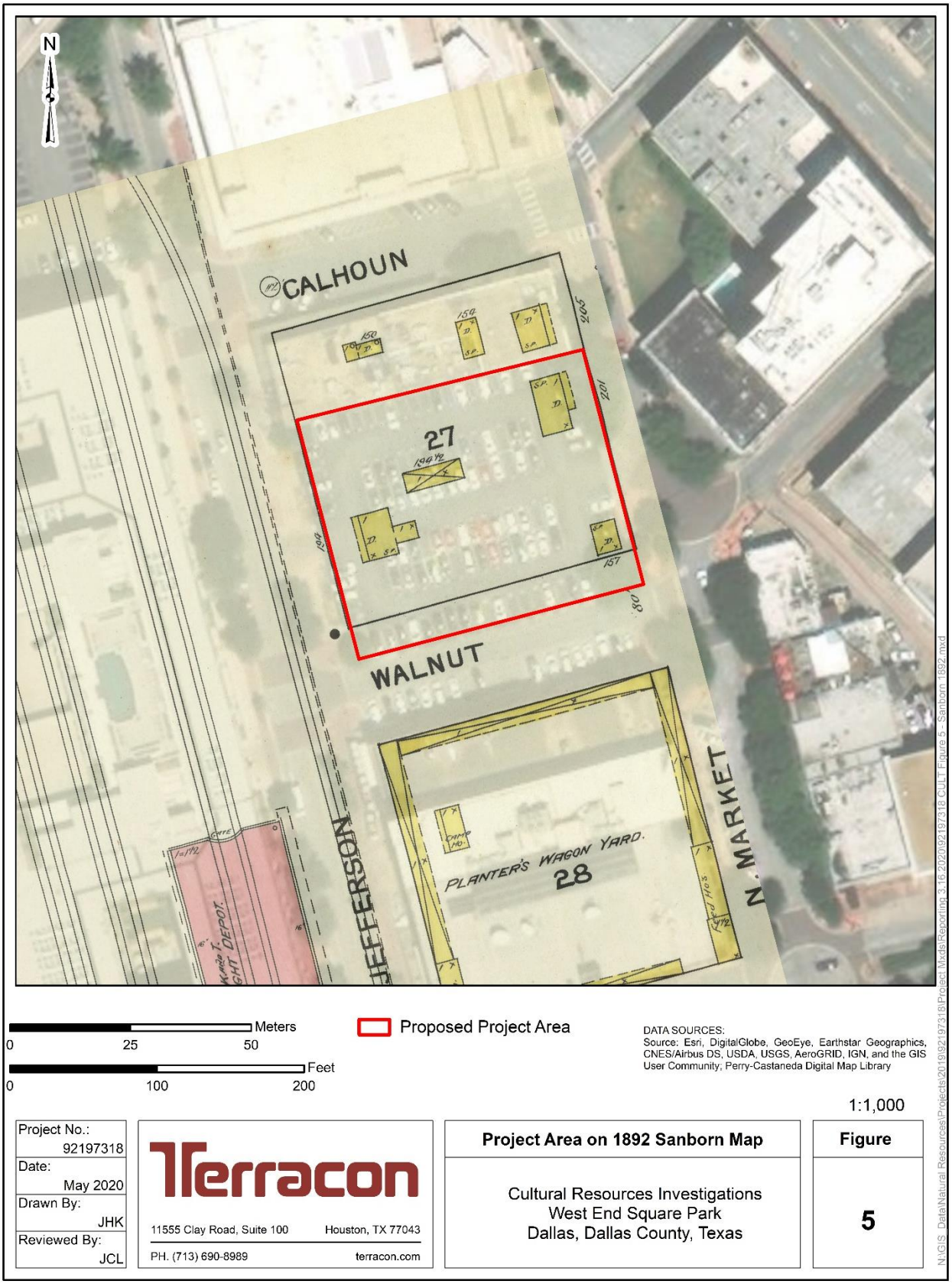


Figure 5. Project area on 1892 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map.

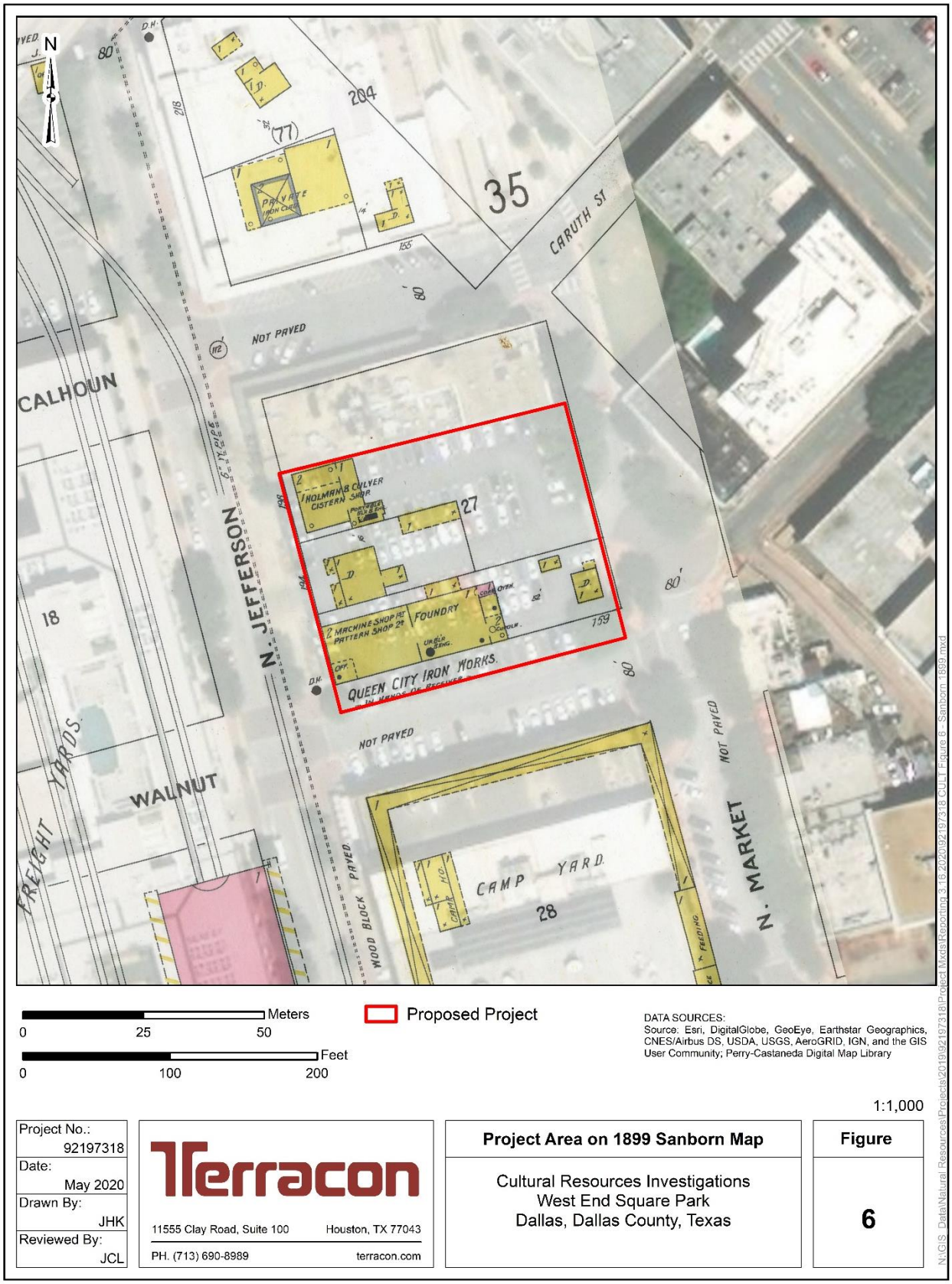


Figure 6. Project area on 1899 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map.

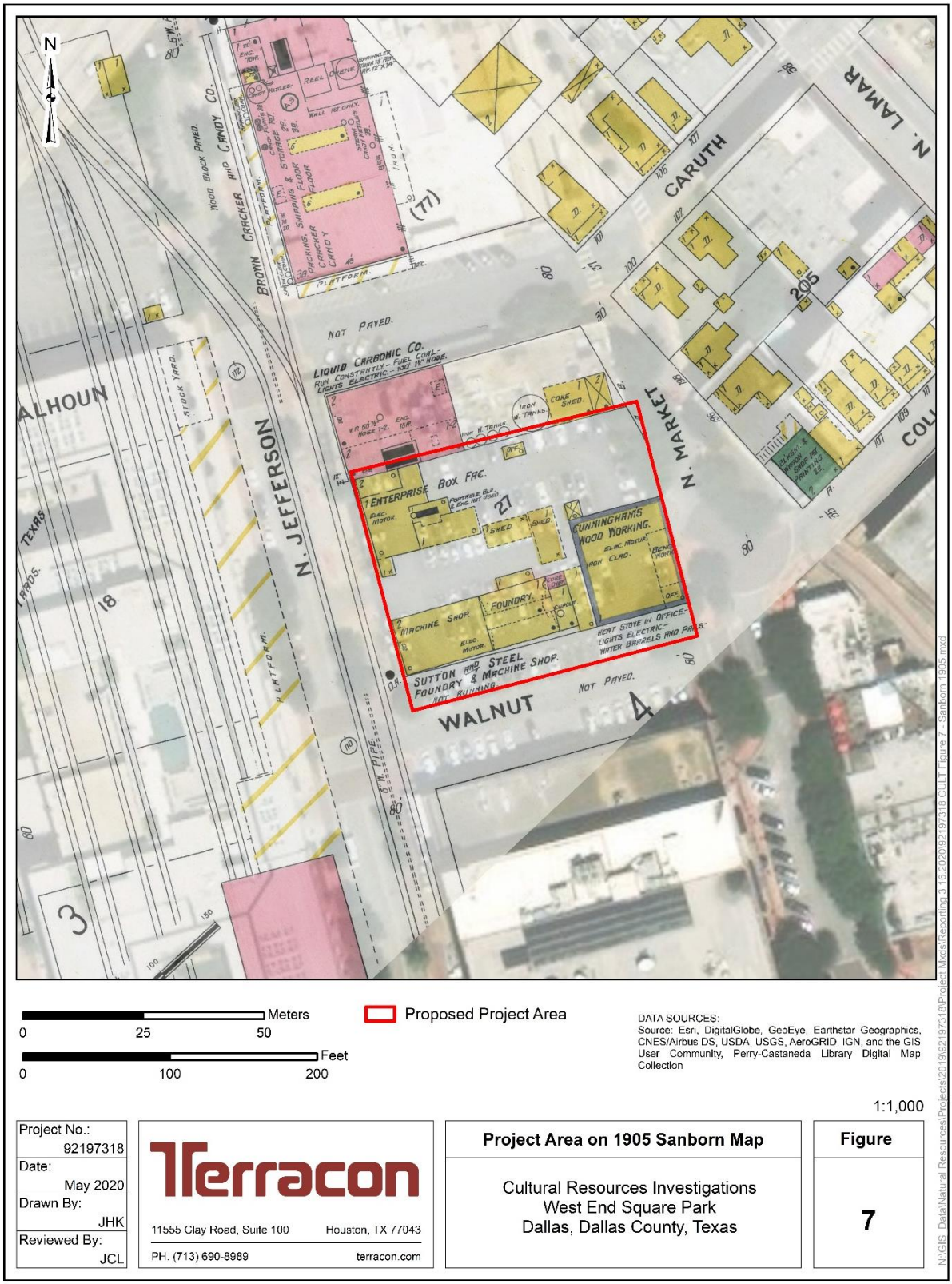


Figure 7. Project area on 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map.

The 1885 Sanborn maps of this portion of the City of Dallas are dominated by frame (or wooden) dwellings interspersed with few brick dwellings and some light industrial structures. Dallas & Wichita Railroad and Texas & Pacific Railroad lines cut through the area, and several warehouses and similar businesses were built adjacent to the tracks. Two blocks southwest of the project area, immediately on the other side of the Dallas & Wichita tracks, the Dallas Electric Lighting Company and the Dallas City Gas Light Company took advantage of the railroad tracks, as did several mills, an ice company, and the Texas Elevator and Compress Company, which dealt in cotton (Sanborn 1885:2). Most of Block 27, the location of the project area, is not shown in detail on the Sanborn map, but the map does indicate the presence of at least three frame dwellings (see Figure 4). Block 28, immediately south of the block on which the project area is located, included Planter's Wagon Yard and what appear to be associated lodgings as well as several dwellings. Immediately to the west, Block 18 comprised several dwellings and associated sheds. The neighborhood to the east of the project area was almost all residential. The overall area was served by grocery stores and at least one boardinghouse. Camp Street, a few blocks east and south of the project area and near the railroad tracks, offered two saloons, a barber, a Chinese laundry, a lunchroom, a grocery, and other businesses. While a few structures were of brick, cinderblock, or other fire-resistant materials, and despite the presence of a brick yard in the same part of the city, the majority of structures in the area were of frame construction.

By 1892, railroad tracks had been built immediately west of Block 27 and Planter's Wagon Yard had expanded to cover all of Block 28 (Sanborn 1892). Otherwise the area retained much of the same character as it had seven years previously, with commercial structures south of the Texas & Pacific tracks and primarily residential areas to the north. The 1892 Sanborn map depicts several frame dwellings within the proposed project area (see Figure 5).

The 1899 Sanborn map of this area again shows little change, with perhaps a slight increase in commercial activity north of the Texas & Pacific tracks. The character of Block 27 had begun to shift by this time, however. While the project area still contained a few dwellings, the Queen City Iron Works Foundry was established along Walnut Street (Corbin) as well as the Holman & Culver Cistern Shop (along N. Jefferson, now present-day N. Record Street) (see Figure 6). All of these structures were of frame construction except for a brick feature labeled "coke oven" within the foundry. The portion of Block 27 north of the project area, which had previously hosted several dwellings, is depicted as vacant in 1899.

The Sanborn map from 1905 indicates a continued slow increase in the number of commercial structures north of the Texas & Pacific tracks. Within Block 27 in 1905, the Queen City Iron Works is shown as the Sutton and Steel Foundry & Machine Shop, while the Enterprise Box Factory occupies the location of the cistern shop (see Figure 7). The coke oven continues to be the only brick feature depicted within the project area. On the 1905 map, Cunningham's Woodworking, a metal-clad frame building, is depicted adjacent to Sutton and Steel, replacing a dwelling and outbuilding shown on the 1899 map. North of the project area in Block 27, a brick structure labeled as the "Liquid Carbonic Company," which had electric lights, had been built on the northwest corner. The enterprise had several iron water tanks and a wooden coke shed associated with it.

By 1921 there was a significant increase in the number of commercial structures near the project area, encroaching on the residential neighborhood to the east. While the brick structure in the northern portion of Block 27, outside the project area, had either been expanded or replaced to cover the entire width of the block with what is labeled as “The Bowser Company of Texas, Oil & Gasoline Pumps & Tanks,” no businesses or dwellings are depicted within the proposed project area on the 1921 Sanborn map.

Aerial images from 1952 and 1958 depict a large structure covering the west half of the project area, its long axis oriented north/south, with a large open area on the east side that appears to house stacks of some kind of material (NETR 2020). A 1953 Dallas City Directory lists the “Allis-Chalmers mfg co,” an agricultural machinery supplier, as being housed at 1800 North Market Street, between Corbin and Munger Avenue (Worley 1958). Imagery from 1968 and 1972 show no structures within the project area, but in 1979 and 1981 a long rectangular building, with its long axis oriented east/west, crossed the middle of the project area, and another long narrow structure ran parallel to the first along the southern edge of the project area. Available imagery from 1989 to the present (1989, 1995, 2001, 2004, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016) show this area as a parking lot (NETR 2020).

4.0 MECHANICAL SURVEY

4.1 Methods

During the field investigation, mechanical excavation exposures or blocks were strategically placed to locate any existing deposits associated with certain of the structures depicted on the Sanborn maps. Mechanical trenching was chosen as the method of investigation due to its ability to easily remove the asphalt surface of the parking lot as well as underlying imported gravels. Block A was placed near the center of the project area where the stable and some sheds were depicted on maps (Figures 8 through 11). Block B was placed within the machine shop and foundry area (see Figures 10 and 11). Block C was also placed within the foundry and oriented to capture at least a portion of the brick coke oven shown on the 1899 and 1905 Sanborn maps (see Figures 10 and 11). Block D was placed in the northeast corner where a dwelling is mapped on the 1892 Sanborn (see Figure 9). Block E was placed in the southeastern portion of the project area within the area contained by the woodworking shop shown in 1905; this location is adjacent to the dwelling or dwellings shown on the 1885 and 1892 maps (see Figures 8 through 11). The placement of this block was constrained by the presence of modern utility lines running across that portion of the project area. An additional block was opened near the center of the north side of the project area in a search for an underground storage tank (UST) thought to be possibly located there; archeologists monitored this excavation (see Figures 8 through 11).

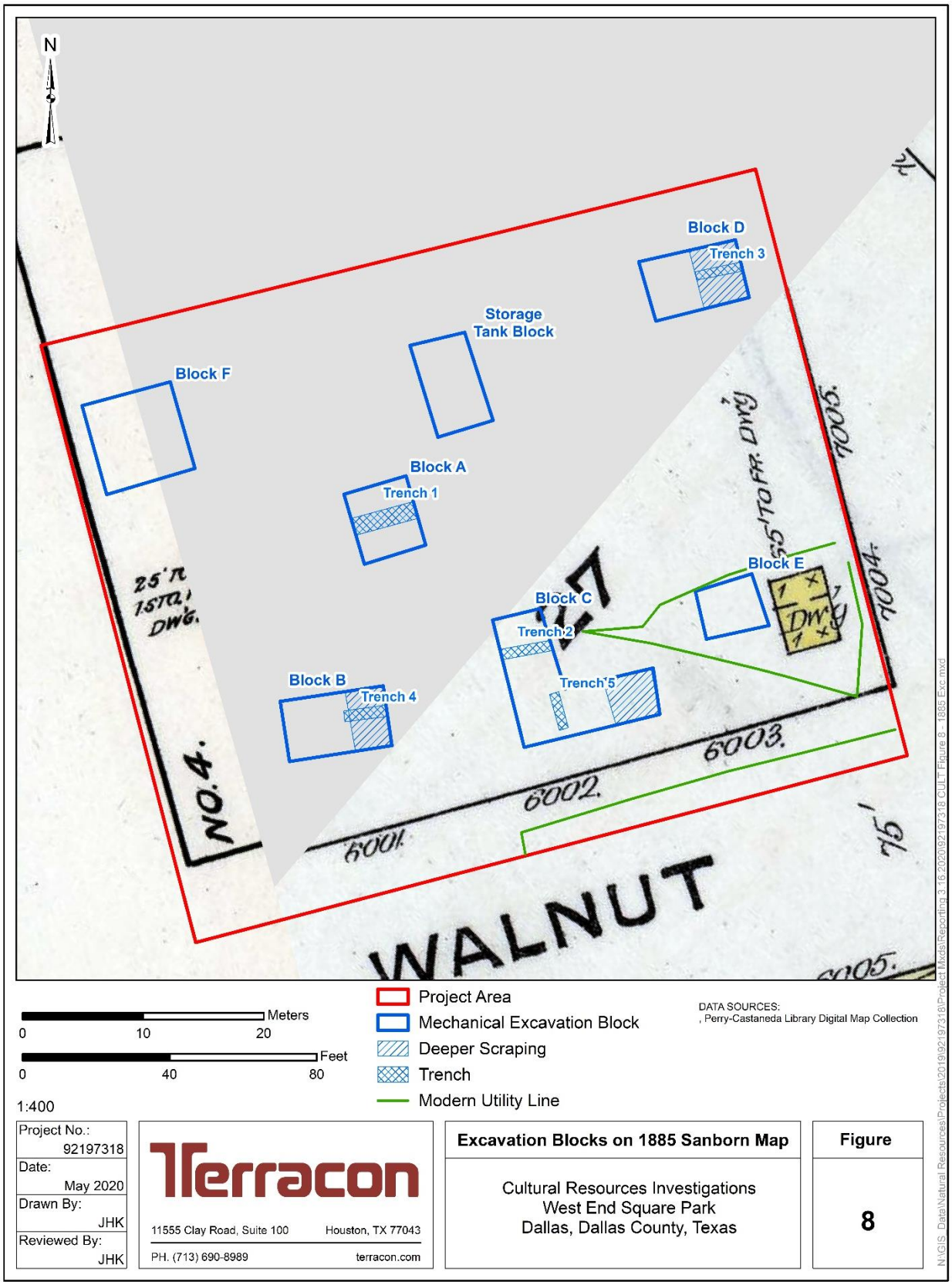


Figure 8. Mechanical excavation blocks shown on 1885 Sanborn map.

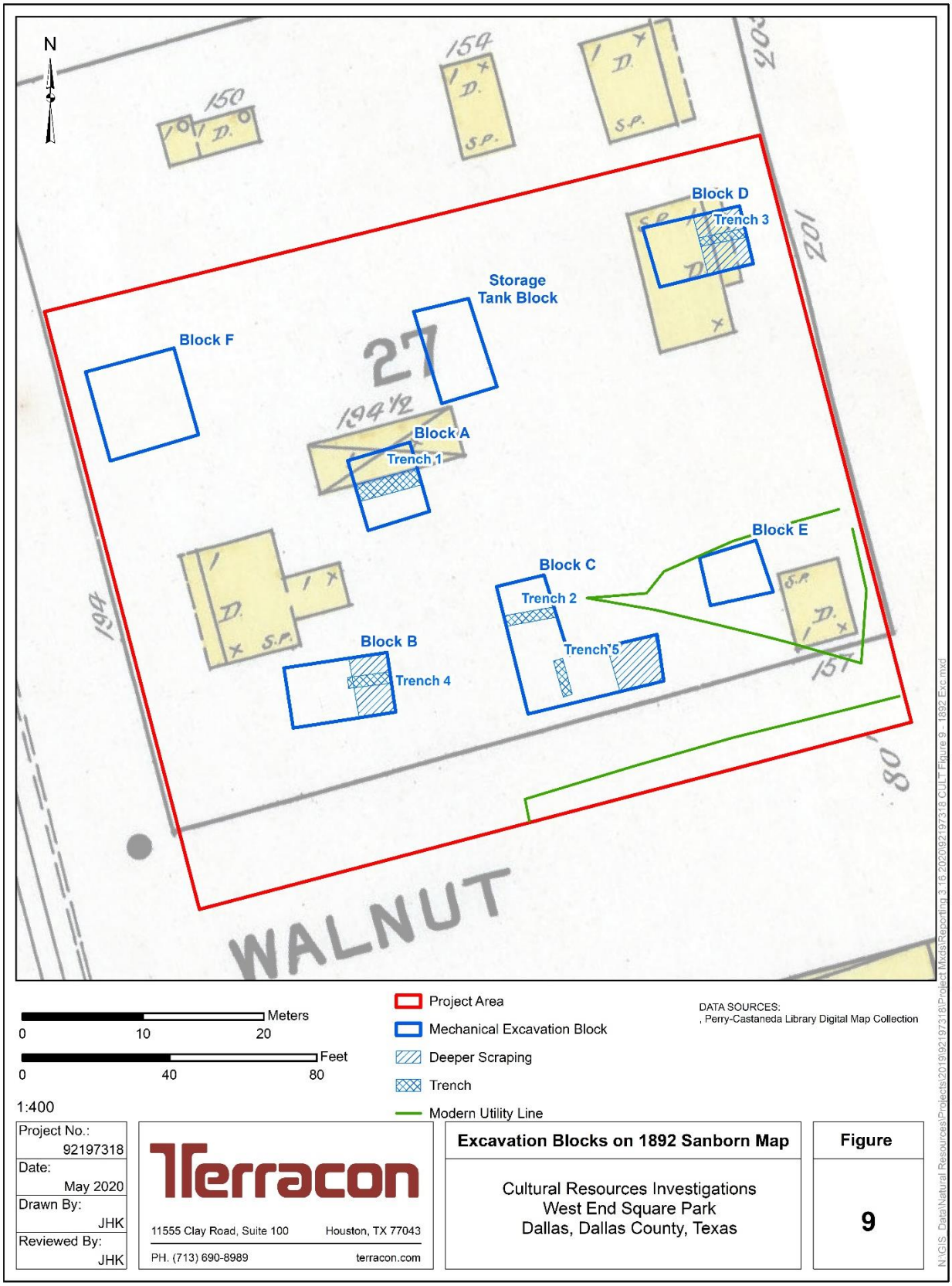


Figure 9. Mechanical excavation blocks shown on 1892 Sanborn map.

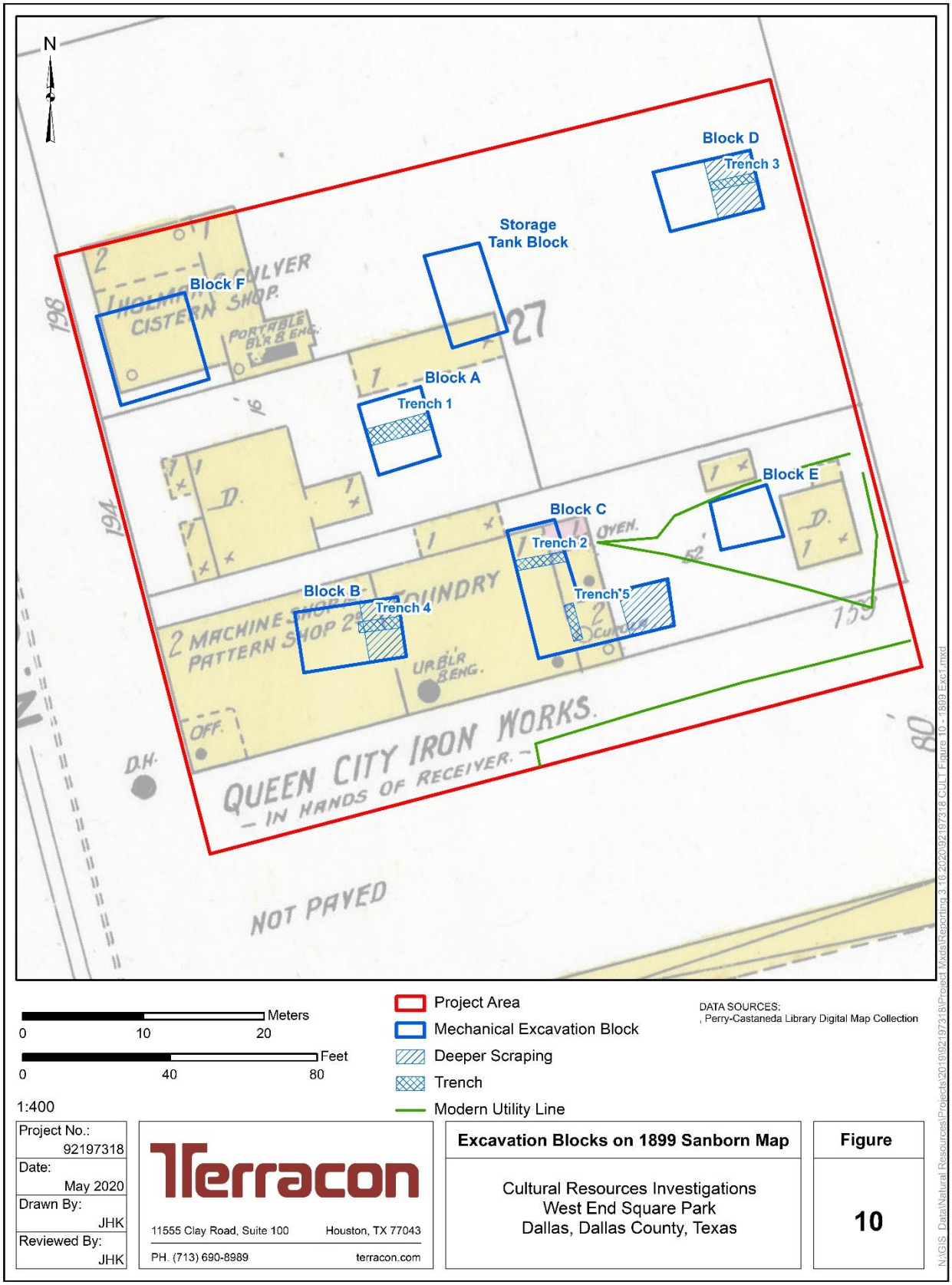


Figure 10. Mechanical excavation blocks shown on 1899 Sanborn map.

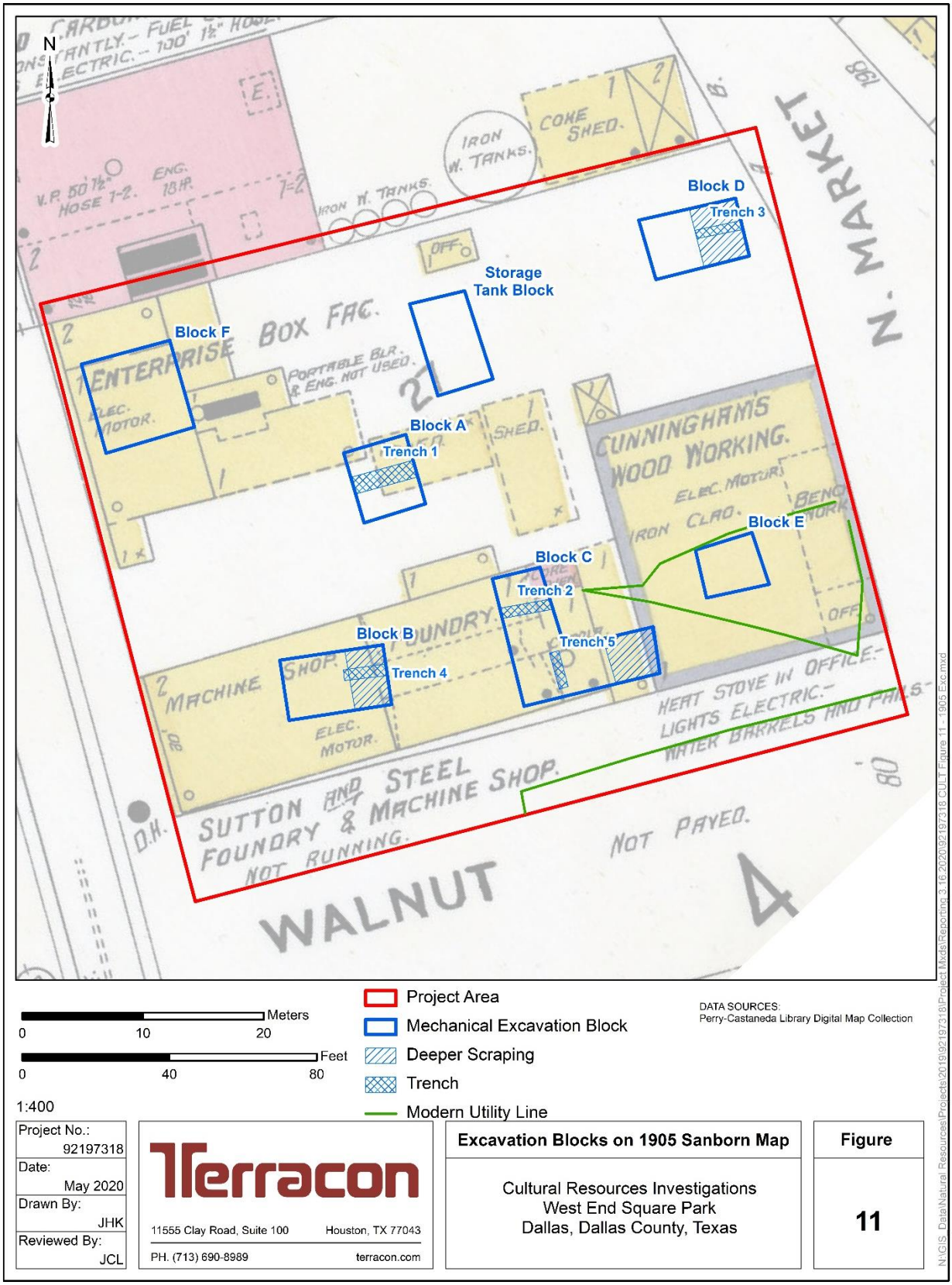


Figure 11. Mechanical excavation blocks shown on 1905 Sanborn map.

For each exposure, a skid steer with a breaker bar was used to break up the surface asphalt paving. A backhoe with a smooth bucket then removed the asphalt to expose the underlying gravel base. Following this procedure, the backhoe removed the gravel layer to expose the underlying ground surface. All blocks were excavated to at least this level. The blocks were then carefully examined for evidence of cultural material, mapped using a handheld GNSS device with sub-meter accuracy, and photographed. In most blocks, the backhoe then systematically removed approximately 8 to 12 inches of soil, in 3- to 4-inch layers, across a portion of the block. These areas are depicted as "deeper scraping" on Figures 8 through 11. A total of approximately 4,700 square feet of surface was exposed. Arbitrary samples from each scraping were screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth. Cultural materials observed during the scraping or within the backdirt piles or gathered from the screen were collected. During the early portion of the fieldwork, redundant, non-diagnostic materials were documented and then placed into sealed plastic baggies marked with provenience information and placed back into the excavations from which they came. As fieldwork progressed and thunderstorms threatened the effort, all recovered materials were collected and were transported to the Terracon Houston office archeology laboratory for documentation. Once any exposed features had been mapped and photographed, the backhoe then excavated one trench in each of Block A, Block B, and Block D and two trenches in Block C. Trenches reached four to five feet in depth, and five 5-gallon buckets of matrix from each foot of excavated depth were screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth. Following excavation, each trench was documented through photography and sketch maps and recorded on a trench excavation form. The northeast portion of the project area had been targeted for three trenches, but the lack of archeological deposits and the apparent ancient age of the soil rendered additional trenching unnecessary.

4.2 Results

The trenching resulted in the identification of one partially intact feature; otherwise the exposed portions of the project area were characterized by scatters of historical-period artifacts lacking clear association with any known structure from the history of the project area. See Appendix 3.

Block A

Block A, which was placed in the area of the stable and sheds near the center of the project area, yielded no evidence of intact cultural features that clearly related to the structures shown on the Sanborn maps (see Figures 8 through 11). Immediately below the approximately 10-inch-thick asphalt in the southwest corner of the block was a concrete slab that appeared to be fairly recent and was designated Feature 2 (Figure 12). The concrete slab was removed along with the imported gravel base that reached to approximately 24 inches below the surface. Block A yielded two red bricks stamped "GLOBE" (Figure 13) and another yellowish brick stamped "…WARD / …OUIS", likely originally "EVENS & HOWARD / ST. LOUIS". Evens & Howard Fire Brick Co. was based in St. Louis, Missouri and produced bricks with this stamp between 1897 and 1930 (Gurcke 1987:249-250) (Figure 14). The "Globe" bricks were likely manufactured by the Globe Press Brick Co. of Ferris, Texas sometime between 1904 and 1923 (Graves 2017a, 2017b). Block A also yielded a fragment of a dark red street paver brick stamped "…YVILLE" (Figure 15). Jim Graves, of the International Brick Collectors Association, identified this as a Coffeyville brick,

manufactured by the Coffeyville Vitrified Brick & Tile Company, which operated a plant in Collinsville, Oklahoma between around 1908 and 1926 (personal communication, May 2020). A small collection of porcelain and ceramic tiles including several hexagonal white porcelain tiles, a square white porcelain tile, a fragment of a pink porcelain tile, and fragments of white and pink ceramic tiles was recovered (Figure 16). Two sherds of white porcelain from a thick-walled cup, mug, or small bowl and one fragment of white-glazed ironstone ceramic marked with the stamp of the John Wylie & Son company, likely dated to between 1874 and 1891, were also recovered (Lehner 1988) (Figure 17). Fragments of assorted colors of glass (Figure 18); pieces of clay sewer pipe; and other non-diagnostic materials were recovered from Block A (Appendix 3). The artifacts were scattered throughout the excavated area and were not associated with structural remains or other intact features.

Trench 1 was excavated across the middle of Block A, running roughly west to east (see Figure 12). Trench 1 reached approximately 48 inches below the ground surface, or approximately 24 inches below the scraping of the historical-period deposits (Figures 19 and 20). The trench was characterized by very compact, heavily mottled light yellowish brown, red, and light gray clays between 24 and 36 inches below the ground surface. From 36 to 48 inches below the surface, the matrix was less mottled, with red clay becoming the dominant color. No cultural material was recovered from the trench excavation or from the five 5-gallon buckets of matrix screened from each foot of depth.

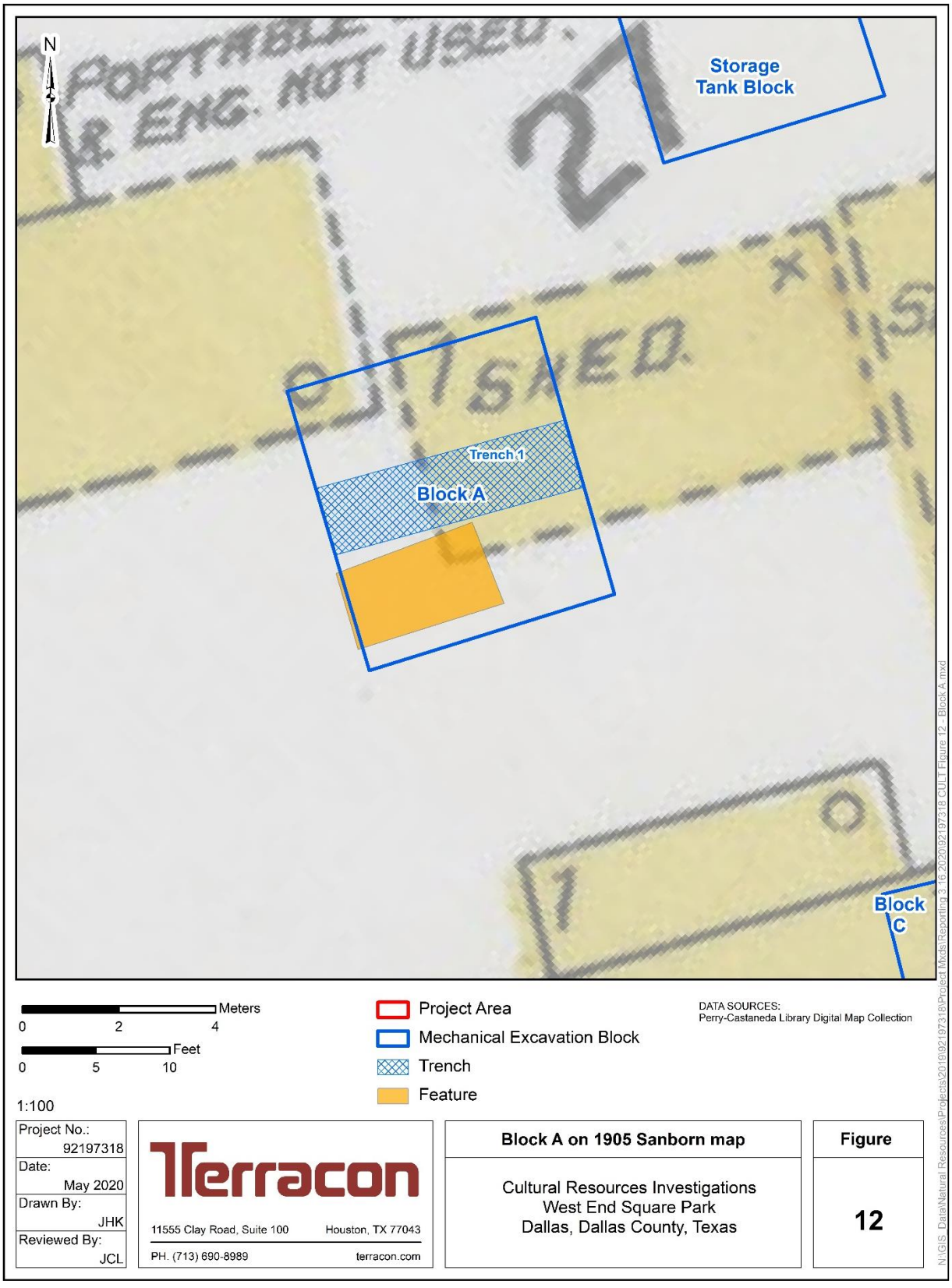


Figure 12. Block A shown on 1905 Sanborn map.

Figure 13. Stamped Globe brick from Block A.

Figure 14. Stamped Evens & Howard fire brick from Block A.

Figure 15. Stamped Coffeyville paving brick from Block A.

Figure 16. Tiles recovered from Block A.

Figure 17. Porcelain and ironstone recovered from Block A.

Figure 18. Glass fragments recovered from Block A.

Figure 19. Block A, showing Trench 1; view facing south.

Figure 20. Block A, Trench 1 profile, view facing south.

Block B

Block B, placed in the area of the machine shop near the southwest corner of the project area (see Figures 10 and 11), yielded one small glass shard and one concrete block (Figures 21 and 22). Across the block, an approximately 10-inch-thick layer of asphalt overlay approximately 8 inches of mixed sandy clay and imported gravel base. The eastern portion of Block B was scraped down to approximately 28 inches below the surface. Between approximately 18 and 28 inches of depth, the matrix was characterized as mottled light gray and red clay. No cultural features were present (Figure 23). Trench 4 was excavated running west to east across the eastern portion of Block B to a depth of approximately 58 inches below the surface (Figure 24). This trench was characterized by light gray, red, and yellowish brown mottled compact clay between 28 and 33 inches below the ground surface and by yellowish brown clay from 33 to 58 inches below the surface. No cultural material was recovered from the trench excavation or from the five 5-gallon buckets of matrix screened from each foot of depth. Based on these results, Block B and Trench 4 did not reveal or expose any intact or undisturbed cultural deposits.

Figure 21. Concrete fragment from Block B.

Figure 22. Glass fragment from Block B.

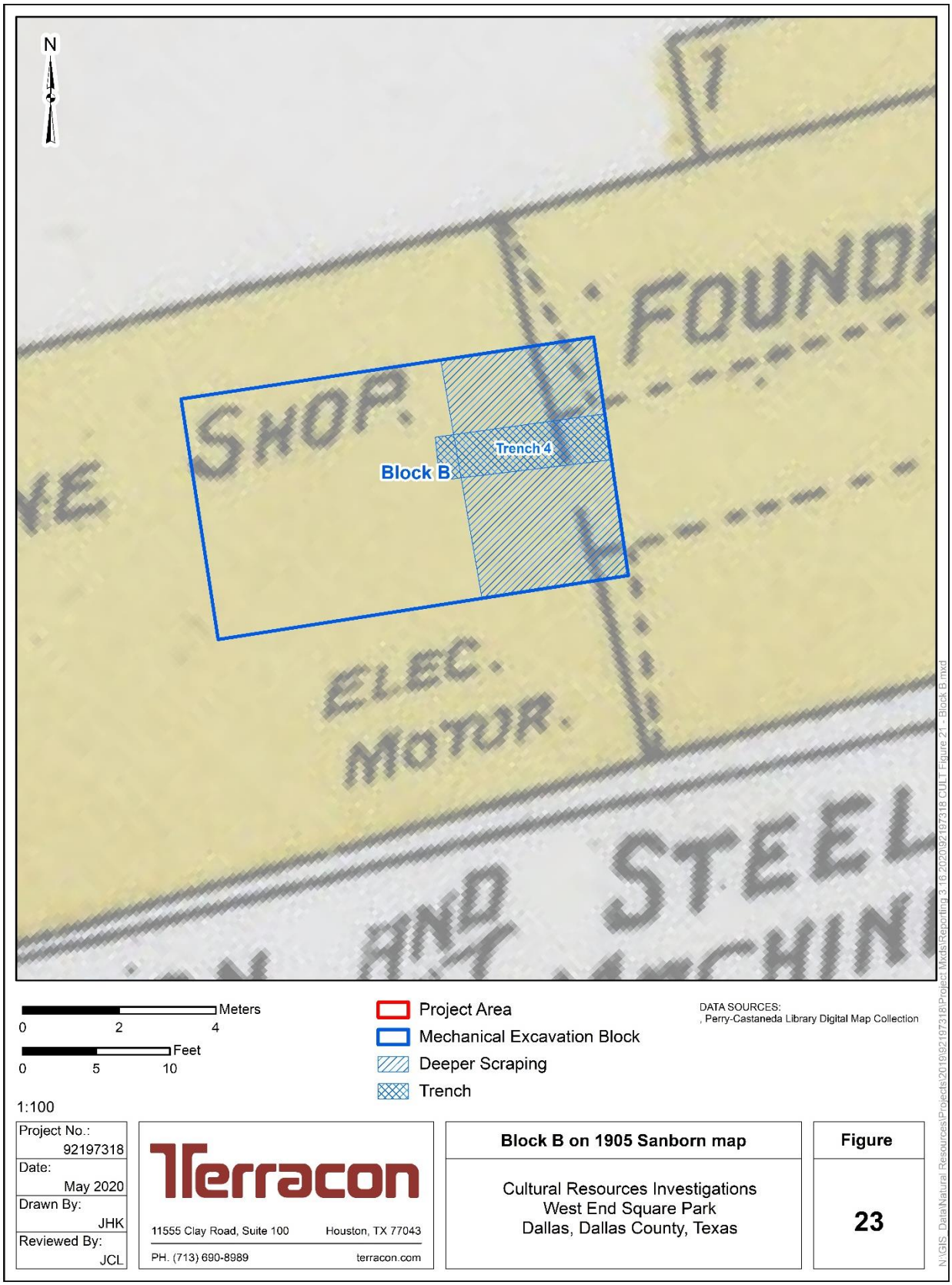


Figure 23. Block B shown on 1905 Sanborn map.

Figure 24. Trench 4, north wall profile, with Block B exposure (facing north). Depth of trench is between 21 and 58 inches below the ground surface (the surface of the asphalt).

Block C

Block C was an "L"-shaped block placed near the south-central portion of the project area over the eastern end of the foundry shown on the 1899 and 1905 Sanborn maps (see Figures 10 and 11). A section of what appeared to be a concrete walkway was found immediately beneath the asphalt in the northern section of Block C and was designated Feature 1 (Figures 25 and 26). This block yielded numerous metal artifacts. Most of these were identifiable as fasteners, although they were too corroded for specific identification. The northern portion of Block C also yielded a few fragments of wood, some of which appeared to be burned while others did not, window glass, one fragment of yellow tile, and a piece of slate that had been perforated (Figures 27 and 28).

Trench 2 was excavated from west to east across the northern portion of Block C, immediately adjacent to the south side of Feature 3 (see Figure 25). This trench was excavated to approximately 75 inches below the ground surface, or approximately 60 inches below the base of mechanical scraping in Block C (Figure 29). The matrix was characterized as mottled yellowish-brown, red, and light gray clay that was heavily mottled to about 52 inches below the surface. Below that depth, gray became the dominant color with less yellowish-brown mottling. No cultural material was recovered from the trench excavation or from the five 5-gallon buckets of matrix screened from each foot of depth.

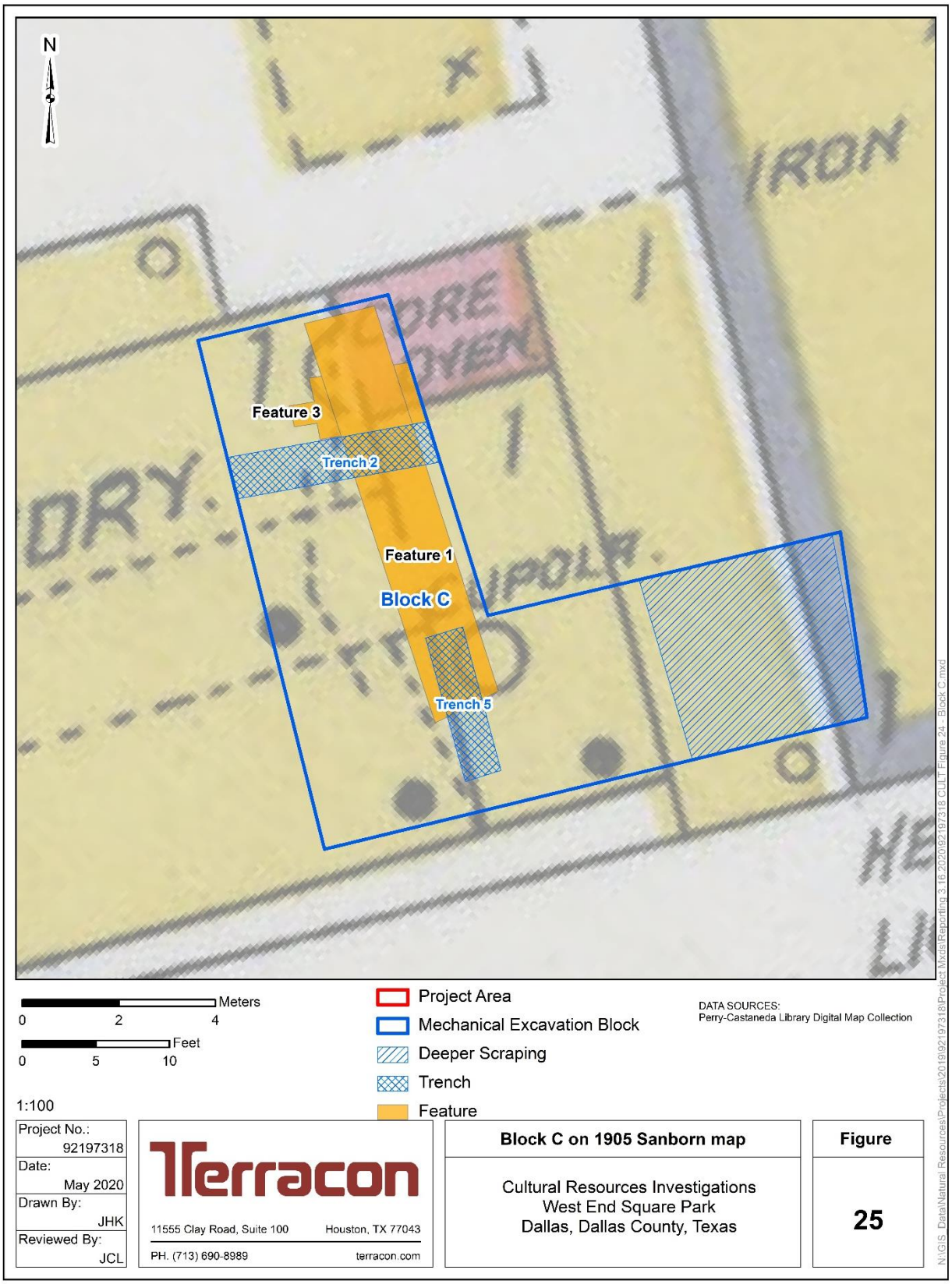


Figure 25. Block C shown on 1905 Sanborn map.

Figure 26. Concrete walkway (Feature 1) found in Block C. View facing south.

Figure 27. Glass, ceramic, and metal artifacts recovered from the northern portion of Block C.

Figure 28. Slate and wooden artifacts recovered from the northern portion of Block C.

Figure 29. Trench 2 south wall profile. Depth of trench is between 14 and 54 inches below the ground surface (the surface of the asphalt).

The southern portion of Block C yielded a relatively large amount of plain window glass, as well as three different patterns of specialty window glass, bottle glass, fragments of thick, white-glazed ironstone ceramic, and several ferrous metal fasteners (Figures 30 and 31). Trench 5 was placed at the southern end of Block C and ran from north to south (see Figure 25). This trench was excavated to a depth of approximately 40 inches below the base of the mechanical scraping, or to a total of approximately 54 inches below the ground surface. Between 14 and 38 inches below the surface, the matrix was characterized as mottled brownish-yellow and gray clays. Below 38 and 44 inches, the mottled clay gives way to a red clay, followed by a strong brown clay between 44 and 54 inches below the surface (Figures 6 and 7). No cultural material was recovered from the trench excavation or from the five 5-gallon buckets of matrix screened from each foot of depth.

Figure 30. Specialty window glass and bottle glass from the southern portion of Block C.

Figure 31. Ceramic and metal artifacts from the southern portion of Block C.

Figure 32. Trench 5 (foreground) and Trench 2 (background) in Block C; view facing north.

Figure 33. Trench 5, west wall profile; portion of tape measure against profile measures 38 inches.

Feature 3

Block C contained the only feature identifiable as an item included on the Sanborn maps. Remnants of a brick and mortar feature found within the northern portion of Block C likely represent the remains of the brick coke oven seen on the 1899 and 1905 Sanborn maps (Feature 3) (see Figures 10 and 11). The outer surface of the portion of the southern wall of the feature found within the block was further exposed in an effort to determine the height of the remains and whether an occupation surface was visible adjacent to the feature. Some of the fill of the feature was also removed to better expose the form and building techniques used. Due to time constraints, other fill that likely represented collapsed portions of the feature walls was not removed. This fill was composed of brick fragments and mortar and had become semi-cemented in place over time. The archeological remains of this feature comprised a set of walls, made of brick fragments and mortar, that measured approximately 16 inches in height from a concrete base to their termination under the parking lot asphalt. Few, randomly incorporated, whole bricks were used in its construction. The walls of the feature varied in thickness but averaged approximately 8 inches (Figures 34-36). The concrete base was seen only inside the bricked feature and did not appear to represent a floor to the building in general. Based on the Sanborn maps, it is probable that the floor of the foundry was of wood. The exposed portion of the feature measured 72 inches from west to east (the feature may extend further east, but it emerges from the eastern wall of the block) and 40 inches from north to south. If this feature does represent the remains of the coke oven, it is somewhat smaller than the Sanborn maps indicate. Portions of the oven may have been removed after it was no longer in use, or the Sanborn maps may be slighly inaccurate in this regard. No other features or intact structural components were observed within Block C, even in the area where the outer eastern wall of the iron works was located. Block B, discussed above, was also placed within the area where the Sanborn maps place the iron works, and it also revealed no structural remains. Removal of some of the fill of the coke oven yielded

several artifacts, most of which likely post-date the feature's period of use. These artifacts include bottle glass, wood fragments, ceramic fragments, and metal fastener fragments (Figures 37 and 38). The fill also contained numerous concretions of what appears to be solidified byproducts from the coke-making process (Figure 39). Three disks of transparent material were originally identified as plastic but later determined to be isinglass, which is made from sheets of mica and used, in the past and today, to create heat-resistant windows for furnaces and other high-heat appliances, among other uses (Figure 40).

Coke is produced by burning bituminous coal at high temperatures in an oxygen-deficient atmosphere in order to concentrate the carbon (Valia 2020). The material is used as fuel in blast furnaces and foundry cupolas; since it is stronger and more durable than coal and has had the impurities removed, coke burns hotter and more cleanly (Valia 2020, USS 2020). Coke was originally made by burning piles of coal so that only the outer layers burned while the inner mass was deprived of oxygen, resulting in the carbonization of the material, but the development of beehive ovens of brick and mortar in the last nineteenth century allowed for greater control over the process (Mountjoy 2020). The remnants of the coke oven in the foundry within the project area indicate a smaller structure than many of the beehive ovens used for large-scale coke production,

Figure 34. Feature 3, coke oven, visible within Block C. View facing south.

Figure 35. Feature 3, remnants of probable coke oven shown on 1899 and 1905 Sanborn maps. Loose fill has been removed. View facing north. On right-hand side of photograph, the eastern edge of the exposure block is visible.

Figure 36. Feature 3, brick coke oven; view facing west.

Figure 37. Glass artifacts from the interior of Feature 3.

Figure 38. Metal artifacts from the interior of Feature 3.

Figure 39. Probable byproducts from the making of coke, recovered from Feature 3.

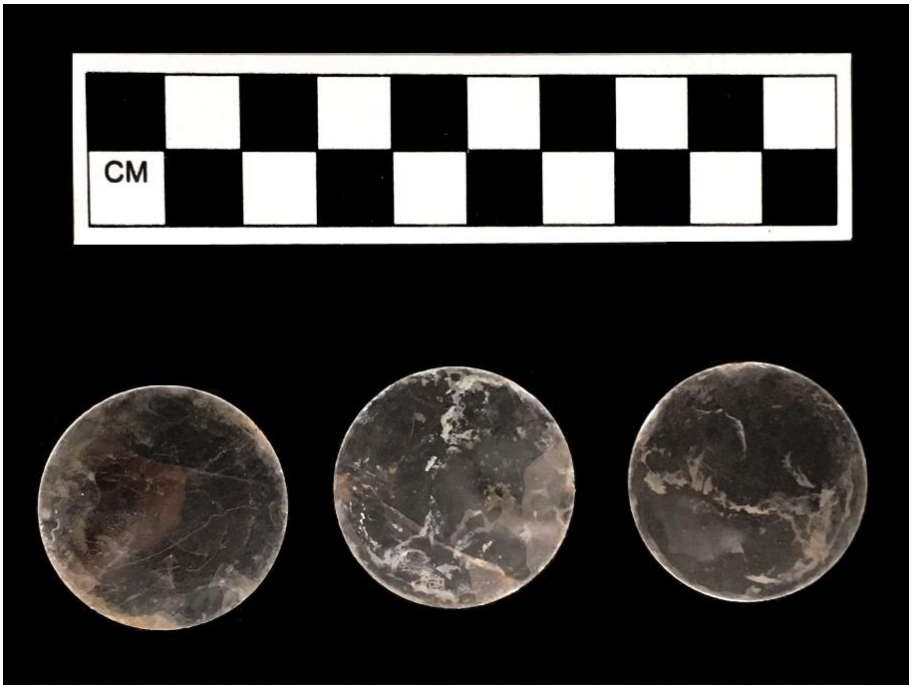


Figure 40. Isinglass disks recovered from Feature 3.

Block D

Block D was placed in the northeastern portion of the project area where a dwelling is shown on the 1892 Sanborn map (see Figure 9, Figure 41). This block yielded a moderate amount of clear, flat glass (Figure 42), as well as bottle glass, milk glass, stoneware fragments, a fragment of what appears to have been a ceramic insulator from knob and tube wiring, a lead fitting, and a small piece of copper tubing (Figure 43) (see Appendix 3). The eastern portion of the block was scraped to approximately 24 inches below the ground surface, but no archeological features were observed. Trench 3 was placed across the eastern portion of the block, running from west to east. The trench was excavated to a depth of approximately 60 inches below the ground surface (Figure 43). The trench was characterized by approximately 8 inches of asphalt overlying approximately 13 inches of gravelly base. Below the imported gravel, between approximately 21 and 36 inches below the surface, the matrix was a yellowish red clay. From approximately 36 to 50 inches below the surface this yellowish-red clay was mottled with some light gray clay. Between 50 and 60 inches of depth the yellowish-red and light gray clays gave way to a brownish-yellow clay with numerous manganese concretions. No cultural material was recovered from the trench excavation or from the five 5-gallon buckets of matrix screened from each foot of depth.

Figure 41. Block D shown on 1892 Sanborn map.

Figure 42. Flat, colorless glass from Block D.

Figure 43. Milk glass, brick fragment, ceramics, lead fitting, bottle glass, and copper tubing from Block D.

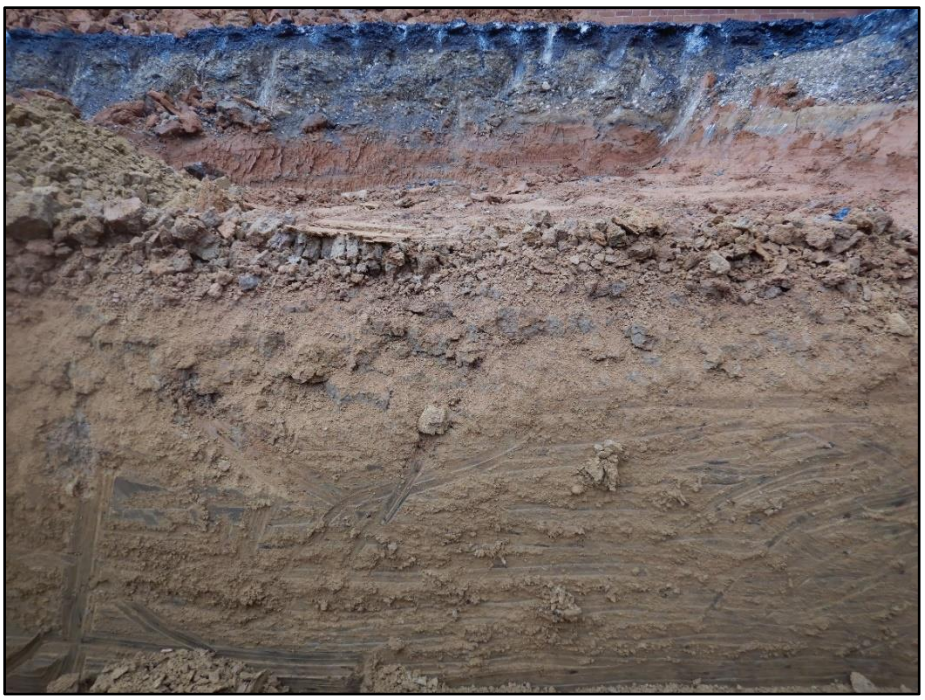


Figure 44. Trench 3, north wall profile with Block D in background. Depth of trench is between 21 and 60 inches below the ground surface (the surface of the asphalt).

Block E

Block E was placed near the southeastern corner of the project area, within what is depicted as the iron-clad woodworking shop on the 1905 Sanborn and adjacent to one or more dwellings shown on the 1885, 1892, and 1899 Sanborn maps (see Figures 8 through 10, Figure 45). Artifacts recovered from this block include several corroded metal fasteners; some clear, flat glass; one large fragment of chicken wire glass; oyster shells; and miscellaneous other early- to mid-twentieth-century materials (Figures 46 through 48) (see Appendix 3). Several features were observed within Block E. Feature 4 is rectangular section of concrete emerging from the south end of the eastern wall of the block (Figure 49, see Figure 44). This feature is located adjacent to where the dwelling shown in the 1892 Sanborn map would have been located (see Figure 45). The concrete slab may be the remnants of a porch or step associated with the dwelling, although no such features are indicated on the Sanborn maps. It may also be related to later construction in the project area. Feature 5 comprises an iron stain with fragments of wood posts (Figure 50). This feature lacks clear association with any of the structures included on the Sanborn maps and does not appear to be connected to any other visible features. Feature 6 was identified as a rectangular midden or small trash pit that measured approximately 14 by 20 inches (Figure 51). This feature yielded the oyster shells mentioned above, a fragment of a ceramic insulator, and several corroded metal fasteners. Feature 7 was noted as a roughly round discoloration measuring approximately 26 inches in diameter (Figure 52). Feature 8 appeared as a clearly delineated area of matrix that was darker and softer than the adjacent matrix. Within this dark area were several large pieces of concrete with smooth upper surfaces (Figure 53). The concrete likely represents a walkway or foundation associated with a use of the property at some time after 1905. A 1979 aerial photograph shows a long narrow building oriented with its long axis running

west to east, located along the southern boundary of the property. Feature 8 is positioned in a way that it could have been associated with this late-nineteenth-century structure. All of these features are located near the center of the wood working shop shown on the 1905 Sanborns, and it is unlikely that they are related to that use of the property.

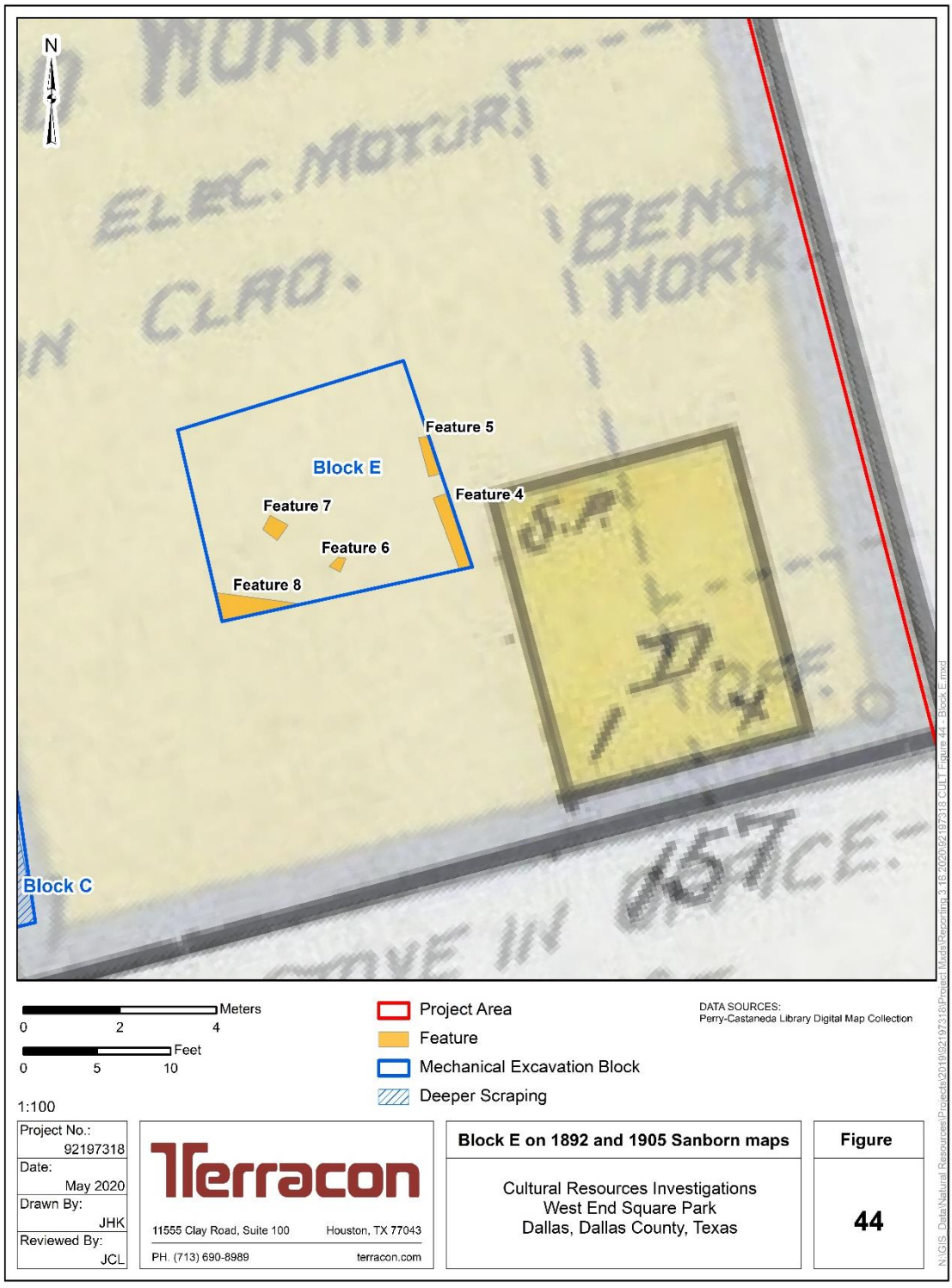


Figure 45. Block E shown on 1892 and 1905 Sanborn maps.

Figure 46. Ceramic artifacts from Block E.

Figure 47. Glass artifacts from Block E.

Figure 48. Metal fasteners from Block E.

Figure 49. Block E; Feature 4 is visible as the pale rectangle in the bottom left corner; view facing west.

Figure 50. Block E, Feature 5, visible as two dark spots immediately below the asphalt; view facing east.

Figure 51. Feature 6, plan view. The top of the photograph is east.

Figure 52. Feature 7, in lower portion of photograph. View facing east.

Figure 53. Feature 8 (dark soil with concrete chunks); view facing south.

Block F

Block F was placed in the area of the cistern shop/Enterprise Box Factory near the northwest corner of the project area (see Figures 10 and 11). Across the block, an approximately 9-inch-thick layer of asphalt overlay approximately 9 inches of mixed sandy clay and imported gravel base. There was an approximate two-inch-thick layer of a very dark grayish brown sandy clay loam. Between approximately 20 and 34 inches of depth, the matrix was characterized as red clay (Figure 54). Block F did not yield any cultural material, and no features were observed. Based on thecomplete lack of cultural material in all trenches excavated, no trench was excavated in Block F.

Figure 54. Block F, view facing east.

Storage Tank Block

The excavations for the possible UST, which was placed within the northern portion of the project area, yielded several artifacts including two white-glazed hexagonal porcelain tiles, one of two-inch diameter and one of one-and-one-quarter-inch diameter. A three-quarter-inch square pink tile, a fragment of unglazed terracotta tile, and a flat glass shard textured with fine parallel lines were also recovered (Figure 55). No features were visible within the block. Since this block was not placed in an area associated with any structures depicted on the Sanborn maps consulted, no trench was excavated in this block.

Figure 55. Artifacts collected from the Storage Tank Block.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The placement of mechanical excavations in this approximate 0.78-acre project area were informed by Sanborn Fire Insurance maps dated 1885, 1892, 1899, and 1905. Mechanically excavated exposures, or "blocks," were strategically placed to target specific structures depicted on the Sanborn maps. Trenches were excavated within the blocks to sample for the presence of prehistoric cultural material. These excavations revealed evidence of historical-period use of the project area but only one partially intact feature (Feature 3), a coke oven made of brick, that can be specifically related to any of the features depicted on available Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. Seven other features represent either more recent concrete walkways or foundations or are difficult to interpret as belonging to any mapped historical-period structures. One historical-period archeological site 41DL555, was recorded; no prehistoric cultural material was observed.

Site 41DL555, which encompasses Feature 3 as well as the scatter of historical-period materials across the project area, was registered with the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (Figure 56). Because, other than Feature 3, the historical-period materials identified during this field effort could not be readily separated by area or time period to reflect association with any particular known structure within the project area, the site includes all of the historical-era materials and represents the accumulation of overlapping deposits. This site is recommended as not eligible for listing as a SAL or on the NRHP due to several factors. The criteria for evaluation of SAL eligibility are (extracted from Texas Admin. Code Ch. 26 §10):

> (1) the site has the potential to contribute to a better understanding of the prehistory and/or history of Texas by the addition of new and important information;
> (2) the site's archeological deposits and the artifacts within the site are preserved and intact, thereby supporting the research potential or preservation interests of the site;

(3) the site possesses unique or rare attributes concerning Texas prehistory and/or history;
(4) the study of the site offers the opportunity to test theories and methods of preservation, thereby contributing to new scientific knowledge; and
(5) there is a high likelihood that vandalism and relic collecting has occurred or could occur, and official landmark designation is needed to ensure maximum legal protection, or alternatively, further investigations are needed to mitigate the effects of vandalism and relic collecting when the site cannot be protected.

Regarding Criterion 1, site 41DL555 lacks potential to provide new information about coke ovens, the iron works with which the coke oven was associated, any of the individual structures or entities represented within the site, or the development of the Westend Historic District. Without archeological evidence of any portion of the rest of the structures, the isolated brick coke oven remains lack physical context in which to be understood. Additionally, the feature, which is collapsed and heavily damaged, adds little to the understanding of a structure of which nothing else remains. Regarding Criterion 2, only the lower portion of the coke oven feature remains even partially intact. As discussed above, only approximately 16 inches of height remains of the feature. Assuming the coke oven reached at least five feet in height during its period of use, this 16 inches represents, at most, approximately 25 percent of the whole feature. Of the entire iron works site, which covered approximately 5,025 square feet (based on the dimensions shown on the Sanborn maps), the 20 square feet of feature remaining represents less than 0.5 percent of the whole by area. No other structural remains or in situ artifact scatters associated wth the iron works or any other dwellings or businesses were found during this investigation. Regarding Criterion 3, coke ovens were common features of industrial structures from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Because the feature is largely collapsed and heavily damaged, any unique attributes it might once have offered are now lost. In terms of Criterion 4, preservation methods for brick and mortar constructions are constantly evolving but can be tested on much more intact structures than the remains of the coke oven at site 41DL555. It seems highly unlikely that theories and methods of preservation would be tested on such a fragmentary feature. Regarding Criteria 5, the feature was razed at some point before 1952 and has been buried under a parking lot since at least 1989. It is below the current ground level and is already heavily damaged. There is no significant information that would be lost were the feature vandalized, and there are no relics associated with the feature that could be collected. The feature is not visible on the landscape and would have no interest for anyone seeking valuable or interesting historical-period artifacts. Based on these considerations, it is Terracon's recommendation that site 41DL555 is not eligible for listing as a SAL.

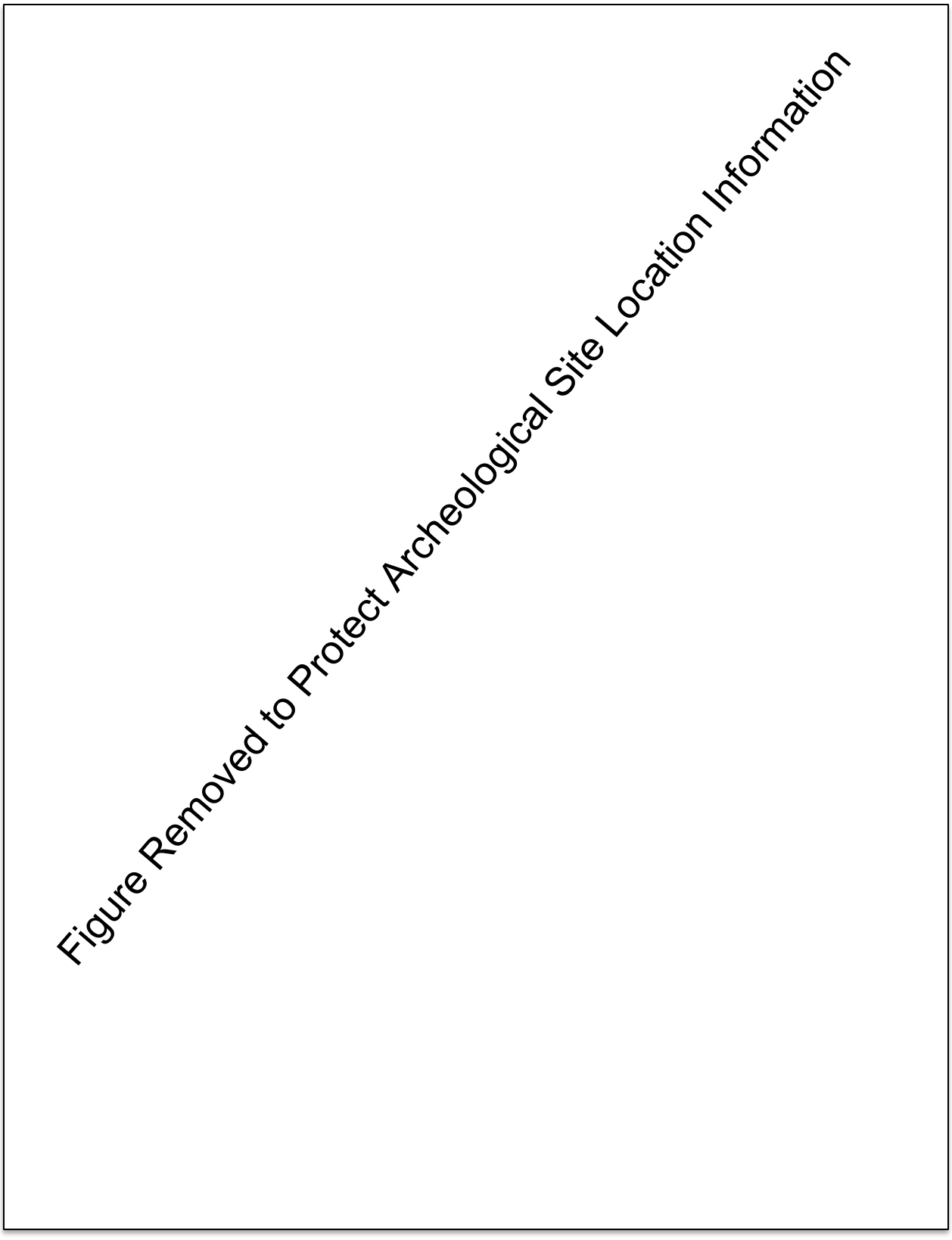


Figure 56. Site 41DL555 shown on 1905 Sanborn map.

Eligibility for inclusion on the NRHP is evaluated based on the following (extracted from 36 CFR 60 §4):

> The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and
> (a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
> (b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
> (c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
> (d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Site 41DL555 does not possess integrity of setting, feeling, or association since, while its location has not changed, its original context is completely gone. The site lacks integrity of design since the one identifiable historical-period feature is collapsed and heavily damaged, so its original design cannot be conclusively determined. The materials (brick and mortar) are retained, but the workmanship, like the design, has been compromised. Additionally, the site has not been shown to meet the criteria for eligibility for inclusion on the NRHP, although a site must meet both the requirements for integrity and one of the criteria for eligibility to be considered eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Regarding Criterion A, the coke oven, the iron works, and the other structures in the project area appear to have been in use for only a short time, and no significant events in local, regional, or national history are associated with the facility. Additionally, regarding Criterion B, no association with the life of a significant person is known. Regarding Criterion C, the remnants of the coke oven are too incomplete to represent any distinctive characteristics of construction, workmanship, or artistry, and no other intact components of the site were exposed during this investigation. Finally, regarding Criterion D, because the coke oven feature is collapsed and heavily damaged, and because no other remnants of any of the structures on site were observed, the site is unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history. Terracon therefore recommends that site 41DL555 is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

While the accepted scope of work for the project included the excavation of two backhoe trenches in each quadrant of the project area, only five trenches were excavated across the property because the other trenches across the project area indicated that the soils within this area are deflated and the historical-era deposits appear to be sitting on or in clays that would predate human activity in the New World. None of the excavated trenches indicated the presence of cultural features, and none yielded any cultural material from the screened samples.

Based on the lack of intact cultural deposits, it is Terracon's opinion that no deposits associated with archeological sites eligible for listing as SALs or for inclusion on the NRHP are present within

the project area and that no further investigation is needed. In the event that human remains, historic properties, or buried cultural materials are encountered during construction or disturbance activities, work should cease in the immediate area but can continue where no cultural materials are present. Terracon, the Texas Historical Commission's Archeology Division, or other proper authorities should be contacted.

6.0 REFERENCES CITED

Aten, Lawrence E.
1983 *Indians of the Upper Texas Coast*. Academic Press, New York.

Brown, Kenneth L.
1994 Material Culture and Community Structure: The Slave and Tenant Community at Levi Jordan's Plantation, 1848-1892. In *Working Toward Freedom: Slave Society and Domestic Economy in the American South*, edited by Larry E. Hudson, Jr., pp. 95-118. University of Rochester Press, New York.

Carter, William T., Jr., A.H. Bauer, J.F. Stroud, W.B. Francis, and T.M. Bushnell
1924 *Soil Survey of Dallas County, Texas*. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Soils. Government Printing Office, Washington.

Graves, Jim
2017a *Brick Brands of the United States*. Privately published, Wichita, Kansas.

2017b *Brick Manufacturers of the United States*. Privately published, Wichita, Kansas.

Griffith, G.E., S.A. Bryce, J.M. Omernik, J.A. Comstock, A.C. Rogers, B. Harrison, S.L. Hatch, and D. Benzason
2007 *Ecoregions of Texas*. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Corvallis.

Gurcke, Karl
1987 *Bricks and Brickmaking: A Handbook for Historical Archaeology.* The University of Idaho Press, Moscow.

Hofman, Jack L.
1989 Prehistoric Culture History—Hunters and Gatherers in the Southern Great Plains. In *From Clovis to Comanchero: Archaeological Overview of the Southern Great Plains*, edited by J. L. Hofman, R.L. Brooks, J.S. Hays, D.W. Owsley, R.L. Jantz, M.K. Marks, M.H. Manhein, pp. 25-60. Research Series No. 35. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.

John, Elizabeth Ann Harper
1975 *Storms Brewed in Other Men's Worlds: The Confrontation of Indians, Spanish, and French in the Southwest, 1540-1795*. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln.

Jurney, David H. and Susan L. Andrews
1994 *Archeological Investigations at (41DL279), Site of the John F. Kennedy Exhibit, Dallas County Administration Building, Dallas, Texas*. Southern Methodist University Press, Dallas.

Lohse, Jon C., editor
2013 *Underwater Archeology at 41HY147, the Terrace Locality at Spring Lake*. Archeological Studies Report No. 28. Center for Archeological Studies, Texas State University-San Marcos.

Lynott, M.J.
1975 *Archeological Investigations at Lake Levon 1974*. Contribution in Anthropology No 16. Archaeology Research Program, Southern Methodist University, Dallas.

Mountjoy, Eileen
2020 History of Coke. Indiana University of Pennsylvania. Electronic resource, https://www.iup.edu/archives/coal/mining-history/history-of-coke/, accessed April 28, 2020.

National Park Service (NPS)
2020 National Register of Historic Places GIS Database [map]. Electronic document, https://www.nps.gov/maps/full.html?mapId=7ad17cc9-b808-4ff8-a2f9-a99909164466, accessed March 13, 2020.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), USDA, Soil Survey Staff
2020a Web Soil Survey. Electronic resource, http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/, accessed March 13, 2020.

2020b U.S. General Soil Map (STATSGO2). Electronic resource, https://data.nal.usda.gov/dataset/united-states-general-soil-map-statsgo2, accessed April 28, 2020.

Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR)
2020 Historic Aerials. Electronic resource, https://www.historicaerials.com, accessed January 15, 2020.

Prikryl, Dan
1990 *Lower Elm Fork Prehistory: A Redefinition of Cultural Concepts and Chronologies along the Trinity River, North Central Texas.* Report 37. Office of the State Archaeologist, Texas Historical Commission, Austin.

Ricklis, Robert A.
2004 The Archeology and Native American Occupation of Southeast Texas. In *The Prehistory of Texas,* edited by Timothy K. Perttula, pp. 181-202. Texas A&M University Press, College Station.

Story, Dee Ann, Janice A. Guy, Barbara A. Burnett, Martha D. Freeman, Jerome C. Rose, D. Gentry Steele, Ben W. Olive, and Karl J. Reinhard
1990 *The Archeology and Bioarcheology of the Gulf Coastal Plain: Volume 1*. Arkansas Archeological Survey Research Series No. 38, Fayetteville.

Texas Freedom Colonies Project (TFCP)
2020 Texas Freedom Colonies Atlas. Electronic resource, http://www.thetexasfreedomcoloniesproject.com, accessed March 13, 2020.

Texas Historical Commission
2020 Texas Archeological Sites Atlas. Electronic resource, https://atlas.thc.state.tx.us/, accessed March 13, 2020.

Thoms, Alston V.
2009 Rocks of Ages: Propagation of Hot-Rock Cookery in Western North America. *Journal of Archeological Science* 36:573-591.

Thurmond, J. Peter, and Don G. Wyckoff
1999 The Calf Creek Horizon in Northwestern Oklahoma. *Plains Anthropologis*t 44:231-250.

Tinsley, Clayton M. and Chris Dayton (editors)
2011 *Archaeological Testing and Data Recovery Excavations at Site 41DL203, President George Bush Turnpike – Eastern Extension from SH 78 to IH 30, Dallas County, Texas*. Texas Antiquities Permit Number 4695. Miscellaneous Reports of Investigations, No.484. Geo-Marine, Inc., Plano.

United States Department of Agriculture
2020 Web Soil Survey. Electronic resource, https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx, accessed March 13, 2020.

United State Geological Survey (USGS)
2020 Historical Topographic Map Explorer. Electronic resource, http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/, accessed March 13, 2020.

United States Steel (USS)
2020 Coke Making Process. Electronic resource, https://monvalley.uss.com/uss/portal/monvalley/monvalleyworks/cokemakingprocess, accessed April 29, 2020.

Valia, Hardarshan S.
2020 Coke Production for Blast Furnace Ironmaking. Electronic resource, https://www.steel.org/steel-technology/collaborative-research-and-development/past-projects/coke-production-for-blast-furnace-ironmaking, accessed April 28, 2020.

Worley, John F. Directory Co.
1958 *Worley's Greater Dallas (Dallas County, Texas) City Directory*. Vol. LXVI, Including Cockrell Hill, Fruitdale, Highland Park and University Park. John F. Worley Directory Co., Publishers, Dallas.

Yedlowski, J.L., K.J. Shaunessy, D.H. Jurney, and J.M. Adovasio
1998 *Archaeological Investigations in Support of the Superconducting Super Collider, Ellis County, Texas*. Archaeology Research Program, Mercyhurst College, Erie.

Appendix 1
Trench Profiles

Mechanical Trenching Cultural Resources Survey at the Proposed Dallas West End Square
Terracon Project 92197318
Drawn By: Michael Hogan
Block A Trench #1 South Profile

Stratum I = 21-24 inches below the surface: 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown, sandy clay with gravel fill.
Stratum II = 24-36 inches below the surface: Heavily mottled 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown with ~20% 5YR 5/8 red and ~20% 10YR 7/2 light gray, sandy clay.
Stratum III = 36-48 inches below the surface:5YR 5/8 red, sandy clay.

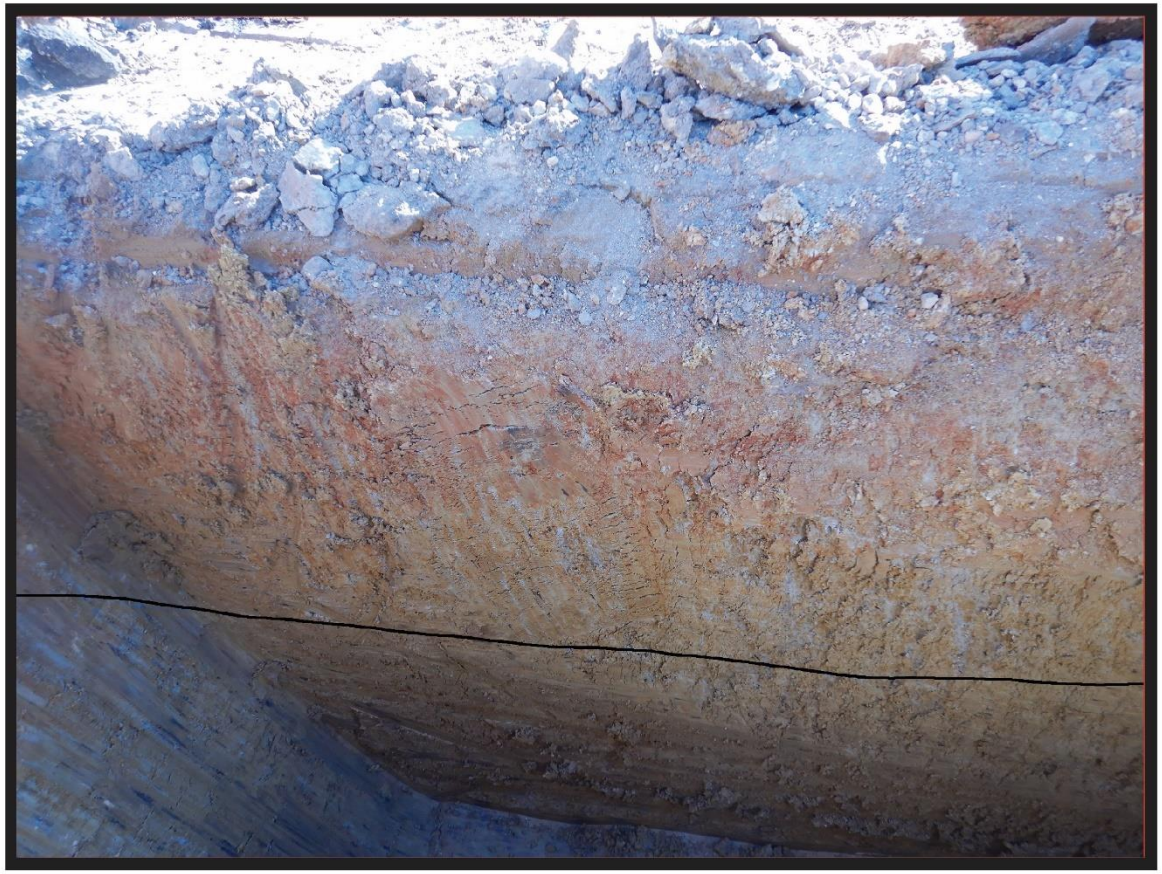
Mechanical Trenching Cultural Resources Survey at the Proposed Dallas West End Square
Terracon Project 92197318
Drawn By: Michael Hogan
Block B Trench 4 North Profile

Stratum I = 0-10 inches: Asphalt.
Stratum II = 10-17 inches: 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown, sandy clay with a significant amount of gravel and asphalt.
Stratum III = 17-28 inches: 70% 10YR 7/1 light gray with 30% 2.5YR 4/8 red, sandy clay.
Stratum IV= 28-58 inches: 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown, clay.

Mechanical Trenching Cultural Resources Survey at the Proposed Dallas West End Square
Terracon Project 92197318
Drawn By: Michael Hogan
Block C Trench 2 South Profile

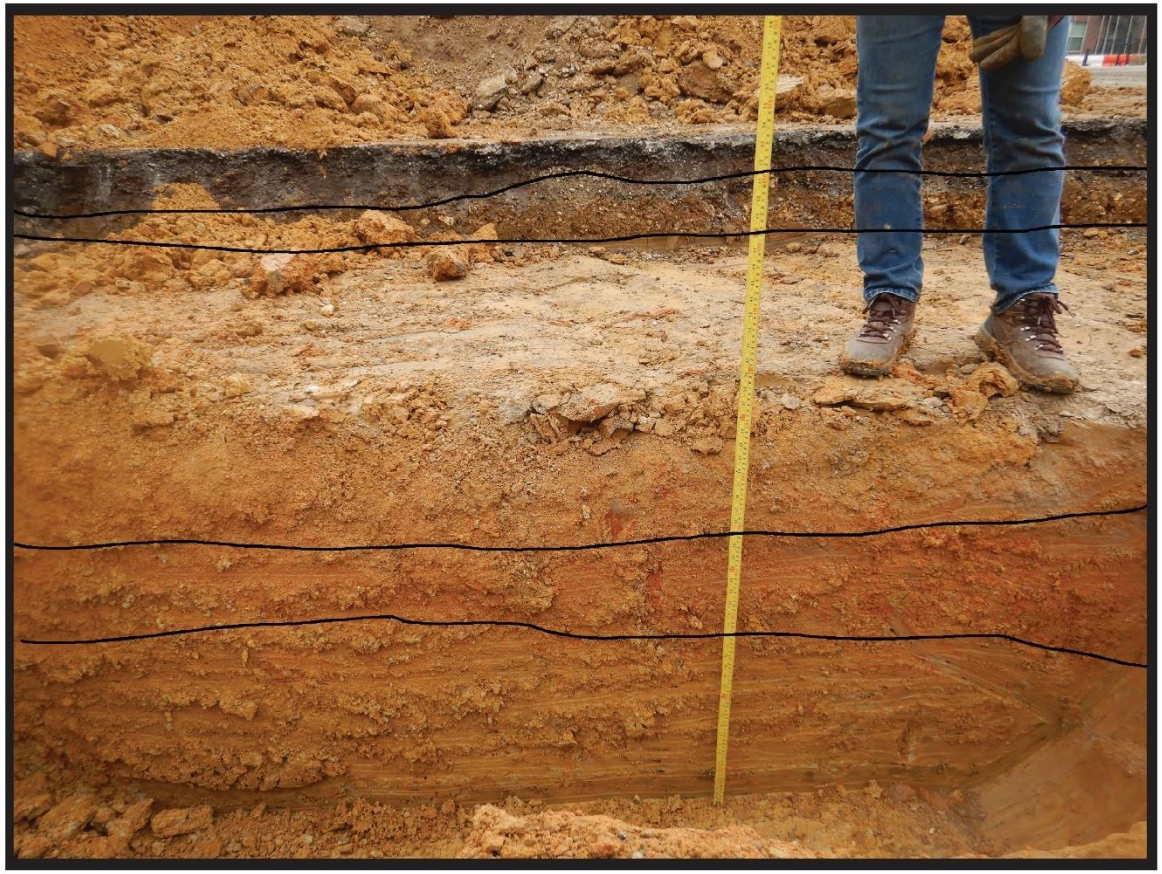
I

II



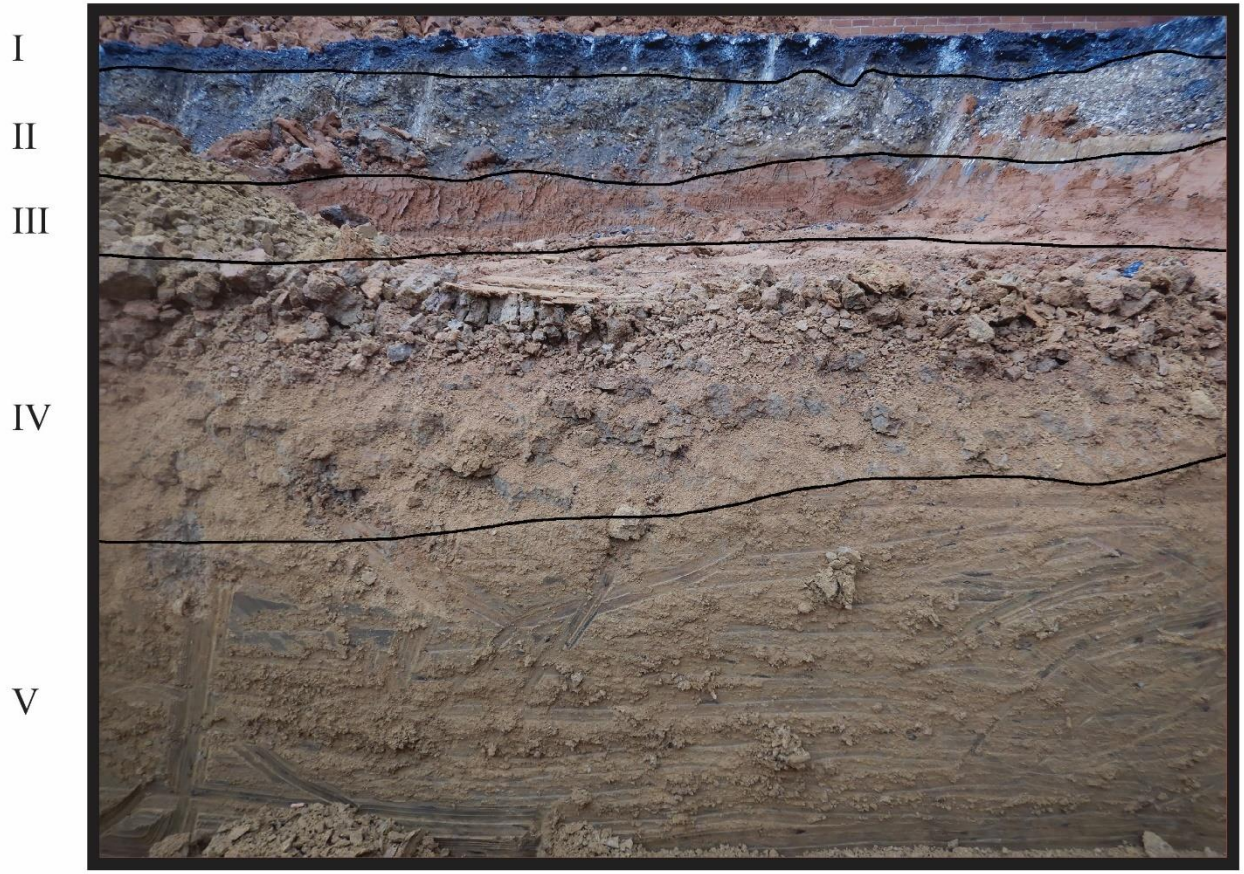
Stratum I = 16-52 inches below surface: Heavily mottled 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown with 2.5YR 5/6 red, dry, sandy clay. Significant redox staining.
Stratum II = 52-75 inches: 10YR 6/1 gray mottled with 20% 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown, dry clay.

Mechanical Trenching Cultural Resources Survey at the Proposed Dallas West End Square
Terracon Project 92197318
Drawn By: Michael Hogan
Block C Trench 5 West Profile



Stratum I = 0-10 inches: Asphalt.
Stratum II = 10-14 inches: Gravel Fill.
Stratum III = 14-18 inches: Mottled. 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown with ~25% 10YR 6/8 brownish yellow and 15% 5YR 5/8 yellowish red, sandy clay.
Stratum IV= 18-38 inches: Motteld: 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow with 20% 10YR 6/1 gray and 10% 2.5YR 4/8 red, sandy clay.
Stratum V= 38-54: 5YR 5/8 strong brown, sandy clay.

Mechanical Trenching Cultural Resources Survey at the Proposed Dallas West End Square
Terracon Project 92197318
Drawn By: Michael Hogan
Block D Trench 3 North Profile



Stratum I = 0-8 inches: Asphalt.
Stratum II = 8-16 inches: Gravel Fill.
Stratum III = 16-21 inches: 10YR 5/3 brown, sandy clay with a significant amount of gravel.
Stratum IV= 21-48 inches: 5YR 4/6 brownish red with 10YR 7/2 light gray mottling, clay.
Stratum V= 48-60 inches: 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow clay with a significant amount of concretions.

Appendix 2
Trench Forms

Block	Trench	Setting	Feature	Depth (inches)	Munsell	Soil Texture	Comments
Block A		Located near center of project area, where stables are shown on Sanborn maps.		0-10	asphalt	asphalt	Asphalt.
			Feature 2: concrete slab	10-24	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	sandy clay, semi-moist w/gravel fill	Concrete slab immediately below asphalt in southwest portion of Block A (Feature 2), removed. Modern debris and historic artifacts: 2 "Globe" bricks, 1 "ward…ouis" brick and other fragments; 2 Texas License plate fragments, 3 unidentified iron fragments, 6 tile hexagons, 1/2 a porcelain cup, various glass fragments, whiteware ceramic sherds
	Trench 1	Runs east/west across all of Block A.		24-48	mottled 60% 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown; 20% 5YR 5/8 yellowish red, 20% 10YR 7/2 light gray	sandy clay	No cultural material; very firm, compact clay; bits of asphalt present from parking lot in upper 12 inches; terminated due to sterile soil.
Block B		Located in southwest corner of project area within machine shop shown on later Sanborn maps.		0-10	asphalt	asphalt	Asphalt thicker here than other blocks with a small amount of gravel fill within.
				10-17	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	sandy clay	Mostly sterile. 1 flat, colorless glass fragment and 1 concrete fragment with hole in center (5" long broken and 3.5" wide)
				17-28	mottled 70% 10YR 7/1 light gray, 30% 2.5YR 4/8 red	sandy clay	Sterile clay.
	Trench 4	Located in east side of Block B, running east/west.		28-33	mottled 60% 10YR 7/1 light gray, 20% 2.5YR 4/8 red, 20% 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	sandy clay	5 buckets screened; sterile clay.

Block	Trench	Setting	Feature	Depth (inches)	Munsell	Soil Texture	Comments
				33-58	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	clay	5 buckets screened; sterile clay; terminated due to sterile soils.
Block C (north/ south portion)		"L"-shaped block placed in southern portion of project area where foundry is located on later Sanborn maps.	Feature 1: concrete slab/ sidewalk	0-8	asphalt	asphalt	Concrete slab/sidewalk running north/south located under asphalt at north end of Block C (Feature 1), removed.
				8-16	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	sandy clay with significant gravel	Feature 3-coke oven foundation, located in north end of block, top of feature visible at bottom of this stratum. Feature 3 measures 66" N/S and >40" E/W (continues into wall) .
	Trench 2	Located 128" south of north end of Block C, runs east/west along south edge of Feature 3	Feature 3: coke oven	16-40	mottled 60% 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown, 40% 2.5YR 5/6 red	dry sandy clay	Feature 3 (brick and mortar) continued to 35" below the surface on north side of trench. 5 buckets screened. No cultural material aside from Feature 3 was indentifed in Trench 2.
				40-64	mottled 60% 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown, 20% 2.5YR 5/6 red, 20% 10YR 7/2 light gray		5 buckets screened; no cultural material.
				64-75	mottled 80% 10YR 6/1 gray, 20% 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	dry clay; less mottled	5 buckets screened; no cultural material. Terminated due to sterile soil.
	Trench 5	Runs north/south at the southern end of Block C.		16-18	mottled 60% 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown, 25% 10YR 6/8 brownish yellow, 15% 5YR 5/8 yellowish red	sandy clay	5 buckets screened, no cultural material.

Block	Trench	Setting	Feature	Depth (inches)	Munsell	Soil Texture	Comments
				18-38	mottled 70% 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow, 20% 10YR 6/1 gray, 10% 2.5YR 4/8 red	sandy clay	Small amount of gravel present at the beginning of the level, probably from the gravel fill above. 5 buckets screened, no cultural material.
				38-54	7.5YR 5/8 strong brown	sandy clay	No mottling. 5 buckets screened, no cultural material; terminated due to sterile soil.
Block C		Coke oven located in Block C	Feature 3: coke oven	Starts: 16 Base: 35 Below surface . Concrete base.			66" wide by 40" with a lip that extends an additional 6" west. The oven continues an unknown distance east (runs into wall of exposure). A large amount of rubble, including iron fragments and wood planks were present on the interior. The base of the oven was concrete 16" below the highest portion of the feature (32" below ground surface).Constructed of brick fragments and mortar; see profile from Trench 2. Evidence of burning with high temperature clay and a large amount of slag/coke.
Block C (east/ west portion)		Runs east/west to join southern end of north/south running portion of Block C. Couldn't place it further east because of utilities.		0-8	asphalt	asphalt	Asphalt
				8-15	gravel fill	gravel fill	5 buckets screened, some cultural material.
				15-25	10YR 6/1 gray	clayey sand	Sandy, friable level. 5 buckets screened, no cultural material.

Block	Trench	Setting	Feature	Depth (inches)	Munsell	Soil Texture	Comments
				25-32	mottled 80% 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown, 20% 5YR 5/8 yellowish red	sandy clay	Clay located below sand. Green stain with a slightly oily odor 26" below surface. Consulted with Terracon Dallas office in case hazardous.
Block D		Located in northeast corner of project area in area of dwelling shown on earlier Sanborn maps.		0-8	asphalt	asphalt	Asphalt.
				8-16	10YR6/3 pale brown	gravel fill	Gravel fill with a small amount of sand and some modern and historic-period debris.
				16-21	10YR 5/3 brown	sandy clay with significant gravel	Largest concentration of historical-period artifacts located here, just below the gravel fill. Ceramic insulator fragment, several fragments of flat, colorless glass identified. Abruptly ended at red clay at 21" below surface.
				21-30	5YR 4/6 yellowish red	sandy clay	Block excavation stopped at 30" below the surface.
	Trench 3	Located in eastern portion of Block D, runs east/west		30-36	5YR 4/6 yellowish red	sandy clay	5 buckets screened; sterile clay.
				36-48	mottled 5YR 4/6 yellowish red, 30% 10YR 7/2 light gray	clay	5 buckets screened; sterile mottled clay.
				48-60	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow	clay with significant concretions	5 buckets screened; terminated due to sterile clay.

Block	Trench	Setting	Feature	Depth (inches)	Munsell	Soil Texture	Comments
Block E		In southeast quadrant of the project area in area of dwelling and then woodworking shop. Concrete pad was located in the SE corner. Squeezed between 2 modern utility lines.		0-9	asphalt	asphalt	Asphalt
				9-14	gravel fill	gravel fill	Gravel fill with a small amount of sand and some historic artifacts and modern debris mixed in.
				14-17	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown	sandy loam	4 Features were identified between 14" and 24" (Features 5-8). Large number of artifacts were present in these levels. Included unidentifed iron fragments, oyster shells, window glass, 1 ceramic insulator, and a glazed brick fragment
				17-24	10YR 7/2 light gray	clayey sand	
		Located in the eastern portion of Block E	Feature 5: Large ferrous stain	15-18			37" long and 3" wide.Large amount of iron staining/rust in the soil with a stain from 2 wood fragments.
		34" x 16"	Feature 6: Midden	14-24			Clearly excavated in the 10YR 7/2 soil (dark soil inside midden filled with artifacts) with a narrow band of 10YR 3/2 surrounding it. Appears to be an offshoot of the trench feature 8 that was used as a midden. Large number of artifacts collected including oyster shells, metal fragments, and window glass.

Block	Trench	Setting	Feature	Depth (inches)	Munsell	Soil Texture	Comments
		36" x 24"	Feature 7: Pier	17-20			Round pier remnant (staining) located near the center of the block. Narrow (3") block of dark soil (builder trench) surrounding a brown (7.5 YR 4/3 brown) soil that may include a significant amount of wood. Large number of probable nails (heavily deteriorated iron) near it. 1 Glazed brick located within it.
		45" x 12" and 4" thick. Large amount of metal 21-32" below the concrete. Located in the SW corner of the block.	Feature 8: Concrete foundation	17-21			Large number of iron fragments identified here and some associated electric wire. Very clear Builders trench (10YR 3/2) excavated into the surrounding native 10YR 7/2 light gray soil.
Block F		In northwest corner of project area, within area shown as box factory on Sanborn maps.		0-9	asphalt	asphalt	Asphalt.
				9-18	gravel fill	gravel fill	No cultural material. Western 2/3 of the block had a 6" thick concrete pad just below the asphalt, removed.
				18-20	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown	sandy clay loam	No cultural material. This thin layer generally correlated with the historic layers present in the other blocks. It was much thinner than the other ones and no cultural material was identified within this one.
				20-35	2.5YR 5/6 red	clay	No cultural material.

Appendix 3
Artifact Inventory

Block	Feature	Material	Classification	Description	Color	# of Artifacts	Weight (g)	Collected?	Notes
A		Ceramic	Porcelain	Cup/mug/bowl fragments, refit	White	2	81.2	Yes	Cup, mug, or small bowl, thick-walled, portion of foot ring present, unmarked
A		Ceramic	Porcelain	Square tile	White	1	4.8	Yes	0.75" square, 0.25" thick, unglazed
A		Ceramic	Porcelain	Hexagonal tiles	White	2	18.4	Yes	2 tiles, 1: 1.25" diameter, 0.25" thick; 1: 1" diameter, 0.25" thick; unglazed (additional white hexagonal tiles were observed but not collected)
A		Ceramic	Porcelain	Tile	Pink	1	9.6	Yes	0.25" thick, 1.5" wide on unbroken edge; not glazed, tile body is pink
A		Ceramic	Earthenware, white refined	Probable plate base fragment	White	1	4.8	Yes	Maker's mark "STONE…/ ... W..." John Wylie and Son white ironstone pottery[3]
A		Ceramic	Earthenware, tile	Tile	White	2	58.6	Yes	0.4" thick; no other complete dimensions; white glazed with white body
A		Ceramic	Earthenware, tile	Tile molding, outside edge	Pink	1	11.6	Yes	pink glazed with white body
A		Clay	Brick	Brick fragment	Beige	1	1000+	Yes	Stamped: "…WARD/…OUIS" - Evens & Howard Fire Brick Co. was based in St. Louis, Missouri and produced bricks with this stamp between 1897 and 1930[1].
A		Clay	Brick	Brick fragment	Dark red	1	513.9	Yes	Stamped: "…YVILLE" - Coffeyville street paving brick, manufactured by the Coffeyville Vitrified Brick & Tile Company, which operated a plant in Collinsville, Oklahoma ca. 1908-1926[2].
A		Clay	Brick	Bricks	Red	2	N/A	No	Stamped "GLOBE" - 1 intact, 1 mostly intact
A		Clay	Clay pipe	Sewer pipe fragments	Red	4	N/A	No	

Block	Feature	Material	Classification	Description	Color	# of Artifacts	Weight (g)	Collected?	Notes
A		Glass	Bottle, probably	Probable bottle glass fragment	Amber	1	10.4	Yes	0.13" thick
A		Glass	Flat	Unknown	Pink	1	0.9	Yes	0.14" thick; opaque
A		Glass	Flat	Unknown	Blue	7	11.3	Yes	0.12" thick
A		Glass	Pressed	Probable cup fragment	Colorless	1	4.8	Yes	Decorated with raised zig-zag or diamond design
A		Metal	Ferrous	Probable fasteners		3	N/A	No	
A		Metal	Unidentified metal	License plate fragments		2	N/A	No	Texas license plate fragments, date not readable; thin material so likely relatively recent
A		Rubber	Unidentified rubber	Unidentified fragments	Black	2	N/A	No	
A		Rubber	Unknown	Possible seal or gasket	Red	1	35.6	Yes	Semi-circular fragment, 1.3' wide, 0.35' thick max, 3.38" long (incomplete)
A		Stone	Slate?	Unidentified fragment	Dark gray	1	8.1	Yes	cube-shaped fragment, measures 0.67"x0.68"x0.47"
A		Wood		Unidentified fragment		1	N/A	No	
1. Gurcke, Karl1987 *Bricks and Brickmaking: A Handbook for Historical Archaeology*. The University of Idaho Press, Moscow. 2. Jim Graves, International Brick Collectors Association, personal communication, May 2020. 3. Lehner, *Lois 1988 Lehner's Encyclopedia of U.S. Marks on Pottery, Porcelain & Clay*. Collector Books, Paducah, Kentucky.									
B		Concrete	Unknown	Unidentified fragment	Gray	1	N/A	No	
B		Glass	Flat	Probable window glass	Colorless	1	N/A	No	
C	Feature 3 Interior	Ceramic	Earthenware, white refined	White-glazed	White	1	4.5	Yes	portion of footring present, no markings
C	Feature 3 Interior	Coal	Bituminous coal	Bituminous coal	Black	2	48.1	Yes	

Block	Feature	Material	Classification	Description	Color	# of Artifacts	Weight (g)	Collected?	Notes
C	Feature 3 Interior	Glass	Unidentified	Unidentified	Orange	2	1.1	Yes	Ridged on one surface, reflector?
C	Feature 3 Interior	Glass	Bottle	Bottle shoulder, neck, and finish, plus other fragments	Amethyst	3	44.2	Yes	Measurements: finish-od 7/8" id 5/8"
C	Feature 3 Interior	Glass		Bottle stopper	Colorless	1	11.1	Yes	Measurements: head=1" diam, 0.2" thick; body=0.5" diam (max); 1.1" total length (incomplete--bottom is broken off)
C	Feature 3 Interior	Glass	Bottle	Bottle fragments	Colorless	12	53.8	Yes	Includes bottle base fragment (raised "0" within footring), fragment with raised bands
C	Feature 3 Interior	Glass	Flat	Probable specialty window glass, fragment	Colorless	1	2.6	Yes	0.23" thick; heavily ridged on one surface
C	Feature 3 Interior	Graphite?		Unidentified	Dark Gray	1	28.6	Yes	Semi-hexagon
C	Feature 3 Interior	Metal	Cupreous	Copper reducer for tubing		1	8.2	Yes	0.75" to 0.5" OD reducer (~0.56" to 0.3" ID); 1" long; heavily corroded; full of cemented pebbles and things
C	Feature 3 Interior	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified fragments		25	451.3	Yes	Unidentified ferrous fragments with concretions, possibly from coke production?
C	Feature 3 Interior	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified		6	196.6	Yes	Possible fasteners/hardware
C	Feature 3 Interior	Mineral	Isinglass (micaceous)	Thin circles	Colorless	3	0.8	Yes	Isinglass circles, each 1.28" diameter; 2=0.2g, 1=0.3g
C	Feature 3 Interior	Wood	Wood	Unidentified		2	30.7	Yes	

Block	Feature	Material	Classification	Description	Color	# of Artifacts	Weight (g)	Collected?	Notes
C	Feature 3 Interior	Ceramic and metal	Ceramic and metal	Electrical		1	29.3	Yes	fragment from electrical device (lightbulb?); cupreous metal and unglazed ceramic
C	Northern Portion	Ceramic	Earthenware, tile	Tile molding, quarter-round, fragment	Yellow	1	18.7	Yes	profile dimensions 0.65" x 0.6" (complete), 2.3" long (incomplete); yellow glaze over white body
C	Northern Portion	Glass	Flat	Probable window glass	Colorless	9	20.7	Yes	green-tinted
C	Northern Portion	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified fragments		5	520.2	Yes	
C	Northern Portion	Stone	Slate?	Unidentified	Dark gray	1	226.3	Yes	3 holes drilled through; holes measure 0.625" (5/8"), 0.625", and 0.28"
C	Northern Portion	Wood		Unidentified fragments		2	151.2	Yes	One piece may be cedar, has small offshoots but appears to have been sanded or smoothed in some way; other fragment measures 1 3/8" x 1/2" (complete dimension)
C	Southern Portion	Ceramic	Earthenware, white refined	Thick-walled vessel fragments	White	2	125.9	Yes	2 fragments refit; white-glazed; 0.6" thick (maximum)
C	Southern Portion	Glass	Bottle	Fragments	Amber	4	10.8	Yes	
C	Southern Portion	Glass	Bottle	Fragments	Colorless	2	1.2	Yes	0.05" and 0.06" thick
C	Southern Portion	Glass	Bottle	Bottle neck & finish fragment	Green	1	6.8	Yes	
C	Southern Portion	Glass	Flat	Probable thick bottle base	Colorless	1	30.6	Yes	0.33" thick
C	Southern Portion	Glass	Flat	Probable window glass	Colorless	37	54.9	Yes	Mostly green-tinted; avg. 0.1" thick

Block	Feature	Material	Classification	Description	Color	# of Artifacts	Weight (g)	Collected?	Notes
C	Southern Portion	Glass	Flat, patterned	Probable specialty window glass, fragments	Colorless	3	10.8	Yes	0.16" thick, starburst ("Florentine") pattern
C	Southern Portion	Glass	Flat, patterned	Probable specialty window glass, fragments	Colorless	5	14.5	Yes	0.23" thick; heavily ridged on one surface; one fragment has a very slight amethyst hue, which may indicate glass was made with manganese
C	Southern Portion	Glass	Flat, ridged	Probable specialty window glass, fragments	Colorless	4	12.8	Yes	0.16" thick; finely striated (beaded) on one surface
C	Southern Portion	Glass		Small fragment	Cobalt	1	0.3	Yes	
C	Southern Portion	Metal	Ferrous	Probable fastener fragments		6	22.2	Yes	
D		Ceramic	Porcelain	Insulator fragment	White	1	9.5	Yes	White-glazed porcelain insulator fragment, from knob and tube wiring
D		Ceramic	Earthenware, stoneware	Vessel fragment	Brown/ White	1	16.2	Yes	0.26" thick; brown glaze on interior surface, white glaze on exterior surface
D		Ceramic	Earthenware, white refined	Vessel fragment	White	1	1.1	Yes	0.2" thick; white glazed
D		Clay	Brick	Brick fragment	Red	1	23.1	Yes	
D		Glass	Bottle	Fragments	Colorless	4	13.5	Yes	2 fragments refit and are portion of bottle base/body
D		Glass	Flat	Probable window glass	Colorless	30	61.9	Yes	Avg. ~0.12" thick
D		Glass	Milk glass	Fragments	White	3	12.8	Yes	0.2", 0.3", and 0.04" thick; undecorated

Block	Feature	Material	Classification	Description	Color	# of Artifacts	Weight (g)	Collected?	Notes
D		Glass	Milk glass	Fragments	White	2	24.0	Yes	Finely striated on one surface; 0.3" thick
D		Metal	Cupreous	Pipe fragment, crushed	Copper	1	5.5	Yes	Not heavily oxidized, so may be coated or an alloy; ~1" circumference
D		Metal	Lead	Probable plumbing fitting	Gray	1	260.8	Yes	1.9" diameter at wide portion; ~1.25" outside diam of narrower portion (avg); ~0.75" inside diam or narrower portion (avg); saw marks visible
E	Feature 6	Ceramic	Earthenware, tile	Tile	White	2	4.1	Yes	White-glazed, 0.4" thick
E	Feature 6	Glass	Flat	Wired safety glass	Colorless	6	79.4	Yes	0.26" thick; finely striated on one surface
E	Feature 6	Glass	Flat	Probable window glass	Colorless	7	21.4	Yes	0.1" thick, green tinted
E	Feature 6	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified ferrous fragments		8	150	Yes	Some fasteners, some unidentified
E	Feature 6	Faunal	Oyster shell	Oyster shell		5	144.9	Yes	
E	Feature 6	Multiple material	Concrete, ferrous metal	Unidentified ferrous artifact in concrete		1	67.9	Yes	
E		Ceramic	Porcelain	Insulator fragment	White	1	28.6	Yes	1" diameter, from knob and tube wiring
E		Ceramic	Earthenware	Vessel fragment	Brown	1	8.5	Yes	0.5" thick, red/brown body with brown glaze on one surface, other surface unglazed
E		Ceramic	Earthenware, tile	Probable tile fragment	Blue	1	2.5	Yes	0.4" thick, blue glaze over white body, only one side glazed
E		Clay	Brick	Brick fragment	Red	1	37.3	Yes	One surface is glazed (likely incidental)
E		Coal		Bituminous coal		1	3.1	Yes	

Block	Feature	Material	Classification	Description	Color	# of Artifacts	Weight (g)	Collected?	Notes
E		Faunal	Shell	Oyster shells and fragments		2	40.2	Yes	
E		Glass	Bottle	Bottle glass fragment	Colorless	1	4.8	Yes	Slight amethyst hue
E		Glass	Flat	Probable specialty window glass	Colorless	1	19.6	Yes	0.2" thick, heavily ridged on one surface
E		Glass	Flat	Wired safety glass	Colorless	1	19.2	Yes	0.3" thick, finely striated on one surface
E		Glass	Bottle	Small bottle base fragment	Colorless	1	5.2	Yes	Pontil scar in center of roughly round base fragment. Pontil scar is approx 3/8" diameter. Base mold line runs across base and under pontil scar. Est. base original diameter ~1.5"
E		Glass	Flat	Probable window glass	Colorless	17	249.8	Yes	Green-tinted, 0.13" thick
E		Metal	Ferrous	Probable fasteners		19	247.3	Yes	Heavily corroded, mostly fasteners
E		Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified "chunky" fragment		1	417.6	Yes	Heavily corroded, unidentified
E		Metal	Ferrous	Railroad spike		1	251	Yes	7" long
E		Metal	Ferrous	Probable washer		1	7.9	Yes	
E		Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified flat fragments		3	43.9	Yes	
E		Metal	Ferrous	L-bolt		1	482.8	Yes	10" long; 3" threaded section at one end; this portion is ~0.7" in diameter
E		Metal	Ferrous	Wire		2	45.1	Yes	Wire fragments
E		Stone	Flooring or tile	Terrazzo		1	56	Yes	7/8" thick, with some mortar still attached to underside
E		Unidentified	Unidentified material	Unidentified		1	37.9	Yes	Unidentified material, maybe industrial waste of some kind

Block	Feature	Material	Classification	Description	Color	# of Artifacts	Weight (g)	Collected?	Notes
Storage Tank Trench		Ceramic	Porcelain	Tile, hexagonal	White	1	49.7	Yes	2" diameter, 0.38" thick; unglazed
Storage Tank Trench		Ceramic	Porcelain	Tile, hexagonal	White	1	12.7	Yes	1.25" diameter, 0.25" thick; unglazed
Storage Tank Trench		Ceramic	Porcelain	Tile, probably square, fragment	White	1	3.6	Yes	0.8" on complete side, 0.25" thick; unglazed
Storage Tank Trench		Ceramic	Porcelain	Tile molding, outside edge	White	1	8.9	Yes	0.25" thick, 0.8" wide, 1.5" long; unglazed
Storage Tank Trench		Ceramic	Porcelain	Tile, square	Pink	1	4.8	Yes	0.75" square, 0.25" thick; unglazed
Storage Tank Trench		Ceramic	Porcelain	Tile, rectangular, fragment	Tan	1	15.8	Yes	1" wide, 0.3" thick, 2" long (incomplete), beveled edge on one surface
Storage Tank Trench		Ceramic	Earthenware, tile	Tile, fragment	Pink	1	12.5	Yes	0.4" thick, 1.2" (incomplete) x 1.4" (incomplete); pink glaze over white body
Storage Tank Trench		Ceramic	Tile	Tile molding, outside corner cove molding	White	1	52.2	Yes	Dimensions: 2" long x 1.5" square at wide end portion x 0.9" square at narrow end; 0.5" thick material; glazed
Storage Tank Trench		Glass	Flat	Probable speciality window glass, fragment	Colorless	1	20.7	Yes	0.3" thick, finely striated on one surface