

**THE WALLER CREEK TUNNEL PROJECT:
ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS ALONG WALLER
CREEK
IN THE CITY OF AUSTIN
TRAVIS COUNTY, TEXAS**

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ABSTRACT

This report documents the results of an archeological survey conducted in advance of the City of Austin's proposed Waller Creek Tunnel project. In June 2008, Ecological Communications Corporation undertook archeological investigations in advance of the City of Austin's proposed Waller Creek Tunnel, an undertaking that entails diverting 100% of the storm water flow to a flood control bypass tunnel and discharging it to Lady Bird Lake just of the Waller Creek confluence. The investigations consisted of background research regarding the history and land use of the City's proposed project area and an archeological field survey to identify any potentially significant cultural resources that could be impacted by the project. The archeological survey involved backhoe trenching at two locations along the tunnel's route that had potential for archeological resources: the outfall at Waller Beach on the shore of Lady Bird Lake (formerly Town Lake), and the tunnel inlet at Waterloo Park. Investigators excavated a total of 14 trenches and only two of them contained intact archeological deposits, resulting in the designation of one new site 41TV2304 in Waterloo Park. The intact deposits consisted of two brick house pier foundations and an artifact bearing surface with materials from the mid-twentieth century. Due to its limited size, late date and the somewhat typical nature of the features and artifacts found at Site 41TV2304, it is not recommended as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or as a State Archeological Landmark. The project was conducted under Antiquities Permit 4935. A sample of the artifacts and all project records will be permanently curated at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) in Austin, Texas.

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CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The City of Austin plans to construct a tunnel under the main channel of Waller Creek. The proposed project will entail diverting stream flow from the existing channel to an underground tunnel that will carry the water to Lady Bird Lake. The goals of the undertaking are to control downtown flooding, circulate water downstream, and improve water quality along Waller Creek. Ancillary to those goals, the City also anticipates that the project will stimulate redevelopment, enable creation of a recreational trail linking the east and west sides of the creek more cohesively, enhance tourism within this section of downtown, and ultimately attract greater economic development to the downtown neighborhoods along the creek.

The project is being built with municipal funds and will require an individual permit under the Clean Water Act from the Corps of Engineers. Hence, it is subject to both Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the Antiquities Code of Texas. Ecological Communications Corporation (EComm) was hired as a subconsultant to conduct cultural resource investigations and determine the impacts the project would have on historic properties. The cultural resource investigations included background research into the history and land use of the project area, a historic structures survey, and an archeological survey. The historic structures survey found that no standing historic properties will be affected by the proposed undertaking. The historic structures study was documented in a separate report and coordinated through the architecture division of the Texas Historical Commission (THC). This report presents the results of the archeological survey.

The Waller Creek Tunnel (WCT) will be built through conventional boring techniques that will have few above-ground impacts. The above-ground construction will involve a tunnel inlet in Waterloo Park, a tunnel outlet at Lady Bird Lake, and two creek-side tunnel inlets from Waller Creek into the tunnel. The majority of impacts to cultural resources will occur at the tunnel inlet and outlet. At Waterloo Park, construction will entail not only excavation of the tunnel inlet structure, but creation of a permanent pond that will require extensive regrading and excavation of the existing channel and its banks. New recreational trails and facilities will then be constructed in Waterloo Park as part of the overall redevelopment phase of the project. At the tunnel outlet at Lady Bird Lake, the outfall will also require extensive excavation of the area on the north bank of Lady Bird Lake to accommodate a tunnel outlet. The creek side-tunnel inlets will entail construction of concrete side overflow weirs (water inlets) in the east bank of the creek (between 8th and 9th Streets and between 4th and 5th Streets), two in-channel dams built just downstream of the weirs, and some

channel/bank modifications within the creek adjacent to these improvements. Impacts from the weir inlets will be confined to the creek channel and the banks immediately adjacent to it.

Prior to the survey, EComm coordinated with the THC to determine the level of effort and scope of work for the field study. It was agreed that the creek side-tunnel inlets would have negligible construction impacts and minimal impacts to archeological resources. These areas are already covered by parking lots, modern buildings, or paved surfaces, and the City has no plans to remove them as part of the WCT project. It was agreed that the greatest potential for archeological resources was at the tunnel inlet in Waterloo Park and at the tunnel outlet along Waller Beach, adjacent to Lady Bird Lake (Figure 1).

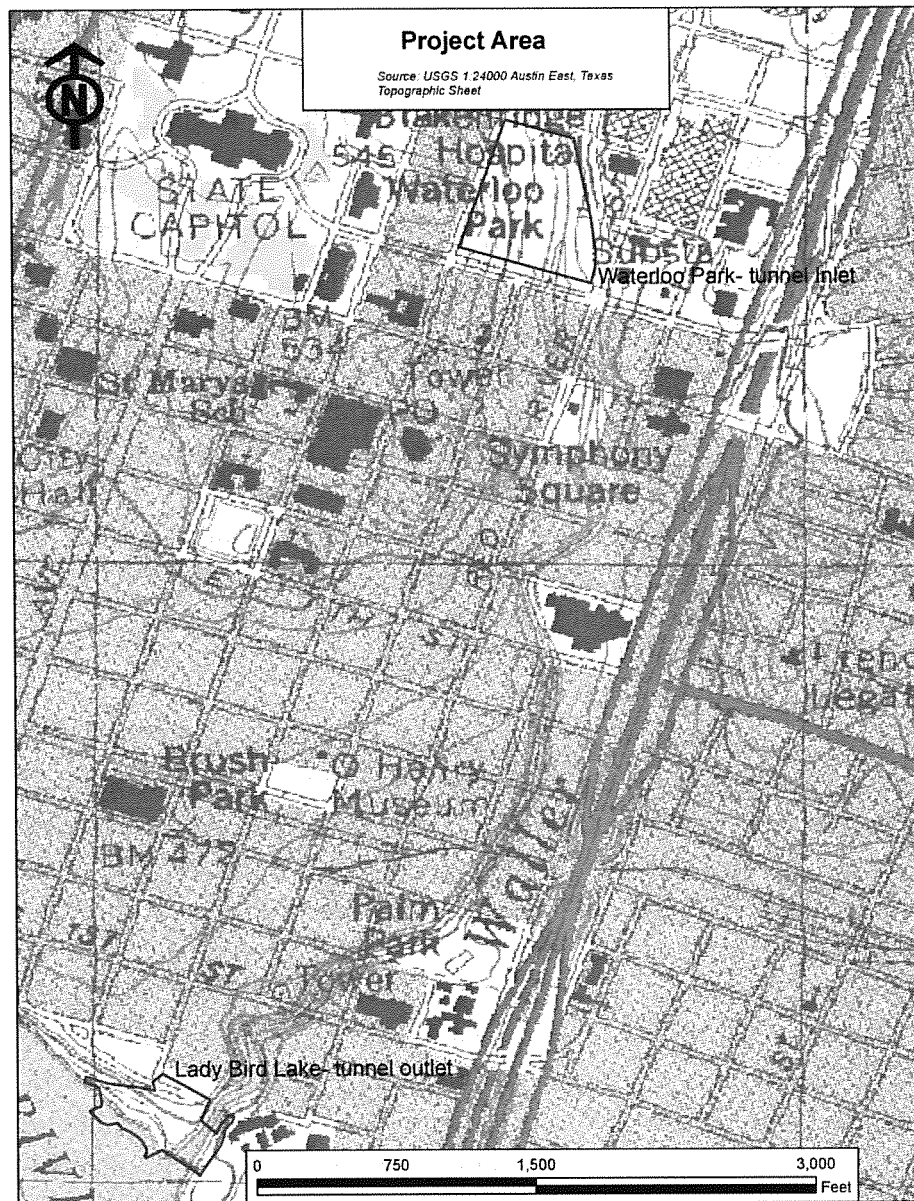


Figure 1. Project location depicted on Austin east 7.5-minute USGS topographic map.

Thus the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for this study focused on Waterloo Park and Waller Beach. EComm archeologists and historians examined archivally the previous land use and historical events associated with these properties, as well as soils and geology, to assess the potential for NRHP and State Archeological Landmark (SAL)-eligible archeological sites (both historic and prehistoric) to be affected by the proposed undertaking at these locations

Background research revealed that these areas both fall within the original City of Austin limits. The project area within Waterloo Park was originally platted as Blocks 144, 145, 163 and 164. A portion of the WCT's proposed outlet at Waller Beach falls within Block 184 ½. Houses were built in both these areas starting in the 1870s, and development increasingly densified until the mid-twentieth century. Investigators thought it likely that archeological evidence of these nineteenth and early twentieth century occupations might be present under the landscaped topsoil of the parks. At Waller Beach, there was also some evidence, in the form of a 1936 pink granite historical marker, that a Civil War era Union Soldiers headquarters was located near that location between 1868 and 1870. Finally, given the WCT project's proximity to Waller Creek and the Colorado River, it was believed that there was some potential for prehistoric sites to be present as well. Therefore, the THC recommended an archeological survey of Waterloo Park and Waller Beach to assess whether significant historic and prehistoric remains were present. The WCT project area for the current survey is defined as the area to be affected by the tunnel inlet and associated landscaping at Waterloo Park, and the area to be impacted by the outlet and associated landscaping at Waller Beach.

The survey consisted of visual inspection supplemented with backhoe trenching to assist archeologists in exploring below thick fill zones. Archeologists excavated four trenches at Waller Beach and 11 trenches in Waterloo Park. The visual inspection and backhoe trenching found that both areas have been heavily modified. At Waller Beach investigators found evidence of more than six feet (1.81 m) of fill in some places overlying silty river bank floodplain deposits with limited potential for any intact cultural resources. At Waterloo Park investigators documented extensive disturbance of the original ground surface due to park construction, landscaping, and buried utilities. Only a small portion of one block, the southeast corner of Block 163, contained any intact pre-park deposits. Here investigators documented two brick house piers, a post hole (likely of more recent origin) and a caliche alignment that investigators interpreted to be the remains of the prepared rail bed for an old streetcar line that ran through Block 163 starting in the mid-1870s. The two pier features were set within a relatively intact surface containing early to mid-twentieth century artifacts. These remains were assigned a single site number, 41TV2304, because they fall within the same block.

None of the other portions of Waterloo Park contained intact archeological deposits. Though trenches typically yielded abundant artifacts, they were out of place and without context. Most artifacts, moreover, were of twentieth century date, ranging from only 30 to 80 years in

age. It was evident that the nineteenth and early twentieth century surfaces pre-dating Waterloo Park had been stripped and churned all the way to bedrock.

Once back in the EComm lab, all artifacts recovered from trenches were sorted and catalogued. However, given that so much of what was recovered consists of broken bottles, nails, scrap metal, non-diagnostic plain whiteware, and various typical household and architectural debris, only unique items were washed and processed for curation. The remaining non-diagnostic material will be discarded.

Initial coordination and background research for this project took place in March and April of 2008. Fieldwork occurred over a five-day period between June 2 and June 6, 2008. Analysis and reporting occurred in June of 2008. Rachel Feit functioned as Principal Investigator, Joel Butler was Project Archeologist and Dan Rose worked as Crew Chief. The project was conducted under Antiquities Permit 4935. City of Austin project manager Gary Jackson was extremely responsive and understanding while fieldwork was taking place. Jason Devaney of Espey Consultants (the City's engineering and design team) and Therese Baer of Baer Engineering are also to be thanked for their proactive involvement in the effort to complete the investigations. Further sections of this report include The Natural and Built Environment, Historic Background and Previous Investigations, Methodology, Results of Field Investigations, and Conclusions and Recommendations.

CHAPTER 2. THE NATURAL AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Austin is located along the cusp of the Edwards Plateau and Blackland Prairie vegetational regions (Gould 1975). Native flora is defined by mixture of prairie grasses punctuated by riparian vegetation along waterways, as well as xeric flora such as cacti and juniper that typifies vegetation of the Balcones Escarpment to the west. The climate is humid subtropical, with hot summers and relatively warm winters.

The Waller Creek Tunnel project area falls entirely within an urban environment, though two of the four project areas are used primarily as parkland. Both Waterloo Park and Waller Beach feature graded, landscaped lawns with paved walkways, gazebos, monuments, observation decks, parking lots and various other structures. Dominant vegetation consisted of planted domesticated grasses such as San Augustine and Bermuda varieties. Trees accent these areas and are primarily pecan, hackberry, live oak, crepe myrtle, lagustrum, and decorative non-native vegetation. Buildings, parking lots and paved streets surround the project area (Figure 2).



Figure 2. A star of Texas represents a typical example of the built environment in Waterloo Park.

The USDA Soil Conservation Service Soil Survey of Travis County classifies the entire project area as Urban Land, indicating that existing topsoil is mixed with various urban fills.

The Geologic Atlas of Texas (Bureau of Economic Geology 1974) indicates that a band of Holocene alluvium associated with the Colorado River runs through the southern portion of the project area. Investigations have revealed that along the upper portion of Waller Creek in Waterloo park only a thin layer of alluvium is present over aggrading caliche that is part of the Austin Chalk formation laid down during the Upper Cretaceous. At Waller Beach, the natural sandy alluvium has been disturbed to a depth of more than eight feet in places.

Waller Creek and the Colorado River (now Lady Bird Lake) are the dominant waterways that define the project area, and indeed, the Waller Creek Tunnel Project is an effort to gain control over potential damage caused by flooding. Historically, both Waller Creek and the Colorado River have broken their banks during torrential rains and wet weather, and modifications to those waterways have been made in the effort to control flooding. During the early twentieth century a portion of Waller Creek near 2nd Street was channelized to control flooding. Then in 1960, the Colorado River was dammed to form Town Lake (now Lady Bird Lake), also in the effort to control flooding (Humphrey 1985). Eleven years later, Lady Bird Johnson initiated the Town Lake Beautification Program that graded the river banks, planted new vegetation, and built hike and bike trails, gazebos, fishing piers, and boating ramps, along the new lake. Not long after this, the City introduced a plan to create a park along Waller Creek from 16th to 12th Streets. Construction on the park began in 1974 and was complete by the following year. These projects resulted in a complete redevelopment of the project area. At Waller Beach, the natural bluff along the Colorado River bank was recontoured and revegetated to create a more park-like setting. At Waterloo Park, the aging dwellings and tenant houses that once lined Waller Creek were torn down. Stone walls, bridges, hike and bike trails, picnic gazebos, and observation structures were erected in their place, and the area was completely transformed into a whimsical urban park.

CHAPTER 3. CULTURAL BACKGROUND AND PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

3.1 A Brief History of Austin's Civic Development

The City of Austin was founded in 1839, the result of a search for a “permanent seat of government” for the Republic of Texas initiated by the Mirabeau Lamar administration (Clark 2004). Edwin Waller surveyed the town site, chosen by Lamar during a buffalo hunt, on the north bank of the Colorado River, between Shoal and Waller Creeks, and platted them into regular lots and blocks. East-west oriented streets were named after trees, except for Water Street, which ran along the Colorado River. North-south oriented streets were named for rivers in the territory Lamar aspired to claim for Texas, and corresponded to their actual geographic positions, with the westernmost street named Rio Grande and the easternmost street named Red River. West and East Avenues formed the eastern and western limits of the town (Barkley 1963). Waller’s plan for the new town included regularly spaced public squares, a capitol square at the north end of town, an arsenal block located at the very southeastern corner of the town, and even land set aside for a college (Figure 3).

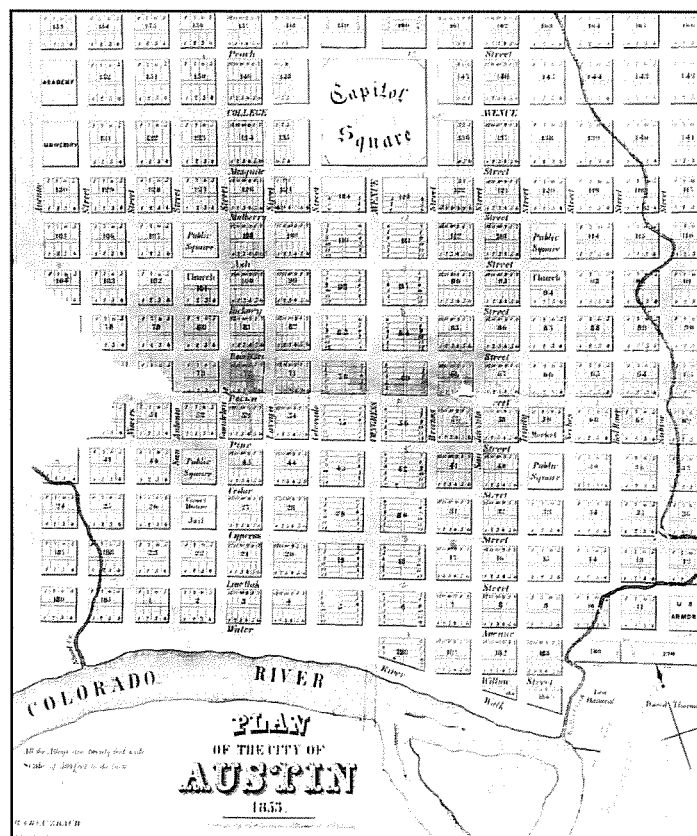


Figure 3. Edwin Waller's town plan for Austin (courtesy of the Austin History Center).

Despite grandiose plans, in 1839 visitor to Austin wrote that the town was very much in the woods and consisted of cabins, shanties and camps (Jones n.d.). Not much had changed in 1850 when Frederick Roemer visited, noting that the town was:

“composed of at that time of about one hundred and fifty frame houses painted white and a few log cabins of which not a few showed unmistakable signs of neglect due to torn off boards and missing shingles. A single short but broad street was lined with houses, all other houses scattered in irregular fashion in the prairie, although a very regular town plan had been outlined in the map (Roemer 1983).

Austin grew in fits and starts between 1839 and 1850. At the time it was founded, Austin was located at the very frontier of Texas, with no means of reaching it, other than overland. Its geographic isolation made it vulnerable not only to Indian depredations, but also to Mexico, which invaded San Antonio in 1842. As a result of this threat the President of the Republic Sam Houston, who had never approved of the Capital site, attempted to remove the state archives from Austin to Houston. Though his soldiers were intercepted along Brushy Creek by Austin citizens and ultimately unsuccessful, the “Archives War” depleted the town’s meager resources and the residents were left with little state support (Jones n.d.). The population of Austin dropped to under 300 by 1846 (Feit et al 2003).

The situation began to improve, however, after the United States annexed Texas in 1846. Over the next few decades, Austin grew in size considerably. During the 1850s, a capital complex was erected with the construction of a capitol building, the General Land Office, a treasury building and the Governor’s Mansion. It was also during this period that the first Travis County Courthouse was built, along with a State Hospital and the State Asylum for the Blind. The population increased nearly six-fold in the decade between 1850 and 1860 (Brown et al. 2003). However, the real boost to Austin’s growth occurred in 1871, when the Houston and Central Texas Railroad finally reached the city, thus making the dusty frontier town more accessible to San Antonio and the commercial centers along the coast (Barkley 1963). The Tillotson Institute for black education opened in 1881 at East Avenue and 11th Street a few blocks from Waterloo Park, and was the first university in the city. In 1883, the University of Texas opened with the eastern portion of the campus bordering Waller Creek, and a new capitol building was completed in 1888 after the original building was destroyed by fire seven years earlier. The capitol building, two blocks west of Waller Creek (near the northern boundary of the project area), was a grand structure at the time and is still the largest state capitol building in the United States (State Preservation Board 2008).

Though Austin grew steadily through the nineteenth century it nevertheless remained at the periphery of Texas’ commercial and social hubs-- Houston, Galveston and San Antonio. As a consequence of this marginalization, or perhaps as a contributing cause, civic improvements and amenities were slow in reaching Austin. For instance, visitors to Austin often remarked on its filth and lack of sanitation. City ordinances governing basic sanitation such as privy use that were enacted in places such as Houston and San Antonio by the 1880s were completely unknown in Austin. Privies excavated in several different downtown neighborhoods confirm this. Almost all of them are uniformly shallow and unlined (Feit et

al. 2003, Feit and Jones 2006). One correspondent wrote in 1880 that, “Austin is in the worst sanitary condition of the many dirty places in Texas. There is effluvia rising from concentrated filth, and barroom slops in the gutters of side streets, and in low flat places. (Austin File Chronological 193u).”

In fact, Austin was notable for its emphatic lack of infrastructure and city services until well into the twentieth century. In 1880, the best the city could muster for garbage collection was a single private cart, run by “General” George Washington (who lived in Waller Creek area near 10th Street), who would go house-to-house collecting bottles, tin cans, and other recyclable household waste. However his services were completely inadequate. Consequently, backyard trash pits and privies were commonly used to dispose bodily and household waste even in the 1930s and 40s. And as late as 1927, the City Engineer complained of the persistent, uncovered refuse in alleys and backyards. The Colorado River, creeks, and ravines were likewise well used as dumping grounds. This has been demonstrated through multiple archeological excavations undertaken throughout the city (Feit and Jones 2006, Brown et al. 2006, Feit et al. 2003). One recent project documented over six feet of garbage filled in an old ravine coming off of Waller Creek (Feit and Jones 2006).

Roads were abysmal. In 1903, the Austin Statesmen reported that, “Never before....have the streets been in worse condition. The Avenue is a regular slush and E. 6th Street is even worse...they are putting down logs for people and vehicles to cross the intersection of 6th and Congress.” In 1903 not a single street in Austin was paved (Austin Chronological File 193u). Prior to asphalt and brick paving, Austin’s streets were maintained using gravel and clay. These streets had to be periodically sprinkled with water to keep them from becoming too dusty during dry weather (Austin Water Light and Power Commission 1895). But in rainy times, this form of paving quickly became muddy. Many roads remained unpaved, including streets downtown, until well after 1927 (Metcalf 1927). These few examples illustrate the somewhat anemic character of Austin’s urban amenities. Despite its importance as the seat of Texas government, Austin remained a small town into the twentieth century. This began to change during the 1940s when Lyndon Baines Johnson was elected to the US Senate and through his efforts millions of dollars began to flow toward central Texas to support construction of a series of dams along the Colorado and other civil engineering projects. This injection of Federal funds helped spur Austin’s planning and development over the next few decades.

What makes the preceding discussion of the city’s planning and infrastructural growth during the early twentieth century relevant for this and other archeological studies of Austin is that the material manifestations of these conditions are often visible to archeologists. Poor waste management, flooding, bad roads, lack of electricity and plumbing all leave an archeological signature which can be deciphered and interpreted as part of a place’s larger historical narrative.

3.2 Waller Creek

The area around Waller Creek historically comprised several different neighborhoods. The oldest and perhaps wealthiest of these was the Lower Waller neighborhood, located between Water Street (now Caesar Chavez) and 6th Street. This area developed during the 1840s and a number of wealthy families built stately homes among these blocks between 1840 and 1870. However, when the Houston and Central Texas Railroad arrived in 1871, it was built right through the middle of this neighborhood. This, coupled with frequent flooding of Waller Creek and the lack new civic amenities such as dirty streets, city water, and later electricity in older downtown neighborhoods during the 1870s and 1880s, led to the first wave of residential flight from Austin's downtown, as wealthy white residents relocated to newly annexed areas to the west and north of Waller's original town plan. From the 1870s onward, the city's Lower Waller neighborhood assumed a more working class character and tenant occupancy increased.

Other neighborhoods along Waller Creek did not develop until after the 1870s and generally consisted of a more demographically mixed population. This is the case for all blocks within the project area. The 7th Ward neighborhood around what is today Waterloo Park, for instance, was racially quite integrated, though this belied the tensions that persisted between its black and white residents. In December 1885, the white residents of this ward organized an Anti-Colored movement to prevent re-election of a black city councilman (Humphrey 1997).

Far from being a desirable place to live, after the Civil War, the blocks lining Waller Creek attracted working class families, who lived modestly in small houses with poor infrastructure. Hamilton's 1913 Social Survey of Austin commented that "there are no sewer connections in this part of the city...this creek [Waller Creek] is nothing but an open sewer for garbage and all waste dumped into the creek (Hamilton 1913)." In the decades that followed, the situation along Waller Creek changed little. In 1938, Lyndon B. Johnson was quoted as decrying the "shanties" and "hot beds of crime" evident along the banks of Waller Creek (City of Austin 2008).

Flooding was perhaps the greatest threat facing anyone who lived close to the creek. Major floods occurred in 1869, 1900, 1935, 1936 and 1938. However, flooding also occurred in 1870 and 1915 (Willoughby 1981). A flash flood on April 23, 1915 killed 35 people and caused great damage to properties along Waller Creek (Figure 4; City of Austin 2008). Houses along the creeks were generally more prone to inundation than those built away from them. Consequently, construction of many of them may have been less permanent and more haphazard. Archival research for this study indicates, for instance, that houses built adjacent to the creek, were often not aligned with the platted lot lines, but rather with the creek or the natural topography itself. This is atypical for urban development in Austin; most homes and

structures were aligned with surveyed lot lines, and oriented toward streets, rather than natural topographic features.

Flooding along continued to be an issue for all downtown residents lining Waller Creek, detracting from that area's residential desirability, and gradually the neighborhoods around Waller Creek were swallowed by commercial interests. As Austin's residents increasingly

fled downtown neighborhoods for newer, cleaner, safer suburbs, the homes along Waller Creek were torn down and replaced by offices, warehouses and, in the case of the WCT project area, parks.



Figure 4. Austin residents watch as Waller Creek floods over the 16th Street bridge in 1915.

3.3 Waterloo Park

Blocks 144, 145 and 163 are the three main blocks comprising the project area in Waterloo Park today. The southwest corner of Block 164 is also covered by Waterloo Park, though research suggests that the lots within Waterloo Park were developed after 1900. The structures built on the lots within Waterloo Park on Block 164 were rent houses, and never owner occupied. The Waterloo Park area developed probably during the early 1870s. Located close to Waller Creek, on what was then the northeast corner of town, it was not a highly desirable location since flooding was a constant threat to homeowners. In 1874, a streetcar line was built along Neches Streets and Trinity, running through the present-day Waterloo Park (Figure 5). This line actually bisected Block 163 of the project area. Undoubtedly the noise and bustle from the street car also detracted from the ambience of the residential environment.



Figure 5. Waterloo Park area in 1889, from Koch's Bird's Eye View of Austin

The first residents were a mix of white and black families, and ethnically these three blocks were always quite diverse. In terms of economic and professional demographics, city directories and census data indicate that all of the residents were working class, whose household heads worked at semi-skilled to skilled trades such as masonry, carpentry, shopkeeping, laundering, sewing, machinery maintenance, etc. These blocks appear to have retained this same socio-economic patterning well into the twentieth century. The only major demographic shift came after 1920, when some Mexican families began to rent property in the area (see tables 1-11 in Appendix A).

Two long-term residents and property owners in the Waterloo Park area were Henry Sauer and Jacob Lutz. Henry Sauer was a butcher who lived at 506 E. 12th Street (Block 144, Lots 3 and 4) from around 1879 to 1920. Prior to 1879 Jacob Sauer (probably Henry's father or brother) lived at 506 E.12th Street, while Henry lived at the corner of 13th and Red River on Lot 5 of the same block. Henry operated a meat market, which in 1896 was located at 1102 E 12th Street. By 1910 he was no longer in the meat business, but worked as a manager at a furniture store (Austin City Directory 1910). Though the name is German, Sauer was born in Texas, his mother was English and his father was from Kentucky (US Census 1900). The Lutz family, with whom the Sauers appear to be closely associated though land ownership since the 1870s, and as neighbors, lived at 1206 Neches Street (Block 145, Lot 5) from around the turn of the twentieth century. These two families were perhaps the wealthiest in the three block Waterloo Park neighborhood and owned more property than any other owner occupants. Sauer owned, in addition to Lots 3 and 4, portions of Lots 1 and 2 of Block 144, while Lutz owned portions of Lots 7 and 8 of Block 144 in addition to his home on Block 145.

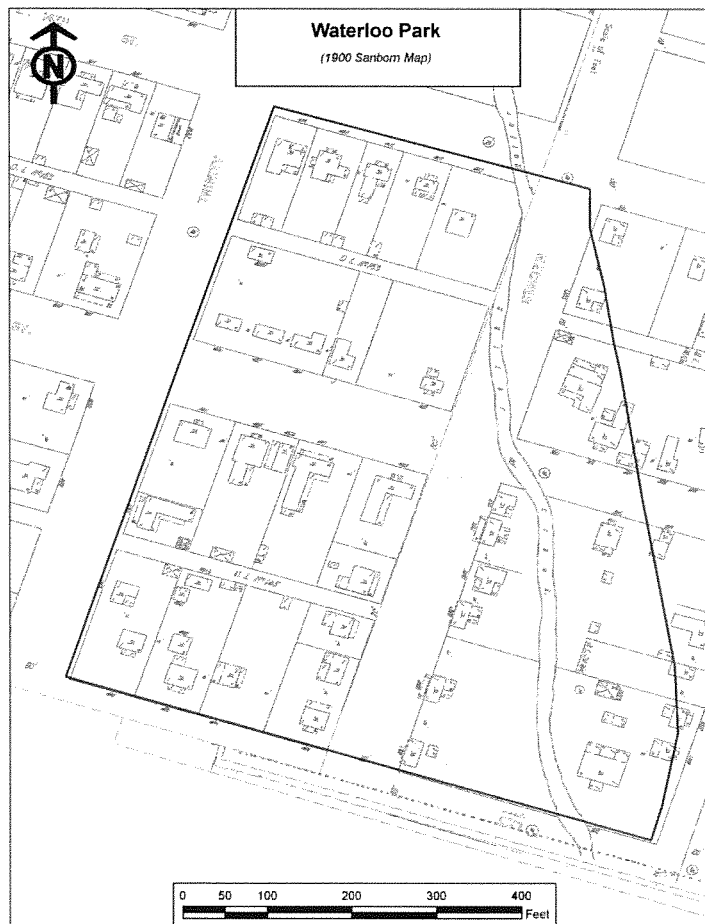


Figure 6. 1900 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Waterloo Park area.

Other long-term residents include the Slaughter, Musmann (aka Murmann), McCracken, Matcheck, Shannon, and Fritschmeyer families. These families were all white and owned the properties on which they lived. A number of lines of evidence suggest that all were working class. According to Sanborn maps, houses were small and primarily one story; many of the original city lots were subdivided, making the properties even smaller and presumably less expensive (Figures 6 and 7). Finally, information from City Directories indicates that all of these residents worked at various wage earning professions with low educational requirements. Robert Shannon (406 e. 12th Street, Block 145, Lot 3), for instance, worked as a clerk in a grocery store; Elias Slaughter (1207 Trinity Street) worked as a carpenter and lived in a small-two story house on three-quarters of a lot with his wife and eight children. William

Musmann (aka Murmann) lived on a subdivided portion of a lot (Block 144, Lot 5) at the corner of Red River and 13th Streets with his wife and operated a grocery store, then later worked as a day laborer. He supplemented his income by renting an adjacent shotgun house to boarders.



Figure 7. 1935 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map showing Waterloo Park area.

There were also several long-term black residents in addition to many less permanent black tenants who lived in this area. One early black landowner and resident was Miller Wright, who lived at the northwest corner of Neches and 13th Streets between 1872 and 1880 (Austin City Directory 1872). George Coleman owned his property at 406 E. 13th Street (Block 163, Lot 3) from around 1910 to after 1930; after that the property was owned by Joe Coleman, his son. The elder Coleman worked first as a laborer in a furniture store, and later operated his own business repairing furniture from his home (Austin City Directories 1910, 1915, 1920). His repair shop located behind his home is depicted on the 1935 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. He lived with his wife, Susie, and his sister-in-law Clara Brown (US Census 1910). At various times they had children and grandchildren living with them as well. Another long term black resident, Carrie Scroggins, lived at 408 (Block 163, Lot 4) from before 1900 to around 1923; she rented her home from D.B. Gracy, a real estate investor who owned many properties in Austin (his title company, the Gracy Title Company, still operates in Austin today). She worked as a laundress from her home. The 1920 census lists her as a 58-year old widow living with her two grandchildren.

The properties located closest to the creek were exclusively occupied by tenants and these tenants were primarily black, and after 1925 were primarily Mexican. Like the white and black families before them, the Mexicans who rented houses in this area worked at various low wage professions involving manual labor. Not surprisingly, the most heavily built-up properties along the creek were those that were owned by absentee landowners. For

Instance, Block 163, Lots 3 (the east half), 4, and 5 were all owned by D.B. Gracy and according to the 1935 Sanborn, these lots, fronting Waller Creek, contained at least 11 separate addresses (Figure 7). The creek cuts through Neches Street here, so these houses would have been on dead-ends. On Block 144, Waller Creek traverses Lots 1, 2, 7 and 8. These were partially owned by Jacob Lutz and Henry Sauer, who built houses on them and rented to African American and Mexican tenants. However, these houses were not quite so small, nor were they as tightly clustered as the ones owned by Gracy, an absentee landowner. Moreover, they were placed far enough from the creek to prevent damage in all but the worst floods. Such a flood may have happened sometime around 1919 or 1920, since all the properties along the creek are listed as vacant in the City Directory for the following year.

Waterloo Park was constructed in 1975 and completed in 1976. The park was designed to provide a major downtown public space for concerts, events, recreation, and picnicking. The architects who planned the park purposely incorporated elements of earlier residences, such as a cistern, foundations, and a grape arbor, into the design. According to one article that appeared in the Austin Citizen in 1975, Waterloo Park's builders made a conscious attempt to save trees and built-environment elements as part of the effort to bridge old and new (Reaves 1975).

3.4 Lady Bird Lake Outlet- Block 184 ½

The APE for the outfall at Lady Bird Lake encompasses the shore of the lake as well as the southern portion of Block 184 ½. Like the blocks along Waller Creek in Waterloo Park, those located along the creek at the Colorado River were likely not highly desirable real estate, since this area too was highly prone to flooding. Development probably occurred during the 1860s or early 1870s. The 1873 Bird's Eye View of Austin depicts this block with just one structure on it, facing Waller Creek. However, according to the 1872 City Directory, there could have been as many as three residences on this block—all occupied by renters. These tenants were George Gage, a saddler; S.E. Jacqua who worked at the Austin Ice Company; and a Mr. Sauvignet, a carpenter. The names have been taken from the City Directory, which gives general locations of residences, but not specific addresses; thus, it is possible that one or more of these individuals did not actually live on Block 184 ½, but rather across the street on the block to the north. None of the property owners lived on this block, as they are neither listed in census records nor City Directories. In fact, for most of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries the occupants of this block were tenants who worked at working class professions and trades. Two exceptions were R. McIlvain, who owned and lived on Lots 1 and 2 (401 E. Willow) around 1880 (US Census 1880), and Thomas Wren, who later owned and lived on the same property between roughly 1895 and 1905 (US Census 1900). McIlvain, a single man, worked as a saloon keeper, while Wren worked as a land dealer and lived with his wife and four children.

Block 184 ½ stopped approximately 200 feet short of the Colorado River, with the land in between left undeveloped, no doubt as a flood buffer (Figures 8-9). A road extended, however, from Trinity Street down to the River, at what was once a ferry crossing. The majority of construction for the Outlet will actually take place on this undeveloped tract between Block 184 ½ and the river. However, some impacts may occur to the southern portion of the block.

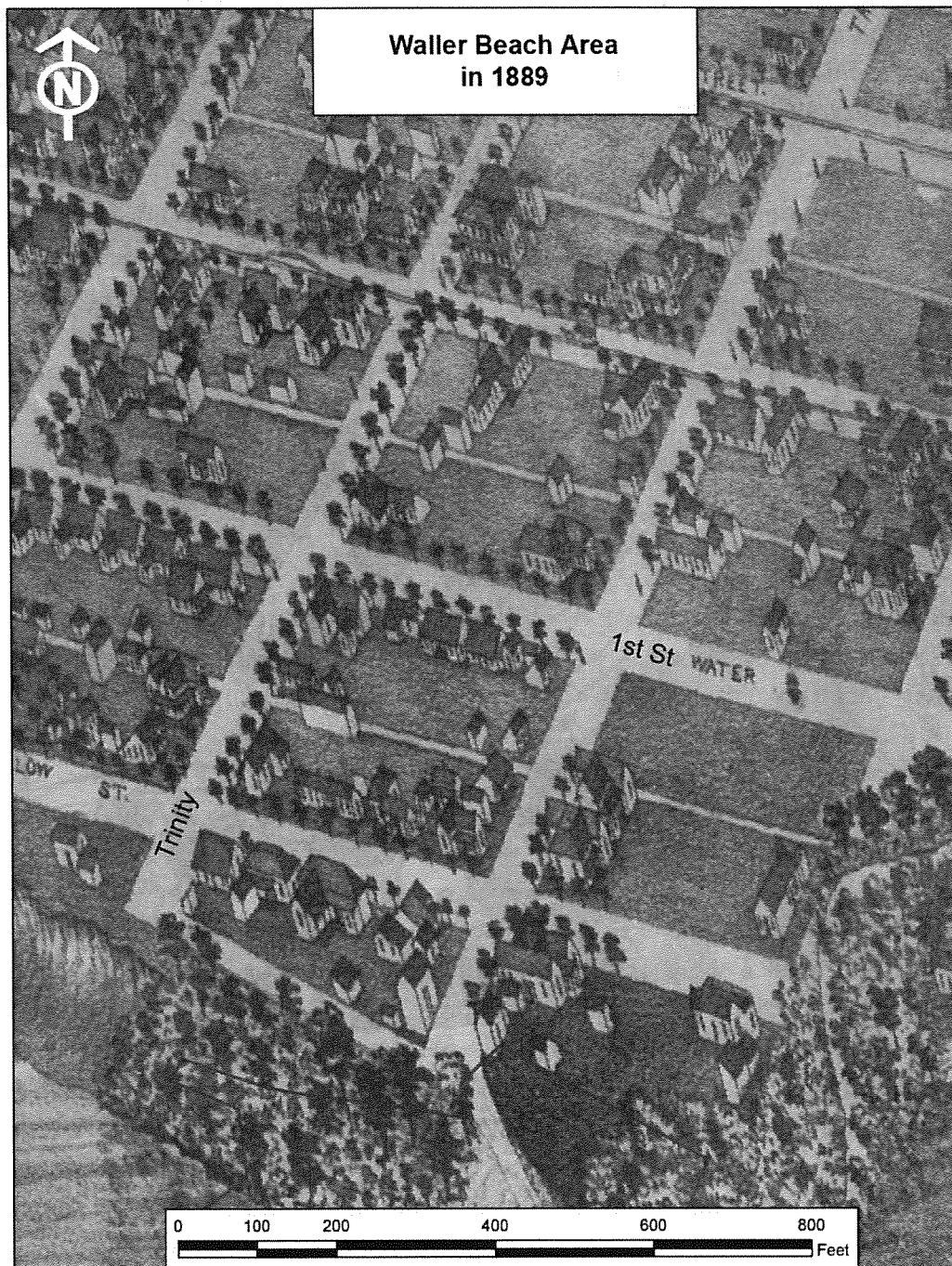


Figure 8. View of Waller Beach Area In 1889.



Figure 9. 1900 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map showing Waller Beach area.

3.5 Previous Investigations

Research conducted online through the Texas Historical Commission's Online Archeological Sites Atlas indicates that a number of large scale archeological investigations have already taken place in the City Austin. These include work done on the Capitol grounds (Moore 1972), in advance of the Capitol Extension of the early 1990s (Thomas and Adovasio 1996),

in advance of the Austin Convention Center Construction and expansion (Brown et al. 2003, Brown et al. 2006), in advance of the Austin Convention Center Hilton Hotel (Feit and Clark 2002), and in advance of the New City Hall Redevelopment project (Feit et al. 2003) among others. These projects have focused on excavation and analysis of multi-block project areas, and have yielded considerable data on Austin's history and material culture during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. As a result of these efforts there are a number of recorded archeological sites located near the project, but none will be affected by the project, and indeed, virtually all of these sites have been obliterated by subsequent development. All of them are historic archeological sites pertaining to Austin's nineteenth century history. There are no prehistoric sites recorded within one thousand feet (328 m) of the project. The historic archeological sites are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Sites near the Waller Creek Tunnel Project

Site Trinomial	Location	Year Recorded	Associated project	Description
41TV159	10 th and Neches	No data	No data	No data
41TV532	Red River b. 5 th and 6 th	1980	Grant Building	Block 61 in COA, 19 th C. remains
41TV1901	Neches b. 4 th and 5 th	2000	Hilton Hotel	Block 37, 19 th C. Dickinson-Hannig House and Hedgecoxe House
41TV1887	B. Trinity and Neches, 3 rd and 4 th	1999	ACC expansion	Block 33, 19 th C. remains, Abner Cook House
41TV1888	B. Neches and Red River, 3 rd and 4 th	1999	ACC expansion	Block 34, 19 th C. remains, McLaughlin House
41TV1493	B. Trinity and Neches, 1 st and 2 nd	1989	Austin Convention Center Project	Block 9 19 th C. remains
41TV1394	B. Neches and Red River, 1 st and 2 nd	1989	Austin Convention Center Project	Block 10, 19 th C. remains
41TV1495	B. Red River and Sabine, 3 rd and 2 nd	1989	Austin Convention Center Project	Block 13, 19 th C. remains
41TV1496	B. Neches and Red River, 3 rd and 2 nd	1989	Austin Convention Center Project	Block 14, 19 th C. remains
41TV1497	B. Trinity and Neches, 3 rd and 2 nd	1989	Austin Convention Center Project	Block 15, 19 th C. remains
41TV1790	1 st and Willow, Neches and Trinity	1997	GLO project	Block 183, 19 th and 20 th C. remains, possible Texas Arsenal block
41TV2089	Waller Creek, Red	2006	Mexican American	Early 20 th C. remains

Table 1. Previously Recorded Sites near the Waller Creek Tunnel Project

Site Trinomial	Location	Year Recorded	Associated project	Description
	River and River		Cultural Center	
41TV2090	Red River and River	2006	Mexican American Cultural Center	Early 20 th C. remains
41TV2091	Waller Creek, Red River and River	2006	Mexican American Cultural Center	Austin's E. 20 th Century Street and Bridge Dept.
41TV1831	Trinity and San Jacinto, 12 th and 13 th	No data	No data	No data

Sites 41TV1831 and 41TV1790 are closest to the Waller Creek Tunnel APE. There is no information available about Site 41TV1831 on the THC's Archeological Sites Atlas. This means that a site number was requested and issued, but that the information about it was never transmitted to TARL, which maintains archeological site records in the state.

Site 41TV1790 was recorded in 1997 prior to construction of a parking garage located on Block 183 in Austin (one block north of the Waller Creek tunnel outlet). According to some historians, this block was the site (or close to the site) of the state foundry for manufacturing cannon during the Civil War. However, investigations on that block did not uncover any evidence that a foundry was located there. Another project conducted in 2006 on the east bank of Waller Creek, opposite of the Waller Creek Tunnel outlet, uncovered archival evidence to suggest that Union Troops camped in this vicinity along Waller Creek during the 1865-7 occupation of Austin (Feit and Jones 2006). Indeed, a historical marker is located by Waller Creek within the current study area commemorating a Union Soldier headquarters that was situated on five acres between 1868 and 1870. Archeological investigations along the east bank of Waller Creek also failed to uncover any material evidence of these Civil War related activities. The possibility still remains that either the foundry or the camp may be located in on Block 184 ½ in the current WCT project area. A more likely scenario, though, is that these were located on the east side of Waller Creek at 1st Street (then called Water), on the property adjacent to the Texas Armory, which was located on the corner of 1st Street and what is now the IH 35 frontage.

CHAPTER 4. METHODOLOGY FOR THE PROJECT

The archeological survey began with archival research to determine prior land use of the Waller Creek Tunnel project area and establish potential for buried historic and prehistoric archeological materials. Background research for the project was conducted online through the Texas Archeological Sites Atlas, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps Online, and Heritagequest Online US Censuses; at the Austin History Center, and the State Archives. US Censuses were checked for the years 1880, 1900, 1910, and 1920. City Lot Registers were checked at five year intervals starting in 1872 and ending in 1925. City Directories were checked for the years 1872, 1879, 1905, 1910, 1915, 1920 and 1925. Research concentrated on collecting detailed land use and occupation data for the blocks encompassed by Waterloo Park and the proposed Lady Bird Lake outlet, though more general data have been gathered for the two creek-side tunnel inlet locations as well.

The research revealed that prior to 1970 the Waterloo Park area was made up of platted blocks and lots containing residential development that began during the 1870s. The northern part of the Waller Beach area was also platted into blocks and lots, but the southern part remained undeveloped, since it was part of the Colorado River floodplain. Based on this preliminary research, investigators believed that there was some potential for archeological remains to be present of the former urban residences in the project area, and that given the project's proximity to Waller Creek and the Colorado River, there was some potential for deeply buried prehistoric archeological remains.

The methods for the survey outlined visual inspection and backhoe trenching within the Waterloo Park and outlet location of the Waller Creek Tunnel at Waller Beach. Investigators proposed approximately 10-12 backhoe trenches for Waterloo Park; and approximately 3-5 trenches at Waller Beach.

Trenches were to be placed in areas where previous research had determined potential for archeological deposits. Thus EComm targeted the backs of lots to look for privies, wells and cisterns in addition to placing trenches to prospect for foundation remains that were indicated on Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. In most cases, trenches were dug to a sufficient depth to characterize both prehistoric and historic archeological deposits. It was anticipated that historic archeological remains would be shallowly buried. However, prehistoric remains, if present, could be buried under several meters of sediment. At Waterloo Park trenches were dug to bedrock. At Waller Beach, investigators dug two trenches that reach nearly three meters in depth. These trenches revealed that fills are present at Waller Beach to a depth of more than two meters. All work complied with OSHA trench safety regulations.

The corners of each trench were mapped using a hand-held GPS with submeter accuracy. Archeologists documented the survey through notes and photographs. All backhoe trenches

were documented on standardized forms and each trench was photographed and profiled, and dimensions were recorded. Archeologists screened a sample of each soil zone excavated from backhoe trenches through ¼-inch wire mesh. Investigators documented, through notes, sketches and photos, all features found in each trench. The soil from artifact bearing features was screened and all archeological material from around those features was collected.

Specific site information was recorded on standardized forms and was presented to the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) for inclusion in their archives and production of a new site trinomial. One site was recorded as part of the survey, 41TV2304.

Artifacts found on the screens during the project were collected and taken back to the EComm lab for further analysis and identification. In the EComm lab, all artifacts were identified, counted and catalogued into a Microsoft excel worksheet. Unique items were separated from bulk, non-diagnostic items. Those bulk non-diagnostic artifacts will eventually be discarded, while the unique items will be sent to the TARL, along with notes and photographs for permanent curation.

CHAPTER 5. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS

5.1 Results of Survey at Waller Beach

Investigators began the survey at Waller Beach. The project area at this location consists of approximately four acres owned by the City of Austin. The northernmost portion of this property was once platted and formed Lots 1-6 of Block 184 ½. Research had shown that the houses were built on the northern end of those lots between around 1870 and 1900. These houses are best depicted on the 1900 Sanborn Fire Insurance map (see Figure 9).

They are outside the Waller Beach project area; however, investigators believed it was possible that ancillary features such as sheds, garages, or privies could be located at the backs of the lots within the northern end of the Waller Beach project area. Historically, a steep bluff overlooked the river, which was accessed by a road leading from Trinity Street down to the water. There were no houses or structures built at the base of the bluff at water-level.

Currently this area is used for recreation. The project area at Waller Beach assumed its current appearance no earlier than 1960, when Town Lake was created, largely through the federal funding secured by Lyndon B. Johnson during his time as a U.S. Senator. Lady Bird Johnson, his wife, was instrumental in securing the funds for a beautification effort along the newly created Town Lake that resulted in the current park-like setting of the Waller Beach area. Today, the Austin Rowing Club's boathouse and dock dominates the Waller Beach area (Figure 11).

A hike and bike trail traverses the area in back of the boathouse, and is part of a network of trails that loop around Lady Bird Lake. Finally, a small pavilion has been built on the edge of the lake to provide shade and picnic opportunities to tourists and downtown workers (Figure 12). The Waller Beach area is landscaped and covered with grass and



Figure 10. View of Waller Beach area.

trees. The landscape slopes steeply from the northern edge of the project area down to the lake with a total elevation change of about 35 feet. However, it is evident that even this steep slope has been graded and rounded as part of the overall park development.

Marked utility lines were evident throughout the Waller Beach project area, and investigators avoided both these and existing structures, such as the sidewalks, the Rowing Club Boathouse, and the pavilion during the survey. Investigators placed trenches in locations at Waller Beach away from utility lines, in areas with some potential for cultural resources. Nevertheless, investigators still uncovered unmarked, but inactive utility lines in three of four trenches, indicating a high degree of modification to the original landscape.



Figure 11. Types of structures and improvements at Waller Beach.

5.1.2 Trenches at Waller Beach

Four backhoe trenches (BHTs 1-4) were excavated, documented, photographed, and carefully profiled (Figure 12.). Backhoe excavations at Waller Beach revealed no intact features below the current ground surface; though two trenches (BHTs 2 and 3) did contain zones of early to mid-twentieth century cultural material—primarily architectural and fragmented household debris—which investigators believe was probably pushed over what was once the edge of the bluff overlooking the Colorado River.



Figure 12. Trench locations at Waller Beach.

This debris was probably buried when the houses and buildings along the bluff edge were demolished during the 1960s construction of Town Lake and the subsequent landscaping of the banks along it.

Backhoe Trench 1 was excavated perpendicular to Waller Creek at the top of the slope leading down to Lady Bird Lake. Investigators excavated the trench to a maximum depth of 200 centimeters. Artifacts were encountered in all horizons with no apparent superpositional

distribution. An abandoned eight-inch clay pipe which ran steeply inclined along the northern edge of the trench was uncovered and broken open at 130 cmbs. Another unmarked 18 inch concrete water pipe was exposed below that, and excavations were terminated at this point. All soil within the trench was disturbed or made up of imported fill material characterized by sand and clay with caliche gravel.

Backhoe Trench 2 was excavated south of BHT 1 parallel to Waller Creek (Figure 14). The trench revealed approximately one meter of clean brown silty loam which turned out to be fill material. Two relatively modern but nonetheless abandoned PVC irrigation pipes were uncovered in this zone buried approximately 35 (18 inches) cmbs (Figure 13).

Older cultural materials were found in two distinct horizons below this. The first cultural horizon was 100 to 130 cmbs; it contained historic trash and masonry from the early to mid-twentieth century. Artifacts collected from this zone include 45 bottle glass fragments of varying colors, two pieces of whiteware, a ceramic insulator, two horseshoes, crimped copper, a rubber hose fragment, wire nails, a broken metal spoon, four pieces of cut bone, tile and brick fragments, wire, and a coal chunk. Though most items are non-diagnostic, the overall character of the assemblage suggests that the artifacts are from the early twentieth century. The second cultural horizon was 175 to 220 cmbs and was mostly made up of brick, mortar, slate, stone and other architectural debris from a razed structure. It is likely that the

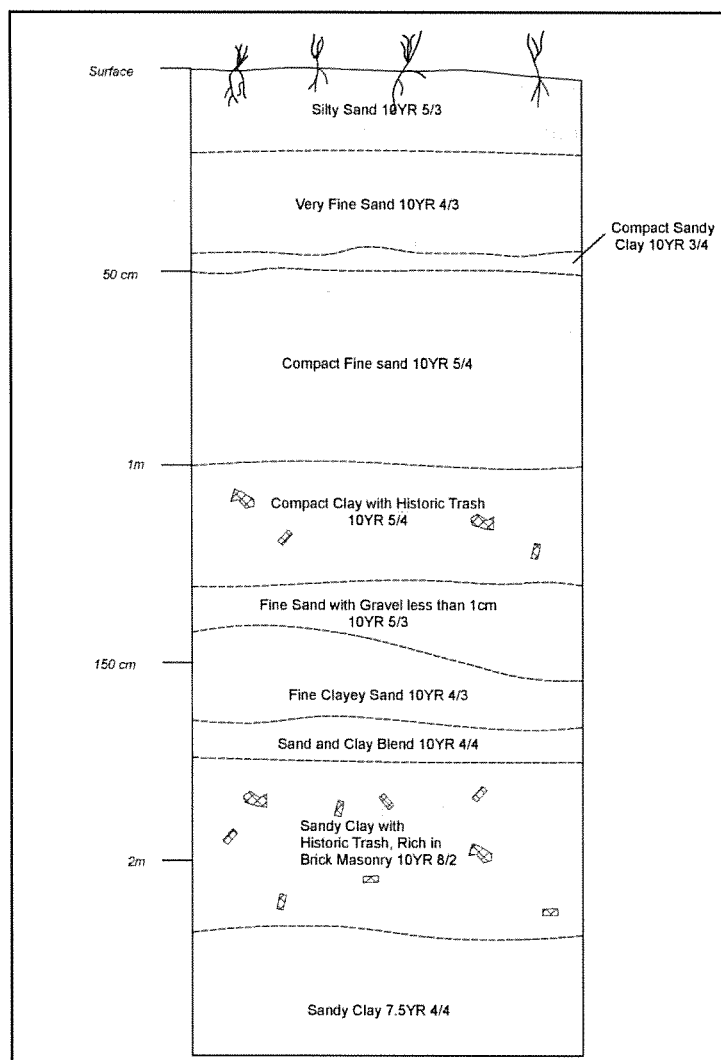


Figure 13. Profile of BHT 2

levels represent two episodes or phases of demolition that were pushed off what in the past was a steep bluff leading down to the Colorado. The trench was terminated at a depth of 230 cmbs below the second cultural zone. The Principal Investigator judged that this area, at the

base of the bluff in the Colorado River floodplain, would have low potential for prehistoric resources.

Backhoe Trench 3 was excavated near the current Rowing Club building. The position of the trench correlates approximately to where the original bluff edge was prior to the landscaping of Waller Beach. This trench exhibited a similar profile to BHT 2 with more than a meter of sandy loam fill overlying a zone of twentieth century cultural material. Historic artifacts were recovered between 120 and 190 centimeters below the surface intermixed with large gravels. Artifacts consisted mainly of clear brown, green or white bottle and jar glass (n=27), wire nails (n=44), and various metal fragments. Like BHT 2, the cultural material in BHT 3 was probably debris deposited over the edge of the bluff after the structures on the adjacent block were demolished. This cultural zone was above two thin fill zones of clay and sand, which in turn overlay brown sandy clay loam. The trench was terminated at a depth of 250 centimeters below ground surface.

Backhoe Trench 4 was excavated at the northernmost point of Waller Beach Park in what would have previously been Block 184 ½, Lot 5. A PVC pipe was uncovered at 38 centimeters below ground surface but was not broken; the trench was moved back accordingly. Compact clay fill was encountered at a depth of 20 centimeters and the trench was terminated at 70 centimeters due to lack of artifacts and complete lack of integrity.

Given that none of the four trenches at Waller Beach contained in situ cultural material, the area was not given a site trinomial. No further archeological investigations are recommended for the WCT project area at Waller Beach.

5.2 Results of Survey at Waterloo Park

The Waterloo Park portion of the Waller Creek Tunnel project includes approximately 8.3 acres. Prior to park development, the Waterloo Park area was divided into blocks and lots that contained houses for the mostly working class families that lived in this part of the city. The blocks (Blocks 144, 145, 163, and part of 164) were part of the original City of Austin town plan, created in 1839, but urban residential development did not occur in this area until the late 1860s or early 1870s. The blocks along Waller Creek were always prone to flooding and likely not a highly desirable place to live; hence, the homes nearest the creek were typically small rental units occupied by low income tenants. Racially the area was quite mixed, though the rental houses along the creek were almost exclusively occupied by African Americans or Hispanics. The white families who lived on these blocks tended to own their homes and live in larger houses located on the lots situated farther from the creek.

Nevertheless, the white families were also working class, typically working in unskilled or semi-skilled professions, such as shop keeping, carpentry, or as day laborers. During the

1970s the City of Austin acquired ownership of these blocks, as well as others to the north, and began to redevelop the area for recreational use as an urban park along Waller Creek.

Currently there are a number of structures and landscape modifications within Waterloo Park that made investigations impossible over much of the project area. A parking lot is located along 12th Street on what was formerly Block 145. The west half of that same block is entirely built up with walkways, pavilions, viewing decks, gazebos, and statues. There are walkways, bridges and stone walls along both sides of Waller Creek (Figures 14-16). A steep slope runs down to the creek on the east side of it in the project area, and marked water, gas, and electric lines crisscross the entire park. In addition to these obvious above and below ground installations, it was apparent that the west half of Block 163 had been completely dug up and graded in recent years. The ground in that area was bare and early twentieth century artifacts were exposed on the surface in no apparent context. Given all these disturbances, investigators were left with only small areas to survey.



Figure 14. Walkway running along the western edge of Block 145.



Figure 15. Walkways and stone retaining walls along Waller Creek.

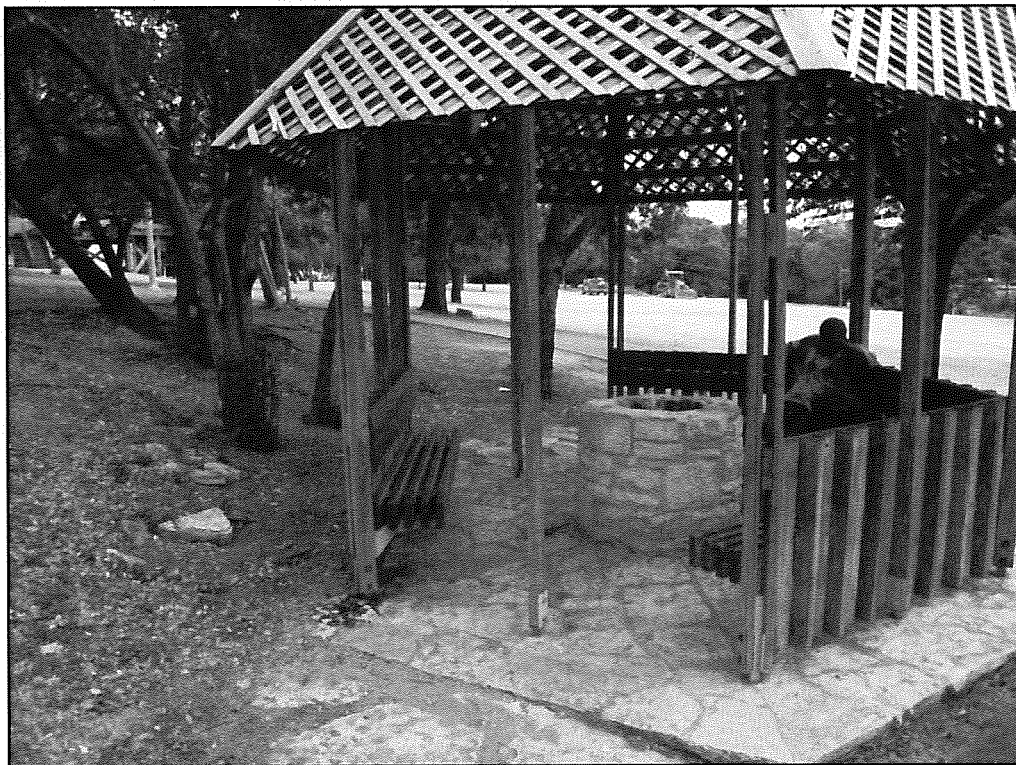


Figure 16. A gazebo built around a nineteenth century cistern—probably from the Lutz house.

5.2.1 Trenches at Waterloo Park

Eleven backhoe trenches (BHT 5 through BHT 15) were excavated in Waterloo Park with depths varying from 18 to 110 cmbs (7 in. -3.7 ft) and lengths of four to eleven meters (13 to 37 ft.). The trenches were placed in locations considered likely to contain cultural deposits, based on map research, while avoiding known underground utilities and above ground park structures (Figure 17).

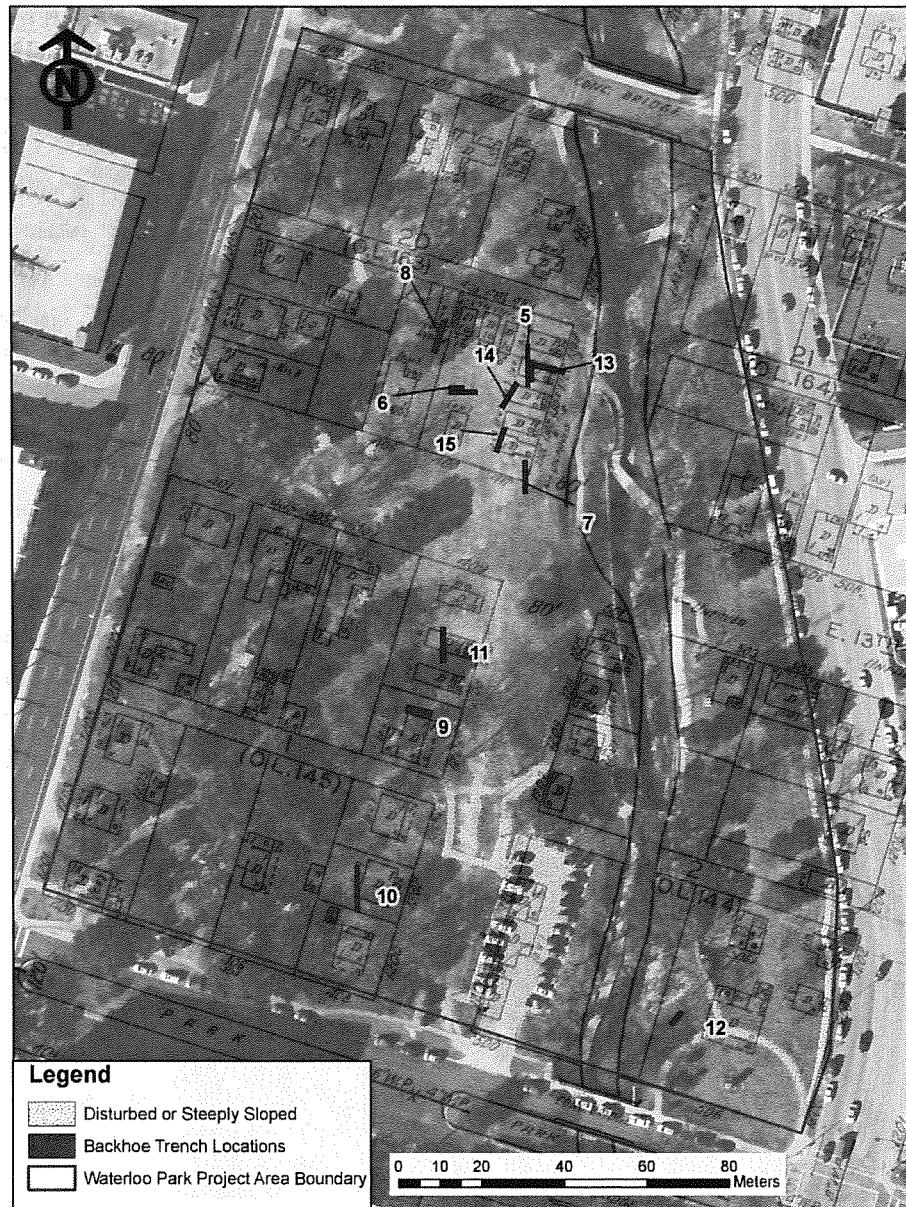


Figure 17. Backhoe trench locations at Waterloo Park. Areas with no archeological integrity are in red.

All trenches were documented, photographed, and carefully profiled. Eight of the trenches contained entirely disturbed deposits while three (BHT 5, BHT 6 and BHT 14) were found to contain some intact cultural horizons. The intact deposits within these three trenches were assigned to Site 41TV2304, and will be discussed in a separate section below. The discussion below describes trenches not in numerical order, but by location, starting with Block 144, then progresses on to trenches on Blocks 145 and 163.

BHT 12 was excavated on the east side of Waller Creek, in Block 144, Lot 4 at the former address 506 E. 12th Street. This lot was the former residence of Henry Sauer from 1879 to 1920. This portion of the park is visibly crisscrossed by water, gas, sewer, electric, and fiber-optic lines, requiring great care in backhoe trench location. A large stone statue stands at the corner of E. 12th and Red River Street, marking the corner of Waterloo Park in front of what would have been the Sauer house. BHT 12 was placed in the only portion of that corner that did not appear to have either walkways, standing structures or buried utility lines near it. Excavations of BHT 12 reached a depth of 18 centimeters (7 in.) below surface, where it became apparent that the soil was entirely disturbed by multiple prior trenching events. Excavation was terminated here so as not to disturb unmarked utility lines, which investigators believed to be present. Though it was hoped that some archeological remains associated with the Sauer residence might still be present at this location, it was quite evident from surface and subsurface survey that this corner was entirely disturbed.

Backhoe Trench 9 was excavated in Block 145, Lot 5 at the address that used to 1206 Neches Street. The property was once owned by Jacob Lutz who lived there from around 1900 to sometime after 1915, and continued to own the lot until after 1925. The trench was placed



Figure 18. View of Backhoe Trench 9 showing no intact cultural layers.

10 meters (32.8 feet) east of an exposed limestone cistern, which has been incorporated into the Waterloo Park design and is now surrounded by a gazebo. Located at the back of this property, the cistern likely collected water from the Lutz house. BHT 9 contained few artifacts and no intact surfaces with archeological material. The trench profile revealed approximately 50 centimeters (1.65 ft) of sandy clay and gravelly

sandy clay fill overlying shallow aggrading caliche (Figure 18).

Artifacts collected from the fill of the trench included a house tile fragment, a cut nail, a hacksaw blade fragment, a sewer pipe fragment, various glass bottle fragments and a plain whiteware fragment.

Backhoe Trench 11 was excavated also in Block 145 Lot 5, but at the former address of 409 E. 13th Street. A rent house was located on this corner, owned by Ona Simpson from around 1890 to after 1925. However, she rented the house to various tenants throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The trench was placed approximately two meters west of a buried electrical line, to capture the rear foundations of the rent house. The sediments in the trench, consisting of gray brown fill mixed with limestone, caliche brick fragments, and various debris, completely lacked any integrity. Excavation was halted at 85 centimeters (2.8 ft) below surface when the caliche bedrock formation was reached.

Backhoe Trench 10 was placed on Block 145 Lot 3 in order to capture foundation remains for an outbuilding associated with 1200 Neches Street. Soils in the trench were all sandy fill and the trench yielded no intact nineteenth or twentieth century cultural debris. A concrete core with the date “12/14/74” inscribed in it was found in this trench, along with porcelain toilet bowl fragments, a metal hoe blade, and various other mid-twentieth century debris. The date on the concrete core correlates to the construction of Waterloo Park. Five truncated wooden poles, 26 centimeters (10 in) in diameter, were exposed by the backhoe just below the modern surface (Figure 19). The poles appeared to be treated pine, and are most likely related to some previous structure that was in the park. The poles were spaced in a patterned alignment—four were set at regular distances from each other in a semi-circular arrangement, while the fifth was located approximately one meter (3.28 ft) from that arrangement. It is likely that a sixth pole was placed on the other side of the semicircular arrangement, also one meter from it, but investigators terminated excavations before reaching that point. Investigators encountered aggraded caliche bedrock material at a depth of 46 cmbs (1.5 ft).

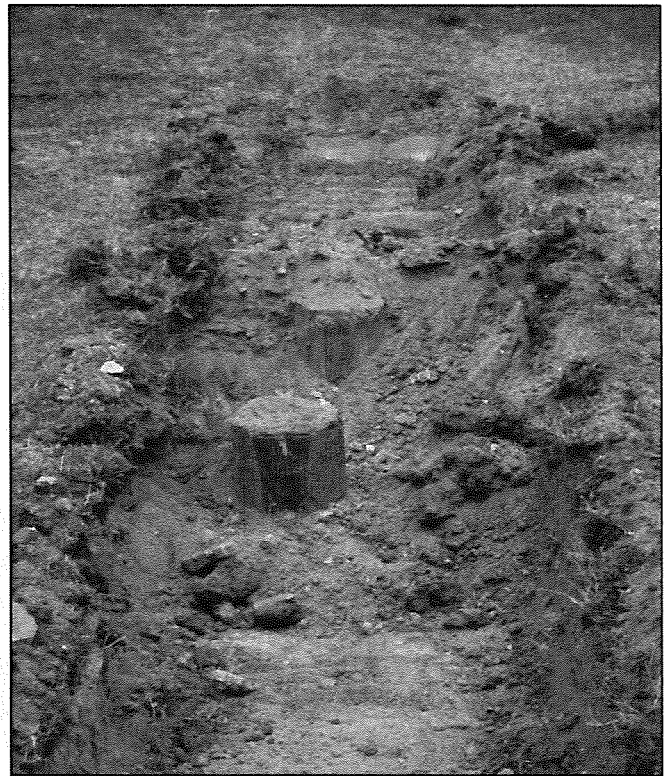


Figure 19. Backhoe Trench 10 showing recent wood pole supports.

Backhoe Trench 8 was excavated in Block 163, Lot 3 at the rear of what was once 406 E. 13th Street. This was

the home of George Coleman, an African American furniture repair man, who built a repair shop behind his home. Coleman lived at this address from 1910 to around 1930 with his family. The trench was placed at the location of the furniture repair shop. The front of the lot was already disturbed by buried water and electrical lines. To the west of this lot, artifacts were visible on the surface in areas that appeared to have been recently dug up and then re-compacted. Modern trash and historic artifacts were intermixed with brown silty clay loam to a depth of 42 cmbs in BHT 8. However there were no intact surfaces or features present and it was evident that this area has already been extensively churned, leaving no potential for intact deposits associated with the Coleman occupation. Aggrading caliche bedrock was encountered at 65 cmbs (2.1 ft).

5.2.2 Site 41TV2304

Investigators found only one area with intact features or surfaces: the southwest corner of Block 163, Lot 4. The addresses on this lot included 400 E. 13th Street, and a group of rent houses located between 1300-1304 Neches Streets. Investigators placed six trenches in this area (BHTs 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, and 15), and only three of them contained features or surfaces which could be considered intact (Figure 20).

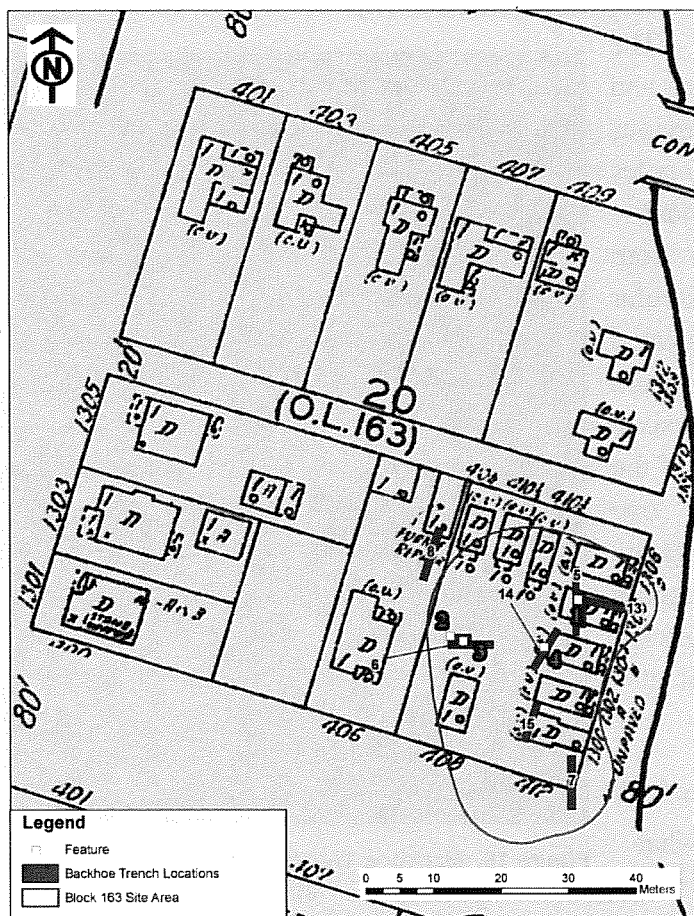


Figure 20. Site 41TV2304 on Block 163.

The features include two brick house pier remnants, a post hole, and a prepared earthen and caliche alignment, which investigators believe may be the remains of a streetcar track bed. The brick piers are associated as part of the same house, or at least the same cluster of houses facing Neches Street, while the post hole and the streetcar track bed are located behind these houses and are affiliated with a separate lot subdivision. The artifacts associated with all of them reflect an early to mid-twentieth century time period. This area was assigned site number 41TV2304.

Backhoe Trench 5 was excavated behind 1306 Neches. This address was a rental house, built for and

occupied by African American and Hispanic tenants from around 1930 to about 1965. City directories indicate that after that date, there were no addresses for the 1300 Block of Neches. The trench was excavated for four meters in an approximate north-south alignment to 110 cmbs (3.6 ft.) where bedrock was encountered. A thick deposit of red overburden consisting of sandy, gravelly clay mixed with lime, asphalt, concrete and other structural debris was directly over a ten centimeter thick lens of brown sandy clay that contained a high density of early to mid twentieth century artifacts (Figure 21). The trench was extended an additional four meters to the south and widened by an additional meter. This operation exposed Feature 1, a brick foundation pier. Feature 1 is a 57 x 61 centimeter (22 x 24 inches) foundation pier made of brick, limestone and mortar aligned 15 degrees from North, corresponding to the alignment of the block. The feature is made mostly of broken brick, some with portions of the word "BUTLER" stamped on them. The feature is depressed two centimeters in the center, possibly due to a former structural load. To the east of Feature 1 investigators noted broken brick debris mixed with sandy mortar and charcoal.

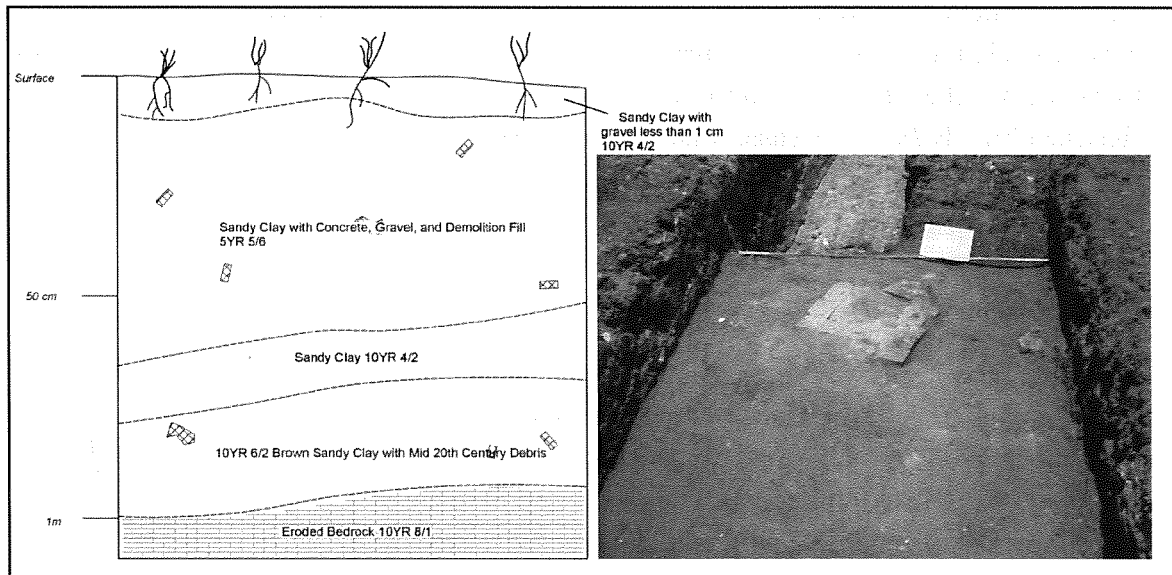


Figure 21. Profile of BHT 5 and photo of Feature 1 within trench.

Within the brown sandy clay matrix surround Feature 1, investigators uncovered a variety of artifacts—mostly pertaining to the mid-twentieth century. The overall assemblage was notable for the abundance of personal items, comb fragments, and pennies that were collected. Investigators found a total of ten pennies from around Feature 1. Four were 1944D, two 1944, one 1945, one 1945D, one 1948 and the last was illegible- though the wheat motif on the obverse dates it at no later than 1958. The unusually high number of pennies recovered from the small roughly two by two meter area around Feature 1 suggests that perhaps these represent the scattered contents of someone's penny jar.

Plastic comb teeth from eight different combs, as well as a curler fragment together with beads (n=4) and jewelry parts suggest a preoccupation with appearance, or perhaps may have been related to someone's profession as a hair dresser. Three other personal items of note

attest to the spiritual lives of the residents. Three religious pendants were found around Feature 1: the first is of brass representing the *Virgen San Juan de los Lagos* from Jalisco, the second of gold plated copper is a Miraculous Medal, representing Mary in an oval with rays of light emanating from her hands. The image is encircled by the words "O Mary, conceived without sin, pray for us who have recourse to thee." It is a common medal worn by Catholics and is said to bring divine blessings to those who are pious. The third is the frame of a religious pendant with the interior image missing.

In addition to these items, archeologists recovered whole bottles and bottle fragments, plate fragments, vinyl record fragments, cut bone, architectural debris, children's toys, pencils, buttons, and various other household artifacts (See Appendix B).

Investigators excavated a second trench, Backhoe Trench 13, to further explore the deposits around Feature 1. This trench was placed nearly perpendicular to BHT5 in alignment with Feature 1 in expectation that a related foundation pier would be found. Red sandy gravelly clay construction/demolition fill common to that portion of the park was observed but no intact foundation piers, or intact features of any type were found before the trench was terminated to avoid a buried electrical line. BHT 13 revealed a thin artifact bearing zone below the fill. Investigators collected bottle fragments, ceramic plate fragments, another hair curler fragment, lamp glass, nails, architectural debris, a glass marble, and even a church key can opener from this stratum.

Backhoe Trench 14 was then placed extending south of BHT 5. This trench was placed in alignment with Feature 1 in expectation that a second foundation pier would be found. Like BHT 5, this trench contained approximately 60 centimeters of sandy gravelly construction fill overlying an artifact bearing zone of brown sandy clay. Feature 4, a second brick pier, was uncovered within this zone, buried approximately 65 cmbs (2.1 ft.). Feature 4 (Figure 22) is made of brick, limestone cobbles, held together with sandy paste mortar. The pier forms an "L" shape with the opening oriented toward the southwest. Like Feature 1, the bricks comprising this pier are all fragmentary, rather than whole, suggesting that the builders used whatever materials were at hand and readily available. The pier may represent the same house (1306 Neches) as Feature 1, or could represent the structure to the south (1304 Neches). The houses were close enough together, and there is enough error in the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps to make the exact address uncertain.

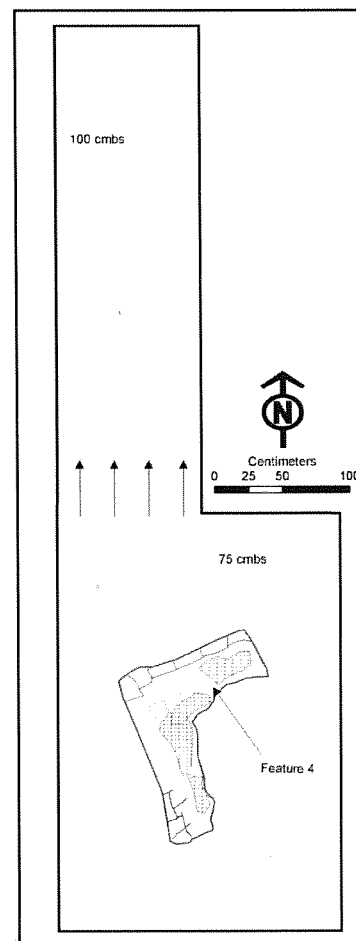


Figure 22. Feature 4 in BHT 14.

Artifacts recovered from the artifact bearing zone around Feature 4 are very similar in nature to those found around Feature 1. These include two additional pennies—a 1948D and a 1950D—five buttons, four glass marbles, plastic toys and figurines, two plastic comb fragments from different combs, a razor blade, a clothes pin spring, a safety pin, two cut nails, a cupboard hinge, and six buttons, in addition to the usual types of bottle, ceramic and architectural debris (Appendix B).

A fourth trench, BHT 15, was excavated south of BHT 14 to potentially uncover additional piers associated with the three rent houses located at this corner of Block 163. This trench was aligned with Feature 4 about two meters south of BHT 14. Investigators uncovered approximately 50 centimeters of construction fill overlying brown sandy clay containing mid-twentieth century artifacts of a similar nature to those uncovered in BHTs 5, 13, and 14 (Figure 23). However, investigators did not find any additional features. Artifacts from this trench included five glass marbles, another haircomb fragment, a red plastic bead, a stainless steel dinner fork, a nearly complete cola bottle with silkscreen label, a blue medicine bottle, a caster, 13 cut nails, and a rail spike, in addition to an array of bottle glass, cut bone, metal and whiteware ceramics (Appendix B).

Backhoe Trench 7 was excavated in Block 163, Lot 4 at the front corner of the house that once stood at 1300 Neches. Like Trenches 5, 13, 14 and 15, the trench profile showed imported fills consisting of silty clay topsoil and sandy clays laden with gravels, broken concrete, and demolition debris. Early twentieth century artifacts were intermingled in this construction fill with no apparent provenience to a depth of 60 cmbs (2.1 ft.). The types of materials collected include a glass marble fragment, a latch part, electrical wires and parts, a crown cap, beverage bottle glass, medicine and condiment bottle glass, and various architectural debris. The materials all represent the early to mid-twentieth century. Below this lay a thin (ca. 15 cm) zone of sandy clay with a lower density of artifacts,

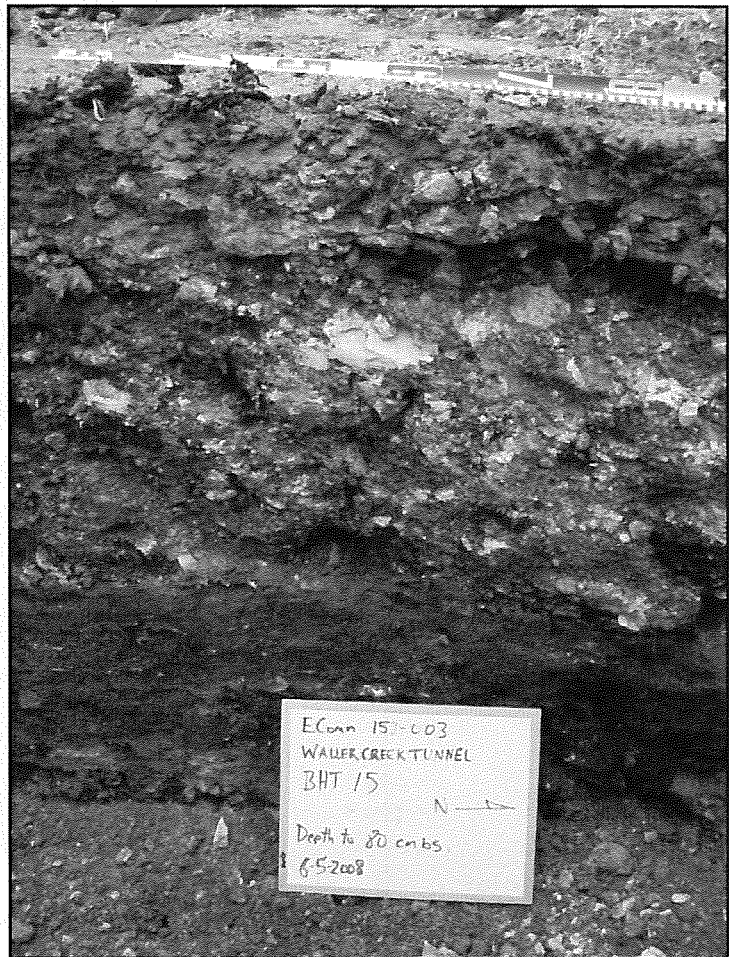


Figure 23. Profile of BHT 15 showing gray artifact bearing soil below construction fill.

and below that was bedrock. The trench was terminated at a depth of 85 cmbs (2.8 ft) below ground surface.

On final trench contained two features (Figure 24). BHT 6 contained a post hole (Feature 2) and a prepared caliche and earthen alignment (Feature 3). Neither of these are associated with the tenant houses facing Neches Street. Backhoe Trench 6 was excavated behind the house whose address was 408 E. 13th Street. This home was occupied by an unmarried African American woman named Carrie Scroggins from 1900 to around 1923. The house was built on the west side of a streetcar line that actually ran through Block 163 starting in 1876. The streetcar line is depicted on the 1890 Bird's Eye View of Austin, though the house at 408 E. 13th Street had not been built yet. BHT 6 revealed modern silty loam (0-15cm) overlying a zone of dense clayey fill mixed with demolition debris and chunks of limestone. Investigators noted burned construction materials, mostly nails, from 15 to 25 centimeters below the surface.

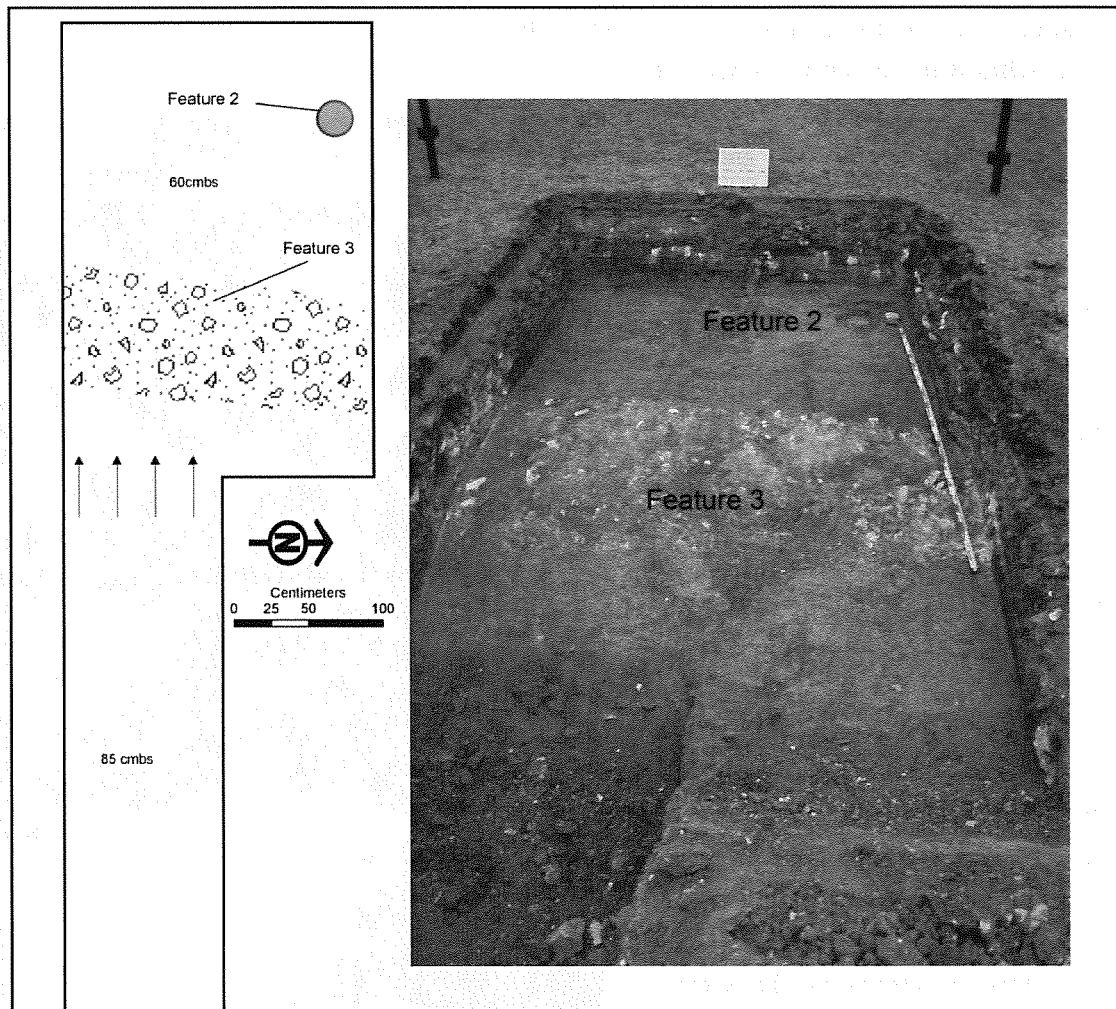


Figure 24. Features 2 and 3 in BHT 6, photo facing east.

Below that investigators noticed Features 2 and 3 within a zone of gray brown sandy loam. A post hole (Feature 2) was uncovered in the northwestern corner of the trench at approximately 45 centimeters below ground surface. It measured 20 centimeters in diameter, and contained a column of loose, grayish-brown, ashy soil mixed with bits of brick and caliche. Because the fill contained limestone and brick fragments, it is possible that this is a modern post hole. A linear alignment of crushed limestone and caliche (Feature 3) was exposed approximately 25 cmbs (1ft.) crossing the center of the trench diagonally northwest to southeast, in alignment with the block edges. Feature 3 measured approximately one meter (39 in.) wide and was at least 25 centimeters (1ft.) thick. Based on its location and alignment in the block, investigators believe it to be the remains of the streetcar rail bed that once passed through this location.

The matrix around Features 2 and 3 was mixed and demonstrated all the signs of the demolition and disturbance evident in other trenches in this area. Eighty four nails were collected from the upper 45 centimeters of this trench, and many more were observed within a mass of metal debris overlying Feature 3. In addition, investigators collected numerous glass bottle fragments (n=22)—one of which was from a round-bottom “Torpedo bottle”, produced between 1870 and 1910 (Society for American Archaeology 2007)—eight whiteware fragments, a gate hinge, and cut bone. None of the personal items that so uniquely characterize the assemblage from BHTs 5, 7, 13, 14, and 15 were observed in BHT 6.

5.2.3 Interpretation and Discussion of Site 41TV2304

Overall the remains that characterize Site 41TV2304 are sparse and represent only a small snapshot of the land use and the lives that defined Block 163. Though the block was developed for residential purposes by the 1870s, and originally owner-occupied, the archeological remains represent primarily tenant dwellings from the early to middle twentieth century. Feature 3, the crushed limestone and caliche streetcar rail bed, is the exception, and represents the City’s civic improvement initiatives of the 1870s.

Streetcar lines were built in Austin starting in 1875. These were initially mule drawn cars that ran along tracks. By 1889, the company’s owner, W.H. Tobin, sold the streetcar line to a group of investors from Chicago with plans to convert the system to electricity and expand the rails. They named their company the Austin City Railroad Company. Meanwhile Monroe Shipe, developer of Austin’s Hyde Park suburb, had already formed another streetcar company called the Austin City Rapid Transit Company and began building four miles of track from downtown to Hyde Park. For a year, Shipe’s electrified streetcars ran concurrently with the Austin City Railroad Company’s mule drawn cars. Then in 1891 the two companies merged, forming one company and terminating the mule drawn streetcars altogether (Jackson 1954). The prepared crushed limestone and caliche bed of Feature 3 was

probably built prior to 1889, since the line is depicted on the 1889 Bird's Eye View of Austin, and therefore was part of the original mule drawn streetcar line. However, the fact that it was built through an existing block that already had homes built upon it suggests a certain lack of regard for the quality of life of those residents. The noise, smell, and activity from the streetcar must have been something of a nuisance for those families who lived directly adjacent to it. Once the cars became electrified, incidents of overturned cars, electrical shorts and downed power lines occurred with a fair amount of regularity (Jackson 1954). Over time, the residences on Block 163 densified, mainly with low income tenant dwellings, and the presence of a public transportation line running through the middle of the block undoubtedly detracted from its desirability. The streetcars operated until 1940. Once the lines were abandoned the tracks were pulled up and used for scrap to help sustain the World War II effort. It is possible that the line running through Block 163 was pulled up before 1935, since the Sanborn Map for that year suggests that houses were built over the location of the line as mapped during the survey.

The 1935 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Block 163 depicts a block that was densely developed with small dwellings, particularly on lots closest to the creek. On the south half of Lot 4 there were five separate houses fronting Neches, and the investigations uncovered a thin artifact zone pertaining to three of them. The fact that Waller Creek flooded regularly seems not to have been a concern for the builders of these dwellings. The occupants were tenants such as Joseph Corpus, an auto mechanic who in 1940 lived at 1302 Neches with his wife and seven children; or Castruith Evaristo, a bricklayer, who in 1945 lived at 1306 Neches with this wife Rosie and their three children. All residents were either Mexican American or African American. These were wage-earning minorities whose residential choices were likely constrained by economic and social circumstances and, through lack of education and financial strain, whose ability to effect institutional changes to a system that exploited them was also stunted. The artifacts found in BHTs 5, 7, 13, 14, and 15 together with the two brick pier remnants (Features 1 and 4) reflect these circumstances to some degree. The fragmented and varied bricks with which the piers were constructed suggests that the structures themselves were inexpensive and made of reused materials.

The artifacts around the piers offer a small view of the tenants' lives—lives which the documentary evidence suggests were almost certainly shaped by a sense of marginalization. City directories indicate that all residents of 1302-1308 Neches were either African American or Mexican tenants between 1940 and 1960. By 1965, there were no addresses listed for the 1300 Block of Neches. These occupants worked at various professions ranging from bricklayer to delivery driver. Though houses were no more than about 900 square feet, residents lived in them with multiple children. In addition to the standard array of glass bottles, dinnerware, and architectural debris, there were a number of items of a more personal nature that were present in relative abundance. Among the five trenches placed on the southeast corner of Block 163 investigators recovered 12 pennies (Figure 25). All of them were from the period 1944 to 1950. The narrow timeframe and the pennies' proximity do

suggest that someone had been collecting them before they became scattered in with the rest of the debris. A penny collection, while certainly commonplace during the twentieth century, here seems all the more poignant when considered in light of the economic circumstances under which most of the residents of these homes lived.



Figure 25. Pennies from around Features 1 and 4 on Block 163.

Hair care items formed another interesting group of artifacts found in the matrix surrounding Features 1 and 4. Investigators recovered a total of ten plastic comb fragments and two hair curler fragments (Figure 26).

Most of the comb fragments were individual teeth, but these represented at least nine different combs. While combs are commonplace items found within urban domestic assemblages, nine of them and two curlers within the limited assemblage of a 30 x 20 meter area is certainly unusual, and does raise speculation about the residents' activities. Perhaps some of the

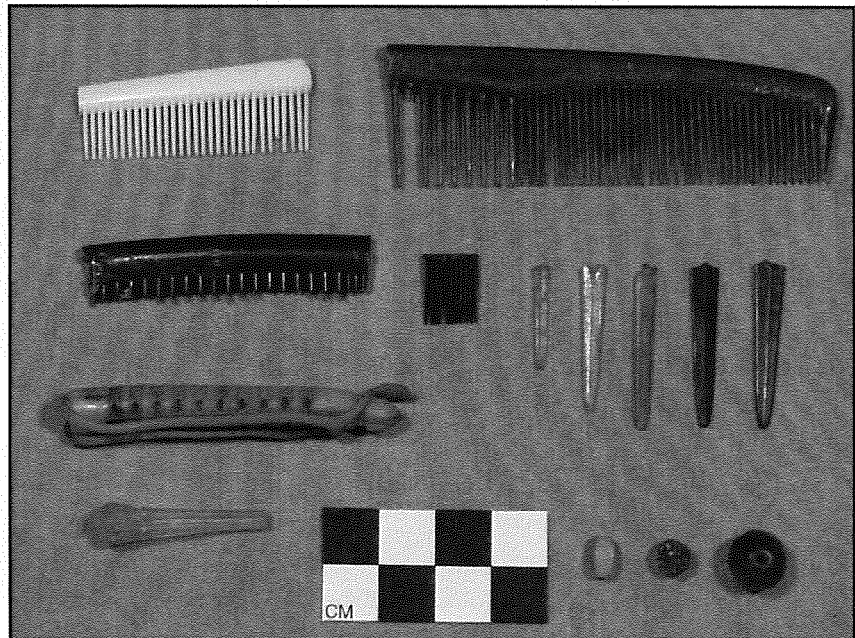


Figure 26. Combs, comb teeth, hair curlers and beads from Features 1 and 4.

tenants supported themselves with home haircuts, as has been documented for several African American families in cities such as Sacramento (Praetzellis and Praetzellis 1994, Feit et al 2007). Or these may simply have been a necessary aspect of personal adornment. Ten plastic beads, an earring, and a wire jewelry part were also found. And these too relate to personal appearance.

Three metal religious charms—a Miraculous Medal, a San Juan de los Lagos medal, and an unidentified medal-- found in association with Feature 1 are also notable not just as a group, but as a signifier of the role religious observance played, and continues to play, in the lives of the city's disenfranchised minorities (Figure 27). The Miraculous Medal was typically worn to bring divine blessings. The *Virgen de San Juan de los Lagos*, from Jalisco Mexico, would have been worn for similar reasons. The Shrine of Our Lady of San Juan de los Lagos is the second most visited shrine in Mexico, with a yearly pilgrimage occurring in January. The owner of this medal may have made the pilgrimage, or could have been from the town of San Juan de los Lagos. A third unidentified charm or medal was also found in association with Feature 1. This medal is an empty frame of rusty ferrous material that once held an image (in plastic or glass) inside it. Though the image is gone, the size and shape is not unlike a religious charm that would have held an image of the Virgin Mary or the Virgin of Guadalupe. The cluster of three such religious medals around Feature 1 is telling about how sustaining religion may have been for the residents who occupied this dwelling.



Figure 27. Religious charms all found around Feature 1.

Finally, one other group of artifacts is notable for its abundance—children’s toys. Within the five trenches that targeted the rental units along Neches Street, investigators recovered sixteen glass marbles, a small plastic frog figurine, a small cartoon figurine, a small plastic rabbit figurine, a small hammerhead shark figurine, two toy wheels, (one of plastic, another of rubber) and a china doll fragment (Figure 28). Beyond merely indicating the presence of children, these tiny toys, like the pennies, were items to be collected and traded, in addition to being used for play.

The curious personal items found among the tenant houses, taken together begin to suggest a narrative about the residents’ habits, activities, hopes and even aspirations. Assuming they are the remains of just one or two households that lived in that area just prior to demolition, rather than the remains of many different households over time (and this assumption may be wrong), these items may be meaningful. In the context of poverty and social marginalization that the occupants of the tenant dwellings along Neches experienced, it is interesting to contemplate some potential broader implications of the artifacts. These small items are all things that can be collected, stored, and potentially exchanged. A collection of pennies, religious images stamped on charms to be worn on the body, even a child’s collection of plastic animal figurines and marbles were things to which the owner(s) likely ascribed value beyond the standard use value as charms for a better life (or afterlife), money, and playthings. Historians, literary critics and anthropologists have theorized about the hidden meanings behind collections (Stewart 1994, Baudrillard 1996, Weschler 1995). A collection is something that often

holds an element of the supernatural that can defy logic. A collection is an example of the type of object fetishism Marx described in his essay on capital (McLellan 1977), in which individuals tend to imbue things with mystical properties. More than that, “collections can serve as a metaphor for the individual personality,” and they can also “serve as a

metaphor for the social relations of the exchange economy (Stewart 1994).”

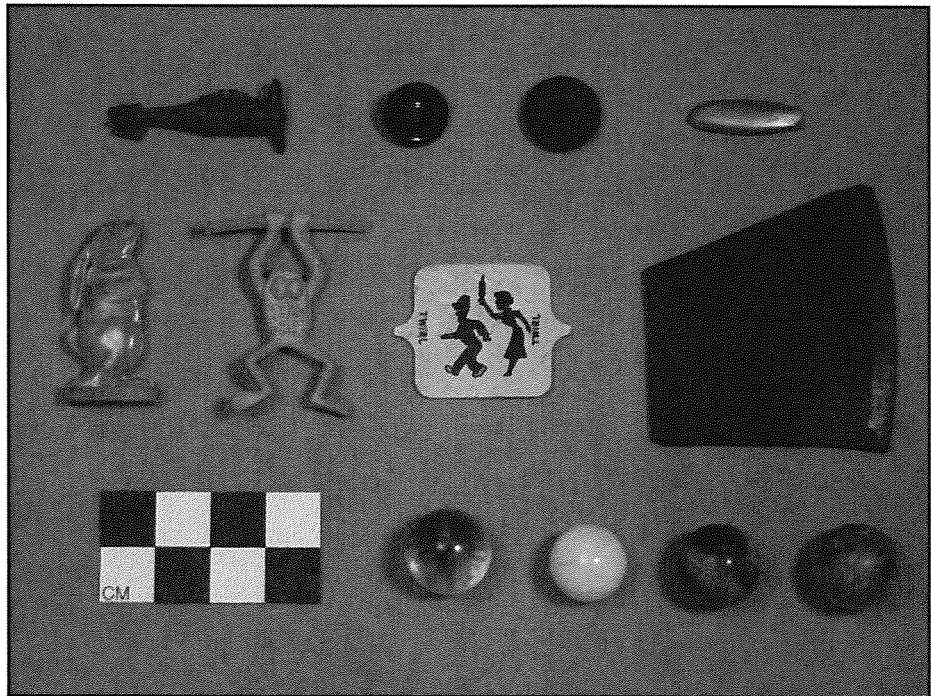


Figure 28. Children’s toys found around Features 1 and 4.

Thus the pennies may be seen not just as someone's savings, but as someone's longing for a future of opportunity and reward. The religious images not only reflect the wearer's religious beliefs and their desire for protection against harm, they also potentially reflect the whole nexus of social relations bundled together in the Mexican immigrant experience in Texas during the mid twentieth century. They may have helped define personal identity within an Anglo-European dominated society, or one or two may have been a souvenir from home. It is tempting to ascribe a number of meanings to these collections. However, beyond the more general observation that they were probably meaningful and that that meaning must be understood within the context of social circumstance, this study can only speculate.

Apart from the curious collections among the artifacts, the archeological assemblage at Site 41TV2304 is fairly typical and the artifacts represent a time period no earlier than about 1915 and extending to around 1965 with a few artifacts representing an even later date. Most of the artifacts are out of context and have no potential to yield new data for this time period. The Features comprising the site—two pier remnants, a post hole and an old streetcar bed are neither extraordinary, nor unusual, or even abundant. They yield little data beyond what can be deduced from historical records about who the residents were, and how they lived their lives. Thus it is recommended that Site 41TV2304 is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or as a State Archeological Landmark.

CHAPTER 6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Ecological Communications Corporation conducted an intensive survey of portions of the Waller Creek Tunnel project area that had potential to contain archeological resources. Investigators surveyed four acres at Waller Beach at the proposed tunnel's outlet location and 8.3 acres of Waterloo Park at the proposed tunnel inlet. The survey consisted of a visual assessment and 15 backhoe trenches to determine whether intact, significant subsurface deposits might be present at either of these locations. The survey documented one new archeological site, 41TV2304, which covers the southwest portion of what used to be Block 163 in Waterloo Park. Four features—two piers, a post hole and a nineteenth century streetcar rail bed—were documented at the site, along with a suite of artifacts dating mainly from the mid-twentieth century. The artifacts themselves appeared not to be in situ, but rather to have been scattered during structure demolition that occurred prior to park development.

Investigators documented extensive disturbance resulting from utility line installation, park construction and maintenance in all other parts of Waterloo Park in the project area. The same conditions were documented at Waller Beach, with no sites recorded in that area.

Given that Site 41TV2304 is limited in size, integrity, and given that most of the artifacts pertain to the mid-twentieth century, a time well-documented through photos, records, and all manner of media, it is not recommended as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or as a State Archeological Landmark. EComm recommends that the Waller Creek Tunnel project should proceed to construction, relative to the Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Antiquities Code of Texas. This project was conducted under Antiquities Permit 4935. A sample of the diagnostic artifacts collected, and all project records, photos and documents will be curated at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory.

CHAPTER 7. SOURCES CITED

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1872

1879

1885

1895

1905

1910

1914

1920

1924

1940

1945

1950

1960

1965

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V. 1880 1:5

V. 1900 1:7

V. 1903 1:12, 2:9, 2:27, 3:16

V. 1912 1:5, 2:10

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**APPENDIX A- LAND OWNERSHIP AND TENANCY INFORMATION FOR
BLOCKS AFFECTED BY THE WALLER CREEK TUNNEL PROJECT**

Table A1. Property Ownership and Residents by Block for 1872

Block	Lot	owner	occupant	address
144	1	Ellen Sauer	No info	
144	2	Ellen Sauer, J. Lutz	No info	
144	3	H. Thompson	H. Thompson, Jacob Sauer	Cor. Red River and College
144	4	H. Thompson	H. Thompson, Jacob Sauer	Cor. Red River and College
144	5	Henry Sauer (s 2/3), Jacob Lutz (n 1/3)	Henry Sauer, George Washington (b)	Cor. Red River and Peach
144	6	Henry Sauer (s 2/3), Jacob Lutz (n 1/3)	Henry Sauer, George Washington (b)	Cor. Red River and Peach
144	7	John Moore (n 1/2), J. Lutz (S 1/2)	undeveloped	
144	8	John Moore (n 1/2), J. Lutz (S 1/2)	undeveloped	
145	1	John W. Alexander	No info	
145	2	Polly Scott (1/2), D.G. Scott (1/2)	No info	
145	3	Melissa Brown	Melissa Brown	Neches b College and Peach
145	4	Melissa Brown	Melissa Brown	Neches b College and Peach
145	5	AJ Glasscock	No info	
145	6	Albert Glasscock	No info	
145	7	RH Willenberg	No info	
145	8	Albert Moore (n 3/4), John Sauls (s 1/4)	No info	
163	1	Seligman and Houghton	No info	
163	2	Seligman and Houghton	No info	
163	3	F. Clemens [in remarks are Joe Ahart (1/4), Joshua Wright (3/4)]	Joshua Wright (b), Alfred Jenkins	Peach b Neches and Trinity
163	4	F. Clemens [in remarks Joshua Wright]	Rev. Isaac Wright	Cor. Neches and Peach
163	5	Phillis Moore	Phillis Moore	
163	6	Henry Orsay	No info	
163	7	Henry Orsay	No info	
163	8	Henry Orsay	No info	

Table A1. Property Ownership and Residents by Block for 1872

Block	Lot	owner	occupant	address
164	1	CR Pucket, Delila Clay	Delila Clay	13 th Street b. Neches and R. River
164	8	E.M. Whitlock	No info	
184 1/2	1	W.H. Cullen	George Gage	Willow between Trinity and Neches (poss. Lots 2, 3, or 4)
184 1/2	2	W.H. Cullen	No info	
184 1/2	3	W.H. Cullen	S.E. Jacqua	Cor. Willow and Neches
184 1/2	4	W.H. Cullen	No info	
184 1/2	5	Mrs. Josephine Cron	No info	
184 1/2	6	Mrs. Josephine Cron	Mr. Sauvignet (?)	Willow near Colorado River

Table A2. Property Ownership and Residents by Block for 1879

Block	Lot	owner	occupant	address
144	1	Unknown	Mathilda Luther, John Powell	ES Neches bet College and Peach (poss. Lot 8)
144	2	Mrs. Lucinda Thompson	No info	
144	3	Mrs. Lucinda Thompson	Henry Sauer	SW Cor Peach and Red River
144	4	Mrs. Lucinda Thompson	Henry Sauer	SW Cor Peach and Red River
144	5	Henry Sauer (s 2/3), Jacob Lutz (n 1/3)	Washington Craig (b)	W side Red River b. College and Peach
144	6	Henry Sauer (s 2/3), Jacob Lutz (n 1/3)	No info	
144	7	John Moore	No info	
144	8	Jacob Lutz	R.T. Livesey, William Livesey, W.F. Livesey	ES Neches b. College and Peach
145	1	John W. Alexander	John W. Alexander	NE Cor Trinity and College
145	2	Polly Scott	Charles Elliot	N.S. College b. Neches and Trinity (poss. Lot 3)
145	3	Melissa Brown	Julia McCullough (wid)	NS College b. Neches and Trinity
145	4	Melissa Brown	George Feigel	W side Neches b. Peach and College (poss. Lot 5)
145	5	AJ Glasscock	Nathan Aldridge (b)	SW Cor Neches and Peach
145	6	AJ Glasscock	Jacob Jackson	SS Peach b. Neches and Trinity
145	7	RH Willenberg	Clarissa Jones	SS Peach b. Neches and Trinity
145	8	Albert Moore (n 3/4), John Sauls (s 1/4)	David Fulenwider	E.S. Trinity between Peach and College
163	1	JH Houghton	Henry Scott, and family (b)	NE cor Trinity and Peach
163	2	JH Houghton	Miah King	NS Peach b. Neches and Trinity
163	3	Joe Ahart (1/4), Miller Wright (3/4)	Joshua Wright	NW cor Neches and Peach
163	4	Miller Wright	Peter Cain (b), Joshua Wright	NW cor Neches and Peach
163	5	Phillis Moore	Phillis Moore	SW cor Walnut and Neches
163	6	Henry Oscar [Orsay?]	Jette Hippolyte	SS Walnut b. Neches and Trinity
163	7	Henry Oscar [Orsay?]	Marcus McEwan (?)	SE cor Walnut and Trinity

Table A2. Property Ownership and Residents by Block for 1879

Block	Lot	owner	occupant	address
163	8	Henry Oscar [Orsay?]	Rufus Gossard (b), Marcus McEwan (?)	SE cor Walnut and Trinity
164	1	Nelly Greg	Delila Clay	13 th Street b. Neches and R. River
164	8	E.M. Whitlock	No info	
184 1/2	1	RE McIlvain	R. McIlvain	Neches Street and River Front
184 1/2	2	RE McIlvain	No info	
184 1/2	3	W.H. Cullen	H.J. Stetson and family, Joseph Jacqua	Neches Street and River Front
184 1/2	4	W.H. Cullen	No info	
184 1/2	5	Mrs. Josephine Cron	Henry Mitten	Neches Street and River Front
184 1/2	6	Mrs. Josephine Cron	No info	

Table A3. Property Ownership and Residents by Block for 1885

Block	Lot	Owner	Occupant*	Address*
144	1	James Maloney (n 1/2), Mary Evans (s 1/2)	-	-
144	2	James Maloney (n 1/2), Mary Evans (s 1/2)	-	-
144	3	Mrs. Lucinda Thompson est.	-	-
144	4	Mrs. Lucinda Thompson est.	-	-
144	5	Rasmus (s 2/3), Jacob Lutz (n 1/3)	-	-
144	6	Henry Sauer (s 2/3), Jacob Lutz (n 1/3)	-	-
144	7	Jacob Lutz (s 1/2), W. Martin (n 1/2)	-	-
144	8	Jacob Lutz (s 1/2), W. Martin (n 1/2)	-	-
145	1	John W. Alexander	-	-
145	2	Polly Scott	-	-
145	3	William Saunders	-	-
145	4	S.L.J. Doughty	-	-
145	5	Mrs. Mollie Hauser	-	-
145	6	Frank Frischmeyer	-	-
145	7	Axel Anderson	-	-
145	8	E.F. Slaughter (n 3/4), Essex Carrington (s 1/4)	-	-
163	1	Mary Evans	-	-
163	2	Mary Evans	-	-
163	3	J.A. Jackson (1/2), Ferren Clement (1/2)	-	-
163	4	J.A. Jackson (1/2), Ferren Clement (1/2)	-	-
163	5	Phillis Moore	-	-
163	6	Henry Oscar [Orsay?]	-	-
163	7	Henry Oscar [Orsay?]	-	-

Archeological Investigations along Waller Creek

Table A3. Property Ownership and Residents by Block for 1885

Block	Lot	Owner	Occupant*	Address*
163	8	Henry Oscar [Orsay?]	-	-
164	1	Nelly Greg		
164	8	William Saunders		
184 1/2	1	NL Norton	-	-
184 1/2	2	NL Norton	-	-
184 1/2	3	NL Norton	-	-
184 1/2	4	NL Norton	-	-
184 1/2	5	Mrs. Josephine Cron	-	-
184 1/2	6	Mrs. Josephine Cron	-	-

* City Directories not checked for this year and no census data available

Table A4. Property Ownership and Residents by Block for 1890

Block	Lot	Owner	Occupant*	Address*
144	1	Patrick Duff (n 1/2), Mary Evans (s 1/2)	-	-
144	2	Patrick Duff (n 1/2), Mary Evans (s 1/2)	-	-
144	3	Mrs. Lucinda Thompson est.	-	-
144	4	Mrs. Lucinda Thompson est.	-	-
144	5	Mrs. E. Fowler (s 2/3), Jacob Lutz (n 1/3)	-	-
144	6	Mrs. E. Fowler (s 2/3), Jacob Lutz (n 1/3)	-	-
144	7	Jacob Lutz (s 1/2), R. Wood (n 1/2)	-	-
144	8	Jacob Lutz (s 1/2), R. Haschke (n 1/2)	-	-
145	1	John W. Alexander	-	-
145	2	Polly Scott	-	-
145	3	William Saunders	-	-
145	4	S.L.J. Doughty	-	-
145	5	Miss Ona E. Simpason (n 2/3), Mrs. Connie Smith (s 1/3/)	-	-
145	6	Frank Frischmeyer	-	-
145	7	Axel Anderson	-	-
145	8	E.F. Slaughter (n 3/4), Fannie Moore (s 1/4)	-	-
163	1	Mary Evans	-	-
163	2	Mary Evans	-	-
163	3	Mary Jackson (1/2), W.H. Tobin (1/2)	-	-
163	4	Mary Jackson (1/2), W.H. Tobin (1/2)	-	-
163	5	Phillis Moore	-	-
163	6	Henry Oscar [Orsay?]	-	-

Table A4. Property Ownership and Residents by Block for 1890

Block	Lot	Owner	Occupant*	Address*
163	7	Henry Oscar [Orsay?]	-	-
163	8	Henry Oscar [Orsay?]	-	-
164	1	Nelly Greg		
164	8	William Saunders		
184 1/2	1	NL Norton	-	-
184 1/2	2	NL Norton	-	-
184 1/2	3	NL Norton	-	-
184 1/2	4	NL Norton	-	-
184 1/2	5	John Bruckner	-	-
184 1/2	6	John Bruckner	-	-

* City Directories not checked for this year and no census data available

Table A5. Property Ownership and Residents by Block for 1895

Block	Lot	Owner	Occupant*	Address*
144	1	Patrick Duff (n 1/2), Mary Evans (s 1/2)	-	-
144	2	Patrick Duff (n 1/2), Mary Evans (s 1/2)	-	-
144	3	Henry Sauer	Henry Sauer	506 E. 12th
144	4	Henry Sauer	-	-
144	5	Mrs. E. Murmann (s 2/3), Jacob Lutz (n 1/3)	William Murmann et ux	1208 Red River
144	6	Mrs. E. Murmann (s 2/3), Jacob Lutz (n 1/3)	--	-
144	7	Jacob Lutz (s 1/2), R. Moore (n 1/2)	-	-
144	8	Jacob Lutz (s 1/2), R. Moore (n 1/2)	-	-
145	1	D.B. Gracy	-	-
145	2	D.B. Gracy	-	-
145	3	Thadd Saunders	-	-
145	4	H.J. Doughty	-	-
145	5	Miss Ona E. Simpson (n 2/3), Mrs. Emma Garloff (s 1/3/)	-	-
145	6	Frank Frischmeyer	Frank Frischmeyer	407 E. 13th
145	7	R. L. Brown	-	-
145	8	E.F. Slaughter (n 3/4), Fannie Moore (s 1/4)	E. F. Slaughter	1205 Trinity
163	1	Mary Evans	-	-
163	2	Mary Evans	-	-
163	3	Mary Jackson (1/2), W.H. Tobin (1/2)	-	-
163	4	Mary Jackson (1/2), W.H. Tobin (1/2)	-	-
163	5	Phyllis Moore	Phyllis Moore	409 E. 14th
163	6	Henry Oscar [Orsay?]	-	-

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Table A5. Property Ownership and Residents by Block for 1895

Block	Lot	Owner	Occupant*	Address*
163	7	Henry Oscar [Orsay?]	-	-
163	8	Henry Oscar [Orsay?]	-	-
164	1	Nellie Gregg	-	-
164	8	John McQueen	-	-
184 1/2	1	T.L. Wren (w. 38 feet), N.L. Norton (e. 8f ft)	Thomas Wren and family	401 E. Willow
184 1/2	2	N.L. Norton	-	-
184 1/2	3	S.B. Lane	-	-
184 1/2	4	S.B. Lane	-	-
184 1/2	5	John Bruckner	-	-
184 1/2	6	John Bruckner	-	-

* City Directories only partially checked for this year and no census data available

Table A6. Property Ownership and Residents by Block for 1900

Block	Lot	Owner	Occupant	Address
144	1	est. Patrick Duff (n 1/2), Mary Evans (s 1/2)	Clara Lewis (b) Katie Ford (b)	1201-1203 Neches
144	2	est. Patrick Duff (n 1/2), Mary Evans (s 1/2)		
144	3	Henry Sauer	Henry Sauer	506 E. 12th
144	4	Henry Sauer	Walter Hearn, Mary Brown	1200 Red River, 1202 Red River
144	5	Mrs. E. Murmann (s 2/3), Jacob Lutz (n 1/3)	Frank Roe (b), Fred Kirk , William Musmann	1204-1208 Red River
144	6	Mrs. E. Murmann (s 2/3), Jacob Lutz (n 1/3)		
144	7	Jacob Lutz (s 1/2), R. Woods (n 1/2)		
144	8	Jacob Lutz (s 1/2), R. Woods (n 1/2)	Josephine Johnson (b), J.A. Nelson (w), Sallie Brown (b), Delia Lewis (b)	1207-1217 Neches
145	1	D.B. Gracy	Mack Holt (also Fannie Jones, Frances Johnson), Fannie Sneed et al (b)	1203 Trinity, 400 E. 12th
145	2	D.B. Gracy	Ellen Harreson et al (b) and Hugh Kain et al(b), Walter Williams (b) and Stephen Mackey	402 E. 12th front, 402 12th rear
145	3	Thadd Saunders	R.L. Shannon	406 E 12th
145	4	est. H.J. Doughty	Horace Pierce (b), Maria Wisen et al (b)	1202 Neches, 1204 Neches
145	5	Miss Ona E. Simpson (n 2/3), Jacob Lutz (s 1/3/)	Tony Wells et al (b) , Jacob Lutz	409 E. 13th, 1206 Neches
145	6	Frank Frischmeyer	Frank Frischmeyer	407 E. 13th
145	7	R. L. Brown	Henry Marlow (also John Wells, Elizabeth Hollman, Ellen Thompson), Mrs Mathilda Matschek	405-405 1/2 E. 13th Street
145	8	E.F. Slaughter (n 3/4), Fannie Moore (s 1/4)	E.S. Slaughter, Fannie Moore	1205 Trinity, 401 E. 13th
163	1	Mary Evans	Mary Turner et al (b)	400 E. 13th
163	2	Mary Evans	Mary Richardson (b)	402 E. 13th

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Table A6. Property Ownership and Residents by Block for 1900

Block	Lot	Owner	Occupant	Address
163	3	Mary Jackson (1/2), H. Hatzfeld (1/2)	Mary Jackson (b)	406 E. 13th
163	4	Mary Jackson (1/2), H. Hatzfeld (1/2)	Carrie Scroggins (b)	408 E. 13th
163	5	M. Guest, D.B. Gracy	No data	
163	6	Henry Oscar [Orsay?]	Arthur Croisdale	407 E. 14th
163	7	Henry Oscar [Orsay?]	Phillip Johnson	405 E. 14th
163	8	Henry Oscar [Orsay?]	J.N. Prowse, Asa Hoy	401-403 E. 14th
164	1	Nelly Gregg	Samuel Posey (b)	500 E. 13 th
164	8	C.W. Daniel (½), Henry Murray (½)	Andrew Scott (b)	501 E. 14th
184 1/2	1	T.L. Wren (w. 38 feet), Otto Thomas (e. 8f ft)	Thomas Wren and family	401 E. Willow
184 1/2	2	Otto Thomas	vacant	
184 1/2	3	Otto Thomas	Gerhard Hortenstein	403 E. Willow
184 1/2	4	Otto Thomas	vacant	
184 1/2	5	John Bruckner	vacant	
184 1/2	6	John Bruckner	vacant	

Table A7. Property Ownership and Residents by Block for 1905

Block	Lot	Owner	Occupant	Address
144	1	est. Patrick Duff (n 1/2), Mary Evans (s 1/2)	C.A. Brooks	1203 Neches
144	2	est. Patrick Duff (n 1/2), Mary Evans (s 1/2)	No data	
144	3	Henry Sauer	Henry Sauer	506 E. 12th
144	4	Henry Sauer	Mrs. McCracken, George Stanford	1200 Red River, 1202 Red River
144	5	Mrs. E. Musmann (s 2/3), Jacob Lutz (n 1/3)	Mrs. M.P. Wright, P.E Elliot, William Musmann	1204-1208 Red River
144	6	Mrs. E. Musmann (s 2/3), Jacob Lutz (n 1/3)	Sarah Giese	505 E. 13th
144	7	Jacob Lutz (s 1/2), R. Woods (n 1/2)	Rich Woods (b)	503 E. 13th
144	8	Jacob Lutz (s 1/2), J.M. Lewright (n 1/2)	George Stribling, John Wesley, Charles Kizine	1207-1213 Neches
145	1	D.B. Gracy	Frances Earls, Annie Woosing	1203 Trinity, 400 E. 12th
145	2	D.B. Gracy	Mrs Julia Ochelberg, Pricilla Smith	402 E. 12th front, 402 12th rear
145	3	R.L. Shannon	R.L. Shannon	406 E 12th
145	4	D.B. Gracy	W.T Rayburn (b), Ed Dickson (b)	1202 Neches, 1204 Neches
145	5	Miss Ona E. Simpson (n 2/3), Jacob Lutz (s 1/3)	Jacob Lutz	1206 Neches
145	6	Frank Frischmeyer	No data	
145	7	R. L. Brown (4 2/3), Mathilda Matschek (e. 1/3)	Mrs. Sophie Schacht, Mrs Mathilda Matschek	405-405 1/2 E. 13th Street
145	8	E.F. Slaughter (n 3/4), Fannie Moore (s 1/4)	E.S. Slaughter, Fannie Moore	1205 Trinity, 401 E. 13th
163	1	Mary Evans	No data	
163	2	Mary Evans	No data	
163	3	est. Mary Jackson (1/2), D.B.Gracy (1/2)	No data	
163	4	est. Mary Jackson (1/2), D.B.Gracy (1/2)	Carrie Scroggins (b)	408 E. 13th Street

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Table A7. Property Ownership and Residents by Block for 1905

Block	Lot	Owner	Occupant	Address
163	5	D.B. Gracy	Pinkey Aldridge (b)	409 E. 14th
163	6	Henry Oscar [Orsay?]	No data	
163	7	Henry Oscar [Orsay?]	Mrs. E.M. Longhery	405 E. 14th
163	8	Henry Oscar [Orsay?]	R.L. Carpenter, V.A. Deleon	401-403 E. 14th
164	1	Nellie Gregg	Samuel Posey (b)	500 E. 13th
164	8	E.J. Bennett	Max Alexander (b)	501 E. 14th
184 1/2	1	T.L. Wren (w. 38 feet), Otto Thomas (e. 8f ft)	John Howland	401 E. Willow
184 1/2	2	Otto Thomas	vacant	
184 1/2	3	Otto Thomas	C.H. Ahlhardt	403 E. Willow
184 1/2	4	Otto Thomas	C.A. Harms	405 E. Willow
184 1/2	5	John Bruckner	J.L. Raye	407 E. Willow
184 1/2	6	John Bruckner	vacant	

Table A8. Property Ownership and Residents by Block for 1910

Block	Lot	Owner	Occupant	Address
144	1	Mary Heep (n 1/2), Mary Evans (s 1/2)	Osman Bowser, Geo.Hubbard	1201-1203 Neches
144	2	Mary Heep (n 1/2), Mary Evans (s 1/2)	No data	
144	3	Henry Sauer	Henry Sauer	506 E. 12th
144	4	Henry Sauer	Mrs. Lillie McCracken, Charles Tyler	1200 Red River, 1202 Red River
144	5	Mrs. E. Murmann (s 2/3), W.T. Sappinton (n 1/3)	Mrs. Charles Lutz, William Musmann, William McCrackin, Anna Folwell and Velpo Folwell	1204-1210 Red River
144	6	Mrs. E. Murmann (s 2/3), W.T. Sappinton (n 1/3)	No data	
144	7	Jacob Lutz (s 1/2), R. Woods (n 1/2)	Eliza Jones, James Taylor	503 E. 13th
144	8	Jacob Lutz (s 1/2), J.M. Lewright (n 1/2)	George Stribling (b), Nellie Williams (b), Elija Scott (b), Laura Hollman (b), Pearl Baker (b), Mattie Anderson (b)	1207-1215 Neches
145	1	F.G. Haschke	Feodor Haschke and John Dodson, Ferdinand Saft, Corrace Weathers and D. Summie Weathers	1201-1205 Trinity, (1201 Trinity formerly 400 E. 12th)
145	2	D.B. Gracy	Lloyd Robinson (b)	402 E. 12th
145	3	R.L. Shannon	R.L. Shannon	406 E 12th
145	4	D.B. Gracy	Henry Murry (b)	408 E. 12th (formerly 1202 Neches)
145	5	Miss Ona E. Simpson (n 2/3), Jacob Lutz (s 1/3/)	Jacob Lutz, Melinda Young	1206 Neches, 409 E. 13th
145	6	Clara Frischmeyer	Hugh Haynie	407 E. 13th
145	7	L.W. Mackey (4 2/3/), Mathilda Matschek (e. 1/3)	Frank Preece, Vacant	405-405 1/2 E. 13th Street
145	8	E.F. Slaughter (n 3/4), F.P. McLaughlin (s 1/4)	E.S. Slaughter, Fannie Moore	1205 Trinity, 401 E. 13th
163	1	Mary Evans	Lizzie McDade (b)	400 E. 13th
163	2	Mary Evans	Patrick Beal (b), Daniel Bailey (b)	402-402 1/2 E. 13th
163	3	George Coleman (1/2), D.B.Gracy (1/2)	George Coleman (b)	404 E. 13th

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Table A8. Property Ownership and Residents by Block for 1910

Block	Lot	Owner	Occupant	Address
163	4	D.B. Gracy	Carrie Scroggins (b), Daniel Bailey (b), Helen Bennet	408-412 E. 13th
163	5	D.B. Gracy	Pinkey Aldridge (b)	409 E. 14th
163	6	Henry Oscar [Orsay?]	No data	
163	7	Henry Oscar [Orsay?]	Mrs. E.M. Longhery	405 E. 14th
163	8	Henry Oscar [Orsay?]	R.L. Carpenter, V.A. Deleon	401-403 E. 14th
164	1	Nellie Gregg est.	Benjamin Norris, Samuel Posey (b)	500-502 E. 13th
164	8	Hermann Pressler	Mitchell Gibson (b)	501 E. 14th
184 1/2	1	H.A. Davis (w. 38 ft), Otto Thomas (e. 8 feet)	George Craven	401 E. Willow
184 1/2	2	Otto Thomas	vacant	
184 1/2	3	Otto Thomas	Rufus Stovall	403 E. Willow
184 1/2	4	Otto Thomas	James Warwick	405 E. Willow
184 1/2	5	John Bruckner	Richard Schmidt	407 E. Willow
184 1/2	6	John Bruckner	vacant	

Table A9. Property Ownership and Residents by Block for 1915

Block	Lot	Owner	Occupant	Address
144	1	Henry Sauer (n 1/2), Mary Evans (s 1/2)	Susan Lane (b), Henry Taylor	1201-1203 Neches
144	2	Henry Sauer (n 1/2), Mary Evans (s 1/2)	No data	
144	3	Henry Sauer	Henry Sauer	506 E. 12th
144	4	Henry Sauer	Mrs. Lillie McCracken, Howard Cox	1200 Red River, 1202 Red River
144	5	Mrs. E. Musmann (s 2/3, less 8 ft), W.T. Sappinton (n 1/3), J. Lutz (8 ft)	Raymond Deleon, Samuel Scantling, William Musmann, Frank Schneider	1204-1208 Red River,
144	6	Mrs. E. Musmann (s 2/3, less 8 ft), W.T. Sappinton (n 1/3), J. Lutz (8 ft)	Ed Dixon (b)	507 E. 13th
144	7	C.E. Lutz (s 1/2), J. Silberstein (n 1/2)	Manuel Valverde	503 E. 13th
144	8	Jacob Lutz (s 1/2), J.M. Lewright (n 1/2)	Mattie Hughes (b), George Stribling (b), Nellie Williams (b), James Taylor (b), Lee Picket (b), James Wesmon (b)	1207-1215 Neches
145	1	F.G. Haschke	Ella Nagle, Houston Smith	1201-1203 Trinity, (1201 Trinity formerly 400 E. 12th)
145	2	Mrs. Mary Krohn	Susan Mackey	402 E. 12th
145	3	R.L. Shannon	R.L. Shannon	406 E 12th
145	4	D.B. Gracy	Walter Hubbard (b), Sarah Bookman (b), Ophelia Beal (b)	408 E. 12th, 1202-1204 Neches,
145	5	Miss Ona E. Simpson (n 2/3), Jacob Lutz (s 1/3)	Jacob Lutz and William Schwartz, Jerry Rayford (b)	1206 Neches, 409 E. 13th
145	6	Clara Frischmeyer	Clara Frischmeyer, Walter Ramsey	407 E. 13th
145	7	Frank McLaughlin (4 2/3), Mathilda Matschek (e. 1/3)	John Cantu, Melinda Matschek	405-405 1/2 E. 13th Street
145	8	E.F. Slaughter (n 3/4), F.P. McLaughlin (s 1/4)	E.S. Slaughter, Hattie Kemp	1205 Trinity, 401 E. 13th
163	1	Mary Evans	Delia Harvey (b)	400 E. 13th
163	2	Mary Evans	Susan Hodge (b), Joseph Parks (b)	402-404 E. 13th

Table A9. Property Ownership and Residents by Block for 1915

Block	Lot	Owner	Occupant	Address
163	3	George Coleman (1/2), D.B.Gracy (1/2)	George Coleman (b)	406 E. 13th
163	4	D.B. Gracy	Carrie Scroggins (b), Sarah Cooper (b), Vacant	408-412 E. 13th
163	5	D.B. Gracy	Julian Arendonche	409 E. 14th
163	6	Mrs. E. J. Houston	Edward Allen	407 E. 14th
163	7	Mrs. E. J. Houston	John Price, Paul LaFrance	405 E. 14th
163	8	Mrs. E. J. Houston	Jacob Jacobs, Charles Ellis	401-403 E. 14th
164	1	Nellie Gregg est.	Benjamin Norris/Jane Hayden Thos. Carrington; Samuel Posey/Rosa Smith (b)	500-502 E. 13th
164	8	J.M. Lewright	Mitchell Gibson (b)	501 E. 14th
184 1/2	1	Pete Malavasnar (w. 38 ft), Otto Thomas (e. 8 feet)	Peter Stasnios	401 E. Willow
184 1/2	2	Otto Thomas	vacant	
184 1/2	3	Otto Thomas	John Gatlin	403 E. Willow
184 1/2	4	Otto Thomas	Mrs. Pearl Clark	405 E. Willow
184 1/2	5	Unknown Owner	EA Saunders	407 E. Willow
184 1/2	6	Unknown Owner	vacant	

Table A10. Property Ownership and Residents by Block for 1920

Block	Lot	Owner	Occupant	Address
144	1	Jennie Sauer (n 1/2), Unknown (s 1/2)	vacant	1201-1203 Neches
144	2	Jennie Sauer (n 1/2), Unknown (s 1/2)	vacant	
144	3	Jennie Sauer	Henry Sauer	506 E. 12th
144	4	Jennie Sauer	Mrs. Lillie Kaiser, vacant	1200 Red River, 1202 Red River
144	5	Unknown (s 2/3, less 8 ft), W.T. Sappington (n 1/3), J. Lutz (8 ft)	Tiburcio Reyna, A.L. Smith, W.T. Sappington	1204-1208 Red River,
144	6	Unknown (s 2/3, less 8 ft), W.T. Sappington (n 1/3), J. Lutz (8 ft)	vacant	507 E. 13th
144	7	Unknown (s 1/2), J. Silberstein (n 1/2)	vacant	503 E. 13th
144	8	R. Woods (s 1/2), Paul Simms (n 1/2)	vacant	1207-1215 Neches
145	1	F.G. Haschke	J.M. McKinney, Mrs. A.A. Wilson, G.M. Keating	1201-1205 Trinity, (1201 Trinity formerly 400 E. 12th)
145	2	Mrs. Mary Krohn	A.O. Watson	402 E. 12th
145	3	C. Wendlandt	Ruth Hill, O.W. Hardy	404-404 1/2 E 12th
145	4	D.B. Gracy	Sarah Bookman (b), vacant	1202-1204 Neches
145	5	Miss Ona E. Simpson (n 2/3), Jacob Lutz (s 1/3)	Jesse Allen, J.L. Basey (b), vacant	1206 Neches, 409 E. 13th, 1208-1210 Neches
145	6	Clara Frischmeyer	Gabriel Anderson	407 E. 13th
145	7	Frank McLaughlin (4 2/3/), Mathilda Matschek (e. 1/3)	vacant, Melinda Matschek	405-405 1/2 E. 13th Street
145	8	E.F. Slaughter (n 3/4), F.P. McLaughlin (s 1/4)	E.S. Slaughter, Mrs. Olga Kroemer	1207 Trinity, 401 E. 13th
163	1	D. B. Gracy	vacant	400 E. 13th
163	2	D.B. Gracy	vacant	402-404 E. 13th
163	3	D.B. Gracy	Clara Brown (b). George Coleman (b)	406 E. 13th
163	4	D.B. Gracy	Carrie Scroggins (b), vacant, vacant	408-412 E. 13th
163	5	D.B. Gracy	vacant	409 E. 14th

Table A10. Property Ownership and Residents by Block for 1920

Block	Lot	Owner	Occupant	Address
163	6	Mrs. E. J. Houston	Estelle Greer	407 E. 14th
163	7	Mrs. E. J. Houston	G.W. Vardin	405 E. 14th
163	8	Mrs. E. J. Houston	J.E. Brown, J.E. Butler	401-403 E. 14th
164	1	Unknown	Samuel Posey	502 E. 13th
164	8	J.M. Lewright (w 2/3)	vacant	501 E. 14th
184 1/2	1	Pete Malavansas (w. 38 ft), Otto Thomas (e. 8 feet)	Pete Malavansos	401 E. Willow
184 1/2	2	Otto Thomas	vacant	
184 1/2	3	Otto Thomas	JP Osburn	403 E. Willow
184 1/2	4	Otto Thomas	RF Lehman	405 E. Willow
184 1/2	5	Unknown Owner	JM Allen	407 E. Willow
184 1/2	6	Unknown Owner	vacant	

Table A11. Property Ownership and Residents by Block for 1925

Block	Lot	Owner	Occupant	Address
144	1	Jennie Sauer (n 1/2), Ray B. Inks (s 1/2)	Z.T. Watson, Jose Lopez, Polo Ramirez	1201-1203 Neches
144	2	Jennie Sauer (n 1/2), Ray B. Inks (s 1/2)	vacant	
144	3	Jennie Sauer	Mrs. Dollie Leverett	506 E. 12th
144	4	Jennie Sauer	Charles Ludwig, L.H. Hamby	1200 Red River, 1202 Red River
144	5	Texas Investment Syndicate (s 2/3, less 8 ft), W.T. Sappington (n 1/3), J. Lutz (8 ft)	Leon Haywood (b), James Johnson (b), Sarah Bookman, W.T. Sappington	1204, 1206, 1206 1/2, 1212 Red River,
144	6	Texas Investment Syndicate (s 2/3, less 8 ft), W.T. Sappington (n 1/3), J. Lutz (8 ft)	vacant	507 E. 13th
144	7	Ray Inks (s 1/2), J. Carpons (n 1/2)	Reynaldo Corpus	503 E. 13th
144	8	Ray Inks (s 1/2), Julia Carpons (n 1/2)	Peter Losena, E.W. Whitehead, vacant, vacant	1207-1211 Neches, 501 E. 13th
145	1	F.G. Haschke	J.M. McKinney, H.D. Nicholson, G.M. Keating	1201-1205 Trinity, (1201 Trinity formerly 400 E. 12th)
145	2	Mrs. Mary Krohn	A.O. Watson	402 E. 12th
145	3	C. Wendlandt	vacant	406 E 12th
145	4	G.S. Namby and wife	R.P. Spradling, Julia Moreno, A.A. Lawrence	408, E. 12th, 1202-1204 Neches
145	5	Miss Ona E. Simpson (n 2/3), Jacob Lutz (s 1/3)	C.F. Toalson, Antone Wilberger, Frank Cortenes, Sam Brown (b)	1206 Neches, 409 E. 13th, 1208-1210 Neches
145	6	J.L. Samply et ux	J.L. Sampley	407 E. 13th
145	7	Frank McLaughlin (4 2/3/), Mathilda Matschek (e. 1/3)	J.P. Weirich, Melinda Matschek	405-405 1/2 E. 13th Street
145	8	E.F. Slaughter (n 3/4), F.P. McLaughlin (s 1/4)	J.L. Powell, Mrs. Olga Kroemer	1207 Trinity, 401 E. 13th
163	1	C.H. Hurley (n. 2/3), R.W. Chaplin (s. 1/3)	C.H. Hurley, R.H. Barr	400 E. 13th
163	2	C.H. Hurley (n. 2/3), R.W. Chaplin (s. 1/3)	vacant	402-404 E. 13th
163	3	Joe Coleman	Clara Brown (b). George Coleman (b)	406 E. 13th

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Table A11. Property Ownership and Residents by Block for 1925

Block	Lot	Owner	Occupant	Address
163	4	Joe Coleman (w. 1/2), Haim Meyer (e. 1/2)	Carrie Scroggins (b), Esaw Jackson (b), Margaret Smith (b)	408-412 E. 13th
163	5	D.B. Gracy	B.T. Williams	409 E. 14th
163	6	Mrs. E. J. Houston	Mattie Gilpin	407 E. 14th
163	7	Unknown Owner	Ed Kretzschmar	405 E. 14th
163	8	Unknown Owner	A.B. Brooks, Mrs. A.E. Cameron	401-403 E. 14th
164	1	Omitted	Leon Posey	502 E. 13th
164	8	B & N Edmonson	vacant	501 E. 14th
184 1/2	1	Pete Malavansas (w. 38 ft), Otto Thomas (e. 8 feet)	Jens Christenson	401 E. Willow
184 1/2	2	Janey Thomas	vacant	
184 1/2	3	Janey Thomas	W.L. Lockhart	403 E. Willow
184 1/2	4	Janey Thomas	A.G. Schuhman	405 E. Willow
184 1/2	5	Est. John Buckner	W.M. Hotz	407 E. Willow
184 1/2	6	Est. John Buckner	vacant	

APPENDIX B- ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM TRENCHES

Trench	Provenience	Material	Sub-Category	Items	Color	Count
1		Ceramic	Construction	Vitrified and glazed sewer pipe connector	Brown	1
1		Stoneware	Kitchenware	Body shard, Albany interior, Bristol exterior		1
1		Whiteware	Kitchenware	Rim, body, base, and handle shards		5
1		Metal	Construction	Nail, rusted and mortar-coated beyond further recognition		1
1		Glass	Subsistence	Bottle body shards	Clear	4
1		Bone	Subsistence	Long bone fragment, shattered, medium size mammal		1
2	40-150 cm	Shell	Indeterminate	Mussel shell fragment		1
2	40-150 cm	Bone	Subsistence	Sawn and shattered, medium size mammal		4
2	40-150 cm	Metal	Other	1 and 1/2 horseshoes		2
2	40-150 cm	Metal	Hardware	Round wire piece, ferrous		1
2	40-150 cm	Metal	Kitchenware	Broken spoon, ferrous		1
2	40-150 cm	Metal	Construction	Nails, rusted and mortar-coated beyond further recognition		5
2	40-150 cm	Metal	Indeterminate	Amorphous chunks, ferrous		6
2	40-150 cm	Ceramic	Construction	Tile fragments	Brown	7
2	40-150 cm	Rubber	Other	Water hose fragment	Red	1
2	40-150 cm	Leather	Indeterminate	Fragments, rotten		2
2	40-150 cm	Whiteware	Kitchenware	Base shard, shallow bowl		1
2	40-150 cm	Ceramic	Kitchenware	Porcelain, base shard, shallow bowl		1
2	40-150 cm	Ceramic	Utility	Electrical insulator		1
2	40-150 cm	Coal	Other	1 chunk		1
2	40-150 cm	Metal	Utility	Crimped copper pieces, possible outdoor lantern cover		4
2	40-150 cm	Glass	Subsistence	Bottle neck shard, cork stopper type	Dark Brown	1
2	40-150 cm	Glass	Kitchenware	Depression glass body shard	Clear	1
2	40-150 cm	Glass	Subsistence	Soda water bottle shards	Clear	2
2	40-150 cm	Glass	Subsistence	Probable wine bottle shard, amethyst hue	Clear	1
2	40-150 cm	Glass	Subsistence	Neck shard to a screw top jar	Light green	1

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Trench	Provenience	Material	Sub-Category	Items	Color	Count
2	40-150 cm	Glass	Health	Neck and body shards to a cork stopper type bottle	Amber	10
2	40-150 cm	Glass	Subsistence	Bottle body shard, thick	Dark Green	1
2	40-150 cm	Glass	Subsistence	Bottle body shards	Clear	27
2	40-150 cm	Glass	Household	Rim shard to a lantern globe	Clear	1
2	> 150 cm	Bone	Subsistence	Unidentifiable fragments		4
2	> 150 cm	Mortar	Construction	Small chunks	White	2
2	> 150 cm	Metal	Subsistence	Tin can fragments		13
2	> 150 cm	Metal	Indeterminate	Amorphous chunk, ferrous		1
2	> 150 cm	Ceramic	Utility	Electrical insulator fragment	White	1
2	> 150 cm	Stone	Construction	Slate fragment, burned	Gray	1
2	> 150 cm	Glass	Subsistence	Neck shard, thick, cork stopper type	Dark Green	1
2	> 150 cm	Glass	Subsistence	Bottle body shard	Light green	1
2	> 150 cm	Glass	Subsistence	Bottle body shards	Clear	3
2	> 150 cm	Stone	Indeterminate	Burned chalk chunks	Gray	3
3	0-50 cm	Glass	Subsistence	Bottle base shard with maker's mark	Dark brown	1
3	0-50 cm	Glass	Subsistence	Bottle base shards	Clear	2
3	0-50 cm	Rubber	Other	Garden hose fragment	Green	1
3	150-200 cm	Brick	Construction	Fragment	Red	1
3	150-200 cm	Leather	Indeterminate	Fragments, rotten	Black	2
3	150-200 cm	Metal	Construction	Nails, rusted and mortar-coated beyond further recognition		44
3	150-200 cm	Metal	Hardware	Round wire pieces, ferrous		3
3	150-200 cm	Metal	Hardware	Round wire piece, copper		1
3	150-200 cm	Metal	Indeterminate	Unidentifiable pieces, ferrous		9
3	150-200 cm	Glass	Subsistence	Bottle body shards	Clear	22
3	150-200 cm	Glass	Subsistence	Bottle body shard	Brown	1
3	150-200 cm	Glass	Subsistence	Bottle body shard	Light green	1
3	150-200 cm	Glass	Subsistence	Bottle base shard	Clear	1
3	150-200 cm	Glass	Indeterminate	Unidentifiable shard	White	1
3	150-200 cm	Glass	Indeterminate	Unidentifiable shard, milk glass	White	1
5		Plastic	Hygiene	Haircomb fragment	Red	1
5		Plastic	Toy	Rabbit mannequin	Green	1
5		Plastic	Toy	Propeller Plane	Green	1
5		Plastic	Indeterminate	Unidentifiable fragments	Red	2
5		Plastic	Hygiene	Haircomb tooth	Red	1

Trench	Provenience	Material	Sub-Category	Items	Color	Count
5		Plastic	Hygiene	Haircomb tooth	Black	1
5		Plastic	Indeterminate	Unidentifiable fragment	Purple	1
5		Rubber	Other	Record album Fragment	Black	1
5		Paper	Other	Record album label fragment	Beige	1
5		Linoleum	Construction	Fragments	Tan	5
5		Metal	Hardware	Screwdriver, ferrous, minus wooden handle		1
5		Metal	Clothing/Personal	Religious pendant, ferrous		1
5		Metal	Construction	Whole and fragmented nails, rusted and mortar encrusted beyond further recognition		25
5		Metal	Indeterminate	Amorphous chunk, ferrous		1
5		Ceramic	Construction	Tile fragment	Red	1
5		Stone	Construction	Marble, small square tile	Tan	1
5		Bone	Subsistence	Rib and long bone fragments, all sawn		4
5		Metal	Clothing/Personal	Possible fragmented end of a jackknife, ferrous		1
5		Glass	Toy	Marble		1
5		Metal	Indeterminate	Round, small rod-like pin, brass		1
5		Metal	Clothing/Personal	Lady's earring with red, faceted glass mount		1
5		Ceramic	Clothing/Personal	Round bead	Purple	1
5		Shell	Clothing/Personal	Buttons, mother of pearl, 2-hole	White	4
5		Shell	Clothing/Personal	Button, mother of pearl, 1-hole	White	1
5		Ceramic	Kitchenware	Ironstone, plate shards, green edge banded with gold swirls	White	2
5		Ceramic	Kitchenware	Porcelain, rim and body shards	White	2
5		Ceramic	Kitchenware	Rim shards with gilded edges		2
5		Ceramic	Kitchenware	Rim shard from cup		1
5		Ceramic	Kitchenware	Handle shard		1
5		Ceramic	Kitchenware	Body shards		2
5		Wood	Writing	Pencil end with eraser and metal holder	Yellow	1
5		Rubber	Subsistence	Bottle cap seal fragment	Pink	1
5		Metal	Money	1944D Lincoln head		1

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Trench	Provenience	Material	Sub-Category	Items	Color	Count
				penny		
5		Metal	Money	1944 Lincoln head penny		1
5		Metal	Money	Lincoln head penny, date illegible		1
5		Glass	Subsistence	Whole bottle, probable peppers bottle, Pat# and maker's mark	Clear	1
5		Glass	Subsistence	Whole bottle with screw cap	Clear	1
5		Glass	Subsistence	Whole bottle, "H.J. Heinz Co.", small sauce bottle with amethyst hue	Clear	1
5		Glass	Subsistence	Body bottle shards, thick	Brown	2
5		Glass	Kitchenware	Body shards with ribbed designs, probable sugar jar	Clear	1
5		Glass	Construction	Plate glass shard, thick	Clear	1
5		Glass	Subsistence	Bottle body shards, moderate patina	Clear	12
5		Glass	Household	Lantern globe shards, amethyst hue	Clear	7
5		Glass	Household	Lantern globe body shard	Green	1
5		Glass	Subsistence	Bottle body shards, heavy patina	Light green	5
5		Glass	Subsistence	Coca Cola bottle shard	Light green	1
5		Glass	Kitchenware	Depression glass shard with raised lines, slight patina	Clear	1
5		Glass	Health	Bottle body shard, probable medicine bottle	Clear	1
6	0-15 cm	Metal	Construction	Nails, rusted and mortar-coated beyond further recognition		32
6	0-45 cm	Metal	Construction	Nails, rusted and mortar-coated beyond further recognition		52
6	0-45 cm	Metal	Indeterminate	Amorphous chunk, ferrous		1
6	0-45 cm	Ceramic	Kitchenware	Whiteware, shards from probable bowl		5
6	0-45 cm	Glass	Indeterminate	Shards from bottle with cork stopper type neck, melted	Purple	4
6	0-45 cm	Glass	Subsistence	Bottle base shard, thick	Amber	1
6	0-45 cm	Metal	Hardware	Swivel hook, ferrous		1

Trench	Provenience	Material	Sub-Category	Items	Color	Count
6	0-45 cm	Glass	Kitchenware	Rim shard, dinnerware condiment jar	Clear	1
6	0-45 cm	Glass	Subsistence	Bottle body shards, 2 with raised lettering, heavy patina	Amber	7
6	0-45 cm	Glass	Kitchenware	Tumbler base, thick, heavy patina	Purple	1
6	0-45 cm	Glass	Subsistence	Bottle body shard, heavy patina	Amber	1
6	0-45 cm	Glass	Subsistence	Bottle neck shards, cork stopper type, heavy patina	Clear	2
6	0-45 cm	Ceramic	Kitchenware	Whiteware, rim and base shards, probable large bowl		2
6	0-45 cm	Glass	Subsistence	Bottle body shard with rust stains	Clear	1
7		Ceramic	Kitchenware	Stoneware, rim and body shards; plate		2
7		Ceramic	Kitchenware	Stoneware, body shard, grayish brown exterior, light brown interior		1
7		Glass	Toy	Marble broken in half		1
7		Metal	Subsistence	Aluminum pull tab		1
7		Metal	Indeterminate	Aluminum end caps, use unknown		2
7		Metal	Utility	Electrical conduit connectors, non-ferrous		2
7		Metal	Indeterminate	Copper strip		1
7		Metal	Utility	Carbide battery holder, ferrous		1
7		Metal	Hardware	Latch, ferrous		1
7		Metal	Other	Car window rail fragment, ferrous		1
7		Metal	Subsistence	Crown bottle cap		1
7		Metal	Indeterminate	Sheet metal, 1 1/2 inches x 2 inches, ferrous		1
7		Metal	Indeterminate	Amorphous chunks, ferrous		6
7		Metal	Construction	Whole and fragmented round nails		41
7		Metal	Construction	Square nail		1
7		Metal	Hardware	Round wire pieces, ferrous		3
7		Plastic	Indeterminate	Oblong handle	Yellow	1
7		Plastic	Household	Clothespin	Red	1
7		Plastic	Household	Snap	White	1
7		Plastic	Hardware	Hose end	Green	1
7		Plastic	Indeterminate	Unidentifiable	Black	1

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Trench	Provenience	Material	Sub-Category	Items	Color	Count
				fragment		
7		Plastic	Indeterminate	Unidentifiable fragment	Green	1
7		Glass	Hygiene	Cold cream jar, milk glass	White	1
7		Glass	Subsistence	Bottle base	Clear	1
7		Glass	Subsistence	Bottle base with maker's mark	Clear	1
7		Glass	Subsistence	Bottle screw top neck shard	Clear	1
7		Glass	Subsistence	Bottle body shards	Green	8
7		Glass	Subsistence	Bottle shards	Dark Green	4
7		Glass	Subsistence	Coca Cola bottle shard	Light green	1
7		Glass	Subsistence	Bottle shard, modern beer bottle	Brown	1
7		Glass	Subsistence	Bottle body shards	Amber	3
7		Glass	Subsistence	Condiment bottle body shards with slight patina	Clear	11
7		Glass	Construction	Window glass shards	Clear	6
7		Glass	Household	Lantern globe rim shard	Clear	1
7		Metal	Hardware	Tack head, copper		1
7		Stone	Clothing/Personal	Limestone round bead	White	1
7		Glass	Clothing/Personal	Round bead	Blue	1
7		Plastic	Clothing/Personal	Oblong bead	Orange	1
7		Metal	Clothing/Personal	Shoelace eyelet	White	1
7		Glass	Construction	Plate glass shards, thick	Clear	3
7		Plastic	Indeterminate	Unidentifiable fragment	Red	1
7		Stone	Construction	Slate fragment	Gray	1
7		Stone	Construction	Marble tile, square	Light Blue	1
7		Ceramic	Construction	Tile fragment	Red	1
7		Mortar	Construction	Small chunk painted on face	Amber	1
7		Ceramic	Construction	Floor or wall tile fragments	Tan	2
7		Plastic	Indeterminate	Unidentifiable fragment	Clear	1
8		Metal	Household	Clothespin spring, ferrous		1
8		Metal	Other	Key "Ford" "66", copper/brass		1
8		Metal	Hardware	Screws, heavy duty, ferrous		3
8		Metal	Kitchenware	Church key can opener, ferrous		1

Trench	Provenience	Material	Sub-Category	Items	Color	Count
8		Metal	Household	Purex bleach screw-top and fragment	Red	2
8		Metal	Hardware	Threaded square nut, ferrous		1
8		Metal	Utility	Carbide battery end cap, ferrous		1
8		Metal	Hardware	Clip fastener, brass		1
8		Metal	Hardware	Round wire piece, ferrous		1
8		Metal	Hardware	Clasp, 10 inches, ferrous		1
8		Metal	Indeterminate	Unidentifiable bar strip, 2 inches, ferrous		1
8		Metal	Hardware	Swivel clamp, ferrous		1
8		Metal	Hardware	Door locking mechanism with dead bolt & faceplate, ferrous		1
8		Metal	Hardware	Grommet cap, copper		1
8		Metal	Construction	Whole and fragmented square nails		6
8		Metal	Construction	Whole and fragmented round nails		35
8		Metal	Construction	Roofing nails, ferrous		7
8		Bone	Subsistence	Rib fragment, shattered, small mammal		1
8		Ceramic	Construction	Vitrified sewer pipe fragment	Brown	1
8		Ceramic	Construction	Bathroom tile fragment with maker's mark	Teal Blue	1
8		Ceramic	Construction	Bathroom tile fragment with maker's mark	Tan	1
8		Ceramic	Kitchenware	Stoneware small bottle shard, tan glaze	Tan	1
8		Plastic	Indeterminate	Round end cap	Black	1
8		Brick	Construction	Fragment	Red	1
8		Plastic	Hygiene	Haircomb fragment	Black	1
8		Plastic	Indeterminate	Unidentifiable fragment	Gray	1
8		Linoleum	Construction	Fragment	Green	1
8		Shell	Clothing/Personal	Button, mother of pearl, 2-hole	White	1
8		Ceramic	Clothing/Personal	Button, 2-hole	White	1
8		Ceramic	Kitchenware	Spongeware saucer base shard	Blue	1
8		Ceramic	Kitchenware	Whiteware rim and base shards; 2 bowls, 2 cups		10
8		Ceramic	Kitchenware	Porcelain body shards	White	2

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Trench	Provenience	Material	Sub-Category	Items	Color	Count
8		Glass	Subsistence	Bottle neck for cork stopper, whiskey bottle	Clear	1
8		Glass	Subsistence	Bottle body shards	Green	2
8		Glass	Subsistence	Bottle body shards	Brown	2
8		Glass	Subsistence	Bottle body shards, heavy patina	Amber	2
8		Glass	Subsistence	Bottle body shard	Dark Green	1
8		Glass	Hygiene	Salve or cold cream jar shard, milk glass	White	1
8		Glass	Health	Aspirin bottle, screw top shards	Clear	4
8		Glass	Health	Bottle neck for rubber or cork stopper, moderate patina, slight amethyst hue	Clear	1
8		Glass	Indeterminate	Bottle body shards	Purple	3
8		Glass	Subsistence	Bottle shards	Clear	24
8		Glass	Construction	Window glass shards	Clear	15
8		Glass	Subsistence	Bottle body shards	Light green	7
8		Glass	Subsistence	Bottle body shard	Green	1
8		Glass	Subsistence	Bottle body shard with amethyst hue	Clear	1
8		Glass	Subsistence	Bottle base shard with heavy patina	Clear	1
8		Glass	Household	Lantern glass lip and body shards	Clear	4
8		Glass	Clothing/Personal	Faceted sequin	Purple	1
8		Linoleum	Construction	Fragment	Green	1
8		Ceramic	Kitchenware	20th century painted earthenware shards		4
9		Metal	Hardware	Hacksaw blade fragment, ferrous		1
9		Metal	Indeterminate	Unidentifiable cap, ferrous		1
9		Metal	Construction	Square nail		1
9		Glass	Subsistence	Bottle shards, slight amethyst hue	Clear	10
9		Metal	Subsistence	Aluminum pull tab		1
9		Glass	Subsistence	Bottle body shard, thick (old)	Dark Green	1
9		Glass	Subsistence	Bottle base shard, orange peel surface	Brown	1
9		Glass	Indeterminate	Bottle body shard	Purple	1
9		Ceramic	Kitchenware	Whiteware body shard		1
9		Stone	Construction	Slate fragment	Gray	1

Trench	Provenience	Material	Sub-Category	Items	Color	Count
9		Ceramic	Construction	Vitrified sewer pipe fragment	Brown	1
9		Ceramic	Construction	Bathroom tile on mortar chunk	White	1
10		Bone	Subsistence	2 unidentifiable fragments; 1 is burned		2
10		Metal	Hardware	Pipe wrench; ferrous		1
10		Metal	Hardware	Garden hoe blade, ferrous		1
10		Metal	Hardware	Hacksaw blade fragment, ferrous		1
10		Metal	Construction	Whole and fragmented square nails		8
10		Metal	Construction	Round nails		5
10		Metal	Hardware	Round wire piece, ferrous		1
10		Metal	Indeterminate	Bar strap fragment, ferrous		1
10		Metal	Subsistence	Tin can fragments, crimped seal, ferrous		2
10		Brick	Construction	Fragment	Red	1
10		Ceramic	Clothing/Personal	Button, 2-hole	White	1
10		Shell	Clothing/Personal	Button, mother of pearl, 4-hole	White	1
10		Glass	Subsistence	Bottle shards, heavy patina	Aqua	3
10		Ceramic	Kitchenware	Whiteware, 2 rim, 3 body shards; 1 plate, 1 saucer, 1 with yellow chair decal		5
10		Ceramic	Kitchenware	Porcelain, body shards	White	2
10		Glass	Kitchenware	Body shard	Purple	1
10		Glass	Subsistence	Beer bottle shard	Brown	1
10		Glass	Subsistence	Bottle shard	Dark Brown	1
10		Glass	Subsistence	Probable soda bottle shard with applied color label	Clear	1
10		Glass	Subsistence	Bottle, screw top and body shards	Clear	8
10		Plastic	Indeterminate	Unidentifiable fragment, square	Blue	1
10		Ceramic	Kitchenware	Stoneware, body shard, Albany/Albany	Brown	1
10		Ceramic	Kitchenware	Earthenware, Ca. 1950s mixing bowl rim and body sherds	Light Brown	2
10		Ceramic	Household	Porcelain, toilet bowl shards	White	5
11		Metal	Other	Horseshoe pieces, ferrous		2

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Trench	Provenience	Material	Sub-Category	Items	Color	Count
11		Ceramic	Kitchenware	Whiteware cup base shard		1
11		Glass	Construction	Plate glass with chicken wire reinforced interior	Clear	1
11		Glass	Subsistence	Bottle body shard	Green	1
11		Stone	Construction	Marble bath or kitchen square	Green	1
11		Stone	Construction	Marble bath wall or floor section with pentagon shaped pieces	White	1
11		Mortar	Construction	1 chunk	White	1
11		Metal	Hardware	Pipe wrench; ferrous		1
13		Metal	Subsistence	Aluminum screw top, Gallo wine	White	1
13		Plastic	Clothing/Personal	Button, two-hole	White	1
13		Metal	Subsistence	Crown bottle cap		1
13		Plastic	Kitchenware	Picnic fork	Blue	1
13		Ceramic	Kitchenware	Blue line design, transferware		1
13		Glass	Subsistence	Modern beer bottle shards	Brown	3
13		Glass	Household	Clorox bottle shard	Brown	1
13		Glass	Subsistence	Wine or soda bottle shard, "Refill Prohibited"	Green	1
13		Glass	Household	Neck shard; probable vase	Olive Green	1
13		Bone	Subsistence	Long bone fragments; small mammal		2
13		Metal	Hardware	Door or cupboard hinge, brass		1
13		Glass	Household	Lantern chimney shard	Clear	1
13		Glass	Subsistence	Bottle body shard	Clear	1
13		Ceramic	Kitchenware	Plate shard, whiteware		1
13		Glass	Kitchenware	Probable bowl shard, raised molded design	White	1
13		Plastic	Clothing/Personal	Hair curler	Tan	1
13		Plastic	Indeterminate	Unidentifiable fragment, "2B" in raised letters	Blue	1
13		Plastic	Indeterminate	Unidentifiable fragment	Clear	1
13		Plastic	Indeterminate	Cap for unknown vessel	Red	1
13		Plastic	Indeterminate	Eyelet adaptor	Teal	1
13		Plastic	Indeterminate	Unidentifiable fragment	Blue	1
13		Plastic	Indeterminate	Unidentifiable fragment	Green	1
13		Glass	Subsistence	Jar screw top shard	White	1

Trench	Provenience	Material	Sub-Category	Items	Color	Count
13		Ceramic	Kitchenware	Redware, body shard, vessel indeterminate	Red	1
13		Rubber	Subsistence	Bottle stopper fragment		1
13		Metal	Construction	Square nail fragments; 1 with aluminum grommet		6
13		Metal	Hardware	Threaded bolt head fragment		1
13		Metal	Indeterminate	Bar strip, ferrous		1
13		Metal	Indeterminate	Amorphous chunk, ferrous		1
13		Metal	Kitchenware	Church key can opener, ferrous		1
13		Ceramic	Utility	Porcelain, electrical insulator fragments	White	2
13		Metal	Household	Purex bleach bottle screw top	Yellow	1
13		Glass	Household	Clorox bottle shards	Brown	9
13		Glass	Toy	Marble		1
13		Glass	Subsistence	Jar body shards	Green	4
13		Glass	Subsistence	Bottle shard	Olive Green	1
13		Glass	Subsistence	Bottle shards	Clear	6
13		Stone	Construction	Square bath or kitchen tile, probably marble	Gray	1
13		Glass	Household	Candle stick holder fragment	Clear	1
13		Ceramic	Kitchenware	Shard from probable bowl, whiteware		1
13		Ceramic	Kitchenware	Rim shard from probable ornamental vase or bowl, cobalt blue band, whiteware		1
13		Metal	Construction	1 square nail, 2 round nails		3
13		Metal	Subsistence	Can lid seal strip, ferrous		1
13		Metal	Indeterminate	Flat and rounded tine or blade, ferrous		1
14		Glass	Construction	Plate glass shards, thick	Clear	6
14		Glass	Subsistence	Bottle shard	Olive Green	1
14		Glass	Subsistence	Bottle shard	Light green	1
14		Glass	Subsistence	Bottle shards	Brown	3
14		Metal	Subsistence	Aluminum pull tab		1
14		Metal	Household	Clothespin spring, ferrous		1
14		Metal	Construction	Square nails		2
14		Metal	Hardware	Bolt fragment, ferrous		1
14		Metal	Hardware	Small hook, ferrous		1
14		Metal	Money	1948D Lincoln head penny		1

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Trench	Provenience	Material	Sub-Category	Items	Color	Count
14		Plastic	Toy	Frame holder for toy model pieces	Gray	1
14		Shell	Clothing/Personal	Button, mother of pearl, 4-hole	White	1
14		Ceramic	Kitchenware	Stoneware, probable bowl shard, modern brown glaze interior & exterior	Brown	1
14		Metal	Money	1950D Lincoln head penny		1
14		Shell	Clothing/Personal	Button, mother of pearl, 2-hole	White	2
14		Glass	Clothing/Personal	Button, 4-hole	White	1
14		Plastic	Clothing/Personal	Button, 4-hole	White	1
14		Plastic	Clothing/Personal	Button, 2-hole	Light yellow	1
14		Glass	Toy	Marbles		4
14		Glass	Subsistence	2 base, 3 body sherds; probable condiment bottles; heavy patina	Aqua	5
14		Glass	Subsistence	Bottle shards, heavy patina	Light green	2
14		Glass	Clothing/Personal	Whole bottle, probably oil or nail polish; slight amethyst hue	Clear	1
14		Glass	Household	Globe chimney lantern shard	Clear	1
14		Glass	Household	Light bulb shards	Clear	2
14		Glass	Health	Aspirin bottle base & body shards "THE NAME ST. JOSEPH'S ASSURES QUALITY"	Clear	2
14		Glass	Health	Bottle shards with numbered fluid ounces on side, heavy patina	Clear	2
14		Glass	Subsistence	Bottle shards, moderate patina	Clear	8
14		Plastic	Hygiene	Haircomb fragment	Brown	1
14		Plastic	Subsistence	Picnic fork pieces	Blue	2
14		Plastic	Hygiene	Haircomb fragment	White	1
14		Plastic	Indeterminate	Unidentifiable fragment	White	1
14		Plastic	Toy	Play toy frog figure	Pink	1
14		Plastic	Toy	Twirling cartoon caricature	Light green	1
14		Ceramic	Construction	Vitrified sewer pipe fragment	Brown	1

Trench	Provenience	Material	Sub-Category	Items	Color	Count
14		Metal	Clothing/Personal	Safety pin		1
14		Plastic	Indeterminate	Unidentifiable fragment	Pink	1
14		Bone	Subsistence	Rib bone fragments, shattered, medium sized mammal		6
14		Bone	Subsistence	1 rib, 1 long bone fragment, both sawn		2
14		Bone	Subsistence	Vertebra fragments, shattered, large mammal		6
14		Bone	Subsistence	Long bones, whole, small mammal		2
14		Plastic	Indeterminate	Round sleeve with grooved interior, use unknown	Red	1
14		Ceramic	Kitchenware	Body sherd with Albany interior, Bristol exterior, stoneware		1
14		Ceramic	Kitchenware	Body sherd with Albany interior & exterior, stoneware		1
14		Brick	Construction	Fragments	Pink	2
14		Ceramic	Kitchenware	2 rim & 8 body shards; 1 plate and 1 bowl, whiteware		10
14		Ceramic	Kitchenware	1 base shard, probable condiment container, whiteware		1
14		Ceramic	Kitchenware	1 base, 1 body shard; "Made in Japan" on base, porcelain		2
14		Ceramic	Kitchenware	1 ornamental shard; probable condiment container. porcelain		1
14		Ceramic	Kitchenware	1 handle, 1 rim, 1 body shard; yellow, brown & pink. mochaware		3
14		Ceramic	Kitchenware	Body shard; blue band, green lines		1
14		Ceramic	Kitchenware	Hand painted, rose & tealeaf design w/band & line edge; shallow saucer, porcelain		1
14		Metal	Construction	Whole and fragmented square nails		39
14		Metal	Hardware	Whole and fragmented industrial size screws; ferrous		15
14		Metal	Indeterminate	Amorphous chunks, ferrous		7
14		Metal	Hygiene	Razor blade, ferrous		1

Archeological Investigations along Waller Creek

Trench	Provenience	Material	Sub-Category	Items	Color	Count
14		Metal	Hardware	Hacksaw blade handle, ferrous		1
14		Metal	Construction	Decorative accoutrements, copper		2
14		Metal	Clothing/Personal	Penlight, upper half, non-ferrous		1
14		Metal	Hardware	Pin, ferrous		1
14		Wood	Writing	Wooden pencil with rubber eraser and metal holder		1
14		Metal	Hardware	Round wire fragments		2
14		Metal	Utility	Round wire with electrical diodes on each end		1
14		Metal	Household	Possible wall bracket or hangar, ferrous		1
14		Carbide	Utility	Carbide stick fragment		1
14		Stone	Construction	Slate fragment	Black	1
14		Plastic	Subsistence	Snap-on top for 1/2 gallon container of "DUCHESS EGG NOG ICE CREAM" "Superior"		1
14		Stone	Construction	Marble slab fragment	Off White	1
14		Ceramic	Kitchenware	Stoneware, crock cover shards; Bristol & Bristol		6
14		Ceramic	Construction	Door knob; Bennington brown swirled mineral knob		1
15		Glass	Bottle	Whole bottle "Pop Cola"	Clear	1
15		Metal	Hardware	Handle, ferrous		1
15		Metal	Kitchenware	Dinner fork, stainless steel		1
15		Glass	Bottle	Whole bottle, medicine	Light green	1
15		Glass	Kitchenware	Tumbler base	Clear	1
15		Glass	Bottle	Body shards	Aqua	2
15		Glass	Bottle	Body shard, soda water	Clear	1
15		Glass	Bottle	Body shards	Clear	2
15		Glass	Construction	Window glass shards	Clear	6
15		Glass	Bottle	Body shards, thick	Brown	4
15		Metal	Industrial	Railroad spike		1
15		Metal	Household	Caster/roller		1
15		Plastic	Hygiene	Toothbrush fragment		1
15		Bone	Subsistence	Long bones fragments, shattered, medium-large mammal		2

Trench	Provenience	Material	Sub-Category	Items	Color	Count
15		Bone	Subsistence	Rib bone fragments, shattered, medium-large mammal		4
15		Metal	Indeterminate	Cut aluminum sheet metal strips		3
15		Bone	Subsistence	Probable rib, sawn, medium size mammal		1
15		Plastic	Hygiene	Haircomb fragment	Blue	1
15		Glass	Toy	Marbles		5
15		Plastic	Indeterminate	Shim	Yellow	1
15		Metal	Subsistence	Crown bottle cap fragments w/plastic inseal		3
15		Rubber	Industrial	Pulley bely fragment	Black	1
15		Glass	Clothing/Personal	Jewelry bead, round	Red	1
15		Ceramic	Kitchenware	Whiteware 2 rim, 3 body shards; probable plate		5
15		Ceramic	Kitchenware	Whiteware rim shard; probable cup		1
15		Ceramic	Kitchenware	Porcelain body shard; probable teacup	White	1
15		Plastic	Subsistence	Salt shaker cap	Gold	1
15		Ceramic	Kitchenware	Spongeware, body sherd, pink and green leaf pattern, possible small bowl	White	1
15		Linoleum	Construction	Fragments	Tan	4
15		Metal	Hardware	Bolt, brass		1
15		Metal	Construction	Square nails		13
15		Metal	Indeterminate	Unidentifiable fragments, ferrous		5
5A		Metal	Subsistence	Crown bottle caps		2
5A		Metal	Indeterminate	Amorphous chunks, ferrous		2
5A		Metal	Indeterminate	Spool with slots, purpose unknown, non-ferrous		1
5A		Metal	Construction	Modern brass decking screw		1
5A		Lead	Writing	Pencil lead pieces		2
5A		Metal	Indeterminate	Thin, rectangular 1/2-inch x 1-inch sheet metal, brass		1
5A		Metal	Subsistence	Tin can lid fragment, ferrous		1
5A		Metal	Hardware	Bolt, ferrous		1

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Trench	Provenience	Material	Sub-Category	Items	Color	Count
5A		Metal	Construction	Whole and fragmented nails, rusted and mortar encrusted beyond further recognition		37
5A		Metal	Construction	Iron pipe, 1-inch long		1
5A		Metal	Indeterminate	Spacer, non-ferrous		1
5A		Metal	Other	Magneto for electric motor		1
5A		Bone	Subsistence	Assorted pieces, whole, sawn, and shattered; pig, chicken, other birds and small mammals		65
5A		Glass	Toy	Marbles		4
5A		Ceramic	Clothing/Personal	Button, 4-hole	White	1
5A		Shell	Clothing/Personal	Buttons, mother of pearl, 2-hole	White	6
5A		Composition	Clothing/Personal	Buttons, 2-hole	White	2
5A		Shell	Clothing/Personal	Buttons, mother of pearl, 4-hole	White	2
5A		Composition	Clothing/Personal	Button, 4-hole	White	1
5A		Metal	Clothing/Personal	Button, fragmented		1
5A		Plastic	Clothing/Personal	Bead	Pink	1
5A		Plastic	Clothing/Personal	Bead	Blue	1
5A		Metal	Clothing/Personal	Wire hanger and pendant with angel and cherubs, copper		1
5A		Metal	Clothing/Personal	Clasp and hanger, copper		1
5A		Charcoal	Other	Small chunks		3
5A		Metal	Indeterminate	Embossed lid for small container		1
5A		Plastic	Toy	Wheel for child's toyset	Black	1
5A		Plastic	Toy	Haircomb fragment from child's dollset	Black	1
5A		Wood	Writing	Pencil with lead, eraser, and metal band		1
5A		Plastic	Toy	Possible kitchen utensil fragment from child's playset	Gray	1
5A		Rubber	Toy	Wheel from child's toyset	Black	1
5A		Plastic	Hygiene	Haircomb tooth	Red	1

Trench	Provenience	Material	Sub-Category	Items	Color	Count
5A		Plastic	Hygiene	Haircomb tooth	Clear	1
5A		Plastic	Hygiene	Haircomb tooth	Blue	1
5A		Plastic	Hygiene	Haircomb tooth	Pink	1
5A		Plastic	Clothing/Personal	Hair curler fragment	Clear	1
5A		Plastic	Indeterminate	Unidentifiable, slotted, narrow, 1-inch long	White	1
5A		Linoleum	Construction	Fragments	Tan	10
5A		Leather	Indeterminate	Fragment, rotten		1
5A		Stone	Construction	Slate fragment	Gray	1
5A		Rubber	Other	Record album fragments	Black	2
5A		Plastic	Other	Suction valve stopper, round, modern	Black	1
5A		Plastic	Other	Modern tarp fragment	Blue	1
5A		Metal	Money	1944D Lincoln head pennies		3
5A		Metal	Money	1945D Lincoln head penny		1
5A		Metal	Money	1948 Lincoln head penny		1
5A		Metal	Money	Lincoln head penny, 1944		1
5A		Metal	Money	1945 Lincoln head penny		1
5A		Metal	Clothing/Personal	Religious pendant, copper, Miraculous Medal		1
5A		Ceramic	Kitchenware	Porcelain, rim shards with embossed floral design, saucer	White	2
5A		Ceramic	Kitchenware	Porcelain, handle shard, probable teacup	White	1
5A		Ceramic	Kitchenware	Whiteware, rim, base, and body sherds, probably a plate and two bowls		10
5A		Ceramic	Kitchenware	Stoneware, body shards, orange peel exterior, interior is missing	Gray	2
5A		Glass	Subsistence	Bottle body shards	Brown	3
5A		Glass	Subsistence	Bottle body shards, thick, heavy patina	Amber	2
5A		Glass	Subsistence	Bottle body shard, thick, heavy patina, striations	Dark Green	1
5A		Glass	Indeterminate	Bottle body shards, medium patina	Purple	3
5A		Glass	Indeterminate	Bottle body shard	Purple	1
5A		Glass	Indeterminate	Bottle body shard	Blue	1
5A		Glass	Subsistence	Bottle body shard	Light green	1

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Trench	Provenience	Material	Sub-Category	Items	Color	Count
5A		Glass	Subsistence	Bottle shards, including screw top shard, moderate patina	Clear	18
5A		Glass	Subsistence	Bottle body shards with applied color labeling	Clear	2
5A		Glass	Household	Lantern globe shards	Clear	2
5A		Glass	Kitchenware	Depression glass shards	Clear	2
5A		Glass	Indeterminate	Flanged lid fragment	Clear	1
5A		Glass	Health	Whole bottle, screw top, probably aspirin bottle	Clear	1
5A		Ceramic	Kitchenware	20th century painted earthenware shard		1
6 Extension	40-50 cm	Metal	Hardware	Gate hinge, ferrous		1
6 Extension	40-50 cm	Metal	Other	Agricultural machinery whole and fragmented tines		3
6 Extension	40-50 cm	Bone	Subsistence	Long bone fragment, shattered, medium size mammal		1
6 Extension	40-50 cm	Ceramic	Kitchenware	Base shard, probable cup, whiteware		1
6 Extension	40-50 cm	Glass	Subsistence	Bottle body shard, thick	Amber	1
6 Extension	40-50 cm	Glass	Subsistence	Body bottle shards with amethyst hue	Clear	3
					Total	1391