

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Arthur B. Cohn House

and/or common St. Francis Center

2. Location

street & number 1711 Rusk Avenue N/A not for publication

city, town Houston N/A vicinity of

state Texas code 048 county Harris code 201

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
district	public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	museum
structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	commercial
site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	educational
object	N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	entertainment
	being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	government
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	industrial
			military
			religious
			scientific
			transportation
			other:

4. Owner of Property

name St. Francis Charities Corp.

street & number 1711 Rusk Avenue

city, town Houston N/A vicinity of state Texas 77001

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Harris County Courthouse

street & number 1001 Preston

city, town Houston state Texas

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic Sites Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date September 1985 federal state county local

depository for survey records Texas Historical Commission

city, town Austin state Texas

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	^{TOO} <input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u>N/A</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Arthur Benjamin Cohn House at 1711 Rusk Avenue is a late Queen Anne-style house with some classical detail typical of many houses built in Houston during the first decade of this century. The house was constructed in 1905, but much older flooring in the two-story kitchen wing suggests that this small block predates the major part of the house. Nevertheless, supporting brick piers, interior and exterior siding, etc., are all of the 1905 period. Asymmetrically composed with a variety of decorative elements, this two-story, white frame house is distinguished by its first-floor rustication, patterned windows (some with cut or stained glass), and wide, bracketed eaves under an irregularly shaped pitched roof. The entrance has particularly outstanding cut and beveled glass designed in an intricate pattern on the double front doors, side lights, and transom. The house is maintained in good condition by its current owners.

The Arthur Benjamin Cohn House was constructed on or near the site of an earlier house built in the late 1860s by Winnifred Browne.¹ Oral history maintains that all or part of the Browne house is incorporated into the Cohn House as it now stands.² Physical evidence for this claim includes old flooring in the two-story kitchen wing which could date back to 1870. Today the house is bordered on the west and north by a surface parking lot and on the east by a three-story, solid brick, commercial structure. Originally this entire area, on the fringe of Houston proper, was primarily a middle-class residential neighborhood which began to deteriorate in the 1920s and 1930s as newer suburbs became more attractive family environments.

The Cohn House is of wood-frame construction on masonry piers. It has a hipped roof with multiple gables and a flat-roofed rear section. All roof surfaces are covered with composition shingles. The long, narrow structure is basically rectangular in plan with two offsets and several bay protrusions. Two stories in height, the house has a dormered attic and a one-story front porch.

The facade (south) facing Rusk Avenue displays a variety of decorative elements. Wide wooden steps lead to a front porch the roof of which is supported by pairs of plain and rounded wooden columns with no capitals. These supports rest on wide rusticated piers. The porch railing is of simple two-by-fours. The first-floor facade is clad in wooden blocks cut and beveled to resemble smooth-cut stone. Front piers, foundation, and chimney are of rusticated cast-stone blocks. Quoining is simulated at the front corners of the house. While the porch roof is unadorned, the door surround of the main entrance, which is offset to the west, is rather elaborately appointed with flutes, dentication, and Doric pilasters. The wooden-framed double doors are flanked by wide, fixed side lights with a three-part transom above. An intricate cut-glass design is repeated in both doors, as well as in the side and transom lights. Iron bars have been set over the doors and front windows of the house for protection. The first-floor parlor windows have similar cut-glass transoms. A corner bay at the southeast extends to the second floor where the windows are 1/1 double sash.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 1

The second floor, clad in narrow-width horizontal wood siding, is set back slightly near the center between a partial bay (over the main entrance) and the corner bay. The long window or French door of this center section has diamond-shaped panes in a transom and in the short upper sash. Shallow scroll brackets are closely fitted under the wide eaves of the house. A prominent gable extends from the hipped roof over the "entry bay" and frames a decorative three-part window: two lower, diamond-paned apertures flanking a square star-patterned window. Denticulated cornices define these windows at the top. A smaller hipped dormer with a double-sash diamond-paned window extends over the long central window on the second floor.

On the other elevations wider horizontal siding covers the building. The main block of the house on the west side is terminated by a long five-sided corner bay in the upper two-thirds of the structure. This contains three long, stained-glass windows, one of which was installed since 1965.³ Beyond this corner, a second block is set back to the east with a shorter cross gable at the front. It is this section, "the kitchen wing," which consists of the butler's pantry and kitchen on the first floor, and a back hall and bedroom on the second, that seems to predate 1905. Exterior evidences of this are the smaller gable end and a slightly lower roofline. Three 2/2 double-sash windows in the upper floors surmount two similar windows and a centrally located side door on the ground floor. Another set back occurs where a two-story block with a flat roof occurs at the rear of the house. The siding and windows of this section match the front of the house, although this is evidently an addition constructed before 1926. At the center of the taller second block, a low gable end is decorated with fish-scale shingles as is the cross-gable on the east. The fact that the rear projection is laid over this gable end indicates that it was a later addition rather than part of the earlier Browne House.

The foundations at the rear of the house are exposed brick, and the piers beneath the house do not appear older than the 1905 date of construction. The house is surrounded by an iron fence and is landscaped with crepe myrtle at the front. There are no outbuildings on the property, although a beautifully crafted and historically significant, life-size statue of Father Augustine Da San Damiano D'Asti holding a child stands in the front yard. Father D'Asti was pastor of St. Vincent's Church (predecessor of Annunciation) from 1860-1866, and this statue stood in front of St. Vincent's until its demolition.

The double doors at the front open into a spacious living hall from which the staircase rises to the second floor. A wooden mantelpiece decorates a fireplace on the west wall. To the east are high pocket doors with original hardware, which open into the front parlor. Another fireplace, situated in the northeast corner of the room, backs up to its companion in the dining room behind. A bay window which protrudes onto the front porch is decorated with leaded, beveled-glass transoms matching the front entrance. The ceilings are twelve to fourteen feet high, and the floors are of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 2

dark-stained heart pine. The plaster walls are painted white. The woodwork in the entry staircase and upper halls is stained with a very dark stain typical of this period. The woodwork in the rest of the house is painted white. Behind the front hall a built-in seat with carved scroll decoration faces the entry to a back hall which leads to the dining room located directly behind the front parlor; the dining room and parlor are separated by the same high, pocket doors that close off the front hall. The butler's pantry and kitchen have glass-front cabinets and beaded-board siding which date from the 1905 period. A back porch evidently originally filled the space between the dining room and kitchen at the northeast corner of the house, where a well is in evidence below the enclosed porch. This well may have been the Browne well dug on the property in the 1860s, but now is covered over and non-functioning. In the added (or enclosed) section, two rooms up and down are on level with the original house.

Upstairs, three main rooms lead from the stair hall. Two bathrooms are also off this central space. One appears to have been original, with beaded-board walls like the butler's pantry, kitchen, and closets; the other was created from a small bedroom or dressing room. One set of double doors leads from the bedroom over the parlor to the porch roof, indicating that this area may once have possessed a railed upper porch. With the exception of the added bath and the cuts in the back wall of the dining room to give access to the addition, there are no significant interior alterations. The details remain intact, as do the original room configurations.

The A. B. Cohn House was probably constructed in three phases. The oldest block is the small "kitchen wing" to the rear, which predates the major part of the house constructed in 1905. The earlier section was redesigned to match the 1905 structure, leaving only second-floor boards and a slightly lower roof line as evidence of an earlier construction date. Also, at the back of the house, a porch seems to have been enclosed behind the dining room and added to at the rear. This alteration was completed around 1920.⁴ A handsome carved door with "Eastlake"-type detail once led from the dining room to the porch. This door now separates the butler's pantry and enclosed porch. Few exterior alterations appear to have been made other than the removal of the column capitals which were probably a derivation of the Ionic form like those of the pilasters and entry woodwork. Porch railings may or may not have been present on the front porch, both up and down, although Sanborn maps indicate only a one-story porch at the front. The front porch was without railings when the property was purchased in the 1960s. In 1964 a complete refurbishing of the house was accomplished by Labor Union volunteers.⁵ At that time new painting, plumbing, electricity, etc., were installed. No new tile work or "modern" fixtures have been used in the kitchen or bathrooms, although new linoleum does cover those floors. An asphalt driveway on the east side was added since 1965.⁶ In summary, most of the additions and changes made to the house are over 50 years old, and are now part and parcel of the historic fabric of the structure. Recent changes are very minimal, both internally and externally.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 3

NOTES, section 7:

¹W. E. Wood Map of the City of Houston, July 1, 1869 shows a small rectangular structure on this property.

²Members of the St. Francis Society relate that Msgr. Anton J. Frank, pastor of nearby Annunciation Catholic Church and descendant of early Houstonians who lived in this area, always referred to the house currently at 1711 Rusk as "the Browne House." In a letter dated June 21, 1968, (from the St. Francis Society Collection) Msgr. Frank said "A part of this house is the original Browne Home....The front doors and fireplace are part of the original Browne Homestead." Clearly, the elaborate front doors and massive fireplace are not part of a Houston house built as early as the Browne house (1860s). It is also doubtful that any other section of the Cohn house is from this early period.

³Mrs. Mary Nell Davis, President of the St. Francis Society relates that the front-most window was damaged during a hurricane in 1965 and had to be replaced. The current window with a religious theme was installed after that time.

⁴On the 1907 Sanborn Map, the rear flat-roofed section of the house is depicted in an overlay indicating that a change occurred here after 1907. It would have been the addition of an L-shaped section on the north and east at the back of the house.

⁵Appreciation Dinner Program, May 29, 1965, lists two pages of acknowledgements from volunteers and suppliers who worked to refurbish the house. From the St. Francis Society Collection.

⁶Mrs. Mary Nell Davis. Oral interview, January, 1985.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below							
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion				
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science				
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture				
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/				
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian				
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation				
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)				

Specific dates 1905 Builder/Architect unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Arthur Benjamin Cohn House is located on the site of Winnifred Browne's home-
stead, in the spot where a small frame house was constructed by 1870. Arthur Cohn was
instrumental in the founding of the Rice Institute, having served as William Marsh Rice's
Houston accountant and then as the agent for Rice's estate and the new William Marsh
Rice Institute. He was the first business manager of Rice University and was an influ-
ential and respected member of this community, both in his business dealings and in his
association with Beth Israel Temple, of which he was a member. This is the only house
in which Cohn lived that is still standing and that was his place of residence during
the formative period of Rice University, between the probate of William Marsh Rice's
will in 1905 and the formal opening in 1912. Cohn's papers and desk are housed in the
Woodson Research Center of Rice University. Architecturally, the Cohn House is the last
of many such turn-of-the-century, middle-class houses that once stood in this neighbor-
hood. As such it was a particularly fine example with many well-wrought details such
as the cast-stone rustication, carved wooden-block facing and quoins, and the mag-
nificent glass work. Although the builder and/or architect are unknown, it was with
unusual skill that the older section was incorporated into the new house in 1905. In
more recent years the house has been used by the St. Francis Society, a Roman Catholic
group devoted to good works in the community.

The site on which the Arthur B. Cohn House is located was originally part of a half-
block site owned by a widow, Mrs. Winnifred Browne, who earned her living as a seamstress.
Her son, John T. Browne, was Mayor of Houston from 1892 to 1896.¹ Mrs. Browne purchased
this property on April 11, 1866, from Leon Blum for \$875.00,² and by 1869 had erected a
small frame house just to the east of the Cohn house site.³

On February 28, 1885, the Browne property was sold to Thomas Nicholson,⁴ a black-
smith who probably enlarged the original house or built a new structure on the site.
The 1896 Sanborn Fire Insurance map indicates a two-story structure with a large pro-
jecting bay to the west and a two-story entry porch on the east of the principal ele-
vation (facing Rusk). Behind this was attached a one-story block with a small back
porch, also on the east side of the house. The Nicholson House, so configured, is
entirely different from the footprint of the Cohn House which was published on the
1907 Sanborn Map.⁵

Thomas Nicholson's widow, Bridgett, remained in this house until her death in 1899.⁶
The property was at that time inherited by the Nicholson's only child, Mamie Nicholson
Lyons (Mrs. Michael J. Lyons). The Lyons moved into the house and remained there until
the property was sold in 1905 to Arthur Benjamin Cohn.⁷

9. Major Bibliographical References

Harris County Deed Records, Harris County Courthouse, Houston.

Houston City Directories, 1900-1905, 1917-18, 1921-22, 1936-37, 1939, 1940-1960.

(see continuation sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property less than 1 acre

Quadrangle name Settegast, Texas

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	5	2	7	2	0	8	0
Zone	Easting	Northing					

B

Zone	Easting	Northing					

C

Zone	Easting	Northing					

D

Zone	Easting	Northing					

E

Zone	Easting	Northing					

F

Zone	Easting	Northing					

G

Zone	Easting	Northing					

H

Zone	Easting	Northing					

Verbal boundary description and justification

Lot Twelve (12) in Block One Hundred Twenty (120), South Side of Buffalo Bayou

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	code
-------	-----	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Barrie Scardino (with John Ferguson, THC)		
------------	---	--	--

organization	Preservation Services	date	May 31, 1985
--------------	-----------------------	------	--------------

street & number	2230 Rice Boulevard	telephone	(713) 528-1521
-----------------	---------------------	-----------	----------------

city or town	state	Texas	77005
--------------	-------	-------	-------

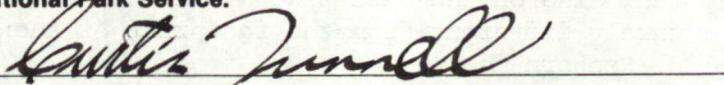
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



title State Historic Preservation Officer

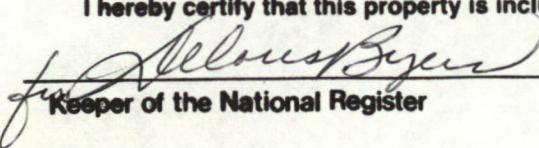
date 27 Sept. 1985

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

*Entered in the
National Register*

date 11-7-85



keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 1

On May 11, 1905, A. B. Cohn purchased lot 12 for \$4,000.⁸ In this same year he married Pauline Fox.⁹ On September 14, 1905, a work order was issued in A. B. Cohn's name to lay a major gas line to this property.¹⁰ In addition to these facts, it is known that Cohn sold the property in 1909, only four years later, for \$12,000,¹¹ indicating an \$8,000 improvement in the property which would likely have been the cost of a completely new house. The 1905 sale of the property, the new gas line, the physical appearance of the house, the difference in the footprints as shown on the 1896 and 1907 Sanborn maps, and, perhaps most importantly, the \$8,000 property improvement accomplished between 1905 and 1909 substantiate the conclusion that Arthur Benjamin Cohn built a new house on this property in 1905-1906.

Arthur Benjamin Cohn was the first general agent for the William Marsh Rice Institute. He came to Houston from his hometown of Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1893 at the age of 22. From 1894 until he moved into the house at 1711 Rusk, Cohn lived in a rooming house one block away at 1820 Rusk. He began his career as a bookkeeper for William Marsh Rice and for the Houston Brick Works, but after Rice died Cohn handled the affairs of his estate pertaining to Houston, and was instrumental in engineering the founding of the William Marsh Rice Institute. Once the Institute was in operation, Cohn became the business manager of Rice and assistant secretary of its Board of Trustees, posts he held until he retired in 1936. Mr. and Mrs. Cohn moved to 812 Hamilton, one block away, in 1909. This house has long since been demolished and the property is now part of the Convention Center site. In 1917 they moved to the more fashionable south end, at 3212 San Jacinto, where they lived until 1926. After residing two years at the Rice Hotel, the Cohns moved to the Lamar Hotel. Arthur B. Cohn had no children and his wife apparently died before him. A. B. Cohn died in Baltimore Hospital on July 27, 1938; his body was returned to Houston for burial in the Beth Israel Mausoleum. Cohn's papers and his large roll-top desk, on which he planned the beginnings of Rice University, are kept in the Woodson Research Center of Rice's Fondren Library. A. B. Cohn had many business interests outside of his duties at Rice, and which centered around property investments -- particularly in Houston Heights. In the last ten years of his life Cohn was also secretary-treasurer of the Merchants and Planters Oil Co. Cohn's personal correspondence indicates that his family members in Little Rock were also prominent leaders of that community.¹²

On May 29, 1909, the Cohns sold this house to Michael Fitzgerald,¹³ whose occupation is unknown. In 1917 the house was sold again to Cornelius D. Butler of Capitol Realty.¹⁴ Butler remained in the house until 1920, when Conrad and Amelia Westling bought the house.¹⁵ Westling, listed as a farmer in Houston City Directories, lived here with his wife and two daughters, Alice and Olive, until he died in 1935.¹⁶ Mrs. Westling sold the house four years later to Thomas J. Martin.¹⁷ The Martin family lived here for a while, but his widow, Ellen, converted the house into small apartments that could be rented as furnished rooms.¹⁸ The house deteriorated during the Martin ownership, until 1964, when the house was purchased by the St. Francis Charities, Inc.²⁹

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 2

In 1905, when the Cohn House was built, of the 22 architects practicing here at the time only five or six were prominent enough to receive notices in the daily press. By this time the most sophisticated residences being constructed were larger and more Neo-Classical in both style and form than the Cohn House. Even though this house has some Neo-Classical detail, its overall composition and variety of decorative elements root it in Houston's nineteenth-century architectural tradition. This pattern was followed by middle-class structures built here until perhaps 1910 when the bungalow form and craftsman detail supplanted these more Victorian looking houses. Very few examples of these transitional period houses remain standing in Houston, and none remains in the Cohn House neighborhood where they once abounded. Old photographs of the similar Henry Fisher House and the William Read House, both of which stood in the 1600 block of Rusk, show a transitional styling. The Read House was bought by J. S. Cullinan and was the childhood home of Nina Cullinan. Other examples of houses built in the first decade of the twentieth century, and with similar features, still stand in parts of the south end such as Westmoreland; however, none of these is as varied in their exterior finishes nor do they display the richness of decorative elements found in the Cohn House. Its large cut-glass front doors, for instance, are not duplicated except, perhaps, in the large, Neo-Classical R. C. Duff House (1910) which is near collapse. Architecturally, the Cohn House is perhaps the best extant example of the middle-class houses built in Houston at the end of the Victorian era, and it is the only example to survive in downtown Houston.

Now known as the St. Francis Center, the Cohn House has been refurbished by the current owners. The Third Order of St. Francis, Annunciation Fraternity, is a secular Franciscan order that uses the house as a training center, and as a distribution center for literature sent to prisons, public places, and ships that dock at the port of Houston.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 3

NOTES, section 8:

¹St. Francis Society Collection.

²David G. McComb. Houston: A History. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1969. Appendix B: Mayors of Houston.

³Harris County Deed Records. Volume 2, pages 532-533.

⁴W. E. Wood Map of the City of Houston, July 1, 1869.

⁵Harris County Deed Records. Volume 31, page 498.

⁶Houston City Directory, 1900-01.

⁷Houston City Directories, 1900 to 1905.

⁸Harris County Deed Records. Volume 174, pages 261-262.

⁹A. B. Cohn Biographical Information File. Woodson Research Center, Rice University.

¹⁰St. Francis Society Collection.

¹¹Harris County Deed Records. Volume 232, page 463.

¹²All information in this paragraph comes from newsclippings and documents contained in either the A. B. Cohn Papers in the William Marsh Rice/Early Institute Papers (an unprocessed collection) or the A. B. Cohn Biographical Information file in the Woodson Research Center, Rice University.

¹³Harris County Deed Records. Volume 232, page 463.

¹⁴Houston City Directory, 1917-18.

¹⁵Houston City Directory, 1921-22.

¹⁶Houston City Directory, 1936-37.

¹⁷Houston City Directory, 1939.

¹⁸Houston City Directories, 1940-1960.

¹⁹Documents contained in the St. Francis Society Collection.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 1

McComb, David G. Houston: A History. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1969.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Houston, 1896, 1907.

Wood, W. E., Map, City of Houston, 1869.

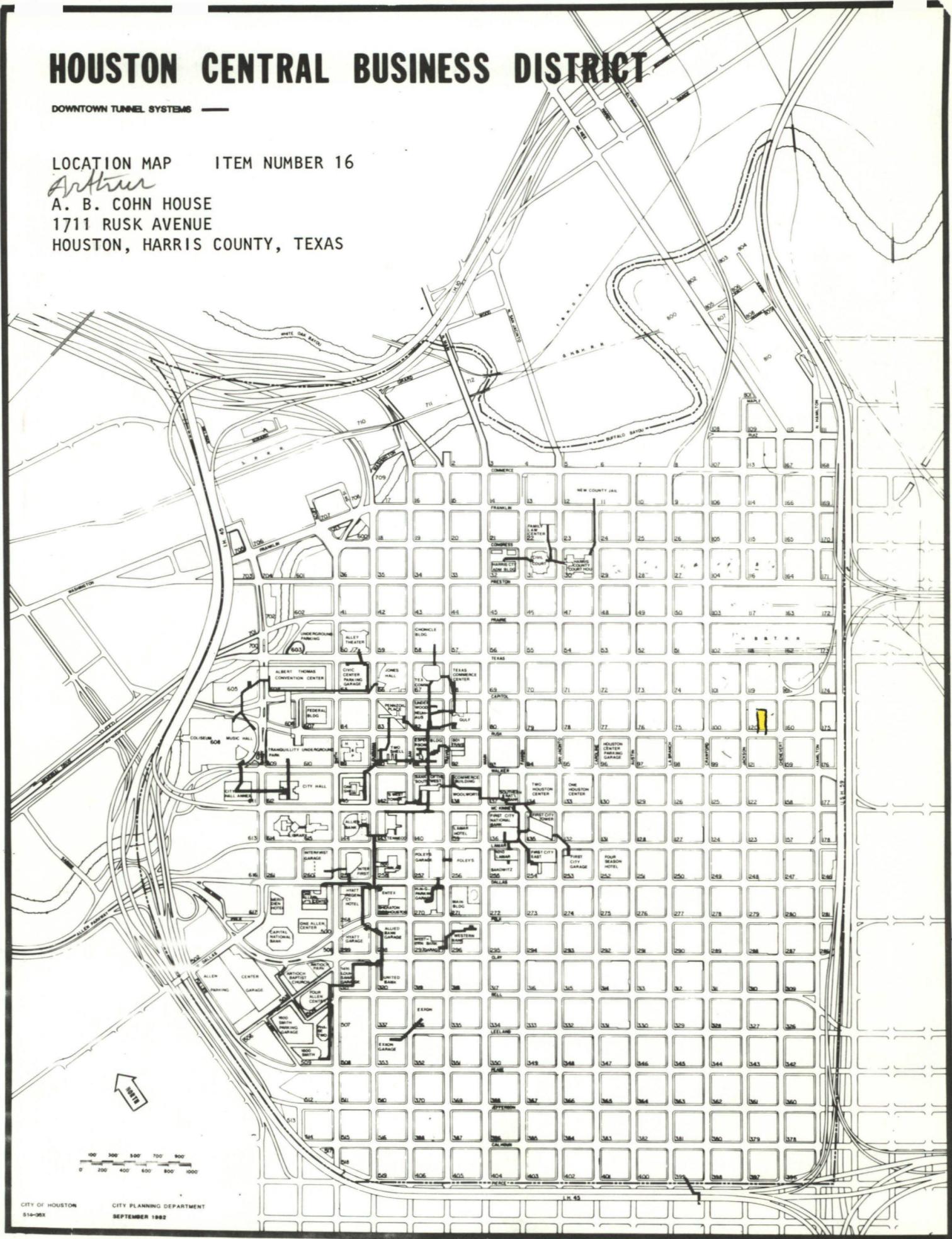
HOUSTON CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT

DOWNTOWN TUNNEL SYSTEMS

LOCATION MAP ITEM NUMBER 16

Arthur

A. B. COHN HOUSE
1711 RUSK AVENUE
HOUSTON, HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Cohn, Arthur B., House
Harris County
TEXAS

Working No. OCT 11 1985
Fed. Reg. Date: 2/3/87
Date Due: 11/7/85 - 11/25/85
Action: ACCEPT 11-7-85
Entered in the RETURN
National Register REJECT
Federal Agency: _____

resubmission
 nomination by person or local government
 owner objection
 appeal

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria _____
 Reviewer _____
 Discipline _____
 Date _____
 _____ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: technical corrections cited below
substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

summary paragraph
 completeness
 clarity
 alterations/integrity
 dates
 boundary selection

8. Significance

Period Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UTM References

Verbal boundary description and justification

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

_____ national _____ state _____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title date

13. Other

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____



Arthur B. Cohn House, 1711 Rusk Ave., Houston,
Harris County, Texas.

Photo 1985 by Minnette Boesel; neg. with Texas
Historical Commission, Austin

Front elevation, looking north.

Photo 1 of 10



Arthur B. Cohn House, 1711 Rusk Ave., Houston,
Harris County, Texas.

Photo 1985 by Minnette Boesel; neg. with Texas
Historical Commission, Austin.

Front elevation, ground floor.

Photo 2 of 10



Arthur B. Cohn House, 1711 Rusk Ave., Houston,
Harris County, Texas.

Photo 1985 by Minnette Boesel; neg. with Texas
Historical Commission, Austin.

Front elevation, roof line.

Photo 3 of 10



Photo 4 of 10
Arthur B. Cohn House, 1711 Rusk Ave., Houston,
Harris County, Texas.

Photo 1973 by Lloyd Koenig; neg. with Texas
Historical Commission, Austin.

East elevation, looking west.

Photo 4 of 10



Arthur B. Cohn House, 1711 Rusk Ave., Houston,
Harris County, Texas.

Photo 1985 by Minnette Boesel; neg. with Texas
Historical Commission, Austin

West elevation, looking east.

Photo 5 of 10



Arthur B. Cohn House, 1711 Rusk Ave., Houston,
Harris County, Texas.

Photo 1985 by Minnette Boesel; neg. with Texas
Historical Commission, Austin.

Exterior detail/quoins, looking northeast.

Photo 6 of 10



Arthur B. Cohn House, 1711 Rusk Ave., Houston,
Harris County, Texas.

Photo 1973 by Lloyd Koenig; neg. with Texas
Historical Commission, Austin.

Entrance doors from interior, looking south.

Photo 7 of 10



Arthur B. Cohn House, 1711 Rusk Ave., Houston,
Harris County, Texas.

Photo 1985 by Minnette Boesel; neg. with Texas
Historical Commission, Austin.

Front hall and staircase, looking north.

Photo 8 of 10



Arthur B. Cohn House, 1711 Rusk Ave., Houston,
Harris County, Texas

Photo 1985 by Minnette Boesel; neg. with Texas
Historical Commission, Austin.

Stained glass windows on stair landing, looking
northwest.

Photo 9 of 10



Arthur B. Cohn House, 1711 Rusk Ave., Houston,
Harris County, Texas.

Photo 1985 by Minnette Boesel; neg. with Texas
Historical Commission, Austin.

Front parlor, looking east.

Photo 10 of 10

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: PROPOSED MOVE

PROPERTY Cohn, Arthur B., House
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Harris

DATE RECEIVED: 12/04/03 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/17/04
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 85002771

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

 ACCEPT RETURN REJECT DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Project plans, archaeological report, and documentation of new site are complete. Property has strong architectural significance, which will be retained despite the move; a location on corner lot of a nearby block has been selected. The landscape design proposed for the new lot approximates the setting (somewhat unsuccessfully however) on 20th century neighborhood of lawns, shrubbery, and foundation planting. Although the move is regretful and the new setting contrived with the relocation of the 7000 house next door, the

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept move
REVIEWER JM Cullard DISCIPLINE History
TELEPHONE DATE 1/13/04
DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

~~Property~~
~~has its original~~
~~size and~~
~~will continue~~
~~to exhibit its~~
~~significance~~
~~architectural~~
~~character.~~



TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Rick Perry • Governor
John L. Nau, III • Chairman
F. Lawrence Oaks • Executive Director

The State Agency for Historic Preservation



TO: Carol Shull, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Gregory W. Smith, National Register Coordinator
Texas Historical Commission

RE: Cohn House, Houston, Harris County, Texas (Proposal to Move)

DATE: December 2, 2003

The following materials are submitted regarding: The Cohn House, Houston, Harris County, Texas

- Original National Register of Historic Places form
- Resubmitted nomination
- Multiple Property nomination form
- Photographs
- USGS map
- Correspondence
- Other: PROPOSAL TO RELOCATE LISTED BUILDING

COMMENTS:

Please ensure that this nomination is reviewed

The enclosed owner objections (do) (do not) constitute a majority of property owners

Other _____



TEXAS
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION

The State Agency for Historic Preservation

RICK PERRY, GOVERNOR

JOHN L. NAU, III, CHAIRMAN

F. LAWERENCE OAKS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

November 24, 2003

Ms. Carol Shull
Keeper, National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street N.W. 8th Floor
Washington, DC 20005



RE: Cohn House (proposal to move), 1711 Rusk, Houston, Harris County, Texas

Dear Ms. Shull:

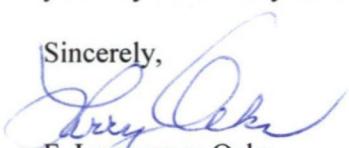
Enclosed is a report outlining a proposal to move a building listed in the National Register of Historic Places (Arthur B. Cohn House, Houston, Harris County, Texas, NR listed November 7, 1985).

On January 25, 2003 the Texas State Board of Review approved the moving of the Cohn house from its original location (facing south on Rusk) to a proposed location on the same block facing east. Since then, the proposed location of the second building (the Foley House; no federal, state or local designations) has changed, due to environmental issues on the original proposed site. The receiving site location of the Cohn house has not changed, and the Foley house will now be located closer to the Cohn House (approximately 25'-30' feet away). The parking lot, originally planned to be between the two houses, will now be sited on the northern end of the block. This revised plan will recreate more of the neighborhood feel that has been completely compromised in this area.

Since the original report was submitted to THC in late 2002, archeological investigations of the two receiving sites have been performed, as requested by the State Board of review. A copy of the final archeological report is included with this submittal. The Texas Historical Commission has concurred that no further site work needs to be performed in the project area (see attached letter with THC concurrence, *South Texas Archeological Research Services, LLC, to Mark Denton, Archeology Division, THC*, July 11, 2003). Revised site plans and a rendering are included with this report.

We request your determination regarding whether or not the Cohn House may retain its listing in the National Register in its proposed new location. If you have any questions or comments, you may contact National Register Coordinator Gregory Smith at (512) 452-4433 or greg.smith@thc.state.tx.us. Thank you very much for your consideration.

Sincerely,


F. Lawrence Oaks
Executive Director

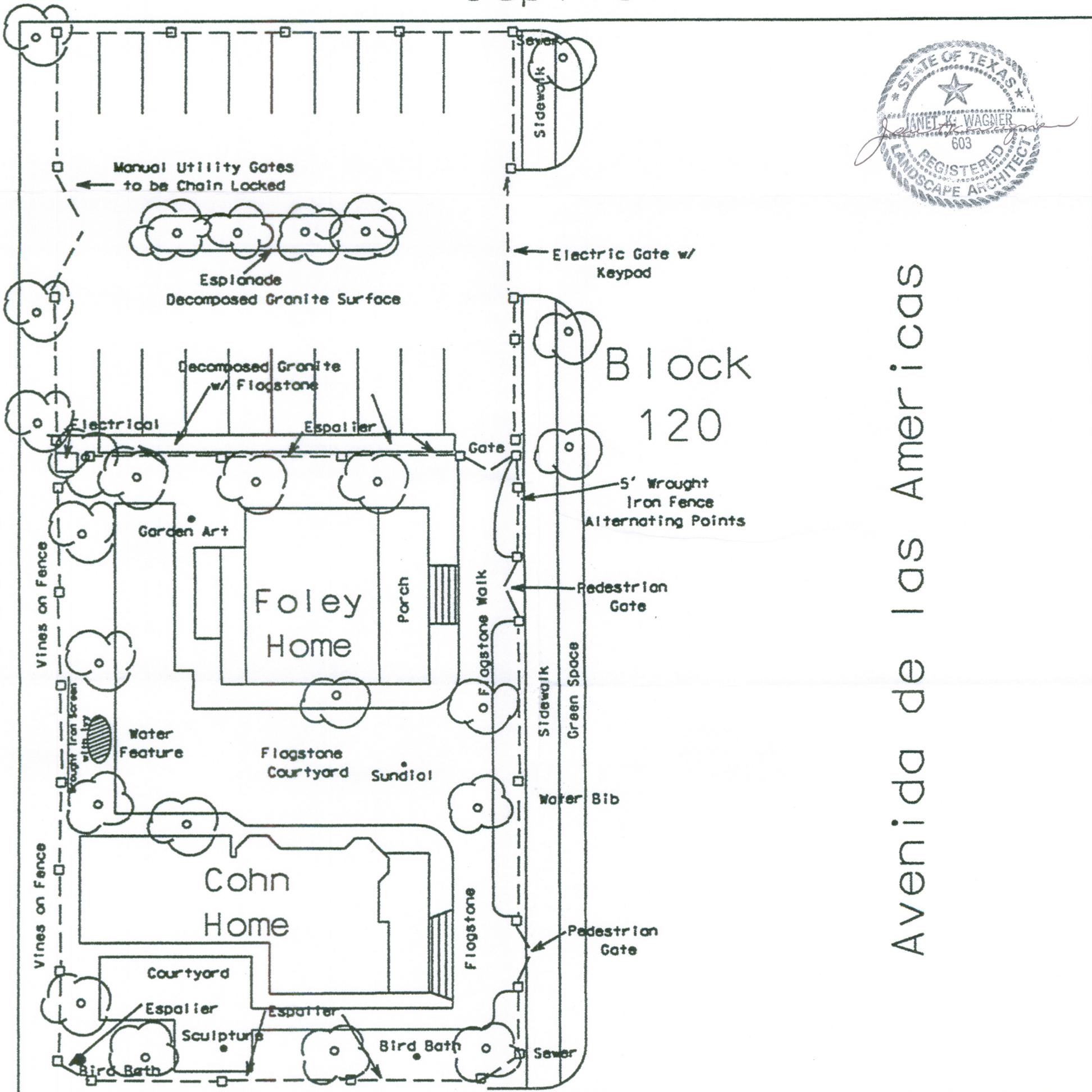


Capitol



Avenida de las Americas

Jackson



Rusk

Scale: 1"=25'

Preliminary Landscape Site Plan

J. K. Wagner & Company, Inc.
1700 West Loop South, Suite 975
Houston, Texas 77027
713/961-4688

Commissioned By
Anna Mod, Historic Preservationist
for use by
The City of Houston, Texas

Cohn House-NR

Cohn, Arthur B., House

Arthur B.F. Cohn House

Resource Name: Cohn, Arthur B., House
Address: 1711 Rusk Ave.
Architect: Unknown
County: Harris
City: Houston
Architectural Style: QUEEN ANNE

Narrative:

The Arthur Benjamin Cohn House at 1711 Rusk Avenue is a late Queen Anne-style house with some classical detail typical of many houses built in Houston during the first decade of this century. The house was constructed in 1905, but much older flooring in the two-story kitchen wing suggests that this small block predates the major part of the house. Nevertheless, supporting brick piers, interior and exterior siding, etc., are all of the 1905 period. Asymmetrically composed with a variety of decorative elements this two-story, white frame house is distinguished by its first-floor rustication, patterned windows (some with cut or stained glass), and wide, bracketed eaves under an irregularly shaped pitched roof. The entrance has particularly outstanding cut and beveled glass designed in an intricate pattern on the double front doors, side lights and transom. The house is maintained in good condition by its current owners.

The Arthur Benjamin Cohn House was constructed on or near the site of an earlier house built in the late 1860s by Winnifred Browne.(1) Oral history maintains that all or part of the Browne house is incorporated into the Cohn House as it now stands.(2) Physical evidence for this claim includes old flooring in the two-story kitchen wing which could date back to 1870. Today the house is bordered on west and north by a surface parking lot and on the east by a three-story, solid brick, commercial structure. Originally this entire area, on the fringe of Houston proper, was primarily a middle-class residential neighborhood which began to deteriorate in the 1920s and 1930s as newer suburbs became more attractive family environments.

The Cohn House is of wood-frame construction on masonry piers. It has a hipped roof with multiple gables and a flat roofed rear section. All roof surfaces are covered with composition shingles. The long, narrow structure is basically rectangular in plan with two offsets and several bay protrusions. Two stories in height, the house has a dormered attic and a one-story front porch.

The facade (south) facing Rusk Avenue displays a variety of decorative elements. Wide wooden steps lead to a front porch the roof of which is supported by pairs of plain and rounded wooden columns with no capitals. These supports rest on wide rusticated piers. The porch railing is of simple two-by-fours. The first-floor facade is clad in wooden blocks cut and beveled to resemble smooth-cut stone. Front piers, foundation, and chimney are of rusticated cast stone blocks. Quoining is simulated at the front corners of the house. While the porch roof is unadorned, the door surround of the main entrance, which is offset to the west, is rather elaborately appointed with flutes, dentication, and Doric pilasters. The wooden-framed, double doors are flanked by wide, fixed side lights with a three-part transom above. An intricate cut-glass design is repeated in both doors, as well as in the side and transom lights. Iron bars have been set over the doors and front windows of the house for protection. The first-floor parlor windows have similar cut-glass transoms. A corner bay at the southeast extends to the second floor where the windows are 1/1 double sash

The second floor, clad in narrow-width horizontal wood siding, is set back slightly near the center between a partial bay (over the main entrance) and the corner bay. The long window or French

door of this center section has diamond panes in a transom and in the short upper sash. Shallow scroll brackets are closely fitted under the wide eaves of the house. A prominent gable extends from the hipped roof over the "entry bay" and frames a decorative three-part window: two lower, diamond paned apertures flanking square star-patterned window. Denticulated cornices define these windows at the top. A smaller hipped dormer with a double-sash diamond-paned window extends over the long central window on the second floor.

On the other elevations wider horizontal siding covers the building. The main block of the house on the west side is terminated by a long five-sided corner bay in the upper two-thirds the structure. This contains three long stained glass windows, one of which was installed since 1965.(3) Beyond this corner, a second block is set back to the east with a shorter cross gable at the front. It is this section, "the kitchen wing," which consists of the butler's pantry and kitchen on the first floor, and a back hall and bedroom on the second, that seems to predate 1905. Exterior evidences of this are the smaller gable end and a slightly lower roofline. Three 2/2 double-sash windows in the upper floors surmount two similar windows and a centrally located side door on the ground floor. Another set back occurs where a two-story block with a flat roof occurs at the rear of the house. The siding and windows of this section match the front of the house, although this is evidently an addition constructed before 1926. At the center of the taller second block, a low gable end is decorated with fish-scale shingles as is the cross-gable on the east. The fact that the rear projection is laid over this gable end indicates that it was a later addition rather than part of the earlier Browne House.

The foundations at the rear of the house are exposed brick and the piers beneath the house do not appear older than the 1905 date of construction. The house is surrounded by an iron fence and is landscaped with crepe myrtle at the front. There are no outbuildings on the property, although a beautifully crafted and historically significant, life-size statue of Father Augustine Da San Damiano D'Asti holding a child stands in the front yard. Father D'Asti was pastor of St. Vincent's Church (predecessor of Annunciation) from 1860-1866, and this statue stood in front of St. Vincent's until its demolition.

The double doors at the front open into a spacious living hall from which the staircase rises to the second floor. A wooden mantelpiece decorates a fireplace on the west wall. To the east are high pocket doors with original hardware, which open into the front parlor. Another fireplace, situated in the northeast corner of the room, backs up to its companion in the diningroom behind. A bay window which protrudes onto the front porch is decorated with leaded, beveled-glass matching the front entrance. The ceilings are twelve to fourteen feet high, and the floors are of dark-stained heart pine. The plaster walls are painted white. The woodwork in the entry staircase and upper halls is stained with a very dark stain typical of this period. The woodwork in the rest of the house is painted white. Behind the front hall a built-in seat with carved scroll decoration faces the entry to a back hall which leads to the dining room located directly behind the front parlor; the dining room and parlor are separated by the same high, pocket doors that close off the front hall. The butler's pantry and kitchen have glass-front cabinets and beadedboard siding which date from the 1905 period. A back porch evidently originally filled the space between the dining room and kitchen at the northeast corner of the house, where a well is in evidence below the enclosed porch. This well may have been the Browne well dug on the property in the 1860s, but now is covered over and non-functioning. In the added (or enclosed) section, two rooms up and down are on level with the original house.

Upstairs, three main rooms lead from the stair hall. Two bathrooms are also off this central space. One appears to have been original, with beaded-board walls like the butler's pantry, kitchen, and closets; the other was created from a small bedroom or dressing room. One set of double doors leads from the bedroom over the parlor to the porch roof, indicating that this area may once have possessed a railed upper porch. With the exception of the added bath and the cuts in the back

wall of the dining room to give access to the addition, there are no significant interior alterations. The details remain intact, as do the original room configurations.

The A. B. Cohn House was probably constructed in three phases. The oldest block is the small "kitchen wing" to the rear, which predates the major part of the the house constructed in 1905. The earlier section was redesigned to match the 1905 structure, leaving only second-floor boards and a slightly lower roof line as evidence of an earlier construction date. Also, at the back of the house, a porch seems to have been enclosed behind the dining room and added to at the rear. This alteration was completed around 1920.(4) A handsome carved door with "Eastlake"-type detail once led from the dining room to the porch. This door now separates the butler's pantry and enclosed porch. Few exterior alterations appear to have been made other than the removal of the column capitals which were probably a derivation of the Ionic form like those of the pilasters and entry woodwork. Porch railings may or may not have been present on the front porch, both up and down, although Sanborn maps indicate only a one-story porch at the front. The front porch was without railings when the property was purchased in the 1960s. In 1964 a complete refurbishing of the house was accomplished by Labor Union volunteers.(5) At that time new painting, plumbing, electricity, etc., were installed. No new tile work or "modern" fixtures have been used in the kitchen or bathrooms, although new linoleum does cover those floors. An asphalt driveway on the east side was added since 1965.(6) In summary, most of the additions and changes made to the house are over 50 years old, and are now part and parcel of the historic fabric of the structure. Recent changes are very minimal, both internally and externally.

(1) W. E. Wood Map of the City of Houston, July 1, 1869 shows a small rectangular structure on this property.

(2) Members of the St. Francis Society relate that Msgr. Anton J. Frank, pastor of nearby Annunciation Catholic Church and descendant of early Houstonians who lived in this area, always referred to the house currently at 1711 Rusk as "the Browne House." In a letter dated June 21, 1968, (from the St. Francis Society Collection) Msgr. Frank said "A part of this house is the original Browne Home....The front doors and fireplace are part of the original Browne Homestead." Clearly, the elaborate front doors and massive fireplace are not part of a Houston house built as early as the Browne house (1860s). It is also doubtful that any other section of the Cohn house is from this early period.

(3) Mrs. Mary Nell Davis, President of the St. Francis Society that the frontmost window was damaged during a hurricane in 1965 and had to be replaced. The current window with a religious theme was installed after that time.

(4) On the 1907 Sanborn Map, the rear flat-roofed section of the house is depicted in an overlay indicating that a change occurred here after 1907. It would have been the addition of an L-shaped section on the north and east at the back of the house.

(5) Appreciation Dinner Program, May 29, 1965, lists two pages of acknowledgments from volunteers and suppliers who worked to refurbish the house. From the St. Francis Society Collection.

(6) Mrs. Mary Nell Davis. Oral interview, January, 1985.

Statement of Significance:

The Arthur Benjamin Cohn House is located on the site of Winnifred Browne's homestead, in the spot where a small frame house was constructed by 1870. Arthur Cohn was instrumental in the founding of the Rice Institute, having served as William Marsh Rice's Houston accountant and then as the agent for Rice's estate and the new William Marsh Rice Institute. He was the first business manager of Rice University and was an influential and respected member of this community, both in his business dealings and in his association with Beth Israel Temple, of which he was a member. This is the only house in which Cohn lived that is still standing and that was his place of residence during the formative period of Rice University, between the probate of William Marsh Rice's will in 1905 and the formal opening in 1912. Cohn's papers and desk are housed in the Woodson Research Center of Rice University. Architecturally, the Cohn House is the last of many such turn-of-the-century, middle-class houses that once stood in this neighborhood. As such it was a particularly fine example with many well wrought details such as the cast-stone rustication, carved wooden-block facing and quions, and the magnificent glass work. Although the builder and/or architect are unknown, it was with unusual skill that the older section was incorporated into the new house in 1905. In more recent years the house has been used by the St. Francis Society, a Roman Catholic group devoted to good works in the community.

The site on which the Arthur B. Cohn House is located was originally part of a half-block site owned by a widow, Mrs. Winnifred Browne, who earned her living as a seamstress. Her son, John T. Browne, was Mayor of Houston from 1892 to 1896.(1) Mrs. Browne purchased this property on April 11, 1866, from Leon Blum for \$875.00,(2) and by 1869 had erected a small frame house just to the east of the Cohn house site.(3)

On February 28, 1885, the Browne property was sold to Thomas Nicholson,(4) a blacksmith who probably enlarged the original house or built a new structure on the site. The 1896 Sanborn Fire Insurance map indicates a two-story structure with a large projecting bay to the west and a two story entry porch on the east of the principal elevation (facing Rusk). Behind this was attached a one-story block with a small back porch, also on the east side of the house. The Nicholson House so configured, is entirely different from the footprint of the Cohn House which was published on the 1907 Sanborn Map.(5)

Thomas Nicholson's widow, Bridgett, remained in this house until her death in 1899.(6) The property was at that time inherited by the Nicholson's only child, Mamie Nicholson Lyons (Mrs. Michael J. Lyons). The Lyons moved into the house and remained there until the property was sold in 1905 to Arthur Benjamin Cohn.(7)

On May 11, 1905, A. B. Cohn purchased lot 12 for \$4,000.(8) In this same year he married Pauline Fox.(9) On September 14, 1905, a work order was issued in A. B. Cohn's name to lay a major gas line to this property.(10) In addition to these facts, it is known that Cohn sold the property in 1909, only four years later for \$12,000,(11) indicating an \$8,000 improvement in the property which would likely have been the cost of a completely new house. The 1905 sale of the property, the new gas line, the physical appearance of the house, the difference in the footprints as shown on the 1896 and 1907 Sanborn maps, and, perhaps most importantly, the \$8,000 property improvement accomplished between 1905 and 1909 substantiate the conclusion that Arthur B. Cohn built a new house on this property in 1905 1906.

Arthur Benjamin Cohn was the first general agent for the William Marsh Rice Institute. He came to Houston from his hometown of Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1893 at the age of 22. From 1894 until he moved into the house at 1711 Rusk, Cohn lived in a rooming house one block away at 1820 Rusk. He began his career as a bookkeeper for William Marsh Rice and for the Houston Brick Works, but after Rice died Cohn handled the affairs of his estate pertaining to Houston, and was instrumental in engineering the founding of the William Marsh Rice Institute. Once the Institute was in operation, Cohn became the business manager of Rice and assistant secretary of its Board of Trustees, posts he held until he retired in 1936. Mr. and Mrs. Cohn moved to 812 Hamilton, one block away, in 1909. This house has long since been demolished and the property is now part of the Convention Center site. In 1917 they moved to the more fashionable south end, at 3212 San Jacinto, are where they lived until 1926. After residing two years at the the Rice Hotel, the Cohns moved to the Lamar Hotel. Arthur B. Cohn had no children and wife apparently died before him. A. B. Cohn died in Baltimore Hospital on July 27, 1938; his body was returned to Houston for burial in the Beth Israel Mausoleum. Cohn's papers and his large roll-top desk, on which he planned the beginnings of Rice University, are kept in the Woodson Research Center of Rice's Fondren Library. A. B. Cohn had many business interests outside of his duties at Rice, and which centered around property investments- particularly in Houston Heights. In the last ten years of his life Cohn was also secretary-treasurer of the Merchants and Planters Oil Co. Cohn's personal correspondence indicates that his family members in Little Rock were also prominent leaders of that community.(12)

On May 29, 1909, the Cohns sold this house to Michael Fitzgerald,(13) whose occupation is unknown. In 1917 the house was sold again to Cornelius D. Butler of Capitol Realty.(14) Butler remained in the house until 1920, when Conrad and Amelia Westling bought the house.(15) Westling, listed as a farmer in Houston City Directories, lived here with his wife and two daughters, Alice and Olive, until he died in 1935.(16) Mrs. Westling sold the house four years later to Thomas J. Martin.(17) The Martin family lived here for a while, but his widow, Ellen, converted the house into small apartments that could be rented as furnished rooms.(18) The house deteriorated during the Martin ownership, until 1964, when the house was purchased by the St. Francis Charities, Inc.(29)

In 1905, when the Cohn House was built, of the 22 architects practicing here at the time only five or six were prominent enough to receive notices in the daily press. By this time the most sophisticated residences being constructed were larger and more Neo-Classical in both style and form than the Cohn House. Even though this house has some Neo-Classical detail, its overall composition and variety of decorative elements root it in Houston's nineteenth-century architectural tradition. This pattern was followed by middle-class structures built here until perhaps 1910 when the bungalow form and craftsman detail supplanted these more Victorian looking houses. Very few examples of these transition period houses remain standing in Houston, and none remains in the Cohn House neighborhood where they once abounded. Old photographs of the similar Henry Fisher House and the William Read House, both of which stood in the 1600 block of Rusk, show a transitional styling. The Read House was bought by J. S. Cullinan and was the childhood home of Nina Cullinan. Other examples of houses built in the first decade of the twentieth century, and with similar features, still stand in parts of the south end such as Westmoreland; however, none of these is as varied in their exterior finishes nor do they display the richness of decorative elements found in the Cohn House. Its large cut glass front doors, for instance, are not duplicated except, perhaps, in the large, Neo-Classical R. C. Duff House (1910) which is near collapse. Architecturally, the Cohn House is perhaps the best extant example of the middle class houses built in Houston at the end of the Victorian era, and it is the only example to survive in downtown Houston.

Now known as the St. Francis Center, the Cohn House has been refurbished by the current owners. The Third Order of St. Francis, Annunciation Fraternity, is a secular Franciscan order that uses the house as a training center, and a distribution center for literature sent to prisons, public places, and ships that dock at the port of Houston

- (1) St. Francis Society Collection.
- (2) David G. McComb. Houston: A History. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1969. Appendix B: Mayors of Houston.
- (3) Harris County Deed Records. Volume 2, pages 532-533.
- (4) W. E. Wood Map of the City of Houston, July 1, 1869.
- (5) Harris County Deed Records. Volume 31, page 498.
- (6) Houston City Directory, 1900-01.
- (7) Houston City Directories, 1900 to 1905.
- (8) Harris County Deed Records. Volume 174, pages 261-262.
- (9) A. B. Cohn Biographical Information File. Woodson Research Center, Rice University.
- (10) St. Francis Society Collection.
- (11) Harris County Deed Records. Volume 232, page 463.
- (12) All information in this paragraph comes from news clippings and documents contained in either the A. B. Cohn Papers in the William Marsh Institute/Early Institute Papers (an unprocessed collection) or the A. B. Cohn Biographical Information file in the Woodson Research Center, Rice University.
- (13) Harris County Deed Records. Volume 232, page 463.
- (14) Houston City Directory, 1917-18.
- (15) Houston City Directory, 1921-22.
- (16) Houston City Directory, 1936-37.
- (17) Houston City Directory, 1939.
- (18) Houston City Directories, 1940-1960.
- (19) Documents contained in the St. Francis Society Collection

BIBLIOGRAPHY ON FILE IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Cohn House-RTHL

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark

Arthur Benjamin Cohn House

Marker Title: Arthur B. Cohn House
Address: 1711 Rusk
City: Houston
County: Harris
Year Marker Erected: 1985
Designations: Recorded Texas Historic Landmark
Marker Location:

Marker Text:

A native of Little Rock, Arkansas, Arthur Benjamin Cohn (1871-1938) constructed this home soon after purchasing the property in 1905. As principal accountant for the William Marsh Rice Estate, Cohn was instrumental in the establishment of Rice Institute in 1912 and served as its first business manager. The late Queen Anne style house, which features paired classical columns and bracketed eaves, was Cohn's residence until 1909. Recorded Texas Historic Landmark - 1985



TEXAS
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION

The State Agency for Historic Preservation

GEORGE W. BUSH, GOVERNOR

JOHN L. NAU, III, CHAIRMAN

F. LAWERENCE OAKS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

November 14, 2000

Al Davis
Harris County Historical Commission
929 Waxmyrtle
Houston, Texas 77079

Re: W. L. Foley House, Houston, Harris County

Dear Mr. Davis:

Our agency has received several contacts from the public concerning the above referenced historic property. This letter presents the comments of the Executive Director of the Texas Historical Commission.

The W. L. Foley house is highly significant as a resource associated with an early Houston merchant and also as a lone remnant of an early residential neighborhood. The house is apparently endangered by encroaching development. We very strongly recommend that appropriate action be taken to preserve this house. As always, our first recommendation is to preserve this property in place. The loss of setting creates an enormous loss in physical integrity for a property. Should moving the property be the only option, the house in its current location should be fully documented and the move and the new site should be coordinated through this agency to assure an appropriate siting. We can provide consultation and specific materials to address these issues.

We look forward to further consultation with you and the local community on this issue and hope to maintain a partnership that will foster effective historic preservation. Thank you for your efforts to preserve the irreplaceable heritage of Texas. **If you have any questions concerning our review or if we can be of further assistance, please contact Mark Cowan at 512/475-3285.**

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lawerence Oaks".

for

F. Lawerence Oaks, State Historic Preservation Officer

cc: Ramona Davis, Greater Houston Preservation Alliance

✓G. Randle Pace, Historic Preservation Officer, City of Houston

Mark Denton, THC

Greg Smith, THC

Cultural Land Use-Summary

5.1 DEVELOPMENT OF BLOCK 120, 1838 THROUGH PRESENT

Block 120 was platted out of the J. S. Holman 1/3 League Survey about 1840. The Holman survey, prior to 1837, had been a part of the larger Batterson League of 4428 acres of which a quarter was sold to Ben Fort Smith prior to the 1836 Revolution in an attempt to secure Batterson's claim on the larger league. The league had been settled through an application to the General Land Office and subsequent survey registered in 1832 by John Moore of New York. Moore built a small structure, dug a well and moved his New York family to the crude improvements by January 1833. Moore died by 1835; his wife and children returning to New York, thereby forfeiting the league. In 1835, Batterson attempted to secure the land patent with applications to the closed land office. After the land office opened in 1838, Batterson was unsuccessful in that attempt with James Holman, James Wells, and others managing to secure the rights to the old Moore league.

However, development of the block and surrounding neighborhood was slowed due to lawsuits instituted by the Batterson Heirs against Holman and others soon thereafter. Due to the initial Batterson claim on the lands of Holman and others, the Heirs of Batterson won an award from the District Court in 1844 of multiple blocks in the Holman and Wells surveys.

Following the suit, Mosley Baker received a portion of the blocks that included Block 120 which he immediately sold to a local speculator for \$960, along with other local blocks. The block was then passed through the hands of several local speculators in property from 1844 through 1847 until a home builder decided to construct two small speculative houses on the block. Nearly ten years later, the venture paid off and the block with improvements was split into north and south halves and became owner-occupied in the late 1850s by two prominent Houston families.

The block continued residential for the next seventy-five years, until 1925, when the land use committed to commercial and service businesses. The commercial business houses gradually diminished to parking lots, leaving, at present, only two residential structures on the entire block and no structures on the western lots under study.

In 1870 there were nine residential buildings clustered in three areas of the entire block, three being on the western portion that represents the study area. Within the next twenty-plus years, by 1896, several of the residences were consolidated into larger homes, and smaller cottages in filled the vacant lots between them. The western portion of the block was then occupied by one large residence with outbuildings on the northwest quarter and three cottage-type structures on the southwestern quarter of the block. Six houses occupied the eastern two-thirds of the block with numerous outbuildings.

Between 1900 and 1924 the addition of several garage and service buildings appeared at the rear of the properties in the western portion of the block. The large residence building on the northwestern quarter of the block was demolished or burned by 1924 and replaced with a small cottage that faced Capitol Street. The western portion of the block held on to three small residential cottages impacted by a small restaurant at the corner of Capitol and Jackson and large parking garage (1926) in the center of the space after the Depression years. During the next decade, the three cottages have given way to commercial improvements in the form of parking lots and a "filling station." The filling station only impacted the western lots for

about twenty-five feet on the northeast, the balance of the space being covered with parking facilities.

5.2 ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL FACTORS AFFECTING BLOCK 120, 1845 - 1870

As the Block was located on the eastern edge of the town, interest in the real estate potential of the lots came late in the 1840s and mid-1850s. As population and commerce increased slowly but steadily between 1837 and 1845 in Houston, there was little activity on the fringe areas of the town with the exception of the waterways and springs. Several industrialists and farmers established twelve to thirty-five acre parcels that were scattered about Houston. A few Germans endeavored to develop small farm-residences on riparian tracts along the various streams such as Brays and Sims Bayous. Others ranged along Cypress and Spring Creeks to the north. The boom expected in Texas land and particularly among Houston's promoters did not occur until after the Republic became a state of the United States of North America. Money was not in circulation until after 1845 as the Republic had little credit. Merchants and real estate speculators depended on barter and exchange of deeds for services or goods to keep the Houston and Texas economy in motion. Many commercial emporiums issued their own notes which were passed through several hands before being presented for payment. Credit was the order of the day to be paid within one year or when the crops sold to foreign buyers.

Block 120 had been caught up in the economic crunch of the Republic days. After 1845, and statehood, money, as well as newcomers from the east, circulated in Houston looking for opportunity. Expanding business activity in the Main Street area and around the Courthouse forced the residential dwellers to seek quietude and less dust to the east and south of the center city. Quality Hill, a prime residential development, began construction about this time, spreading from Caroline Street eastward to Jackson Street and primarily north of Texas Avenue. Most of the large homes were placed on single or quarter blocks. The migration of the higher-end residential dwellers to the east influenced the property values of Block 120 and the surrounding real estate that had languished during the Republic days. However, expensive residential development south of Texas Avenue was spotty until the late 1850s.

The convenience of rail transportation to town had focused the neighborhood toward Preston to the north and away from Texas Avenue on the south. A neighborhood mule-car trolley ran out Preston Street to the train depot located on the eastern fringe of Houston. This trolley serviced the Quality Hill neighborhood, but was within walking distance from Block 120.

Prior to the War Between the States, Houston experienced a boom in commercial goods and port activity. This brought population increases, new construction and revenue into the city. Block 120's owner, Michael DeChaumes, took advantage of this flurry and sold the improvements he had constructed with the entire block to an investor for a hundred percent increase over his purchase and mortgages. DeChaumes appears to have broken even on the deal by getting paid for his labor to build the houses with the increased price. The speculator re-sold the block, with improvements, within one month, clearing one hundred dollars for his efforts in 1856.

The next speculator divided the block into two halves with small improvements on both parts, one in the northwest quarter and the other in the southwest quarter. Within one year,

May 1857, he was able to make half his money back on the sale of the northwestern improved area. The next year, 1858, he sold the southwestern improvements for double the previous sale. The speculator came away with a \$250 profit for holding the property one year.

After 1857 and 1858, the western portion of the block remains as residential and owner-occupied through 1900. By 1870, the northwestern quarter of the block has tripled the amount of residential improvements for the occupying family and the southwestern quarter block family has constructed two new dwelling houses to the east for their extended family, converting the DeChaumes 1847 structure to a small store front.

Utilities and Services

As city water service did not reach Quality Hill and Block 120 until after 1870 through water pipes set in the center of the streets, each house had a well and/or cistern(s) to service the family and gardens. Some residents constructed two cisterns, one for the house and the other for the gardens, washing, and outbuildings. Privies were in use through 1890s when indoor water closets became vogue. Sewerage was piped either to a cesspool or to the bayou. Larger estates used cesspools with most of the city blocks piping the waste directly into nearby waterways. In the eastern side of Houston, wells were about 26 feet deep and three to four feet in diameter and brick lined during the hand digging operation. Water was expected to rise four feet in the bottom of the well for the best service. Water was drawn by a pulley and chain set in a small, covered well-house. Many of the local residents had servants who lived in the main house or in small cottages on the larger parcels. As the first two residents of Block 120 have half-block parcels in 1857, there was ample room to provide small outbuildings for servants on these two parcels.

5.3 BLOCK 120 EARLY INVESTORS, 1844 - 1856

Mosley Baker received several of the blocks as a result of the Batterson suit and sold two blocks, including Block 120 to a local speculator in 1843. Within two years the speculator turned the blocks and others to another investor, a local printer. The next investor, a local physician, held the Blocks for one year before selling to a house builder in 1847 who had immigrated from France, Michael DeChaumes (HCDR: L/290). DeChaumes mortgaged the block to a local money-lender, Frances Leverhagen, within two years, September 1849 (HCDR: O/259). DeChaumes did not receive his release of lien until 1856 (HCDR: S/522). DeChaumes got a second mortgage on Block 120 and two others in 1849, getting a release the same year (HCDR: P/39). DeChaumes apparently constructed one or two small dwelling houses on the Block between 1847 and 1856. DeChaumes, no doubt, used the completed improvements for rent property when he was unable to sell his handiwork for a profit. In 1856, DeChaumes finally unloaded the block, with improvements, for \$400 to John S. Sellers. Within one month, Sellers was able to profit by \$100 by selling the block to Benjamin J. Smith for \$500 (HCDR: P/611).

5.4 THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF BLOCK 120

As DeChaumes had constructed one improvement on the northwestern quarter of the Block and the other on the southwester quarter of the block, Benjamin J. Smith was able to divide the block into two parcels, the north half and the south half. Smith then sold the south half to Alfred Hulbert for \$500 in 1858 (HCDR: U/75). Hulbert was a hotel keeper (1860 Federal Census page 394B). Hulbert appears to have enlarged the premises and occupied the site while constructing the Rusk House in Downtown Houston during 1859.

Hulbert executed two mortgages on Block 120 and its improvements, one in 1858 to E. A. Palmer (HCDR: U/347) and the other to L. Daly in 1859 (HCDR: U/729). The first was for \$580, slightly more than the purchase price. The second in 1859 was for \$700 and possibly the increase in the size of the improvements. Daly sold the mortgage in February, 1859 to Anders (HCDR: U/730). Hulbert then sold the enlarged improvements to Daly in April 1859 for \$1000 (HCDR: V/159). The same day, Daly sold the note for \$1000 (HCDR: V/160) with payments to R. H. Baxley (Boxley). The Tax Appraisal listed Baxley lots and improvements at \$1000 on the 1859 Harris County Tax Roll. In 1862, Baxley sold the western quarter of his holdings to Leon Blum with improvements, retaining the eastern quarter.

Leon Blum of Galveston was a major land developer and speculator in Harris County and Galveston lands. Within four years, April 1866, Blum sold the improved lots to Ms. Winnefred Browne for \$875 (HCDR: 2/532). The deed described improvements located 125 feet on Jackson Street by 150 feet on Rusk Street. The improvements according to the 1873 Birdseye Map faced Rusk Street. The deed description indicates that the small house had been constructed on Lots 6 and 7 of the Block.

The July 8, 1870 Federal Census records Mrs. Winnefred Browne, 56, keeping house with son John, 25 and daughter Maggie, 22 (1870 Federal Census pg.562). John clerked in a store. All three family members were born in Ireland. The Catholic family's daughter, Maggie, ran a school under the name of Miss M. B. Browne Seminary at the corner of McKinney and Crawford in 1870 (City Directory: 1870 pg 29)

According to Browne family tradition, after purchasing the property on Block 120 Mrs. Winnefred Browne, then a widow, had a new house constructed on the block. This house appears to have been built in the center of the south half of the block, which is Lot 12. The small DeChaumes house becomes a rented building that appears on the 1873 Birdseye Map with a square store-like front façade. A parapet store front appears over the south gable end where the building faces Rusk Street. The actual use and occupant of this building is not clear in the extant records. The building appears to have been utilized as a neighborhood grocery or possibly a small community church. The south half of Lot 8 and all of Lot 7 are sold by Mrs. Browne to John T. Browne in 1877 for \$200 and \$1.00 (HCDR: 17/337, 338). By 1880, John T. Browne sold the property to Mary A. Collins for \$1,500 (HCDR: 20/526). The property appears to have a small improvement which does appear on the 1896 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (see Map in Appendix).

In 1883, Mrs. Browne sold all of Lot 6 including the small DeChaumes improvement (1846-1856) to August Baumback for \$1200 (HCDR: 28/627). By 1896, the Baumbacks added a

two-story improvement on the corner of Rusk and Jackson Streets, facing Rusk (1701 Rusk). The Baumbacks acquire part of Lot 7 and reside on the property though 1944. Mr. Baumback is deceased in 1901 (Probate Min: 10/166) and his widow, Mrs. Emma Baumback lived on the premises until her death in 1944 (Probate Min: 194/415).

The improvement sold to Mary Collins at 713 Jackson is demolished by 1924 in favor of an auto storage garage (see 1924 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map). The two Baumback improvements at 1701 and 1707 Rusk are demolished shortly thereafter, by 1940, for a parking lot (see 1940 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map).

5.5 THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF BLOCK 120

As DeChaumes had constructed one improvement on the northwestern quarter of the block and the other on the southwester quarter of the block, Benjamin J. Smith was able to divide the block into two parcels, the north half and the south half. Smith then sold the northwestern quarter of Block 120 to John H. Stump for \$250, including a small improvement (HCDR: U/387). In 1860, Stump, 35, is a civil engineer from Maryland living with his wife, Mary B., 24 from Florida on the property (Federal Census Pg 418 No. 1043). The family has three children, all born in Texas: Cassandra age 4; John age 3; and Egbert age one. Stump contracted with C. C. Feaswick for additional improvements to be constructed on his lots Contracts 1/5). The 1866 City of Houston Directory listed the Stump family in residence at the corner of Capitol and Jackson Streets. Stump was listed as the Superintendent of the Houston Texas & Brazos Railroad. By 1875, Stump is deceased and the widow Mrs. Mary B. Stump mortgages the homestead and improvements to J. B. Birdsall for \$1,500 (HCDR: 15/266). The 1846 – 1857 structure listed as 1704 Capitol Street with the Stump 1860 dwelling listed at 705 Jackson Street. Birdsall released the mortgage in 1881 (HCDR: 23/182).

The Stumps moved to Galveston by 1881, selling the improvements "property belonging to John W. Stump at the time of his death" to the executors of the last will of R. Greene, Caroline Greene, John J. Atkinson and Alfred S. Richardson for \$2000 (HCDR: 23/501). The Greene- Hutcheson family, now represented by Caroline M. Hutcheson, maintained the property until the sale in 1907 to Charles A. and Emile E. Clappert in two deeds on Lots 9 and 10 for \$9000 (HCDR: 203/351;350). The same day, Caroline Hutcheson sold the north half of Lot 8 for \$2000 with improvement to Charles Black (HCDR: 205/417). The improvements were a small dwelling house located at the far eastern property line of the lot and numbered 713 ½ Jackson Street. The house was two-story.

All the Stump improvements are demolished by 1924 that were on the north half of Lot 8 and Lot 9, including the Stump homestead and Black house. The old 1846 building at 1704 Capitol survived through 1930, being demolished for a filling station site. A small restaurant building had been established in the 1920s on the corner of Capitol and Jackson Streets, listed as 1702 Capitol for a short while. This building appears to have been moved to the site, as the size and shape are similar to other small frame buildings formerly on Block 120. However, many buildings were removed in 1909 from the Union Station site north of Texas Avenue and the former location for this small frame restaurant could have been from that area.

6.1 HENRY MICHAEL DECHAUMES

Parisian-born, Michael DeChaumes (B: 1796), came to the United States in 1829 at the age of thirty-three with his young family and first settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. DeChaumes practiced his profession of architecture in Washington D. C, moving his family with him. DeChaumes moved to Texas in 1837, residing in Houston to practice architecture until his death in 1871 at the age of seventy-five years. Michael DeChaumes designed and erected the old Harris County Courthouse (1852), the old Academy School, superintended the erection of the first capitol building in Austin, as well as designing many residences and buildings in Houston, Harris County and surrounding counties.

6.2 MRS. WINNEFRED BROWNE

Widow Winnefred Browne moved onto Block 120 in 1866, residing in a house constructed previously by Michael DeChaumes. Mrs. Browne constructed a large residence on Lot 12 for her family, completing the new house by 1867. Mrs. Browne's son, John T. Browne, became Mayor of Houston between 1892 and 1896, making the home his official residence. Winnefred Browne, the widow of Michael Browne, had emigrated to America from Limerick, Ireland in 1851 with her husband and five children. The family settled in New Orleans, Louisiana, but the father died in 1852.

The family then moved to Houston by 1866. Young John T. spent part of his youth working in a brick-yard in Madison County for four dollars a month. After saving his wages, he returned home to drive a baggage wagon, later becoming a messenger for the Commercial and Southwestern Express Company in Houston. From there John T. became a messenger on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, later becoming a fireman for the same Road. John T. subsequently became bookkeeper and salesman in the grocery business for H.P. Levy, John Collins and Theodore Keller, forming a partnership with Mr. Keller in 1870 for twelve months.

By 1872, John T., with a capital of \$500, built up a business representing an investment of \$70,000 in the firm of Browne & Bollfrass. In 1871, John T. married Miss Mary Bergin, daughter of Michael Bergin of Irish nativity. Eeven children survived this union.

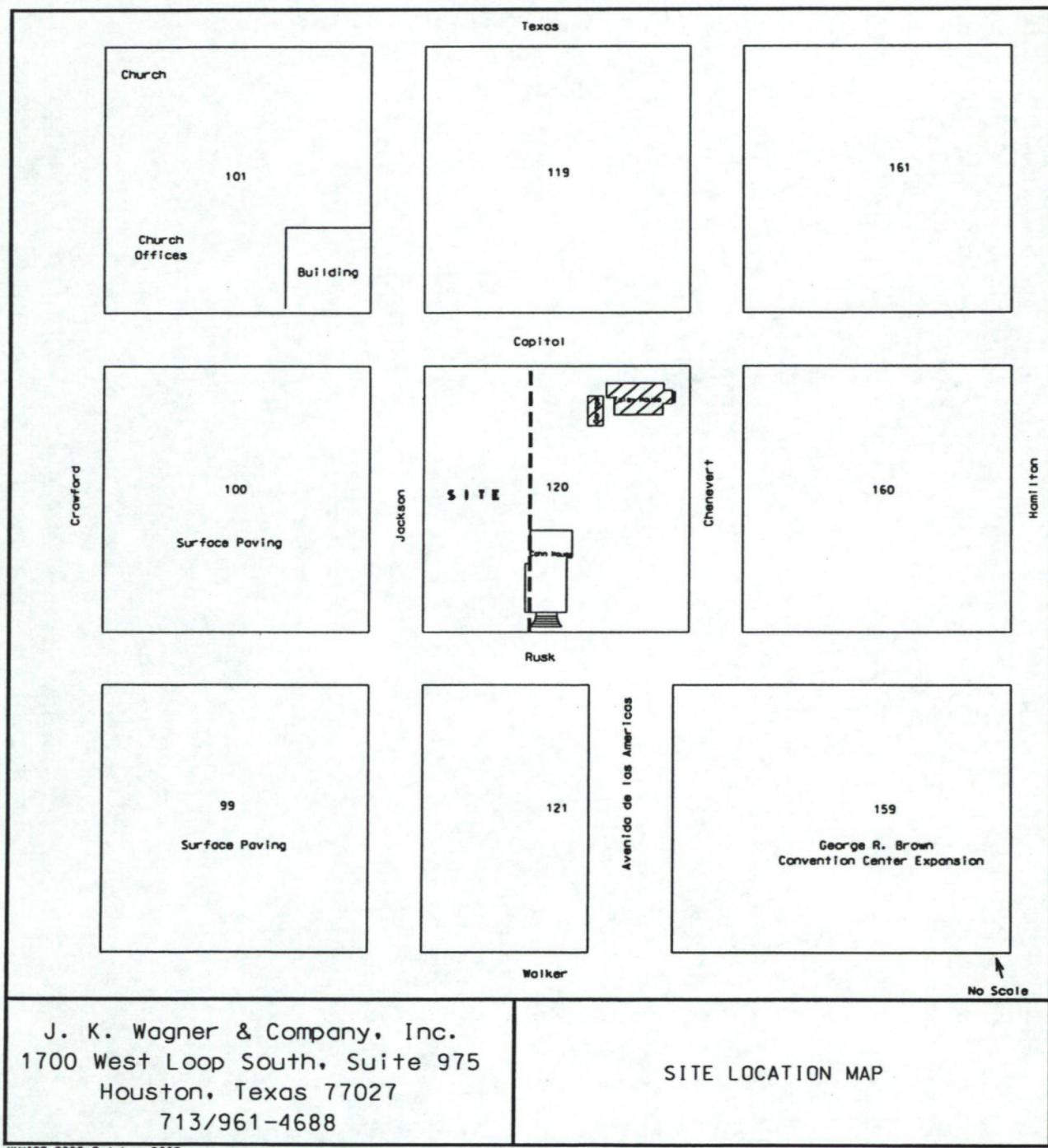


Figure 1

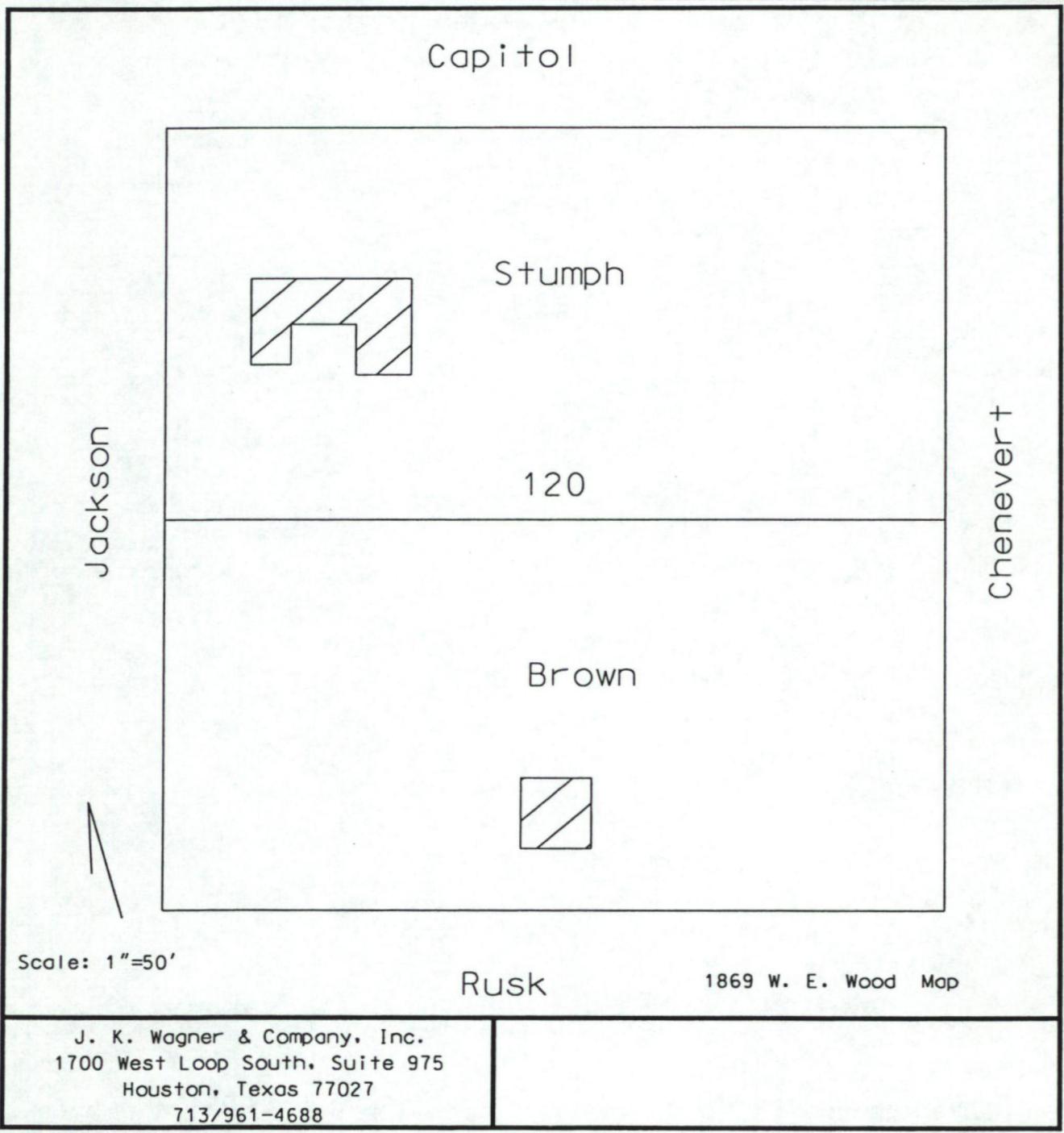


Figure 2

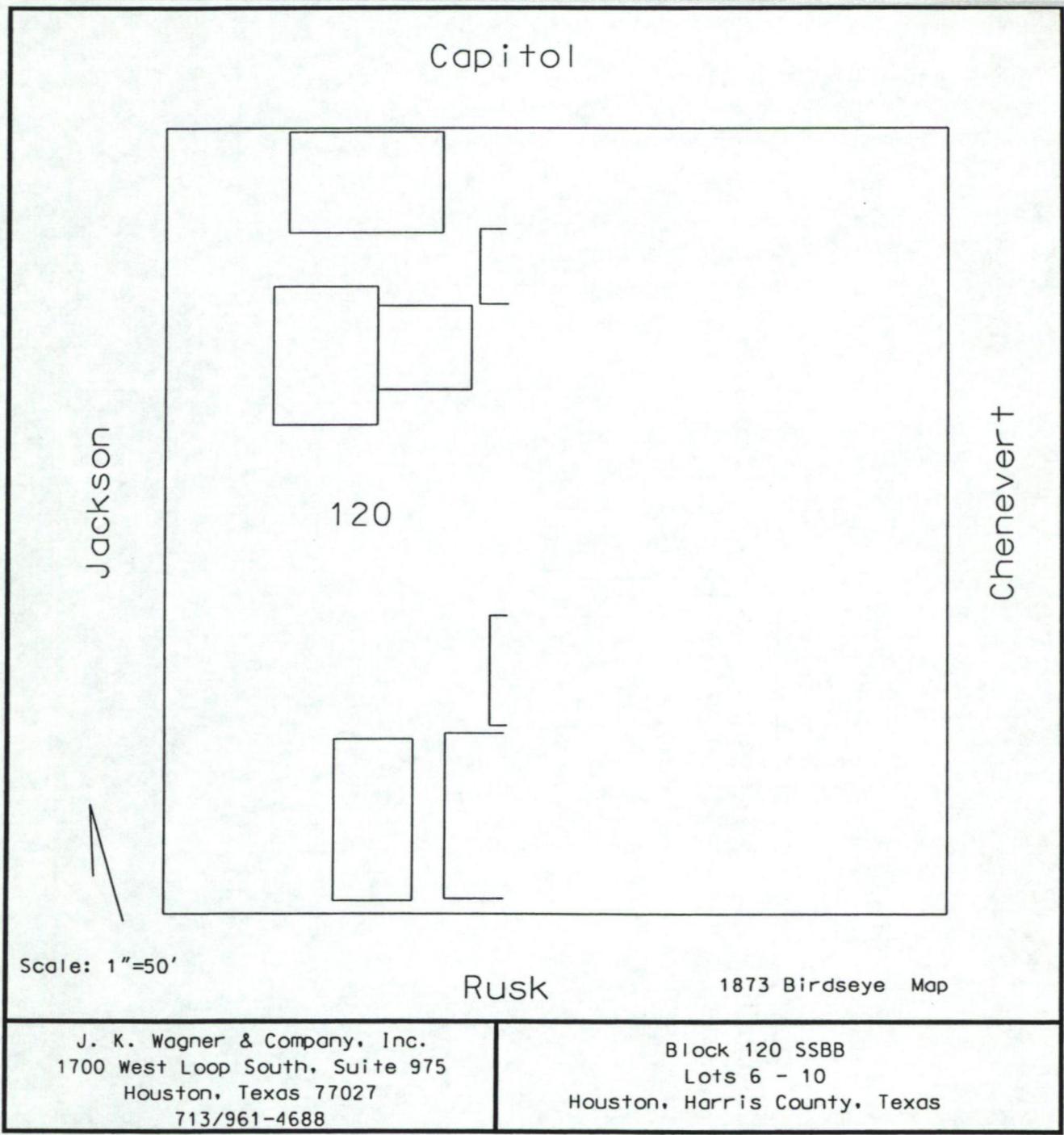


Figure 3

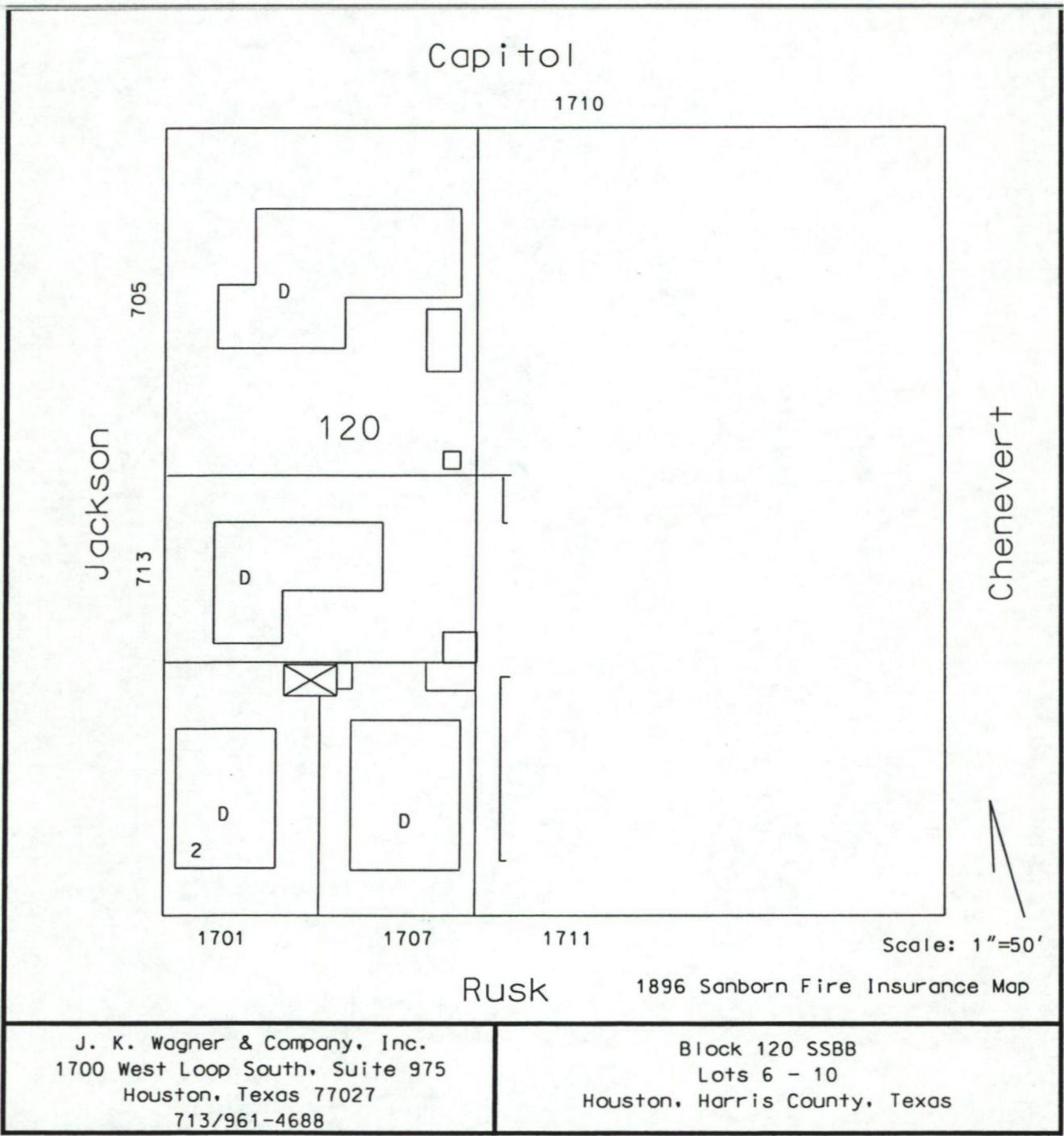


Figure 4

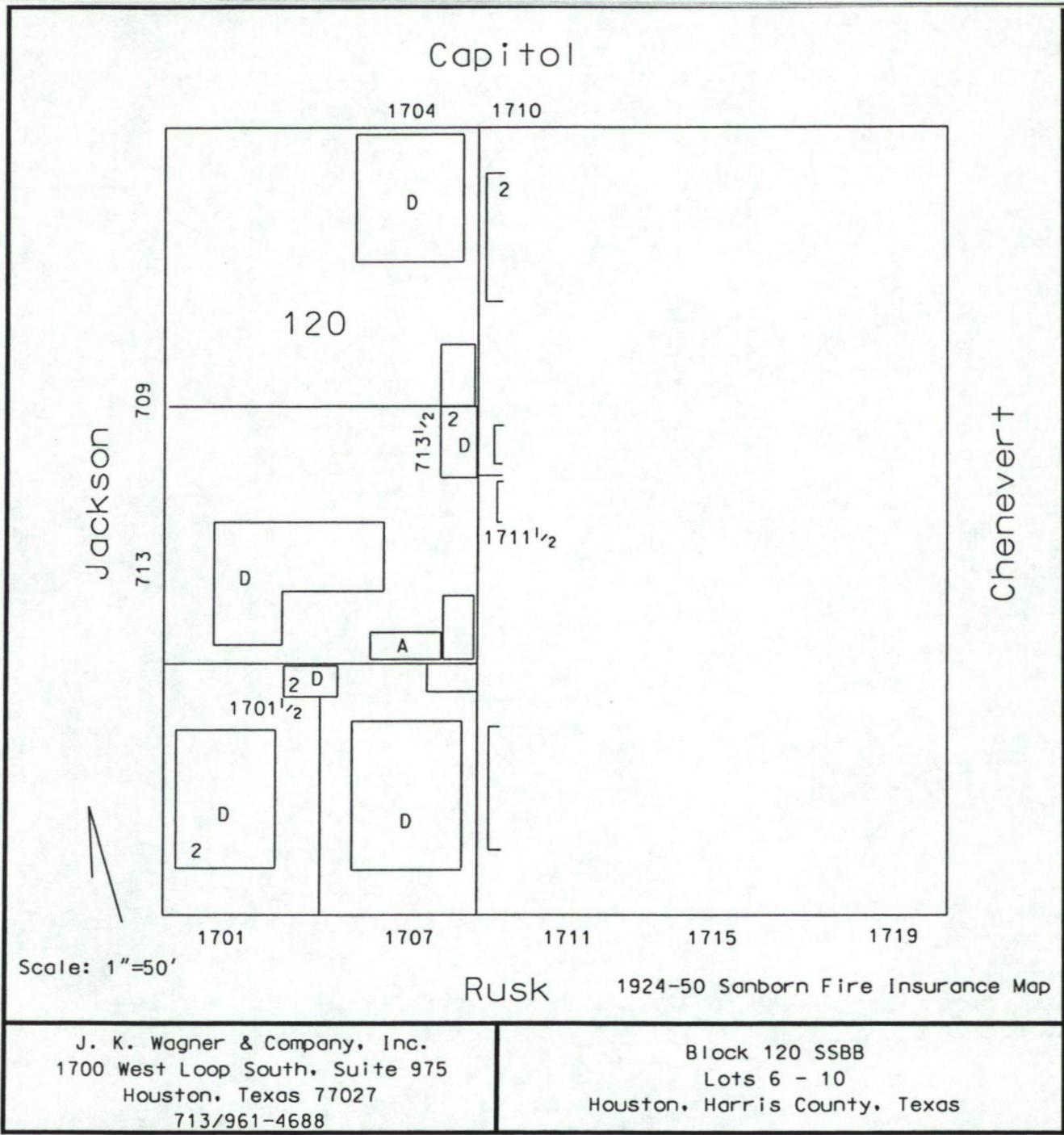
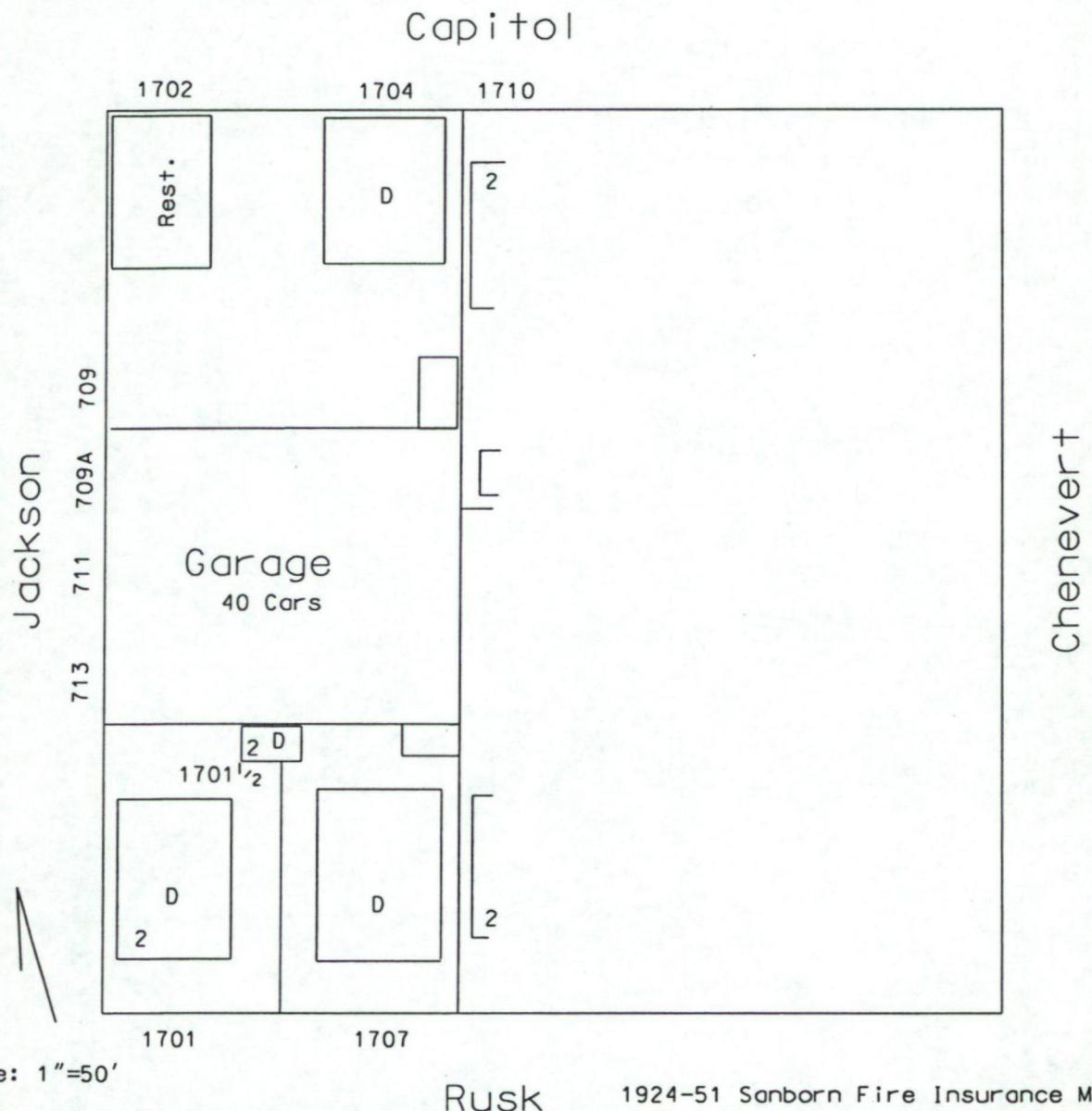


Figure 5



Scale: 1"=50'

Rusk

1924-51 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map

J. K. Wagner & Company, Inc.
1700 West Loop South, Suite 975
Houston, Texas 77027
713/961-4688

Block 120 SSBB
Lots 6 - 10
Houston, Harris County, Texas

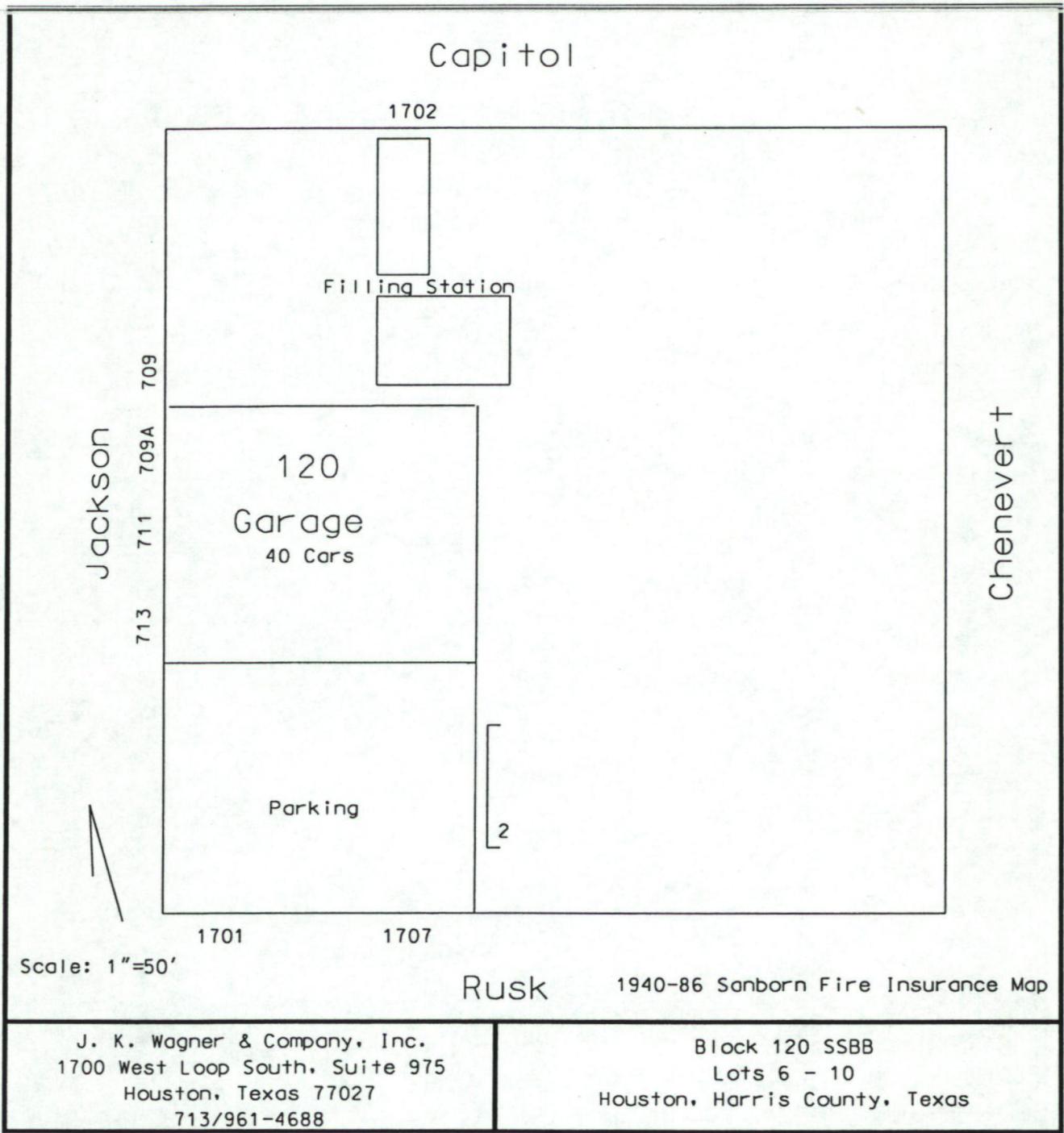


Figure 7

THC Analysis



TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

The State Agency for Historic Preservation

RICK PERRY, GOVERNOR

JOHN L. NAU, III, CHAIRMAN

F. LAWRENCE OAKS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

December 20, 2002

Roger Moore, Ph.D.
Moore Archeological Consulting, Inc.
3511 Houston Ave., Suite B
Houston, TX 77009

Re: Project review under the Antiquities Code of Texas, Proposed Investigations associated with the City of Houston's Block 120 (City of Houston)

Dear Dr. Moore:

Thank you for your correspondence concerning the above referenced project. This letter presents the comments of the Executive Director of the Texas Historical Commission, the state agency responsible for administering the Antiquities Code of Texas.

Per review of the preliminary historic and archeological assessment information sent to us concerning Block 120, we agree that subsurface archeological survey level investigations are warrant prior to any developments on this block and we also concur that there is a possible that archeological deposits that post-date 1870 may be warranted.

We would suggest that once the survey data has been collected and the archeological findings have been presented in an interim report a decision could then be made based on how strong the research potential is for post-1870's deposits to substantively contribute to the historical record.

Thank you for your assistance in the protection of our State's cultural resources. We will await the first permit application. **If you have any questions please contact Mark H. Denton of our staff at (512) 463-5711.**

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mark H. Denton".

for
F. Lawerence Oaks
Executive Director

LO/MHD

cc: Janet Wagner

Foley House-Eligibility

**ANALYSIS OF THE
ARTHUR B. COHN HOUSE
AND
WILLIAM F. FOLEY HOUSE

HOUSTON, TEXAS**



**TEXAS
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION**

P.O. Box 12276 • Austin, TX 78711-2276

July 29, 2002

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION/SUMMARY.....	3
WILLIAM L. FOLEY HOUSE	
INTRODUCTION	4
EXTERIOR CONDITIONS	4
INTERIOR CONDITIONS.....	6
REHABILITATION RECOMMENDATIONS	9
REHABILITATION COST ESTIMATE	10
ARTHUR B. COHN HOUSE	
INTRODUCTION	11
EXTERIOR CONDITIONS	11
INTERIOR CONDITIONS.....	13
REHABILITATION RECOMMENDATIONS	15
REHABILITATION COST ESTIMATE	16
ADAPTIVE USE FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS	17
APPENDIX	19
WILLIAM F. FOLEY HOUSE PHOTOGRAPHS	
WILLIAM F. FOLEY HOUSE FLOOR PLANS	
ARTHUR B. COHN HOUSE PHOTOGRAPHS	
ARTHUR B. COHN HOUSE FLOOR PLANS	

INTRODUCTION/SUMMARY

On June 6, 2002, staff of the Texas Historical Commission's Division of Architecture traveled to Houston to conduct an existing conditions analysis of the Arthur B. Cohn House and William F. Foley House. Participating staff included Amy Hammons, Jeffrey Harris, Brad Patterson, and Susan Tietz. This report includes a summary of their findings, as well as recommendations and general estimates for rehabilitation, suggestions for further analysis, and an assessment of the feasibility of adaptive use for a visitor's center.

Both buildings possess a high degree of historic integrity and architectural significance. Fine craftsmanship is clearly evident in the decorative detail of the exteriors, from the carved Corinthian capitals and elaborate entablature of the Foley House's front porch to the faux rustication and intricate window designs of the Cohn House. Much effort was put into the formal finishes found in the interior rooms of each house as well, where plaster molding, wood inlay designs, classical columns, and pocket doors are prominently featured. Although only the Cohn House is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, the Foley House clearly deserves these designations as well.

The participating staff members found both buildings to be in generally good condition. The Foley House requires significant work on portions of its exterior to address conditions of rot and water penetration, and requires the installation of new mechanical services. Except for the incompatible replacement of its original second floor windows, renovation of the kitchen, and the effects of deferred maintenance, its interior is remarkably intact.

In contrast, the Cohn House has been very well maintained and is in need of only minor cosmetic rehabilitation. The interior of the house has had very few alterations since the 1920s and is in excellent condition, with only minor signs of deterioration and/or deferred maintenance.

For both properties, a priority rehabilitation issue is insufficient and uneven structural support resulting from deterioration and settling of the pier and beam foundations. It should be noted that if the buildings were to be moved, new foundations would be necessary, and these issues would be addressed regardless. Repairs to damaged sill plates could also be easily undertaken at this time.

Staff has concluded that although both properties could be adapted for use as a regional heritage visitor's center, the Foley House offers a better interior layout, more usable square footage, and easier compliance with the Texas Accessibility Standards.

**William Lee Foley House
704 Chenevert Street
Houston, Texas**

INTRODUCTION

The William L. Foley House sits at the corner of Rusk and Chenevert Streets, with its primary (east) façade facing Chenevert Street. According to research, the Neo-Classical house was constructed in 1904 on Texas Avenue and moved to its current location in 1909 as part of the site clearance for the construction of Union Station. Research also indicates that the porch columns and upper story were shortened in order to facilitate the move.

The house was bequeathed to the Anunciation Catholic Church in 1963. In 1965, the church held an estate sale that resulted in the loss of many of the house's furnishings and, most likely, its original fixtures. The house has been actively used by the church for classrooms and as a rooming house in recent years. It has been vacant for approximately one year.

A carriage house sits directly behind the house at the edge of the lot. This structure was not evaluated as part of this analysis.

EXTERIOR CONDITIONS

Exterior Walls

The exterior walls of the Foley House are sheathed with wood clapboard siding, some of which appears to have been replaced in patches. The siding appears to be in generally good condition. Patched drill holes appear to be evidence of insulation blown into the exterior wall. Peeling paint is found on most of the siding and trim, as is cracking and bowing of the clapboards. Much of this damage is found on the north and west facades, probably resulting in part from the vegetative overgrowth on these two sides that helps to trap moisture in the siding. Vine growth on the south facade may be having a similar effect.

Roof and Drainage Systems

As observed from the ground, the hipped roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles that are fairly old but do not show excessive wear. The roof structure exhibits some bowing in places, particularly on the north side. Staff were unable to determine the surface material on the porch roof, which may be roll roofing due to the low slope.

Aluminum gutters are applied to the face of the cornice on the main house, but patched holes in the soffit indicate that a built-in gutter system may have originally existed. The gutters are detaching from the house on the east ends of both the north and south sides. This is most prevalent on the south side, where significant rot has occurred along the roof edge extending nearly two-thirds of the length of the wall. Much of the wood forming the face of the cornice has fallen away, and a great deal of paint is peeling on the trim below it. This damage may have been caused by water getting trapped in the original gutter system, which may not have been adequately sealed when the new gutters were installed.

Aluminum downspouts are all still attached and intact. Cast iron drain boots at the base of the north and south facades are evidence of the original downspout system. The porch does not have an exterior gutter system, but originally may have featured a built-in gutter connected to the main house.

Foundation

Staff had limited opportunities to access the crawl space beneath the house to assess the condition of the house's pier and beam foundation. Nevertheless, signs of settlement and/or deterioration exist on both the exterior and interior of the house, particularly on the northwest and southeast corners of the house.

At the western end of the north façade, the brick foundation appears to be settling. This has resulted in damage to the foundation, including a loss of mortar, separated joints, and slight protrusion of bricks away from the house. Nearby, the brick stairs leading to the northeast entrance have settled to one corner.

The floor of the first floor porch slopes down noticeably to the south, starting from a wide crack in the tile floor and in a widened joint between the siding and entrance door trim. This has probably resulted from settling of the brick foundation through either soil instability or compromised structural strength. Small cracks are visible in the mortar joints of the brick foundation underpinnings. Minor settling has occurred at the northeast corner of the porch as well.

On the south facade, a section of the wood siding has been removed to expose the wood sill plate. This visible section of the sill exhibits significant deterioration due to rot, which may or may not extend to other parts of the structure.

Batt insulation applied to the underside of the wood floor planks has significantly deteriorated and fallen off. This is probably a result of moisture collection due to inadequate ventilation of the crawl space.

Front Porch

The front porch of the Foley House features many of the building's most distinctive architectural features, most notably the fluted Corinthian columns and elaborate entablature. This porch is also the location of the most significant deterioration at the house.

The wood porch columns, particularly the northernmost two, show signs of rot. The rot has occurred primarily at the base of the columns, but is also evident along some of the flutes. This appears to have resulted from water running down the inside of the columns and exiting at the base. Portions of the Corinthian capitals have wide cracks that have split open due to water penetration, particularly the northernmost one, which is split in several locations.

The most visible damage to the porch is the extensive rot and deterioration along the entablature and roof edge. Although the entire area has peeling paint and missing decorative elements, most of the damage is centered on the northern half. Here, entire portions of the frieze, cornice and roof have rotted away. Remaining sections of the fascia boards in the frieze are cracked, and a good proportion of the modillion blocks along the cornice have fallen off. Water continues to drain off the roof and into the entablature. This drainage problem has also probably caused much of the visible rot in the northernmost columns.

On the porch's second floor, the damage from the aforementioned problems seems to be confined to the wood ceiling. In addition, the backside of the entablature has been damaged by water infiltration. The railing appears to be in good shape. The condition of the wood floor is difficult to ascertain due to the installation of a carpet.

Southwest Porch

The southwest porch, probably original to the house, has been extensively altered. The openings between the columns have been infilled with wood lattice on interior and steel mesh on the exterior. Multiple layers of asphalt shingles have been applied to the porch roof, possibly covering the original layer of wood shingles below. The original doors to the house have been removed. Two modern, vented doors now lead to mechanical room, but the original transom is still intact. The original built-in gutter appears to be intact. Brick stairs are in good condition.

INTERIOR CONDITIONS

Doors and Windows

aluminum

The original wood sash windows on the second floor of the Foley House have been replaced with ~~steel~~ casement windows, but their original interior and exterior trim has been left intact. Original wood windows and exterior French doors and transoms remain in place in the rest of the house, (d/s) and are all in good condition with glazing still intact. Many of them have been bolted shut or sealed by layers of paint, so their operational status could not be determined by staff. Some may be stuck closed due to racking of their frames. Many have partially deteriorated sills that will require repair or replacement, particularly on the west and northwest sides of the house.

Water penetration and rot is particularly in evidence in the sills of the side entrance and French doors in the dining room. The trim piece separating the transoms from the French doors on both the north and east walls of the north parlor also feels soft to the touch in places, possibly a sign of rot or deterioration.

On the stair landing, a large art glass window is in good condition. The original stained glass in bottom half of the sash windows has been replaced with translucent glass with a green tint.

The primary entrance door (though not original) and beveled glass sidelights and transom on the porch are in good condition. The original entrance door in the dining room is in good condition as well. Its threshold has been replaced, which is additional evidence of a potential rot problem in this location. The door to the side porch in the kitchen has been replaced with a metal security door.

All interior doors and transoms are intact and in good condition. Pocket doors on the first floor appear to be intact, but not all are operational—some repairs to the sliding hardware will be necessary.

Most doors and windows still have their original hardware.

Interior Rooms

Both the first and second floors of the house are characterized by hardwood floors with decorative inlays, and are in excellent condition. The inlays feature a unique pattern in each room, and show a high level of craftsmanship. In some areas, moisture has damaged the floorboards. These locations include soft boards at the base of the north wall French door in the north parlor, and buckled boards near the north window of the northeast bedroom and at the center of the southeast bedroom and near the bathroom entrance.

The shifting foundation of the house is manifested quite clearly in the south parlor and entryway on the first floor. The decorative columns and bases flanking the entryway are damaged—some of the column capitals have been cracked by the pressure of the shifting beams above them, and the base of another is kicking out. Another is pulling away from the east wall. Beginning at the line between the south parlor and the entryway, there is a noticeable slope to the floor, angling down towards the south wall. The effect of this settling is visible in a wide joint separation between floorboards at this line.

The first floor rooms retain their original plaster walls and ceiling, including distinctive, decorative molded panels in the south parlor. Effects of the settling foundation are seen in extensive cracking of the plaster walls. Cracking is particularly severe in the east wall of the south parlor, in a large crack extending the height of the room in one of the corners formed by the northwest corner fireplace in the north parlor, in the walls of the small bathroom beneath the stairs, and in the north and west walls above the side entrance and French doors of the dining room.

On the second floor, a thin gypsum wallboard has been applied over the original plaster walls and ceiling, which made it difficult for staff to assess their condition. In the north bedroom, the wallboard is pulling away from the wall on the north side. It is unclear whether this is resulting from water infiltration behind, movement of the building, or poor installation.

Water damage is clearly visible in other areas of the second floor. At the center of the hall, a large portion of the ceiling is missing due to an apparent water leak. The gypsum board has fallen away in one section, exposing an area of rotted lathing and joists. Much of the paint on the ceiling has peeled off as well. No damage to the floor below has occurred, except for a small missing piece of wood flooring. In the southeast bedroom, water damage is visible on the ceiling in the northeast corner.

Throughout the house, most of the original light fixtures have been removed, except for some that remain on the second floor.

Some rooms have other specific conditions worth noting:

Kitchen

*Indoor
VCT*
Much of this room has undergone modernization. The floor has been covered with what may be vinyl, potentially asbestos, tile. Some of the wood baseboard is missing, as are sections of the window trim. A section of the ceiling has been furred down for ductwork, and there is evidence of water leaking from inside the ducts. Inside a butler's pantry converted to a closet, the plaster is significantly damaged by cracking and water penetration at the base of the north wall and in the northeast corner.

Utility Room

This room, located directly off the side porch, apparently housed the furnace and/or air conditioning systems. Although the equipment has been removed, its ductwork is still present in the room. This room originally had a more formal use, evidenced by the wall and window treatments. However, the wall plaster is mostly missing or significantly deteriorated, door and window trim is rotten, and window glass is broken. The original door to the stair hall behind it is still intact.

Second Floor Hall Bathroom

The door to the bathroom is currently inoperable. A non-original enameled steel shower stall stands along one wall. The hexagonal tile floor is intact, and a portion of the wood wainscoting has been removed beneath the corner sink.

Second Floor Bathroom

The floor of the bathroom is elevated above the bedroom floor level, and features hexagonal white tile in good condition. The enclosed passageway to the central hall on the west wall indicate that this room was probably adapted for a bathroom several years after the house was built. Casement windows with leaded milk glass on the east wall and the sink below them are in good condition. *Clew foot tub, large mirror*

Attic

A ceiling panel in the central hallway of the second floor appears to provide access to the attic level. Staff were unable to access the attic during the site visit to assess the condition of the roof structure or dormer. From the outside, it appears that the original dormer window has been replaced or covered by a wood panel.

REHABILITATION RECOMMENDATIONS

The following work is necessary to rehabilitate the property. This includes reversing existing damage, preventing future deterioration, and ensuring that the building meets current codes, life safety standards, and the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act. Items **bolded** indicate work that should be undertaken immediately to stabilize the structure and prevent further deterioration.

If the house is to be moved to a new location, it is recommended that it be moved in accordance with the guidelines outlined in *Moving Historic Buildings* (John Obed Curtis, International Association of Structural Movers, 1991). It may be necessary to detach the front porch from the house for the move—this approach would simplify the process and make it easier to conduct repairs to the various porch elements.

Exterior

- **Conduct full inspection of foundation piers, support beams, and sill plates. Repair or replace where necessary.** Re-level house and porch at new site. Reinsulate first floor and ensure proper ventilation of crawl space.
- **Repair rotted and damaged cornice on house and porch.** Replace missing elements in-kind to match original design.
- **Conduct up-close survey of house and porch roof for deterioration, and repair or replace damaged roof elements. Identify sources of water damage on the second floor.** Inspect roof structure in attic and ascertain strength and stability of support members. In the likely event that the roofing shingles need to be replaced, it is recommended that they be replaced with wood shingles (as was original to the house) or an architectural shingle that features a profile similar to wood.
- Inspect non-historic gutters and downspouts for deterioration, clean and reattach or replace where necessary. Ensure proper operation of drainage system. It is recommended that the original, built-in gutter system eventually be restored.
- Scrape, sand, and repaint of exterior wood surfaces. Reuse and repair materials where feasible, or replace in-kind where deterioration is too extreme.
- Replace column bases on porch. Consolidate rot-damaged portions of column shafts. Repair cracked capitals. Scrape and repaint entirety of columns.
- The clay tiles that now form the surface of the first floor entrance porch and sheathe the front step and check walls are in good condition, but are not original to the building and are incompatible with its period of construction. Eventually, the clay tiles should be removed and the original porch restored.

Interior

- Inspect window sills and door thresholds for deterioration; repair or replace where necessary.

- When building has been properly re-leveled, repair cracked plaster on the first floor. Restore and realign entryway columns and bases.
- When moisture infiltration problems have been eliminated, repair damaged ceilings and walls in a sympathetic manner.
- Inspect condition of walls behind wallboard on second floor. If original plaster remains, remove existing wallboard and repair plaster if feasible. If plaster is too deteriorated to repair, remove and re-plaster or replace to original thickness with gypsum board. If wallboard is applied directly to planks, then replace wallboard in-kind where damaged.
- Repair or replace in-kind areas of damaged floor boards.
- Remove incompatible, non-original steel casement windows on second floor. Install wood sash windows to match originals. Repair existing windows and French doors where necessary and restore to operating state. Consider adding weatherstripping in a historically sensitive manner.
- Inspect plumbing and electrical systems to determine whether they meet current codes and projected needs for the building. Both will likely need to be replaced.
- Install new HVAC equipment, using existing ductwork where possible. Ideally, the system equipment can be installed in the rear utility room, where the original equipment was located. Sensitively integrate machinery, ductwork, and vents into historic interiors. Remove external ventilation pipe on south façade.
- The building is currently not ADA compliant. A more extensive analysis of ADA compliance will be necessary, but at a minimum, access to the first floors will be required, as will the installation of an ADA-compliant restroom. Variances may be available to minimize the impact of meeting compliance on the historic integrity of the house.
- Install fire alert and prevention system to meet current life safety codes. A second means of egress from the second floor will need to be provided.

REHABILITATION COST ESTIMATE

Based on the extent of exterior deterioration, the need for new mechanical systems, and current noncompliance with the ADA and life safety codes, staff estimates that the rehabilitation work will cost in a range of \$175 - \$200 per square foot. More in-depth analysis of the roof structure, sill plates, and walls may result in modifications to these figures.

These costs do not include moving the structure and preparing a new foundation at a new site (estimated at \$60,000 and \$17 per square foot (ground floor only), respectively, by Cherry House Moving Company of Houston in 2000).

**Arthur B. Cohn House
1711 Rusk Avenue
Houston, Texas**

INTRODUCTION

The Arthur B. Cohn House is located on Rusk Avenue in the middle of a block between Jackson and Chenevert Streets, facing south. Constructed in 1905, the two-story house exhibits characteristics of the late Queen Anne style. It is believed that the house incorporates part or all of an earlier residence on this site built in the late 1860s in the two story wing extending from the main block of the house and visible on the west side.

Changes to the house that are documented in previous research include the enclosure of a two-story porch and the addition of a wing to form the six-bay long, flat-roofed section at the northeast corner of the house; construction of a one-story addition at the western rear of the house; and a thorough rehabilitation of the house in 1964, including new plumbing, electricity, and other services.

The building has been continuously occupied by St. Francis Charities since it acquired the property in 1964.

EXTERIOR CONDITIONS

Exterior Walls

Wood clapboards compose most of the exterior siding of the Cohn House. Some of the gable ends feature fish-scale shingles, which appear to be in very good condition. Also in good condition is the wood sheathing shaped to look like stone blocks on the front façade. The clapboards and trim are not holding their paint in many locations, particularly on the east façade. On all sides of the house, clapboards are cracked or bowed. The clapboards are very deteriorated in some locations--this is especially evident just south of the north parlor bay window, where the siding is clearly rotted and has fallen away. Here, a drain pipe from the second floor bathroom is visible behind the siding, and may have leaked, causing the damage.

Also on the east façade, on the first floor bay window of the south parlor, deterioration of the wood quoins and the surface paint is readily visible. The underside of the wood overhang also shows signs of potential rot, perhaps from a leaky gutter.

The metal fire stair at the rear of the house appears to be somewhat unstable, as the stair leans away slightly from the house.

Roof and Drainage Systems

The sloped roofs of the house are sheathed in what appear to be relatively new asphalt shingles. No sign of bowing is evident in the roof structure. Staff could not determine the type or condition of the flat roof on the northeast addition, but surmises that it is identical to the rubber roofing found on the front porch and western rear addition. The roof of the western rear addition appears

to be in only fair condition, and it does not appear to drain well, as evidence of water damage can be seen on the interior.

The brick chimney with its plaster-faced decorative details is in good condition and appears to remain plumb. A piece of the cornice trim was found on the ground at the rear of the house.

Along much of the roof edges, flashing is bent and not sealed tightly. An aluminum gutter and downspout system is only found on the one-story front porch, and it appears to be functional and without major leaks.

Foundation

The house sits on a pier and beam foundation. Inspection of the exterior piers and limited investigation of the crawl space beneath the house reveals that many of the brick piers are in need of attention: some are leaning or bowing, many are missing or collapsed, and several have been replaced rather inadequately with concrete blocks. Some bricks are spalling, and many of the piers are in need of repointing. All of these conditions have probably contributed to the visible leaning and shifting of portions of the wood frame house.

Many of the openings between the piers along the exterior elevations have been infilled with concrete block. Sections of the concrete block along the east elevation are cracked.

At the north parlor bay window on the east facade, the brick piers are significantly bowing due to the shifting load of the house. The bay window also appears to angle down two to three inches from its east face to where it appends to the wall of the house. In addition, a distinct sag is noticeable in the center of enclosed northeast porch, visible in both the sill and the roof line.

The house's unstable foundation is also evident on the north facade, as all the brick piers are leaning and the two-story ell and one-story rear addition both slope towards each other. Along the west facade, many of the brick piers have lost a substantial amount of mortar, and one section of concrete block infill has shifted 2-3" out from the wall plane (all other infill around the house seems to be relatively flush with the facade).

In the event of the house being moved, these problems would be ameliorated by a new foundation at the new site.

Front Porch

The front porch spanning the south elevation is in relatively good condition. The wood porch deck appears to have been replaced fairly recently. The stairs have been replaced, as the original outline of the stair treads and risers is evident on the side walls. The wood columns have an uneven paint surface due to prior peeling, and some have minor vertical cracks. The low railing, constructed of 2x4s and probably not original to the house, is in good condition.

The decorative, historic hanging light fixture above the entrance is in minor disrepair.

At the base of the porch, a cast iron vent is shifting along with one of the brick piers adjacent to it.

INTERIOR CONDITIONS

Doors and Windows

The wood sash windows of the Cohn House all appear to be original, and their glazing, frames, and sashes are intact. Roughly half of them have operable sash. The stained glass in the tall windows of the stair landing nook is intact and in good condition.

The original double entrance doors, side lights and transoms are in excellent condition, including their decorative cut glass glazing. Interior doors and transoms are all original and in operable condition. Pocket doors on the first floor are all operable.

Interior Rooms

The original, stained pine floors on the first floor are largely in good condition, except for scattered areas where signs of past termite or carpenter ant damage is evident. A few floorboards near the east wall and the corner fireplace of the south parlor show signs of this damage, as do floorboards near the south window of the dining room. Other areas indicate possible rot beneath the floorboards, including floorboards along the west wall of the north parlor that feel somewhat "spongy," especially in the southwest corner. In the east bay window of the same room, the floorboards show sign of rot beneath the window, perhaps resulting from the window air conditioning unit leaking or from a rotten sill plate and joists below. The original hardwood floors on the stairs and second floor are covered by carpeting.

All of the walls and ceilings are sheathed with $\frac{1}{4}$ " wallboard, although it is unclear whether it covers original plaster or is applied directly to wood planking in all parts of the house. The walls and ceilings are generally in good condition, except for a few areas of deterioration. In the north parlor, a large portion of the wallboard on the north wall near the northeast corner is cracked and pulling away from the wall. In the upstairs hallway, between the chapel and the side hall, the top of the east wall leans noticeably out into the hallway. No cracks or separated joints are visible, however. Just north of the stairs, a portion of the wallboard is cracked and has pulled away several inches from the wall above a window. Behind the wallboard, the remains of wallpaper and a fabric liner affixed to wood planking are visible.

Some signs of moisture infiltration are visible in the walls and ceiling. The southeast corner of the north parlor ceiling has been damaged by water, probably from the bathroom that is located directly above the room. The ceiling of the upstairs hallway has some minor water stains, and in the side hall near the bathroom, water damage above the doorway to the bedroom is clearly visible—paint is peeling off the gypsum board on the ceiling and water stains extend down the wall to the doorway transom.

In the northwest storage room, a one-story modern addition at the rear of the house, a dropped ceiling in this room is only partially intact, revealing the original exterior of the house on the east and south walls.

Painted wood trim is in excellent condition, except for a small missing piece of the cornice trim above the front entrance door. The fireplace mantle in the south parlor has lost its central wood panel or mirror.

The foundation's structural problems described on the exterior are clearly noticeable in some of the rooms on the first floor. In the dining room, the floor level is about two inches below that of

the north parlor, and it slopes down quite noticeably to the north. Door frames on the north and south wall are somewhat racked. In the adjacent northeast storage room, the floor slopes down towards the north wall.

The upstairs bathroom is also somewhat out of level. The easternmost portion of the floor is elevated about one inch, and has a discernable slope up towards the southeast corner, where the toilet sits. The bead board on the east wall is angled in different directions in three separate sections.

Original light fixtures have largely been replaced by new fixtures or ceiling fans. In the main entrance hall, the highly intact decorative trim is marred by two lightbulb sconces affixed to the center of two columns beside the stair.

Attic

Ceiling hatches in the upstairs hallway and chapel provide access to the attic. Some of the visible roof structure has been replaced with plywood for the roof deck. No signs of significant deterioration to the roof structure are visible there, aside from some minor signs of water infiltration near the roof edge.

REHABILITATION RECOMMENDATIONS

The following work is necessary to rehabilitate the property. This includes reversing existing damage, preventing future deterioration, and ensuring that the building meets current codes, life safety standards, and the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

If the house is to be moved to a new location, it is recommended that it be moved in accordance with the guidelines outlined in *Moving Historic Buildings* (John Obed Curtis, International Association of Structural Movers, 1991).

Exterior

- Conduct full inspection of foundation piers, support beams, and sills. Repair or replace where necessary. If house is to be moved to a new site, replace all piers, replicating the rusticated treatment on the exterior piers. Re-level house. Ensure proper ventilation of crawl space, preserving historic vents.
- Conduct up-close survey of house and porch roof for deterioration, and repair or replace damaged roof elements. Identify sources of water damage. Thoroughly inspect roof structure in attic and ascertain strength and stability of support members.
- Inspect existing gutters and downspouts for deterioration, clean and repair where necessary. Ensure proper operation of drainage system.
- Scrape, sand, and repaint of exterior wood surfaces. Reuse and repair materials where feasible, or replace in-kind where deterioration is too extreme.
- Inspect and stabilize rear fire escape.

Interior

- Conduct survey of each window and door. Repair where necessary to ensure proper operation. Consider adding weatherstripping in a historically sensitive manner.
- Inspect sills and thresholds for deterioration; repair or replace where necessary.
- When building has been properly re-leveled, repair damaged wallboard. When moisture infiltration problems have been eliminated, repair damaged ceilings and walls.
- Repair or replace in-kind areas of damaged floor boards.
- Inspect plumbing, HVAC, and electrical systems to determine whether they meet current codes and projected needs for the building.
- The building is currently not ADA compliant. A more extensive analysis of ADA compliance will be necessary, but at a minimum, access to the first floor will be required, as will the installation of an ADA-compliant restroom. Variances may be available to minimize the impact of meeting compliance on the historic integrity of the house.

- Install fire alert and prevention system to meet current life safety codes. Assess current fire exit from the second floor for compliance.

REHABILITATION COST ESTIMATE

Based on the extent of exterior and interior deterioration and current noncompliance with the ADA and life safety codes, staff estimates that the rehabilitation work will cost in a range of \$125 - \$150 per square foot. More in-depth analysis of the building structure, mechanical systems, and interior wall finishes may result in modifications to these figures.

These costs do not include moving the structure and preparing a new foundation at a new site (estimated at \$84,500 and \$17 per square foot (ground floor only), respectively, by Cherry House Moving Company of Houston in 2000).

ADAPTIVE USE FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS

The City of Houston is considering each of these properties for potential conversion into a heritage visitor's center. This center would serve both tourists and conventioneers at the newly expanded George R. Brown Convention Center, providing information on area history and destinations through exhibits, resource booths, and a staffed help desk. Office space for center staff and public and private bathrooms would be necessary.

Foley House

The Foley House may be the most viable building for visitor center use. The house, on the first floor, offers approximately 960 square feet of space in the two parlors and dining room and approximately 1100 square feet of space in the bedroom spaces on the second floor, all of which is well suited for exhibit space. Central hallways and large openings between rooms provide easy circulation from room to room. The tall French doors and transoms allow a great deal of light into the first floor rooms. In addition, the wide front porch provides space for visitors to rest or congregate.

The kitchen at the rear of the house on the first floor, as it already has lost its historic integrity, could easily be transformed into an office and small kitchen area for staff. If some or all of the second floor rooms were not necessary for exhibit use, then they are of ample size for additional office space or meeting rooms.

The existing bathroom beneath the stairs on the first floor is not handicap accessible, so an accessible restroom would need to be provided on the first floor. It is possible that it could be inserted into a portion of the space now occupied by the kitchen, with an entrance off the stair hall. Such a location would require only minimal alteration to the house's architectural character.

To meet Texas Accessibility Standards, a ramp or lift would need to be constructed as well. A sensitively designed ramp could extend along either side of the house to the front porch. Alternatively, a variance could be obtained to provide this access at either of the two rear entrances.

Currently, the house does not offer a second means of egress from the second floor. This egress would need to be added to the house if the building were to be put towards this kind of public use.

Cohn House

Adaptive use of the Cohn House for a visitor's center is somewhat more problematic. It has somewhat less space for exhibits than the Foley House--around 900 square feet of space in the two parlors on the first floor and about 650 square feet in the front two rooms of the second floor. The other rooms in the house are generally too small for this type of use. These rooms could easily be adapted for offices or storage, however. Circulation in this house is more difficult than that in the Foley House, as hallways are narrower and rooms are aligned more in a linear fashion instead of around a central core. The lower floor level of the first floor dining room and rear storage room also creates accessibility issues.

As in the Foley House, the existing bathroom on the first floor is not handicap accessible. While there is ample room for an accessible facility towards the rear of the house, access to it would be difficult due to the narrow hallways, and the historically intact floor plan of the house would need to be altered.

The required ramp or lift access to the first floor could be provided through the existing side entrance on the west façade.

Because both properties are less than three stories tall, no elevator access to the second floor is required by the Texas Accessibility Standards under most circumstances.

APPENDIX

William F. Foley House Photographs



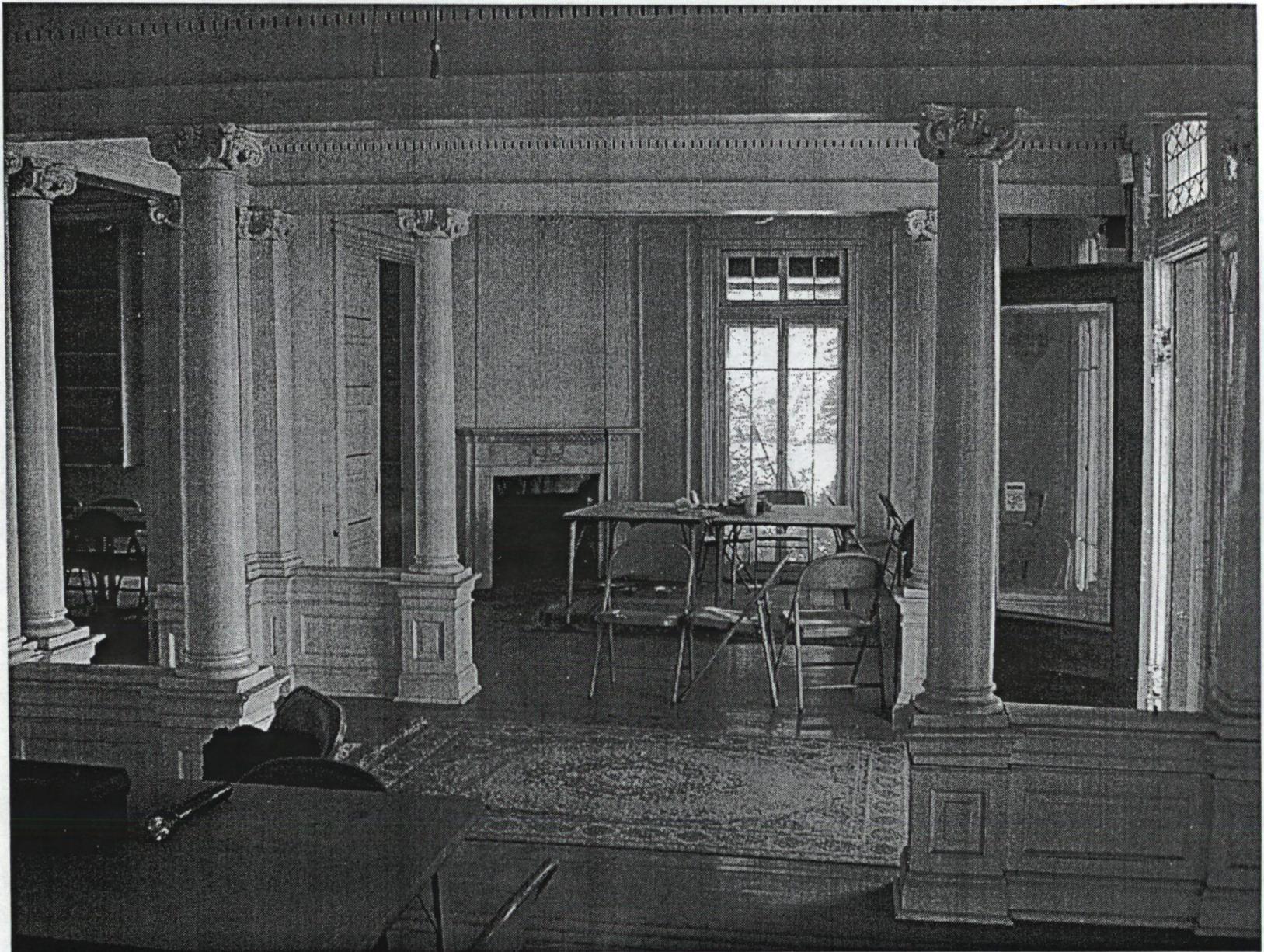
Foley House, East Elevation



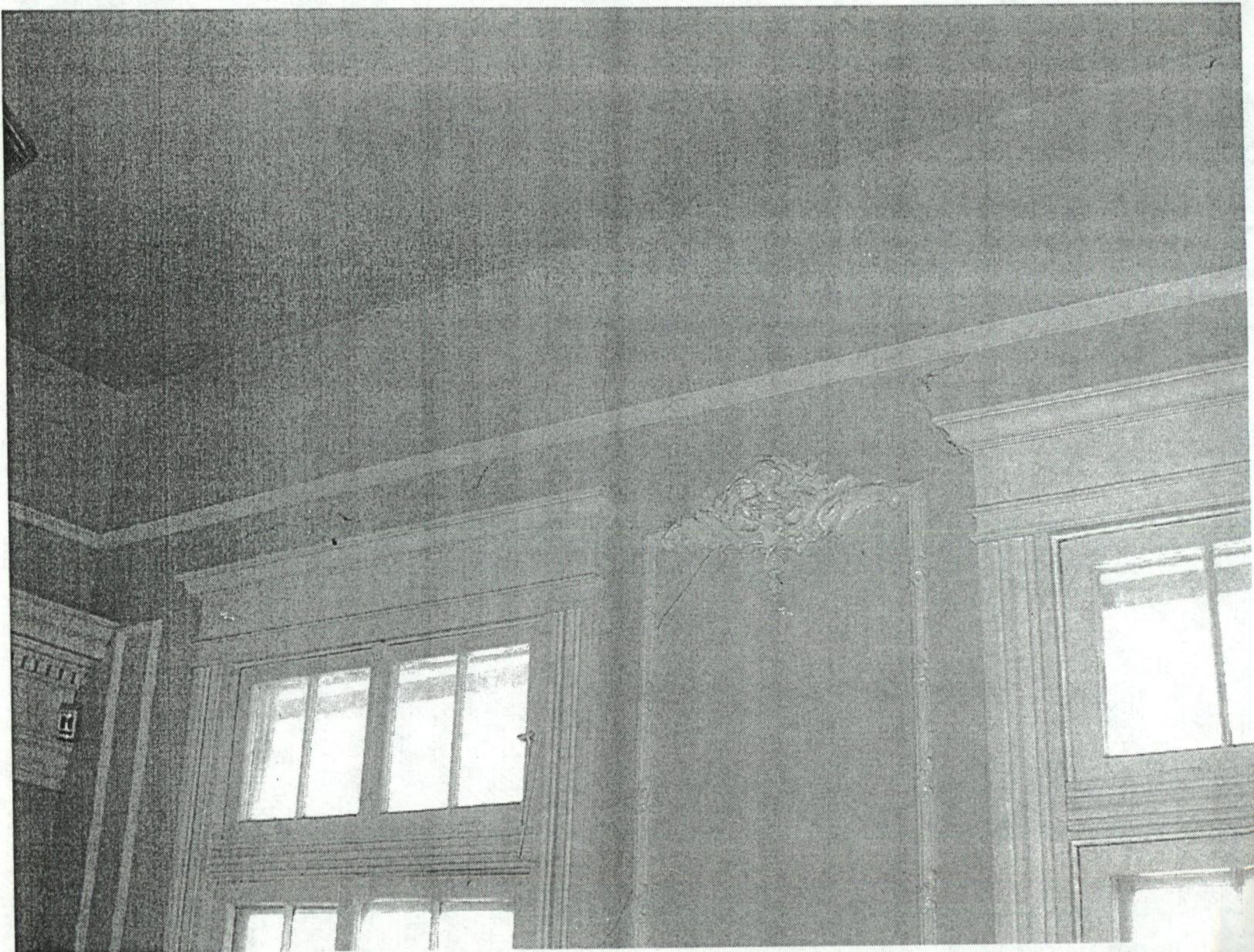
Foley House, South Elevation



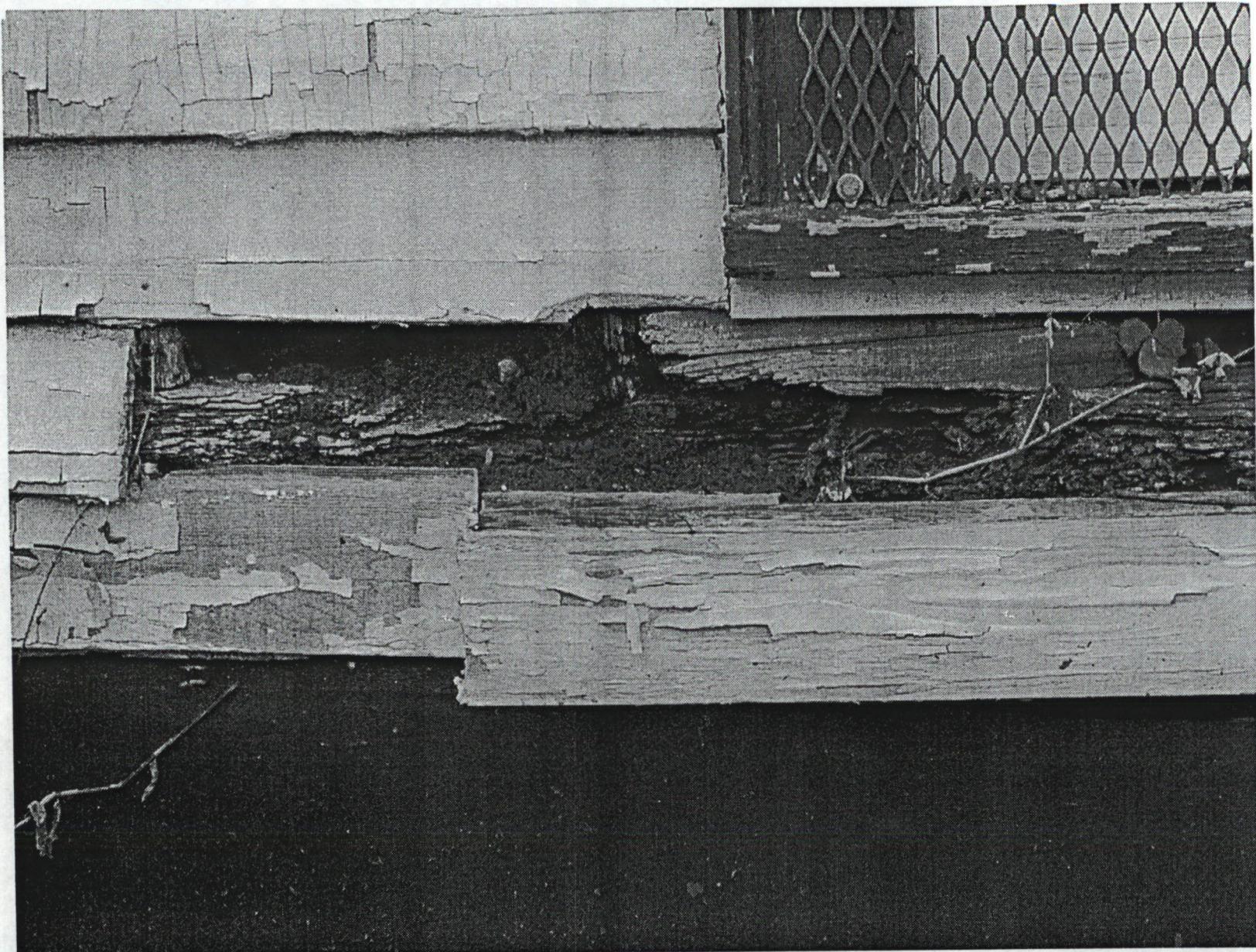
Foley House, North Elevation



Foley House, View of north and south parlors

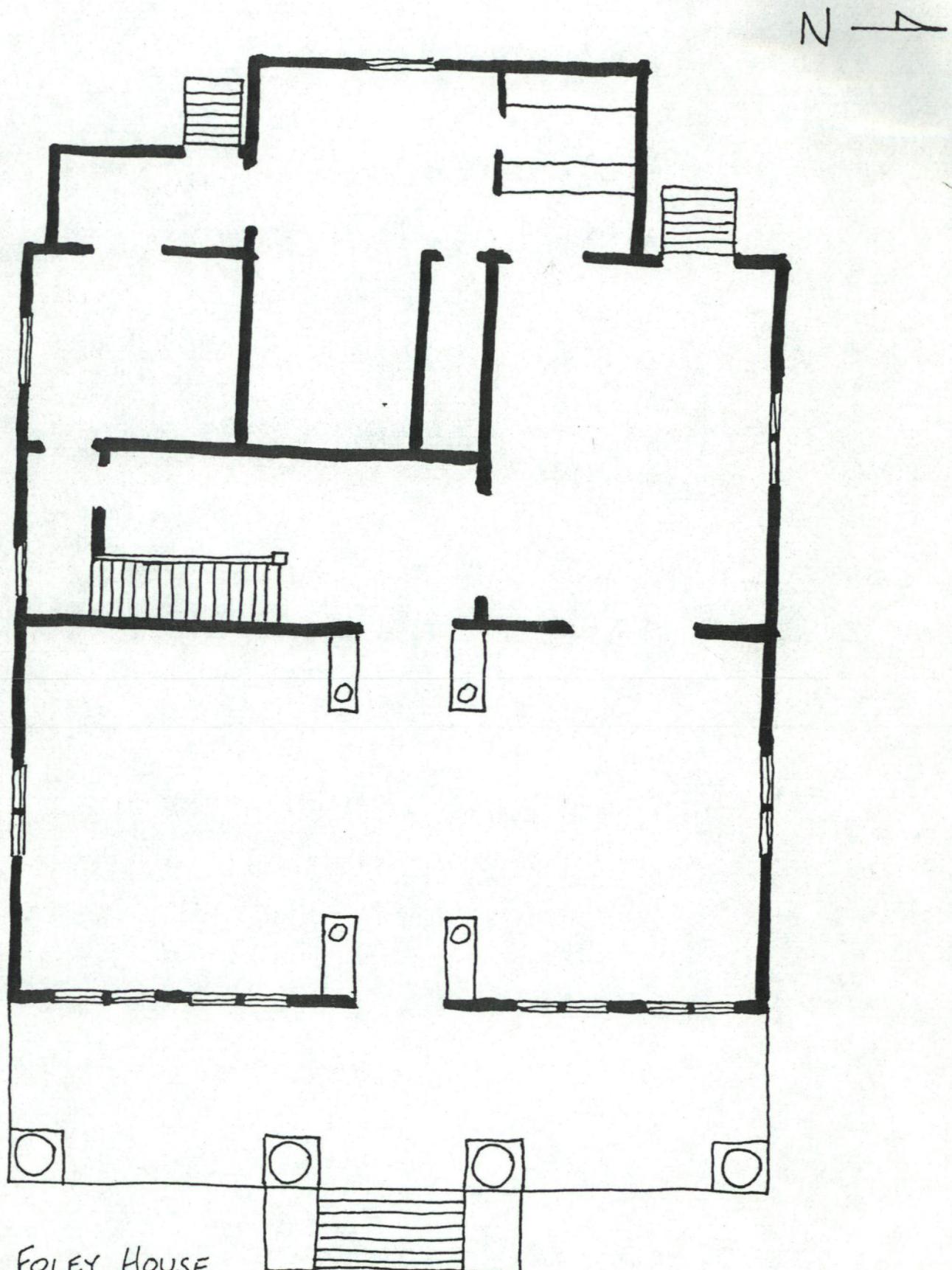


Foley House, View of cracked plaster walls in south parlor



Foley House, View of deteriorated sill plate on south façade

William F. Foley House Floor Plans

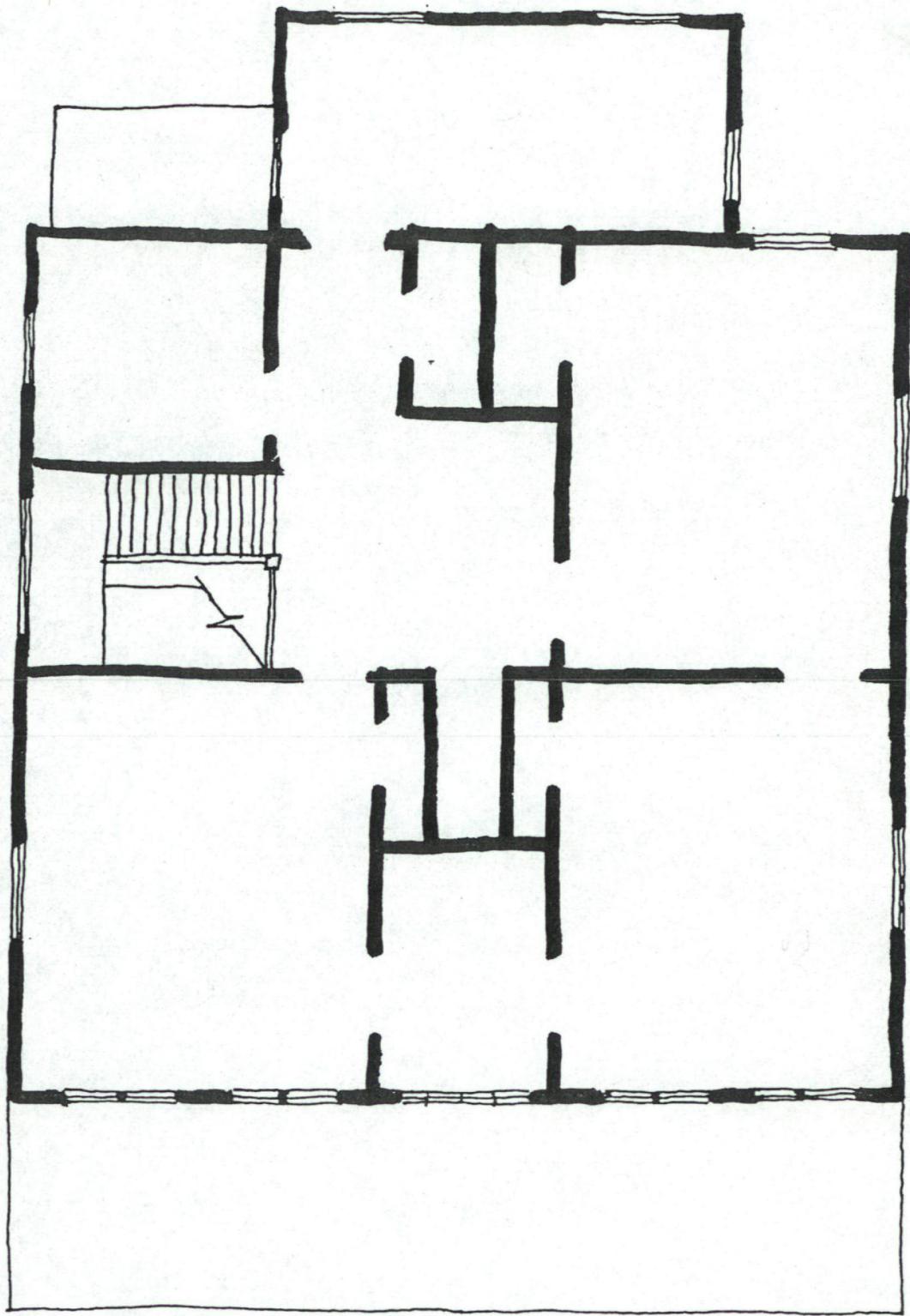


WILLIAM L. FOLEY HOUSE

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE $1\frac{1}{8}": 1'0"$

ALL DIMENSIONS APPROXIMATE



JAM L. FOLEY HOUSE

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE $\frac{1}{8}$ ": 1'0"

ALL DIMENSIONS APPROXIMATE

Arthur B. Cohn House Photographs



Cohn House, South Elevation



Cohn House, East Elevation



Cohn House, West Elevation



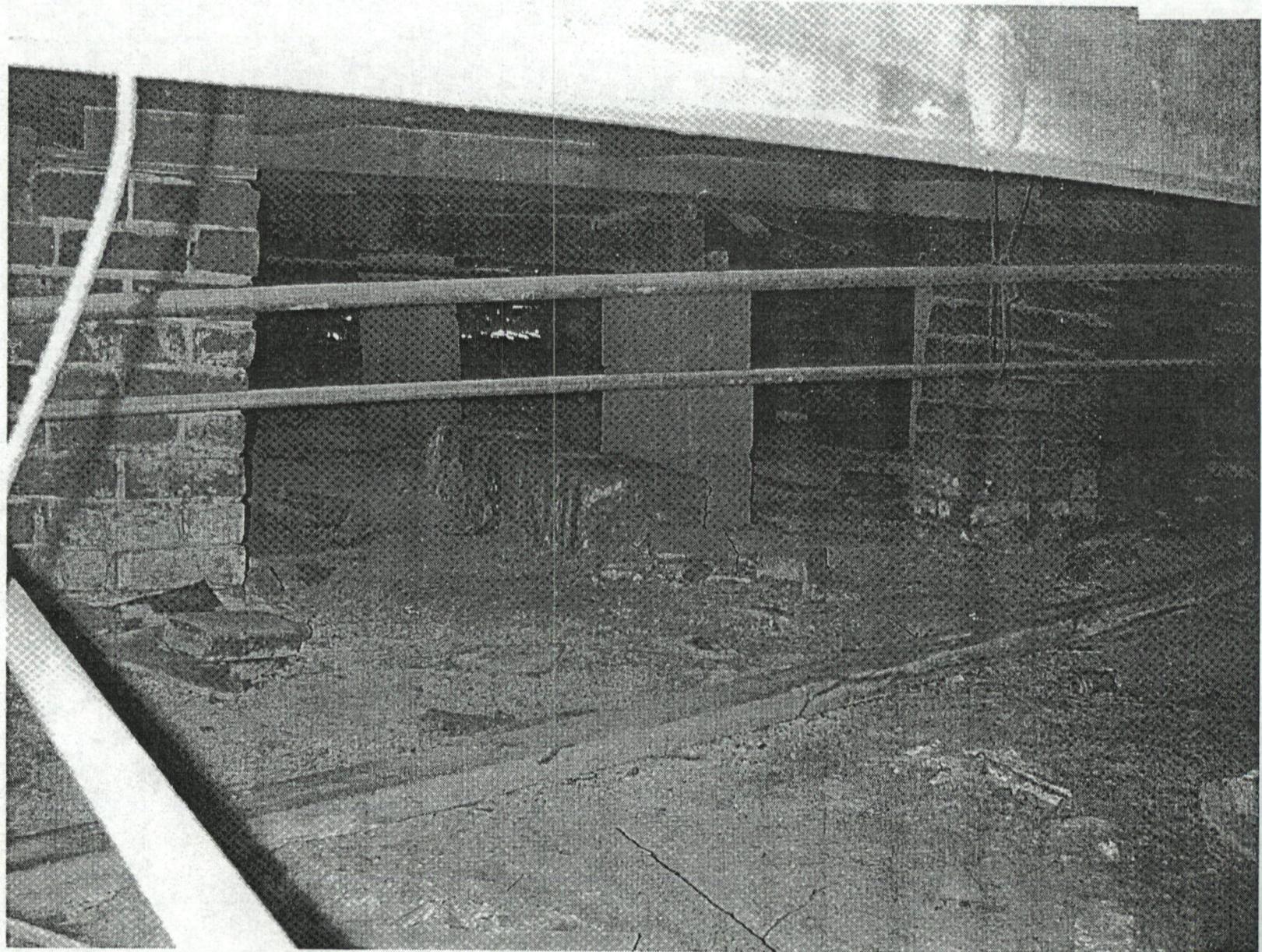
Cohn House, North Elevation



Cohn House, View of entrance hall



Cohn House, View of entrance hall and south parlor



Cohn House, View of foundation piers

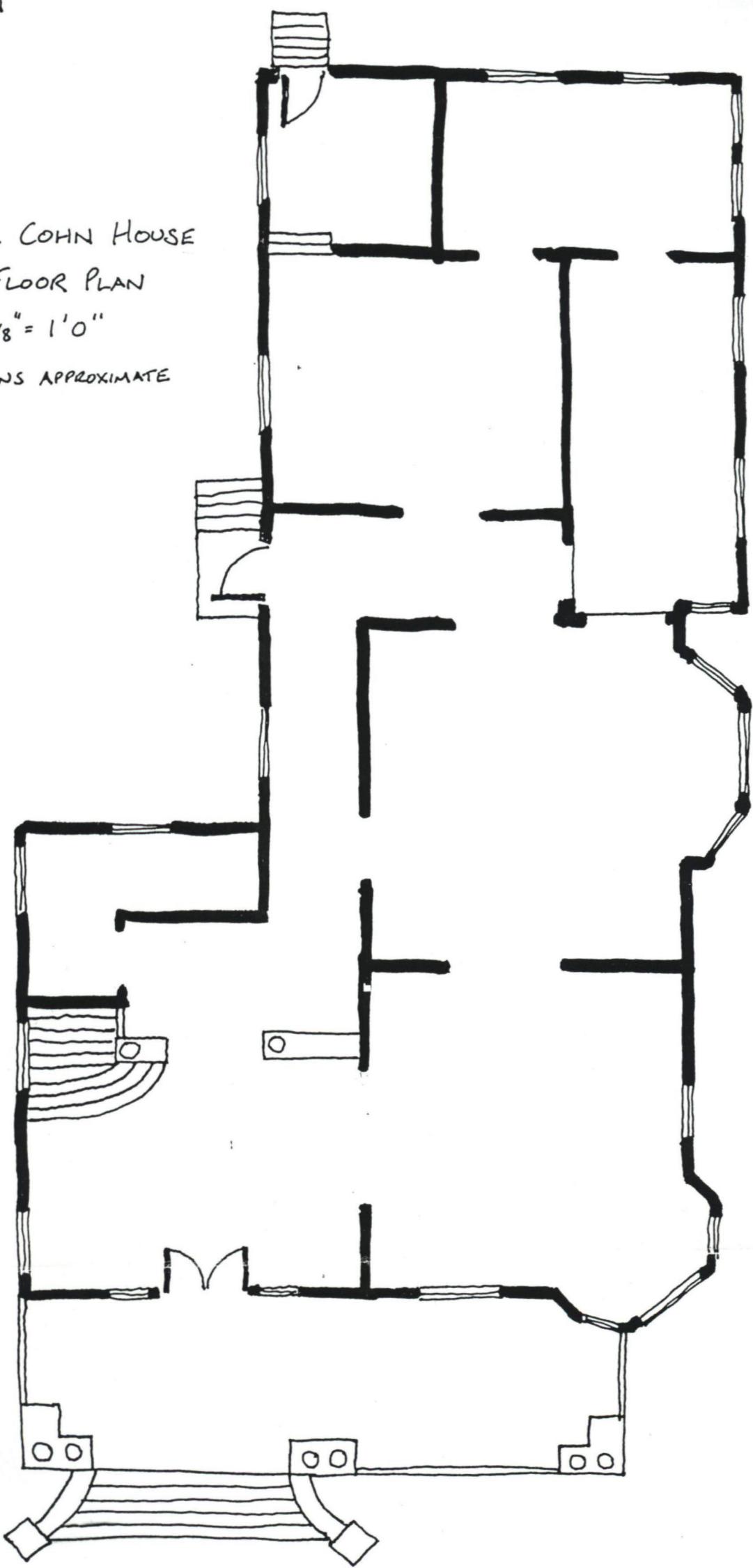
Arthur B. Cohn House Floor Plans

↑
N

ARTHUR B. COHN HOUSE
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE $\frac{1}{8}$ " = 1'0"

ALL DIMENSIONS APPROXIMATE

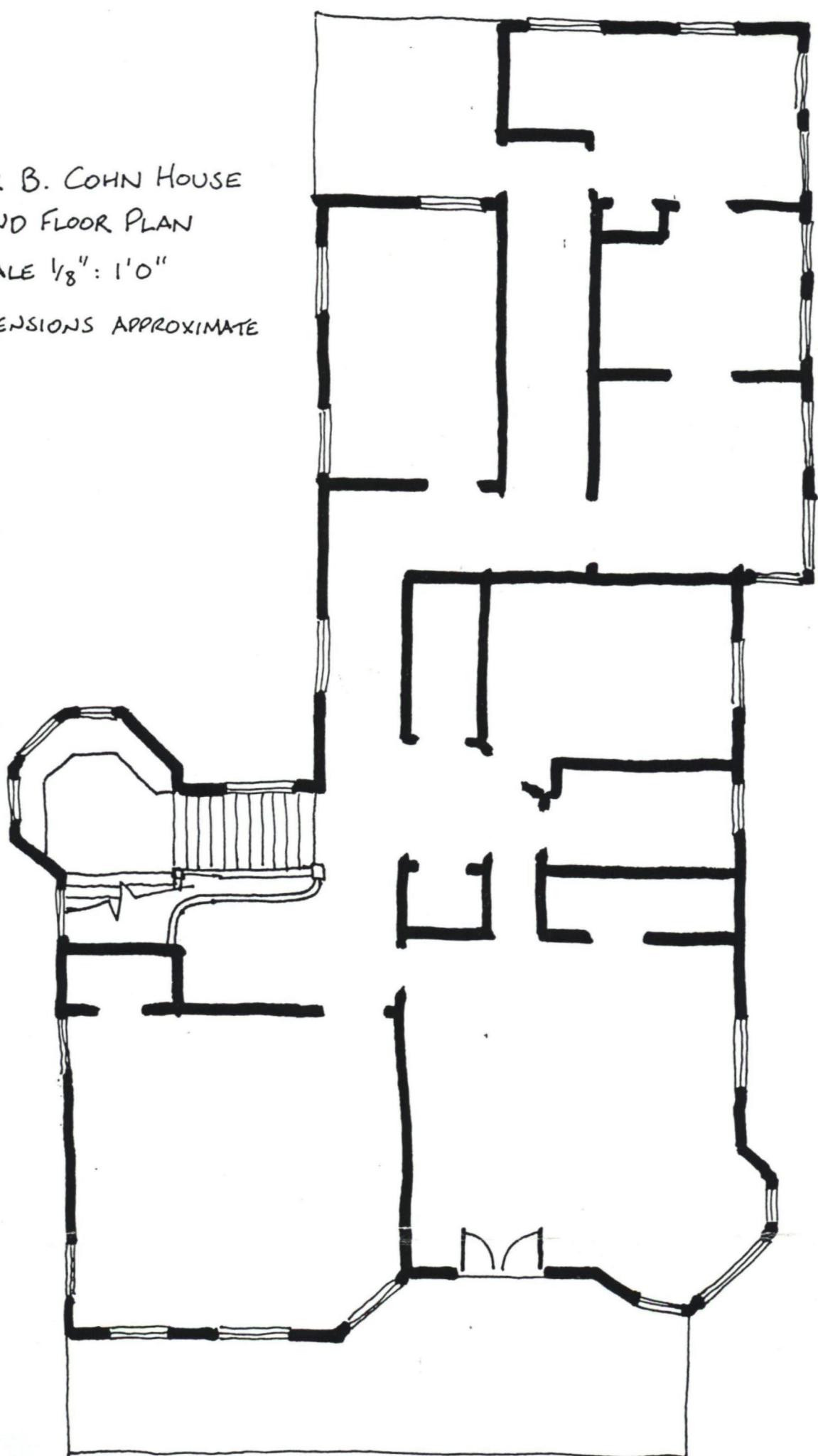


↑
N

ARTHUR B. COHN HOUSE
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE $1/8"$: 1'0"

ALL DIMENSIONS APPROXIMATE



South Texas Archeological Research Services, LLC
340 Hidden Oaks
Bulverde, Texas 78163-3053
Voice: 830/980-7805 Fax: 830/438-8666

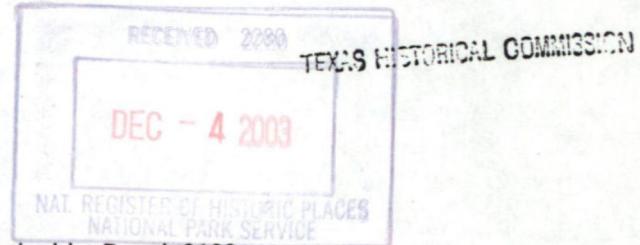
RECEIVED

July 11, 2003

JUL 15 2003

Mr. Mark Denton
Associate Director for Antiquities Review
Texas Historical Commission, Archeology Division
P. O. Box 12276
Austin, Texas 78711

Re: City of Houston, Western Third of Block 120 Project/Texas Antiquities Permit 3129



Dear Mr. Denton:

We are pleased to report that the field work phase of the archeological investigation performed by South Texas Archeological Research Services, LLC (STARS) in conjunction with the above-referenced permit was successfully completed between May 27, 2003, and June 3, 2003. In addition to several dozen brick foundation piers, six features were identified, including portions of two small trash pits, two large brick cisterns, a brick water line conduit that was probably associated with one of the cisterns, and what is apparently the wooden remnants of a foundation pier form or platform. Analysis of the information gathered about these features, and of the associated artifacts that were observed or collected, is currently being conducted by STARS in collaboration with J. K. Wagner & Company, Inc., and Anna Mod, Historic Preservationist. Within the next few weeks, we expect to complete a formal draft report of findings and submit copies of the draft to you and to the City of Houston for review.

Subsequent analysis may yield information that suggests otherwise, but at this time it appears that with the exception of the two brick cisterns, the brick water line conduit, and perhaps the brick foundation piers, nearly all of the items discovered and documented by STARS post-date the critical 1870 threshold for target resources established in the scope of work (SOW) for the permit. It also appears that the STARS findings may be only modestly helpful in confirming or further understanding the archival information gathered by J. K. Wagner & Company, Inc.

The contents of the cisterns and trash pits were not stratified, but were instead fairly homogenous, indicating that these features were probably filled on a single occasion. Most of the artifacts found in the trash pits are relatively generic, turn-of-the-century vintage bottles or bottle glass, ceramic shards, or metal fragments. The fact that a metal mechanic's wrench, and other metal that appeared to be from commercial or industrial sources was found in these assemblages suggests that the trash pits may have been created when an auto repair garage was present within the project area. The abundance of wood scraps, bricks, and other construction materials, and the recovery of large pieces of tire-inner-tube rubber from the interiors of the cisterns strongly suggests that even though the cisterns may have been built before 1870, they were subsequently emptied and then refilled with trash generated by commercial enterprises or construction and demolition operations during the turn-of-the-century era or later.

As we previously reported, a substantial portion of the project area was not archeologically investigated as initially planned. It was discovered after the start of field work that environmental mitigation of underground components of a gasoline service station that was once present in that part of the project area evidently had never been performed. Also, while investigating one of the cisterns, what apparently were hazardous materials and conditions were unexpectedly encountered and investigation of that cistern had to be abruptly and permanently terminated to avoid endangering workers or violating applicable health, safety, or environmental laws. These situations resulted in several changes in the SOW, as performed, which are further described in the accompanying copy of the letter dated June 14, 2003, from STARS to Mr. Russell Clark, Assistant Director of the City of Houston's Convention & Entertainment Facilities Department. Mr. Clark concurred with these changes on behalf of the City of Houston and a copy of his letter of concurrence is enclosed.

Page -2-
Mr. Mark Denton
July 10, 2003

As evidenced in Mr. Clark's concurrence letter, the City of Houston apparently decided that neither the Cohn nor the Foley house will be moved onto any part of the former service station property. During the archeological field work, STARS was informed by Mr. Clark's staff that none of the service station property would be developed as part of the current project and that the Cohn and Foley houses would instead both be permanently relocated within the remainder of the original project area. At that time, a preliminary revised landscaping and site plan reflecting these changes was devised by the city's consultants, J. K. Wagner & Company, Inc., and Anna Mod, Historic Preservationist. We were informed yesterday by J. K. Wagner & Company, Inc., that the plan will soon be submitted to the commission for review. We were also advised that because the city needs to move the houses from their present locations in the very near future in order to meet deadlines for another project (Eastern Two-thirds of Blocks 119 and 120), the city may need to move them to temporary locations within the revised project area until the final plans for permanent siting are approved by the commission.

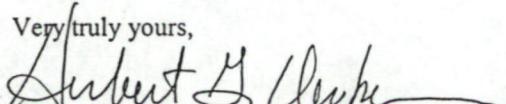
During the archeological field work, these project revisions were not finalized. STARS was then advised that, since siting space would be much more limited after omission of the service station property from the project, optimum flexibility for positioning of both houses within the revised project area would likely be critical as plans were further developed. For these reasons, STARS thoroughly investigated the entire original project area excluding only the service station property. The investigation included all of the ground from the machine-scraped surface created during removal of parking lot overburden downward to natural soil, and all archeological resources found were documented and sampled.

Considering these developments, we now request the Archeology Division's concurrence with the changes to the original SOW described in our letter to Mr. Clark, including omission of the service station property from the permit. We also recommend and request the Archeology Division's concurrence that:

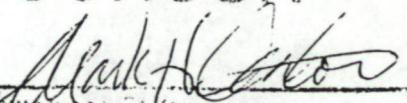
(1) no further archeological work is required for the revised project area (which presently includes only the portion of the original project area outside of the service station property); and

(2) provided concurrence is obtained prior to start of work from the other divisions of the commission involved in review of this project, initial site work within the revised project area and movement of the Cohn and Foley houses to temporary locations within that area may proceed at the discretion of the city.

Apparently the city urgently needs to move the Cohn and Foley houses from their current locations and wants to start initial site preparations within the project area almost immediately. Thus, if the Archeology Division concurs with these changes and recommendations, please fax concurrence to STARS at the above fax number or to STARS in care of Bulverde Mail Center at 830/438-3367 at your earliest convenience. If you have any questions about these matters, please contact me anytime. Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Herbert G. Uecker
Cultural Resources Director

Encl: Copy of letter of June 14, 2003, from STARS to Mr. Russell Clark
Copy of letter of July 8, 2003, from Mr. Russell Clark to STARS

CONCUR	
by	
for F. Landmarks	Clark H. Clark
State Historic Preservation Officer	
Date	8-6-03

cc: Mr. Russell Clark, City of Houston
Janet K. Wagner & Company, Inc.
Anna Mod, Historic Preservationist
Douglas H. Molineu, Principal Investigator

*Archeological Investigations in the Western Third of
Block 120 for the City of Houston's Avenida de las
Americas Project, Harris County, Texas*

Douglas H. Molineu, Principal Investigator
Herbert G. Uecker, Cultural Resources Director



With Contributions by V. Kay Hindes,
Janet K. Wagner, and Carol Bookout

Prepared for the City of Houston Convention and Entertainment Facilities Department

Edited by Herbert G. Uecker

Texas Antiquities Permit Number 3129

South Texas Archeological Research Services, LLC
Report of Investigations No. 2

September, 2003

*Archeological Investigations in the Western Third of
Block 120 for the City of Houston's Avenida de las
Americas Project, Harris County, Texas*

Douglas H. Molineu, Principal Investigator
Herbert G. Uecker, Cultural Resources Director

With Contributions by V. Kay Hindes,
Janet K. Wagner, and Carol Bookout

Prepared for the City of Houston Convention
and Entertainment Facilities Department

Edited by Herbert G. Uecker

Texas Antiquities Permit Number 3129

South Texas Archeological Research Services, LLC
340 Hidden Oaks Drive
Bulverde, Texas 78163-3053
Phone: 830/980-7805
Fax: 830/438-8666

Report of Investigations No. 2

September, 2003

The following information is provided in accordance with the General Rules of Practice and Procedure, Chapter 41.11 (Investigative Reports), Texas Antiquities Committee:

1. Type of investigation: combined significance testing and data recovery
2. Project name: City of Houston's Aveñida de las Americas Western Third of Block 120
3. County: Harris
4. Principal Investigator: Douglas H. Molineu
5. Name and location of sponsoring agency: City of Houston Convention and Entertainment Facilities Department, 510 Preston, Houston, Texas 77002
6. Compiled by South Texas Archeological Research Services, LLC, 340 Hidden Oaks Drive, Bulverde, Texas 78163-3053, 2003

© 2003 by South Texas Archeological Research Services, LLC. All rights reserved.

Front Cover: Artifacts recovered from interior of large, brick-lined, underground cistern remnant found during the investigation of the study area by South Texas Archeological Research Services, LLC. At top is large metal mechanic's tool. Bottom L-R: 1, tin coffee pot (baby blue painted finish); 2, brass finished thermos; 3, basalt sharpening stone; 4, automobile starter coil; 5, metal automobile ash tray, 6, porcelain electrical insulator with metal L-bracket; 7, ironstone ceramic sugar bowl; 8, leather shoe. All of these artifacts date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Archival evidence indicated that the cistern was built in about 1859.

Rear Cover: Design of turn-of-the-century advertising label for Syrup of Figs laxative. An empty "California Fig Syrup Co." bottle was found in one of the trash pit remnants excavated during archeological investigation of the study area.

Abstract

In the late spring and the summer of 2003, South Texas Archeological Research Services, LLC, performed an archeological investigation for the City of Houston Convention & Entertainment Facilities Department's Avenida de las Americas Western Third of Block 120 Project in Harris County, Texas. The area investigated is about one-half acre of land in downtown Houston, Texas. The investigation occurred in conjunction with a renovation project that included construction of a new major thoroughfare and relocation of two historic houses on property owned by the City of Houston. Because of public ownership of the project area, the archeological work was done under Texas Antiquities Permit 3129 and was performed according to applicable provisions of the Antiquities Code of Texas and the regulations and requirements of the Archeology Division of the Texas Historical Commission.

Considering archival and historical background information about the project area and previous archeological work in the general vicinity, the investigation targeted only pre-1870-vintage archeological resources and initially focused on specific portions of the project area. Due to the subsequent discovery of subsurface hazards within a large portion of the original project area, that portion was omitted from investigation and the revised project area was comprehensively investigated. Six subsurface structural remnants were found and documented as archeological features, and samples of small, collectable artifacts associated with several of the features were obtained and inventoried. The area where these resources were found was recorded with the University of Texas at Austin's Texas Archeological Research Laboratory as archeological site 41HR_____.

The research findings indicated that the majority of the resources found were associated with local urban residences, that the structural remnants are probably of mid-nineteenth- to late-nineteenth-century origins, and that most of the artifacts found are of late nineteenth to early-twentieth-century vintage. The artifacts included some industrial or commercial trash from post-1900 occupations or activities. Although a few of the resources investigated were able to be linked to mid-nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century occupations by persons of local prominence, no cultural deposits from the pre-1870 time period were found. Based on these results, South Texas Archeological Research Services, LLC, recommended to the project sponsors and the Texas Historical Commission that the proposed renovations should proceed without further archeological work. Site 41HR_____ was not recommended for designation as a state archeological landmark. Both the City of Houston and the commission concurred with those recommendations.

CONTENTS

Abstract.....	i
List of Figures.....	iii
List of Tables.....	iv
Acknowledgements.....	v
Introduction	1
The Project Area	4
<i>General Background and Setting</i>	4
<i>Local Cultural Ecology and Culture History</i>	5
<i>Setting and Background of Block 120</i>	7
<i>Archeological Background</i>	10
Methodologies	11
<i>Fieldwork</i>	11
<i>Laboratory Analysis and Curation</i>	11
Structures, Features, and Historic Associations.....	11
<i>Conglomerate Piers in the Southeast Portion of the Project Area</i>	12
<i>Other Piers in the Project Area</i>	14
<i>The Brick Pad</i>	14
<i>Feature 1</i>	15
<i>Feature 2</i>	16
<i>Feature 3</i>	16
<i>Feature 4</i>	18
<i>Feature 5</i>	20
<i>Feature 6</i>	21
Artifacts and Their Implications	21
<i>Ceramics</i>	24
<i>Refined Earthenwares</i>	24
<i>Whitewares</i>	25
<i>Decalcomania</i>	25
<i>Ironstones</i>	25
<i>Coarse Earthenwares</i>	25
<i>Stonewares</i>	25
<i>Glazed Tile</i>	26
<i>Glass</i>	26
<i>Bottles</i>	26
<i>Household Lighting</i>	26
<i>WindowPane</i>	27
<i>Stemware/Tableware</i>	27
<i>Metal</i>	27
<i>Household</i>	27
<i>Tools</i>	27
<i>Construction Related/Building Materials</i>	28
<i>Miscellaneous/Unidentified</i>	28
<i>Enamelware</i>	28
<i>Leather</i>	28
<i>Cork</i>	28
<i>Bricks/Brick Fragments</i>	28
<i>Plaster/Mortar</i>	29
<i>Stone</i>	29
<i>Wood</i>	29
<i>Bone</i>	29
<i>Asphalt Siding</i>	29
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	29
<i>Interpretations</i>	29
<i>Summary</i>	33

CONTENTS

(continued)

Conclusions	34
Recommendations.....	36
References Cited.....	36
Appendix I: Archival and Historical Background Data for the Western Third of Block 120 Project Area	
Appendix II: Summary Biographical and Related Data on Historic Landowners and Developers of the Project Area	
Appendix III: Tabletized Chrological Affiliations and Source Data for Selected Identified Artifacts	

FIGURES

1. Location of the Project area.	2
2. Route of the proposed Avenida de las Americas.	3
3. Trackhoe removal of concrete and asphalt overburden within the revised project area.	12
4. Map of project area showing plan of archeological features found during 2003 STARS investigation.	13
5. Upper surface of typical Type 1 brick pier remnant found during STARS investigation.	14
6. Oblique view of Feature 1 as archeologically exposed and sectioned during the STARS investigation.	15
7. Plan view of Feature 2 as archeologically exposed at the trackhoe-scraped surface of Block 120.	16
8. Feature 3 as partially sectioned using a trackhoe during the STARS investigation.	17
9. Partial contents of the Feature 3 cistern remnant.	18
10. Oblique view of Feature 4 as partially sectioned using a trackhoe during the STARS investigation.	19
11. Water-logged debris from Feature 4 cistern remnant.	20
12. Feature 5 as initially exposed at trackhoe-scraped surface during STARS investigation.	20
13. Section of Feature 6 hollow brick pipe exposed during STARS investigation.	21
14. Ironstone tableware ceramics with maker's marks from Feature 2 trash pit fill.	25
15. Stoneware mable with Bennington brown glaze found during excavation of the Feature 1 pit.	26
16. Post 1870s-vintage whole bottles from Feature 1 trash pit remnant fill.	30
17. Miscellaneous artifacts from Feature 1 trash pit remnant fill.	31
18. Post 1870s-vintage whole bottles and jars from Feature 2 trash pit remnant fill.	31
19. Post 1870s-vintage whole bottles and jars from Feature 3 cistern remnant fill.	32
20. Miscellaneous artifacts from Feature 3 cistern remnant fill.	32
21. Post 1870s-vintage whole beverage bottles from Feature 4 cistern remnant fill.	33
22. Selected representative artifacts from Feature 4 cistern remnant fill.	33
23. Miscellaneous artifacts collected at machine-scraped surface of Feature 5.	34
24. Possible pre-1870s vintage whole and fragmentary bottles from various contexts.	34
25. Possible pre-1870s-vintage ceramics from various contexts.	35

TABLES

1. Artifacts collected during the STARS investigation listed by type and provenience.	23
--	----

Acknowledgements

The staff of the City of Houston Convention & Entertainment Facilities Department provided ready assistance to South Texas Archeological Research Services, LLC (STARS) concerning the contracting process with the city, scheduling of work, access to the project area, and other important general administrative matters. They include Assistant Director for Capital Projects and Long Range Planning Russell Clark and Administrative Assistants Shannon Vrba and Debra Ramon, whose help was greatly appreciated.

The efficient execution of the archeological fieldwork was only possible because of the diligence, perseverance, and expertise of Principal Investigator and Field Manager Douglas H. Molineu and field team members Darren K. Schubert and Mark Wagner. Molineu also directed or participated in each of the post-field phases of analysis and report preparation, and, in collaboration with archival and historical research consultant Janet K. Wagner, drafted the archeological feature descriptions and analyses for this report. The mechanical excavation of overburden and backfilling were arranged and performed by the capable staff of Cherry Demolition Company, including Commercial Division Manager Mike Dokell, scheduling coordinator Winston Burgess, and track hoe operator Leon Zuniga. Subodh Mudda of Van de Wiele Engineering, Inc.; Bahong Kuo with Kuo & Associates, Inc.; and Dotun Ogundare with the City of Houston Public Works Department arranged for STARS to obtain a digital copy of the map of the project area that was used to prepare the STARS maps in this report.

The staff of J. K. Wagner and Company, Inc. was most helpful in several respects. Janet K. Wagner provided the majority of the archival and historical background information about the project area that is included in this report and also provided invaluable assistance with interpretation of the archeological information obtained during the STARS investigation. Henry Wagner prepared and submitted to the City of Houston staff daily progress reports during the fieldwork. Carol Bookout assisted with preparation of those reports. During the artifact analysis and reporting phases of the investigation, she also photographed items representing several categories of identifiable artifacts found, determined the sources and ages of most of the identifiable glass and some of the identifiable ceramic items, and prepared tables summarizing the results of her work. Together, Janet K. Wagner and historic preservation sub consultant Anna Mod assisted the STARS staff with interpretation of the archival and historical background information and its relationships to the archeological findings, and with coordination of the house moving plans with those findings. During the background research phase of the project, the assistance and support of Trustee Joan Witt, with the East Liverpool Historical Society of Ohio, was much appreciated by J. K. Wagner and Company, Inc.

V. Kay Hindes took on the task of leading the comprehensive inventory and descriptive analysis of the artifacts collected during the investigation and she also prepared the relevant text and tables for this report. Her diligence in performing these tasks was very much appreciated by the STARS management. Mark Wagner cleaned and initially prepared most of the artifacts for analysis, for which he is most heartily acknowledged. Albert Uecker produced the maps of the project area included in this report, and his efforts in that regard were also greatly appreciated.

The advice and assistance of Texas Historical Commission Archeology Division reviewer Mark Denton in applying the relevant antiquities statutes and regulations to the project accurately and equitably was, as always, appropriate and exemplary.

Introduction

In the late spring and summer of 2003, South Texas Archeological Research Services, LLC (STARS), performed an archeological investigation for the City of Houston Convention and Entertainment Facilities Department's (COH-CEF) Avenida de las Americas Western Third of Block 120 Project in Harris County, Texas. The area investigated is about one-half acre of land located at the northeastern corner of the intersection of Rusk and Jackson Streets in downtown Houston, Texas (Figures 1 and 2). The investigation occurred in conjunction with a renovation project that included construction of a new major thoroughfare, the Avenida de las Americas, and relocation of two historic houses on property owned by the City of Houston. Because of public ownership of the project area, the archeological work was done under Texas Antiquities Permit 3129 and was performed according to applicable provisions of the Antiquities Code of Texas (ACT; Title 9, Chapter 191, Texas Natural Resource Code) and the regulations and requirements of the Archeology Division of the Texas Historical Commission (THC). The field work phase of the investigation was completed between May 27, 2003, and June 3, 2003, and the laboratory inventory and analysis, interpretation of findings, and report preparation phases of the investigation were accomplished between the time of completion of the field work and late September, 2003.

Previous studies in the downtown Houston vicinity determined that prehistoric archeological resources and certain types of historic archeological resources were unlikely to be found in the STARS study area (cf. Donachie and Moore 2003:10-16). Most of the historic-era resources that were once present at or just beneath the surface, such as yard scatters or sheet refuse, were removed by cut-and-fill activities associated with late-nineteenth- or early-twentieth-century commercial or residential developments. Therefore, the THC, in collaboration with STARS and the project sponsor, established within the scope of work (SOW) for the investigation certain project-specific criteria of significance for archeological resources of the historic era. These criteria included time boundaries, geographic boundaries, and cultural or occupational associations. The SOW did not anticipate that any prehistoric archeological resources were present within the project area and none were found during the investigation.

According to these criteria, only pre-1870s-vintage resources, or post-1870s resources that could be positively associated with persons, places, or events of prominent local, regional, or national significance, would be subjected to comprehensive data recovery investigations. The initial geographic focus of the detailed studies was the proposed relocation sites for the two houses. The investigation also targeted discovery and study of subsurface structural remnants associated with residential occupations, such as wells, cisterns, privy pits, trash pits, house or outbuilding foundation elements, and small collectable artifacts linked to such features. Under this plan, all other resources of the historic era were only provenienced and briefly documented archeologically during the fieldwork phase of the investigation.

By mutual agreement of the COH-CEF, the THC, and STARS, the SOW for the investigation was substantially modified after field work began based on the discovery that petroleum storage tanks and other structural elements of a former gasoline service station apparently were present beneath the surface near the northern end of the original project area. The service station property was omitted from the investigation, which reduced the size of the study area, and the potential area for relocation of the houses, by about 40 percent. Since the reduction substantially diminished the siting possibilities for the houses, all of the remaining project area was comprehensively investigated archeologically in an effort to optimize siting options within that area.

In addition to several dozen brick or brick-rubble-and-mortar foundation piers, six distinguishable features were discovered during the fieldwork phase of the investigation, including portions of two small trash pits, two large brick-lined cisterns, a hollow brick drain conduit that apparently was once linked to one of the cisterns, and what seemed to be the wooden remnants of a foundation pier form or platform. Analysis of identifiable ceramic, glass, metal, and other types of artifacts found revealed that, although several of the features and structural remnants investigated apparently were built during the mid-to-late-nineteenth-century period, nearly all of the small, collectable artifacts associated with those resources were manufactured and used after about 1890. Based on the results of the investigation, STARS recommended to the COH-CEF and the THC that no further archeological work was warranted within the area investigated.

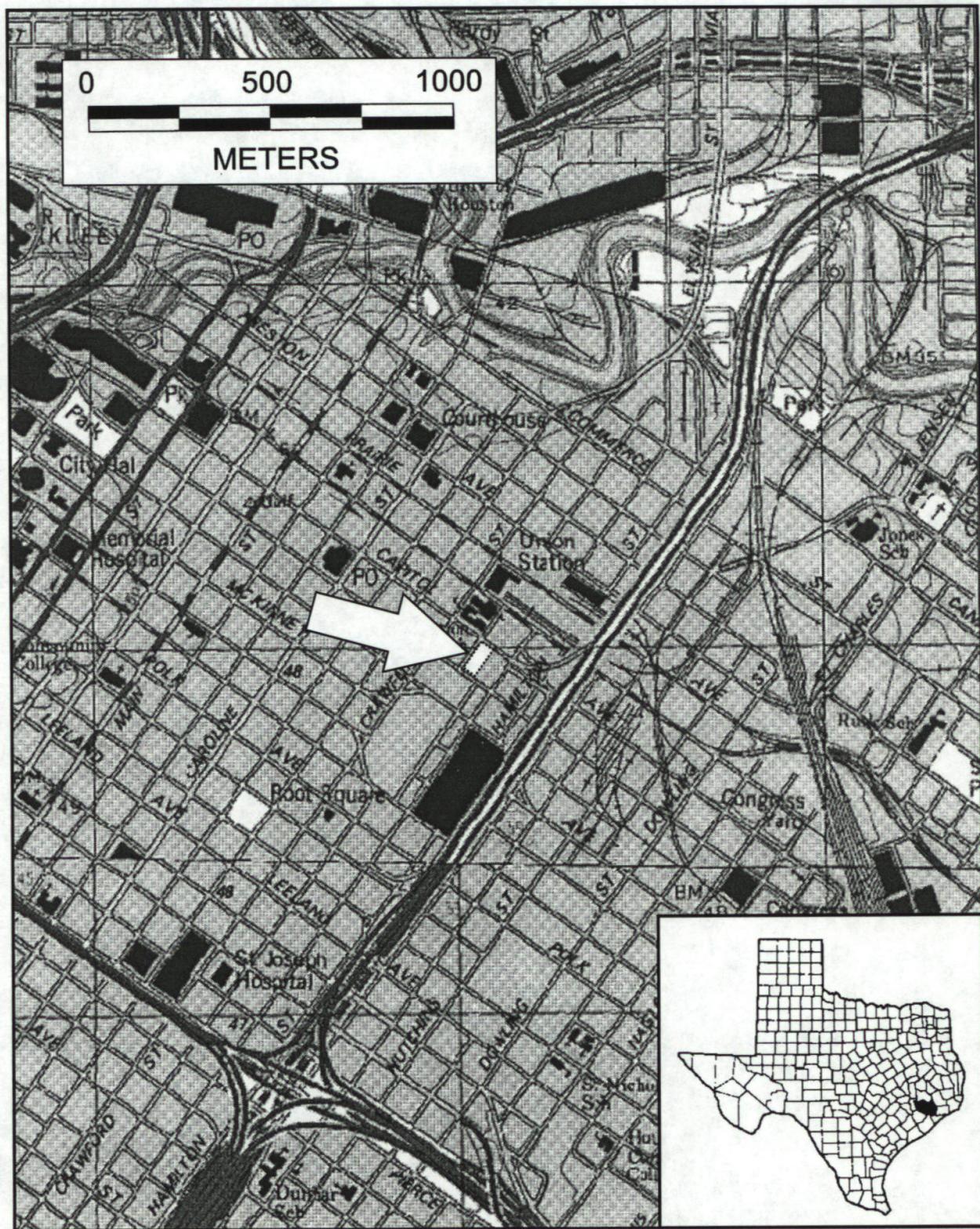


Figure 1. Location of the project area (shown as white rectangle at tip of white arrow). Base map is portion of Settegast U. S. G. S. Topographic Quadrangle Sheet. North is toward top.

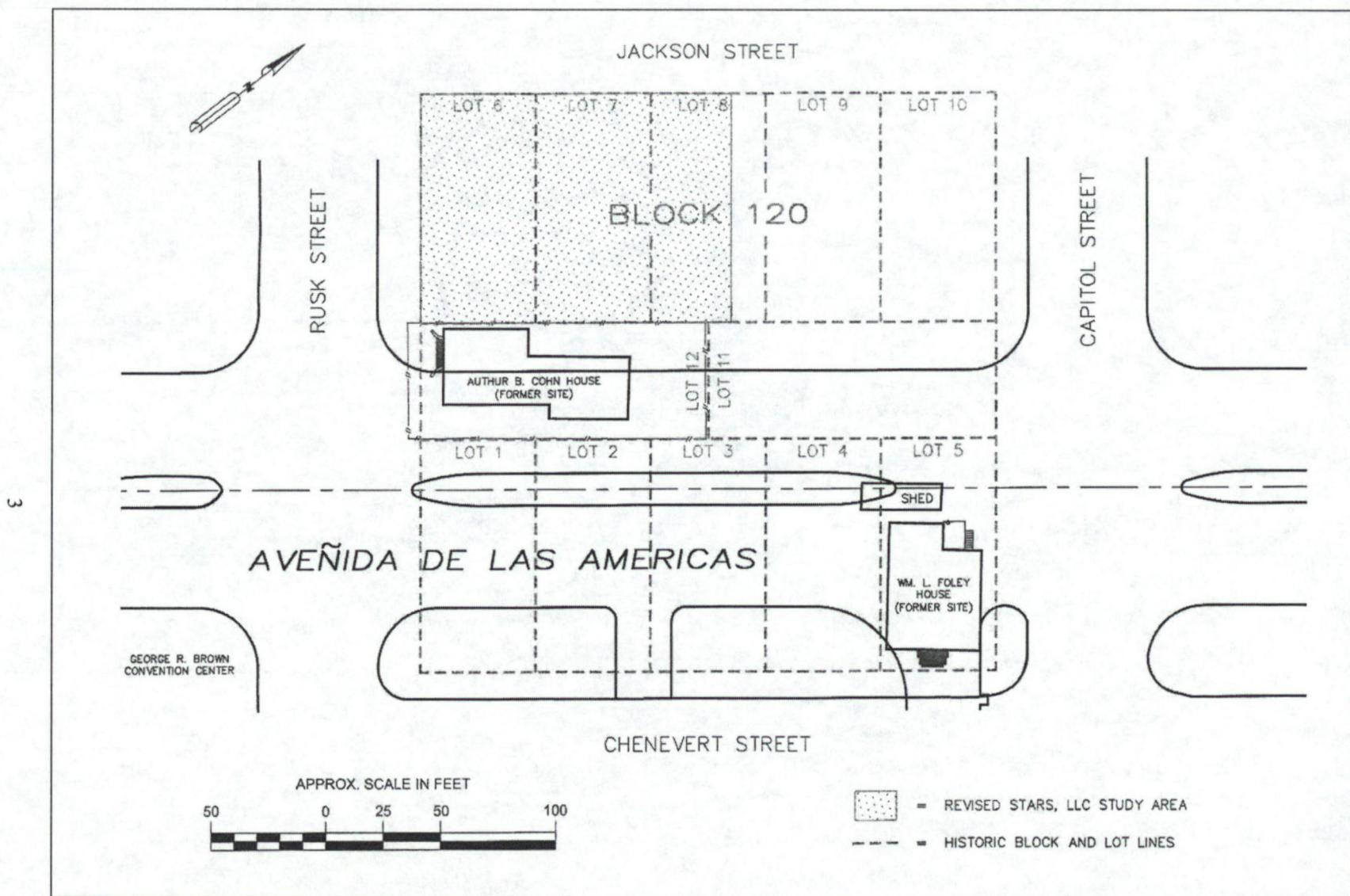


Figure 2. Route of proposed Avenida de las Americas in relation to standing historic structures, original lot lines, and STARS, LLC study area. Adapted from base map provided courtesy of Van de Wiele Engineering, Inc., and Kuo & Associates, Inc.

The Project Area

At the time of the STARS investigation in 2003, the project area was in downtown Houston, Harris County, Texas, near the intersection of Rusk and Jackson Streets. It was included in the "Settegast, Tex." United States Geological Survey topographic sheet (Figure 1) and was surrounded by parking areas on the north and west sides, and by the historic Arthur B. Cohn and William F. Foley houses to the east. The recently constructed Minute Maid Ball Park was just one block further north and the George R. Brown Convention Center was only a short distance to the south. The historic Annunciation Catholic Church was one block to the northwest and U. S. Highway 59 was a few hundred feet to the east. Donachie and Moore (2003:5) have characterized this type of setting as developed urban landscape. Appendix I contains the land use and occupational history of the project area as researched by J. K. Wagner and Company, Inc., and a brief background for Block 120 is included in this section.

General Background and Setting

At the time of the STARS investigation, the natural setting, natural history, culture history, and general historical background of the Houston area were relatively well known and available in several excellent sources (cf. Abbott 2001; Bureau of Research in the Social Sciences of the University of Texas 1942; Johnston 1994; Henson and Ladd 1988; Houghton et al. 1991). Several authoritative histories of local communities, some of which were associated with specific ethnic groups or families, had also been compiled (cf. Henson 1986; Henson and Parmelee 1993; Kreneck 1989). Shortly before the STARS investigation, many of these aspects of the Houston area, as well as the archeological background of the area, were summarized in the archeological literature by Donachie and Moore (2003). This section contains only a brief exposition of these topics, and the interested reader is referred to Donachie and Moore (2003) and the other references on which this section is based, for additional information.

During the STARS study, the Houston metroplex, the third largest in the United States, contained about 8,778 square miles and had a population of over three million people. The city of Houston is situated within the Gulf Coastal Plain physiographic province about 90 km inland from the Gulf of Mexico. The Gulf Coastal Plain is a broad outwash plain of the Southern Rocky Mountains that has formed during about the last 65 million years. The Houston area is within the Austroriparian biotic province and has been subdivided at the local level into three principal biomes, the pine forest or East Texas Timberlands, the Coastal Prairie Area, and the Salt Marsh flats. Pine forests are found mostly north and east of the city and coastal prairies and salt marshes extend to the west and south.

The climate has been described as subtropical humid and primarily maritime, with short, mild winters. Other seasons are quite warm. Average summer temperature is about 93°F (34°C) and average winter temperature is about 64°F (18°C). As is the case for many major cities in such regions, local weather in the modern urban core of Houston is subject to the heat island effect, whereby approaching weather systems are frequently diverted around the city by rising warm air generated principally by radiation and reflection from building and street surfaces, by heat from motor vehicle discharges, and other artificial sources (Janet Wagner personal communication 2003). The city's annual rainfall in recent decades has averaged about 45-50 inches, and occurs primarily during thunderstorms generated by the collision of encroaching gulf moisture with dryer, warmer air masses of continental origins. Unlike regions slightly further west, where rainfall maxima occur bimodally in the spring and fall, Houston's natural precipitation is distributed about evenly throughout the year and it is often very humid and foggy. However, severe flooding occurs when hurricanes or tropical storms occasionally impact the area.

Although the environment of the Houston area was drastically altered by modern development that occurred during the period from the early twentieth century until the time of the STARS investigation, prior to the modern era, the area was very diverse ecologically. The region was dissected by two major rivers, the Trinity and San Jacinto, and numerous perennial spring-fed streams such as Buffalo and White Oak Bayous, and was the home of at least several hundred species of plants and animals as well as numerous groups of aboriginal peoples. In general, pine forests in the vicinity tend to be situated on acidic sand and sandy loam soil formations and prairies are found on clay and clay loam soils. The forests are dominated by pine trees, oaks, and many other deciduous trees, and prairie landscapes are dominated by several principal grasses including little bluestem, switch grass, Indian grass, big bluestem, and eastern gama grass, and by a succession of woody shrubs. Even within areas dominated by clays and clay loams, localized sand and sandy loam formations, and sandstone outcrops, are relatively common near the sources of

springs and in other alluvial settings. Soils within the STARS study area were classified by the United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service as Urban land (Ur):

This mapping unit is mainly in the central part of the county, the hub of the Houston metropolitan area. It is made up of extensively built-up areas where 75 to 100 percent of each mapped area is either covered by structures or disturbed by cutting, filling, or grading.

The soils making up Urban land have been so altered and obscured that they cannot be classified (Wheeler 1976:21-22, Sheet 104).

In the study area, archeological excavations revealed that these disturbed soil zones, which were about 12-16 inches (30-40 cm) in average thickness, were superimposed directly over the Beaumont clay (Ba) formation (Wheeler 1976:11-12). The Beaumont clay is a dense gumbo with very poor permeability and drainage characteristics. It varies in color from dark gray to dark brown in upper portions, to reddish brown, gray-blue, greenish-blue, orange, and yellow towards its lower extremities. The formation typically has few natural visible inclusions. The bottom of the Beaumont was not found during the STARS investigation; however, the formation extended to the bottoms of the deepest STARS excavations, which were approximately 11 feet below the surface.

The prehistory and paleoecology of the Houston area generally mimic those of the Southwest United States region (cf. Abbott 2001:4-39; Aten 1983:151-159). The area's forests and its springs and stream courses have been important resource-refugium zones for human populations since at least the middle of the Holocene geologic epoch about 7,000 years before present (B.P.; present being arbitrarily defined by culture historians as A.D. 1950). It was at that juncture in time that the onset of the Altithermal climatic episode (Nance 1972) began to substantially alter the climate of the North American southwest and Texas. The Altithermal was a period of relatively intense heating and drying that lasted, with many short interludes of moderately cooler and wetter climate, until the present time. As the lush tall-grass or mixed-grass prairies of the Texas Gulf Coastal Plain were reduced to thorn scrublands and short grass scrub prairies over several millennia, both animal and human populations congregated in such areas as the Rio Grande basin, the mountain forests of west Texas and northern Mexico, the central Texas Hill Country north of San Antonio, and the Big Thicket of east Texas. During this period, native peoples would have been attracted to the San Jacinto and Trinity River corridors and the routes of the various bayous in the vicinity of what later became the city of Houston, as well as to the forested areas of the Houston region. Archeological work has revealed that prehistoric sites are indeed concentrated in such settings within the area.

In spite of modern impacts to the environment, in the early 2000s, there were hundreds of species of plants, animals, birds, and insects thriving in Houston and surrounding areas. It is beyond the scope of this report to include a comprehensive listing or description of these species but the interested reader is referred to publications by Abbott (2001), Davis (1960), Everitt and Drawe (1993), and Simpson (1988) for additional information about them. Major terrestrial faunal species and avifaunal species of the general area include the white-tailed deer, javalina, coyote, red fox, opossum, raccoon, ring-tailed cat, squirrel, striped skunk, armadillo, wild turkey, bobwhite quail, Inca dove, white-winged dove, box tortoise, water moccasin, copper head, and eastern diamondback rattlesnake. Prominent raptors of the region include turkey and black vultures and various species of owls; and red-tailed hawks, eagles, and peregrine falcons.

Prominent plant species and communities of Houston are typical of those found throughout much of east Texas. Although there is considerable overlap of species and varieties, especially in riparian zones, loblolly, short leaf, slash, and longleaf pines are the major tree varieties in the pine forests north and east of the city, and live oak, southern red oak, shumard oak, sweet gum, and eastern cottonwood dominate the arboreal landscape to the west and south of the city, and along major drainages. The stream courses and river bottoms, and the forest floors of the area contain a broad spectrum of native shrubs and forbs. Dozens of types of short and mid grasses carpet the area's prairies and grasslands.

Local Cultural Ecology and Culture History

Probably attracted by the abundance of pristine water, the steep ecological gradients, the rich biotic

microenvironments present in the forests and drainage basins of the area, and the relative proximity of the ocean, humans first occupied the Houston vicinity at least 11,000 years B.P. In addition to today's spectrum of edible plants and animals, during prehistory, bison, antelope, and alligator would also have been present in the Houston vicinity. The culture history of the area contains four broad divisions (cf. Hester 1980:27-37; Moore 1995; Patterson 1995; Turner and Hester 1993:50-63): the Paleoindian period (ca. 11,000-8000 B.P.), the Archaic period (ca. 8000-1500 B.P.), the Late Prehistoric or Woodland period (ca. 1500 B. P. to A.D. 1528), and the Historic period (ca. A.D. 1528 to present). During all but the Historic period, local human populations were engaged in a nomadic to semi-sedentary hunting and foraging life way. Archeological evidence indicates that they were organized as small groups or bands that traveled much of the time in regular patterns, known as subsistence forays, in order to exploit a variety of seasonably available natural resources. This life way was practiced in most of North America for many thousands of years before the fifteenth century infusion of Europeans to the New World. Since no prehistoric archeological resources were encountered during the STARS study of the project area, further information about the prehistory of the Houston area is not included in this report and the interested reader is referred to writings by Hall (1981), Moore (1995), and Patterson (1995) for additional details on the subject.

Although Alonzo Álvarez de Piñeda sailed the Texas coastline as he mapped it in 1519, the first Spaniard, if not the first European, to explore Texas in any substantial way was probably Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca. Cabeza de Vaca was sailing the Caribbean with an exploratory Spanish expedition and was shipwrecked off the Florida coast in 1528. The survivors built rafts from the resulting debris and began the arduous journey westward along the Texas coast toward Mexico. A few, including Cabeza de Vaca, allegedly landed at Galveston Island later that year, and for about the next eight years, wandered along the gulf coast, well into Texas, and finally arrived in Mexico in 1536. By that time, the Spanish had conquered and subjugated many of the aboriginal cultures of Mexico, Central America, and a sizeable portion of South America, and thus established a foothold of European-style civilization in those areas. During the period from roughly the second decade of the sixteenth century to the terminal seventeenth century, the Spanish colonized all of what is now Mexico to the Rio Grande. In 1691, an expedition of Spaniards from Mexico penetrated Texas to present-day San Pedro Springs in north central San Antonio.

The landing of the Frenchman René Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, on Matagorda Island in 1684 and the subsequent activities of the French, and later, the English, in Texas, appear to have consolidated the resolve of the Spanish to colonize the region north of the Rio Grande, including east Texas and the Houston area. Some Spanish families had permanently settled in the vicinity of San Antonio by 1715 (Chabot 1936:8), and by 1718 the Spanish officially established the first settlement north of the Rio Grande at San Antonio. It consisted of a mission and a presidio based on agriculture employing Indian labor and irrigation. This subsistence pattern was used by the Spanish throughout their New World empire.

In an attempt to thwart French incursion into southeast Texas during the mid-eighteenth century, the Spanish began in earnest to assert their authority over the area where Houston later developed. In September, 1754, Governor Jacinto de Barrios y Jáuregui dispatched Lieutenant Marcos Ruiz and 25 soldiers to the area near the mouth of the Trinity River. Ruiz arrested two Frenchmen and their black slaves and confiscated contraband consisting of clothing and munitions at one of the villages of the local Indians in that vicinity (Chipman 1992:164).

In 1755, the Spanish established trade relations with the Orcoquisa Indians who occupied the area between the lower Trinity and San Jacinto Rivers near present-day Houston (cf. Bureau of Research in the Social Sciences of the University of Texas 1942:8-14; Houghton et al. 1991:1-3). By 1756, the Spanish had founded the *Presidio de San Agustín de Ahumada* and the mission *Nuestra Señora de la Luz* along that portion of the Trinity. However, by 1772, these settlements were closed and abandoned by the Spanish, who by then considered the harsh bayou country in the Houston vicinity uninhabitable (Handbook of Texas Online 2003).

Incipient Anglo-European settlement in the Houston area began in the early-to-mid 1820s when John Richardson Harris sailed up Buffalo Bayou and established the trading post of Harrisburg near the confluence of Brays and Buffalo Bayous. The Anglo-European presence blossomed during the late 1820s, after Stephen F. Austin's grant from the Mexican government was expanded eastward to include the area. Early settlements during this period were established at Lynch's Ferry near the confluence of Buffalo Bayou and the San Jacinto River, and at Morgan's Point near present-day Baytown.

Shortly after the Texas Revolution, two entrepreneurs from New York, brothers Augustus Chapman Allen and John Kirby Allen, purchased a league of land consisting of 4,428 acres in the vicinity of White Oak and Buffalo Bayous. By late August, 1836, they owned 6,642 acres of bayou land in the area and had founded the town of Houston on the west banks of Buffalo Bayou. Apparently due in good part to the aggressive marketing efforts of the Allens, the town was virtually an instant success. It expanded during the first four months from 12 residents and one log cabin to a population of 1,500 occupying 100 houses, and grew steadily during succeeding decades (Handbook of Texas Online 2003). Between 1837 and 1839 it was the capital of the new Republic of Texas.

Until after the Civil War when the conversion of part of Buffalo Bayou to the Houston Ship Channel began, the economy of Houston was largely dependent upon cotton production and local trading. Shortly after the channel was completed and opened in 1914, Houston became a deep-water international trading port that has been ranked either second or third largest in the United States from then until the present (Handbook of Texas Online 2003). Beginning in 1853, a network of railroads was established from Houston to the surrounding countryside, including the sugar plantations of the Brazos River valley. When it reached Denison in 1873, this system became linked to the national railways.

The discovery of oil in 1901 at Spindletop Hill was a major landmark in the development of Houston. Refineries rapidly developed along the Houston Ship Channel and 40 major oil companies were producing in the Houston vicinity by 1929. By 1930, Houston was the largest city in Texas. With the widespread advent of the automobile in the Houston area, road improvements became a priority, and all-weather highways were constructed throughout the region during the 1920s. The Gulf Freeway connected Houston with Galveston in 1952. Houston opened its first airport in 1928. Two more major airports were opened in 1954 and 1969.

An aggressive annexation impetus in the late 1940s resulted in doubling of the area within the city. As the population of Houston increased during subsequent decades, the city began to experience pollution, urban sprawl, traffic jams, and land subsidence due to the extraction of ground water. Major developments during the post-World War II era include the Astrodome sports stadium, built in 1965, the famous Galeria shopping mall, built in 1970, and the Texas Medical Center. The medical center, consisting of 14 hospitals, and world renowned for treatment of heart disease and cancer, was the largest employer in Houston in 1990.

The Houston Independent School District, which officially began in 1924 but was functioning as a free public school system as early as 1877, was at this writing one of the largest in the nation. Rice University, which began in 1912, was founded by nineteenth-century Houston entrepreneur William Marsh Rice. The University of Houston began in 1927 as a privately funded junior college supported primarily by oilman Hugh Roy Cullen, but it was added to the state university system in 1963. At this writing, other major institutions of higher learning in the Houston area included Texas Southern University, University of St. Thomas, and Houston Baptist University.

At the time of the STARS study, the modern metropolis of Houston also boasted numerous major attractions for residents and visitors alike. These include Hermann Park, started in 1914 by George H. Hermann, with its 32-acre world-class zoo and the Houston Museum of Natural Science; Memorial Park, which was founded in 1924; the Houston Symphony Orchestra, formed in 1913; the Houston Grand Opera, begun in 1956; the Houston Ballet, created in 1969; the George R. Brown Convention Center, the Hobby Center for the Performing Arts, the Houston Aquarium, and major sports teams including the Houston Astros baseball team, Houston Texans football team, and the Houston Rockets basketball team.

Setting and Background of Block 120

As is typical of blocks in the urban core of Houston south of Buffalo Bayou, Block 120 originally had twelve lots (Figure 2), including Lots 1-5, which fronted on Chenevert Street to the east, and Lots 6-10, which fronted on Jackson Street to the west. Each of these lots contained 5,000 square feet and had dimensions of 50 x 100 feet with the long axis oriented approximately east-west. The two remaining lots in the block were oriented with long axes extending approximately north-south. These lots extended length-wise through the center of the block along the rear lines of the other lots and included Lot 11, which fronted on Capital Street to the north, and lot 12, which fronted on Rusk Street to the south. Each of these central lots contained 6,250 square feet and had dimensions of 50 x 125 feet.

Thus, Block 120, like most other blocks in this part of Houston, was square, with sides 250 feet long.

Block 120 is within the 1840 city limits in the area designated in 1838 as Third Ward and the Holman Survey. As initially defined, the STARS study area included portions of original Lots 6-10 in approximately the western third of the block. This portion of the block fronts Jackson Street to the west, Capitol Street on the north, and Rusk Street on the south. The revised study area included only about the southern half of the western third of the block, which contains most of original Lots 6-8. The archeological study was conducted because of plans to extend the Avenida de las Americas northward from the George R. Brown Convention Center to Texas Avenue just south of the Minute Maid Park baseball stadium, at which time approximately the eastern two-thirds of Block 120 would be converted to street right-of-way. The part of the block to be affected directly by street construction consists of Lots 1-5 and 11-12 (Figure 2). The plans included moving the Arthur B. Cohn and William L. Foley houses from their locations in the eastern two-thirds of the block to new sites in the western one-third of the block.

A detailed history of land development and use for the project area, as researched by the staff of J. K. Wagner and Company, Inc., is presented in Appendix I of this report. Brief biographies of several of the former key residents or landowners within the project area are included in Appendix II. The history of the project area is integrally related to the history of Block 120 as a whole. Briefly, historic-era settlement in the block probably began during the 1840s with the establishment of the first urban homesteads there. By the early twentieth century, the block was part of a middle class neighborhood that began on the fringe of Houston proper and remained largely residential in character until after the Civil War, when some commercial development occurred. Apparently a general store was present on the south end of the block during the 1870s. As local families fled to the newer suburbs during the 1920s and 1930s, deterioration of the residential character of the neighborhood began as commercial development accelerated in Block 120.

Block 120 was surveyed in 1839 by James Holman as part of the eastern edge of the Holman Plat. It is directly south of the former site of the old 1820s community of Frost Town, which was, in its time, east of Houston proper on the south side of Buffalo Bayou. The block was also once on the southern edge of the Quality Hill neighborhood that flourished mainly before and after the Civil War to the east of downtown Houston. Many of the early residents of Block 120 were Catholic and following the Civil War the French Annunciation Catholic Church was founded just one block north and west of Block 120.

Between 1846 and 1856, two distinct occupation areas appeared on the block. Each of them contained small dwellings constructed by Michael DeChaumes (see Appendix II for biographical information), a local builder and contractor. The development pattern included a northwest quarter, being Lots 9, 10 and the north half of Lot 8, and a southwest quarter, consisting of Lots 6, 7, and the south half of Lot 8.

Block 120 remained in residential use from the 1840s through about 1910, when the Houston Belt and Terminal Railroad opened Union Station across Texas Street to the north of Block 119. Between 1920 and 1980, various parts of Block 120 were used for apartment buildings, shops, cafes, filling stations, auto repair shops, and warehouses. By 1986, all prior structures except the Cohn and Foley houses were demolished and a street-level parking lot and garage were constructed in the southwestern part of the block.

DeChaumes, who sold the block and improvements to Ben Smith in 1856, apparently built the first structure on Block 120 between 1847 and 1855. Alfred Hulbert (see Appendix II for biographical information) bought the property in 1858 and in 1859 obtained several loans for improvements. Apparently Hulbert either expanded the original DeChaumes house or moved it to another location on the block. Hulbert built a relatively large residence on the east half of Lots 6 and 7 and was probably the original owner of the two brick-lined cisterns built in that area, remnants of which were found during the archeological investigation.

Prior to the Civil War, the southwestern portion of Block 120, consisting of Lots 6 and 7 and some of Lot 8, was improved into a residence. In 1866, this property was sold to Winifred Brown (see Appendix II for biographical information), who apparently lived on these lots while constructing a new house on lot 12. The old improvements were rented to boarders and used as a store by 1873. By 1896, the western portion of Block 120 contained a large dwelling within the northwest quarter, including Lots 9 and 10, and three smaller cottage-type structures within the

southwestern portion of the block, including Lots 6, 7, and 8. Outbuildings for these main structures were also scattered across the block.

Between 1900 and 1924, several residential garages and service buildings were added at the backs of the properties in the southwestern portion of the block, and in 1924 the large structure on the northwestern quarter was replaced with a small cottage that faced Capitol Street. The latter later became a restaurant and store. As early as 1929, an automotive service station was built behind the store on Lots 9 and 10, but was completely rebuilt by the Texas Oil Company (later Texaco) during the 1940s. After the Great Depression, the structure on Lot 8 was replaced with a large parking garage. The southern two lots of that part of the block, Lots 6 and 7, retained residential status until the 1940s when the houses there were demolished to construct a parking lot.

Prior to the STARS investigation, the southwestern portions of Block 120, including Lots 6, 7, and 8, were used as street-level parking lots. Lot 8 and roughly the northernmost quarter of Lot 7 (the former parking garage) were paved with cement and asphalt. No standing structures remained on the northwestern portion of the block in the vicinity of original Lots 9 and 10, but it was apparent that the subsurface components of the automotive service station that was once in that area, consisting of gas tanks and oil pits, were still present there. As described previously, due to the existence of these hazards, this portion of the block was omitted from the STARS investigation, which focused instead exclusively on the southwestern portion of the block, including the areas of original Lots 6, 7, and 8.

Perhaps the most historically and archeologically significant developments occurred on Block 120 in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries when the Arthur B. Cohn and William F. Foley residences were established. Although they were modified somewhat, at this writing the Cohn and Foley houses remained standing within Block 120 in basically their turn-of-the-century structural form and setting. As part of the city's proposed renovation project, they were slated to be moved onto the current project area from adjoining lots, and the archeological requirements for the project were tailored to facilitate movement of these houses and to help retain the National Register status of the Cohn House after its relocation.

The following information about Cohn is from the THC's Texas Sites Atlas (as summarized in J. K. Wagner and Company, Inc. 2003):

Arthur Benjamin Cohn was the first general agent for the William Marsh Rice Institute. He came to Houston from his hometown of Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1893 at the age of 22. From 1894 until he moved into the house at 1711 Rusk, Cohn lived in a rooming house one block away at 1820 Rusk. He began his career as a bookkeeper for William Marsh Rice and for the Houston Brick Works, but after Rice died Cohn handled the affairs of his estate pertaining to Houston, and was instrumental in engineering the founding of the William Marsh Rice Institute. Once the Institute was in operation, Cohn became the business manager of Rice and assistant secretary of its Board of Trustees, posts he held until he retired in 1936. Mr. and Mrs. Cohn moved to 812 Hamilton, one block away, in 1909. This house has long since been demolished and the property is now part of the Convention Center site. In 1917, they moved to the more fashionable south end, at 3212 San Jacinto.... where they lived until 1926. After residing two years at the Rice Hotel, the Cohns moved to the Lamar Hotel. Arthur B. Cohn had no children and [his] wife apparently died before him. A. B. Cohn died in Baltimore Hospital on July 27, 1938; his body was returned to Houston for burial in Beth Israel Mausoleum. Cohn's papers and his large roll-top desk, on which he planned the beginnings of Rice University, are kept in the Woodson Research Center of Rice's Fondren Library. A. B. Cohn had many business interests outside of his duties at Rice, and which centered around property investments- particularly in Houston Heights. In the last ten years of his life Cohn was also secretary-treasurer of the Merchants and Planters Oil Co. Cohn's personal correspondence indicates that his family members in Little Rock were also prominent leaders of that community.

The following information about William L. Foley and the Foley House is summarized from the Handbook of Texas Online (2003), the Texas Sites Atlas of the THC (2003), and from J. K. Wagner and Company, Inc. (2003):

During the nineteenth century, William L. Foley founded a dry goods business in Houston that eventually evolved into the nationally prominent Foley's Brothers department store chain, which was officially founded in 1900 by his nephews, James A. and Pat Foley. W. L. Foley was known locally as the dean of the Houston dry goods merchants because he trained so many newcomers into the business, including his nephews. In 1860, local merchant and Indian trader John Kennedy constructed the three-story W. L. Foley Building at the intersection of Travis and Congress Streets in the oldest section of Houston's business district. Kennedy established his trading post at the site in 1843. His daughter married W. L. Foley in 1873.

The Foley Building served as a Confederate armory during the Civil War and was renovated and expanded in 1889 by prominent local architect Eugene T. Heiner. The W. L. Foley Dry Goods Company occupied the building from the time Foley acquired the building after his father-in-law's death in 1878, until 1948. At this writing, the building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Although archival records are inconclusive about the origins of the structure known at the time of the archeological investigation as the Foley House, apparently Kennedy built the house in 1873. In the 1910 city directory, the address of the property where the house was located was 704 Chenevert Street. Between 1896 and 1924 the house must have been substantially renovated (J. K. Wagner and Company, Inc. 2003). The records indicate that William L. Foley probably lived in the home with several of his young adult children from about 1886 until his death in 1925.

Archeological Background

Since no prehistoric archeological resources were discovered during the STARS study of the project area and none were previously discovered in this part of downtown Houston, this section describes only previous historic archeological investigations. Previous urban archeological work in Houston, and the basic theoretical relationships of urban historic archeology to the social and economic characteristics of historic urban cultures, had recently been summarized by Donachie and Moore (2003). Readers are referred to their work for additional information. Briefly, although urban archeology has been practiced in Houston for almost two decades, it is still in its infancy (Donachie and Moore 2003:10). Archeological investigations in Houston's urban areas have so far been done mostly in association with construction projects to which cultural resource or environmental laws that required archeological work applied, and many of these projects were limited in scope due to budget constraints. At this writing, from an analytical or theoretical perspective, some of the most important of these investigations had occurred relatively recently at the construction sites of the George R. Brown Convention Center and the Minute Maid Park baseball stadium, but reports of findings for those seminal investigations were either not yet published or were not available.

Salient projects described by Donachie and Moore (2003) include limited testing in 1983 of nineteenth-century deposits in the 200 block of Main Street in Houston's central business district (Moore 1984); testing in 1988 of a four-and-one-half-foot column of stratified deposits and several structural remnants in Block 19, which dated from 1837 to 1920, in conjunction with the Diverse Works/Market Square Project (Moore 1988); limited testing in the mid 1980s of stratified deposits at the Kellum-Noble House and the Long Row Building sites in Sam Houston Park (Haskell 1984; McIntosh 1982; McIntosh and Moore 1983; McIntosh and Salituro 1985); large-scale survey, monitoring, and mitigation in 1984 and 1985 at the thirteen-city-block George R. Brown Convention Center construction site by the University of Houston's Archaeological Research Laboratory (not yet published except for a preliminary report on the ceramics by Davis [1987]); large-scale survey, monitoring, and mitigation within a thirteen-city-block area in 1998 of pre-1870s deposits at the Ball Park at Union Station site (Carlson 2001; apparently published but not released at this writing); and investigations in the late 1990s of pre-1870s residential deposits in Block 25 (Moore 2000; Moore et al. 2002). These investigations, and several others, produced a sizeable pool of information on the material culture and structural evolution of Houston during the historic era that provide a general basis for future comparisons and analyses.

Methodologies

Fieldwork

The STARS study of the project area was conducted well in advance of non-archeological ground disturbances, so no monitoring was involved. Considering the amounts of highly disturbed overburden typically found during previous archeological investigations in the vicinity, the portions of the project area that were targeted by the revised SOW were machine scraped until either natural soils or significant archeological resources were encountered. Whenever target resources were encountered, they were provened, documented, and sampled. Representative samples of construction materials were also collected from some of the key structural features investigated.

Artifact sampling consisted of comprehensive collection of artifacts during controlled manual test excavations and grab collections of assemblages of representative artifacts associated with structural features, or with other distinctive cultural manifestations. In the case of sampling during controlled excavations, small features such as trash pits were vertically sectioned manually, matrix from the excavated halves was screened using one-quarter-inch-mesh hardware cloth, and all artifacts were collected from the screened fractions. The only structural features encountered that had significant quantities of associated artifacts were two large cistern remnants that were each filled almost completely with a dozen or more cubic meters of cultural matrix.

Both cistern remnants were sectioned vertically with the track hoe in order to document form and contents. They contained mostly building demolition trash consisting principally of bricks and large pieces of scrap lumber that was of virtually no archeological significance. It was impractical and well beyond the specifications of the SOW to hand excavate or screen the jumbled contents of these features or to collect more than a small sample of the remainder of the cultural material in them. Instead, an effort was made to collect enough artifacts from the interiors of the cistern remnants to establish deposition dates for the fill materials and procure relatively diversified samples of metal, ceramic, glass, rubber, and other small artifacts of potential archeological significance that were present. Many of the artifacts of potential significance were found primarily toward the bottoms of both features within very mucky, waterlogged, smelly sediments, which made recognition and collection difficult. Nevertheless, reasonably good collections of artifacts from upper and mid portions of the features were obtained during the investigation.

Prior to the revisions to the SOW already described, the critical areas targeted for investigation consisted only of the proposed footprints of relocation for the Cohn and Foley houses. After a large portion of the original project area was omitted due to the suspected presence of subsurface hazardous materials, the critical target area for investigation was redefined to include the entire project area outside of the area omitted, and that entire area was scraped using a track hoe with a smooth-edged clean out bucket, and all archeological resources found were investigated as otherwise described in this subsection.

Laboratory Analysis and Curation

All classes and subclasses of artifacts collected were cleaned, inventoried, packaged by feature or other provenience unit and labeled for curation employing standard practices approved by the THC and the curation facility used. Per the SOW, both whole and fragmentary artifacts that were unable to be sourced or dated or were positively dated to the post-1870 time frame, and that were not linked with any important historic associations, were discarded. The remainder of the artifacts collected and the field notes and forms generated during the investigation were temporarily curated at the STARS office in Bulverde, Texas. After completion of the investigation, these items were permanently curated at the Archaeology Laboratory of the University of Texas at San Antonio's Center for Archaeological Research.

Structures, Features, and Historic Associations

The concrete and asphalt parking lot and base materials were initially removed using a track hoe with a toothed clean out bucket (Figure 3). Approximately six inches of cement and 8-10 inches of modern urban fill consisting of demolition debris and clay were stripped from the northern portion of the revised project area. The overburden removed from the southern portion of the revised project area consisted of a thin asphalt cap on approximately six



Figure 3. Trackhoe removal of concrete and asphalt overburden within the revised project area. Photo faces south. Note remnants of former gasoline service station foundations and parking areas in foreground and the historic Arthur B. Cohn house in background at upper left.

one hollow-brick drain pipe, and one foundation pier wooden construction form or platform that were apparently associated with those dwellings or with other historic structures once present on the property (Figure 4). These features were marked and tentatively mapped for further investigation after completion of overburden removal. To the extent feasible at that stage of the investigation, boundaries of the smaller features of potential archeological significance were established by hand excavation and troweling.

Conglomerate Piers in the Southeast Portion of the Project Area

Compared to the foundation piers discovered in the southwestern and northern portions of the project area, those found in the southeastern portion were distinctive (Figure 4, Type 1). There were no builder's trenches around the latter and it appeared that a slurry of brick fragments and mortar was poured directly into small earthen pits to form the piers. The scraps of brick used in these piers were of light orange color and exhibited a larger, grittier grain than that of other bricks found in the project area. Also, the mortar used in these piers was much harder than that observed elsewhere during the investigation.

These archeological observations and the archival-historical background data for this portion of the block that was compiled by J. K. Wagner and Company, Inc. (2002) suggest that the conglomerate piers were those of the original Michael DeChaumes structure. This structure was either incorporated within the Hulbert residence or later repositioned on the block. The pattern of the piers indicates that the expanded or repositioned house was superimposed directly above the Feature 4 cistern and that the pipe emanating from the center of that cistern was most likely used to supply water for the former DeChaumes' house kitchen.

Also, the apparent wooden planking remnants found nearby and designated Feature 5 may be evidence that some of the foundation piers in this area were constructed on wood forms or platforms placed near the bases of the pier holes. The fact that what are apparently intrusive wood fragments and other small artifacts were found in this general vicinity may indicate that these conglomerate piers were built in at least two episodes and that an addition was probably made to the west side of the original structure.

As excavations progressed in this area, a thin layer of greenish clay, which appeared to be gleyed, was found to extend for about 7-10 feet (2-3 m) around the Feature 4 cistern and the western boundary of the house piers. This

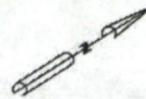
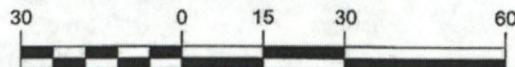
inches of shell and gravel base over the mixed urban fill. After removal of this overburden, the track hoe was equipped with a flat-bladed bucket and a one-by-two-meter exploratory trench was excavated to a depth of about two meters to make a preliminary examination of the local stratigraphy.

The tops of archeological features and other structural remnants present were then exposed as the natural, dark gray-colored Beaumont clay beneath the overburden was carefully scraped away. The items discovered consisted of various contemporary concrete beams, footings, foundation walls, and pipe trenches; several dozen foundation piers of the three historic dwellings once present within the revised project area; two cisterns, two trash pits,

IMPORTANT NOTICE:

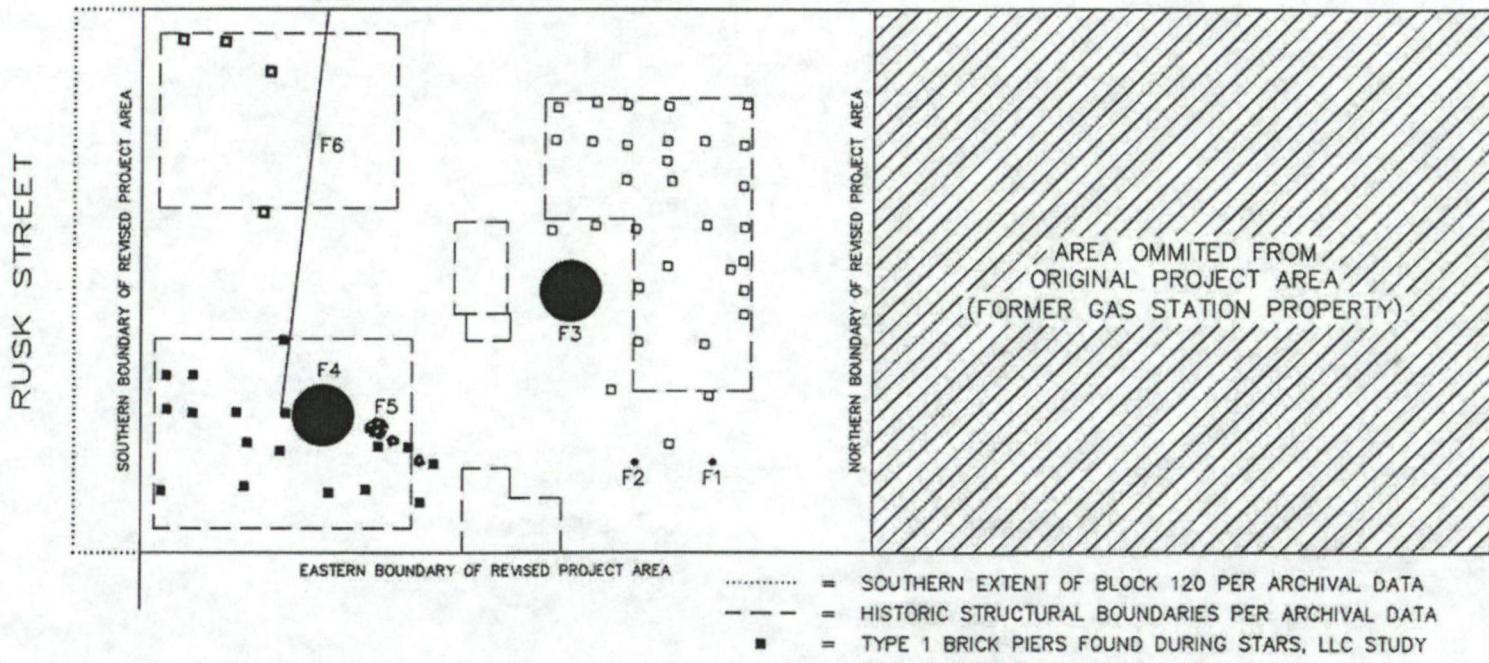
This map was produced by South Texas Archeological Research Services, LLC (STARS), for the sole purpose of satisfying the reporting requirements of the Texas Historical Commission concerning the archeological investigation of the portion of the project known as the City of Houston Avenida de las Americas Western Third of Block 120. Although it is based on data obtained using a total station survey instrument, ALL DIMENSIONS AND PROPORTIONS ARE APPROXIMATE. Neither STARS nor its employees or management makes any guarantee, either expressed or implied, regarding the accuracy of this map or its suitability for any particular purpose other than that stated herein.

APPROX. SCALE IN FEET



JACKSON STREET

WESTERN BOUNDARY OF REVISED PROJECT AREA

CITY OF HOUSTON
WESTERN THIRD OF BLOCK 120

NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF REVISED PROJECT AREA

- = SOUTHERN EXTENT OF BLOCK 120 PER ARCHIVAL DATA
- = HISTORIC STRUCTURAL BOUNDARIES PER ARCHIVAL DATA
- = TYPE 1 BRICK PIERS FOUND DURING STARS, LLC STUDY
- = TYPE 2 BRICK PIERS FOUND DURING STARS, LLC STUDY
- ▣ = TYPE 3 BRICK PIERS FOUND DURING STARS, LLC STUDY
- F1, F2 = TRASH PITS FOUND DURING STARS, LLC STUDY
- F3, F4 = CISTERNS FOUND DURING STARS, LLC STUDY
- F5 = WOODEN FORM REMNANTS FOUND DURING STARS, LLC STUDY
- F6 = HOLLOW BRICK PIPE FOUND DURING STARS, LLC STUDY

Figure 4. Map of project area showing plan of archeological features found during 2003 STARS investigation and late nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century land use. Adapted from original digital base map provided courtesy of Van de Wiele Engineering, Inc., and Kuo & Associates, Inc. Archival information provided by J. K. Wagner and Company, Inc.

clay was initially thought to be a distinct construction surfacing or pad, but was later linked tentatively with excavation, lining, or backfilling of the construction pit for the cistern. Apparently the excess portions of this clay were used as fill around the top of the cistern or as extra foundation padding in the area. It was later concluded that the artifacts collected separately from this context probably represent a low-density secondary deposit rather than any particular feature-associated or primary concentration. There is some archival evidence that this clay may have been imported by Alfred Hulbert, who is most likely the builder of both of the cisterns found during the STARS investigation and who is probably responsible for the expansion of the structure on the eastern halves of Lots 6 and 7 as well. However, the source of the clay was determined during the Feature 4 cistern investigations to be a deep zone within portions of the local Beaumont formation.

Other Piers in the Project Area

The piers in the northern portion of the project area appear to be associated with the occupations of Winifred Brown and her relatives (Figure 4, Type 2). As documented during the STARS fieldwork, the configuration of these piers conformed almost exactly to the L-shaped house pattern shown on the 1896 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map of that portion of the block. Deed records examined by the staff of J. K. Wagner and Company, Inc. (2002) indicate that this structure was most likely built sometime in the late 1870s and certainly existed by 1877. These piers were built using reddish-orange colored, fine-grained bricks held together with sandy mortar (Figure 5). In many cases, the builder's trenches around the piers were readily distinguishable and were filled with a mix of sand, clay, and tiny bits of debris.

Many of these piers were fairly substantial structures with several courses of brick, but others were less well constructed and disintegrated when impacted even gingerly by the track hoe. This variation in construction may reflect differences in the mortar that was used in the piers, variations in ground surface within the foundation footprint (with higher ground requiring fewer bricks), or differential building episodes. However, based on observations of similar piers elsewhere in the general vicinity, the most likely explanation for these variations is probably that well-built piers were augmented by less substantial ones either during the initial construction or later when additional reinforcement became necessary.

With the exception of three distinguishing attributes, the piers in the southwestern portion of the project area (Figure 4, Type 3) were very similar to those to the north. These attributes include the presence of isolated purple-red bricks in some of the piers, the presence of some hollow piers, and the fact that the piers found in this portion of the project area generally lacked the robustness of those found elsewhere. These elements and the relevant archival data suggest the presence of the third, and smaller, residential structure in that area during the mid to late nineteenth century. Apparently this structure was also associated with occupations by Winifred Brown and her relatives and most likely dates to the mid to late 1870s (J. K. Wagner and Company, Inc. 2002).

The Brick Pad

A brick-paved area that was discovered near the northwestern corner of Lot 7 would have been directly behind the house in the southwestern corner of the project area or south of the structure in the northern portion of the project

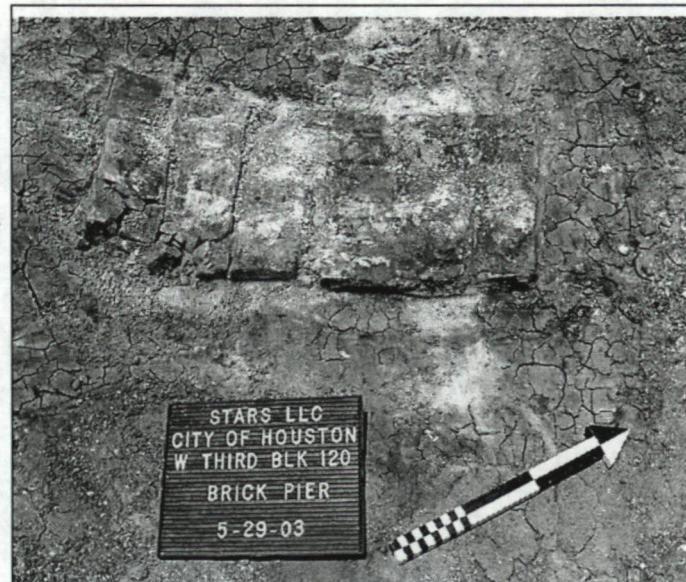


Figure 5. Upper surface of typical Type 2 brick pier remnant found during STARS investigation (see Figure 4 for distribution pattern).

area. It consisted of a single layer of orange-red brick over a sand foundation. The purpose of this surfacing is unknown but it could have been a pad for a small, light building, a patio, or a carport. It may date to the Winifred Brown occupation beginning around 1866, or to that of her relatives starting in about 1877, or even to the Mary A. Collins occupation after 1880.

Feature 1

The top of this roughly circular pit feature was encountered during exploratory track hoe scraping just below the mixed fill overburden behind the historic footprint of the late 1870s-vintage dwelling on original Lot 8. The feature was approximately 35 inches (90 cm) in diameter and eight inches (20 cm) deep and contained a substantial quantity of bright orange-colored, rusted metal fragments and rusted-stained soil that contrasted sharply with the surrounding gray Beaumont clay (Figure 6). In addition to a large proportion of metal fragments, the feature contained numerous thick, ceramic flowerpot sherds, whiteware ceramic sherds, a few Mexican lead-glazed ceramic sherds, several whole and fragmentary bottles, some charcoal, and many small brick fragments (Figures 16 and 17). The distinctive gray clay zone around the top of this feature also contained small quantities of charcoal, brick fragments, and metal.

Apparently this feature originated as a trash pit, but it may have been a barrel privy. It was sectioned vertically and the southernmost portion was excavated and screened in three, ten-centimeter levels. All three levels contained about the same types and proportions of artifacts, including numerous very distinctive flowerpot ceramic sherds from a single pot and several Mexican lead-glazed ceramic sherds that were probably from the same vessel. This artifact distribution pattern, and the fact that the feature contained no evidence of internal stratigraphy suggest that the feature probably resulted from a single episode of disposal activity.

As was the case for most of the artifact-associated features and structures found during the STARS investigation, bottles were the most prominent time-diagnostic artifacts

associated with Feature 1 (Figures 16 and 24; Appendix III: Tables 1-5). The bottles from the feature fill apparently date from the late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century periods. Although it is possible that a few of the Feature 1 artifacts, such as the "Colgate & Co." and "Hutchinson" bottles may relate to the Winifred Brown occupation, the majority apparently are associated with the Mary A. Collins occupation that began in May, 1880, or with the Charles H. Winerich occupation of 1908-1915 (J. K. Wagner and Company, Inc. 2002). The mixing throughout the feature fill of sherds of a type of flower pot that was not commonly available until about 1910 is perhaps the best indicator that the fill was deposited during a single episode in the early-twentieth-century period or later. However, if the entire artifact assemblage from the feature is considered, including bone buttons from the late nineteenth century and the sizeable quantities of ceramic sherds and machine-cut beef or pork bones present, it's possible that the feature is the remnant of a trash pit that was used on several occasions during a considerable time interval.



Figure 6. Oblique view of Feature 1 as archeologically exposed and sectioned during the STARS investigation. The feature apparently was a trash pit remnant or barrel privy pit remnant that originated during the late nineteenth or early twentieth century.

Feature 2

Feature 2 is similar to Feature 1 in many respects. Like Feature 1, Feature 2 was a pit remnant found behind the historic footprint of the late 1870s-vintage dwelling within original Lot 8. Feature 2 contained numerous small collectable artifacts similar in age and other characteristics to those found in Feature 1, including numerous rusted metal and ceramic fragments, and whole bottles of late nineteenth to early twentieth century vintage (Figure 18). Feature 2 was irregularly shaped with plan dimensions of about 24 x 31 inches (60 x 80 cm). Due to impacts to its upper portions by an intrusive ceramic drain pipe trench apparently dug in about 1924 or later, Feature 2 was first recognized as a distinct archeological resource at a depth of about 35 inches (90 cm) below the 2003 land surface. The relatively intact portion of Feature 2 was only about 3 inches (8 cm) in average thickness.



Figure 7. Plan view of Feature 2 as archeologically exposed at the trackhoe-scraped surface of Block 120. The feature apparently was a trash pit remnant similar to Feature 1 (Figure 6) that originated during the late nineteenth or early twentieth century.

glass, and metal fragments were recovered as well as several whole bottles. Pieces of a small shoe were also found. The late-nineteenth-century age range for the artifacts recovered suggest that the feature was roughly contemporaneous with Feature 1 and probably originated during the Mary A. Collins occupation of Lot 8. The association with the feature of a calendar plate bearing a date of 1910 correlates with the Charles Winerich occupation of 1908-1915 (J. K. Wagner and Company, Inc. 2002). The surviving portion of the feature was too shallow to make any accurate assessments regarding the existence of internal stratigraphy or the feature's depositional sequence.

Feature 3

Feature 3 is a bottle-shaped, basically cylindrical, brick-lined cistern remnant similar to several such features previously documented in the archeological literature as having been found in the downtown Houston area (Figures 8 and 9; cf. Donachie and Moore 2003:21-24; Moore and Meyers 2000:46). Several similar cistern remnants were also found during another STARS investigation in the immediate vicinity (Molineu et al. in progress). The diameter of the main body of the cistern remnant, below the shoulders, averaged about 7-8 feet (2.10-2.40 m), and the original depth of the whole cistern was estimated at about 10 feet (3.0 m). Apparently this cistern, when full, would have held about 400 cubic feet, or about 3,000 gallons (roughly 11,500 liters) of liquid, which would have weighed about

Since artifacts similar to those found within the intact portion of Feature 2 were present above that portion of the feature from the surface downward through the disturbance zone, Feature 2 was probably originally of much greater vertical extent than Feature 1. Feature 2 may have been a privy or an unusually deep trash pit; however, considering its relatively small average breadth and the fact that no evidence of a builder's trench or lining was present near the feature, it apparently was not a well or a cistern.

Based on its similarity of age and function to Feature 1, Feature 2 was sampled by archeological excavation of the interior matrix within approximately the north half of the intact portion, without screening. Numerous ceramic,

13 tons (approximately 11,700 kg). No filter boxes or overflow pipes were discovered in the vicinity of this feature. Part of a cement curb that extended around the northern portion of the project area, which was most likely associated with either the automobile repair garage begun in 1924 or a later development in that vicinity, covered the southern edge of the feature. The extreme upper portions of the feature had also been impacted by construction of the same 1924-vintage ceramic pipe previously described as having impacted Feature 2.

When the Feature 3 cistern remnant was investigated, the original top and upper portion were missing down to about mid-shoulder level. Water and culturally sterile clay deposits filled the uppermost portions of the feature. The remainder of the interior of the cistern remnant was filled primarily with solid trash mixed with some water and mud, but everything within the last several feet of fill near the bottom was coated with a dark liquid that had an oily texture and pungent odor.

The cistern remnant was surrounded by a builders trench lined with a mixture of sand and the greenish-hued, gleyed clay that is typically present in the lower extremities of portions of the local Beaumont formation. The exterior of the surviving portion of the cistern above the shoulder level and all of the interior surfaces were coated with a relatively thick layer of fine-textured, cement-like mortar. This coating

apparently was applied to seal the cistern as well as for added stability. The cylindrical design of these cisterns was obviously employed to achieve optimum resistance to pressure from the weight of the surrounding natural clay deposits. Uecker (personal communication 2003) observed that the walls of brick-and-mortar-lined subterranean features of square design discovered during archeological investigations at the Alamodome construction site in San Antonio were invariably severely distorted by the weight of the similar clays surrounding them.

According to Donachie and Moore (2003:22), the lack of mortar on the exterior of the main body of brick-lined cisterns of this general type found within similar archeological contexts in the downtown Houston area is typical. They describe a cistern remnant found in 2003 during archeological investigations in Block 30 with dimensions and construction elements that are in most respects quite similar to those of the Block 120 Feature 3 cistern remnant. Both of these cistern remnants were of about the same shape and size and each was lined with hand-made, low-fired bricks, but the Block 30 cistern remnant had no builders trench around it and yet had mortar on both the interior and exterior of the brick walls of its main body. Donachie and Moore (2003:22-23) suggest that the builders of the Block 30 cistern must have "excavated a pit precisely the diameter of the proposed cistern" and applied mortar "to the excavation wall as the single course of bricks was laid."



Figure 8. Feature 3 as partially sectioned using a trackhoe during the STARS investigation. Approximately the upper eight feet are shown in this photograph. Feature 3 was the remnant of a large, bottle-shaped cistern lined with low-fired, hand-made brick set and sealed with fine-grained mortar. Archival evidence indicates that the original cistern was commissioned to be built in about 1859 by Alfred Hulbert. Note concrete curb or beam near the top of the photograph that was built over and through part of the mouth of the cistern in about 1924 during construction of an automobile repair shop.



Figure 9. Partial contents of the Feature 3 cistern remnant (between dashed lines). Most of the fill was coated with mud and a dark, greasy film was present near the bottom that made recognition and collection of artifacts difficult. Due to these adverse conditions, the trackhoe excavation and further investigations of the feature were terminated at a depth of about 10 feet.

m) of the track hoe excavation of the feature. Due the presence of the previously described, mucky, waterlogged deposits, excavations and collections had to be terminated prior to locating the bottom of the cistern remnant.

Feature 3 was most likely initially associated with the late 1850s-vintage Alfred Hulbert residential occupation of original Lot 8 and later with occupations in the southwestern portion of the block. It was probably part of one of two cisterns that Hulbert constructed with the loans he obtained in 1858 and 1859 (J. K. Wagner and Company, Inc. 2002). Hulbert owned virtually the entire southwestern portion of Block 120 and a second cistern remnant (Feature 4) was discovered during the STARS investigation that was also apparently associated with his ownership.

The Feature 3 cistern may also have been used during some of the Winifred Brown and Mary A. Collins occupations. However, the Houston Water Works began to provide piped water to the city in 1878 and most of the artifacts recovered from the cistern remnant fill apparently date to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. Therefore, by the time Collins arrived in about 1880, or perhaps a short time later, piped water would probably have been provided to the Block 120 area, making the use of cisterns unnecessary after that. When investigated by STARS, the Feature 3 cistern remnant apparently was filled mainly with demolition debris deposited in 1924 when the dwelling near it was destroyed and the previously described garage was built.

Feature 4

Feature 4 is another bottle-shaped, cylindrical, brick-lined cistern remnant similar in most respects to Feature 3. It was found in the southeastern portion of the revised project area. As was the case for Feature 3, the top of the Feature 4 cistern remnant was encountered just below the modern overburden that covered all of Block 120 at the start of the STARS investigation, and the fill surrounding it was gray-green gleyed clay. The top of the cistern remnant, as exposed at that level, was just less than 10 feet (3 m) in diameter. Subsequent examination revealed that the original cistern was probably about 10 feet 8 inches (3.2 m) in height from the lid to the base of its concave bottom, and that its main body below the shoulders averaged about 10 feet 10 inches (3.3 m) in diameter. The short

A thick layer of construction rubble mixed with appreciable quantities of other artifacts (Figures 19 and 20) extended within the main body of the Feature 3 cistern remnant from approximately 28 inches (71 cm) below the top to the bottom of the excavation at about 10 feet (3.0 m) below the machine-scraped surface. This fill probably resulted from demolition of the dwelling that existed in the immediate vicinity until 1924. Most of the artifacts recovered by STARS were collected from approximately the bottom five feet (1.5

piece of two-inch-diameter pipe near the center of the cistern footprint was probably a remnant of the water line from the cistern to the kitchen of the former De Chaumes' house.

Apparently Alfred Hulbert expanded the De Chaumes' house over the cistern in that portion of the block after the cistern was constructed in about 1859 near the boundary line between original Lots 6 and 7 (Figure 4). During excavations to archeologically section Feature 4, it was determined that the gray zone of the Beaumont clay formation terminated at a depth of approximately six feet (1.8 m) below the machine-scraped surface. Beyond that depth was a zone generally containing greenish-gray, mottled and gleyed clay that contained some orange clay sub zones as well. Some of the greenish-gray clay apparently was used as backfill around the Feature 3 and Feature 4 cisterns and spread across the top of the gray surface clay under the portions of the house footprint near the Feature 4 cistern. It must also have been spread across parts of the open yard space to the west of the house and cistern.

The size, shape, and method of construction of the Feature 4 cistern, including the excavation and backfilling of a builders trench around it, and the application of cement-like mortar to all but the exterior brick walls of the main body of it, were very similar to those of the Feature 3 cistern. The similarities of these two cisterns and their proximity to each other suggest that they were probably designed and built at about the same time by the same contractor.

Approximately the upper 42 inches (1.10 m) of the interior fill of Feature 4 consisted mainly of oyster shell base material and brick fragments, but also included some modern soda and beer bottles and pockets of the greenish clay. This mixture suggests that the upper zone was added to the feature fill when the oyster shell layer was applied to the surface as base for the asphalt parking lot. About the next 51 inches (1.30 m) of the feature fill below the upper zone consisted of a mix of the previously described greenish-gray clay and bricks or brick fragments. Some roof shingles and wood scraps were present in the materials increased with increasing depth the second zone were difficult to identify or qualify the cistern remnant.

Most of the Feature 4 fill probably originated from the demolition of the house above the cistern. The shingle and brick fragments, cornice remnants, porcelain toilet pieces, and similar trash present in the fill indicate that when the dwelling was destroyed during the 1940s, portions of the resulting debris were apparently dumped into the cistern. In addition to the structural debris, the Feature 4 fill contained numerous bottles and other small collectable household artifacts of early-to-mid-twentieth century origins, including a leather shoe (Figures 21 and 22).

Feature 6, a hollow-brick pipe that was traced from near the cistern to the west side of Block 120, apparently was associated with the cistern and was most likely the overflow pipe for it. The hollow bricks used for the pipe were probably of considerably more recent origins than the cistern and apparently replaced an earlier drain that was



Figure 10. Oblique view of Feature 4 as partially sectioned using a trackhoe during the STARS investigation. Approximately the upper six feet are shown in this photograph. Feature 4 was another remnant of a large, bottle-shaped cistern lined with low-fired, hand-made brick set and sealed with fine-grained mortar. Archival evidence indicates that the original cistern was probably built by Alfred Hulbert at roughly the same time as the Feature 3 (Figure 8 and 9) cistern, in about 1859.



Figure 11. Waterlogged debris from Feature 4 cistern remnant. Note large proportion of wood fragments and bricks. The artifacts in this fill dated mostly from the 1900 to 1924 period.

Feature 5 was found during deep scraping beneath the modern overburden deposits and below soils disturbed by younger, intrusive pier and pipe trenches, which tended to obscure the feature. It was found just northeast of the Feature 4 cistern. As defined during the STARS investigation, Feature 5 included several distinct components (Figure 12). The northernmost component of the feature consisted of what seemed to be the remains of at least three separate but adjoining wooden planks or boards and a small mass of rock-and-sand conglomerate just west of the wooden elements. The southernmost component consisted of a small artifact concentration and one piece of planking or board within a rust-stained matrix with a footprint approximately 20 x 28 inches (50 x 70 cm) in size. This second component was just a short distance south of the northern component. A considerably smaller patch of yellow-orange rust-stained clay containing ceramic fragments and other small artifacts was exposed about half way between the other two components.

When only partially exposed and investigated, this feature was initially interpreted as the probable remnant of a subterranean icebox of late-nineteenth- or early-twentieth-century origins with brick or clay walls and a wooden floor. However, no evidence of walls or wood flooring was seen as the area near the feature was further explored and the icebox hypothesis was soon abandoned. A 50 x 50-cm excavation unit was superimposed above the artifact concentration and a 10-cm level was excavated downward into that component of the feature. The artifact concentration ended about five centimeters below the starting surface but yielded a considerable amount of bone, glass, ceramic, and metal fragments. Only natural gray Beaumont clay was beneath the shallow artifact concentration, and only one small wooden planking fragment was found in close association with that component. The two other components contained no artifacts or cultural materials of archeological significance.

more contemporary with the age of origin of the cistern.

Even though the Feature 4 cistern was probably no longer used as the main water source for its associated dwelling after 1878, when city water became available to the Block 120 area, it's possible that the cistern was used after that time as an auxiliary water supply, perhaps for a garden somewhere in the southwestern portion of Block 120. The bottles collected from the Feature 4 cistern fill generally date to later times than those collected from the Feature 3 cistern fill. The former are likely of 1930s and 1940s vintage, and were probably associated with the 1883-1944 occupation of that area by August and Emma Baumback (J. K. Wagner and Company, Inc. 2002).

Feature 5

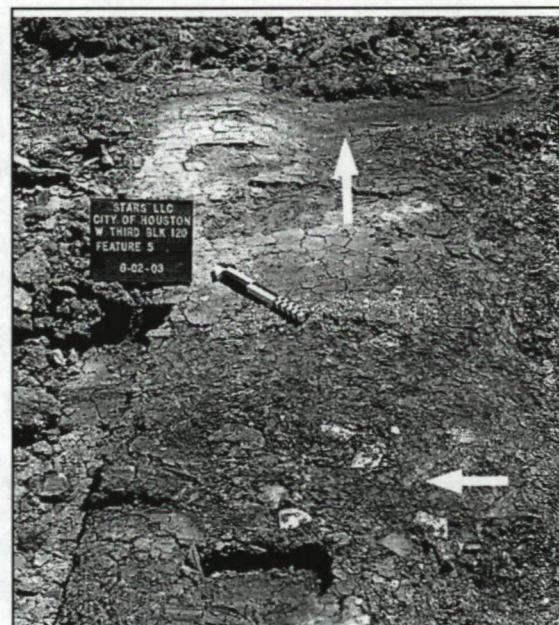


Figure 12. Feature 5 as initially exposed at trackhoe-scraped surface during STARS investigation. Artifact concentration component is to left of lower white arrow and wood plank component is above upper white arrow.

Considering the close proximity of the Feature 5 components to two conglomerate foundation piers in the vicinity, it's possible that Feature 5 is the remnants of wooden forms or supports used during construction of the piers. Wooden planks may have been placed in the bottoms of the earthen forms for these two piers to provide a base upon which to pour the conglomerate slurry. Since no evidence of this type of preparation was associated with the other conglomerate piers investigated in this area or elsewhere within the block, these piers may be related to a distinct building episode or project. The other conglomerate piers detected and examined in this portion of the block are believed to date from the Alfred Hulbert ownership or occupation, which began in the late 1850s.

Feature 6

Feature 6 is an alignment of hollow bricks, each with two separate, but adjoining interior parallel flow channels or ports (Figure 13). These bricks were set end to end and mortared together to form a pipe that extended from near the Feature 4 cistern westward across original Lots 6 and 7 to Jackson Street (Figure 5). The pipe appears to have been an overflow drain for the cistern. It extended under the modern sidewalk along Jackson Street and would have been either partly under or immediately behind the former structure in the southwestern portion of the block.



Figure 13. Section of Feature 6 hollow brick pipe exposed during STARS investigation. Bricks were each about 14 inches long, 8 inches wide, and 6 inches tall. Although no sources or dates of manufacture were established, apparently these bricks were installed during the late nineteenth or early twentieth century.

Although the source of the brick used in the pipe was not determined and manufacturing dates are uncertain, the bricks appear to have been mold-formed and mass-produced. Such bricks are not likely to have been available when the Feature 4 cistern was probably constructed by Alfred Hulbert in about 1859, and they were likely installed during the late nineteenth or early twentieth century to replace an earlier overflow pipe. The drain is generally reminiscent of those used in German communities in other areas of Texas and may be associated with the Baumback occupation that began in 1883.

Artifacts and Their Implications

The SOW specified collection and analysis of representative samples of artifacts found in association with significant archeological features or other important cultural manifestations and established a general chronological threshold for significance of before 1870. Post-1870-vintage archeological resources were to be considered

significant only if determined to have important historic associations. At the time of the STARS study, virtually no detailed descriptions or analyses had been published in the professional literature about artifact collections made in association with urban historic archeological projects in the Houston area. This prompted the STARS staff to err on the side of caution during the field work and attempt, to the extent reasonably feasible, to collect proportionately holistic, representative samples of artifacts with little regard to apparent age, cultural affiliation, or historic context. For purposes of the archeological compliance effort for the project, the collection effort focused mainly on establishing dates of construction and use, and discernment of possible cultural, occupational, or historical associations, for structural features and other substantive cultural manifestations encountered during the investigation. However, a fringe benefit of the fairly detailed examination and inventory of the resulting collection is that it helped establish a type collection in the literature for comparison with artifacts to be collected during future investigations in similar contexts.

The relatively large quantities of small, collectable, and often fragmentary or obscured artifacts present in association with certain features, particularly the two cistern remnants examined during the STARS investigation, and the generally adverse preservation conditions, made collection of statistically viable whole samples either impossible or impractical. Due to the removal during the early-to mid-twentieth-century development period of virtually all surficial or near-surface deposits that might contain archeologically significant yard refuse or other important shallow archeological resources, sampling was biased at a gross level toward collection of artifacts associated only with relatively deeply buried structural remnants or cultural deposits. Also, with the exception of the part of the collection obtained from the few excavated units that were screened, the collection analyzed in this section is undoubtedly heavily biased toward larger fragments or whole items and is typologically biased toward glass bottles, which were the best preserved and most easily obtainable of the collectable artifacts present within the feature-associated contexts that were sampled without controlled excavation and screening.

For these reasons, no rigorous statistical artifact analyses or comprehensive comparisons with other collections were warranted or performed, and the data presented in this section are organized only as a typological and numerical inventory of the items collected. All percentages included are for descriptive purposes only. Likewise, no reassembling, reconstruction, or similar procedures were performed on the ceramic and glass fragment collections to try to determine minimum numbers of vessels present. The focus of the artifact analysis and inventory presented in this section was primarily to determine the presence or absence of items manufactured, used, or deposited during the pre-1870 time frame.

A total of 486 artifacts was inventoried (Table 1). Artifacts were divided into categories including ceramics, tile, glass, metal, enamelware, leather, cork, bricks and brick fragments, plaster or mortar, stone, wood, bone, asphalt siding, and miscellaneous. Ceramics were further divided into four subclasses in order to separate ware types into broadly related groups, including refined earthenwares, coarse earthenwares, stonewares, and porcelain. Glass was subdivided by function into bottles, household lighting, windowpane, and stemware/tableware. Complete bottles were further subdivided into beverages; foods, sauces, and seasonings; medicines, including patent drugs; cosmetics, creams and toiletries; and miscellaneous categories. Stemware and tableware was subdivided into pressed and engraved subcategories. Bottle shards were included in a miscellaneous subcategory, and in addition to being sorted by color, they were further divided into several morphological subcategories such as lip fragments, neck and shoulder fragments, body fragments, and basal fragments. Based on apparent function, metal artifacts were subdivided into household, tools, construction related/building materials, and miscellaneous categories.

Maker's marks or other identifying attributes were able to be distinguished for certain artifacts, which facilitated sourcing and dating. In addition to the inventory provided in this section, an analysis conducted by the staff of J. K. Wagner and Company, Inc., that focused on sourcing and dating of artifacts with maker's marks is presented in Appendix III. It includes analysis of several whole glass bottles and bottle shards, one stoneware bottle, and one ceramic sherd.

Table 1. Artifacts Collected During the STARS Investigation Listed by Type and Provenience.

Abbreviations: F=feature, L=level, NC=northeast corner of project area, O=overburden, S=machine-scraped surface

	F1			F2		F3		F4		F5		NC	O	TOTALS
	L1	L2	L3	L1	S			L1	S					
CERAMICS														
Refined Earthenwares														
Whiteware														
Rims														
Scalloped	1	2	2								1		6	
Rim Decorated				2							1		3	
Undecorated				1							4		5	
Bases				1							1		2	
Miscellaneous					1						1	2	4	
Decalcomania														
Rims														
Scalloped				2							2	2	6	
Miscellaneous											1		1	
Ironstone														
Rims														
Rim Decorated		7	7		8						1		23	
Undecorated				8	4						4		16	
Bases		2	8		6						1		17	
With Maker's Marks					3	1					1		5	
Miscellaneous														
Rim Decorated				1									1	
Undecorated		5	10		2	1				2			20	
Coarse Earthenwares														
Mexican Lead Glazed		1	1	2									4	
Redware											2	1	1	4
Utilitarian Ware		6	2	2										10
Stonewares														
Crockery											1	9		10
Sewer Pipe											1	1		2
Marbles		1									1			2
Porcelain														
Decorated														
Rims				5									5	
Bases				2									2	
Miscellaneous				6				1	1				8	
Undecorated								1					1	
Bases				1									1	
Handles and Handle Fragments				3									3	
GLAZED TILE											1			1
GLASS														
Bottles														
Beverages		3		4	4			5	7				23	
Foods, Sauces, and Seasonings					1		2	2					5	
Medicines							5					1	6	
Patent Drugs						1	1	1					3	
Cosmetics, Creams, and Toiletries					1			3					4	
Miscellaneous		1									1		2	
Lip, Neck, and Shoulder Fragments														
Clear		1	3	1				2					7	
Brown		1											1	
Milkglass		1											1	
Body Fragments														
Clear		13	12	3		4	1		4	3			40	
Aqua		8	1			4			1				14	
Brown		2											2	
Light Green				2									2	
Olive		2				2							4	
Basal Fragments		1									1		2	
Clear		1	3		1			2					7	
Aqua		2			1	2							5	
Brown								1	1				2	
Light Green		2				1							3	
Olive						1							1	
Household and Lighting					3									3
Window Pane		1				4								5
Stemware and Tableware							1	1	1					3
Pressed						3				2	2			7
Engraved			2											2

Table 1 (continued). Artifacts Collected During the STARS Investigation Listed by Type and Provenience.

Abbreviations: F=feature, L=level, NC=northeast corner of project area, O=overburden, S=machine-scraped surface

	F1			F2		F3		F4		F5		NC	O	TOTALS
	L1	L2	L3	L1	S			L1	S					
METAL														
Household				2	3	13								18
Tools									1					1
Construction									2					2
Square Nails				7		1	1				12	3		24
Wire (Round) Nails						3								3
Miscellaneous and Unidentified	7	7	2	12			3	1	6					38
ENAMELWARE								1						1
LEATHER				1		4								5
CORK							1							1
BRICKS AND BRICK FRAGMENTS	1	1	3											5
PLASTER AND MORTAR						2								2
STONE								1						1
WOOD						2		3	1					6
BONE	33	5	2							13				53
Buttons		2												2
ASPHALT SIDING OR ROOFING								3						3
MISCELLANEOUS	1		2				1		1					5
TOTALS	106	103	40	63	22	37	26	42	25	18	4			486

Ceramics

Ceramics are items made of clay or similar substances formed in a plastic state, dried, and fired at temperatures high enough to provide necessary strengths (Rosenthal 1949:48). Ceramics include, among other categories, earthenwares, vitreous china, chinas, porcelains, and stonewares. Since glazes are always impermeable, ceramics can be classified by paste type into permeable and impermeable wares. The permeability (porosity) or impermeability (density and vitrification) of ceramics depends on the paste composition and firing temperature (Rosenthal 1949:30). By the nineteenth century, mass production made ceramics inexpensive and thus more broadly available.

Glazes are vitreous coatings that are applied to ceramic pastes. On permeable wares, glazes prevent the penetration of liquids or moisture into the paste. On the harder impermeable wares, the glazes produce smoother and more brilliant surfaces. Glazes are formed on ceramic surfaces during the firing process, and can have either a matte or crystal appearance. Matte glazes are semi-translucent, and with the addition of up to 50 percent calcium oxide, produce a very good glaze for earthenwares and porcelains (Rosenthal 1949:131-138).

Adding the corresponding oxides to the glazes produces various colors. Commonly used oxides and the colors they produce are cobalt oxide, which yields various shades of blue, depending upon the concentration; chromium oxide, which yields blue green; and copper oxide, which produces green, blue-green, and shades of green and red. The edges of plates, cups, saucers, and similar items with colored glazes are typically lighter than the interiors. Most refined earthenwares exhibit puddlings of glaze colors at various locations within each piece and this is true of the earthenwares collected during the STARS investigation. Due to the relatively small size of the sample and other limitations of the STARS collection, a more detailed analysis of the ceramics based on glaze color was not undertaken.

Refined Earthenwares (109 sherds). Earthenware has a white or ivory paste and is coated with a glaze. It is harder than the porous pottery wares, having been fired at higher temperatures. The use of porous molds made it possible to produce large quantities of earthenwares in exact copies, thereby helping to decrease production costs (Rosenthal 1949:38). By the beginning of the nineteenth century, the art of earthenware manufacture spread from England to the United States where the ware was called "English earthenware" (Rosenthal 1949:40). This subcategory includes whitewares, decalcomania, and ironstones. For purposes of this artifact analysis, ironstones and whitewares were separated as subcategories. Ironstones predominate the assemblage.

Whitewares (20 sherds). As previously described, whiteware is distinguished from ironstone by two subjective criteria. Many of the whiteware sherds have subtle traces of a bluish or bluish-green glaze and show little or no crazing of the glaze. The gross date range for most whitewares found during the STARS investigation is about 1850-1910 (cf. Moir 1987:102).

Decalcomania (7 sherds). This term refers to refined earthenwares that are finished by the pressed application of multi-colored printed lithographic patterns to exterior surfaces (Savage and Newman 1974:180). Although at this writing, the process was widely used in the United States for over-glaze decorations and was also used under glazes to some extent, it did not become popular until about 1930 due to problems with designs easily chipping off of glazes (Roberson 1972:206).

Ironstones (82 sherds; Figure 14). Ironstone is a glossy, white glazed, slightly porous, highly fired earthenware characterized by a fine white paste. The type originated in England in the early nineteenth century and was still being manufactured at this writing. Ironstone did not become popular in the United States until the late nineteenth century (Roberson 1972:205). American pottery companies began to produce large quantities of ironstones by about 1900. The ironstones from the STARS investigation include edge-decorated varieties such as beaded and light repose designs as well as plain or undecorated wares. Rim sherds are plain or scalloped. Five basal sherds found in Feature 2 contain maker's marks (Appendix III). At least one of these marks, "W E P. CO. CHINA", signifies the West End Pottery Company of East Liverpool, Ohio, that was in operation from 1893 to 1938. According to Roberson (1972:203), the development of the East Liverpool industry was triggered by the introduction of the use of better clays, different mixtures, and harder firing. Two rim sherds, also from Feature 2, are from a calendar plate with the months of April, May, and June, 1910, faintly visible amid a washed-out floral design. Most of the ironstone sherds show heavy crazing which is common to this type of ceramic. A general date range of late nineteenth to mid twentieth centuries can be assigned to the ironstones found during the STARS investigation.

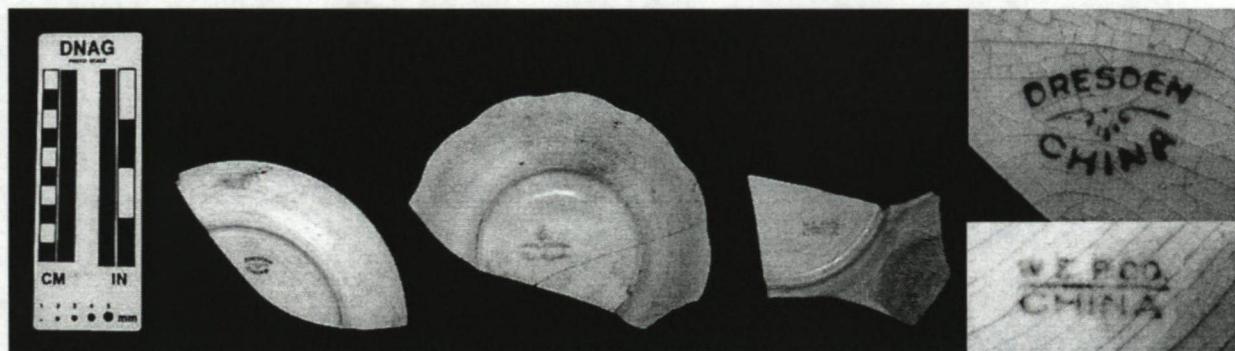


Figure 14. Ironstone tableware ceramics with maker's marks from Feature 2 trash pit fill. L-R: 1, straight-edged saucer fragment with "Dresden China" mark; 2, scallop-edged saucer fragment with unidentified maker's mark; 3, straight-edged saucer fragment with "WEP Co. China" mark.

Coarse Earthenwares (18 sherds). Coarse earthenwares are represented in the STARS collection by four Mexican-lead-glazed ware sherds (Figure 25), ten sherds of a glazed utilitarian flowerpot, and four sherds of redware including one highly glazed custard bowl (Figure 22). Molded utilitarian flowerpots of the type found were commercially produced and generally date after 1910 (Moir 1987:99).

Stonewares (14 sherds). Stonewares are characterized by a slightly grayish or brownish paste that is due to the plastic clays from which they are made (Rosenthal 1949:185). They have very hard, dense, and almost impervious pastes and show no translucence. Stonewares were being manufactured in Holland and Germany in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The first English stonewares were manufactured at a factory in Fulham, where a salt glaze was utilized. Salt glazes are produced by throwing salt into the mouth of the firing kiln (Rosenthal 1949:31, 35, 135, 185). In Texas, stonewares are commonly found on sites dating from the mid nineteenth to the early twentieth centuries. They are usually thick-walled utilitarian wares such as crocks, churns, storage jars, bowls, and jugs. The stonewares from the STARS collection were subdivided into the three functional subcategories of crockery, sewer

pipe, and marbles. One stoneware ale bottle fragment that may have been from the Port Dundas Pottery Company in Glasgow, Scotland (Janet K. Wagner personal communication 2003) was found in the track hoe backdirt.

One fragment of sewer or water pipe was found during sectioning of Feature 3, the remnant of a large, brick-lined, bottle cistern, and one fragment was associated with Feature 5, a brick-and-mortar rubble pier form or platform. Sewer pipes and water pipes are made of stoneware that is highly vitrified and practically impermeable (Rosenthal 1949:163). Such types are typically salt glazed. Sewer pipes usually range in size from about 3-12 inches in diameter, and are sometimes as much as 36 inches in diameter (Rosenthal 1949:189).

Two stoneware marbles that apparently pre-date the twentieth century were among the items found during the STARS investigation (Figure 15). One was found in Level 1 of Feature 1, a small, shallow trash pit, and a second came from Feature 4, a large, brick-lined, bottle cistern. The marble from Feature 1 has a Bennington brown glaze that is quite similar to the glazes on two marbles found during archeological investigations at the Alamodome construction site in San Antonio (Zapata 1997:105).

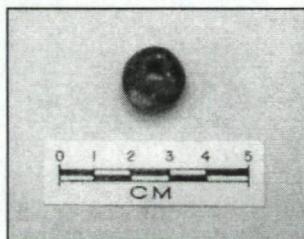


Figure 15. Stoneware marble with Bennington brown glaze found during excavation of the Feature 1 pit.

According to Zapata (1997:108-109; cf. Randall 1971, 1986), Bennington-glazed marbles were made in Germany, the brown glaze is produced by the addition of manganese, and the use of the term Bennington derives solely from the similarity between finishes on these types of marbles and the finishes on the Bennington lines of kitchenwares and dinnerwares. Such marbles were also manufactured with a blue finish produced by the addition of cobalt to the glaze. Although the date of initial manufacture apparently was not yet established at this writing, the peak of German

production of these types of marbles was principally during the 1880s and 1890s.

Porcelain (20 sherds). Porcelain is pottery with a white, translucent, vitrified, and impermeable body (Rosenthal 1949:31). Porcelains are used for, among other things, the manufacture of insulators in the electrical industry, in the production of tableware and kitchenware, and in the manufacture of chemical products. Porcelain is made

from white-burning raw materials, with kaolin predominating. In hard porcelain manufacturing, the glaze and the paste are both fired at the same temperature (Rosenthal 1949:48, 138, 228). The porcelain sherds collected during the STARS investigation include five decorated rim sherds, two decorated basal sherds, and one decorated body sherd, which appear to be fragments from a single tea set of the type used after 1900. These sherds were found in Level 2 of Feature 1, a small, shallow trash pit. An electrical insulator and a commode lid fragment, both of which date to the twentieth century were found in Feature 4, one of two large, brick-lined, bottle cisterns investigated.

Glazed Tile (1 piece). One piece of glazed tile was collected from Feature 4. This tile is characteristic of those used in construction during the mid-twentieth century, and is probably from one of the commercial buildings previously located on Block 120.

Glass (154 specimens)

Bottles (41 complete, 93 fragmentary shards; Figures 16, 18, 19, 21, and 24). A total of 41 complete bottles was collected. Appendix III contains a detailed analysis of the identified bottles and bottle fragments found. Beverage bottles (23) represent 56 percent of the complete bottles. Medicine bottles (9), including several patent drug bottles, represent 22 percent of the complete bottles. Thirteen percent (5) of the complete bottles were classified under Foods, Sauces and Seasonings. Cosmetics, Creams, and Toiletry bottles (4) total 9 percent of the sample. Sixteen of the complete bottles recovered were from Feature 3, one of the two large bottle cistern remnants investigated, and nine of the complete bottles were found in Feature 4, the other cistern remnant investigated. Therefore, the two cisterns yielded 61 percent of the total complete bottle count. Most of the identifiable bottles and bottle fragments date from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth centuries.

Household Lighting (3 shards). Three shards of glass from a lamp chimney were found in Level 3 of Feature 1, one of the two small, shallow trash pits remnants investigated.

Windowpane (5 shards). Five shards of windowpane glass were found at the site. Four were found in Feature 2, a trash pit remnant, and one was found in Level 1 of Feature 1, a second trash pit remnant that was partially excavated employing controlled methods.

Stemware/Tableware (12 fragments). Seven shards are from a pressed glass butter dish. Two are from an engraved water or iced tea goblet. Stemware/Tableware were found in all features and units with the exception of Feature 3, one of the two cistern remnants investigated.

Metal (86 pieces)

The metal artifacts collected are, in general, small, poorly preserved, unidentifiable fragments, bits, and chunks. The miscellaneous and unidentifiable category represents 44 percent of the total metal inventory. Most of the recognizable metal artifacts in the collection are small, construction-related items, such as square-cut and modern wire-cut nails, nail fragments, and a spike. Larger identifiable metal artifacts in the collection include a brass thermos, an industrial hand tool, part of an iron cooking skillet, and a composite metal and ceramic (see Porcelain) pole insulator.

Household (18 fragments). Household-related metal items represent 21 percent of the metal assemblage in the collection and consist mainly of tin can fragments. The largest number of can fragments (12) was found in the Feature 2 trash pit remnant. The Feature 1 trash pit remnant yielded a total of five tin can fragments, found in Levels 2 and 3. The remaining household item is part of an iron cooking skillet from Feature 2.

Tools (1 item; Figure 20). A single iron or steel hand tool was found during sectioning of the Feature 3 cistern. Although it was badly rusted when found, it appeared to be complete. The handle of the tool consists of a flat piece or bar of metal that is about 12 inches long, one-eighth of an inch thick, and that averages about one-and-a-quarter inches wide. It is slightly wider near the grip end than near the working end. A raised rim extends about one-quarter-inch outward in each direction from the handle surfaces along the edge of the handle. The handle also has two open slots near the grip end. One of the slots is about four inches long and one-half inch wide, and the second is about two inches long and one-half inch wide.

The handle is an integral piece with part of the working end of the tool, which adds about another six inches, to make the tool's total length 18 inches. The part of the working end of the tool that is integrated with the handle consists of a nearly semi-circular-shaped, hook-like protuberance on one side of the handle bar. This curbed section partially surrounds a space that is about three-and-one-quarter inches in diameter. There is another, roughly semi-circular shaped, loop or clamp on the opposite side of the handle. This second loop-like component partially surrounds a space that is roughly three-and-one-half inches in diameter.

Though no longer adjustable when the tool was found (due to oxidation), the size of the opening in this second loop apparently was once able to be adjusted using a short thumb lever projecting from its outer edge and attached to the handle bar with a pivot rod, screw, or bolt about mid way across the width of the handle bar and about 14 inches from the grip end toward the working end of the tool. This loop is made of unusually massive metal with a wide-ribbed back for additional strength and has a small, flared blade at the end that slipped over and wedged against a similar blade at the end of a short curved protuberance near the working end of the tool, to close the loop.

Based on the tool's general similarity in form to a large pincer or pliers-like instrument, it was probably designed for temporarily gripping or clamping onto something during some kind of procedure and then releasing the item held after the procedure was completed. The movable loop may have been spring loaded and released by the lever. The partly disintegrated raised letters "DJORNLI__ MFG. CO. WATER__" on the handle, and "PAT. SEPT. 17, 19__" on the large, hook-like protuberance on the working end of the tool, suggest the tool may be some kind of pipe fitters pliers or grips or a similar tool related to the plumbing or water supply industries. However, the tool is too massive to be merely a pipe-carrying or handling device and there is no ribbing or hatching to augment gripping on the interior surface of the adjustable loop.

The tool is also suspiciously reminiscent of those used in recent decades in the tire repair business for removing rubber tires from metal rims and mounting the tires back on the rims after repairs are completed. Although they are virtually indecipherable due to oxidation, the last two digits of the patent date appear to be 18. If this tool was manufactured and used beginning in about 1918, perhaps it was designed for repair or replacement of the rubber tires that were used on early motor vehicles, which had considerably smaller cross-sectional diameters than later tires. The tool's relatively large size and the fact that it was not found in the reprints of the 1897, 1900, or 1927 Sears and Roebuck catalogs (Israel ed. 1968; Mirken ed. 1970; Schroeder ed. 1970), or in the 1889 Montgomery Ward catalog (Montgomery Ward and Company 1889) consulted by the STARS research team, it is probably a specialized industrial grade tool rather than a homeowner's grade tool.

Construction Related/Building Materials (29 items). Construction Related/Building materials includes 24 square nails or square nail fragments, one square cut spike, three wire nails, and one iron insulator attachment (the porcelain insulator is attached). The largest number of square cut nails (12; 41 percent of the total metal artifacts) was found in Level 1 of Feature 5, the remnant of a wooden form or platform apparently used in construction of a brick-and-mortar conglomerate foundation pier. Square cut nails were commonly in use until the turn-of-the-century, so their presence in several of the features investigated is evidence of nineteenth-century occupations within Block 120. In the Feature 1 trash pit, both square cut nails and modern round wire nails were found in Level 1, indicating mixing of cultural deposits within a probable secondary context.

Miscellaneous/Unidentified (38 fragments). A brass thermos with ribbed body and glass-lined interior was found within the Feature 3 cistern remnant (Figure 20). Three car parts were also found in that feature. The largest number (16) of unidentifiable metal artifacts came from the Feature 1 trash pit remnant. The Feature 2 trash pit remnant yielded 12 unidentifiable metal fragments.

Enamelware (1 item). Enamelware is represented by one coffee or tea pot (Figure 20). The pot has a gooseneck spout and is consistent with those produced after the turn-of-the-century. As advertised in the 1900 Sears and Roebuck catalog (Schroeder ed. 1970:865), enamelware "was easily kept clean as crockery or china and is so nearly perfect as possible, strong and durable". Enamelware is sheet steel covered with one or more coats of enamel inside and out. The solid blue color indicates that the pot was most likely manufactured in the early to mid twentieth century.

Leather (5 items)

Four shoe or boot parts, including toe tips and/or heels, represent leather. Sourcing and dating of these pieces was not attempted due to their poor state of preservation.

Cork (1 item)

One cork bottle stopper was found within the Feature 2 trash pit remnant. The stopper was probably that of a wine bottle. The source and chronological affiliation of the stopper were not determined.

Bricks/Brick Fragments (5 fragments; Figures 17 and 22)

The Egyptians made bricks as early as 3500 B.C.E. The Assyrians, Babylonians, and Romans also began making and using bricks during the ninth century B.C.E. In the eighteenth century, English architects and builders used brick extensively for buildings (Rosenthal 1949:14-21, 146). Brick were used in many Spanish Colonial buildings for roofing material, flooring, and walls. The use of bricks increased exponentially during the nineteenth century and by the time of World War II, the brick industry had greatly expanded (Rosenthal 1949:146). Before the advent of machine manufacturing during the Industrial Revolution, bricks were hand molded and they continued to be locally manufactured after that time in frontier areas by hand molding at small, privately owned brick kilns.

During the STARS investigation, numerous bricks and brick fragments were found throughout the Feature 1 trash pit remnant. Foundation piers utilizing similar bricks or brick rubble were found at several locations within the project area. It is possible that some of the bricks and fragments found elsewhere were once associated with these

piers, or may have been utilized in other ways during construction of some of the buildings or outbuildings known to have existed within the project area.

Plaster/Mortar

During excavation of the contents of the Feature 2 trash pit remnant, two small pieces of what appear to be plaster or mortar were found. They were probably associated with the construction of the buildings or other structures once present within the project area.

Stone (1 fragment)

A small fragment of a thin vesicular basalt slab was found during the STARS investigation. The fragment may be from a sharpening palette or a metate. The finding of this item would generally be consistent, in terms of temporal and cultural affiliations, with the presence of the Mexican lead-glazed ceramic sherds that were also found. However, the ceramic sherds were found within the Feature 1 trash pit fill and the stone slab fragment was found within the Feature 3 cistern remnant fill.

Wood (6 fragments)

Six wood fragments were collected from the Block 120 excavations. Found in the Feature 2 trash pit remnant and in the Feature 3 and Feature 4 cistern remnants, several of these fragments still had square nails driven into them and probably derive from the building of foundations, piers, fence posts, or from other construction-related contexts.

Bone (53 pieces)

All of the bone found during the investigation apparently originated during food processing and discard of food wastes, and appears to be of bovine or porcine origins. Many of the bone fragments exhibited machine-sawn butcher marks indicating a probable twentieth century age. The largest number (33) of bone fragments is from Level 1 of the Feature 1 trash pit remnant, and the second largest number (13) of bone fragments is from Level 1 of the artifact deposit component of the Feature 5 wood pier form or platform assemblage. The size, shape, and contents of the Feature 1 pit initially led to speculation that it might be a barrel privy, but the presence of the discarded bone fragments within the feature contents appears to support the trash pit hypothesis. Two bone buttons were found in Level 1 of the feature. Bone buttons generally predate the twentieth century, so their presence in Feature 1 is further evidence that the feature contents are non-stratified and may represent a single backfilling episode.

Asphalt Siding (3 fragments)

Three remnants of asphalt siding with metal under-lathe attached were collected from the interior of the Feature 4 cistern remnant. The use of asphalt siding in the Houston area began in the late nineteenth century and continued into the twentieth century.

Miscellaneous (3 items)

Three artifacts did not qualify for inclusion in any of the previously established categories. These include one medium-sized concrete chunk, one plastic comb fragment, and one unidentified object, which apparently all date to the twentieth century.

Interpretations

Ceramic artifacts (161), many of which are fragments, represent 33 percent of the numerical total of artifacts excavated and collected during the STARS investigations. Most of the ceramics found apparently date to the late-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century periods. Ironstones (82) dominate the assemblage, representing about 51 percent of the total. Whitewares (20) and porcelains (20) each account for about 12.5 percent of the assemblage. Coarse earthenwares (18) are the fourth largest category and represent approximately 11 percent of the ceramic artifacts.

Stonewares (14) comprise 9 percent, and decalcomania (7) 4 percent of the ceramics.

Glass (154) represents 31 percent of the artifact collection. Whole bottles and bottle shards (134) total 87 percent of the glass artifacts. Miscellaneous bottle shards (93) total 60 percent of the bottle assemblage accounting for the largest subcategory of glass artifacts. Clear glass shards predominate, with aqua, brown, light green, olive, and milk glass present in smaller quantities. Complete bottles (41) represent 27 percent of the glass artifacts. Of the complete bottles, beverage bottles represent 56 percent. Whiskey, wine, and beer bottles and shards from alcoholic beverage bottles are relatively common. Medicine bottles (9), including patent drug bottles, represent 22 percent of the complete bottles. Foods, sauces, and seasonings (5) total 12 percent with cosmetics, creams and toiletries (4) accounting for 1 percent of the total number of complete bottles. Stemware/Tableware (12) represents 8 percent, Window Pane (5) 3 percent, and Household Lighting (3) 2 percent of the glass category.

Seventeen percent of the artifacts collected and inventoried are metal. Of these, unidentified fragments account for 44 percent of the metal artifacts, with 33 percent of the metal related to construction and building materials. Square nails and fragments (24) predominate this subcategory. Household-related metal artifacts number 18, accounting for 20 percent of the total number of metal artifacts. Many of these were tin can fragments.

Archival research by J. K. Wagner and Company, Inc., indicated that Lots 6 and 7 and a portion of Lot 8 were occupied prior to the Civil War. By 1896, one large residential structure was located on Lots 9 and 10, with three smaller cottage-type structures on Lots 6, 7, and 8. The majority of the artifacts collected are apparently most closely associated with the 1896 residential occupations and with the twentieth century residential and commercial structures that were once present within the project area.

The Feature 1 pit remnant yielded the largest number of artifacts (Figures 16, 17, and 24). Two hundred forty seven artifacts, or about 51 percent of the total collected during the STARS investigation, were found in association with this feature. Feature 1 was postulated to be the remnant of a barrel privy or trash pit. Although either interpretation is generally supported by the inventory of artifacts collected from the feature alone, the distribution of artifacts within the feature seems to favor the trash pit hypothesis. Considered as a whole, the range of dates of manufacture for the Feature 1 bottles is 1857-1925. However, only two bottles (Figure 24) from the feature may have been manufactured prior to the late-nineteenth century.

It's possible that these two bottles were once associated with the mid-nineteenth century occupations of Block 120 (c. 1849 for Block 120; c. 1859 for portions of Lot 8). The presence of coarse earthenware, and in particular, the fragments of Mexican lead-glazed pottery, and a ceramic marble with a Bennington glaze, may also date to the earlier occupations on the block. In spite of these possibilities, the presence of the oldest bottles in Level 1, and the other archeological evidence from the feature, suggests that the feature deposits are of secondary or mixed origins and represent a single episode of late-nineteenth- or early-twentieth-century disposal. Other examples of artifactual evidence that support this characterization of the feature are the sherds from the same utilitarian flower pot that were found in all three levels and the presence of square nails and square nail fragments in Level 1 above a wire cut nail in Level 3. The relevant archival information also supports these interpretations.



Figure 16. Post 1870s-vintage whole bottles from Feature 1 trash pit remnant fill. L-R: 1, soda water (aqua-marine); 2, fruit juice (clear; embossed "Welches Grape Juice"); 3, unidentified medicine bottle (reddish-brown with metal screw lid); 4, flask-type liquor bottle embossed on front "J. A. Miller's Nelson County Houston, Tex"; 5, toiletry bottle embossed on bottom "Colgate & Co. New York".



Figure 17. Miscellaneous artifacts from Feature 1 trash pit remnant fill. Clockwise from top left: 1, enameled (white) tin frying pan remnant from Level 3; 2-4, flower pot fragments from Level 1; 5, unidentified brick fragment; 6, 16 penny, machine-cut square spike nail; 7 stemware basal fragment; 8, facial cream jar (opaque white). Items 5-8 were collected at the machine-cut surface during initial exposure of the feature.

These include, for example, a perfume bottle that could have been manufactured between about 1857 and 1920 based on sourcing data alone, but which has a screw cap that could not pre-date 1870; and a seven-inch-tall toiletry bottle of the type generally manufactured between about 1857 and 1920 but which has a patent date of August 9, 1898 embossed on it. Also, a metal tool has what is apparently a late-nineteenth- or early-twentieth-century patent date on it. Considering all these aspects of the artifacts from the cistern remnant, the fill from that feature appears to be generally associated with the late-nineteenth- or early-twentieth-century occupations of Block 120, and the relevant archival and other archeological data support that interpretation.

Twenty-five artifacts, two percent of the total artifact count, were collected from the Feature 4 cistern remnant fill (Figure 22). The presence of wire cut nails, asphalt siding, bricks, and toilet pieces within the feature appear to date its contents to the early twentieth century. Also, many of the bottles found associated with the feature originated during the period from about 1900 to 1938 and include a 1927-vintage Coca Cola bottle, a 1934-to-1936-vintage Seven Up bottle, a 1934-vintage root beer bottle, and a 1901-to-1932 vintage beer bottle. These artifacts were probably related to the commercial use of the southeast corner of the

The Feature 2 pit remnant contained a total of 85 artifacts or 18 percent of the total number of artifacts collected (Figures 17 and 18). It had a relatively large number of metal artifacts, including many tin can fragments, and 23 of the ironstone sherds found. As previously noted, three of the ceramic sherds from this feature have the date of 1910 faintly visible on their rims, and bottles from the feature are dated about 1894-1938. Therefore, based on artifact associations alone, Feature 2 probably originated between 1894 and 1938, and this interpretation is supported by the relevant archival data.

Thirty-seven artifacts were collected during sectioning of the Feature 3 cistern remnant (Figures 19, 20, and 24). These represent 8 percent of the total artifact count for the project area and consist principally of complete bottles or bottle fragments. Considering only the manufacturing dates attributable to the Feature 3-associated bottles as a group, the bottles could represent a cultural deposit made between about 1850 and 1929 and thus, some of the Feature 3 fill could have been deposited before 1870. However, many of the bottles in the assemblage are clearly attributable to the late-nineteenth- or early-twentieth-century intervals.

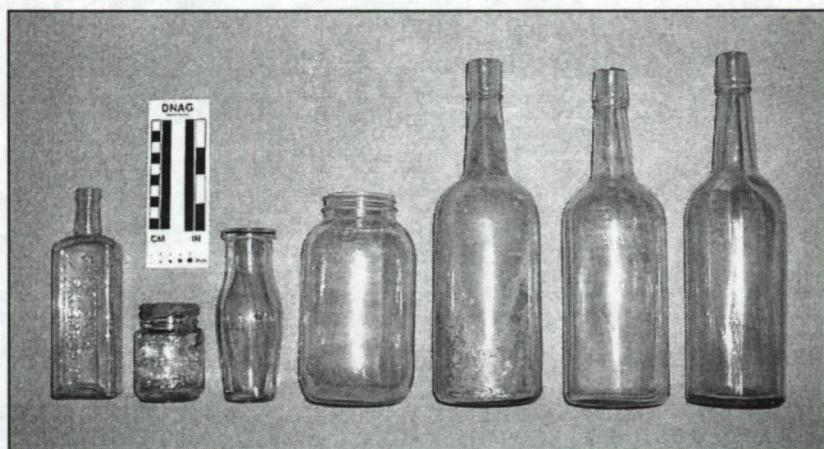


Figure 18. Post 1870s-vintage whole bottles and jars from Feature 2 trash pit remnant fill. All are clear glass. L-R: 1, "California Fig Syrup Co." embossed laxative (see rear cover of report); 2, "Vaseline" jar; 3, unidentified (possibly food product); 4, food or sauce jar; 5-7, whiskey bottles. Item 6 is embossed "Brown Foreman Co. Louisville, Ky."

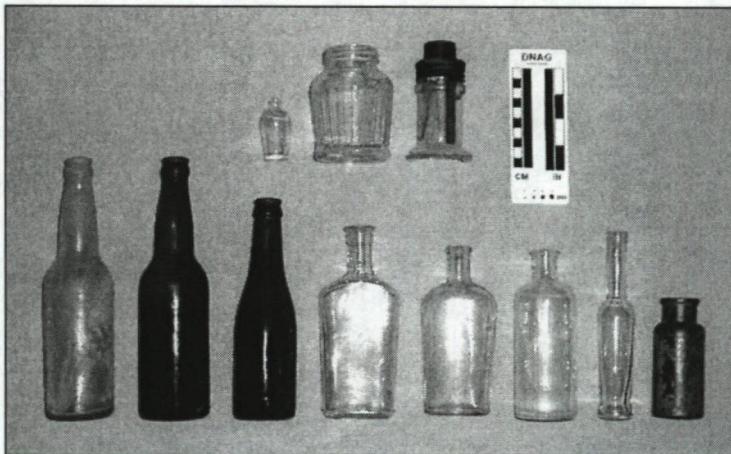


Figure 19. Post 1870s-vintage whole bottles and jars from Feature 3 cistern remnant fill. Top L-R: 1, toiletry (clear); 2, French's mustard jar (clear); inhaler (clear) with metal lid and plastic draw stem. Bottom L-R: 1, soda water (translucent aquamarine); 2-3, beer or soda water (dark brown); 4 and 5, liquor or flask-type toiletry (clear); 6-8, medicinal (clear except for 8, which is dark brown). Item 7 may be a mens cologne bottle.

builder's trench surrounding the Feature 4 cistern remnant in that vicinity. If that had been the case, the assemblage might have revealed the age of construction of Feature 4. Hence, they were assigned a separate collection unit during the fieldwork.

project area as a garage that is believed to have occurred between about 1900 and 1924. However, the relevant archival data strongly indicate that Alfred Hulbert constructed the feature for residential purposes in about 1859.

Forty-two artifacts were collected during hand excavation of Feature 5 (Figure 23). The majority of these were bone fragments and square nails. The remainder of the assemblage consisted of unremarkable glass and ceramic fragments. The square nails and ceramic fragments date the excavated feature fill to the late-nineteenth or early-twentieth-century periods. Thus, it is probable that these artifacts were part of the contents of a trash pit remnant. Twenty-five additional artifacts were collected from the machine-scraped surface in the vicinity of Feature 5. They were initially believed to be tightly associated with a distinct greenish clay deposit found on that surface and within the

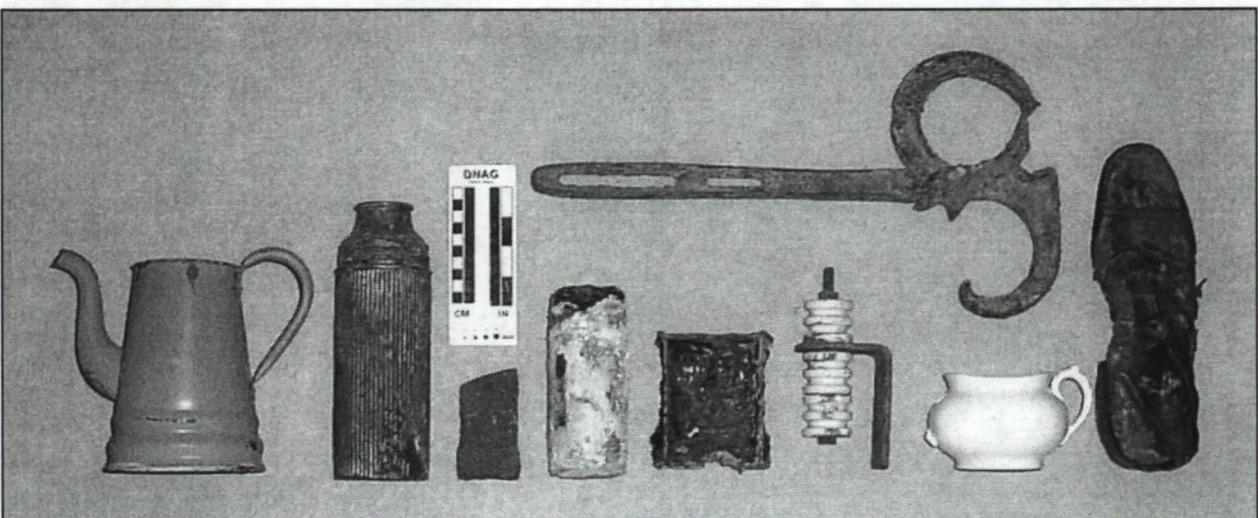


Figure 20. Miscellaneous artifacts from Feature 3 cistern remnant fill. At top is large metal mechanic's tool. Bottom L-R: 1, tin coffee pot (baby blue painted finish); 2, brass finished thermos; 3, basalt sharpening stone; 4, automobile starter coil; 5, metal automobile ash tray, 6, porcelain electrical insulator with metal L-bracket; 7, ironstone ceramic sugar bowl; 8, leather shoe.

They include 15 square nails or nail fragments, sewer pipe, one plastic comb fragment, bone fragments, and whiteware, stoneware, and porcelain ceramic sherds. Upon further consideration of the distribution pattern and content of this assemblage during the fieldwork and later during the laboratory work, and considering the relatively strong archival evidence that Alfred Hulbert constructed Feature 4 in about 1859, the assemblage was attributed instead to a low-density secondary deposit. The deposit extended across the machine-scraped surface at



Figure 21. Post 1870s-vintage whole beverage bottles from Feature 4 cistern remnant fill. L-R: 1, Coca Cola (translucent aqua-marine); 2, Seven-Up (dark brown); 3, soda water (aqua-marine); 4, Ketchup (clear); 5-6 liquor (clear); 7, liquor (dark green).

artifacts were collected from the third component that did not contain any planking remnants, the artifactual data for Feature 5 alone neither clearly support nor negate either of these interpretations.

the rear (north) and west sides of the nineteenth-century-vintage structure in the southeast portion of Block 120. These artifacts, and those hand excavated from Feature 5, constitute 14 percent of the entire artifact assemblage collected from the project area.

As previously noted, Feature 5 had three spatially distinct manifestations. Two of the components contained small horizontal patches of wood planking fragments that initially suggested that the feature might have been the remnants of a late-nineteenth- or early-twentieth-century-vintage subterranean icebox. However, subsequent investigation and analysis revealed that the planking was more likely used as support for construction of one or two of the conglomerate brick-and-mortar foundation piers (Figure 4, Type 2, or similar) found in the vicinity. Because most of the Feature 5

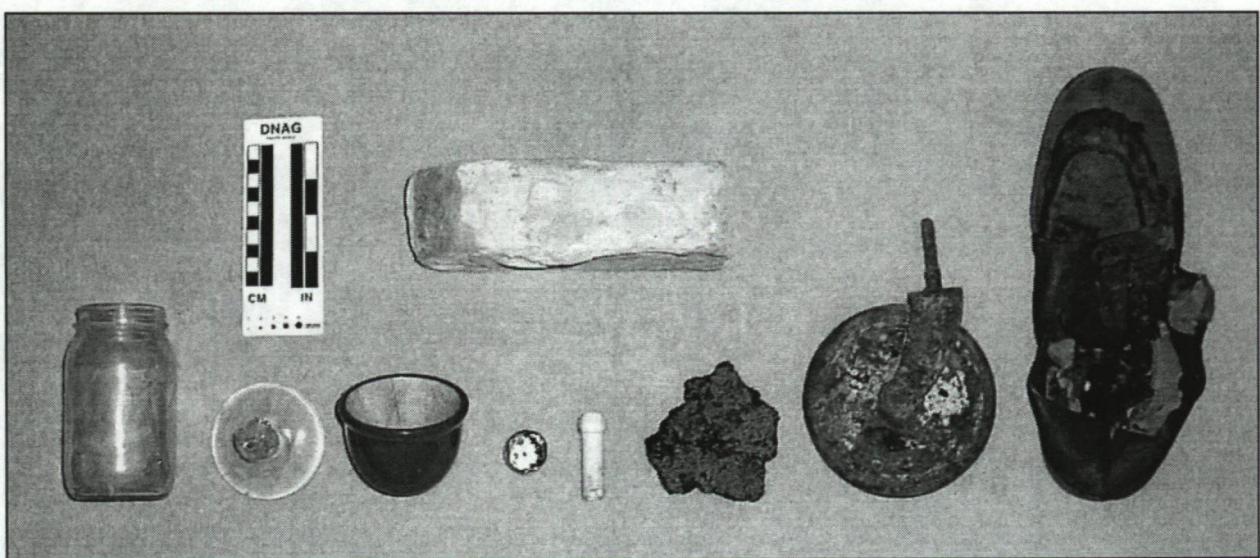


Figure 22. Selected representative artifacts from Feature 4 cistern remnant fill. Top is sample of pink hand-made brick with white mortar from cistern wall (edge view). Bottom L-R: 1, food jar (clear); 2, stemware base fragment (clear); 3, custard bowl (reddish-brown exterior with cream-colored interior); 4, aluminum bottle cap; 5, porcelain electrical insulator fragment; 6, sample asphalt roofing shingle fragment (green); 7, metal caster wheel; 8, leather shoe.

Summary

Either independently or in conjunction with archival data and information obtained through archeological studies of structural remnants, the artifact collection from the STARS investigation helped reveal the time frame for human occupation and other activities within the project area, and within Block 120 as a whole, during the Historic era. Although a few of the artifacts collected during the investigation could have pre-1870 origins (Figures 24 and 25), the majority is clearly from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century periods. All of the older artifacts collected or observed were found in secondary contexts that post-date 1870. The artifact analysis further indicated that all of

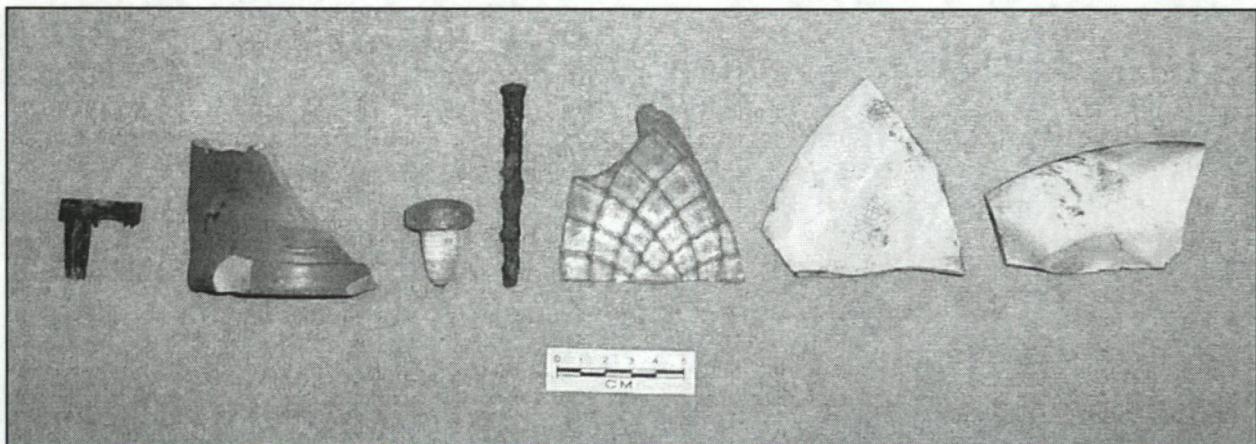


Figure 23. Miscellaneous artifacts collected at machine-scraped surface of Feature 5 wood pier construction form or platform. L-R: 1, plastic comb fragment; 2, ginger beer bottle basal fragment; 3, glass bottle stopper (aqua-marine); 4, machine-cut 12 penny square nail; 5, stem ware fragment (clear); 6-7, ironstone ceramic rim sherd fragments.

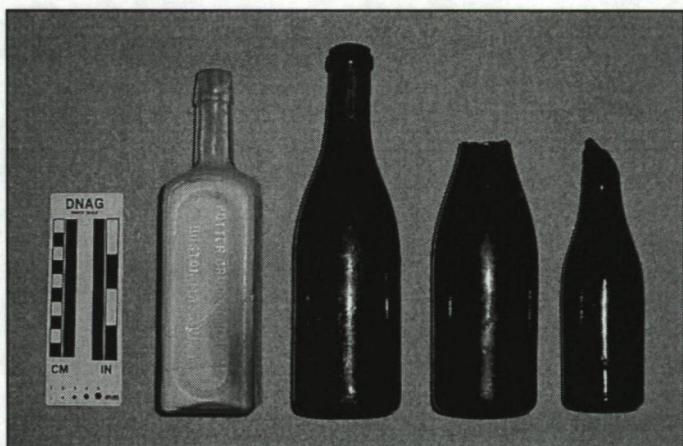


Figure 24. Possible pre-1870s vintage whole and fragmentary bottles from various contexts. L-R: 1, aqua-marine patent medicine bottle from Feature 3 cistern fill, embossed "The Cuticura System of Curing Constitutional Humors" and "Potter Drug & Chemical Co. Boston, Mass USA"; 2, dark green wine bottle with deep basal concavity also from Feature 3 cistern fill; 3-4, dark green wine bottle fragments from Level 1 of Feature 1 trash pit fill excavation. Bottle 4 has deep basal concavity.

primary deposits of cultural materials from the pre-1870s-era, or from other periods, found. However, two structural remnants that are probably of pre-1870 vintage were found; namely, the remnants of two large, brick-lined cisterns.

Whereas these cisterns and the brick foundation piers found are seemingly unremarkable items, their discovery helped confirm or refine the archivally-predicted settlement and land use patterns, and the methods of construction, maintenance, and use of such features, for the Block 120 area from antebellum to early twentieth century times. The fairly detailed artifact analysis done in conjunction with the study helped develop or refine the framework for identification and evaluation of artifacts and artifact assemblages yet to be found during future archeological studies in similar contexts. At a general level, the study also revealed some of the typical contextual, chronological, and

the feature fill investigated apparently was deposited during post-1870 occupations within Block 120, and in particular, within Lots 6, 7, and 8 of the project area, and that the fill was primarily residential in association. The fill of the Feature 1 and Feature 2 pit remnants had the highest densities of ceramics, suggesting that these features were definitely associated with homes.

Conclusions

The archeological study of the western third of Block 120 done in conjunction with the Avenida de las Americas Project may be evaluated from at least three perspectives. These include the technical archeological, the general social, and the archeological compliance perspectives.

Strictly from an archeological research perspective, the study discovered no small, collectable artifacts or assemblages of such artifacts that were unequivocally or even probably within pre-1870 depositional contexts or in other historically significant contexts as defined in the SOW and in general practice. Nor were any

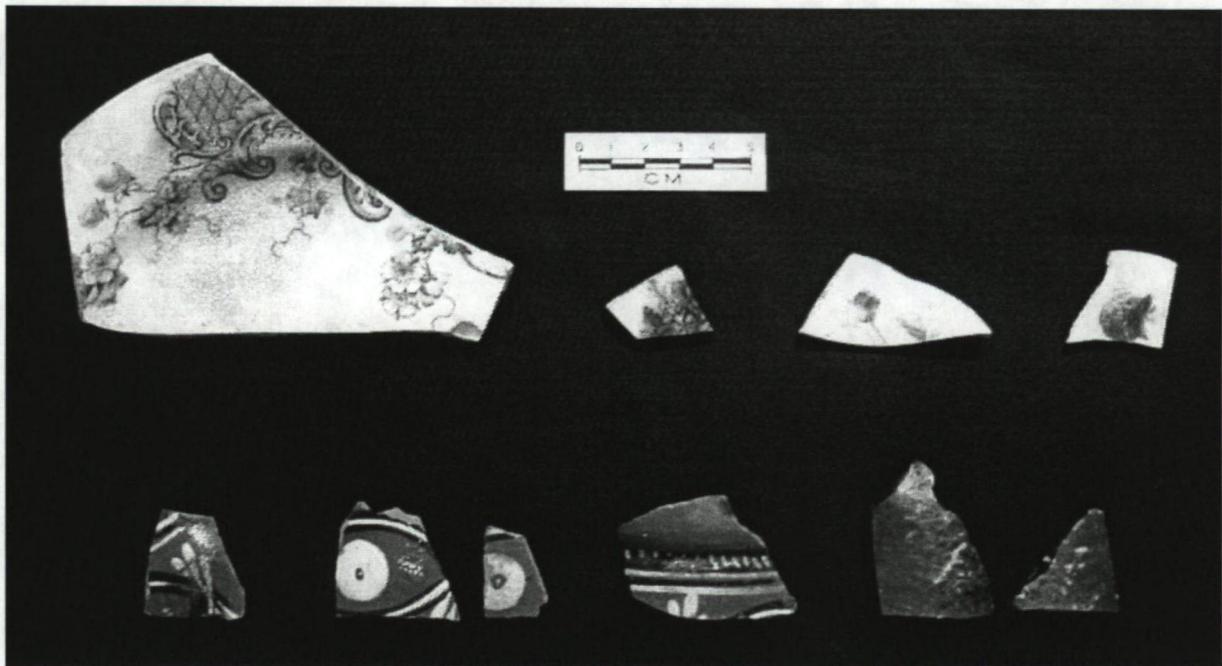


Figure 25. Possible pre-1870s-vintage ceramics from various contexts. Top row, L-R: 1, unprovenienced (backdirt), rim-decorated, ironstone fragment; 2, unprovenienced (backdirt) hard paste earthenware fragment; 3-4, transferware fragments from Level 2 of Feature 1 trash pit fill. Bottom row, L-R: 1-4, Mexican lead-glazed ware fragments from all levels of the Feature 1 trash pit remnant fill; 5-6, heavily patinated, dark green bottle glass fragments from Feature 2 trash pit remnant fill.

functional relationships of small, collectable, feature-associated artifacts to the features to which those artifacts are linked and to the processes of feature fill accumulation and modification within the contexts investigated. Researchers who engage in investigations of a similar nature in the future may be able to fruitfully employ these kinds of data in developing key research topics or questions and determining appropriate research methods and strategies. To these ends, the STARS study of the western third of Block 120 may be considered at least moderately successful.

At the general social level, if pursued diligently, such studies may serve to enlighten or remind societies and their individual members about the important relationships of material culture to human behavior, and of the past to the present and the future. As essentially social beings with relatively long-term memories and sophisticated mechanisms for information storage and retrieval, and whose actions are limited by material conditions, humans are capable of shaping their futures to an appreciable extent through comparative study of the past and the present. Although the value of such studies to societies who undertake them often tends to be couched strictly in terms of immediate economic costs and benefits, a serious argument can be made that the studies have much broader social implications and benefits. The STARS study is not exceptional in this regard. Like every place where humans have congregated for any appreciable length of time, Houston, and such smaller localities as Block 120, have rich and diverse histories that are worthy of examination and appreciation. The history of middle-class urban residents and the small businesses or enterprises they owned and operated, as revealed through archeological investigations conducted in tandem with archival studies, is an important component of the broader history of the Houston area.

Purely from an archeological compliance perspective, the STARS study partly achieved the City of Houston's aim of meeting all requirements of the Antiquities Code of Texas and the Texas Historical Commission for the Avenida de las Americas Project. Shortly after completion of the fieldwork component of the study, the Texas Historical Commission concurred with the recommendation of STARS that no further work was warranted or would be required within the area investigated.

Recommendation

Based on the results of its investigation, STARS did not recommend that archeological site 41HR____ should be designated as a state archeological landmark. The only substantial link between the archeological findings and the archival background information that may have supported designation is that between the Alfred Hulbert occupation or ownership and the archeological investigations of the Features 3 and 4 cistern remnants. However, no intact pre-1870s cultural deposits or significant concentrations of small, collectable artifacts were associated with these features. The contents of both features dated from post-1870 times and were not clearly linked to Alfred Hulbert or any other ownerships or occupations that pre-date 1870, or to any other important historic associations. Although construction of the cisterns appears to be firmly linked to Alfred Hulbert's mid-nineteenth-century tenure on Block 120, their presence alone was not believed to be sufficient grounds for landmark designation. Therefore, STARS recommended that the proposed relocation of the Arthur B. Cohn and William L. Foley houses to the area studied should be allowed to proceed without further archeological work.

References Cited

Abbott, James T.

2001 Houston Area Geoarcheology: A Framework for Archeological Investigation, Interpretation, and Cultural Resource Management in the Houston Highway District. *Texas Department of Transportation, Environmental Affairs Division, Archeological Studies Program Report 27*.

Aten, Lawrence E.

1983 *Indians of the Upper Texas Coast*. Academic Press, New York and London.

Bureau of Research in the Social Sciences of the University of Texas

1942 *Houston: A History and Guide*. Harris County Historical Society, Inc. and Anson Jones Press, Houston.

Carlson, Shawn B. (editor)

2001 *Archaeological and Historical Investigations at the Ball Park at Union Station, Harris County, Texas*. Report of Investigation No. 260. Moore Archeological Consulting, Inc., Houston, Texas.

Chabot, Frederick C.

1936 *San Antonio and Its Beginnings: 1691-1731*. Artes Graficas Printing Company, San Antonio.

Chipman, Donald E.

1992 *Spanish Texas, 1519-1821*. University of Texas Press, Austin.

Davis, I. G. A.

1987 Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Ceramics in Houston. Unpublished Master's Thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of Houston, Houston, Texas.

Davis, William B.

1960 *The Mammals of Texas*. Texas Game and Fish Commission Bulletin 41, Austin.

Donachie, Madeleine J., and Roger G. Moore

2003 A Subsurface Survey of the Harris County Juvenile Justice Center Project, Block 30 (Site 41HR944), City of Houston Central Business District, Harris County, Texas. *Moore Archeological Consulting, Inc., Report of Investigations No. 347*.

Everitt, James H. and D. Lynn Drawe

1993 *Trees, Shrubs, & Cacti of South Texas*. Texas Tech University Press, Lubbock.

Hall, Grant D.

1981 *Allens Creek: A Study in the Cultural Prehistory of the Lower Brazos River Valley, Texas*. Texas Archeological Society Research Report 61. University of Texas at Austin.

Handbook of Texas Online

2003 Heiner, Eugene T. Electronic document:
<http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/view/HH/fhe48.html>. Accessed September 15, 2003. Texas State Historical Association.

Handbook of Texas Online

2003 Houston, Texas. Electronic document:
<http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/HH/hdh3.html>. Accessed September 15, 2003. Texas State Historical Association.

Haskell, H. W. (editor)

1984 *Archaeological Excavations in the Area of the Long Row Building: Third Report*. Department of Anthropology, Rice University, Houston.

Henson, Margaret Swett

1986 *History of Baytown*. Bay Area Heritage Society. Baytown, Texas.

Henson, Margaret Swett, and Kevin Ladd

1988 *Harris County: A Pictorial History*. The Donning Company Publishers. Norfolk, Virginia

Henson, Margaret Swett, and Deolece Parmelee

1993 *The Cartwrights of San Augustine: Three Generations of Agrarian Entrepreneurs in Nineteenth-Century Texas*. Texas State Historical Association, Austin.

Hester, Thomas R.

1980 *Digging into South Texas Prehistory, A Guide for Amateur Archaeologists*. Corona Publishing Company, San Antonio.

Houghton, Dorothy Knox Howe, and Barrie M. Scardino, Sadie Gwin Blackburn, and Katherine S. Howe

1991 *Houston's Forgotten Heritage: Landscape, Houses, Interiors, 1824-1914*. The Junior League of Houston, Inc., and Rice University Press, Houston.

Israel, Fred L. (editor)

1968 *1897 Sears Roebuck Catalogue*. Reprinted by Chelsea House Publishers, New York.

J. K. Wagner and Company, Inc.

2002 *Archival Research and Archeological Assessment: Block 120, Lots 6-10, SSBB, Houston, Harris County, Texas*. Janet K. Wagner and Company, Inc., and Moore Archeological Consulting, Inc., Houston.

2003 *Archival Research and Archeological Assessment: Lots 1-5, 11, and 12 of Blocks 119 and 120, SSBB, Houston, Harris County, Texas*. Janet K. Wagner and Company, Inc., Houston.

Johnston, Marguerite

1994 *Houston: The Unknown City 1836-1946*. Texas A&M University Press, College Station.

Kreneck, Thomas H.

1989 *Del Pueblo: A Pictorial History of Houston's Hispanic Community*. Houston International University, Houston.

McIntosh, R. J., and R. G. Moore (editors)

1983 *Archeological Excavations at the Kellum-Noble House Site and Survey near the Long Row Building. 1983 Season: Second Report*. Department of Anthropology, Rice University, Houston.

McIntosh, R. J., and E. Salituro

1985 *Archaeological Excavations in the Area of the Long Row Building: Second Season*. Department of Anthropology, Rice University, Houston.

Mirken, Alan (editor)

1970 *1927 Edition of the Sears, Roebuck Catalogue*. Reprinted by Crown Publishers, Inc., U. S. A.

Moir, Randall W.

1987 Refined Earthenwares and Rural Ceramic Traditions. In *Historic Buildings, Material Culture, and People of the Prairie Margin: Architecture, Artifacts, and Synthesis of Historic Archaeology*, edited by David H. Jurney and Randall W. Moir, pp. 97-120. Archaeology Research Program, Institute for the Study of Earth and Man, Southern Methodist University, Richland Creek Technical Series, Volume 5.

Molineu, Douglas H., Herbert G. Uecker, Clinton M. M. McKenzie, Janet K. Wagner, and Carol Bookout
in progress Archeological Investigations in the Eastern Two Thirds of Blocks 119 and 120 for the City of Houston's Avenida de las Americas Project, Harris County, Texas. South Texas Archeological Research Services, LLC, Report of Investigations 2. Bulverde, Texas.

Montgomery Ward & Co.

1889 *Montgomery Ward & Co. Spring and Summer 1889 Buyers Guide*. Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago.

Moore, Roger G.

1984 Preliminary Results from 200 Main Street Testing. *Journal of the Houston Archeological Society* 78:2-4.

1988 Diverse Works/Market Square Archeological Project. In *A Collection of Papers Reviewing the Archeology of Southeast Texas*, edited by Pamela Wheat and R. Gregg, pp. 49-50. Houston Archeological Society Report No. 5. Houston.

1995 *An Empirical Analysis of Elements of Prehistoric Site Location and Formation in Harris County, Texas*. Report of Investigations No. 149. Moore Archeological Consulting, Inc., Houston.

2000 Subsurface Survey for the Proposed Harris County Parking Garage Project, Block 25 (41HR857), City of Houston Central Business District, Harris County. Interim Report No. 1. Moore Archeological Consulting, Inc., Houston, Texas.

Moore, Roger G., Darren K. Schubert, and J. Sanchez

2002 Summary of Subsurface Survey, Testing, and Data Recovery Results for the Proposed Harris County Parking Garage Project, Block 25 (41HR857), City of Houston Central Business District, Harris County. Interim Report No. 2. Moore Archeological Consulting, Inc., Houston, Texas.

Nance, C. Roger

1972 Cultural Evidence for the Altithermal in Texas and Mexico. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 28:169-192.

Newcomb, W. W., Jr.

1961 *The Indians of Texas from Prehistoric to Modern Times*. University of Texas Press, Austin.

Pattern, Leland W.

1995 The Archeology of Southeast Texas. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* 66:239-264.

Randall, M. E.

1971 Early Marbles. *Historical Archaeology* 5:102-105.

1986 The Use of Patent Records in Historical Archaeological Research: Examples from the Glass Marble Industry. *Proceedings of the Symposium on Ohio Valley Urban and Historical Archaeology* 4:159-164.

Roberson, Wayne

1972 *The Study of Extinct Rural Communities in the United States: A Test of Feasibility*. M. A. Thesis, University of Texas, Austin.

Rosenthal, Ernst

1949 *Pottery and Ceramics*. Penguin Books, Ltd., Great Britain.

Savage, George, and Harold Newman

1974 *An Illustrated Dictionary of Ceramics*. Thames & Hudson, Ltd., London. Revised edition, 1985.

Simpson, Benny J.

1988 *Field Guide to Texas Trees*. Texas Monthly Field Guide Series. Texas Monthly Press, Austin.

Schroeder, Joseph J., Jr. (editor)

1970 *Sears, Roebuck and Co., Incorporated, Consumer's Guide Fall 1900*. Reprinted by Digest Books, Inc., Northfield, Illinois.

Taylor, F. B., et al.

1966 *Soil Survey of Bexar County, Texas*. United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. Produced in Cooperation with the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Texas Historical Commission Texas Sites Atlas

2003 Foley House. Electronic document: www.pedernales.state.thc.tx.us. Accessed September 15, 2003.

Turner, Ellen Sue, and Thomas R. Hester

1999 *A Field Guide to Stone Artifacts of Texas Indians*. Gulf Publishing Co., Houston.

United States Department of Agriculture

1966 *Soil Survey of Bexar County, Texas*. United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service Series 1962, No. 12. U. S. Government Printing Office. Washington, D. C.

Wheeler, Frankie F.

1976 *Soil Survey of Harris County, Texas*. United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, and the Harris County Flood Control District.

Zapata, Jose E.

1997 Alamodome and Abroad: A Composite Inquiry on Toy Marbles. In *Archaeology at the Alamodome: Investigations of a San Antonio Neighborhood in Transition, Volume III: Artifact and Special Studies*, pp. 100-118, edited by Anne A. Fox, Marcie Renner, and Robert J. Hard.. Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio Archaeological Survey Report 238.

Appendix I

*Archival and Historical Background Data for the
Western Third of Block 120 Project Area*

compiled by

J. K. Wagner and Company, Inc.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Ms. Anna Mod, Historic Preservationist (AMHP) requested J. K. Wagner & Company, Inc. (JKW&CO) to develop a Cultural Resources Study and Dr. Roger Moore of Moore Archeological Consulting, Inc. (MAC) to write an Archeological Assessment for the western portion of Block 120 being Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. The block is located in the J. S. Holman Survey, South Side Buffalo Bayou, on the east side of downtown Houston, Texas. Block 120 is bounded generally by Capitol Street on the north, Jackson Street on the south, Chenevert Street on the east and Rusk Street on the south. The portion of the Block under study comprises Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 on the western side of the block bounded by Jackson Street on the west, Rusk on the south and Capitol on the north.

1.2 METHODOLOGY

The focus of the research conducted by JKW&CO was primarily concentrated toward six important elements.

- Identification of lots with occupations and/or ground disturbances prior to 1870.
- Initial settlement activity of persons, structures, and sites.
- Compilation of bibliographical data for prominent sites, personages, and institutions.
- Location of foundation and ground disturbances on identified lots.
- Quality analysis of the collected reference information.
- Related socioeconomic data for identified persons, sites, and structures.

The entire research process has focused on the retrieval of information that would provide as accurate a site location and date of existence as possible from the archival records.

JKW&CO staff focused on the general physical characteristics of the land, pre-1870 occupants and initial improvements, the disappearance of improvements, and the general use of the property from ca 1838 to present. The accuracy of site location on the figure maps is estimated to be within ten feet, more or less.

The results of the search have been channeled to produce two forms of compatible information; the first was to provide a site location and the second, a brief history of each parcel occupation. The second purpose of the study was to present a short narrative of the information to be found within the tabular format. The narrative has not focused on writing a general history of the area, but rather to develop specific points of information to evaluate the integrity of each site. In writing the brief history, effort has again been centered around the retrieved archival information and, in many cases, has been limited by the lack of, or incomplete nature of the archival data in local archives.

The research process for this particular study was centered directly on the archival records. The primary records searched included the Harris County Deed, Tax, Probate, District Court, Map, and Survey records as well as diaries. Secondary sources such as newspapers and books were utilized when it was felt that they would shed light on activity within or that would effect the study area.

Papers in the Texas State Library, the Alamo Library, the Houston Metropolitan Archives, the Houston Public Library, Texas & Local History Room, the Clayton Library, and local genealogical and private archives were consulted for this study. The private archives of Mrs. Ann Quin Wilson have also been utilized in the study.

The actual works cited in the references, as well as some documents and secondary sources that proved to be useful in the search process are listed within the Bibliography, located at the end of the report.

Due to the this study being of preliminary nature to identify the possibility of cultural remains pre-dating 1870, Records regarding the War Between the States that are extant in the National Archives or similar institutions have not been consulted for this phase of the study. Wherein the archeological testing phase and any geophysical investigation reveal artifacts from this period in situ, further archival study would be warranted to support the archeological record and mitigation phase of the work.

1.3 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Persons involved in research and preparation of this study include the staff of J. K. Wagner & Company, Inc., most particularly, Janet K. Wagner, Carol Bookout, Douglas H. Molineu, , Ms. Ann Quin Wilson, Pam Wyrick, and H. F. Wagner. Dr. Roger Moore, Moore Archeological Services has provided the Archeological Assessment for this report.

We wish to acknowledge the excellent cooperation of Mark Denton's Office of the Texas Historical Commission, and Charlie Williams of Texas Abstract Services. Most especially we wish to thank the staff of the Houston Public Library, Texas & Local History Room, Doug Weiskoff, and Associate Director, Will Howard, as well as the staff of the Clayton Library under the direction of Margie Harris.

2.1 PROVENIENCE OF BLOCK 120 AND THE CITY OF HOUSTON

The location of the western portion of Block 120 is in southeast Houston proper and within the original 1836 city limits and the Third Ward. The project is directly south of the old 1920s community of Frost Town which was located east of Houston proper and on the south side of Buffalo Bayou. Block 120 is generally north of the Browne Convention Center and south of the newly developed Baseball Park known as Minute Maid Stadium. The old Annunciation Catholic Church is one block to the northwest and the elevated portion of Highway 59 is a few blocks eastward. The Avenue of the Americas is expected to impact part of the eastern two-thirds of Block 120 being Lots 1 through 5 and key Lots 11 and 12 when the street is extended northward from the Convention Center.

The Holman Plat (ca 1840) constructed a number of city blocks to fill the northern part of his 1/3 League Survey. The southern part of the Survey comprised Outlots of ten acres each. The blocking joined the city blocks. Block 120, typical of the Plat, is a block of twelve lots with five 50 ft x 100 ft parcels (numbers one through five) fronting eastward toward Chenevert Street and five 50 ft x 100 ft lots fronting westward on Jackson Street (numbered six through ten). Two key lots, one facing Capitol to the north (numbered eleven) and the other facing Rusk Street to the south (numbered twelve) provided the separation of the eastern and western facing lots. The block pattern emulated the typical blocks platted for the city blocks south of Buffalo Bayou in Houston proper. The lots under consideration for this study are numbered six through ten on the western portion of Block 120. This portion of Block 120 faces Jackson Street to the west, Capitol on the north and Rusk on the south.

3.1 PARCELS

The Block divides into two distinct living unit parcels between 1846 and 1856 with small residential buildings being constructed during this time by Michael DeChaumes, a local builder and contractor. The parcels separate the western lots of Block 120 into a northwest quarter, being Lots 9, 10 and the north half of Lot 8, and a southwest quarter, being Lots 6, 7, and the south half of Lot 8.

Following DeChaumes initial occupation, the two parcels are sold to a local investor who resells the two parcels to separate families, one in 1857, the other in 1858. Both owners add to the small improvements.

Lots 9 and 10, north part Lot 8, Block 120

The northwest lots acquire a large homestead for the Stump family by 1859. The Stump family retains the old DeChaumes improvement at the rear (Capitol Street) side of their new residence which faces Jackson Street. A two story dwelling is also constructed about 1875 at the rear of the north half of Lot 8 for a residence. This property remains part of the Stump family compound until the death of Mr. Stump. The Greene family and heirs then acquire the property, maintaining residential use through 1900.

Lots 6 and 7, south part Lot 8, Block 120

The southwest quarter improvement is enlarged by a hotel keeper who moves his operation to the newly constructed Rusk House near Main Street. The new owner of the southwest parcel lives on the property for three years prior to selling to a Galveston investor. The Galveston investor appears to use the house for a Houston town house during the War Between the States. Following the War, in 1866, he sold the improvements to the Widow Winnefred Browne. Mrs. Browne and her children live in the old buildings in 1866 while constructing a new homestead on the east-central portion of Block 120, being Lot 12. Lot 12 is out of the study area. By 1867, Mrs. Browne moves into her new house and rents out the old improvements located on Lots 6 and 7 to a store front business (see 1873 Birdseye Map). The Browne family and heirs continue ownership and occupation of the property through 1884 (Affidavit John T. Browne HCDR: 174/262). ,

5.1 DEVELOPMENT OF BLOCK 120, 1838 THROUGH PRESENT

Block 120 was platted out of the J. S. Holman 1/3 League Survey about 1840. The Holman survey, prior to 1837, had been a part of the larger Batterson League of 4428 acres of which a quarter was sold to Ben Fort Smith prior to the 1836 Revolution in an attempt to secure Batterson's claim on the larger league. The league had been settled through an application to the General Land Office and subsequent survey registered in 1832 by John Moore of New York. Moore built a small structure, dug a well and moved his New York family to the crude improvements by January 1833. Moore died by 1835; his wife and children returning to New York, thereby forfeiting the league. In 1835, Batterson attempted to secure the land patent with applications to the closed land office. After the land office opened in 1838, Batterson was unsuccessful in that attempt with James Holman, James Wells, and others managing to secure the rights to the old Moore league.

However, development of the block and surrounding neighborhood was slowed due to lawsuits instituted by the Batterson Heirs against Holman and others soon thereafter. Due to the initial Batterson claim on the lands of Holman and others, the Heirs of Batterson won an award from the District Court in 1844 of multiple blocks in the Holman and Wells surveys.

Following the suit, Mosley Baker received a portion of the blocks that included Block 120 which he immediately sold to a local speculator for \$960, along with other local blocks. The block was then passed through the hands of several local speculators in property from 1844 through 1847 until a home builder decided to construct two small speculative houses on the block. Nearly ten years later, the venture paid off and the block with improvements was split into north and south halves and became owner-occupied in the late 1850s by two prominent Houston families.

The block continued residential for the next seventy-five years, until 1925, when the land use committed to commercial and service businesses. The commercial business houses gradually diminished to parking lots, leaving, at present, only two residential structures on the entire block and no structures on the western lots under study.

In 1870 there were nine residential buildings clustered in three areas of the entire block, three being on the western portion that represents the study area. Within the next twenty-plus years, by 1896, several of the residences were consolidated into larger homes, and smaller cottages in filled the vacant lots between them. The western portion of the block was then occupied by one large residence with outbuildings on the northwest quarter and three cottage-type structures on the southwestern quarter of the block. Six houses occupied the eastern two-thirds of the block with numerous outbuildings.

Between 1900 and 1924 the addition of several garage and service buildings appeared at the rear of the properties in the western portion of the block. The large residence building on the northwestern quarter of the block was demolished or burned by 1924 and replaced with a small cottage that faced Capitol Street. The western portion of the block held on to three small residential cottages impacted by a small restaurant at the corner of Capitol and Jackson and large parking garage (1926) in the center of the space after the Depression years. During the next decade, the three cottages have given way to commercial improvements in the form of parking lots and a "filling station." The filling station only impacted the western lots for

about twenty-five feet on the northeast, the balance of the space being covered with parking facilities.

5.2 ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL FACTORS AFFECTING BLOCK 120, 1845 - 1870

As the Block was located on the eastern edge of the town, interest in the real estate potential of the lots came late in the 1840s and mid-1850s. As population and commerce increased slowly but steadily between 1837 and 1845 in Houston, there was little activity on the fringe areas of the town with the exception of the waterways and springs. Several industrialists and farmers established twelve to thirty-five acre parcels that were scattered about Houston. A few Germans endeavored to develop small farm-residences on riparian tracts along the various streams such as Brays and Sims Bayous. Others ranged along Cypress and Spring Creeks to the north. The boom expected in Texas land and particularly among Houston's promoters did not occur until after the Republic became a state of the United States of North America. Money was not in circulation until after 1845 as the Republic had little credit. Merchants and real estate speculators depended on barter and exchange of deeds for services or goods to keep the Houston and Texas economy in motion. Many commercial emporiums issued their own notes which were passed through several hands before being presented for payment. Credit was the order of the day to be paid within one year or when the crops sold to foreign buyers.

Block 120 had been caught up in the economic crunch of the Republic days. After 1845, and statehood, money, as well as newcomers from the east, circulated in Houston looking for opportunity. Expanding business activity in the Main Street area and around the Courthouse forced the residential dwellers to seek quietude and less dust to the east and south of the center city. Quality Hill, a prime residential development, began construction about this time, spreading from Caroline Street eastward to Jackson Street and primarily north of Texas Avenue. Most of the large homes were placed on single or quarter blocks. The migration of the higher-end residential dwellers to the east influenced the property values of Block 120 and the surrounding real estate that had languished during the Republic days. However, expensive residential development south of Texas Avenue was spotty until the late 1850s.

The convenience of rail transportation to town had focused the neighborhood toward Preston to the north and away from Texas Avenue on the south. A neighborhood mule-car trolley ran out Preston Street to the train depot located on the eastern fringe of Houston. This trolley serviced the Quality Hill neighborhood, but was within walking distance from Block 120.

Prior to the War Between the States, Houston experienced a boom in commercial goods and port activity. This brought population increases, new construction and revenue into the city. Block 120's owner, Michael DeChaumes, took advantage of this flurry and sold the improvements he had constructed with the entire block to an investor for a hundred percent increase over his purchase and mortgages. DeChaumes appears to have broken even on the deal by getting paid for his labor to build the houses with the increased price. The speculator re-sold the block, with improvements, within one month, clearing one hundred dollars for his efforts in 1856.

The next speculator divided the block into two halves with small improvements on both parts, one in the northwest quarter and the other in the southwest quarter. Within one year,

May 1857, he was able to make half his money back on the sale of the northwestern improved area. The next year, 1858, he sold the southwestern improvements for double the previous sale. The speculator came away with a \$250 profit for holding the property one year.

After 1857 and 1858, the western portion of the block remains as residential and owner-occupied through 1900. By 1870, the northwestern quarter of the block has tripled the amount of residential improvements for the occupying family and the southwestern quarter block family has constructed two new dwelling houses to the east for their extended family, converting the DeChaumes 1847 structure to a small store front.

Utilities and Services

As city water service did not reach Quality Hill and Block 120 until after 1870 through water pipes set in the center of the streets, each house had a well and/or cistern(s) to service the family and gardens. Some residents constructed two cisterns, one for the house and the other for the gardens, washing, and outbuildings. Privies were in use through 1890s when indoor water closets became vogue. Sewerage was piped either to a cesspool or to the bayou. Larger estates used cesspools with most of the city blocks piping the waste directly into nearby waterways. In the eastern side of Houston, wells were about 26 feet deep and three to four feet in diameter and brick lined during the hand digging operation. Water was expected to rise four feet in the bottom of the well for the best service. Water was drawn by a pulley and chain set in a small, covered well-house. Many of the local residents had servants who lived in the main house or in small cottages on the larger parcels. As the first two residents of Block 120 have half-block parcels in 1857, there was ample room to provide small outbuildings for servants on these two parcels.

5.3 BLOCK 120 EARLY INVESTORS, 1844 - 1856

Mosley Baker received several of the blocks as a result of the Batterson suit and sold two blocks, including Block 120 to a local speculator in 1843. Within two years the speculator turned the blocks and others to another investor, a local printer. The next investor, a local physician, held the Blocks for one year before selling to a house builder in 1847 who had immigrated from France, Michael DeChaumes (HCDR: L/290). DeChaumes mortgaged the block to a local money-lender, Frances Leverhagen, within two years, September 1849 (HCDR: O/259). DeChaumes did not receive his release of lien until 1856 (HCDR: S/522). DeChaumes got a second mortgage on Block 120 and two others in 1849, getting a release the same year (HCDR: P/39). DeChaumes apparently constructed one or two small dwelling houses on the Block between 1847 and 1856. DeChaumes, no doubt, used the completed improvements for rent property when he was unable to sell his handiwork for a profit. In 1856, DeChaumes finally unloaded the block, with improvements, for \$400 to John S. Sellers. Within one month, Sellers was able to profit by \$100 by selling the block to Benjamin J. Smith for \$500 (HCDR: P/611).

5.4 THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF BLOCK 120

As DeChaumes had constructed one improvement on the northwestern quarter of the Block and the other on the southwester quarter of the block, Benjamin J. Smith was able to divide the block into two parcels, the north half and the south half. Smith then sold the south half to Alfred Hulbert for \$500 in 1858 (HCDR: U/75). Hulbert was a hotel keeper (1860 Federal Census page 394B). Hulbert appears to have enlarged the premises and occupied the site while constructing the Rusk House in Downtown Houston during 1859.

Hulbert executed two mortgages on Block 120 and its improvements, one in 1858 to E. A. Palmer (HCDR: U/347) and the other to L. Daly in 1859 (HCDR: U/729). The first was for \$580, slightly more than the purchase price. The second in 1859 was for \$700 and possibly the increase in the size of the improvements. Daly sold the mortgage in February, 1859 to Anders (HCDR: U/730). Hulbert then sold the enlarged improvements to Daly in April 1859 for \$1000 (HCDR: V/159). The same day, Daly sold the note for \$1000 (HCDR: V/160) with payments to R. H. Baxley (Boxley). The Tax Appraisal listed Baxley lots and improvements at \$1000 on the 1859 Harris County Tax Roll. In 1862, Baxley sold the western quarter of his holdings to Leon Blum with improvements, retaining the eastern quarter.

Leon Blum of Galveston was a major land developer and speculator in Harris County and Galveston lands. Within four years, April 1866, Blum sold the improved lots to Ms. Winnefred Browne for \$875 (HCDR: 2/532). The deed described improvements located 125 feet on Jackson Street by 150 feet on Rusk Street. The improvements according to the 1873 Birdseye Map faced Rusk Street. The deed description indicates that the small house had been constructed on Lots 6 and 7 of the Block.

The July 8, 1870 Federal Census records Mrs. Winnefred Browne, 56, keeping house with son John, 25 and daughter Maggie, 22 (1870 Federal Census pg.562). John clerked in a store. All three family members were born in Ireland. The Catholic family's daughter, Maggie, ran a school under the name of Miss M. B. Browne Seminary at the corner of McKinney and Crawford in 1870 (City Directory: 1870 pg 29)

According to Browne family tradition, after purchasing the property on Block 120 Mrs. Winnefred Browne, then a widow, had a new house constructed on the block. This house appears to have been built in the center of the south half of the block, which is Lot 12. The small DeChaumes house becomes a rented building that appears on the 1873 Birdseye Map with a square store-like front façade. A parapet store front appears over the south gable end where the building faces Rusk Street. The actual use and occupant of this building is not clear in the extant records. The building appears to have been utilized as a neighborhood grocery or possibly a small community church. The south half of Lot 8 and all of Lot 7 are sold by Mrs. Browne to John T. Browne in 1877 for \$200 and \$1.00 (HCDR: 17/337, 338). By 1880, John T. Browne sold the property to Mary A. Collins for \$1,500 (HCDR: 20/526). The property appears to have a small improvement which does appear on the 1896 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (see Map in Appendix).

In 1883, Mrs. Browne sold all of Lot 6 including the small DeChaumes improvement (1846-1856) to August Baumback for \$1200 (HCDR: 28/627). By 1896, the Baumbacks added a

two-story improvement on the corner of Rusk and Jackson Streets, facing Rusk (1701 Rusk). The Baumbacks acquire part of Lot 7 and reside on the property though 1944. Mr. Baumback is deceased in 1901 (Probate Min: 10/166) and his widow, Mrs. Emma Baumback lived on the premises until her death in 1944 (Probate Min: 194/415).

The improvement sold to Mary Collins at 713 Jackson is demolished by 1924 in favor of an auto storage garage (see 1924 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map). The two Baumback improvements at 1701 and 1707 Rusk are demolished shortly thereafter, by 1940, for a parking lot (see 1940 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map).

5.5 THE NORTHWESTQUARTER OF BLOCK 120

As DeChaumes had constructed one improvement on the northwestern quarter of the block and the other on the southwester quarter of the block, Benjamin J. Smith was able to divide the block into two parcels, the north half and the south half. Smith then sold the northwestern quarter of Block 120 to John H. Stump for \$250, including a small improvement (HCDR: U/387). In 1860, Stump, 35, is a civil engineer from Maryland living with his wife, Mary B., 24 from Florida on the property (Federal Census Pg 418 No. 1043). The family has three children, all born in Texas: Cassandra age 4; John age 3; and Egbert age one. Stump contracted with C. C. Feaswick for additional improvements to be constructed on his lots Contracts 1/5). The 1866 City of Houston Directory listed the Stump family in residence at the corner of Capitol and Jackson Streets. Stump was listed as the Superintendent of the Houston Texas & Brazos Railroad. By 1875, Stump is deceased and the widow Mrs. Mary B. Stump mortgages the homestead and improvements to J. B. Birdsall for \$1,500 (HCDR: 15/266). The 1846 – 1857 structure listed as 1704 Capitol Street with the Stump 1860 dwelling listed at 705 Jackson Street. Birdsall released the mortgage in 1881 (HCDR: 23/182).

The Stumps moved to Galveston by 1881, selling the improvements “property belonging to John W. Stump at the time of his death” to the executors of the last will of R. Greene, Caroline Greene, John J. Atkinson and Alfred S. Richardson for \$2000 (HCDR: 23/501). The Greene- Hutcheson family, now represented by Caroline M. Hutcheson, maintained the property until the sale in 1907 to Charles A. and Emile E. Clappert in two deeds on Lots 9 and 10 for \$9000 (HCDR: 203/351;350). The same day, Caroline Hutcheson sold the north half of Lot 8 for \$2000 with improvement to Charles Black (HCDR: 205/417). The improvements were a small dwelling house located at the far eastern property line of the lot and numbered 713 ½ Jackson Street. The house was two-story.

All the Stump improvements are demolished by 1924 that were on the north half of Lot 8 and Lot 9, including the Stump homestead and Black house. The old 1846 building at 1704 Capitol survived through 1930, being demolished for a filling station site. A small restaurant building had been established in the 1920s on the corner of Capitol and Jackson Streets, listed as 1702 Capitol for a short while. This building appears to have been moved to the site, as the size and shape are similar to other small frame buildings formerly on Block 120. However, many buildings were removed in 1909 from the Union Station site north of Texas Avenue and the former location for this small frame restaurant could have been from that area.

7.1 BIBLIOGRAPHY

ARCHIVES

Archives of J. K. Wagner & Company, Houston.

City of Houston, Texas:

Appraisal Records, Tax Maps (1837 - 1885), Survey Records, Map Records, City Council Minutes, Annual Reports, 1892-1893, Aerial Surveys.

Harris County, Texas:

Appraisal Records, Deed Records (1837-1900), Probate Records, Survey Records, Tax Records (1837-1985), Map Records, Lien Records, Contract Records, District Court Records.

Tax Records (Microfilm from Texas State Library):

1837 (Personal Property), 1840 (Property), 1856, 1848, 1849, 1852, 1856, 1858, 1859, 1867, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1879, 1882, 1888 (non-resident assessment), 1892, 1901 (residents, non-residents, absentee owners assessments).

Texas.

General Land Office Records.

U. S. Census.

1850, 1860, 1870, 1880.

CITY DIRECTORIES

Houston City Directory for 1866, with a map of the city, directory to streets and localities, names of city, county, and state officers, provisions of city charter, compendium of ordinances, courts, post office, railroads, steamboats, churches, societies, an almanac for 1866, together with an appendix, containing the names of the city officers from 1838 to 1866, historical and statistical sketches of Houston, and articles on topics of local interest. W. A. Leonard, comp. Houston: Printed at the Book and Job Printing Office of Gray, Strickland & Co., 1866.

Murray's City Directory for 1870-71. Containing a full and complete Directory of the Names, Residences, Trades, Callings, Professions, Institutions, Churches, etc. Alphabetically arranged. Houston: William Murray, 1870.
Cover Title: Murray's Houston Directory, 1870-71.

Morrison & Fourmy's Houston (Texas) City Directory. v.1 (1876) – v.58 (1957) Containing an alphabetical directory of business concerns and private citizens, a street and avenue guide and directory of householders, and much information of a miscellaneous character; also a Buyer's Guide and a complete Classified Business Directory. Houston, Texas: Morrison & Fourmy Directory Company, 1876-1957. 1900-1901.

MAPS

Wood, W. E.

City of Houston, Harris Co., Texas. Published from actual surveys by W. E. Wood, C. E. Jan. 1st 1866. Scale 350 ft. to an inch. Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1863 by W. E. Wood in the Clerks Office for the Eastern District of Texas. Lith. By W. H. Rease, Philadelphia. Approved and adopted by the City Council as per resolution, passed September 4th.

On bottom half:

Inset: Map of New Houston, 1000 feet per inch. Inset: Railroad Map of Texas with distances between locations, 60 miles to the inch. Size of both parts: 59" x 36".

Topography. Map of the City of Houston, compiled by Turner, Collie & Braden. Houston, Texas: City Engineers, 1975.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Houston, Texas. 1895 set; 1907 set; 1924-1950 set.

SECONDARY SOURCES

Baron, Steven M., "Streetcars and the Growth of Houston," *The Houston Review: History and Culture of the Gulf Coast*, XVI No. 2, (1994).

Gray, E. N., 1861-1940. *Memoirs of Old Houston* [Houston? Texas, 1940?]

The Handbook of Texas. Walter Prescott Webb, editor-in-chief, H. Bailey Carroll, managing editor, Llerena B. Friend, Mary Joe Carroll [and] Louise Nolen, editorial assistants. Austin: Texas State Historical Association, 1952-76.

Harris, Dilue Rose. "The Reminiscences of Mrs. Dilue Harris," *The Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association*, IV (1900-01): 85-237, 155-189; VII (1903-04): 214-222.

Hendricks, Mrs. Pearl, comp.

Obituaries 1832-1885: References in Texas Newspapers. Houston: Houston Public Library and Samuel Sorrel Chapter of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, nd. Typescript.

Houston's Forgotten Heritage: Landscape, Houses, Interiors, 1824-1914, by Dorothy Knox Howe Houghton...[et al.] 1st ed. Houston, Tex.: Rice University Press, [c1991].

Industrial Advantage of Houston, Texas and Environs. n.p. The Akehurst Publishing Co., 1904.

Jackson, Mary Susan.

The People of Houston in the 1850's. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Indiana University, 1974.

Johnston, Marguerite.

Houston: The Unknown City, 1836-1846. College Station, Tex.: Texas A&M University Press, 1991.

Looscan, Adele B.

History of Harris County, 1822-1845. Austin, Texas: Texas State Historical Association, 1915.

McComb, David G.

Houston: The Bayou City. Austin, Tx.: University of Texas Press, 1969.

Miller, Thomas Lloyd.

Bounty and Donation Land Grants of Texas, 1835-1888. Austin, Tx., University of Texas Press, 1967.

The New Handbook of Texas. Ron Tyler, editor in chief; Douglas E. Barnett, managing editor; Roy R. Barkley, editor; Penelope C. Anderson, Mark F. Odintz, associate editors. Austin, Tx., Texas State Historical Association, 1996.

Papers Concerning Robertson's Colony in Texas, compiled and edited by Malcolm D. McLean. Volume VII. December 6, 1831 through October, 1833. Those Eleven-League Grants. Arlington, Tx.: The University of Texas at Arlington, 1980.

Reed, S. G.

A History of the Texas Railroads and of Transportation Conditions under Spain and Mexico and The Republic and The State. Houston, Tx.: The St. Clair Publishing Co. [c1941].

Russell, Mrs. Marie.

Harris County, Texas Cemeteries. Vol. I. LaPorte, Tx.: 1987. Typescript.

Russell, Mrs. Marie.

Harris County, Texas, Marriage Records. Vol. II, 1865-1881. Pasadena, Tx.: 1985. Typescript.

Russell, Mrs. Marie.

Marriage Records Harris County, Texas, Vol. I, 1837-1865. Houston, Tx.: 1980.

Werner, George C., "Railroads of the Magnolia City," *National Railway Bulletin*, 47 no.1 (1981): 4-21.

White, Gifford.

1840 Citizens of Texas. Volume I. Land Grants. Austin, Texas: Distributed by Ingmire Publications, St. Louis, Mo.; Ericson Books, Nacogdoches, Texas, 1983.

Writers' Program of the Work Projects Administration in the State of Texas.

Houston, a History and Guide, compiled by workers of the Writers' Program of the Work Projects Administration in the State of Texas. Sponsored by the Harris County Historical Society, Inc. Houston, Tx., The Anson Jones Press, 1942.

Young, Samuel Oliver, b.1848.

True Stories of Old Houston and Houstonians, historical and personal sketches by Dr. S. O. Young.... Galveston, Tx., O. Springer, 1913.

Ziegler, Jesse A.

Wave of the Gulf: Ziegler's Scrapbook of the Texas Gulf Coast County. San Antonio, Tx.: The Naylor Company, 1938.

7.2 REPORT LIMITATIONS

This report contains certain limited information regarding the Subject Property that was requested by the Client to be used as part of the Client's investigation of previous use of the Subject Property. The services performed by JKW&CO and its sub-consultants, under this agreement, are limited and ministerial in nature. Accordingly, JKW&CO's liability for any matter in connection with the Report is limited to the fee paid by the Client for the preparation of the Report and JKW&CO is not liable to the Client for any damages of any nature. This report was prepared for the exclusive use of the Client and may not be used or relied upon by any person or entity not a party to the Agreement between the Client and JKW&CO.

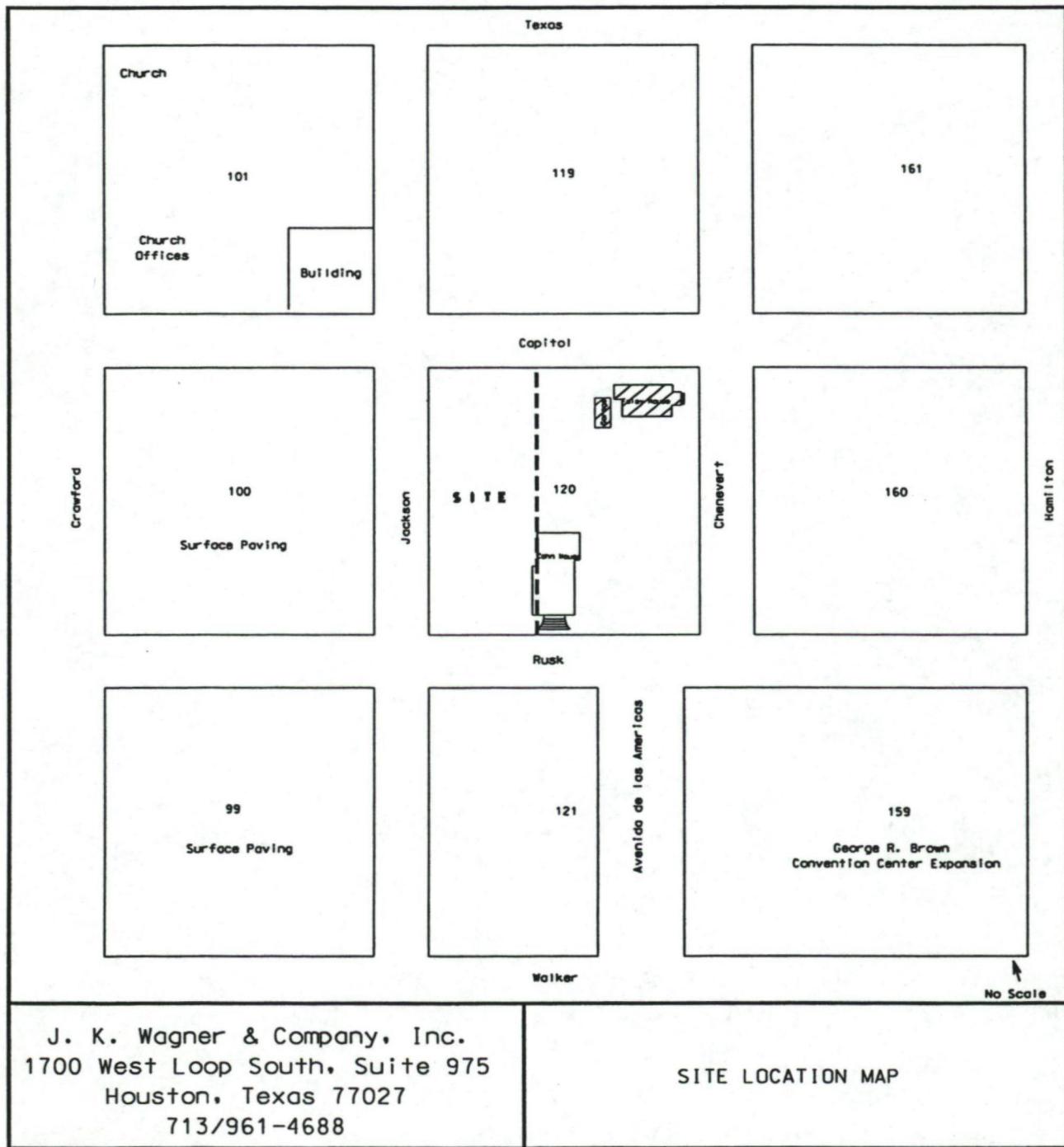


Figure 1

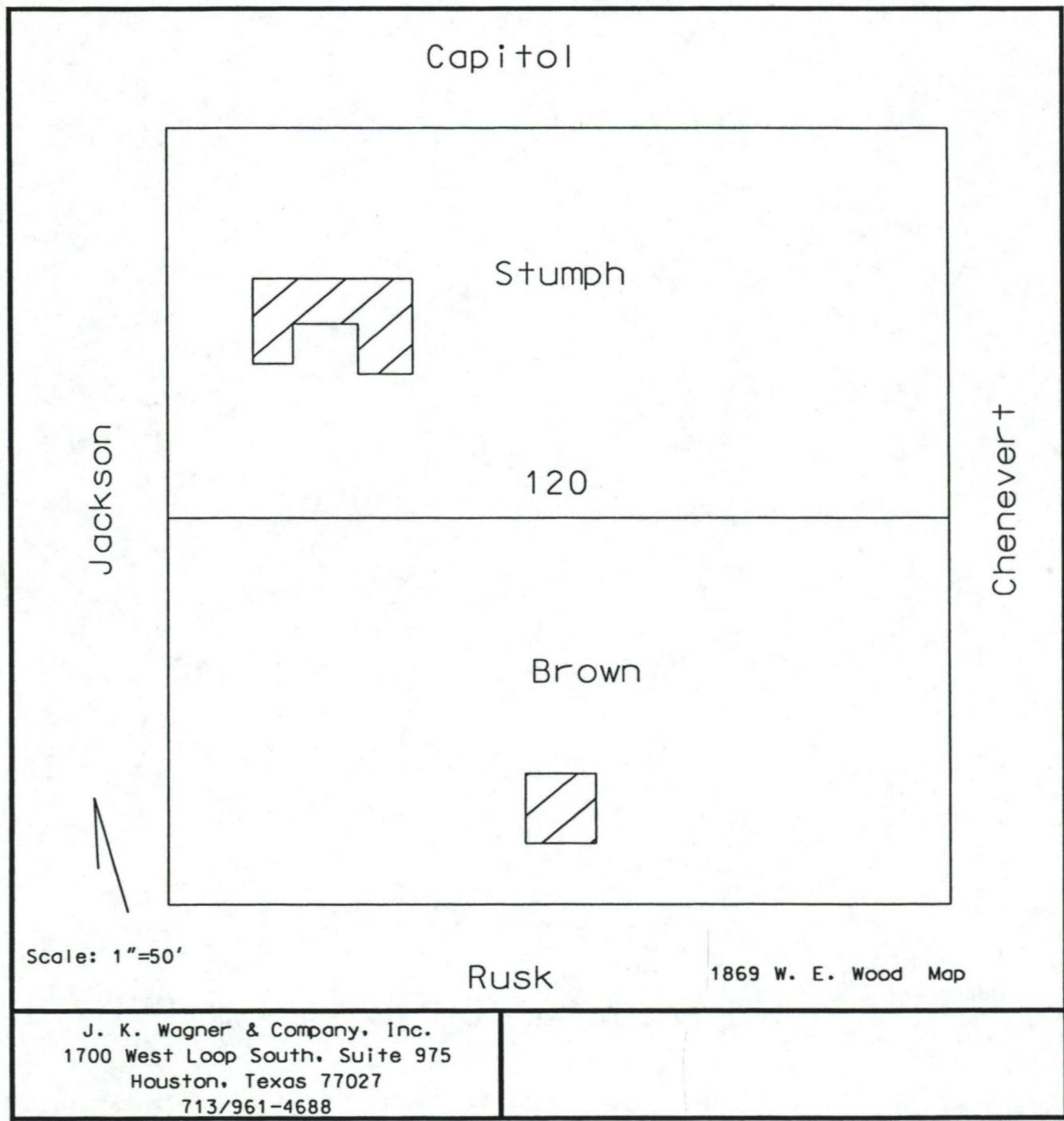


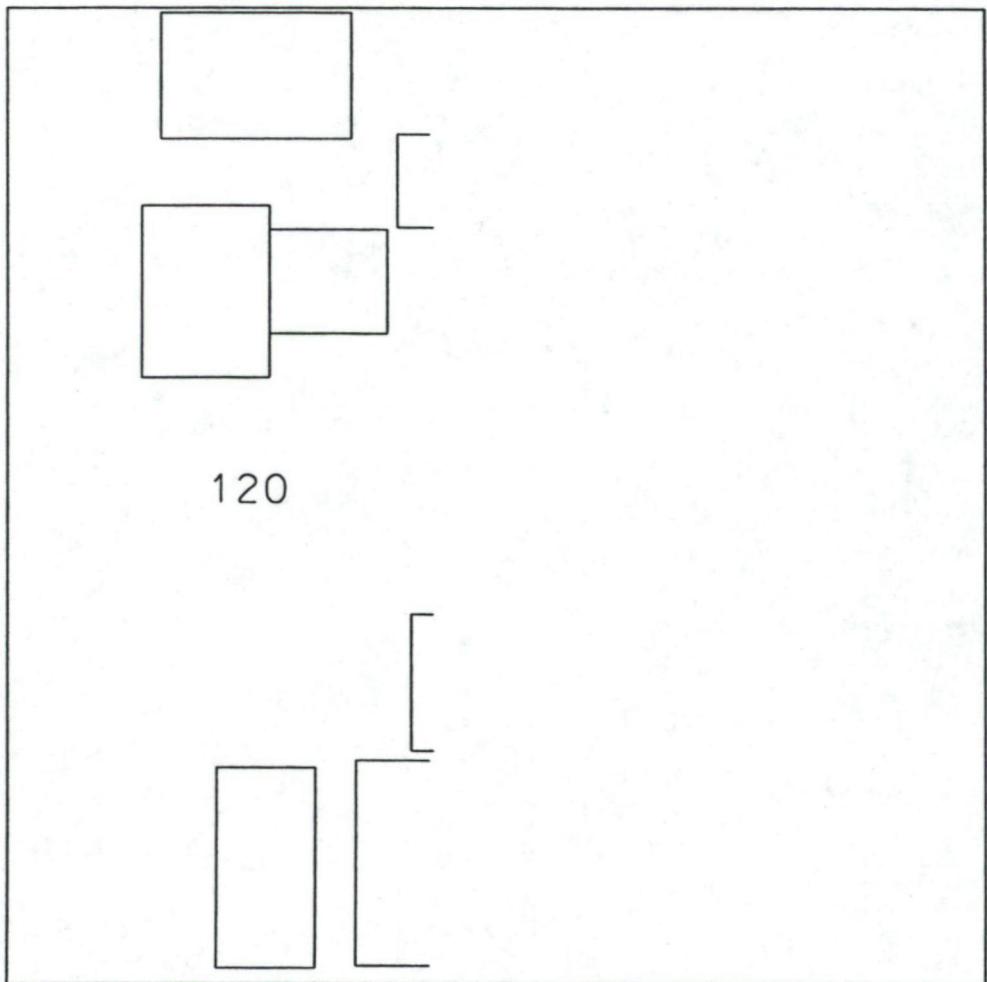
Figure 2

Capitol

Jackson

Chenevert

120



Scale: 1"=50'

Rusk

1873 Birdseye Map

J. K. Wagner & Company, Inc.
1700 West Loop South, Suite 975
Houston, Texas 77027
713/961-4688

Block 120 SSBB
Lots 6 - 10
Houston, Harris County, Texas

JKW&CO 2229:October 2002

Figure 3

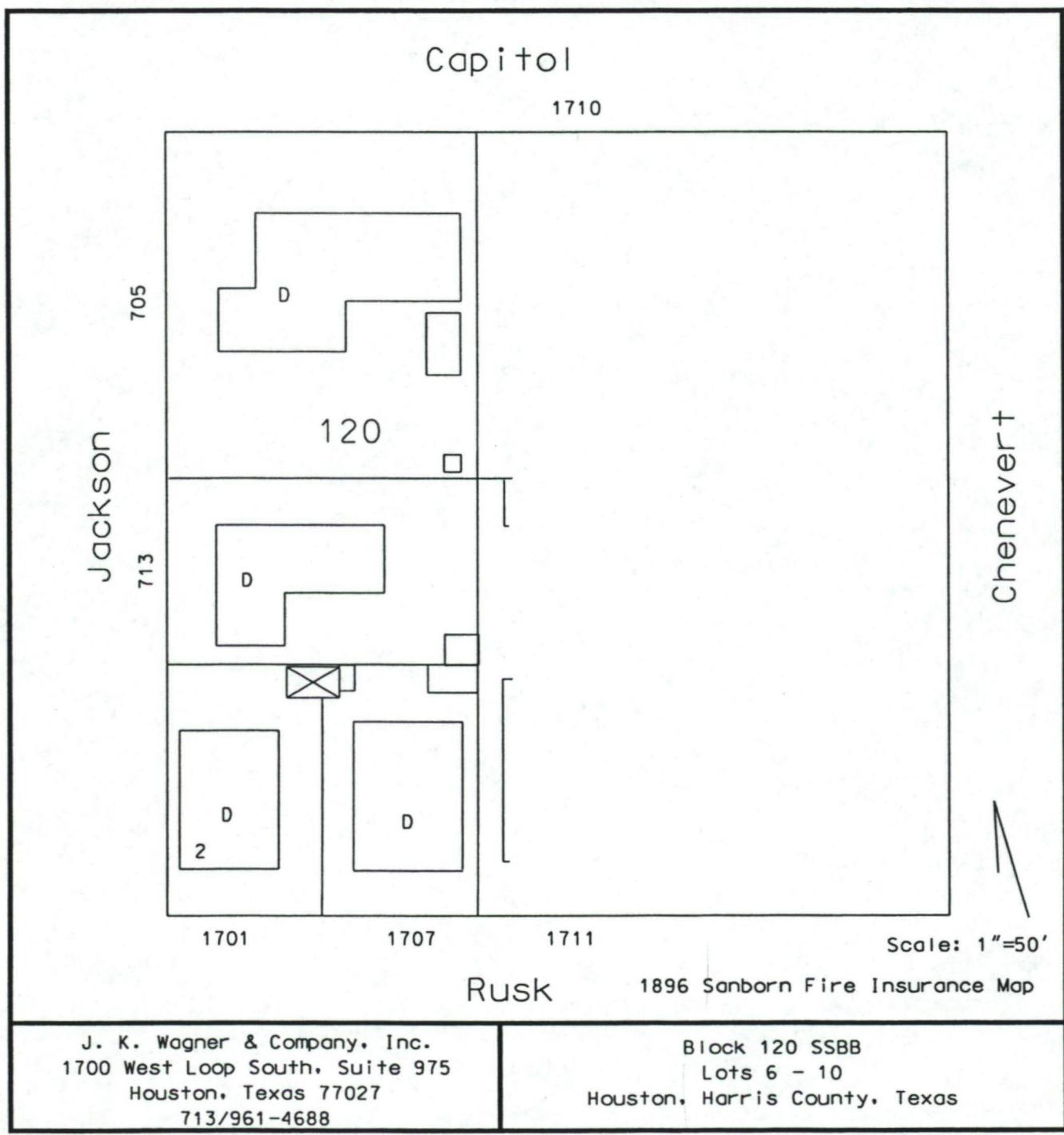
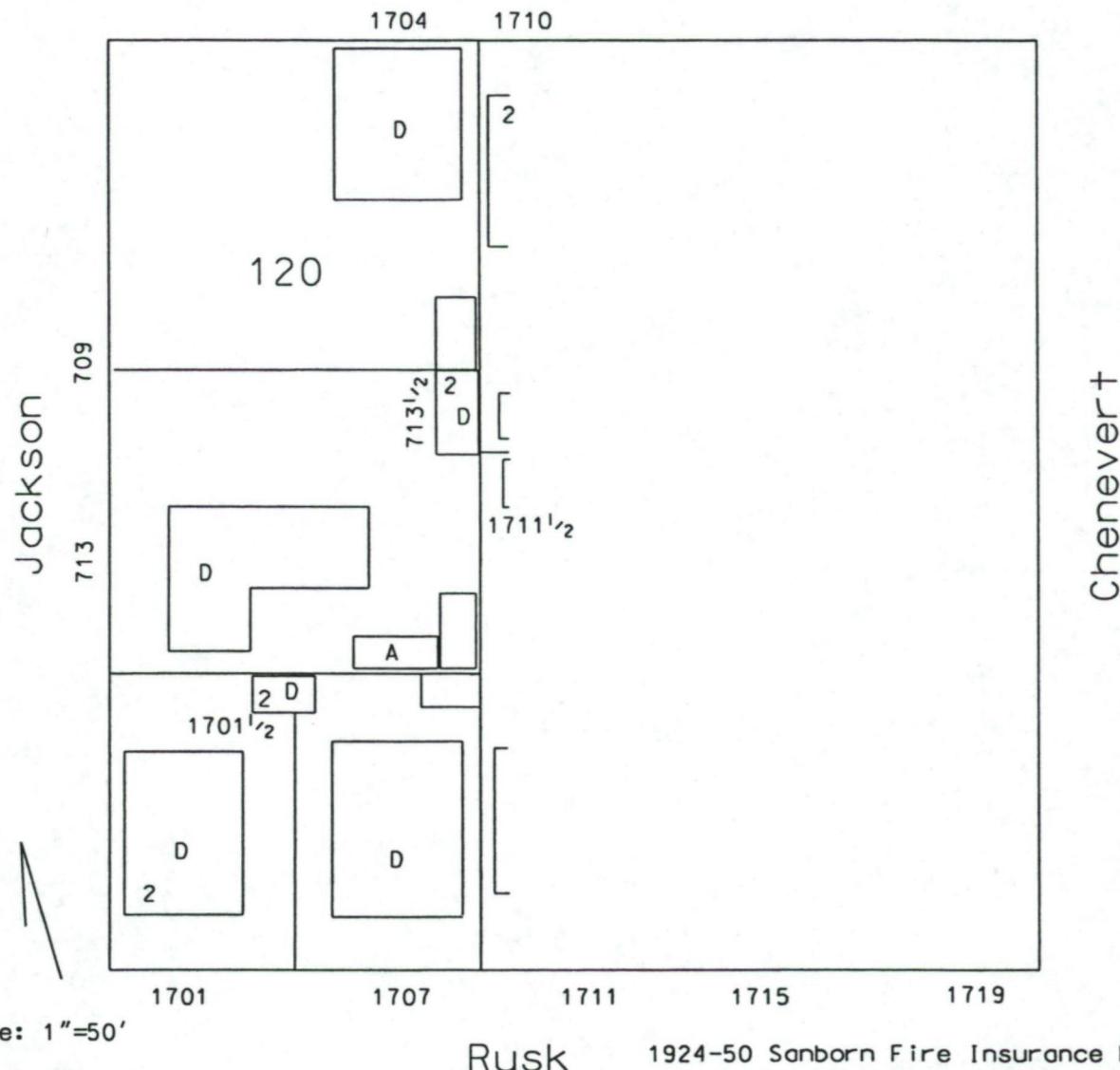


Figure 4

Capitol



J. K. Wagner & Company, Inc.
1700 West Loop South, Suite 975
Houston, Texas 77027
713/961-4688

Block 120 SSBB
Lots 6 - 10
Houston, Harris County, Texas

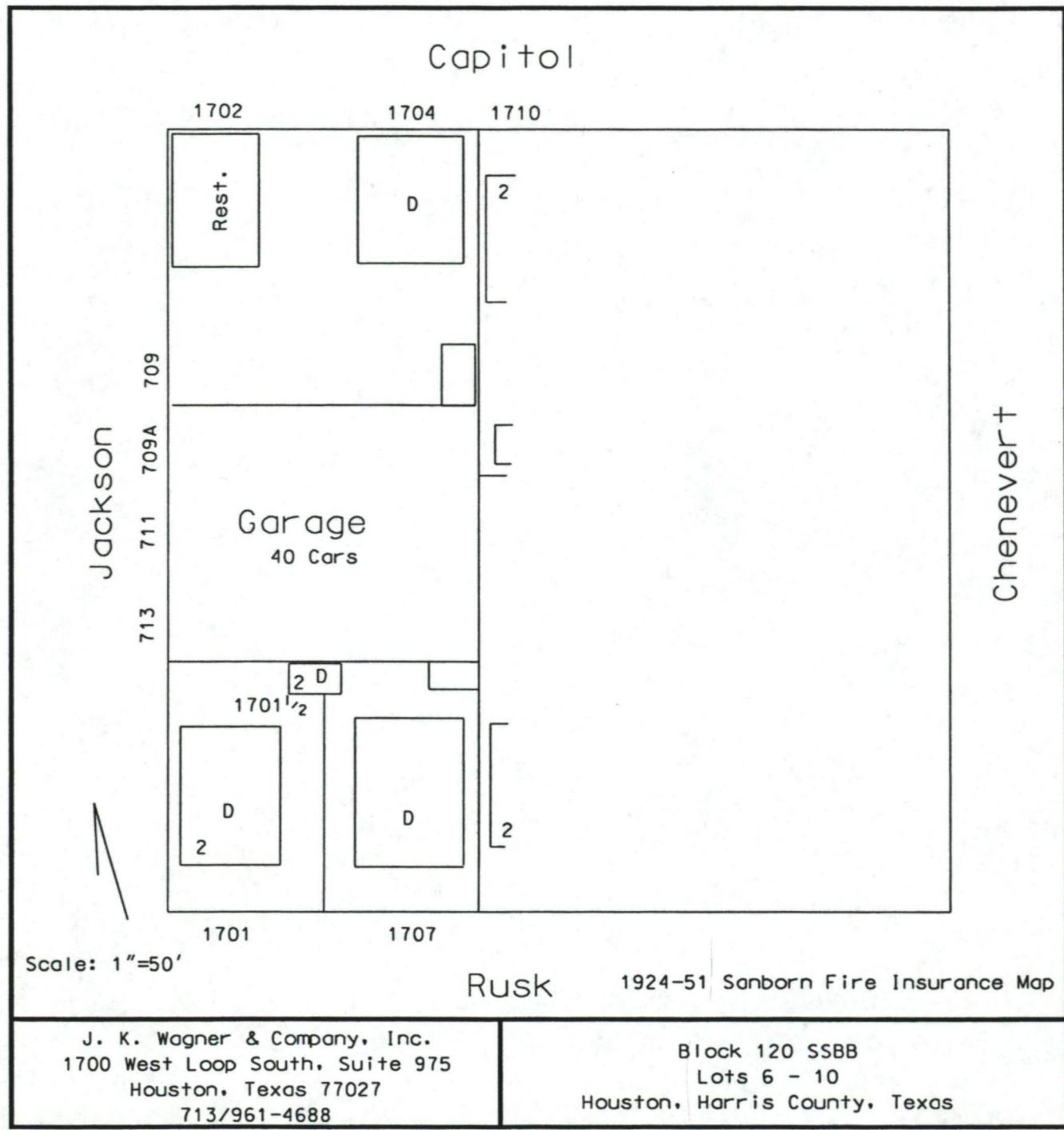


Figure 6

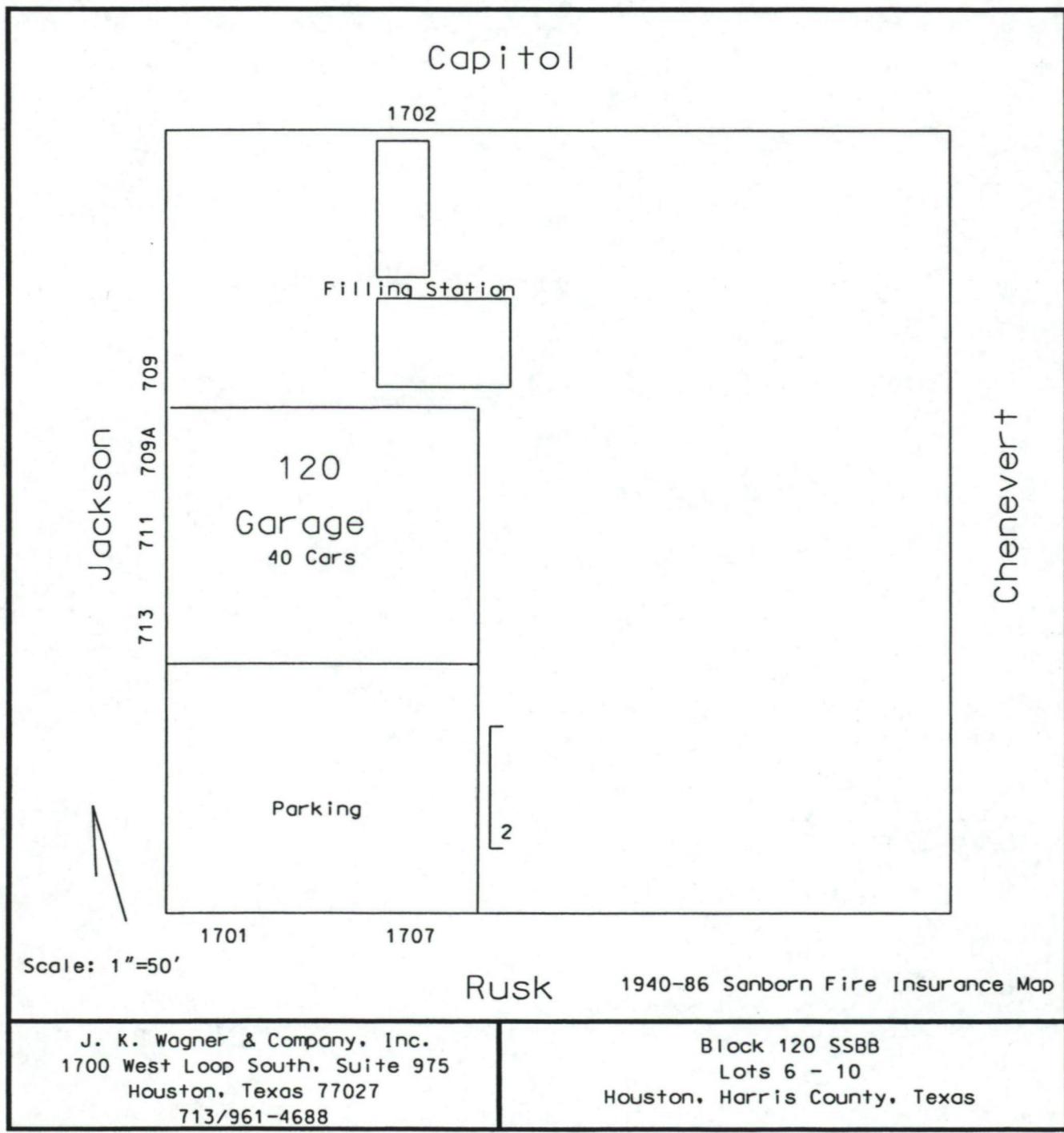


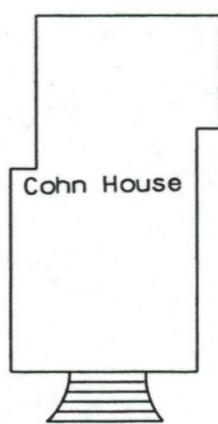
Figure 7

Capitol

Jackson

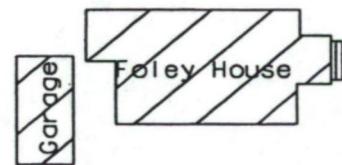
Asphalt & Concrete

120



Rusk

Grass Side Yard



Asphalt

Chenevert
(To Be Abandoned)

Scale: 1"=50'

J. K. Wagner & Company, Inc.
1700 West Loop South, Suite 975
Houston, Texas 77027
713/961-4688

Existing Site Conditions

**OWNERSHIP SUMMARY
BLOCK 120, LOTS 6-10, SSBB**

DATE	VOL/PAGE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	INSTRU.	TRACT	NOTES
Tract out of the J. S. Holman						
The following is result of a lawsuit of the Batterson Heirs against J. S. Holman et al						
1844 Oct 7 (filed)	J/ 35	Briscoe, Andrew	Harrell, J. T.,	Probate Court	Multiple Blocks incl Bl 119, 120	\$800
1844 Oct 7 (filed)	J/ 35	Amelia Harrall wife of J. T. Harrell Adm of Isaac Batterson .	Briscoe, A.	Probate Court March Term	Multiple Blocks incl Bl 119, 120	See Instru
1843 May 4	H/ 520	Baker, Mosley	Van Buren, Henry, Jr.	Deed	Blocks 119 & 120	\$960
1845 Sept 6	J/ 514	Van Buren, Henry Jr.	Burr, Joshua	Deed	Blk 101, 119, 120, 121	\$800
1846 Jan 26	L/ 218	Burr, Joshua	McCraven, William	Deed	Blk 120, 121	\$500
1847 Jan 12	L/ 290	McCraven, William	DeChaumes, Michael	Deed	Block 120	\$125
1849 April 3	P / 13	De Chaumes, M. et ux	Palmer, Ed A.	D/T	Block 120, 342, 389 NSSS & 50 ac in County	\$150
1849 Sept 22	P/ 39	Palmer, E. A.	DeChaumes, Michael	Release	Blk 120, 342, 387	\$175
1849 Sept 15	O / 259	De Chaumes, M. et ux	Levenhagen, Frances	D / T	Block	see copy
1856 Jan 4	S/ 224	De Chaumes, M. et ux	Sellars, John	Deed	Block 120 & improvements	\$400
1856 Feb 2	P/ 611	Sellers, John S.	Smith, Benj J.	Deed	Block 120	\$500.00
1856 Sept 25	S/ 522	Levenhagen by Trustee F	De Chaumes. M	Release	Release D/T in O/259	

**OWNERSHIP SUMMARY
BLOCK 120, LOTS 6-10, SSBB**

**OWNERSHIP SUMMARY
BLOCK 120, LOTS 6-10, SSBB**

DATE	VOL/PAGE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	INSTRU.	TRACT	NOTES
1859 April 12	V/159	A. Hulbert	L. Daly	Deed	Lots 1, 2, 6, 7, 12 & 1/2 of 3 & 8	\$1,000
1859 April 12	V/160	L. Daly	R. H. Baxley (Boxley)	Deed	Lots 1, 2, 6, 7, 12 & 1/2 of 3 & 8 and improvements	1000 Note: 1859 Tax Appraisal lists Boxley Lots at \$1000
1862 May 14	Feb-59	Boxley, R. H.	Blum, Leon	Deed	Lots 6,7, 12 and 1/2 Lot 8	
As to Lots 6, 7, 12, and 1/2 of 3 and 8						
1866 April 11	2/532	Blum, Leon	Brown, Winifred	Deed	Lots 6,7,12 and 1/2 lot 8	\$875 improvements 125 ft on Jackson 150 ft on Rusk

**OWNERSHIP SUMMARY
BLOCK 120, LOTS 6-10, SSBB**

DATE	VOL/PAGE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	INSTRU.	TRACT	NOTES
As to Lots 7 and 1/2 of 8						
1877 May 26	17 / 337	Mrs Winifred Brown (widow)	John T. Brown	Deed	1/2 lot 8 125 ft on Jackson by 100 feet deep	\$200
1877 May 26	17/ 338	Mrs Winifred Brown (widow)	John T. Brown	Deed	Lot 7	\$1.00
1880 May 20	20/ 526	John T. Brown	Mary A. Collins	Deed	Lot 7 & 1/2 of 8	\$1,500
1883 Dec 22	28/ 628	Mrs. Mary A. Collins	Baumback, August	Deed	South Half Lot 7	\$350
1885 July 16	MTG: 12/ 581	Mrs. Mary A. Collins	Use Joe Collins	D/ T	Lot 7 1/2 8	\$500
1888 June 26	MTG 15/ 535	James J. Collins	Mrs. Mary A.Collins	Release	Lot 7 1/2 8	Release above D/ T
As to Lot 6						
1883 Dec 21	28/627	Mrs. Winnefred Brown	August Baumback	Deed	Lot 6	\$1,200

OWNERSHIP SUMMARY
BLOCK 120, LOTS 6-10, SSBB

DATE	VOL/PAGE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	INSTRU.	TRACT	NOTES
1901 May 17	PM: Vol 10 page 166	August Baumback Dec'd	No. 2504	Probate Minutes	Lots 6 and 1/2 of 7	Valued at \$5000
1944 July	Prob. Min: 194 / 415	Estate of Mrs. Emma Baumback Dec'd		Inventory	Part Lot 7	

DATE	VOL/PAGE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	INSTRU.	TRACT	NOTES
As to Lots 9 and 10 Block 120						
1907 April 13	203/ 351	Hutcheson, Caroline M. et al	Charles A & Emile E. Clappert	QCD	Lots 9 & 10	\$1.00
1907 April 13	203/350	Hutcheson, Caroline M. et al	Charles A & Emile E. Clappert	WD	Lots 9 & 10	\$9,000
1907 April 13	205/ 417	Hutcheson, Caroline	Charles Black	WD	North Half Lot 8	\$2,000

BLOCK 120 - CITY DIRECTORY LISTINGS

1700 Block Rusk St. (Odd)

	1908	1910	1915	1920	1925	1929-30	1935	1940	1945	1955	1964
Address											
1701	Bauer, Edward H.	Bauer, Edward H. / Chandler, Francis P.	Nunny, J. S.	State, D. E. Mrs.	Singer, R. L.	McClain, W. G. / Caldwell, J. C.	Parks, C.J.	Kirkham, Elsie Mrs. Furn rms			
1707	Ralston, Benjamin W.	Ralston, Benjamin W.	Ralston, B.W.	Gurley, R. E.	Maffei, Jos	Vacant	Cox, W.O.	La Lumiere, Leon P.	Goodman, Alice M. Mrs	Vacant	
1711	Cohn, Arthur B.	Fitzgerald, Michael / Percival, Herbert E.	Fitzgerald, Michael	Butler, C. D.	Westling, Conrad	Plum, W. M. real est	Westling, Conrad	Martin, Thos J / Martin, Ellen Mrs furn rms	Vacant	Tarpey, Cath Mrs.	Vacant
1713											Collins Parking Lot auto
1715	Collins, Mary A. Mrs.	Collins, Mary A. Mrs.	Collins, M. A. Mrs.	Collins, Mary Mrs. / Collins, J. C. oil opr	Collins, M. A. Mrs.	Collins, M. A. Mrs. (o), rear Lewis, Jesse	Collins, W.M. / rear Lewis, Jesse	Collins, Wilford M. rear Kemp, Curtis	Collins, Wilfred M. rear Lewis, Jesse	Vacant	
1719		Redan, Harry	Redan, Harry	Walton, J. E.	Vacant	Elbert, Marie Mrs.	Bruce, A.W.	Bruce, Alex W.	Bruce, Alex W.		

BLOCK 120 - CITY DIRECTORY LISTINGS

700 Block Jackson St. (Odd)

Address	1915	1920-21	1926	1929-30	1940	1945	1951	1956	1963	1970	1980	1986
701						Hawthorne, David			Park and Lock Auto	Park and Lock Auto Parking	Alright Auto Park	Alright Auto Park
703						McLachlen, Robert R.			Park and Lock Auto			
705						Yokum, Wesley O.			Park and Lock Auto			
707						Shirley, Chas. L.			Park and Lock Auto			
709	Mellington, G. H. Phys			Master Motor Co. Auto Repair		Gordon, Jackson L.			Park and Lock Auto			
711	McDade, Walter	Lewis Pearl, Shelly Josephine		Texas Company Garage	Drane, Jr., Hugh A.	The Texas Co. Garage	The Texas Co. Garage	Park and Lock Auto / Texaco, Inc. (garage)				
713	Winerich, C.H.	Camp, A. L.	Marmon Houston Co., Master Motor Co.	Texas Company Garage		The Texas Co. Garage	The Texas Co. Garage	Texaco, Inc. (garage)	Texaco, Inc. (garage)			
715					Nathan, Richard H.							
717					Browne, Homer							

BLOCK 120 - CITY DIRECTORY LISTINGS
1700 Block Capitol St. (Even)

Address	1908	1949										
1702			Lacy's Café									
1704			Crow, Eva									
1710			Planned Parenthood Center									
1712	Hutchison, Isaac P. / Hutchison, C. M. Mrs., real estate		Hendon, Ruby Mrs. / Greene, Caroline Day Nursery									
1714			Bankston Serv. & Electrical Co.									

Appendix II

*Summary Biographical and Related Data on Historic
Landowners and Developers of the Project Area*

Henry Michael DeChaumes

At age 33, Parisian-born architect Henry Michael DeChaumes came to the United States in 1829 with his young family and settled initially in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He soon moved to Washington D.C. and then to Houston, Texas, in 1837, where he practiced his profession until his death in 1871. DeChaumes designed and erected many residences and buildings in Houston, Harris County, and surrounding counties, including the 1852 Harris County Courthouse, the old Academy School, and the first capitol building in Austin.

Winifred Brown

In 1851, Winifred Brown immigrated to New Orleans, Louisiana, from Limerick, Ireland, with her husband Michael and five children. Michael died in 1852 and in 1866, Winifred and her family moved to Houston and established their residence on Block 120 in a house built by Michael DeChaumes. Brown soon constructed a large residence for her family on Lot 12, completing the new house by 1867.

Winifred's young son, John T. Brown, spent part of his youth working in a brick yard in Madison County earning four dollars a month. After saving his wages, he returned home to drive a baggage wagon, later becoming a messenger for the Commercial and Southwestern Express Company in Houston. He next became a messenger, and then a fireman, for the Houston & Texas Central Railroad. He later became bookkeeper and salesman in the grocery business of H. P. Levy, John Collins, and Theodore Keller, forming a partnership with Mr. Keller in 1870 for twelve months.

Starting with \$500, by 1872 John T. built up a business representing an investment of \$70,000 in the firm of Brown & Bollfrass. In 1871, John T. married Mary Bergin, daughter of Michael Bergin, of Irish nativity. Eeven children survived this union. John T. Brown was Mayor of Houston between 1892 and 1896, and the home on Block 120 became his official residence while he was in office.

Alfred Hulbud (Holbud)

Between 1858 and 1860, Alfred Hulbud (spelled "Hulbert" in many deed records and in the main text of this report) was involved in construction of improvements on the south half of Block 120. The properties Hulbud developed were probably those later occupied by Winifred Brown. Alfred Hulbud was listed in the 1860 United States Census for the City of Houston as a white male, age 51, born in Louisiana. His wife, Catherine, was 46, born in Pennsylvania, and a child, Louisa, was six years old. He was identified as a hotel proprietor and declared real estate worth \$15,000 and \$5,000 of personal property. The real property probably included the two-story brick Rusk House hotel, which he completed in 1859 on the southeast corner of Franklin and Travis Streets. Census records indicate that in 1860, the occupants of the hotel were C. Eika, B. F. Dooley, G. H. Simons, G. C. Byard, H. Bishop, W. H. Campbell, W. G. Hurley, H. Lenborn, P. G. Sargeant, and W. C. Driscoll. Driscoll was a trader, born in Ireland, who declared \$15,000 in real estate and \$5,000 in personal property.

Additional information about Hulbud's hotel is presented in "Rusk House," a manuscript by Ann Quin Wilson on file in the Texas Room, Houston Public Library. The latter source reveals that Hulbud's wife, Catherine, had previously been married to N. B. McCleaster, the father of their daughter, Mary Ann Love (HCDR:H-58; Z-56). In 1862, the Loves sold lot 11 in Block 145 (bounded by McKinney, Walker, Louisiana, and Smith Streets) which Mary Ann had received from their father. Catherine Hulbud apparently died between 1863 and 1864, and her son-in-law (Mary Ann's husband), Col. Robert O. Love, administered her estate. Alfred Hulbud was probably also deceased by that time since Love was acting as proprietor of the Rusk House. The two Love daughters, Rosalie and Mollie, were minors at the time and apparently had received title to the hotel from their grandmother. Robert Love acted as their agent in leasing the property to Peel, Dumble and Jones. In 1866, the Loves brought the 125-foot-square property at the corner of Main and Lamar Streets from Michel DeChaumes for \$5,000 in gold, (HCDR:Vol. 3:343). Robert also apprenticed two female former slaves, minor orphans Ellen and Jenny. The 1867-1868 Houston City Directory lists Love as a commission merchant.

The Federal Census of 1870 lists Robert O. Love, editor, age 46, born in Mississippi; his wife, Mary, 35, born in Pennsylvania; his daughters, Rosalie, age 15, and Mary, age 3, born in Texas; and two black domestics, Virginia, age 15, born in Texas, and Mary, age 3, born in Louisiana. Daughter Mollie is not listed and may have died.

The Loves sold a portion of the Main Street property back to Michael DeChaumes, retaining Lot 5 and part of Lot 11. They apparently lived on that corner until 1878, when they sold the property, including improvements, to John Reichman for \$20 in gold and \$2,500 in notes. At that time, they were residents of Palestine, Anderson County, Texas (HCDR:18-227).

A few miscellaneous data regarding the Hulbuds appear in the archives: The 1870 United States Census for Houston lists a Louisa Hulbud, age 15, living with Elizabeth Thompson. The Rusk House file also reveals that Alfred Hulbud and Robert Love knew L. N. Daly. Daly was a printer in 1862, with a shop between the Rusk House and Main. It burned in a fire which also destroyed the temporary office of the Galveston News. By 1866, Daly's office was on Milam Street between Texas and Capitol Streets. The 1867-1868 Houston City Directory indicates that he lived on the corner of San Jacinto and Texas Streets, with L. N. Daly & Co. upstairs in the Houston Club at 73 Main.

References Cited

Harris County
1999 Deed Records (HCDR)

Houston City Directory
1867-1868

United States Census
1860

Wilson, Ann Quin
Rusk House. Manuscript on file in the Texas Room, Houston Public Library.

Appendix III

*Tabletized Chronological Affiliations and Source Data
for Selected Identified Artifacts*

compiled by

J. K. Wagner and Company, Inc.

TABLE 1. Analysis of Identifiable Glass Beverage Bottles

No.	Country, State, City	Embossing	Color	Base Shape	Provenience	Research Notes
1.	USA TX Houston	<p><u>Embossed on one side:</u> "Coca Cola" [in script] "Trademark Registered" "in U. S. Patent Office"</p> <p><u>Embossed on opposite side:</u> "Coca Cola" [in script] "Trademark Registered" "Contents 6½ Fl Oz"</p> <p><u>Embossed on bottom:</u> "Houston" "2 C [the "C" is inside a circle] "Tex"</p>	Aqua	Round	Feature #4 Cistern	<p>Ca. 1927 ></p> <p>7-1/2" Coca-Cola bottle; hobble skirt design; seam through lip; crown cap lip. Automatic machine made bottle. Bottle manufacturer was Chattanooga Glass Company, Chattanooga, TN. (1927-Present).</p> <p>Invented in 1886 by Dr. John S. Pemberton. Cocaine was in Coca-Cola until around 1903 when it became clear that cocaine was an addictive drug. The familiar contour "hobble skirt" design (still being used) was created by Alexander Samuelson of the Root Glass company in 1915. The bottle was registered November 16, 1915 at the American Patent Office in the name of Alexander Samuelson.</p> <p>The filler was The Houston Coca-Cola Bottling Company (started in 1902), and located at 2009-2011 Washington Avenue, Houston, Texas. Owners were J. T. Lupton (principal owner), R. H. Williams, Frank A. Nelson, W. C. Shepherd, and William L. Frierson.</p> <p>TRADEMARK United States Patent and Trademark Office:</p> <p>Word Mark: COCA-COLA Goods and Services: IC 032. US 045. G&S: Nutrient or Tonic Beverages. First Use: 18870628. First Use in Commerce: 18870628 Mark Drawing Code: (5) Words, Letters, and/or Numbers in Stylized Form Serial #: 7002406 Filing Date: May 14, 1892 Registration Number: 0022406 Registration Date: January 31, 1893 Owner: (REGISTRANT) Coca Cola Company, The CORPORATION GEORGIA Atlanta GEORGIA (LAST LISTED OWNER) Coca Cola Company, The CORPORATION DELAWARE Atlanta GEORGIA Description of Mark: The said trade-mark of said company consists of the word or words "Coca Cola". These words have been generally written as a compound word, and in the particular form represented in the accompanying fac-simile, that is to say, with the</p>

TABLE 1. Analysis of Identifiable Glass Beverage Bottles

(continued)

No.	Country, State, City	Embossing	Color	Base Shape	Provenience	Research Notes
						<p>lower portion of the "C" beginning the word "Coca" extended under the entire word, in the form of a dash, and the top of the "C" beginning the word "Cola" extended over the letters following in the form of a dash. Upon the dash of the first "C" said corporation generally has the word "Trade-Mark". While said corporation prefers to form the initial "C's" as just described, and also to form the work as a compound word, yet the word may be altogether as one word or separately as two words, and the dashes omitted, without materially altering the character of the said trade-mark, the essential feature of which is the word "Coca-Cola".</p> <p>Type of Mark: Trademark Register: Principal Renewal: 4th Renewal 19830131 Live/Dead Indicator: Live</p>
2.	USA	<u>Embossed on (2) side of neck:</u> "7 UP" <u>Embossed on bottom:</u> "9" / [Saturn-like makers mark with an "I" in the center] / "3." "5." [under the makers mark]	Brown	Round	Feature #4 Cistern	<p>Ca. 1934-1936</p> <p>6-1/4" "Brown" 7-Up bottle (brown bottles date from early to mid-1930s). Crown top lip (these were designed for the Crown cork closure, which was patented in 1891); seam through lip. Automatic machine made bottle.</p> <p>Number and design on bottle bottom indicate bottle manufacturer (and plant number, date, and mold details). Bottle manufacturer: Owens-Illinois Glass Co., Toledo, Ohio 1929-1954. The Saturn-like symbol, a horizontally elongated diamond with a circle in the middle (the circle has an "I" in it). The circle is an "O", for "Owens", the "I" in the middle of it is for "Illinois". The number "9" to the left of the symbol note the <i>Plant Number</i>; the number "3" indicates the <i>Date</i>; and the number "5" indicates the <i>Mold Details</i>.</p> <p>7-UP Soda History: (Courtesy of 7UP.com, The Seven-Up Company's official website) Founder: C. L. Grigg (1920).</p> <p>1936: Acknowledging the success of the 7UP trademark in 1936, Grigg changed the name of The Howdy Corporation to The Seven-Up Company. The earliest 7UP advertising featured a winged 7UP logo and described the soft drink as "a glorified Drink in bottles only. Seven natural flavors blended</p>

(continued)

TABLE 1. Analysis of Identifiable Glass Beverage Bottles

No.	Country, State, City	Embossing	Color	Base Shape	Provenience	Research Notes
						<p>into a savory, flavor drink with a real wallop." By the late 1940s, 7UP had become the third best-selling soft drink in the world.</p> <p><u>United States Patent and Trademark Office:</u></p> <p>Word Mark: "SEVEN UP"</p> <p>Goods and Services: (Expired) IC 032. US 045. G&S: Carbonated, Nonalcoholic, Noncereal, Maltless Beverages Sold as Soft Drinks, Extracts, and Flavors used in Making the Same. First Use: 19280807. First Use in Commerce: 19280807.</p> <p>Mark Drawing Code: (1) Typed Drawing</p> <p>Serial #: 71273370</p> <p>Filing Date: October 4, 1928</p> <p>Registration Number: 0252350</p> <p>Registration Date: February 5, 1929</p> <p>Owner: (REGISTRANT) HOWDY COMPANY, THE CORPORATION MISSOURI 4545 OLIVE STREET SAINT LOUIS MISSOURI</p> <p>Assignment Recorded: Assignment Recorded</p> <p>Type of Mark: Trademark</p> <p>Register: Principal</p> <p>Affidavit Text: Sect 12c. Sect 15.</p> <p>Renewal: 2nd Renewal 19690205</p> <p>Live/Dead Indicator: Dead</p> <p>Subsequent registration: Registration #0331345, January 7, 1936 Non-alcoholic, noncereal, maltless beverages sold as soft drinks, and syrups, extracts, and flavors used in making the same. First Use: 19280807</p> <p>Owner: (Registrant) Howdy Company, The Corporation Missouri 4545 Olive St. St. Louis Missouri.</p>
3.	USA PA Philadelphia	ACL on one side: "Finer Flav....." "because of Real Root Juices" "Ingredients" "Carbonated water – sugar – dextrose – caramel –	Clear	Round	Feature #4 Cistern	<p>Ca. 1934 ></p> <p>Hires root beer bottle (broken); ACL labeling; no neck or lip. Bottle was manufactured by Obear-Nestor Glass Company, East St. Louis, IL. (1915 – present). ACL (Applied Color Labeling) was first used by the bottling industry in 1934.</p>

TABLE 1. Analysis of Identifiable Glass Beverage Bottles

(continued)

No.	Country, State, City	Embossing	Color	Base Shape	Provenience	Research Notes
		<p>plant extractives of birch – sassafras – licorice – vanilla, sp.... - nard – sarsaparilla – hops – wintergreen – pipsissewa - ginger and flavor”</p> <p>“Bottled by”</p> <p>“The Charles E. Hires Co.” (main office) Philadelphia, PA.”</p> <p><u>ACL on opposite side:</u></p> <p>“Roo.....”</p> <p>“with Re.....uice”</p> <p>“Net Cont.-----12 Flu. Oz.”</p> <p><u>Embossed on bottom:</u></p> <p>“7”</p> <p>“HIRES”</p> <p>“208” [perpendicular to “Hires”]</p> <p>“N” [within a square]</p> <p><u>(Bottle broken – bottom 2/3 only)</u></p>				<p>In 1876, Charles E. Hires began the manufacture of “root beer extract” in Philadelphia, PA. In the 1930s Hires advertised that their root beer was made with 16 roots, barks, herbs, and berries and that they were blended in a slow costly percolation process. Another promotional item that was put out by Hires in 1922 actually revealed those ingredients. “Hires Own Plant” can be assumed to be sassafras since every root beer recipe lists it as an ingredient. The “Yerba Mate” contains a sticky substance that helps root beer retain its head.</p> <p><u>United States Patent and Trademark Office:</u></p> <p>Word Mark: HIRES</p> <p>Goods and Services: IC 032. US 045. G&S: Root Beer and Root-Beer Extract [and the Dry Ingredients for Making Root Beer]. First Use: 18770801. First Use in Commerce: 18770801.</p> <p>Mark Drawing Code: (5) Words, Letters, and/or Numbers in Stylized Form</p> <p>Serial #: 71014320</p> <p>Filing Date: November 4, 1905</p> <p>Registration Number: 0054465</p> <p>Registration Date: June 26, 1906</p> <p>Owner: (REGISTRANT) CHARLES E. HIRES COMPANY, THE CORPORATION PENNSYLVANIA 210, 212 AND 214 NORTH BROAD STREET PHILADELPHIA PENNSYLVANIA (LAST LISTED OWNER) CRUSH INTERNATIONAL INC. CORPORATION ASSIGNEE OF OHIO ONE PROCTOR AND GAMBLE PLAZA CINCINNATI OHIO 45202</p> <p>Assignment Recorded: Assignment Recorded</p> <p>Type of Mark: Trademark</p> <p>Register: Principal</p> <p>Affidavit Text: Sect 12c. Sect 15.</p> <p>Renewal: 4th Renewal 19860626</p> <p>Live/Dead Indicator: Live</p> <p>Subsequent registration(s): Registration #1025480 (no date); #1279156, May 22, 1984; #1671998, January 14, 1992.</p>

TABLE 1. Analysis of Identifiable Glass Beverage Bottles

(continued)

No.	Country, State, City	Embossing	Color	Base Shape	Provenience	Research Notes
4.	USA KY Louisville	Embossed: "Brown Forman Co." "Louisville, KY." Embossed at base: "2" Embossed on bottom: "B"	Clear	Round	Feature #2 North 1/3 10 cm	<p>Ca. 1895-1920</p> <p>11-1/4" whiskey bottle; seam through smooth, slightly tapered lip; single ring collar; automatic machine made bottle (ABM). Bottle manufacturer cannot be determined.</p> <p>Company History:</p> <p>1870 – George Garvin Brown (a young pharmaceutical salesman in Louisville, KY), saw the need for a consistently high quality whiskey that met medicinal standards. Brown and his half brother started J.T.S. Brown and Bro. They sold whiskey in sealed glass bottles to assure its quality; an innovative approach at the time when whiskey commonly was sold by the barrel. Old Forester Kentucky Straight Bourbon Whiskey was the Flagship Brand.</p> <p>1890 – The original partnership dissolved. The name that stuck, Brown-Forman, refers to a later partnership between Geo. Garvin Brown and his accountant and friend, George Forman.</p> <p>1901 – Geo. Forman died and his stock in the company was purchased by Brown. Brown-Forman was incorporated shortly thereafter.</p> <p>1917 – George Garvin Brown died at age 70 and his son Owsley took the helm.</p> <p>1920 – The Prohibition Amendment was adopted. Many distillers had to shut down, but Owsley Brown applied for and received a license to bottle whiskey for medicinal purposes. Old Forester, the brand that helped start the company, also helped see it through prohibition.</p> <p>1923 – Brown-Forman acquires Early Times.</p> <p>1933 – Prohibition headed for repeal. It died in December and Brown-Forman, which ad acquired several brands in addition to Early Times, was back in business as usual.</p> <p>1956 – B-F acquired Jack Daniel Distillery.</p> <p>Other distilleries purchased by B-F since then are Canadian Mist, Southern Comfort, plus others, including wines.</p>

TABLE 1. Analysis of Identifiable Glass Beverage Bottles

(continued)

No.	Country, State, City	Embossing	Color	Base Shape	Provenience	Research Notes
5.	USA KY Louisville	Embossed: "Brown Forman Co." "Louisville, KY." <u>No embossing at base or on bottom</u>	Clear	Round	Feature #2 North 1/3 10 cm	<p>Ca. 1895-1920</p> <p>11-1/4" whiskey bottle; smooth, slightly tapered lip (a seam cannot be detected running through lip); single ring collar; automatic machine made bottle (ABM). Bottle manufacturer cannot be determined.</p> <p><u>Company History:</u></p> <p>1870 – George Garvin Brown (a young pharmaceutical salesman in Louisville, KY), saw the need for a consistently high quality whiskey that met medicinal standards. Brown and his half brother started J.T.S. Brown and Bro. They sold whiskey in sealed glass bottles to assure its quality; an innovative approach at the time when whiskey commonly was sold by the barrel. Old Forester Kentucky Straight Bourbon Whiskey was the Flagship Brand.</p> <p>1890 – The original partnership dissolved. The name that stuck, Brown-Forman, refers to a later partnership between Geo. Garvin Brown and his accountant and friend, George Forman.</p> <p>1901 – Geo. Forman died and his stock in the company was purchased by Brown. Brown-Forman was incorporated shortly thereafter.</p> <p>1917 – George Garvin Brown died at age 70 and his son Owsley took the helm.</p> <p>1920 – The Prohibition Amendment was adopted. Many distillers had to shut down, but Owsley Brown applied for and received a license to bottle whiskey for medicinal purposes. Old Forester, the brand that helped start the company, also helped see it through prohibition.</p> <p>1923 – Brown-Forman acquires Early Times.</p> <p>1933 – Prohibition headed for repeal. It died in December and Brown-Forman, which ad acquired several brands in addition to Early Times, was back in business as usual.</p> <p>1956 – B-F acquired Jack Daniel Distillery.</p> <p>Other distilleries purchased by B-F since then are Canadian Mist, Southern Comfort, plus others, including wines.</p>

TABLE 1. Analysis of Identifiable Glass Beverage Bottles

(continued)

No.	Country, State, City	Embossing	Color	Base Shape	Provenience	Research Notes
6.	USA TX Houston	<u>Embossed in a circle:</u> "J. A. Millers" "Nelson County" "Houston, Tex." <u>Embossed on bottom:</u> "1"	Clear	Oval	Feature #1 Level 1 15.80 - 15.70 M	Ca. 1895-1920 6" clear whiskey flask; seam through smooth, slightly tapered lip; single ring collar; automatic machine made bottle. Bottle manufacturer cannot be determined. <u>Houston City Directory Listings:</u> 1882, Pg. 219: Miller, John, soda water, and melons, 30 Travis bet Franklin and Congress, bds John H. Lang. (This may not be our "Miller") 1895, Pg. 253: Miller, John A., Saloon, 1020 Congress ave cor Fannin, r. 1206 Preston ave. 1892 U. S. Patent Office index – alphabetical list of trademarks has the following: (This may not be our "Miller") Design: Whiskey Name: J. Miller & Co No.: 21,266 – June 7 – Vol. 59, Pg. 1603 21,515 – August 6 – Vol. 60, Pg. 733 21,748 – September 13 – Vol. 60, Pg. 1608
7.	USA CA Modesto	<u>Embossed around shoulder</u> (6) times: "G" [in script, within a circle] <u>Embossed (2) times around</u> <u>base:</u> "4/5 Quart" <u>Embossed on bottom:</u> "Gallo Flavor / Guard Bottle / Reg. Cal." [circled around the base] "47" / Refilling / Prohibited" [in center of base]	Green/ Olive	Round	Feature #4 Cistern	Ca. 1966 > 11-1/2" green wine bottle; seam through screw top lip; metal cap was used – initial cap connecting ring still attached; automatic machine made bottle. Bottle manufacturer: Gallo Glass Co. (wholly owned by Gallo Vineyards of Modesto, CA). The beginning date is assumed from its first directory listing in 1967. The first listing gave the equipment as two furnaces, undoubtedly continuous tanks, and eight machines, all 6-section Hartford I.S. The first listing was for flint and green glass for wine bottles, but from the following year only green wines and liquors. The first listing was for Jos. E. Gallo, president, N. C. Franzen vice-president and general manager, R. J. Gallo, vice-president and secretary, and A. Menshew, purchasing agent. R. J. Gallo succeeded to the presidency the following years, 1968, and C. R. Wilson became assistant general manager. The name of Art Bales was given as plant manager in 1969, respelled as Blaes in 1970. In that year, J. a. Wilson replace Menshew as purchasing agent. The script

TABLE 1. Analysis of Identifiable Glass Beverage Bottles

(continued)

No.	Country, State, City	Embossing	Color	Base Shape	Provenience	Research Notes
						<p>"G" in the oval may or may not be a trademark.</p> <p>Ernest Gallo was born in 1909 in the Sierra Nevada foothills of California, the first son of Italian immigrants. He grew up learning his father Joe's grape-growing business along with his two younger brothers, Julio and Joe. Ernest oversaw the winery's sales operations, Julio handled production, and youngest brother Joe was an employee. Julio died in 1993 in an auto accident.</p>
8.	USA	<u>Embossed in a rectangle:</u> "Welch's" "Grape Juice" <u>Embossed on bottom:</u> "354"	Clear	Round	Feature #1 Level 3 15.60 – 15.60 M	<p>Ca. 1905 - 1925</p> <p>5-1/4" juice bottle; seam through crown cap lip; smooth base; automatic machine made bottle. Bottle manufacturer cannot be determined.</p> <p><u>Company History:</u></p> <p>1831 – T. B. Welch sailed to the U. S. from Glastonbury, England.</p> <p>1869 – Dr. T. B. Welch had become a prominent dentist and a communion steward in his church. By applying the theory of Louis Pasteur to the processing of grapes, he was able to create "unfermented sacramental wine" for his fellow parishioners. He created the first grape juice.</p> <p>1870 – Dr. T. B. Welch and his son, Charles, produced their revolutionary product on a small scale.</p> <p>1873 – C. E. Welch purchased his father's interest in the business.</p> <p>1890 – The name was changed from "Dr. Welch's Unfermented Wine" to "Dr. Welch's Grape Juice".</p> <p>1893 – The "Dr." is omitted before the name Welch's.</p> <p>1903 – Dr. T. B. Welch died on Dec. 30th.</p> <p>1907 – A 4oz. bottle of grape juice was introduced to children all over the U.S. and it became known as the "Welch Junior."</p> <p>1926 – Dr. C. E. Welch dies in Florida; his son, Edgar takes over business.</p> <p>1949 – Grape juice concentrate introduced.</p> <p>1950 – Present – Further expansion and new product introductions, such as White grape juice, Sparkling grape juice, JuiceMakers, etc.</p>

TABLE 1. Analysis of Identifiable Glass Beverage Bottles

(continued)

No.	Country, State, City	Embossing	Color	Base Shape	Provenience	Research Notes
						<p><u>United States Patent and Trademark Office:</u></p> <p>Word Mark: Welch's</p> <p>Goods and Services: IC 032. US 045. G&S: Grape-Juice. First Use: 18920000. First Use in Commerce: 18920000.</p> <p>Mark Drawing Code: (5) Words, Letters, and/or Numbers in Stylized Form</p> <p>Serial #: 71092317</p> <p>Filing Date: January 21, 1916</p> <p>Registration Number: 0109970</p> <p>Registration Date: April 25, 1916</p> <p>Owner: (REGISTRANT) WELCH GRAPE JUICE COMPANY, THE CORPORATION NEW YORK WESTFIELD NEW YORK (LAST LISTED OWNER) WELCH FOODS INC., A COOPERATIVE CORPORATION BY MERGER AND CHANGE OF NAME FROM MICHIGAN THREE CONCORD FARMS 555 VIRGINIA ROAD CONCORD MASSACHUSETTS</p> <p>Assignment Recorded: Assignment Recorded</p> <p>Type of Mark: Trademark</p> <p>Register: Principal</p> <p>Affidavit Text: Sect 12c. Sect 15.</p> <p>Renewal: 4th Renewal 19970729</p> <p>Live/Dead Indicator: Live</p>
9.	USA	<u>Embossed on bottom only:</u> "3" / [Saturn-like makers mark with an "I" in the center] / "6" "11" [under the makers mark] "G11"	Aqua	Round	Feature #4 Cistern	<p>Ca. 1929-1954</p> <p>9-1/2" beverage bottle; crown cap lip; automatic machine made bottle.</p> <p>Bottle Manufacturer: Owens-Illinois Glass Co., Toledo, Ohio (Plant 3, Year 6, Mold 11) (The year could indicate either 1936 or 1946). 1929-1954.</p> <p>No embossing on bottle to determine brand/type of product.</p>

TABLE 1. Analysis of Identifiable Glass Beverage Bottles

(continued)

No.	Country, State, City	Embossing	Color	Base Shape	Provenience	Research Notes
10.	USA	Embossed around the base (4) times: "4/5 Quart" Embossed on bottom: "176-25LW" "Ball" [in script] "A9"	Clear	Round	Feature #4 Cistern	Ca. 1933 – 1960 11" possible liquor/whiskey bottle; slightly bulged neck; lip for screw top. This particular "Ball" script logo on bottom of bottle would indicate a manufacturing date of 1933 – 1960. No embossing on bottle to determine brand/type of product.
11.	USA	On bottom only: "AB" [AB joined together] "R2"				Ca. 1904-1907 9-1/2" beer bottle; crown cap lip; automatic bottle machine base (ABM) – ca. 1895-1920. Bottle manufacturer: Adolphus Busch Glass Manufacturing Co., Belleville, IL, and St. Louis, MO, ca. 1904-1907. 1873: Anheuser-Busch became the first brewing company to pasteurize beer, a process that allowed the product to stay fresher longer. 1886: Adolphus Busch purchased the Belleville (IL) Glass Company. The Belleville plant manufactured bottles for the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association and for other breweries. 1890-1892: Between 1890 and 1892, the Adolphus Busch Glass Manufacturing Company was established just east of the St. Louis brewery. All bottles manufactured at this plant and the Belleville facility carried the "A.B.G.M. Co." embossed marking. 1893: Adolphus purchased an interest in the Streator Bottle and Glass Company in central Illinois. That company became the American Bottle Company in 1905 and carried the "ABC" marking. This plant was purchased in 1916 by the Owens company, later to be known as the Owens-Illinois Glass Company. 1925: Anheuser-Busch discontinues manufacturing bottles.

TABLE 1. Analysis of Identifiable Glass Beverage Bottles

(continued)

No.	Country, State, City	Embossing	Color	Base Shape	Provenience	Research Notes
12.	USA	Embossed on bottom only: "Root" "4"	Brown	Round	Feature #4 Bisection	<p>Ca. 1909 - 1932</p> <p>9-1/2" brown beer bottle; crown cap lip; could not detect any seams on lip or collar; automatic bottle machine base (ABM) – ca. 1895-1920. Bottle manufacturer: Root Glass Works Co. Terre Haute, IN 1901-1932</p> <p>Later bought out by Owens Illinois in 1930. A bottle with ROOT on it dates 1909-1932.</p> <p><u>Root History:</u></p> <p>1915: The Coca-Cola Company held a contest to find a bottle design that was so distinctive that "it could be recognized in the dark" and "so shaped that, even if broken, a person would tell at a glance what it was."</p> <p>Chapman J. Root put together his bottle design team: T. Clyde Edwards, Alexander Samuelson, and Earl R. Dean.</p> <p>Samuelson was the plant superintendent and Dean was the man who actually designed the bottle, using as his inspiration an illustration of the Cocoa Bean from the 1910 Encyclopedia Britannica. (Dean actually designed the bottle.)</p> <p>The Root design won the contest; it brought the green contoured Coca-Cola bottle the title of the most recognizable bottle and trademark in the world! DEAN'S DESIGN WAS PATENTED NOVEMBER 16, 1915.</p> <p>1930s: Root Glass Company had grown from employing 200 to the largest glass plant in the United States that manufactured high-pressure glass containers and was employing over 1,000 people.</p> <p>(The above information is from the Vigo County Historical Society – On-Line History "History of the Root Family". Also from "Wabash Valley Profiles" ("A series of tributes to hometown heroes who have made a difference"), published Sept. 20, 2001, sponsored by the First Terre Haute National Bank, Terre Haute, IN.</p>

TABLE 1. Analysis of Identifiable Glass Beverage Bottles

(continued)

No.	Country, State, City	Embossing	Color	Base Shape	Provenience	Research Notes
13.		<u>Embossed (4) times around base:</u> "4/5 Quart" <u>Embossed on bottom:</u> "10E19" [keystone figure – no letters or #s inside] "3"	Clear	Round	Feature #4 Cistern	Ca. mid 1900s 11"liquor bottle; seam through screw cap lip for screw cap (metal connecting ring still attached); automatic machine made bottle. Keystone symbols are used by several different bottle manufacturers – exact manufacturer of this bottle cannot be determined.
14.	USA	<u>Embossed at base:</u> "Half Pint" <u>Embossed on bottom:</u> "D-126" then [maker's mark: an anchor intertwined with an H] "67" / "53"	Brown	Oval	Feature #4 Cistern	Ca. 1938 > Base and part of side of brown liquor flask; smooth base. Bottle manufacturer: Anchor Hocking Glass Corp, Lancaster, OH. – ca. 1938 – present. No embossing that would determine brand of product.
15.	USA	<u>BOTTOM OF BOTTLE ONLY</u> <u>Embossed near base:</u> "4/5 Quart" <u>Embossed on bottom:</u> "74" "N" [in a square] / "178" "W-2029"	Clear	Oval	Backdirt NE Corner of Excavation	Ca. 1915 > Bottom only of a broken liquor flask; smooth base. Bottle was manufactured by Obear-Nestor Glass Company, East St. Louis, IL. (1915 – present). No embossing that would determine brand of product.
16.		<u>BOTTOM ONLY</u> <u>Embossed on bottom only:</u> "WINE"	Clear	Round	Feature #4 Cistern	Ca. Unknown Clear bottom of wine bottle (or decanter); pimpled pattern all on bottom. Product or glass manufacturer cannot be determined.

TABLE 1. Analysis of Identifiable Glass Beverage Bottles

(continued)

No.	Country, State, City	Embossing	Color	Base Shape	Provenience	Research Notes
17.		Embossed on bottom only: "V E"	Green	Round	Feature #3 Bisection	Ca. Late 1800s – Early 1900s 3-1/2" diameter bottom half of beverage bottle; suggest champagne bottle; smooth base (smooth base's are usually ca. 1857-1929). Bottle manufacturer cannot be determined. There is not enough of the bottle to determine exact product.
18.		ACL (almost all rubbed off) Embossed near base: "DE....." No embossings on bottom (Bottle Broken)	Clear	Round	Feature #4 Cistern	Ca. 1934 > Approx 8"-9" soda water bottle (top of neck and lip missing); only a small portion of the ACL (Applied Color Label) remains; bottle manufacturer cannot be determined. (The bottling industry started using ACL in 1934.) Brand of product cannot be determined.
19.		No ACL Embossed near base: "5" Embossed near base [opposite side]: "X G" No embossing on bottom	Green	Round	Feature #3 Bisection	Ca. Early to Mid 1900s 7-3/4" beverage bottle; mold seam through crown cap lip; automatic machine made bottle; bottle manufacturer cannot be determined. Contents/brand of product cannot be determined; however, resembles small 7-up bottle.
20.		LIP AND UPPER NECK BROKEN OFF Embossed on bottom only: "1425" "45"	Aqua	Round	Feature #3 North 1/3 10 cm	Ca. Late 1800s – Early 1900s 9 or 9-1/2" beverage bottle; lip and upper neck broken off; side mold seams present; smooth base; bottle manufacturer cannot be determined. Content/brand of product cannot be determined.

(continued)

TABLE 1. Analysis of Identifiable Glass Beverage Bottles

No.	Country, State, City	Embossing	Color	Base Shape	Provenience	Research Notes
21.		Embossed at base: "58" <u>No embossing on bottom</u>	Clear	Round	Feature #4 Cistern	Ca. 1895-1920 12" whiskey bottle; seam through smooth, slightly tapered lip; single ring collar; automatic machine made bottle (ABM). Bottle manufacturer cannot be determined. Content/brand of product cannot be determined.
22.		Embossed on bottom only: "17" [within a circle]	Aqua	Round	Feature #3 Bisection	Ca. Late 1800s – Early 1900s Possible bottom of beverage bottle; smooth base; circular mold mark could possibly be an "Owens" ring. Bottle manufacturer cannot be determined. Content/brand of product cannot be determined.
23.		Embossed in a rectangle: [a circle only – a label may have been inside] <u>Embossed on bottom:</u> [not legible]	Aqua	Round	Feature #1 Level 3 15.60 - 15.60 M	Ca. 1880-1900 9-1/2" beverage bottle; fairly heavy lip (for possible closures such as: cork/wire fasteners; Lighting stoppers; Hutter Porcelain-Top stopper); smooth base. Bottle manufacturer cannot be determined. Possible contents could have been sodas or waters.
24.		<u>CLEAR NECK AND LIP OF BOTTLE ONLY</u> No labeling or embossings	Clear	Round	Feature #4 Cistern	Ca. Early to Mid 1900s Clear neck and lip of bottle only (possible liquor bottle); seam through lip; automatic machine made bottle. Bottle manufacturer cannot be determined.
25.		No embossings, engravings or labelings	Green	Round	Feature #3 Bisection	Ca. Unknown 9-1/2" wine bottle; ring approx 1/4' below lip; base deeply concave; no mold seams. Bottle manufacturer cannot be determined.

TABLE 1. Analysis of Identifiable Glass Beverage Bottles

(continued)

No.	Country, State, City	Embossing	Color	Base Shape	Provenience	Research Notes
26.		No embossings, engravings or labelings	Brown	Round	Feature #3 Bisection	Ca. 1895-1920 8" beverage bottle; seams through crown cap lip; automatic machine made bottle. Bottle manufacturer cannot be determined.
27.		<u>TOP OF BOTTLE MISSING</u> No embossings, engravings or labelings	Green	Round	Feature #1 Level 1 15.80 - 15.70 M	Ca. 1857-1920 Green beverage bottle; smooth base. Bottle manufacturer cannot be determined.
28.		<u>TOP OF BOTTLE MISSING</u> No embossings, engravings or labelings	Green	Round	Feature #1 Level 1 15.80 - 15.70 M	Ca. Unknown Green wine bottle; base deeply concave. Bottle manufacturer cannot be determined.

TABLE 2. Analysis of Identifiable Glass Cosmetics/Creams/Toiletry Bottles and Jars

No.	Country, State, City	Embossing	Color	Base Shape	Provenience	Research Notes
1.	USA New York	Embossed: "Vaseline" "Chesebrough" "New York" Embossed on bottom: "4"	Clear	Round	Feature #2	<p>Ca. early 1900s</p> <p>3" Vaseline jar; wide mouth metal, threaded part of screw cap still attached. Jar manufacturer cannot be determined.</p> <p>1878: The name "Vaseline" was registered as a trademark for the petroleum jelly developed by English-born chemist, Robert Augustus Chesebrough. He began, in 1859, with an interest in the petroleum oil boom, and traveled to Titusville, PA, where oil strikes began, to enter that business. Once there, his chemist's curiosity was caught by a pasty residue that stuck to driller's rods and clogging their pumps. Workers had found it was practical to use on burns and cuts to promote healing. Chesebrough returned to Brooklyn and spent years experimenting to extract and purify the useful ingredient he called "petroleum jelly" (pure, colorless, odorless and safe) and labeled it "Vaseline". Manufacturing from 1870, he received a patent on the product on June 4, 1872 (No. 127,568).</p> <p>1955: The company merged with the Pond's Extract Company founded by Theron Pond to create Chesebrough Ponds, Inc. USA.</p> <p>Vaseline listed in the 1892 Index of Patents – "Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, No. 21,727, Dated September 6, 1892, Vol.60, Pg. 1476.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>United States Patent and Trademark Office:</u></p> <p>Word Mark: VASELINE CHESEBROUGH Goods and Services: IC 005. US 006. G&S: Petroleum Jelly and Preparations thereof. First Use: 18990300. First Use in Commerce: 18990300 Mark Drawing Code: (5) Words, Letters, and/or Numbers in Stylized Form Serial #: 71217502 Filing Date: July 17, 1925 Registration Number: 0215118 Registration Date: July 13, 1926 Owner: (REGISTRANT) CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO.</p>

(continued)

TABLE 2. Analysis of Identifiable Glass Cosmetics/Creams/Toiletry Bottles and Jars

No.	Country, State, City	Embossing	Color	Base Shape	Provenience	Research Notes
						<p>(CONSOLIDATED) CORPORATION NEW YORK 17 STATE STREET NEW YORK NEW YORK (LAST LISTED OWNER) CHESEBROUGH-POND'S INC. CORPORATION BY MERGER WITH AND CHANGE OF NAME FROM NEW YORK NYALA FARM RD. WESTPORT CONNECTICUT 06881</p> <p>Assignment Recorded: Assignment Recorded Prior Registrations: 0200942 (THIS REGISTRATION NUMBER NO LONGER IN TRADEMARK RECORDS) Type of Mark: Trademark Register: Principal Renewal: 3rd Renewal 19860713 Live/Dead Indicator: Live</p>
2.	USA New York	Embossed on bottom only: "Colgate & Co" "New York"	Clear	Rectangle (edges beveled)	Feature #1 Level 3 15.60-15.60 M	<p>Ca. 1866-1905</p> <p>7-1/4" toiletry bottle; single ring lip with a 2nd ring 1" below it; no seam through lip. Bottle manufacturer cannot be determined.</p> <p><u>Patent/Trademark photo states:</u> Ser.No.45,911. (Class 6. Chemicals, Medicines, and Pharmaceutical Preparations.) Colgate & Company, Jersey City, N.J. and New York, N.Y. Filed Nov. 16, 1909. [LOGO] C&Co in script) Used ten years. <i>Particular description of goods – Perfumes, Perfumed Toilet Waters, Toilet Powders, Smelling-Salts, Hair-Tonics, Bandoline, Brilliantine, Cosmetic Lotion, Cosmetics, and Fumigating Wafers.</i></p> <p><u>1. United States Patent and Trademark Office:</u></p> <p>Word Mark: COLGATE Goods and Services: (Left blank) Mark Drawing Code: (1) Typed Drawing Serial #: 71018557 Filing Date: April 6, 1906 Registration Number: 0055886</p>

(continued)

TABLE 2. Analysis of Identifiable Glass Cosmetics/Creams/Toiletry Bottles and Jars

No.	Country, State, City	Embossing	Color	Base Shape	Provenience	Research Notes
						<p>Registration Date: August 21, 1906 Owner: (LAST LISTED OWNER) COLGATE & CO. UNKNOWN NEW YORK, N.Y. REPUBLISHED BY COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMPANY, NEW YORK, N.Y. Type of Mark: Trademark Register: Principal Affidavit Text: Sect. 12C Live/Dead Indicator: Dead Cancellation Date: May 17, 1977 (Subsequent Registrations: #0057035, October 30, 1906; #0060595, February 12, 1907)</p> <p><u>2. United States Patent and Trademark Office:</u></p> <p>Word Mark: COLGATE Goods and Services: IC 003. US 051. G&S: LIQUID AND POWDER PERFUMES. <u>First use: 18580000. First Use in Commerce: 18580000</u> Mark Drawing Code: (1) Typed Drawing Serial #: 71018555 Filing Date: April 6, 1906 Registration Number: 0057034 Registration Date: October 30, 1906 Owner: (REGISTRANT) COLGATE & CO. COMPOSED OF RICHARD M. COLGATE, GILBERT COLGATE, SIDNEY M. COLGATE, AUSTEN COLGATE, AND RUSSELL COLGATE, ALL CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES FIRM NEW YORK NO. 53 JOHN STREET NEW YORK NEW YORK (LAST LISTED OWNER) COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMPANY CORPORATION BY CHANGE OF NAME FROM DELAWARE 300 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK NEW YORK 10022 Type of Mark: Trademark Register: Principal Renewal: 4th renewal 19861030 Live/Dead Indicator: Live</p>

(continued)

TABLE 2. Analysis of Identifiable Glass Cosmetics/Creams/Toiletry Bottles and Jars

No.	Country, State, City	Embossing	Color	Base Shape	Provenience	Research Notes
3.		Embossed on bottom only: "Des. Pat. Pend." "4"	Clear	Round	Feature #3 Bisection	Ca. 1857-1920 2-1/4" perfume bottle; narrow lip threaded for screw cap; smooth base. Bottle manufacturer cannot be determined.
4.		Embossed on bottom only: "Design Patented" "Pat Aug. 9. 1898."	Clear	Oval	Feature #3 Bisection	Ca. 1857-1920 7" toiletry bottle; single ring lip (slight flared) with collar; no seam marks on collar or lip; smooth base. Bottle manufacturer cannot be determined.
5.		Embossed on bottom only: "135"	Aqua	Round	Feature #3 Bisection	Ca. 1857-1920 7" thin and narrow toiletry bottle; single band lip; smooth base. Bottle manufacturer cannot be determined.
6.		No embossings, engravings or labelings	Clear	Oval	Feature #3 Bisection	Ca. 1857-1920 6" toiletry bottle; double ring lip; no seam on lip rings; smooth base. Bottle manufacturer cannot be determined.
7.	USA New York	(1) GLASS SHARD ONLY Embossed on shard: "New York....." [with a "fleur-de-lis" design	Clear	Square	Feature #1 Level 2 15.70-15.60 M	Ca. 1890-1910 (1) glass shard (suggests from a square base bottle/vessel). This was shard was from an inexpensive Richard Hudnut perfume or toilet water bottle. The intact bottle would have been approx 6" tall (or 7" tall with its metal stopper on top that fits into a cork and also has the logo and company name). <u>United States Patent and Trademark Office:</u> Word Mark: RICHARD HUDNUT Goods and Services: (Expired) IC 003. US 006. G&S: Nail-polish, Perfumes, Sachet-Powder, Tooth-Powder, Tincture of Benzoine, Tooth-Paste, Toilet Waters, Toilet Creams, Toilet Lotions, Almond-Meal, Hair-Tonic, Bay-Rum, Cologne-Water, and Talcum-Powder. First Use: 18950100. First use in commerce: 18950100 Mark Drawing Code: (5) Words, Letters, and/or Numbers in Stylized Form

TABLE 2. Analysis of Identifiable Glass Cosmetics/Creams/Toiletry Bottles and Jars**(continued)**

No.	Country, State, City	Embossing	Color	Base Shape	Provenience	Research Notes
						<p>Serial #: 71046710 Filing Date: December 24, 1909 Change in Registration: Change in Registration has Occurred Registration Number: 0082889 Registration Date: August 1, 1911 Owner: (Registrant) Richard Hudnut Corporation, New York, No. 115 East Twenty-Ninth Street, New York, New York Assignment Recorded: Assignment Recorded Type of Mark: Trademark Register: Principal Renewal: 3rd Renewal 19710801 Live/Dead Indicator: Dead</p>

TABLE 3. Analysis of Identifiable Glass Medicine/Patent Medicine/Drug Bottles

No.	Country, State, City	Embossing	Color	Base Shape	Provenience	Research Notes
1.	USA MA Boston	<p><u>Embossed on one side:</u> "Potter Drug & Chemical Co." "Boston Mass USA"</p> <p><u>Embossed on opposite side:</u> "The Cuticura System" "of Curing" "Constitutional Humors"</p> <p><u>Embossed on bottom (concave):</u> "7"</p>	Aqua	Square	Feature #3 Bisection	<p>Ca. 1850-1900</p> <p>9-1/4" tonic/patent medicine bottle; mold seams end at lip; blown in bold – applied tapered lip; smooth, slightly concave base. Bottle manufacturer cannot be determined.</p> <p><u>United States Patent and Trademark Office</u> <u>**(THIS MAY NOT BE OUR COMPANY)**</u></p> <p>Word Mark: CUTICURA Goods and Services: IC 005. US 018. G&S: OINTMENT. First Use: 18780000. First Use in Commerce: 18780000. Mark Drawing Code: (5) Words, Letters, and/or Numbers in Stylized Form Serial Number: 71014663 Filing Date: November 15, 1905 Published for Opposition: January 30, 1906 Registration Number: 0050754 Registration Date: March 27, 1906 Owner: (REGISTRANT) POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CORPORATION CORPORATION MAIN NOS. 135-137 COLUMBUS AVE. BOSTON MASSACHUSETTS (LAST LISTED OWNER) DIAL CORPORATION, THE CORPORATION BY MERGER WITH DELAWARE GREYHOUND TOWER PHOENIX ARIZONA 85077 Assignment Recorded: Assignment Recorded Type of Mark: Trademark Register: Principal Affidavit Text: Sect 12C. Sect 15. Renewal: 4th Renewal 19860327 Live/Dead Indicator: Live (Other Registrations on file: #0053762, June 12, 1906 (Medicated and Perfumed Soap); #0436973, March 2, 1948 (Preparation for Treatment of Minor Irritations of the Skin and Scalp); #0580172, September 22, 1953 (Shampoo) Prior Registrations: #0036920; #0036921; #0049573; #0049675; #0050754; #0059878; #0059879; #0123384; and Others.</p>

(continued)

TABLE 3. Analysis of Identifiable Glass Medicine/Patent Medicine/Drug Bottles

No.	Country, State, City	Embossing	Color	Base Shape	Provenience	Research Notes
2.	USA CA San Francisco KY Louisville	<u>Embossed:</u> "California" "Fig Syrup Co." <u>Embossed on edge:</u> "San Francisco, Cal." <u>Embossed on opposite edge:</u> "Louisville, Ky." <u>Embossed on bottom:</u> "40" (CORK INSIDE)	Clear	Rectangle	Feature #2 North 1/3 10 cm	Ca. 1890-1910 7" medicine (laxative) bottle; single wide ringed lip; no seam through lip; smooth base. Bottle manufacturer cannot be determined. Rootsweb "(1897) 1898 Advertisers" list (all details unknown). Shows "Syrup of Figs – Laxative – California Fig Syrup Co., San Francisco, Calif." (Advertising card shows "Nature's Pleasant Laxative – Syrup of Figs")
3.		No embossings, engravings or labelings	Clear	Round	Feature #3 Bisection	Ca. 1890-1910 6" medicine bottle; single ring lip; bottle manufacturer cannot be determined.
4.		<u>Embossed on shoulder:</u> "3 oz." <u>Embossed on bottom:</u> [not legible] (CORK INSIDE)	Clear	Rectangle	Feature #3 Bisection	Ca. 1857-1920 5" medicine bottle; single ring (slight flared) lip for cork stopper (stopper inside neck); smooth base. Bottle manufacturer cannot be determined. Vague embossings on base "could" be "J J" (possibly Johnson & Johnson) but this is speculation.
5.		<u>Embossed near base:</u> "Fill To" "This Line" <u>No embossing on bottom</u>	Clear	Round	Feature #3 Bisection	Ca. 1929 > 4-1/2" inhaler bottle with black screw top (top has black, rigid tube extending into the bottle – stops near the bottom of bottle). The screw top is basically in (2) layers – the top section is narrower in width than the threaded part. The top section has a opening from which a tube would be attached and extend outward from the bottle. Bottle Manufacturer: Owens-Illinois Glass Co., Toledo, Ohio (Plant 55, Year 6, Mold M845C) 1929-1954 .

TABLE 4. Analysis of Identifiable Glass Food/Sauces/Seasoning Bottles and Jars

No.	Country, State, City	Embossing	Color	Base Shape	Provenience	Research Notes
1.	USA New York Rochester	<u>Embossed on shoulder:</u> <u>"It's French's"</u> <u>Embossed on bottom:</u> <u>"Design Pat'd"</u> <u>"12"</u> <u>"Feb. 23-15"</u>	Clear	Round	Feature #3 Bisection	<p>Ca. 1915 ></p> <p>4" mustard jar; wide mouth; lip threaded for screw cap; automatic machine made jar. Bottle manufacturer cannot be determined</p> <p>George J. and Francis French introduce French's Mustard in 1904 in Rochester, New York. (Now owned by Reckitt Benckiser)</p> <p><u>United States Patent and Trademark Office:</u></p> <p>Word Mark: FRENCH'S</p> <p>Goods and Services: IC 030. US 046. G&S: MUSTARD, SAUCES, SEASONINGS, DRY SAUCE AND GRAVY MIXES, SPICES, EXTRACT USED AS FOOD FLAVORING (NOT ESSENTIAL OILS) AND FOOD FLAVORING (NOT ESSENTIAL OILS). First Use: 19040701. First Use in Commerce: 19040701.</p> <p>Mark Drawing Code: (1) Typed drawing</p> <p>Serial Number: 74266382</p> <p>Filing Date: April 16, 1992</p> <p>Published for Opposition: May 18, 1993</p> <p>Registration Number: 1786915</p> <p>Registration Date: August 10, 1993</p> <p>Owner: (REGISTRANT) RECKITT & COLEMAN INC. CORPORATION DELAWARE 1655 Valley Road Wayne NEW JERSEY 07474</p> <p>Assignment Recorded: Assignment Recorded</p> <p>Prior Registrations: 0545030; 06441847</p> <p>Type of Mark: Trademark</p> <p>Register: Principal-2(F)</p> <p>Affidavit Text: Sect 12C. Sect 8 (6-yr)</p> <p>Live/Dead Indicator: Live</p> <p>(Other Registrations: #054530, July 17, 1951; #0641847, February 19, 1957; #1738543, December 8, 1992)</p>

(continued)

TABLE 4. Analysis of Identifiable Glass Food/Sauces/Seasoning Bottles and Jars

No.	Country, State, City	Embossing	Color	Base Shape	Provenience	Research Notes
2.		<u>Embossed on bottom only:</u> "5" [in center: 1/2" round indentation above the "5"]	Clear	Octagonal	Feature #4 Cistern	Ca. 1905 - 1920 9-1/2" catsup bottle; seam through single ring lip – 2 nd ring one-half inch below lip; smooth base. Bottle manufacturer cannot be determined.
3.		No embossings, engravings or labelings	Clear	Round	Feature #2 North 1/3 10 cm	Ca. 1894 5-3/4" clear, wide-mouth food product bottle; single ring lip; no seam through lip; smooth base; possible "Owens" ring on bottom. Bottle manufacturer cannot be determined.

TABLE 5. Analysis of Unclassified Glass Bottles and Jars

No.	Country, State, City	Embossing	Color	Base Shape	Provenience	Research Notes
1.		Embossed on bottom only: "S. & D." "83"	Amber	Square	Feature #1 Level 2 15.70 - 15.60M	Ca. 1920-1930 3-1/2" square bottle with corroded metal cap (hole in center) still attached; smooth base. Bottle manufacturer cannot be determined. Contents/company cannot be determined.
2.		Embossed on bottom only: "H" "A" [the "A" is underneath the horizontal bar of the "H"] "5A 6765"	Clear	Round	Feature #4 Cistern	Ca. 1920-1964 5" clear jar; wide mouth; seam through screw top lip; machine made jar with smooth base. The contents may have been some sort of food product. Bottle manufacturer: Hazel-Atlas Glass Company , Wheeling, WV. The company began in 1902 when the Atlas Glass Company of Washington, PA and the Hazel Glass Company of Wheeling merged. Their specialty was the manufacture of fruit jars. In the 1940's and 1950s, Hazel-Atlas was one of the "big three" jar makers along with Ball and Kerr. Other glass products they produced were glass tumblers; catsup bottles; dairy creamers; mayonnaise, pickles, and baby food sold in jars; Vaseline jars; Vick's Salve jars; Carters Ink bottles; glue or shoe polish containers; Pond's cream jars; food storage glassware made for refrigerators; and alcohol decanters.
3.		<u>BROKEN – BOTTOM ONLY</u> Embossed on bottom only: [curved line] then "L" [in script] 	Clear	Oval	Feature #3 Bisection	Ca. early 1900s Bottom only of broken of broken bottle (flask); smooth base. Bottle manufacturer or contents cannot be determined. (The curved line next to the "L" could just be a flaw in the glass and not an actual mark or symbol.)

TABLE 5. Analysis of Unclassified Glass Bottles and Jars

(continued)

No.	Country, State, City	Embossing	Color	Base Shape	Provenience	Research Notes
4.		<u>Embossed on bottom only:</u> "4 oz." "W" [CORK INSIDE]	Brown	Round	Feature #3 Bisection	Ca. late 1800s – early 1900s 4-3/8" brown wide-mouth bottle; cork inside; no seam through single ring lip; smooth base. Possible druggist/apothecary bottle – cork inside. Bottle manufacturer cannot be determined.
5.		<u>BROKEN - BOTTOM ONLY (JAR)</u> <u>Embossed on bottom only:</u> "8"	Aqua	Round	Feature #3 Bisection	Ca. 1920 > Bottom only of broken bottle/jar; automatic machine made. Contents or bottle manufacturer cannot be determined.
6.		<u>Embossed on underside only:</u> "6" [number is reversed] "3" [number is reversed]	Milk Glass	Round	Feature #3 Bisection	Ca. 1869 - 1950s 2-1/2" diameter "milk glass" jar sealer. This is probably a "Boyd" cap (milk glass inserts). Lewis Boyd filed a patent in 1869 for "an improved mode of preventing corrosion in metallic caps" i.e. the glass or "porcelain" lining. This innovation kept food from coming in contact with the zinc in the screw caps. Boyd was actually one of three men who gained control of the patent for screw caps and jars originally filed by John L. Mason in 1858. "Boyd's Porcelain Lined Caps" or zinc screw lids for mason jars were made well into the 20 th century (at least the 1950s) and were interchangeable with millions of mason jars made by hundreds of different manufacturers.
7.		<u>Embossed on bottom only:</u> "3078" "3" then [maker's mark: an anchor intertwined with an H] "2"	Clear	Round	Feature #2 North 1/3 10 cm	Ca. 1938 > 6-3/4" clear, wide-mouth jar; seam through screw cap lip; automatic machine made jar. Bottle manufacturer: Anchor-Hocking Glass Corp, Lancaster, OH. – ca. 1838 – present. No embossing that would determine brand of product

TABLE 5. Analysis of Unclassified Glass Bottles and Jars

(continued)

No.	Country, State, City	Embossing	Color	Base Shape	Provenience	Research Notes
8.		(2) FRAGMENTS No embossings, engravings or labelings [both pieces deeply etched with geometric designs]	Clear	Round	Feature #2 North 1/3 10 cm	Ca. Unknown (2) pieces of possible candy dish; both pieces deeply etched with geometric designs. Glass manufacturer cannot be determined.
9.		(2) GLASS SHARDS <u>Embossed on (1) shard:</u> “....ORKS” <u>Embossed on the other shard:</u> “.....ARK”	Clear	Round	Feature #1 Level 3 15.60 - 15.60 M	Ca. early 1900s (2) glass shards (suggests from a round base bottle/vessel). The shard with “....ORKS” probably is the ending of the embossing of some “Bottling WORKS”, and was probably a soda bottle. Due to its thickness, this may have been a Hutchinson bottle or an early crown cap bottle. The other shard with embossing “...ARK” cannot be referenced. Bottle manufacturer(s) cannot be determined.
10.		(1) GLASS SHARD ONLY <u>Embossed on shard:</u> “.... amber” “Com.....”	Clear	Round	Feature #1 Level 2 15.70 - 15.60 M	Ca. late 1800s – early 1900s (1) glass shard (suggests from a round base bottle/vessel). Contents/company, or bottle manufacturer cannot be determined.
11.		(1) GLASS SHARD ONLY <u>Embossed on shard:</u> “B. W.....” “.....uston”	Clear	Round	Feature #1 Level 2 15.70 - 15.60 M	Ca. 1874 - 1915 (1) glass shard (suggests from a round base bottle/vessel). Probable soda bottle; Hutchinson or early crown cap due to bottle thickness. The “B. W....” probably stands for “Bottling Works”, and the “...uston” would be “Houston”. (Possibilities: Star Bottling Works using the embossing, “Star B. Works / Houston, Tex.” 1874-1962; OR Union Bottling Works using the embossing, “Union B. Works / Houston, Texas”).

TABLE 5. Analysis of Unclassified Glass Bottles and Jars

(continued)

No.	Country, State, City	Embossing	Color	Base Shape	Provenience	Research Notes
12.		<u>DISH/GOBLET PEDESTAL ONLY</u> No embossings, engravings or labelings	Clear	Round	Feature #4 Cistern	Ca. Unknown (1) glass dish / goblet pedestal. Glass manufacturer cannot be determined.

TABLE 6. Analysis of Identifiable China – Stoneware – Ironstone

No.	Country, State, City	Embossing	Color	Base Shape	Provenience	Research Notes
1.		No embossing, engravings or labeling	Brown (tan inside)	Round	Feature #4 Cistern	Ca. Unknown 2-1/4" brown glazed ceramic [custard] cup. No marks or engravings. Cannot determine pottery company.
2.		No labeling or engraving	White	Round	Feature #3 Bisection	Ca. Unknown 3-1/2" white ceramic [sugar] bowl (one handle missing). No marks or engravings. Cannot determine pottery company.
3.		<u>BOTTOM ONLY</u> <u>Engraved near bottom in a circle:</u> "Port – Dun...." "Pottery Coy" <u>Engraved in center of circle:</u> "Glasgow" <u>No engraving on bottom</u>	Tan	Round	Backdirt – NE Corner of Excavation	Ca. 1850-1890 Base (and a part of the side) only of clay pottery vessel. There is a high probability that this was from "Port Dundas" Pottery Company in Glasgow, Scotland, and is probably from an English ale bottle.
4.		<u>BROKEN PART OF A PLATE</u> <u>Stamped on bottom:</u> "W E P. Co." "China"	White	Round	Feature #2	Ca. 1893-1938 Approx. one-fourth section of a plate. The stamp W E P. Co. is "West End Pottery Co." of East Liverpool, Ohio. West End Pottery was in operations from 1893 to 1938. They produced several lines of semi porcelain dinnerware, toilet ware, kitchen or "household necessities" as well as hotel ware.
5.		<u>BROKEN PART OF A PLATE OR SAUCER</u> <u>Stamped on bottom:</u> "Dresden" [then small, winged design] "China"	White	Round	Feature #2	Ca. _____ Approx. one-third section of a plate/saucer.

TABLE 6. Analysis of Identifiable China – Stoneware – Ironstone

No.	Country, State, City	Embossing	Color	Base Shape	Provenience	Research Notes
6.		<u>BROKEN PART OF A PLATE OR SAUCER</u> <u>Stamped on bottom:</u> [markings smudged – not legible]	White	Round	Feature #2	Ca. Unknown Approx. one-half section of a plate/saucer. Stamp smudged and cannot determine any specific marks or names.
7.		<u>BROKEN PART OF PLATE OR SAUCER</u> <u>stamped (incomplete):</u> “.....M I” [within a partial crest]	White	Round	Backfill	Ca. Unknown Approx. one-sixth section of a plate/saucer. Since maker's mark is incomplete, cannot identify manufacturer/pottery company.
8.		<u>CERAMIC SHARD</u> <u>Stamped (incomplete):</u> “.....RY” “....LAND”	White	Unknown	Backfill	Ca. Unknown Shard only of china/ironstone. Since maker's mark is incomplete, cannot identify manufacturer/pottery company.

NATURE'S
PLEASANT LAXATIVE



SYRUP OF FIGS

Proposed Relocations

of the

Arthur Benjamin Cohn House
1711 Rusk

and the

William Lee Foley House
704 Chenevert

Houston, Harris County, Texas

For consideration by the State Board of Review,
Texas Historical Commission

Prepared by:

Anna Mod
Historic Preservationist
P.O. Box 66335
Houston, Texas 77266
(713) 630-1086

With assistance from:

Janet Wagner of J.K. Wagner & Company, Inc.
Roger Moore of Moore Archeological Consulting, Inc.

December 2002

Revision – August 2003

At the January 25, 2003 meeting of the State Board of Review, the board approved the relocation of the National Register-listed Cohn house from its current location facing Rusk (south) to a proposed location (receiving site) on the same block facing east. Since this January meeting, the final location of the second historic house, the Foley house, has been changed. The Foley house is not currently listed on any local, state or national registries. The change in location of the Foley house was due to environmental issues on the original proposed site.

Since this original report was submitted to THC in late 2002, archeological investigations of the two receiving sites have been performed. A copy of the final archeological report is included with this submittal and a final copy has also been submitted to the Department of Archeology at the Texas Historical Commission.

The receiving site location of the Cohn house has not changed. The Foley house will now be located closer to the Cohn House. There will be approximately 25'-30' feet between the two houses to allow for a patio or small plaza for outdoor functions. The parking lot, originally planned to be between the two houses, will now be sited on the northern end of the block. This revised plan is a better solution and will recreate more of the neighborhood feel that has been completely compromised in this area.

Revised site plans and rendering are included with this report.

Introduction and Project Scope

Anna Mod Historic Preservationist (AMHP) was requested by the City of Houston, Convention and Entertainment Department, to provide historic preservation services for the relocation of the Arthur B. Cohn and the William L. Foley houses in Houston, Texas in order to protect their various historic designations and to ensure that the move and design and construction of the new foundations follow proper historic preservation standards. AMHP is under contract with Van de Wiele Engineering, Inc. to provide these services on behalf of the city.

The Cohn and Foley houses, also known as the “blue” and “white” houses respectively, are located in the eastern half of Block 120 in the eastern section of downtown Houston near the George R. Brown Convention Center.

Avenida de las Americas, a wide esplanaded boulevard, runs north-south in front of the George R. Brown Convention Center (GRBCC) two blocks south of Block 120. The convention center is currently under expansion and the building will be enlarged one full block to the north and south. In the fall of 2003, the Avenida will be expanded two blocks north and terminate at a T-junction at Texas Avenue just south of Minute Maid Park (formerly Enron Field) to correspond with the GRBCC expansion.

The Cohn and Foley houses are directly in the path of the Avenida extension through the center of Block 120.

The Foley or “white” house, faces east onto Chenevert and is sited on lot 5. This house has been determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic places by letter from the Texas Historical Commission (see appendix).

The Cohn house is listed on local, state and national historic registries. City Landmark status was granted on March 11, 1998. In 1985 the Cohn house was listed as a Recorded Texas Archeological Landmark (RTHL) and also listed on the National Register of Historic Places. See appendices for these documents.

The goal of this historic preservation phase of the project is to seek permission from the State Board of Review at their January 25, 2003 meeting to relocate both houses to the western half of Block 120. Both houses will face east towards the newly extended Avenida de las Americas. We are seeking to retain the eligibility of the Foley house and protect the local, state and national designations for the Cohn house. A separate application will be made to the Houston Archeological and Historical Commission (HAHC) regarding the protection of the local landmark listing.

Staff members of the Texas Historical Commission’s Division of Architecture conducted an analysis of both houses in July 2002 and their proposed use as a regional heritage tourism center. Their report is included as an appendix.

Arthur Benjamin Cohn House – (AKA, Blue house) information

Address: 1711 Rusk, Houston, Texas 77003. The building faces south onto Rusk.

Legal description: Lot 12, Block 120, SSBB (South Side Buffalo Bayou)

Year built: 1905

Architectural style: Queen Anne

Building materials: Wood frame with wooden clapboard siding on masonry piers

Number of Stories: Two

Windows: 2/2, 1/1, and diamond paned upper sashes, stained glass in staircase

Roof: Gable-on-hip roof followed by a gable with intersecting side gables, rear addition has a flat roof. Hipped and gabled roofs have composition shingles. Flat roof is built-up tar. There is a hipped-roof dormer on south façade.

Chimney(s): One, towards the front of the house. It is brick with brick corbelling.

Notable architectural features: Rusticated porch column bases, wooden quoins, cut and beveled glass in the front door, transom and sidelights, porch columns with no capitals.

Summary of significance:

The Arthur Benjamin Cohn House sits on the site of the Winnifred Browne homestead, one of Houston's earliest. Arthur Cohn was instrumental in the founding of Rice Institute and was William Marsh Rice's Houston accountant and was later the agent for Rice's estate and the newly established Rice Institute. He was the first business manager of the College and was an influential and respected member of the Houston business community and was a member of Temple Beth Israel. The house has been owned and operated by St. Francis Society, a Catholic group, since the 1960s.

W. L. Foley house – (AKA, White house) information

Address: 704 Chenevert, Houston, Texas 77003

Legal description: Parts of Lots 3, 4, and 5, Block 120, SSBB (South Side Buffalo Bayou)

Year built: 1904*, 1909, * The house was originally built in 1904 at 1617 Texas Avenue. It was relocated to the current site in 1909 to make way for the construction of Union Station.

Architectural style: Neo-Classical

Building materials: Wood frame with wood clapboard siding

Number of stories: Two

Windows: Lower floor: wooden, paired walk through doors with six-lights and four-light transom; upper floor: same windows as lower floor except on north façade where replacement aluminum windows with four-lights and two-light transom have been installed; stained glass in staircase.

Plan: Central hall with minor additions

Roof: Hipped with composition shingles. There is a large, central, semi-circular attic dormer on east façade

Chimney(s): One, brick chimney on the north side of the house

Notable architectural features: Double gallery on the front with four monumental fluted columns with Corinthian capitals.

Summary of significance:

William Lee Foley came to Houston in 1872 and established the W. L. Foley Dry Goods Company four years later. He is thought of as “dean of the mercantile industry of Houston,” was indirectly responsible for the founding of Houston’s famous Foley’s Department Store. The Foley family was active in Houston’s Roman Catholic community. In 1873, W. L. Foley married Mary Frances Kennedy, the daughter of Houston pioneer John Kennedy. Of their six children, three lived to adulthood and none ever married. The Foley’s heirs left part of their estate, including the house, to the nearby Annunciation Church. The historical significance of this house lies in its association with this prominent Houston family and with Annunciation Catholic Church. The William Lee Foley house along with the Arthur B. Cohn house in the same city block are two of the last turn-of-the century mansions remaining in what once was a residential neighborhood.

36 CFR 60 14.b

In accordance with 36 CFR 60 14.b of the National Preservation Act of 1966 as Amended, the following information is included:

- (1) The reason for the move
- (2) The effect on the property's historical integrity
- (3) The new setting and general environment of the proposed site, including evidence that the proposed site does not possess historical or archeological significance that would be adversely affected by the intrusion of the property.

The reason for the move

The relocation of the Cohn and Foley houses is necessitated by the extension of the Avenida de las Americas, an esplanaded boulevard that runs north to south in front of the George R. Brown Convention Center in eastern downtown Houston. Without the relocation of both of these houses, they will be demolished as they are directly in the path of the extension (see maps 1-5). The Avenida extension is a project of the City of Houston. Both houses are currently owned by the City of Houston.

The specifics of the move

The houses currently sit on the eastern half of Block 120, SSBB. The Foley house faces east onto Chenevert and the Cohn houses faces south onto Rusk. We propose moving both houses to the western half of the same block onto Lots 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. The Foley house will retain its eastern orientation. The Cohn house will be rotated 90 degrees and moved back to face east on the new site. Both houses will front the newly constructed Avenida de las Americas extension. The houses will be positioned adjacent to one another with approximately 25'-30' feet between them to allow for an outdoor patio or small plaza for outdoor events.

The effect on the property's historical integrity

The historical integrity of both houses has been compromised since the 1930s when this once residential neighborhood began to yield to commercial concerns. Although there are not high-rise office buildings in the direct vicinity, small commercial establishments and surface parking lots have steadily crept into the neighborhood since downtown Houston continued its expansion further and further south from Buffalo Bayou.

The Sanborn map of 1924 (with corrections through 1951), shows a surface parking lot mid-block on the western half of Block 120 facing Jackson. This garage was for the employees of the Texas Company (later known as Texaco) whose 1915 regional headquarters located were located five blocks to the east on the corner of Rusk and San Jacinto. This pattern repeats throughout the eastern section of downtown: as high-rise office buildings moved south from Buffalo Bayou, the residential neighborhoods in the area changed in appearance to accommodate the influx of workers. Service stations, restaurants and parking lots began to replace or transform the residential structures in the area.

When the Cohn house was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1985 it was already one of the lone survivors of the former residential neighborhood: "Architecturally, the Cohn House is perhaps the best extant example of the middle class houses built in Houston at the end of the Victorian era, and it is the only example to survive in downtown Houston."¹ The author neglected to mention the Foley house nearby. Today it is safe to say that these two houses

are the only two remaining in the vicinity and the residential context and setting of the former neighborhood was destroyed decades ago. The houses currently sit on a city block of asphalt with the exception of a small green space adjacent to and south of the Foley house.

Currently the city blocks surrounding the houses are predominately paved surface parking lots. Two blocks to the north of the houses is Minute Main Park (formerly Enron Field), the city's new baseball park. Just south of the houses is the George R. Brown Convention Center. Two blocks to the east is the elevated US 59 freeway. The high-rise office buildings of downtown Houston begin a few blocks to the west. The setting of the houses has clearly changed over the years and there is nothing left of the historic residential neighborhood.

The new setting and general environment of new site

The relocation of the houses onto the west side of Block 120 will situate them closer together than they currently are and thus restore some of the residential setting that has been lost. However, the proposed new use of the buildings is commercial: the Foley house is being considered for a regional Heritage Tourism Center. A use for the Cohn house has not yet been determined yet it is being considered as offices for preservation-related organizations and exhibit space – both of which will support the efforts of the Tourism Center. The new site will be landscaped to further enhance the residential character of the buildings. The parking lot will be located on the northern section of the block and sensitively landscaped and fenced.

New foundations will be designed to replicate the existing foundations. New foundations will be reinforced concrete piers covered with a masonry veneer to match the existing. The new piers will be tied to subgrade grade beam.

Houses will be moved according to the specifications and guidelines in the publication, Moving Historic Buildings, by John Obed Curtis.

Archeological potential

A complete Cultural Land Use Analysis was conducted of the proposed new site and is on file with Mark Denton, Department of Archeology, Texas Historical Commission. The final report on the archeological investigation on the receiving site is included with this report.

The following is from Section Four, Archival Research and Archeological Assessment, Block 120, Lots 6-10, SSBB, Houston, Harris County, Texas, by Roger Moore, PhD, RPA, of Moore Archeological Consulting, Inc.

The potential exists for the preservation of significant archeological remains dating from the 1840s to the 1870s within the project area. These remains potentially include domestic occupations sites and traces of an early residential and commercial endeavor s within the City of Houston.

A copy of the report: Archeological Investigations in the Western Third of Block 120 for the City of Houston's Avenida de las Americas Project, Harris County, Texas, by Douglas H. Molineu and Herbert G. Uecker is enclosed.

¹¹ Arthur Benjamin Cohn house, National Register of Historic Place Nomination, Texas Historical Commission, et al, 1985.

Photos

1



PB220002.jpg

Project name: Cohn and Foley houses, surrounding neighborhood

Address, city, county: Houston, Harris County, Texas

Subject and view: View south from I-59 elevated, Convention Center in background

Photo credit and date: Anna Mod, November 2002

2



PB220003.jpg

Project name: Cohn and Foley houses, surrounding neighborhood

Address, city, county: Houston, Harris County, Texas

Subject and view: View southwest from I-59 elevated, Convention Center on far left

Photo credit and date: Anna Mod, November 2002

3



PB220011.jpg

Project name: Cohn and Foley houses, surrounding neighborhood

Address, city, county: Houston, Harris County, Texas

Subject and view: View south from I-59 elevated, Convention Center expansion

Photo credit and date: Anna Mod, November 2002

4



PB220012.jpg

Project name: Cohn and Foley houses, surrounding neighborhood

Address, city, county: Houston, Harris County, Texas

Subject and view: View southwest from I-59 elevated, Convention Center expansion

Photo credit and date: Anna Mod, November 2002

5



PB220020.jpg

Project name: Cohn and Foley houses, surrounding neighborhood

Address, city, county: Houston, Harris County, Texas

Subject and view: View west down Capitol towards downtown, Cohn house circled

Photo credit and date: Anna Mod, November 2002

6



PB220017.jpg

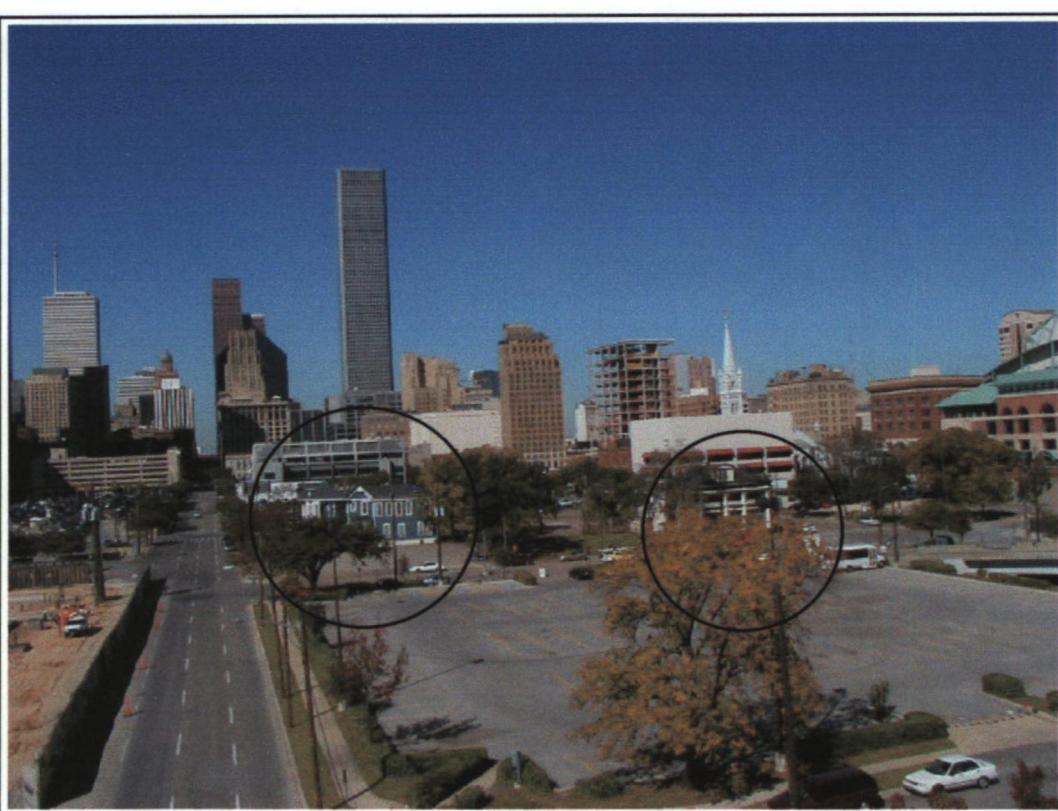
Project name: Cohn and Foley houses, surrounding neighborhood, Cohn house circled

Address, city, county: Houston, Harris County, Texas

Subject and view: View west down Capitol towards downtown, Cohn house is circled

Photo credit and date: Anna Mod, November 2002

7



PB220014.jpg

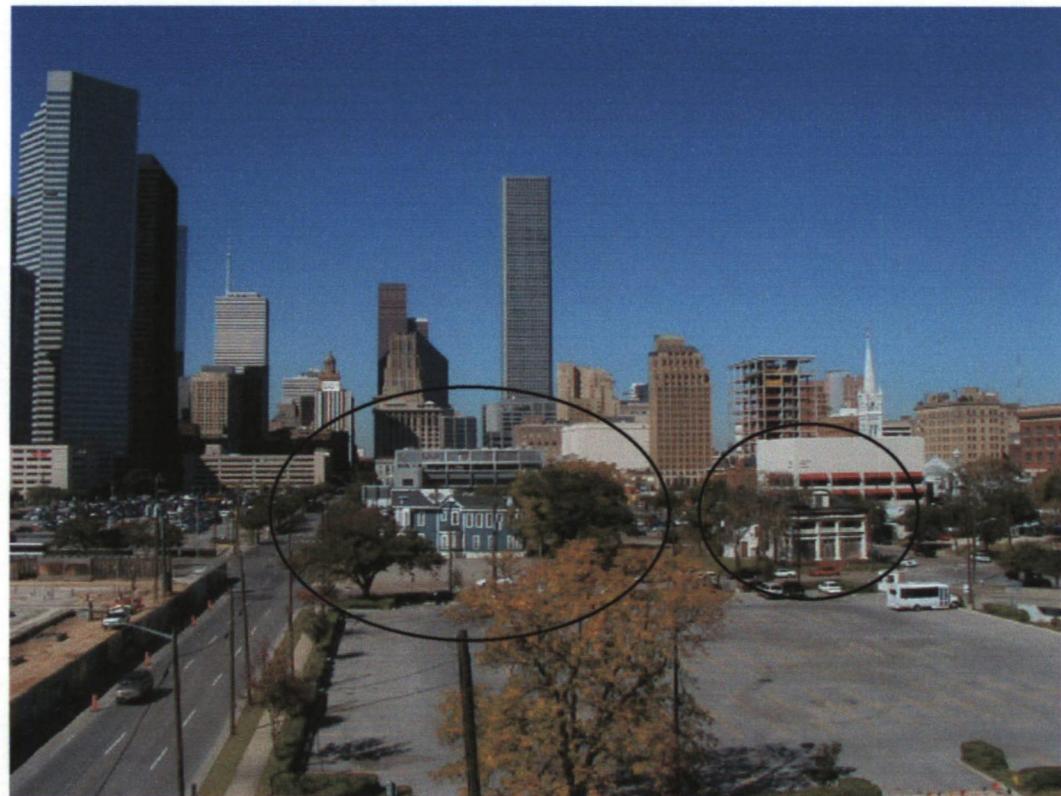
Project name: Cohn (left) and Foley (right) houses,

Address, city, county: Houston, Harris County, Texas

Subject and view: View west down Capitol from Convention Center bridge

Photo credit and date: Anna Mod, November 2002

8



PB220019.jpg

Project name: Cohn and Foley houses, surrounding neighborhood

Address, city, county: Houston, Harris County, Texas

Subject and view: View west from I-59 elevated, Cohn house (left), Foley house (right)

Photo credit and date: Anna Mod, November 2002

9



PB220018.jpg

Project name: Close up, Foley houses
Address, city, county: Houston, Harris County, Texas
Subject and view: View west from I-59 elevated
Photo credit and date: Anna Mod, November 2002

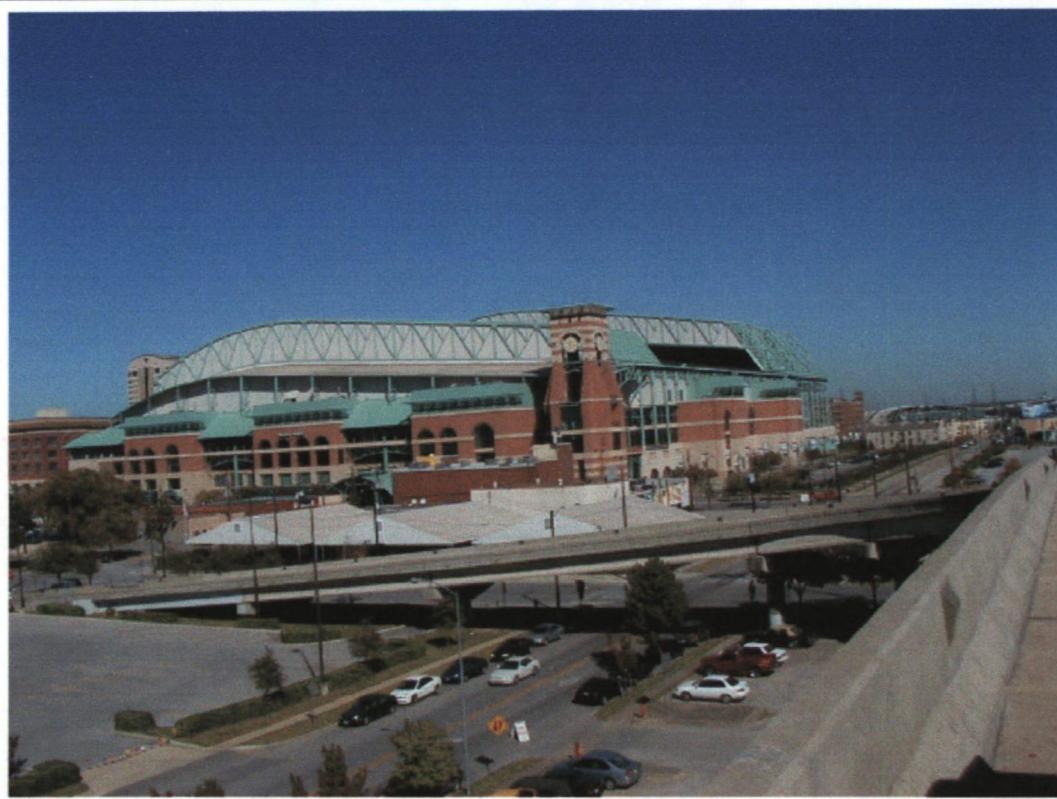
10



PB220015.jpg

Project name: Cohn and Foley houses, surrounding neighborhood
Address, city, county: Houston, Harris County, Texas
Subject and view: Minute Maid Park (formerly Enron Field), surrounding site, view north
Photo credit and date: Anna Mod, November 2002 Foley house circled

11



PB220016.jpg

Project name: Cohn and Foley houses, surrounding neighborhood
Address, city, county: Houston, Harris County, Texas
Subject and view: Minute Maid Park (formerly Enron Field), surrounding site, view north
Photo credit and date: Anna Mod, November 2002

12



Mvc077f.jpg

Project name: Cohn and Foley houses, surrounding neighborhood
Address, city, county: Houston, Harris County, Texas
Subject and view: West side of Block 120, Cohn house on right, view north, proposed new site
Photo credit and date: Janet Wagner, November 2002

13



Project name: Cohn and Foley houses, surrounding neighborhood
Address, city, county: Houston, Harris County, Texas
Subject and view: West side of Block 120, Cohn house on right, view north, proposed new site
Photo credit and date: Janet Wagner, November 2002

14



Project name: Cohn and Foley houses, surrounding neighborhood
Address, city, county: Houston, Harris County, Texas
Subject and view: West side of Block 120, Cohn house in center view east, proposed new site
Photo credit and date: Janet Wagner, November 2002

15



Mvc010f.jpg

Project name: Cohn and Foley houses, surrounding neighborhood

Address, city, county: Houston, Harris County, Texas

Subject and view: West side of Block 120, Cohn house on right, view northeast,

Photo credit and date: Janet Wagner, November 2002 proposed new site

16



Mvc011f.jpg

Project name: Cohn and Foley houses, surrounding neighborhood

Address, city, county: Houston, Harris County, Texas

Subject and view: West side of Block 120, Cohn house on right, Foley house on left,

Photo credit and date: Janet Wagner, November 2002 view east, proposed new parking site

17



Mvc012f.jpg

Project name: Cohn and Foley houses, surrounding neighborhood

Address, city, county: Houston, Harris County, Texas

Subject and view: West side of Block 120, Cohn house in center view southeast,

Photo credit and date: Janet Wagner, November 2002 proposed new site

18



Mvc013f.jpg

Project name: Cohn and Foley houses, surrounding neighborhood

Address, city, county: Houston, Harris County, Texas

Subject and view: West side of Block 120, Cohn house on right, Foley house on left, view

Photo credit and date: Janet Wagner, November 2002

east, proposed new site

19



Mvc014f.jpg

Project name: Cohn and Foley houses, surrounding neighborhood

Address, city, county: Houston, Harris County, Texas

Subject and view: West side of Block 120, Foley house in center, view east,

Photo credit and date: Janet Wagner, November 2002 proposed new site

20



Mvc015.jpg

Project name: Cohn and Foley houses, surrounding neighborhood

Address, city, county: Houston, Harris County, Texas

Subject and view: West side of Block 120, Cohn house on left, view south,

Photo credit and date: Janet Wagner, November 2002 proposed new site

21



PB070131.jpg

Project name:

Cohn and Foley houses

Address, city, county: Houston, Harris County, Texas

Subject and view: Foley house, 704 Chenevert, east facade, view west

Photo credit and date: Janet Wagner, November 2002

22



PB260029.jpg

Project name:

Cohn and Foley houses

Address, city, county: Houston, Harris County, Texas

Subject and view: Cohn house, east facade, view west towards downtown Houston

Photo credit and date: Anna Mod, November 2002

23



PB260036.jpg

Project name: Cohn and Foley houses

Address, city, county: 1711 Rusk, Houston, Harris County, Texas

Subject and view: Cohn House, east and south facades, view north

Photo credit and date: Anna Mod, November 2002

24



cohn west facade.jpg

Project name: Cohn and Foley houses

Address, city, county: Houston, Harris County, Texas

Subject and view: Cohn house, west facade, view east

Photo credit and date: Anna Mod, November 2002

