

Testing and Data Recovery at the Pérez Ranch (41BX274), San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

by

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Texas Antiquities Committee Permit No. 4770

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Archaeological Report No. 404

Abstract:

In January through May of 2008, the Center for Archaeological Research carried out data recovery at the Pérez Ranch site (41BX274) located in southern Bexar County. The Pérez Ranch site is located along the northern bank of the Medina River and will be in proximity of the Medina River Hike and Bike Trails. CAR conducted shovel testing along the project area on a 15-x-15 m grid to sample the area and identify artifact concentrations and buried features. One hundred and twenty-seven shovel tests were excavated within the project area. Shovel tests were 30 cm in diameter and, unless prevented by obstacles or buried features, extended to a depth of 40 cmbs. Subsequently, 67 1-x-1-m and 10 1-x-0.5-m test units were excavated to delineate architectural features. The units exposed the foundation of the Pérez Ranch stone house and provided valuable information concerning the occupation sequence of the stone structure and nearby *jacal*. Excavation units around the stone foundation were backfilled with sterile sand to protect the feature while demarcating clear boundaries between excavated and unexcavated areas of the site.

Shovel testing revealed that historic materials were concentrated around what were thought to be architectural remnants. Data recovery focused on the area around the stone foundation and at the *jacal*. Portions of the stone foundation were uncovered and the dimensions of the structure were established. Artifacts recovered from the vicinity of the stone foundation appear to date the construction and occupation to the early- to late-nineteenth century. Investigations at the *jacal* revealed a mix of cultural materials dating to the late Spanish Colonial period and the twentieth century. The *jacal* structure underwent CAR submitted a HABS Level III historical and descriptive report with medium format photographs of the ranch in general and the *jacal* specifically under HABS No. TX-3539 and TX-3539-A. CAR recommends preservation of the *jacal* and the area surrounding the stone foundation for future investigations.

The archaeological investigation was conducted under Texas Antiquities Permit No. 4770, with Jennifer L. Thompson serving as Principal Investigator. All artifacts collected and project associated documents were processed in the Center for Archaeological Research laboratory, where they remain for permanent curation.

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Acknowledgements:

Many individuals aided in the successful completion of the project. The authors would like to express their gratitude to those that offered their energy, time and support. Special thanks go to Kay Hinds, Jim Bruseth, and Mark Denton for their continued interest in the project and the area. Ms. Hinds provided useful information concerning the ownership and use of Pérez Ranch; specifically this included information on survey boundaries, agricultural activities, and occupations from her manuscript, which was incorporated into a chapter of this report. Ms. Hinds also assisted with the fieldwork during GPR and magnetometer surveys. Mark Denton, Bill Pierson, Jim Bruseth, and Dan Potter conducted the ground penetrating radar and magnetometer surveys of the stone foundation area. Tiffany Osborne processed and interpreted this data and provided the images to CAR. Volunteers from KB Homes cleared the stone rubble prior to these surveys. Gail Dugelby and staff of the Medina River Natural Area coordinated volunteers and assisted with various operations during the project.

The authors would also like to express gratitude to Alfred Rodriguez, Archivist of the Spanish Colonial Archives, for his aid in tracking down early records. Al McGraw provided a wealth of information on the Spanish Roads as well as the Pérez Ranch boundaries. Other specialists who visited the site include Mark Wolf, an architect who created field drawings of the *jacal* and Ray Smith, a master stonemason, who offered his insights into the construction techniques of the stone house.

Lysa Wegman-French, Historian with the National Park Service, Intermountain Region in Denver, reviewed the HABS documentation. Sherrilyn Sunaz of CAR helped to prepare the HABS documentation package. Al Rendon served as photographer for the HABS documentation of the *jacal*.

The authors especially appreciate the field crew, which included Joey Thompson, Jason Pérez, Nate DiVito, Cyndi Dickey, Robert Flournoy, and Jon Dowling. Jennifer Thompson served as Principal Investigator and completed the HABS documentation of the *jacal*. Marybeth Tomka supervised all lab processing and curation. Special thanks go to Bruce Moses who served as technical editor, mapped the site with a TDS, produced field maps and report figures, and researched the original land grant survey boundaries. Leonard Kemp managed GPS data and assisted in the production of figures for the report. Finally, we thank Dr. Steve Tomka and Dr. Raymond Mauldin for their support and guidance during the course of the project.

Management Summary:

The archaeological investigations were undertaken to document the historic remains, reduce the visible footprint of the site, prevent future visitors from causing additional disturbance to the site, and determine if additional areas of historic occupation could be located. A 15 meter grid was placed over an aerial photograph of the project area to layout the location of the transects and shovel tests to be excavated during the pedestrian survey. Prior to CAR beginning the fieldwork, staff of the Texas Historical Commission (THC) conducted a GPR and magnetometer survey of the area suspected to be the location of the Pérez stone house. The goals of the GPR and magnetometer surveys were to locate the stone foundation of the Pérez ranch house. Results from both the shovel testing and the GPR and magnetometer surveys dictated/conditioned the location of the excavation units. A total of 127 shovel tests were excavated across the project area. No additional concentrations were located during the survey, therefore all units were placed in two locations at the site: near the stone foundation and around the *jacal*.

Sixty-seven 1-x-1-m and ten 1-x-0.5-m excavation units were excavated at site 41BX274. Ten of these units were excavated around the *jacal* presently standing at the site. The remaining 67 were concentrated in the area believed to be the location of the stone foundation. The ten units excavated at the *jacal* produced a mixture of Spanish Colonial to early twentieth century material. The units near the stone foundation revealed portions of the structure's foundation as well as an activity center located adjacent to the eastern portion of the structure. Historic material recovered from this area appears to indicate that the house was occupied during the early to mid-nineteenth century.

During the course of the fieldwork, the *jacal* suffered some structural damage due to either livestock or trespassers. To prevent any further damages in the future, a permanent chain link fence was erected around the structure. Additionally, to keep the livestock out of the excavations located around the stone foundation, another chain-link fence was erected around the block of 66 units. One unit which was excavated immediately north of the site boundary was not included within the fenced area. The temporary fence was replaced with a permanent fence at the completion of the project. Units located at the *jacal* were backfilled with the screened soil from the excavations. To protect the stone foundations, and aid in relocating the foundations during future investigations, all units located around the stone foundation were filled with sterile sand to demarcate the excavated units from unexcavated areas. CAR hopes that this area will be further investigated to learn more about the construction and occupation of the Pérez stone ranch house.

All materials collected during the course of the project were returned to the CAR laboratory for processing, analysis and final curation. All materials and project related documents are curated at the CAR facility.

Chapter 1: Introduction

Kristi M. Ulrich

In December of 2007, Halff Associates, Inc. contracted The University of Texas at San Antonio-Center for Archaeological Research (UTSA-CAR) to conduct data recovery activities at the site of the historic Pérez Ranch (41BX274) in San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas (Figure 1-1). The City of San Antonio proposes to construct the Medina River Hike and Bike Trails which passes near the historic site. In order to assess the extent of impact the traffic on the trail will have on the site, the Texas Historical Commission and the City of San Antonio Historic Preservation Division requested that the site be further investigated through controlled excavation, documentation, and analysis. The main goal of the project was to document the historic remains as well as reduce the visible footprint of the site to prevent future visitors from causing additional disturbance to the site. Halff Associates, Inc. contracted with the Center for Archaeological Research at The University of Texas at San Antonio to conduct the archaeological investigations to comply with the requirements of the Antiquities Code of Texas. The project area is located in south-central San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. It falls on the USGS 7.5' Terrell Wells (2998-241) topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1-1). The project area consists of a portion of Site 41BX274 (Figure 1- 2). Pérez Ranch (41BX274) is located northeast of the Medina River on an upland terrace situated west of Applewhite Road. The project area contains only the portion of 41BX274 that is related to the historic occupation of Pérez Ranch and encompasses the historic material concentrations (A, B, and C) that were identified by UTSA-CAR in 2003 (Weston 2004).

Environmental Setting

Soils at the site consist of moderately deep, sandy-silt. The general soils of the area are of the Hockley-Webb-Crockett association and consist of Frio clay loam, Venus clay loam with 1 to 3 percent slopes, and Hockley loam fine sand with 0 to 3 percent slopes (Taylor et al. 1991). Areas of exposed bedrock are noted along the edges of the drainage to the Medina River. Caliche is exposed in areas of lower elevation within the project area.

Climate in south-central Texas is humid subtropical with hot and humid summers

(SCTRWPG 2007). The hot weather is persistent from late May through September. The cool season begins about the first of November and extends through March. Winters are typically short and mild with light precipitation. Rainfall in the San Antonio area averages about 32.92 inches a year (SRCC 2007; based on monthly averages from 1971 to 2000). Temperatures range from an average high of 111°F to an average low of 0°F. Monthly temperature averages range from 50°F in January to 84°F in August.

Bexar County is located in the transitional zone between the southern limits of the Edwards Plateau and the lower Gulf Coastal Plain. San Antonio is located at the base of the Balcones Escarpment of the Edwards Plateau. The major drainage near the project area is the Medina River. The Medina River originates in western Bandera County and flows across the Balcones Escarpment. It converges with the San Antonio River in southern Bexar County.



Figure 1-1. Map of the project area on the 7.5' Terrell Wells (2998-241) USGS topographic quadrangle map.

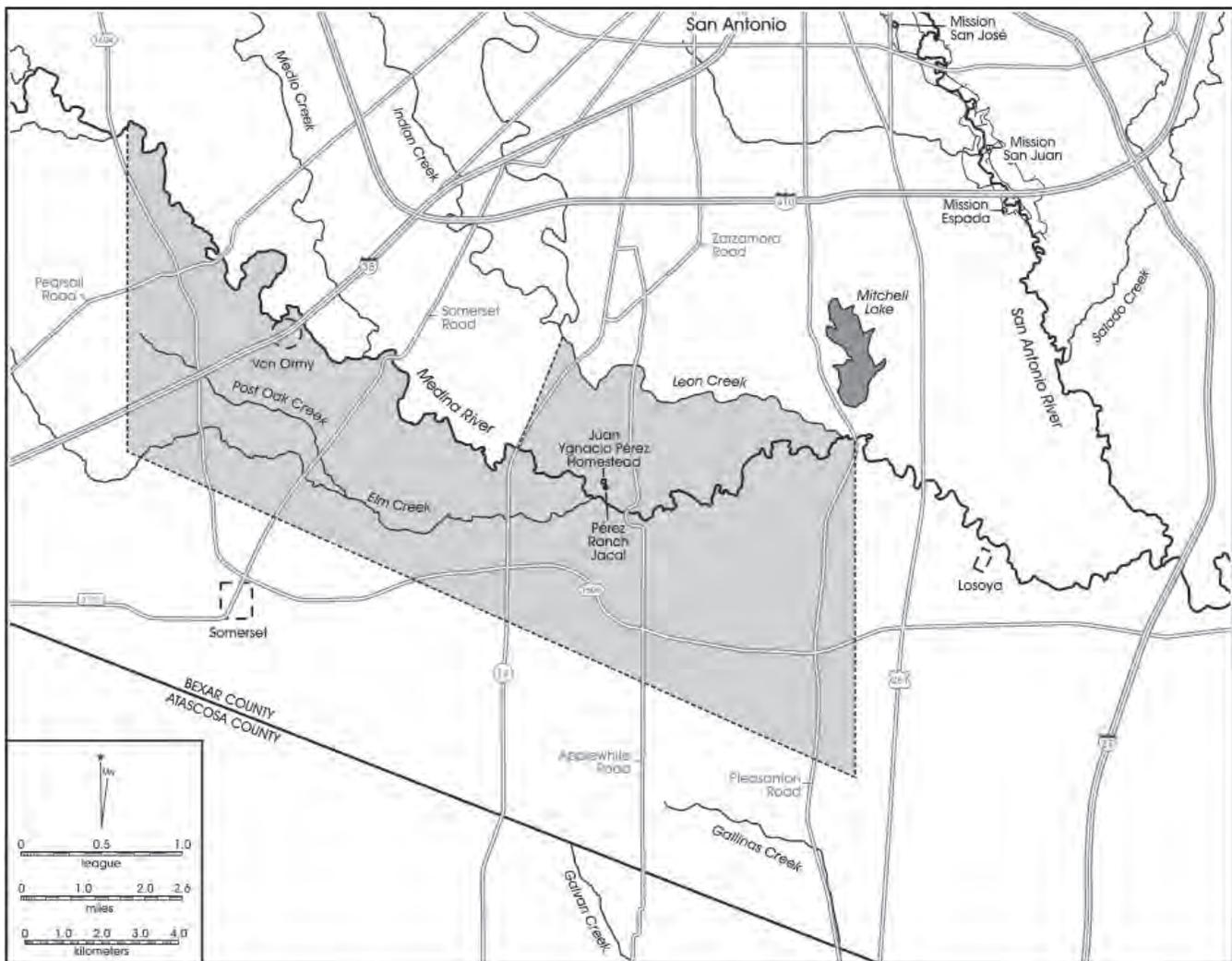


Figure 1-2. Map of the Juan Ygnacio Pérez Ranch on the Medina River.

Three major geographic regions meet in Bexar County: the Edwards Plateau, the Blackland Prairie, and the South Texas Plains (SCTRWPG 2007). The Edwards Plateau gradually slopes to the southeast and ends in the Balcones Escarpment (Taylor et al. 1991). The limestone-based Edwards Plateau is characterized by spring-fed, perennial streams that flow across the Balcones Escarpment (SCTRWPG 2007). Vegetation in the Edwards Plateau consists largely of bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), cedar elm (*Ulmus crassifolia*) and several species of grasses that include bluestem (*Schizachyrium* and *Andropogon* spp.), grammas (*Boutelous* spp.), Indiangrass (*Sorghastrum nutans*), common curly mesquite (*Hilaria belangeri*), buffalo grass (*Buchloe dactyloides*) and Canadian wild rye (*Elymus Canadensis*) (Fentress 1986).

The Blackland Prairies vegetation regime includes a variety of oaks, pecan (*Cara illinoensis*), cedar elm (*Ulmus crassifolia*) and mesquite (*Prosopis* sp.). Grasses in this region

include big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardi*), little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), Indiangrass (*Sorghastrum nutans*), switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*), sideoats grama (*Bouteloua crutispendula*), hairy grama (*Bouteloua hirsuta*), and a variety of others (Fentress 1986).

The South Texas Plains vegetation area supports subtropical dryland vegetation including honey mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*), live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), blackbrush acacia (*Acacia rigidula*), huisache (*Acacia smallii*) and Mexican Paloverde (*Parkinsonia aculeate*) (Fentress 1986).

Bexar County also falls within two of the six biotic provinces described by Blaire (1950), the Tamaulipan and the Balcones. The Tamaulipan province spans from the Balcones Escarpment south into northeastern Mexico east of the Sierra Madre. It is generally covered with thorny brush species like acacias and mesquite but likely supported more grasses

prior to historic modifications to the land (Black 1989). The majority of the site is overgrown with mesquite and thorny brush. Live oak and mountain cedar pockets are noted within the dense vegetation. The eastern portion of 41BX274 consists of open pastureland covered by tall grasses. Heavy erosion can be seen on the upper portion of the terrace edge overlooking the Medina River.

A variety of wild animal species was observed in the project area. Currently, the land is rented for cattle grazing, but the crew observed a variety of animals over the course of the project. Mammals observed included feral pig (*Sus scrofa*), javelina (*Tayassu tajacu*), white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), and possibly the Northern Pygmy Mouse (*Baiomys taylori*). Reptiles noted included the Six-lined Racerunner (*Cnemidophorus sexlineatus viridis*), Texas Spiny Lizard (*Sceloporus olivaceus*) and the Texas Slender Blind Snake (*Leptotyphlops dulcis*).

The fieldwork occurred during late winter and into early spring. Birds observed around the project area included Roadrunner (*Geococcyx californianus*), Wild Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*), American Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*), Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*), Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*), Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula*), Great Egret (*Casmerodius albus*), Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*), Crested Caracara (*Polyborus*

plancus), Mourning Dove (*Zenaida macroura*), Common Ground-Dove (*Columbina passerine*), hummingbird (Fm. *Trochilidae*), Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Tyrannus forficatus*), Scrub Jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*), American Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), Northern Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*), Northern Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*), and House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*).

This report contains eight chapters. Following this introductory chapter, Chapter 2 offers a brief introduction to the culture history of San Antonio and the surrounding areas. Included in Chapter 2 is an overview of the previous archaeological investigations conducted at the site and in the immediate area. Chapter 3 summarizes the results of the archival research related to the Pérez Ranch. Much of this information has been compiled by Kay Hindes. Chapter 4 presents the methods used during the survey, shovel testing, unit excavations, and laboratory processing. Chapter 5 summarizes the results of the archaeological investigations. Chapter 6 concerns the faunal analysis of the bone recovered from the excavations at Pérez Ranch. Chapter 7 discusses the results of the excavations. Chapter 8 presents CAR's recommendations for treatment and further investigations of the site. Appendix A contains photographs of the *jacal* taken by Al Rendon. Appendix B consists of architectural sketches of the *jacal* completed by Mark Wolfe. Appendix C consists of the HABS documentation submitted to the National Park Service.

Chapter 2: Project Background

Kristi M. Ulrich

Site 41BX274 was first documented in 1984 as a result of archival research, interviews with the landowner, and pedestrian survey (McGraw and Hinds 1987). The site is part of the Spanish colonial homestead of Juan Ygnacio Pérez, dating back to 1808. Site 41BX274 was originally designated 41BX663 to keep separate from the prehistoric component of the site, but later both were combined into one multicomponent site (McGraw and Hinds 1987:109). Preliminary survey of the area at first indicated that the prehistoric and historic components were adjacent to each other, though not spatially overlapping. Additional archival research confirmed that the historic component of the site was not limited to the single structure but encompassed a much larger area (McGraw and Hinds 1987). Shovel testing and the presence of Goliad ware indicated that the sites overlapped.

Deed records indicate that a rock house, several *jacales*, and wooden corrals were located on the premises (McGraw and Hinds 1987:108-113). Archaeological investigations revealed the limestone rocks that were part of the stone building were scattered over a large portion of the area, obscuring the identification of additional features. A possible *jacal* was identified in the southeast portion of the site.

In the winter of 2003, CAR conducted additional archaeological investigations within the vicinity of the Pérez Ranch homestead. As a result of the project, at least three surface scatters of historic materials had been noted within the site boundaries (Weston 2004). The historic material consisted of early eighteenth to late nineteenth century artifacts. Ceramic types recovered included Goliad, Flow Blue, Transfer wares, Edgeware, Handpainted ware, Annular ware, and unidentified pieces that possibly are Spanish Colonial. The lead author of this report reviewed the ceramic inventory collected by Weston and found no evidence of majolicas. Various colors of glass were noted within the historic material concentrations. Fragments of a tripod kettle were also recovered in the 2003 project that possibly date between 1840 and 1850 (Weston 2004).

A *jacal* (previously referred to as a goat-herder's shack), constructed of a mix of modern and natural materials including mesquite and oak posts, tin roof, and lumber held together with wire nails, stands within the site boundary. The wire nails and lumber used in construction indicate that the structure has undergone multiple phases of construction and repair. Hand hewn posts compose the main portion of the

structure and could indicate an early phase of construction. This is the only still standing structure recorded within the project area.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

Due to the formerly proposed Applewhite Reservoir, the project area underwent extensive archaeological work during the 1980s and into the 1990s. During this time, it was thought that many sites in the area had been designated State Archeological Landmarks (Table 2-1), some of them are discussed below.

UTSA-CAR conducted investigations in 1981 and 1984 that documented 85 sites in an area proposed for the Applewhite Reservoir (McGraw and Hinds 1987). The proposed dam would have created a reservoir flooding approximately 2,500 acres. An additional 4,729 acres would have been inundated at the maximum flood level had the reservoir been constructed. The initial fieldwork conducted in 1981 investigated approximately 50% of the area that would have been affected by the proposed reservoir; the remaining half was not investigated due to excessive brush and poor ground visibility. Fifty sites were recorded during this portion of the project. Archaeological investigations of previously unsurveyed portions of the area of potential effect, as well as National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility testing at select locations, commenced in 1984. During this time, 28 archaeological sites were recorded. Twelve sites recorded in 1981 were revisited and archivally researched. Seven sites examined between 1981 and 1984 were previously recorded sites from the 1977 Medio Creek survey. The remaining 78 newly identified sites included 49 prehistoric sites, 26 historic sites, and 10 multicomponent sites spanning both prehistoric and historic periods (McGraw and Hinds 1987). Forty sites were found to be eligible, or potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. Recommendations included further investigation of 19 sites to determine eligibility. Fourteen sites identified during the course of the project were ineligible for listing due to poor site preservation or lay outside of the area of potential effect. Archival research conducted during the project indicated a rich historical background linked to early ranching and the regional history.

One of the sites investigated during the Applewhite Reservoir project was 41BX274. Investigations revealed that the site had multiple components dating to the prehistoric and historic eras (McGraw and Hinds 1987:108-125). Archival research

Table 2-1. State Archeological Landmarks near the Pérez Ranch

Site	Name	Cultural Affiliation/Period of Significance
41BX277	Pérez Cemetery	
41BX538	Presnall/Watson Farmstead	Anglo-American/Pre Civil War 1989
41BX652	Prehistoric Camp	Middle Archaic, Late Prehistoric, possible Spanish
41BX653	Prehistoric Camp	unknown
41BX675	Thompson Burial	1860s
41BX831	Prehistoric Camp	Paleoindian
41BX832	Prehistoric Camp	unknown
41BX833	Prehistoric Camp/Historic Chimney	unknown/1880-193
41BX857	Palo Alto Road Crossing	Early 19th century
41BX988	Laborers House, Pérez Ranch	
41BX274	Pérez Ranch Headquarters	Spanish Colonial to 20th century
41BX532	Prehistoric Camp	Middle Archaic to Late Prehistoric
41BX539	Prehistoric Camp	Early Archaic to Late Prehistoric
41BX540	Farmstead	Anglo American, 1830-1860
41BX662	Brick Kiln	Early 20th century
41BX669	Stolte Homestead	Anglo American, 1880-1989
41BX682	Dolored/Pérez/Applewhite Crossing	Spanish Colonial, Republic of Texas

suggested that occupation of the site by the Pérez family began as early as 1800. The limited testing conducted on the historic portion of the site indicated that the area had been occupied into the mid-1800s. The artifacts recovered were more consistent with a 1830s to 1850s occupation date. Material recovered at the site indicates that the inhabitants had the resources to obtain goods that suggest a higher social and economic status than the common farmer/rancher. Archival research confirms that the Pérez family had the monetary assets to obtain luxury items. The faunal remains recovered from the site during these investigations supported the records that the Pérez's were ranchers who raised goats, sheep, and cattle. The largest group of identified faunal remains consisted of goat, sheep and cow, while smaller numbers of native animals (deer, turtle, rabbit, and fish) indicated a supplement to the diet (Assad Hunter and Hellier 1987).

A large number of chipped stone artifacts were recovered at the site during the investigation. These findings supported Fox and Ivey's (1981:37) hypothesis that chipped stone technology continued into the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century in the area. McGraw and Hindes (1987:380) suggest that Native laborers at the Pérez Ranch continued traditional stone tool and pottery productions.

Between October 2002 and January 2004, UTSA-CAR conducted investigations of the Pérez family ranchlands in preparation of the development of the San Antonio Toyota Manufacturing Plant. The project, known as the Starbright Project, reassessed 16 sites that had been identified during

the Applewhite Reservoir Project and surveyed an additional 400-acres that had not been previously investigated (Greaves et al. 2004). The several stages of the work conducted within the project area included pedestrian reconnaissance, survey, shovel testing, mechanical auguring, and archaeological and geoarchaeological Gradall/backhoe trenching of specific locations.

The first stage of the fieldwork consisted of trenching the possible location of a cholera cemetery and relocating site 41BX660 (Greaves et al. 2004: 32-37). The trenching produced no indication of a cemetery. The revisit found that the site was severely eroded and deflated and not eligible for listing on the NRHP. The next stage focused on the shovel testing of 41BX653, a prehistoric site. Results of the shovel testing led to re-evaluating the site boundaries, and recommending that the northwestern spur of the site be excluded due to lack of cultural material (Greaves et al. 2004:109). The third stage consisted of the reconnaissance of 239-acres of previously unsurveyed land within the project area and the revisit of 41BX681 (the Frank Walsh Home) for photo-documentation (Greaves et al. 2004: 48-52). The fourth stage included the reconnaissance and Gradall trenching of an area located on the right bank of Leon Creek within the project area. Site 41BX1571 was recorded as a result of the findings in the trenches and on the surface.

The fifth stage focused on delineating the boundaries of 41BX1571 and a systematic survey of an 85-acre tract of

land within the project area at a proposed railroad spur at the northeastern end of the project area (Greaves et al. 2004:52-63). Twenty-nine shovel tests were excavated at 41BX1571. The results of the shovel testing indicated that the site was not eligible for listing on the NRHP or designation as a State Archeological Landmark (SAL). Forty-nine shovel tests and four trenches were excavated within the area of the proposed railroad spur. The trenches indicated the possibility of buried cultural features that warranted further investigations. The sixth stage consisted of mechanical auguring of the field sites recorded in the previous phase, as well as 41BX1572 (Greaves et al. 2004:64-74). In addition, reconnaissance of 175-acres located in the eastern portion of the project area was conducted. A total of 108 auger borings were excavated within the vicinity of 41BX1572. No additional cultural features or artifacts were recovered during the course of the boring. After the pedestrian survey, shovel testing, Gradall trenching and auguring at the site, it was determined that it lacked research potential and was not eligible for formal designation as a SAL or listing on the NRHP. The auger boring near the field sites found that there was no evidence of sub-surface cultural material. Therefore, the field sites were considered as non-cultural localities. The reconnaissance of the eastern portion of the project area included 16 backhoe trenches. Two backhoe trenches produced cultural material. The recovery of cultural material led to the designation of site 41BX1573. Recommendations included further work at 41BX1573 in future phases of the investigation.

The seventh stage focused on the re-evaluation of the eligibility of five previously documented sites (Greaves et al. 2004:71-75). Sites 41BX653, 41BX654, 41BX655, and 41BX656 were found to lack research potential, and therefore were considered not eligible for designation as SALs or nomination to the NRHP, though 41BX653 had been listed as an SAL in 1996, its integrity had apparently not been preserved during the intervening years. No further investigations were recommended for these sites. Site 41BX676 was recorded as the location of a cholera cemetery (McGraw and Hinds 1987:256), first identified by Ed Walsh (Kay Hinds, personal communication 2009), though its location was not precisely known. CAR recommended that additional work should be done to establish the location of the cemetery. Stage Eight consisted of the re-evaluation of eight previously recorded sites and four field sites recorded in previous phases of this investigation (Greaves et al. 2004:75-94). Sites 41BX349, 41BX652, 41BX657, 41BX658, 41BX659, 41BX661, 41BX832, 41BX1574, and 41BX1575 were all found to be ineligible for formal designation as SALs or nomination to the NRHP. Two sites, 41BX662 and 41BX1573, were recommended for further investigations to determine their eligibility status. Prior to this project, the SAL/NRHP eligibility of three of these sites (41BX652, 41BX832, and 41BX662) were designated SALs in 1993

and 1996. In addition, two field sites (5 and 6) were assessed using intensive mechanical auger borings. The inspection of these sites found that the lack of cultural material did not warrant the designation as archaeological sites.

The ninth stage focused on the re-evaluation of site 41BX125 and 41BX676 and survey of the right-of-way of the proposed railroad spur located on the north-bank of Leon Creek (Greaves et al. 2004:94-105). Shovel testing at 41BX125 uncovered one lithic flake. Due to the lack of artifacts, the site was deemed ineligible for formal designation as a SAL or nomination to the NRHP. No further investigations were recommended. A GPR survey was conducted at 41BX676 to search for the cholera cemetery. The results of the GPR survey and accounts from the previous landowner indicated that there was no cemetery at the location previously recorded as a site. CAR recommended that site 41BX676 be removed from official records.

During the course of the project, CAR conducted a pedestrian survey with backhoe trenching and mechanical auguring near the proposed railroad spur. No cultural material was recovered during the survey, trenching, or auguring. CAR found that the construction of the railroad spur would not impact any known cultural resources and recommended that it proceed as planned.

The investigations conducted during the project identified five new sites. Three of these sites were prehistoric (41BX1571, 41BX1572, and 41BX1573) and two dated to the twentieth century (41BX1574 and 41BX1575). Fourteen of the 16 previously recorded sites were relocated and their SAL/NRHP designations re-evaluated. Three of the 16 previously recorded sites were recommended to continue being designated as State Archeological Landmarks (Greaves et al. 2004:107-117). The brick kiln (41BX662) was determined as eligible for formal designation as a SAL and for listing on the NRHP. The Frank Walsh ranch and home complex (41BX681) was also found to meet the criteria for listing on the NRHP. The two pigeon coops located on the property were believed to possess architectural and historic integrity. The pigeon coops were relocated to City property to be later incorporated into the Land Heritage Institute. Because 41BX676, the cholera cemetery, could not be relocated, its eligibility status remains unknown. The eligibility status of 41BX1573 also remained unknown at the end of the investigation. CAR recommended that the sites that are eligible for listing and those with unknown eligibility be protected from future impacts.

In 2003, in preparation for the development of the Medina River Park, UTSA-CAR conducted archaeological investigations along the north bank of the Medina River

(Figueroa and Tomka 2004). CAR conducted a 100% pedestrian survey of 363-acres. Eight previously recorded sites were revisited and their SAL/NRHP eligibility was reassessed. Site 41BX274 was not investigated during this project (Figueroa and Tomka 2004). Site 41BX346 was previously recorded as a multicomponent site with a scatter of artifacts on the surface. Shovel testing produced prehistoric cultural material in two of the seven units. No cultural material was observed in the backhoe trenches excavated at the site. CAR found that due to the lack of cultural material and the disturbed nature of the site, it was not eligible for designation as a SAL or for listing on the NRHP. Site 41BX347 was revisited to determine its eligibility. Originally, the site was recorded as multicomponent; however, no prehistoric material was encountered on the surface or in shovel tests during the revisit. The historic component of the site consisted of standing structures. One possibly dates to the 1940s, the other to the 1950s. Renovations and additions have diminished their architectural integrity. The City of San Antonio retained a board and batten house for future rehabilitation and adaptive reuse and reassessed the age as 1920-30s (Kay Hinds, personal communication 2009). CAR recommended that the site was not eligible for listing on the NRHP or formal designation as a SAL. The proposed path of the hike and bike trail was to cross through the southern portion of the site, and according to the master plan, such structures were to be demolished. Site 41BX348 was originally recorded as a prehistoric site.

Both the 2002 and the 2003 investigations found most of the sites along the edge of a high terrace over-looking the Medina River. The deposits appear to be very shallow, and erosion has severely affected many of the sites. A few prehistoric sites did contain deeply buried deposits, though these occupations were unrelated to historic Pérez Ranch.

In late 2003, UTSA-CAR conducted additional archaeological investigations consisting of an intensive pedestrian survey, shovel testing, and backhoe trenching to reassess sites 41BX274 and 41BX988. SAL-designated sites 41BX682 and 41BX277 were also revisited (Weston 2004).

Site 41BX274 was revisited, backhoe trenched, and shovel tested. The boundaries of 41BX274 were redefined, dividing the site into two. The southern portion of the site was renamed 41BX274a and was separated from the northern portion due to a large area that did not contain cultural material. At the completion of the project, the size of 41BX274 was reduced by approximately 15.7 acres, resulting in a new site area of approximately 28.27 acres (Weston 2004). The figures showing the site boundary changes are considered sensitive and are not included here.

Several artifact concentrations were identified within 41BX274. Three concentrations, labeled as A, B, and C, were historic in age and related to the Pérez Ranch occupations (see Weston 2004: Figure 2). Concentration A was a large artifact scatter that contained examples of white earthenware ceramics of various decoration techniques. Also in the artifact scatter is a pile of sandstone rubble from the ranch house walls. Concentration B included a scatter of late nineteenth century and possible Spanish Colonial ceramics and glass. During this survey, Weston (2004) identified a structure to the south of Concentration B as a goat herder's shack. The shack was assessed to be at least 50 years old and was constructed of mesquite posts set into the ground. It also included a mix of modern and historic construction materials. This structure was revisited under the current study and is described in more detail elsewhere. Concentration C produced the fragments of the cast-iron pot that dates to 1840-1850. Backhoe trenches were excavated along the eastern portion of the site to aid in the definition of the site boundaries. The three backhoe trenches were located within the agricultural field and each displayed evidence of disturbance. Two out of the three backhoe trenches did not produce cultural material. The one trench that did have material revealed that the artifacts extended to a depth of 50 cm below surface but were all located within the plow zone (Weston 2004).

Survey in the northern portion of the ranch identified the prehistoric component of 41BX274. Two lithic scatters were noted as Concentrations D and E. Investigations in the southern portion of 41BX274 identified four additional prehistoric scatters, Concentrations F, G, H, and I. Each of these concentrations consisted of a scatter of prehistoric lithics and burned rock. Concentrations F and J had light to moderate scatters of debitage, worked flakes and fire-cracked rock (FCR). The two concentrations were located approximately 70 meters apart, separated by a grassy road. One backhoe trench was excavated to determine the depth of Concentration F. No cultural material was encountered in the backhoe trench. Concentration G consisted of a scatter of debitage, cores and FCR. Shovel testing and backhoe trenching were conducted in and around the concentration due to the extent of the scattered material. Thirty-one shovel tests and three backhoe trenches were excavated. Eight of the shovel tests were positive, producing debitage. One of the three backhoe trenches had flakes located in the southeast wall. The remaining backhoe trenches produced no additional cultural material. Concentration G produced a scatter of debitage, FCR and a bifacially worked scraper. The presence of the scraper prompted additional excavations that included one backhoe trench and nine shovel tests in the area. No other cultural material was recovered during this effort. Concentration I was located far enough from the previous

concentrations that CAR opted to declare this portion of 41BX274 a separate site (41BX274a) and reduce the area of the original site to 28.27 acres (Weston 2004).

Site 41BX274a is approximately 2.81 acres and consists of a scatter of prehistoric lithic material and historic glass and metal fragments. The historic portion of the site was assessed as mid- to late-nineteenth century. The date of the historic material was consistent with the historic material recovered from the main portion on 41BX274 and may indicate that the sites are related occupations (Weston 2004).

Weston also revisited the Pérez Family Cemetery, 41BX277, which is approximately 150 meters northwest of the ranch headquarters, 41BX274. A reconstructed stone and plaster

chapel sits on the foundations of the original chapel, which may have been built in the early 1800s. Seven members of the Pérez-Linn family are buried there (Weston 2004).

In the southeast portion of the project area, SAL-site 41BX682, the Dolores Crossing, was revisited. This was the main crossing of the Medina River used by the Pérez Ranch. The location was recorded based on previous work, and no cultural material was noted during the revisit.

Finally, Weston visited SAL-site 41BX988, noted as a Tenant Farmer/Laborer's Shack. He described it as "the only archaeological site in the project area associated with the workings of the Pérez Ranch in the twentieth century" (Weston 2004:14) but found it to retain low research potential at the time of survey. The structure burned in the 1940s.

Chapter 3: The Pérez Farm and Ranch

Kay Hinds, Bruce K. Moses, Jon J. Dowling, and Jennifer L. Thompson

During the mid-1700s, most families in San Antonio de Béxar were able to grow at least some food on roughly an acre of land, but some more fortunate families were able to gain access to either irrigated farmland or open grazing land for livestock. This chapter provides a brief overview of the general history of the area and discusses the organization and activities pertaining to types of communal landholdings in the eighteenth century. It encompasses an overview of farming and ranching activities, as well as property ownership of the Pérez Ranch. This chapter includes portions of a manuscript written by Kay Hinds (n.d.).

Historic Background

Since the late A.D. 1500s, Europeans entered South and Central Texas only sporadically and did not settle there until around A.D. 1700 (Webb 1952). First European contact on the Texas coast most likely began with the landing of Cabeza de Vaca and the Narvaez expedition survivors in 1528. Later Spanish incursions recorded insightful information on various Native American tribes like the Payaya, collectively referred to as the Coahuiltecan, who at one point lived in the area around modern day San Antonio. Late seventeenth century accounts describe these people as family units of hunter-gatherers that resided near streams and springs. Camps were revisited on a seasonal basis, allowing interaction with different groups along the way as well as the hunting of bison in open grassland settings (Campbell 1983:349-351; Hester 1989:80). By the eighteenth century, the cultural integrity of the Coahuiltecan was significantly compromised by European settlers and invading neighboring Native American groups, such as the Tonkawa and the Lipan Apache. Comanche horsemen in turn displaced the Lipan Apache culture, carrying out raids on European and Native American settlements alike in Central Texas (Hester 1989:82-83). In response to the continuous threat of Apache and Comanche raiders, and particularly the French incursion into East Texas, a series of Spanish missions and presidios were erected along the San Antonio River during the eighteenth century.

The Spanish governor of Coahuila and Texas, as well as the captain-general, Joséph de Azlor y Virto de Vera, Marques de San Miguel de Aguayo, established San Antonio as the focus of European settlement (Cox 1997). From its establishment around 1718, San Antonio steadily grew, albeit slowly at first. By 1731, San Antonio boasted five missions, a presidio, and Villa de Béxar. During a visit to San Antonio in 1778, Friar Juan Agustin Morfi described the town as consisting of “fifty-

nine houses of stone and mud and seventy-nine of wood, but all poorly built, without any preconceived plan, so that the whole resembles more a poor village than a villa, capital of so pleasing a province” (Morfi 1935:1,92). However, San Antonio slowly became a developed provincial town, largely in part due to the *Camino Real*. The *Camino Real*, meaning “Royal Highway” in Spanish, or Kings Highway, is the oldest road network in Texas that began as a series of Indian trails (TSHA 2008). The Spanish eventually improved and expanded them to link fortified missions, connecting settlements in Mexico to colonies in Louisiana via the Texas hinterland. *Camino Real* ran from Monclova, Mexico to Robline, Louisiana. The Texas segment consists of roughly 540 miles, with 47 miles of road in Louisiana. Portions of it were also known as The Old San Antonio Road, the King’s Highway, and the San Antonio-Nacogdoches Road.

The *Camino Real*’s European expansion beyond an Indian trail started with provisional Governor Domingo Teran de los Rios’ expedition in 1691, cutting a course from Monclova, Mexico, to the Spanish missions in East Texas (TSHA 2008). It was more than a route; it was a “complex set of relationships between travelers and nature, buyers and sellers, governors and governed”, where the threat of Indian attack, transportation impediments, and subsistence procurement were constant obstacles (de la Teja 1988:43). Proceeding east from San Juan Bautista (Presidio del Rio Grande), an expedition gateway of sorts on the Rio Grande River, the *Camino Real* eventually crossed through San Antonio and Mina (Bastrop), before making its way to the end of the line in Robline and Los Adaes, Louisiana. During the American Civil War, it served as an important trade artery for transportation of cotton from East Texas to Mexico. Throughout Texas history, depending on transport mode, season, and route choice, the *Camino Real* was utilized for a variety of reasons including commerce, transportation, communication, and military campaigning (McGraw et al. 1998). Spanish road segments associated with the *Camino Real* in the San Antonio area are the *Camino Pita*, the Lower Presidio Road (the *Camino de en Media*), the Upper Presidio Road, the La Bahía Road, and the Laredo Road.

With conquistadors’ pursuit of mineral wealth at an end, Spain bolstered its colonizing efforts to focus more on counteracting foreign settlement. To make the Spanish missions more independent, and to increase revenue, livestock ranches were established throughout the Texas frontier to solidify Spain’s control over its province and strengthen imperial defense (Myres 1969:10). The findings of the Aguayo

Expedition, coupled with the East Texas Missions' shift to crop cultivation, led to a significant increase in mission ranching in San Antonio and La Bahía in the middle of the eighteenth century. Eventually, secularization in the church and depleted funding from the Spanish crown engendered a shift in dominance of the cattle trade from the Texas missions, to the private rancher (Myres 1969:14). Secularization of the missions of Texas began in 1790, though some missions persisted into the early 1830s. In San Antonio, the last mission to secularize occurred in 1824, effectively ending the Spanish Colonial period of the area.

Cattle ownership in San Antonio de Béxar was widespread, but ownership of prime ranch land was limited to only a few families with enough livestock to justify a need for separate ranch land (de la Teja 1988:213). One of the primary considerations faced by those who wished to take up ranching in South Texas was the ever threatening hostility of the Lipan Apache and Comanche Indian groups that Spanish missions had been contending with for years (de la Teja 1988:213). Apache violence was a reaction to advancing Comanche, and anxiety over Spanish alliances with tribal enemies of the Apache, which included just about everyone (de la Teja 1988:60-61). Fierce Comanche hostility towards Spanish ranchers and settlers grew out of a constant demand for horses and a similar anxiety over Spanish alliances with tribal enemies of the Comanche.

Despite the Indian threat, numerous private ranches flourished in Texas. One of the more prominent livestock operations in San Antonio de Béxar was the Pérez Ranch along the Medina River. Juan Ygnacio Pérez, whose wife was the granddaughter of Andres Hernandez the first private rancher in Texas, accumulated sizable properties throughout San Antonio de Béxar. Pérez may have owned property as early as 1780 (McGraw and Hinds 1987:111), but significant pastureland was purchased in the Medina River-Leon Creek area in 1808 (McGraw and Hinds 1987:111). Juan Ygnacio Pérez also owned the *commandancia*, or the Spanish Governors' Palace, purchased in 1804 (TSHA 2008).

Around 1750, the *Camino de en Media*, or Lower Presidio Road was established. It proceeded south from San Antonio de Béxar, eventually crossing the Medina River at Paso Tranquetas (also known as Cañada Barrancas or Kerr's Crossing), which abuts the Pérez Ranch. This crossing, in addition to the ranch's proximity to San Antonio de Béxar, made Pérez Ranch a favorable location, allowing the Pérez family to thrive.

The Lower Presidio Road diverged from the earlier routes of the *Camino Real* at the Presidio del Rio Grande in present-

day Guerrero. The route was created to avoid constant attacks by hostile Lipan Apache Indians. The route proceeded along a generally eastward course and crossed the Nueces River near the modern town of Cotulla where it gently shifted toward the northeast. After crossing the Frio River, the road continued to the Atascosa where it crossed just south and west of modern Poteet. The Lower Presidio Road formed an early political boundary and separated thousands of acres of ranch land claimed by Mission Espada and Mission San José. The position of the Pérez Ranch also could have served as a buffer against Indian hostility for travelers on the road to "El Atascoso," a nearby ranch tended to by Mission San José Indians (Hipp 2000:xi). By 1809, Juan Ygnacio Pérez had become the commissioner of all ranches in his district.

As a result of the turbulent affairs associated with the War of 1812, a rebellious expedition led by José Bernardo Gutierrez de Lara and Augustus William Magee marched south into Texas to wrest the province from Spain. With the backing of the United States, the first Republic of Texas had declared independence in 1813. However, the Spanish royalist army, under General Joaquin de Arredondo, engaged the Texas Republicans along the Medina River in one of the bloodiest battles fought on Texas soil, the Battle of Medina. Recent research has placed the battlefield just north of the Bexar County line, not far from the junction of the Old Laredo Road and the Lower Presidio Road. Juan Ygnacio Pérez, a devoted royalist, had withdrawn from his prospering ranch before the Texas Republicans took San Antonio. Serving as a captain of cavalry in General Arredondo's army, Pérez proved a capable soldier and commander when defending his land holdings and the Spanish crown. Also among Arredondo's ranks was a young Lt. Antonio López de Santa Anna. General Arredondo's army of 1800 was camped six miles from the Texas Republicans, now under the leadership of General José Alvarez de Toledo y Dubois. Lured by Spanish scouts into a thickly vegetated oak forest and thick sandy landscapes, the pursuing Texas Republican forces became exhausted and thirsty and were unaware of what laid in waiting for them. Well emplaced artillery batteries and infantry and cavalry regiments decimated the Texas Republicans in a four-hour battle (TSHA 2008). General Toledo's forces eventually broke ranks and fled, but most of them were quickly captured and executed. The first Republic of Texas was at an end. Juan Ygnacio Pérez returned to his prospering ranchlands, and later played a key role in opposing the Long Expedition and other filibustering detachments. Pérez eventually became known as one of the leading cattlemen of the region. His son, José Ygnacio Pérez, was also a capable man and gradually added to the landholdings he inherited from his father.

After Mexico gained independence from Spain in 1821, an expedition formed by José Manuel Rafael Simeon

de Mier y Teran trekked over the landscape where the Battle of Medina had occurred and witnessed remnants of the carnage well over a decade later (Morton 1948:59). This scientific expedition was dispatched by the Mexican Boundary Commission in 1827 with the intention of recording natural resources, gathering impressions of Indians and settlers, and to ascertain boundaries with the United States (TSHA 2008). Teran surmised that Mexico would have to swiftly tighten its grip on Texan affairs to stop the United States from acquiring it.

By this time, San Antonio mostly consisted of a group of flat-roofed stone and adobe buildings centered on Main and Military Plazas. The newly independent Mexican government began granting impresario contracts to facilitate the development of communities within the Texas province. Stephen F. Austin, one such settler, spearheaded a movement by Anglo and Mexican settlers against Mexican authority towards independence. As a sort of crossroads location, San Antonio de Béxar played an integral role in Texas Independence. At its center stood Mission San Antonio de Valero (the Alamo), which by 1836 brandished more cannons than any fort west of the Mississippi before changing hands several times during the fight for Texas Independence, and eventually falling victim to Mexican siege by Santa Anna's forces in 1836. So many battles took a terrible toll in lives and property, leaving San Antonio, as well as many of its surrounding private ranches, nearly deserted (Fox 1979). After becoming the Republic of Texas the same year, following Santa Anna's defeat at the decisive Battle at San Jacinto, the territory later joined the United States in 1845. San Antonio slowly grew from a rustic Mexican Village to a lively and fast-paced commercial center. During the American Civil War, the Confederate State of Texas was only involved in five engagements with the Union army. San Antonio's main function during the Civil war was that of a shipping hub for supplies imported from Mexico to be shipped to Confederate lines in the early 1860s (Webb 1952). The town also suffered a major cholera epidemic in 1866. Still a major crossroads, San Antonio later served as a key staging area for General Zachary Taylor's mobilization efforts during the War with Mexico.

Land Grants and Surveys South of the Medina River

In 1808, Juan Ygnacio Pérez was granted four leagues of land on the south bank of the Medina River by Colonel Antonio Cordero for *Ganado mayor* and some time later, one league of land on the north bank by Nemesio Salcedo (McGraw and Hinds 1987:111) (Figure 3-1). However, Pérez most likely occupied this land some time around 1793, well before obtaining the official land grant (Paul vs. Pérez 1853). This tract of land was originally part of the extensive holdings

of the Mission San José y San Miguel de Aguayo (Jackson 1986:39) before secularization of the church took its hold on Mission ranching operations in South Texas. Pérez likely controlled portions of the property and was well established while it was still under the auspices of mission ownership with the consent of the mission Padres.

The original Spanish survey for Juan Ygnacio Pérez's landholdings was conducted in 1808 by Manuel Barrera, assisted by Francisco Barrera, Juan Lina, Francisco Padilla, José Maria Zambrano, Manuel Quintero, José Barrera, and José Delgado (BCDR Vol. E2A:67-71; TGLO Vol. 50). Using a compass and a waxed line 50 Mexican *varas* long, 100 leagues to each *mojonera* (a boundary monument, often a cairn of piled stones) was measured. The land grant was believed at the time to encompass roughly ten square leagues. A resurvey of the land took place in 1847 by Francois Giraud using the old landmarks of the Pérez grant identified by knowledgeable persons including Anselmo Belgasio, Francisco Cadena, Melchor de la Garza and Felipe Garza. The resurvey concluded that the Pérez grant most likely consisted of closer to 12 to 16 leagues, depending on whether a straight-line method or a meander method was utilized, respectively. For example, if one measured the distance from *Paso de Dolores* to *Paso del Talon* according to the straight-line method, the distance would fall at 5,173 *varas*. The same distance measured by the meander method would place the distance at 8,000 *varas*. Such variations in survey methods were quite common between many of the Spanish grants and the actual surveys (Jackson 1986:442). In any case, it is clear that Juan Ygnacio Pérez claimed the land between the original grants to Mission Espada and the Rancho San Lucas belonging to Mission San José.

The Pérez survey included tangible landmark boundaries to demarcate the landholding. Some survey demarcations at this time were as simple as crosses carved into a tree at eye level with a knife blade, and some symbols were distinctively blazed. The grant on the south bank of the Medina River began at *La Barranca* (the Ravine) and ran west with one league landmarks at *el Paso de Dolores*, *Paso del Talon*, the place called *Alto de Encinos* (the Oak Ridge), and to the place called *paraje San Simón*. From *paraje San Simón*, the survey turned south along the edge of the *mesquital* to the *Llano de Rosales* at which point it turned east with landmarks one league apart at the *Cañada Escondida*, the *Alta de los Encinos Preitos* (Black Oak Ridge), ran along the base of a hill named *del Padre Pedrajo* to the *Cañada del Loma de San José* (Ravine of San José Hill), to the hill called *Escondida*. At this point the survey turned north through the *Cañada del Zacate* (Ravine of Grass) to *La Barranca*, the starting point of the survey.

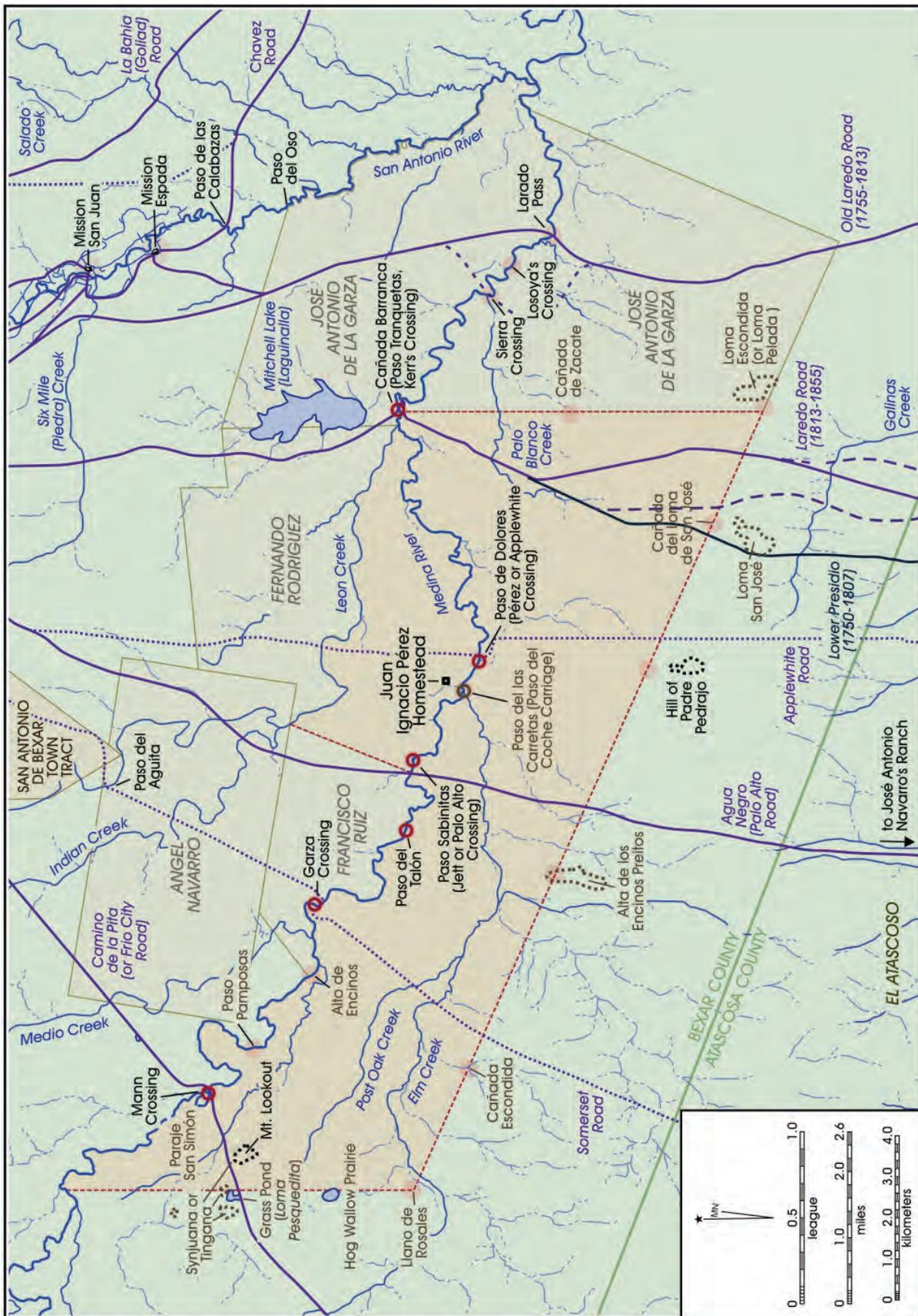


Figure 3-1. Map of the Juan Ignacio Pérez Ranch circa 1808.

La Barranca (or *Paso Tranquitas* also *Tranquetas*) has been identified as the *Lower Presidio Road* and *Laredo Road* crossing of the Medina River in the vicinity of present day Cassin (McGraw and Hinds 1987; Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al. 1847). Francisco Cadena, a member of the resurvey effort, stated that they were not the same. This contradicts other sources. Initially known as *Barranca*, the crossing was renamed *Tranquetas* due to the placement of a gated fence there sometime before 1813 (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al. 1847). Friar Juan Agustín Morfi once made note of fence ruins in this general locality (Morfi 1935). In addition to a gated fence, cattle pens were at one point erected to protect Mission Espada's livestock from Indian raids. The pass at *La Barranca* was lined with steep banks and a ravine, and the Medina was described as having "stones in the river for 300 to 400 feet" (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al. 1847).

It is worth noting that the distance between *La Barranca* and *Paso De Dolores* exceeded more than one league as the grant originally described. This discrepancy was recognized by surveyors in the 1840s, but identifiable landmarks and archival records at the time proved too elusive to correct the matter.

The *Paso de Dolores* (SAL 41BX682), also known as the Pérez Crossing or Applewhite Crossing (McGraw and Hinds 1987), rested approximately 80 *varas* above a *barranca* and was marked with "a notched tree" (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al., 1847). The second league landmark was established at "the center of the front from East to West of C.A. Yoacum's survey" in 1847 (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al. 1847). However, this would suggest the *Paso de Dolores* crossing is above the ranch in the vicinity of property owned by Cynthia Rushing, which is problematic. *Paso de Las Carretas* has been identified as resting between Dolores and Talon at the Pérez Ranch, in addition to being one-half league below the ranch. There is some overlap in the geographic locations of the *Paso Sabinitas*, the *Paso de Las Carretas*, and a State Archeological Landmark designated 41BX857 where Spanish Colonial ceramics were recovered.

During the resurvey of this property in the 1840s, it was uncertain where *La Barranca* rested, and this probably contributed greatly to the confusion. *Paso del Las Carretas* is believed to have been between the *Paso de Dolores* and the *Paso del Talon* (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al. 1847), and was also known as the *Paso del Coche Carriage*, the *Paso Carreta*, and the *Paso del Coche*. This crossing was located approximately 5,000 *varas* (one league) from *La Barranca*, situating it at the same location as *Paso de Dolores*. However, another source places the *Paso de las Carretas* one-half league below the Pérez Ranch (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al. 1847). Further archival analysis is required to resolve these

discrepancies, but the pass most likely rests at one of the above-mentioned localities.

Paso del Talon, site 41BX680, a rangeland for mustangs, predates the Pérez grant (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al. 1847). It was demarcated by an old mesquite stump and high bluffs. The surveyor who established its boundaries, John James, placed the location of the third landmark for Pérez's property, "...near the dividing line of Paschal and Dawson's Survey near a mile and a half from the river..." in 1847 (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al. 1847). However, this would place the third landmark for Pérez's property west of the current recorded site. This location may have served as an early French crossing.

Alto de Encinos, or *Los Encinos a lagua del Albierto*, was situated at a dry pond called *Laguna del Tío Albierto* (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al. 1847). This land grant was marked by a large thicket of live oaks ca. ½ to ¾ of a mile from the river and was roughly 300 to 400 yards thick (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al. 1847). Boundaries in this location were originally marked by two large blazed oak trees (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al. 1847). During the 1847 survey, John James placed the fourth landmark at "500 varas west of the west boundary line of Smith and Jones league and labor survey 3 miles and 800 varas S. from the River" (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al. 1847).

The *paraje*, or neighborhood, of *San Simón* rested 8,000 *varas* above the *Presidio Road*, and took its name from the *Paso San Simón*. It was heavily populated by herds of roaming mustangs (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al. 1847). Austin's Map of 1828 (Austin 1828), states that "immense herds of wild horses" existed in the area (Jackson 1986:595 f.n.). According to the testimony of Felipe Garza, the neighborhood of *San Simón* consisted of one to two miles of land (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al. 1847). This location was also part of the Synjuana Hills (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al. 1847), also known by its Jumman nomenclature, "the place of *cumen tatida*". This locality's Tangana Indian translation means "I am in Talian?" It was also the scene of a bloody encounter between the Spaniards and Lipan Apache where considerable amounts of lives were lost (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al. 1847). The principal hill of the Synjuana was close to the river and the pass was known as Synjuana, or as "*halla Juño*" (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al. 1847). The *Paso de la Synjuana* is believed to be the same place as the *Paso de San Simón* according to one account (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al., 1847), and *Paso de San Simón* was believed to be positioned ¾ of a mile from the river (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al. 1847). Accounts from the diary of Massanet, a member of the Teran expedition during the late 1820s, reference *Barranca*, also known as *San Simón* (Massanet 1691).

Along the edge of *Paso de San Simón*, stood three small stony hills where a line of sight was established between them. The center hill, which stood at a shorter height and was distinguished by white lithic outcrops, was adorned by three piles of flint about 3 to 4 *varas* apart and roughly 16 to 24 inches high, possibly indicating Pérez's landmark (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al. 1847). The *paraje* at this location was believed to be between one to three leagues from Bald Hill (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al. 1847). The mounds of rock that demarcated this *paraje* were well defined and some of them appeared to have been broken off to make flint tools (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al. 1847). These mounds marked the northeast corner of the property and fell on the edge of *Presidio Road* (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al., 1847). Charles Montell, who took part in the survey of this area in the 1830s, described mounds that were "heaped together...by the Indians...to roast their meat on" (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al. 1847). Such stone piles were also used as landmarks for the John McMullen grant (the original Rancho de San Lucas grant), and at least one had been observed between the Medina and Frio Rivers within a thicket (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al. 1847) where Felipe Garza was known to have tended goats.

Just south of *San Simón*, the Pérez Ranch property skirted the edge of the *mesquital* (mesquite brush) and ran across the prairie known as "Llano Rosales". It is possible that the term "Llano Rosales" (Plain of Little Roses) is a corruption of the term "Llano Robles": Plain of Oaks (A. McGraw, personal communication). This prairie was identified by Giraud as Hog Wallow Prairie, it spanned two miles wide and three to four miles long.

From the locality of Elm Creek, the survey turned east toward and followed the edge of the oak timber line one league to the *Cañada Escondida*, a drainage just north of the modern town of Somerset, where a landmark was set. The survey continued along the edge of the Oak timber to the *Alta de las Encinos Preitos*, likely the ridge immediately south of Loop 1604 in the vicinity of modern Morin Road. Continuing toward the east, the Pérez grant passed by the base of the hill known as the *Loma del Padre Pedrajo*, a ridge that lies just west of Applewhite Road and south of Loop 1604. The next *mojoneras* was erected a league further east near a ravine of the hill called *San José* (Cañada del Loma de San José). *Loma de San José* was situated adjacent to the Rio Grande Road (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al. 1847). Like many other roads at this time, the Lower Presidio/Laredo Road was marked with blazed symbols on the trunks of oak trees at eye-level (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al. 1847). The two roads split just below the crossing of the Gallinas Creek with one fork leading to Laredo and the other to Mission San Juan Bautista. Flanking the Lower Presidio/Laredo Road was a pasture within Pérez Ranch, situated in a small rise in a post-oak area (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al. 1847). The landmark for this part of the *Loma de San José*

consists of a cluster of red sandstone between 1.5 and 2.5 feet high (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al. 1847) and could be seen on the way to Atascosa and the Rio Grande (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al. 1847). In order to stand out on the landscape, the stones were placed "in their natural order around a large tree and another tree burnt down" (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al. 1847). They had "the appearance of having been placed by hand...around the black jack they appear to have been thrown off their course by their swell or growth of the tree..." (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al. 1847). These stones may have been the same ones mentioned by Father Morfi in 1778 as the boundary of Mission Espada's lands (Morfi 1935).

Confusion regarding the 1840s survey lead to questions as to whether *Loma de San José* was instead the southeastern boundary for the Pérez property (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al. 1847). This confusion ultimately led to the Pérez family loosing the largest portion of the Pérez Ranch in 1847. The final landmark called out in the Pérez grant rested on a hill on the east side of the Lower Presidio/Laredo Road called *Escondida*. It is at this point that the land grant survey turns north, proceeding through the *Cañada del Zacate* (ravine of grass), and then back to the point of beginning.

Using the landmarks listed in the court documents as identified and reconstructed on the modern landscape, Ygnacio Pérez's holdings south of the Medina River would have amounted to nearly 4.8 square leagues, or 27,800 acres. Rather than one league measured south from the Medina River, as called for in the Spanish land grant, Pérez' property extended closer to two leagues on each side (five and one quarter miles) and stretched approximately five leagues (just under 13 miles) from northwest to southeast.

History of Occupation of Pérez Ranch

Residents at Pérez Ranch consisted of the Pérez family, a *mayordomo* (foreman), and numerous *peones* (laborers) who conducted the daily operations of the ranch beginning in 1800 (Paul vs. Pérez 1849; Paul vs. Pérez 1853). General laborers at the Pérez Ranch tended to the sheep, while *vaquero* laborers tended the cattle and other livestock. In many cases, the *peones* were former mission Indians who received their training as ranch hands under the auspices of the padres.

Juan Ygnacio Pérez is known to have lived on the Pérez Ranch at least until 1808 at the *Paso de Carreta* (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al. 1847), but his family frequently resided within the safer confines of town (Paul vs. Pérez 1853). Juan Ygnacio Pérez's *mayordomo* was an individual known as Quintero, who died between 1827 and 1828. It is uncertain if this individual's identity is the same as Manuel Quintero

who was one of the original surveyors. A laborer by the name of Melchor de la Garza, born in San Antonio in 1790, also worked on the Pérez Ranch for much of his childhood and adult life. De la Garza worked on the Pérez Ranch from 1828 to 1837, and later joined José Ygnacio Pérez at the Presidio Rio Grande (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al. 1847). De la Garza eventually returned to the Pérez Ranch for intermittent work until 1847 when José Ygnacio Pérez returned from Mexico, where he had taken his family to shield them from the turbulent revolution.

Francisco Cadena is also known to have lived at the Pérez Ranch. Born in 1797, Cadena was often referred to as Tio Gondo. He worked on the Pérez Ranch from its beginnings until 1813 when he departed for the United States (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al. 1847). Between 1838 and 1839, Cadena lived in a cave below one of the ranch houses to avoid the Indian threat. However, during planting season, Cadena frequently occupied the stone house and was commonly called upon to procure supplies, herd cattle, build corrals, and plant corn during at least three generations of the Pérez family. Cadena's final years were spent at Mission Espada.

Anselmo Belgasio, born in 1778, was responsible for herding and branding cattle for the Pérez family (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al. 1847). Felipe Garza, born in 1807, managed mustang populations and herded goats on the hills of *San Simón* (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al. 1847). He was a nephew of José Delgado (one of the original surveyors of the Pérez land grant) and Vicente de la Garza. Another laborer on the Pérez Ranch was Juan M. Montolos (Montalvo), born in 1799 in San Antonio. He worked as a mule and cattle driver (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al. 1847) and eventually fled to Matamoras in 1847.

Records indicate an intermittent occupation on the Pérez Ranch from 1808 to 1834 (Paul vs. Pérez 1849). The Pérez family, as well as the families of many of the laborers, lived at the ranch from 1808 to 1813, but took up residence in San Antonio in 1813. The arrival of the Texas Republicans spurred Juan Ygnacio Pérez to withdraw from his land holdings before returning again to partake in the Battle of Medina in August of 1813. Remaining at the Pérez Ranch in his absence were 15 to 20 vaqueros to protect and tend to the 13,000 head of cattle (Paul vs. Pérez 1853). In 1815, many of the laborers joined their families still residing in San Antonio as Indian attacks intensified (Paul vs. Pérez 1853). By 1824, laborers were reestablished at the Pérez Ranch, while Juan Ygnacio Pérez, who had been promoted to lieutenant colonel for his performance in the Battle of Medina and other conflicts, resided at Mission Espada. Indian attacks continued at the ranch, and one incident resulted in the death of one of Pérez's herdsmen (Paul vs. Pérez 1849).

Peace with the Indians was attained in 1828, and the family of José Ygnacio Pérez, Lt. Colonel Juan Ygnacio Pérez's son, resided on the Pérez ranch. The families of the laborers also returned at this time and remained there until 1835 or 1836. Animosities between new settlers in the area and the Spanish/Mexican settlers were steadily rising. In 1833, the Pérez family was under surveillance, either by rival rancher Erastus "Deaf" Smith, or representatives of Mexico establishing allegiances, motivating Pérez to relocate to Mission Espada (Hipp 2000:41). Texas rebels defeated General Cos and the Mexican army in 1835, and threats towards Mexican Centralists increased on behalf of Smith who had a certain degree of government authority. José Ygnacio Pérez wisely gathered his family and fled to Mexico in 1836 where they stayed until 1847. His son, several registered agents, and Francisco Cadena remained behind to oversee operations and look after his interests (Paul vs. Pérez 1849). However, by 1839, Indian hostility became so intense that the son of José Ygnacio Pérez was also forced to leave, and squatters and cattle rustlers slowly intruded into the Pérez family's landholdings.

Lieutenant Colonel José Francisco Ruiz lived on Alamos Creek in a *jacal* on the ranch in 1828 and from 1832 to 1835 (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al. 1847; Paul vs. Pérez 1849; Paul vs. Pérez 1853). The Ruiz occupation was identified by at least one witness at the *Paso de Los Carretas* near the mouth of Cottonwood Creek and was opposite the Pérez Ranch headquarters (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al. 1847). This would rest near present-day Elm Creek. Between 1837 and 1841, Ruiz lived within approximately four miles of the Pérez Ranch.

Descendents of José Ygnacio Pérez continued to live on the Pérez Ranch into the twentieth century. The Linn and the Walsh families built additional homes and other buildings, likely reusing construction materials from the old stone house.

Ownership History of the Pérez Ranch Property

Much of the Pérez Ranch property is still owned by descendents of Pérez, many of whom married into other families. However, some of the property has been partitioned off and sold over the years. The original property in its entirety had roots in the extensive Spanish Colonial grant of Ygnacio Pérez from 1808 (McGraw and Hindes 1987:111). Juan Ygnacio Pérez was the head of an influential family with significant ties to politics, the military, and ranching in Spanish-ruled Texas. He was born in 1761, the third child of Domingo and María Concepción (de Carvajal) Pérez. In 1781, he married Clemencia Hernandez and into a ranching family. His father-in-law, Andrés Hernandez, was the founder of one

of the first privately owned ranches in the Spanish province of Texas. Pérez purchased the Spanish Governor's Palace in San Antonio in 1804 and by 1808 acquired four leagues of land below the Medina River along the Old San Antonio Road and one league between the Medina and Leon Creek.

Pérez served the Royalist cause during his military career by remaining loyal to Spain and supporting the *peninsulares*. He opposed those fighting for self-government in Mexico and Americans promoting statehood for Texas. He served on Juan Manuel Zambrano's junta after the revolt of Las Casas in 1811 and was captain of the cavalry under General Joaquín de Arredondo at the Battle of Medina in 1813. His unyielding loyalty to the Royalists was rewarded and he was named Lieutenant Colonel soon after the Battle of Medina. Pérez served as the interim governor from July 27, 1816 to March 20, 1817. Between 1819 and 1821, Pérez continued his military service to the newly independent Mexico by driving out Anglo-American militia forces, particularly those led by James Long, intent on making Texas part of the United States. Juan Ygnacio Pérez died in October of 1823 and was buried in the Purísima Concepción Chapel in San Antonio.

After Juan Ygnacio Pérez's death, his son José Ygnacio Pérez took over the property and continued the ranching business as he had done during his father's absence in previous years. As described above, the José Ygnacio Pérez family resided intermittently at the ranch from at least 1808 to 1836 and the remaining family members and ranch hands that stayed behind were forced out by 1839.

When José Ygnacio Pérez returned from Mexico in 1846 to find much of his property and cattle claimed by cattle rustlers, he and his family moved into the Governor's Palace in San Antonio while he fought legal battles necessary to restore his property rights. The Texas Supreme Court ruled in his favor for ownership of the original tract but denied his claims on the four leagues south of the Medina granted to his father in 1808. José Ygnacio Pérez died in 1852 and was eventually buried at the Pérez chapel on the ranch in 1861. Though the property on the south bank was lost, the Pérez family continued ownership of the 4000 acres of ranch lands on the north-bank.

José Ygnacio Pérez's will, drawn up in 1849 and settled in 1855, divided the Pérez property among the Pérez children with the largest holdings, including the ranch, partitioned among the three daughters: Maria Trinidad, Maria Joséfa, and Maria Concepción. After José Ygnacio Pérez's death, his three daughters, Trinidad, Maria Joséfa, and Concepción were each given one-third of the ranch, or 1390.5 acres each, after José Ygnacio Pérez's death, in addition to numerous properties in San Antonio including the Governor's Palace (Hipp 2000:44).

Farm and Ranch Production and Operation

Laborers such as vaqueros, herders, drivers, farmers, and planters took part in a broad spectrum of ranch and farm activities including cattle driving, hunting, sheep and goat herding, rounding up livestock, branding, corral and house construction, fence maintenance, and even Indian fighting. Indian hostility was such a serious threat that the residents abandoned Pérez Ranch on at least three occasions around 1813, 1824 and again in 1839. Herders employed by the Pérez family were killed in Indian attacks during at least two separate incidents.

The amount of cattle present on the Pérez Ranch fluctuated over the years. Between 5,000 and 6,000 head of cattle roamed the ranch in 1808 (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al. 1847; Paul vs. Pérez 1853). In 1813, the Pérez Ranch accommodated 13,000 head of cattle (Paul vs. Pérez 1853). Only 1000 head of cattle were present between 1828 and 1830 (Paul vs. Pérez 1853). By 1836, 4,000 to 5,000 head of cattle grazed on Pérez Ranch, all of which were driven to the Rio Grande that year (Paul vs. Pérez 1853). In 1836, during Texas's struggle for Independence from Mexico, 25 members of the Texian army were dispatched to the Pérez Ranch to secure beef for the troops. Juan Seguin, an Alamo defender before the main assault, is known to have visited the ranch to secure 700 head of cattle the following year (Paul vs. Pérez 1849). Whatever number of cattle existed on the ranch at various times, operations were always turbulent and in a constant state of change. Vaqueros never remained at the corrals for very long once the branding of cattle was concluded. For example, between 1813 and 1815, only 20 vaqueros remained on the ranch to oversee 13,000 head of cattle (Paul vs. Pérez 1853). Cattle theft by nearby mission Indians was also an issue that Pérez Ranch occupants frequently endured.

Numerous types of livestock and wild animals roamed the landscape of Pérez Ranch. Close to 5,000 sheep were on the property in 1808 (Paul vs. Pérez 1853). Felipe Garza frequently herded and tended to goats on the hills of *San Simón* (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al. 1847). Between 70 and 80 oxen were kept on the ranch to be used as beasts of burden or for beef (Paul vs. Pérez 1853). Large populations of wild mustangs were often rounded up and corralled in catching pens on the Rosales and Chacon by Melchor de la Garza, and then herded to San Simón every 10 to 15 days (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al., 1847). Many of these mustangs could often be found taking advantage of the water sources at Atascosa Creek and Cotton Wood Creek (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al. 1847). Wild turkeys were also hunted extensively in this area between 1838 and 1849 by John James (Paul vs. Pérez 1849).

Houses

The Pérez Ranch (both on the south bank and the north bank) contained a number of structures. The main headquarters (41BX274) contained one main stone structure, at least 4 to 5 *jacal* structures, a cultivated field enclosed by a wooden fence, and numerous corrals (Paul vs. Pérez 1853, Will of Pérez). The *jacals*, some of which date back to 1808, predate the stone building that was erected sometime between 1813 and 1820 (Paul vs. Pérez 1853, Will of Pérez). At least one of the *jacal* structures, built around 1820, was located on the south bank of the Medina River in proximity to Alamos Creek, or modern day Elm Creek (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al., 1847). Lieutenant Col. José Francisco Ruiz, a veteran of the Battle of Medina, is believed to have lived in this location sometime between 1822 and 1835, following the end of his exile in the United States. Many of these structures had been abandoned since the Revolution in 1813 (Paul vs. Pérez, 1853). Laborers, who had the consent of Juan Ygnacio Pérez, are believed to have occupied these structures intermittently during that time.

Corrals

The main corrals of Pérez Ranch, built around 1817, were located on the north bank of the river (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al., 1847) (Figure 3-2). The portion of Pérez Ranch on the south bank contained several corrals for cattle and mustangs. One cluster of cattle corrals, built by Melchor de la Garza, was located on Post Oak Creek near the *Loma de Pesquidita* and was used to pen mustangs. An additional set of corrals rested closer to the ranch, located 1000 *varas* on the east side of the confluence of Elm Creek and the Medina River. Another set of corrals, situated at the headwaters of the Atascosa River, was built sometime after 1813 by a laborer on the Pérez Ranch (Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al., 1847).

Pérez Chapel and Cemetery

The Chapel is identified as site 41BX277. Ed Walsh reconstructed the walls of the stone and plaster chapel with original ornate iron gates, though it is still missing a roof. The reconstruction sits on the ruins of the original chapel thought

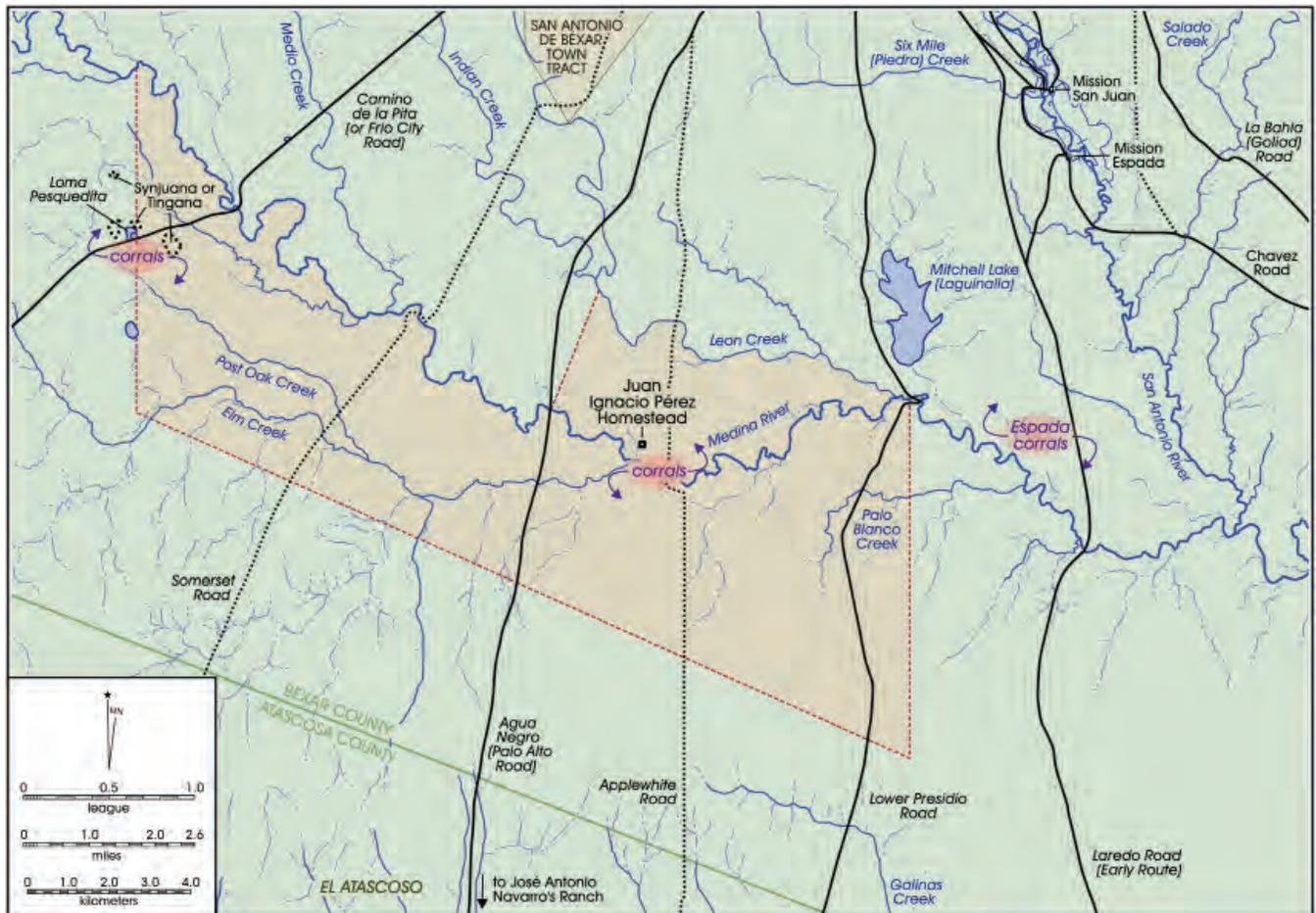


Figure 3-2. Known corrals in or near the Juan Ygnacio Pérez Ranch.

to have stood at this location in the early 1800s while the families of Juan Ygnacio Pérez and José Ygnacio Pérez were residing at the Pérez Ranch. Construction of the chapel was reportedly underway by 1804 (Hipp 2000). An estimated 55 to 60 burials have been reported directly west of the chapel, though these graves are poorly marked (McGraw and Hindes 1987:126-127).

Pérez Ranch into the Twentieth Century

Maria Joséfa Pérez married Jacob Linn in 1855 and together with the other Pérez sisters oversaw their thriving cattle and horse business. The Linns added several structures including a thirteen-room wooden frame house (completed in 1868) and a stone and stucco chapel on the Joséfa Linn portion of the ranch property (Hipp 2000). The ranch also maintained a blacksmith shop, brick kiln, and commissary. Jacob Linn died in 1878 and was buried in the ranch cemetery. The ranch operations continued through the Linn family with Concepción Linn, a daughter of Jacob and Maria Joséfa Linn, and her ward and nephew Jacob who were the sole

heirs of the ranch in 1891. Concepción Linn married Francis Thomas Walsh in 1891 and ran the ranch into the twentieth century. They moved from the Linn home into a new home built east of Applewhite Road in 1906 (41BX681). Their sons Frank, Jr., Edward, and Harry carried on ranch and farming operations. Frank Jr. and his wife Jacke resided on the ranch in the Walsh home until his death in 1981 and hers in 1992. Edward and his wife Mary Louise built another home on the ranch and were charged with managing the family estate, which had come to be shared among six Walshes as a single working ranch.

Pérez Ranch functioned as ranchland and farmland for nearly 200 years while staying within the same family. Legal battles with the City of San Antonio over construction of a reservoir on portions of the Pérez Ranch led to the sale of much of the land along the Medina River (Hipp 2000). Though the reservoir was never built, the division of the property and the construction of the Toyota Motor Plant essentially ended the historic use of the Pérez Ranch at the beginning of the twenty-first century making it the longest continuously working ranch in Texas.

Chapter 4: Field and Laboratory Methods

Kristi M. Ulrich and Jennifer L. Thompson

Results of the excavations were to determine the dates of occupation, the location and dimensions of the stone structure, gather more information concerning the *jacal's* age and use, and to develop a plan to protect the site from potential damage due to its proximity to the hike and bike trail.

Prior to the archaeological services conducted by CAR, THC volunteered to conduct a Ground Penetrating Radar and magnetometer survey of an area of the site where the foundation to the stone house was believed to be. The THC set up a 40-x-30 meter grid and systematically walked the grid to obtain the shots for the magnetometer survey. The GPR survey was done within the same grid, though the entire grid was not examined. The GPR survey consisted of a 30-x-30 meter portion of the grid. The grid was orientated to the magnetic North. The information gathered during the GPR and magnetometer survey was analyzed to find any anomalies that would indicate buried features. The results of the GPR and magnetometer survey influenced the placement of the units in the area of the stone foundation.

Shovel Testing Methods

CAR developed a strategy for the controlled surface collections and shovel testing prior to visiting the site. First, CAR proposed to conduct an intensive pedestrian survey of the site at close transect intervals to locate concentrations of artifacts in addition to those recorded in 2003 (Weston 2004). Using the dog-leash method, on and off concentrations would be sampled. Following the surface samples, the concentrations would be shovel tested to determine the depth of the artifacts. The results of the surface collections and the shovel testing were to aid in the placement of the 1-x-1-m excavation units.

Initial reconnaissance of the project area found that ground visibility was minimal. Brush and leaf litter obscured the visibility of any potential surface artifact concentrations. The lack of surface visibility forced a change to the initial strategy. Instead of the three tasks previously suggested, CAR conducted shovel testing along the project area on a 15-x-15-m grid to sample the area and determine the location of subsurface concentrations. Shovel tests were to be excavated every 15-meters. A total of 150 shovel tests were estimated to be excavated along the grid. Shovel tests were 30 cm in diameter and, unless prevented by obstacles or buried features, extended to a depth of 40

cmbs. If historic material was recovered in Level 4 (30-40 cmbs), the excavation was to continue to a maximum depth of 60 cm below surface. Shovel tests were excavated in 10-cm increments and all soils from each level were screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth. Collected artifacts were bagged with appropriate provenience for laboratory processing, analysis, and curation. A shovel test form was completed for every excavated unit. Data collected from each shovel test included the final excavation depth, a tally of all materials recovered from each 10-cm level, and a brief soil description (texture, consistency, Munsell color, inclusions). The location of every positive shovel test was recorded with Trimble Geo XT GPS units. Shovel test locations were plotted onto an aerial photograph as a backup to GPS provenience information; the positive tests were highlighted. Any additional observations considered pertinent were included as comments on the standard shovel test excavation form.

The results of the shovel tests were to aid in determining if additional concentrations of historic material were located within the project area. Artifacts collected during the shovel testing were returned to the lab for processing, prior to returning to the field for the hand-excavation of units. No additional concentrations were recorded during this project as the positive shovel tests fell either within or in proximity to Concentrations A and B. No historic material was recovered in the northern portion of the project area.

Excavation Methods

Initially, CAR proposed excavation of 50 1-x-1-m units placed throughout the project area according to the findings of the shovel testing and the results of the GPR and magnetometer surveys. An additional 12 units were planned to be placed inside and outside of the *jacal*, and near any other remnants of structures located during the survey. These units were to be excavated in arbitrary 10-cm levels, with all matrix screened through a ¼-inch wire mesh screen. When features were encountered during the process of excavation, they were to be exposed, documented, and sampled. The exposure of the features consisted simply of excavating the portion of the unit within which they were identified. Documentation consisted of scaled drawings of the features and their photo documentation using a scale and north arrow. Samples removed minimally included feature-associated matrix samples and charcoal samples for potential radiocarbon assays.

HABS Documentation Methods

In addition to the archaeological testing, CAR submitted a HABS Level III historical and descriptive report and medium format photographs of the Pérez Ranch Complex and the existing *jacal* (the Goat Herder's shack) to the National Park Service. The documentation was done according to the current HABS Standards in consultation with the National Park Service. Requirements for this Level III documentation were prepared as a HABS complex using the HABS Short Format for written reports. The Pérez Ranch as a whole was organized under the main HABS number, TX-3539. Information about the *jacal* was organized in a separate report under the main number with an alphabetical designation, TX-3539-A. To document the Pérez Ranch, a written narrative was prepared placing the ranch in historical context and describing the character-defining attributes. In addition to this report, a location map showing the location of the property was submitted on 8-1/2" x 11" paper and included as a page in the narrative. The *jacal* was documented with medium-format photographs of the interior and exterior of the structure. The *jacal* documentation also included an index to the photographs, a written narrative placing the structure in historical and architectural context, and a sketch plan of the building. Because HABS Level III documentation must include large format photographs rather than the medium format photographs prepared for CAR, the printed photographs and negatives were submitted to NPS as field notes. The images were scanned and included in the short narrative of the *jacal* as figures.

Aside from the photographs, the documentation was edited, cataloged, and packaged according to the "Manual for Editing HABS/HAER Documentation" in consultation with the Intermountain Region office of the National Park Service in Denver, Colorado. The package, including the Pérez Ranch Complex documents, the negatives, 8 x 10 photographs prepared in Field Notes folders, and a CD of the narrative reports, drawing, map, and index to the photographs, was submitted to this Denver office.

Laboratory Methods

All cultural materials and records obtained and generated during the project were prepared in accordance with federal regulation 36 CFR part 79, and THC requirements for State Held-in-Trust collections. Additionally, the materials were curated in accordance with current guidelines of the CAR. Artifacts processed in the CAR laboratory were washed, air-dried, and stored in 4-mil zip-locking archival-quality bags. Organic materials and materials needing extra support were double-bagged. Acid-free labels were placed in all artifact bags. Each laser printer generated label contained provenience information and a corresponding lot number. Ceramics were labeled with permanent ink over a clear coat of acrylic and covered by another acrylic coat. Artifacts have been separated by class and stored in acid-free boxes identified with standard tags. Field notes, forms, photographs, and drawings were placed in labeled archival folders. Photographs, slides, and negatives were labeled with archivally appropriate materials and placed in archival-quality sleeves. Digital photographs were printed on acid-free paper, labeled with archivally appropriate materials, and placed in archival-quality sleeves. All field forms were completed with pencil. Any soiled forms were placed in archival quality page protectors. Ink-jet produced maps, illustrations, etc. were also placed in archival quality page protectors to protect against accidental smearing due to moisture. All collected materials and project-related documentation is housed at CAR.

Additional Considerations

In consultation with the THC, subsequent to proper analyses and quantification, artifacts possessing little scientific value were discarded pursuant to Chapter 26.27(g)(2) of the Antiquities Code of Texas. Artifact classes to be discarded specific to this project included burned rock and redundant or poor condition building materials. Prior to discard, the provenience information and weights of the building materials were recorded. A representative sample of the building materials recovered at the site was retained and curated.

Chapter 5: Results of the Investigations

Kristi M. Ulrich

The pedestrian survey was needed to determine the extent that the visible footprint of the site would be affected by the pedestrian traffic along the Medina River Hike and Bike Trail. The results of the shovel testing were to be examined to determine if additional concentrations of historic material were located within the project boundaries that would warrant further testing. The GPR and magnetometer surveys were to aid in locating the stone foundation of the Pérez stone house in the upper portion of the site.

GPR and Magnetometer Survey

Prior to the inception of the CAR survey, the staff of the THC conducted GPR and Magnetometer survey of the area believed to be the location of the stone house foundation. The THC delineated a 30x30 meter area centered on the possible foundation and traversed the location along parallel transects first with the GPR and next expanded the grid to a 30 x 40 meter area for the Magnetometer. Following the completion of the fieldwork, the survey data were processed, analyzed and interpreted at the THC offices. The two surveys revealed several anomalies at different depths throughout the area examined (Figure 5-1). GPR “hot spots” were concentrated in the southwestern quadrant of the 30x30 meter block but no specific alignments or patterns could be discerned. The Magnetometer survey revealed several anomalies some appearing to have a degree of alignment that appeared to be consistent with the possible distribution of ferrous artifacts such as nails, marking interior structure walls (Figure 5-2). Using the combined results from the GPR and Magnetometer survey, and in consultation with the THC staff, CAR developed a strategy to explore a sample of the anomalies identified by the GPR and Magnetometer using 1x1 meter units. Prior to these investigations, however, systematic shovel testing was to be conducted to identify any artifact concentrations that had not been documented during previous work at the site.

Shovel Testing

One hundred and twenty-seven shovel tests were excavated across an area slightly larger than artifact Concentrations A, B, and C of Pérez

Ranch as identified by Weston (2004:8). The area measuring approximately 30,500 m² (7.54 acres) was divided along a 15-meter grid and shovel tests were excavated at the intersection of each grid line (Figure 5-3). During the preparation of the Scope of Work, it was estimated that a

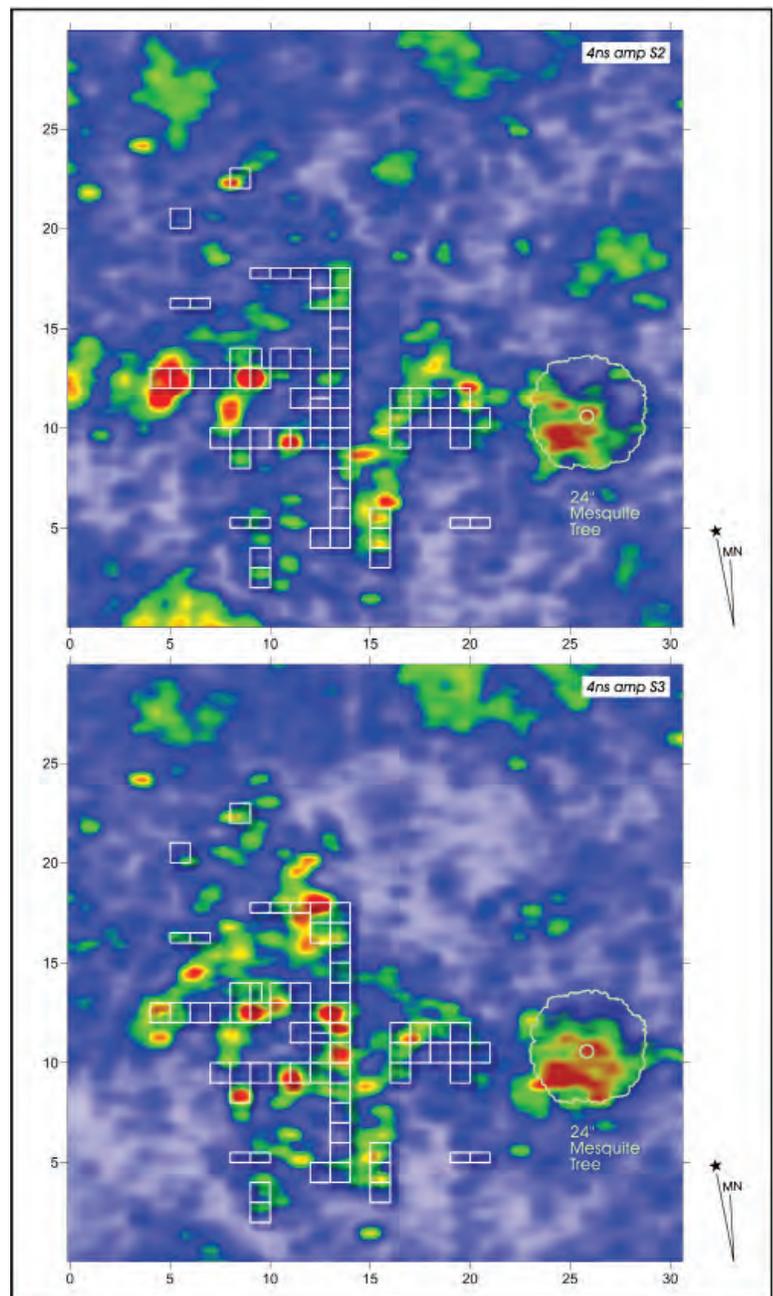


Figure 5-1. Placement of excavation units over the results of Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey.

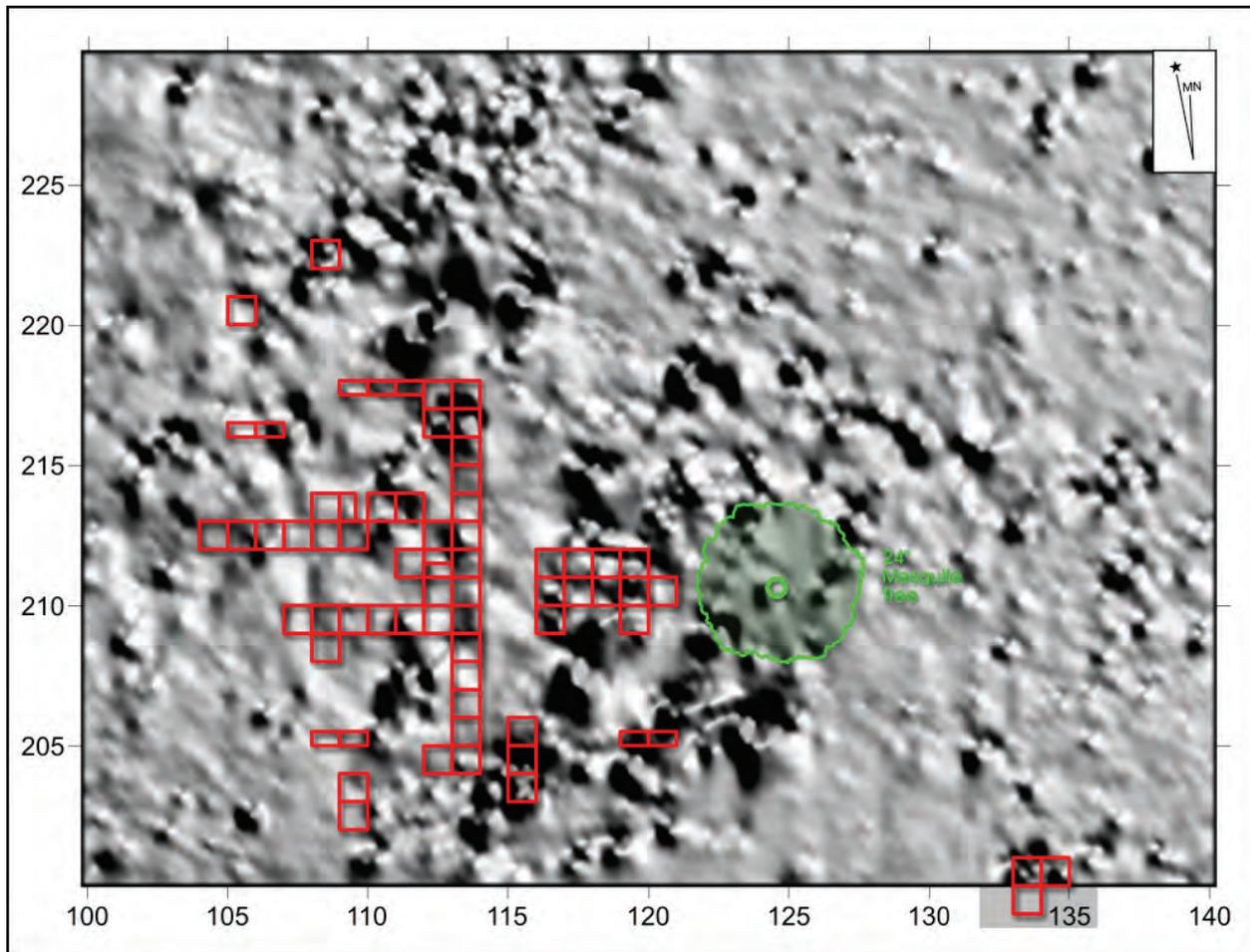


Figure 5-2. Location of excavation units over the results of the Magnetometer survey.

total of 127 shovel tests would be excavated across the area. However, the steep topography along the southwestern portion of the grid eliminated 36 of these planned units. Of the 127, only forty-four (35%) produced cultural material (Figure 5-3). The positive shovel tests were concentrated in the southern and southwestern portion of the area. No shovel test excavated in the northern third of the area was positive. Shovel testing was not conducted within the immediate vicinity of the stone structure to ensure that the area was not disturbed prior to the excavation of 1-x-1-m units. However, because two adjacent shovel tests (STs 48 and 49) produced a higher than anticipated artifact count and diversity, we excavated a number of shovel tests in close proximity to determine whether a trash dump existed in the area (see Figure 5-3, STs in Concentration A south of the large trees).

Table 5-1 presents the number and types of artifacts recovered by positive shovel test. Lithic debitage and animal bone constitute the two most common artifact categories. The presence of the lithic debitage is not surprising given that the site is multi-component. Prehistoric artifacts (n=245;

e.g., debitage, burned rock, misc., bifaces/unifaces, projectile points, and mussel shell) are nearly as common as historic materials (n=309; e.g., container fragments, ceramics, metal, personal items, mortar and plastics). The artifact distribution described two high-density areas both found within Concentration A (Figure 5-3). One cluster was situated just south of the large trees next to the remnants of the suspected stone foundation and another on a wooded lower terrace southwest of the foundation and in relative proximity to the *jacal*. The quantity of artifacts in the first higher-density area near the foundation ranged from 13-38 artifacts (STs 48-50 and 120-126). The shovel tests (STs 11-13, 114, 116) in the second higher-density area near the *jacal* contained artifact densities ranging between 20-33 artifacts.

Lithic debitage was present in nearly all shovel test units and their vertical distribution indicates similar densities in Levels 1 and 2, a peak in Level 3 and decreases in density thereafter through Level 6 (Table 5-2). The distribution of burned rock and mussel shell is relatively similar although no burned rock is found below Level 4. In contrast, the density

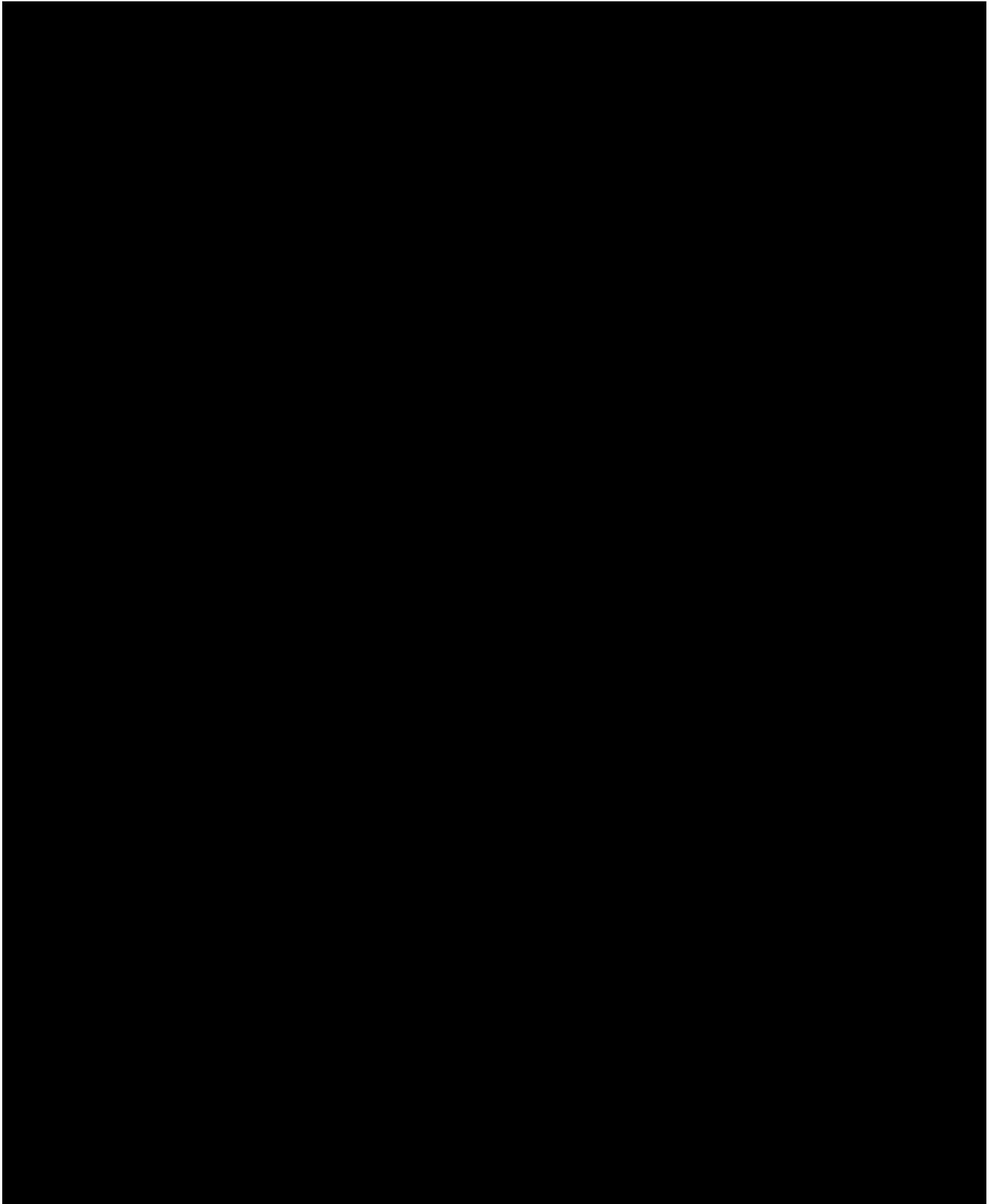


Figure 5-3. *Map of the locations of the shovel tests and historic concentration areas identified by Weston (2004). Positive shovel tests are highlighted in yellow.*

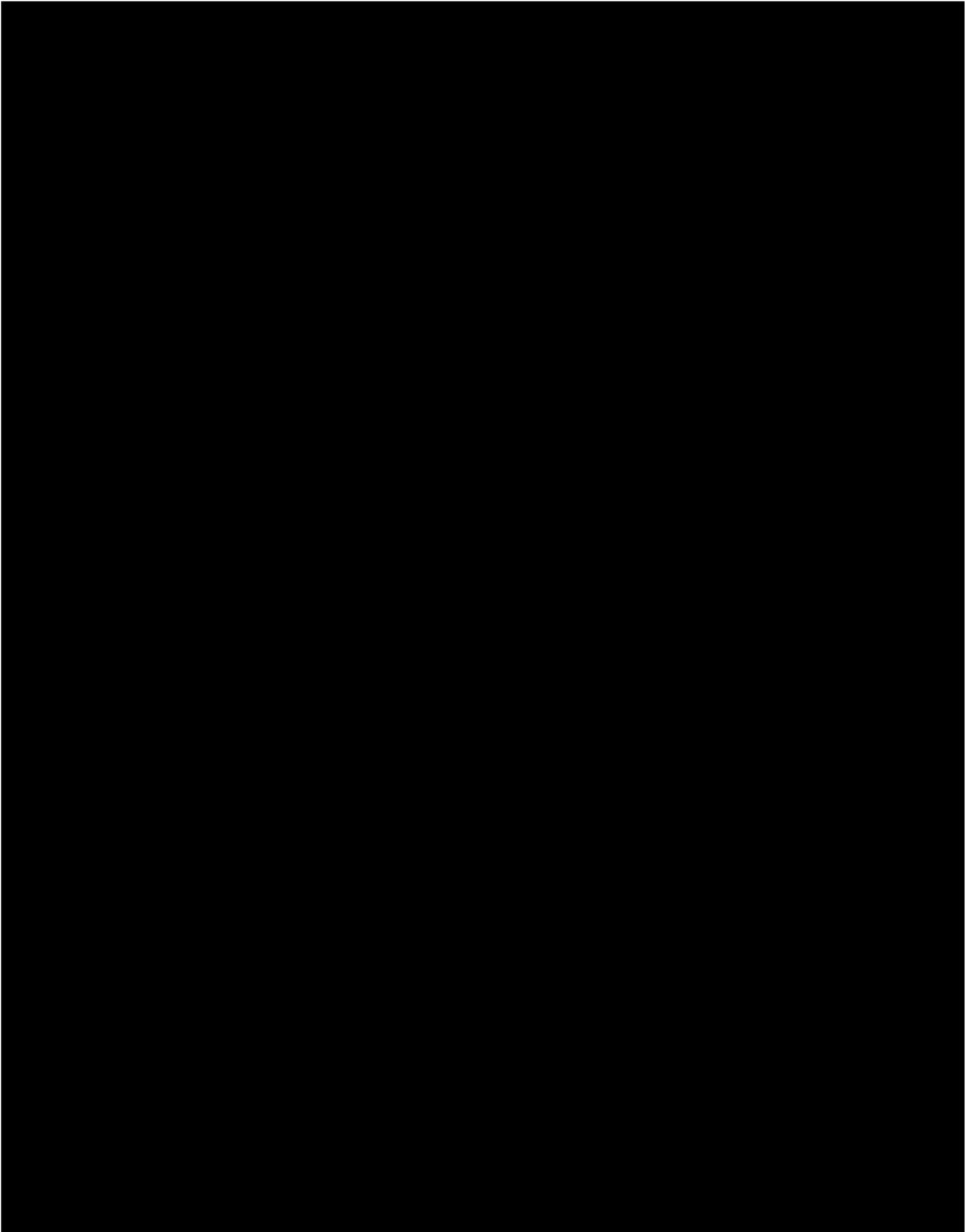


Figure 5-4. Site map showing excavation units and Areas A-D.

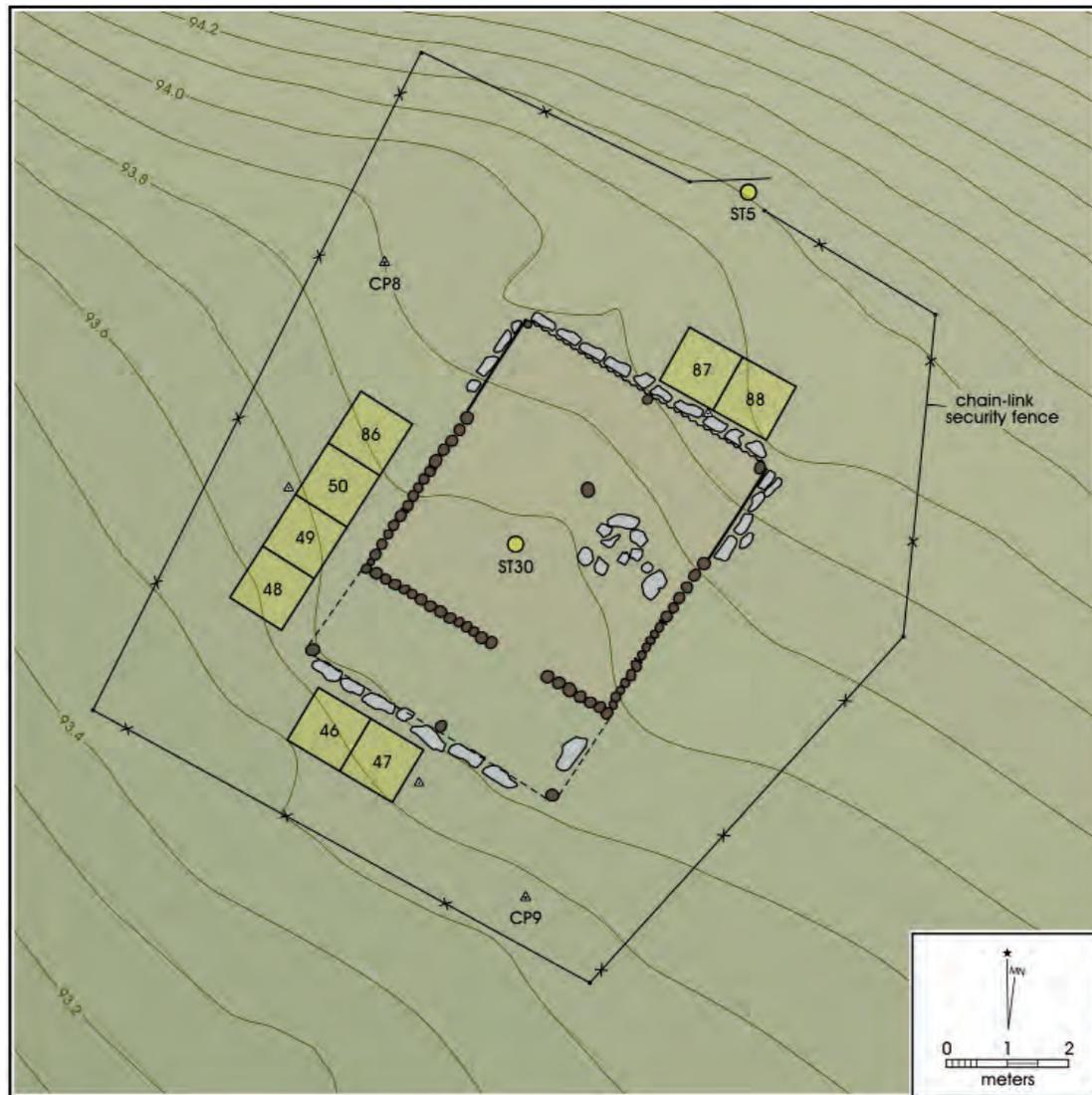


Figure 5-5. Location of the eight units and two shovel tests at the jacal (Area E).

was uncovered in Unit 2 located in Sub-area A-2. Feature 5 was found in Units 46 and 47 located in front of the *jacal* in Area E. Feature 6 was uncovered in Units 23-26 in Area D. Feature 7 was uncovered in Area B.

Area A

Area A encompassed a large portion of the excavations at the site. Sub-area A-1 (Figure 5-6) contains the units that exposed the east wall foundation. A-2 contains the units of the southeast corner (Units 74 and 81), as well as the units located just to the east (Units 2-4). Units 55, 56, 59, 61, and 65 in Sub-area A-3 were excavated to uncover the northeast wall and corner. Sub-area A-4 (Units 18-22, 70, 73 and 79) was positioned on top of an anomaly identified on the GPR and magnetometer surveys. Sub-area A-5

includes Units 40, 41, 66, 68, 72, 83 and 84. These were excavated to locate the west wall and southwest corner of the foundation. Sub-area A-6 provided a cross-section of the interior of the structure.

Sub-area A-1

Units 6-9, 54, 60, 62, 63, 64, and 71 exposed the eastern wall foundation of the stone structure. The excavation datum and string line was placed 10 cm above the ground surface so that the designations of the depths of the levels begins at 10 cmbs (e.g., Level 1 is 10-20cmbs). The bottom of the foundation extended to a depth of 40-70 cm below the surface in this line of units (Figure 5-7, 5-8). The artifacts recovered from these units by level and excavation unit, are listed in Tables 5-3 and 5-4, respectively.

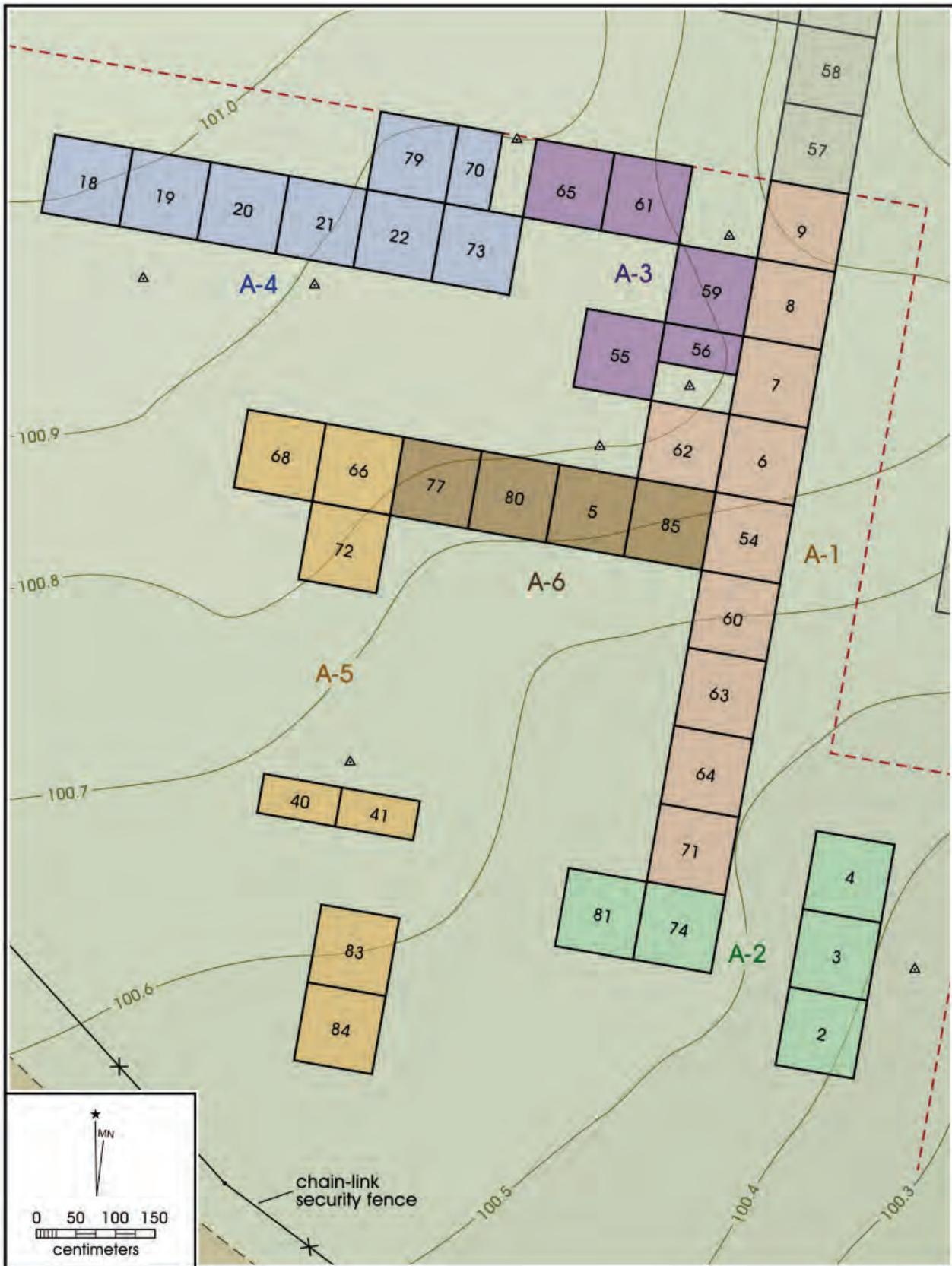


Figure 5-6. Site map showing sub-areas of Area A.

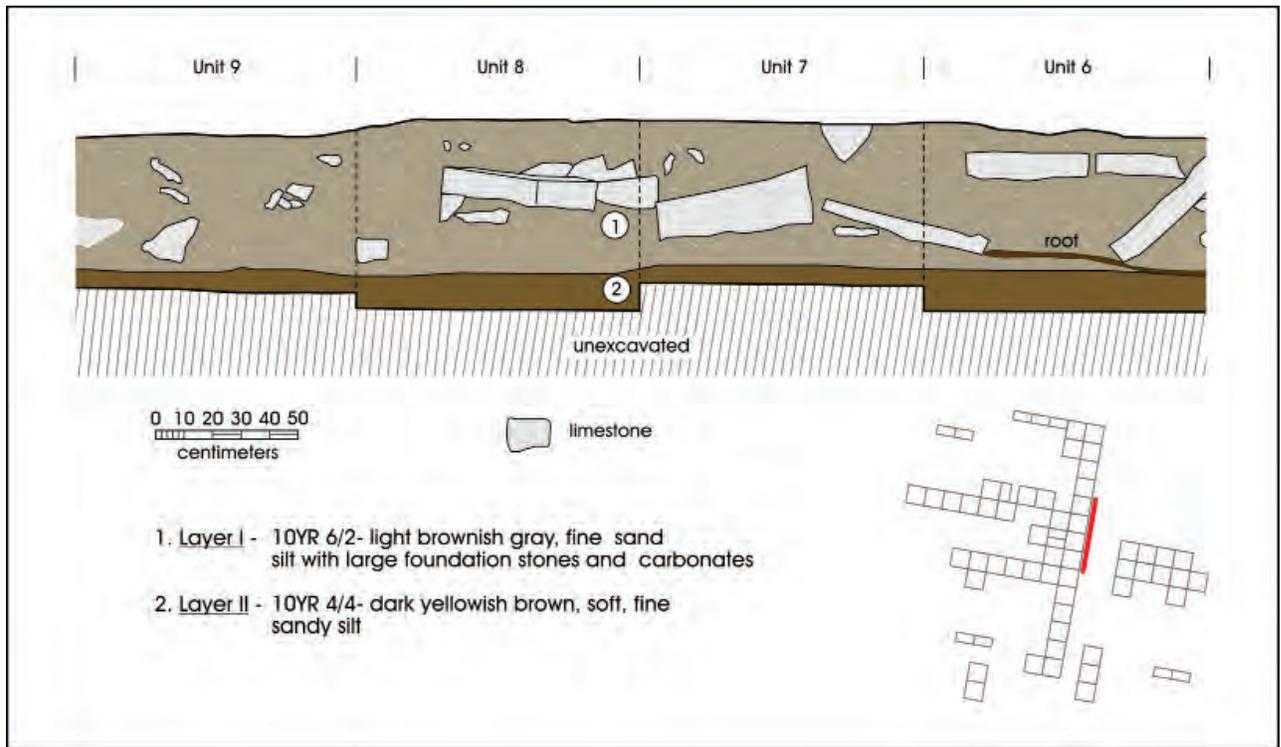


Figure 5-7. Profile of the east wall of Units 6-9.

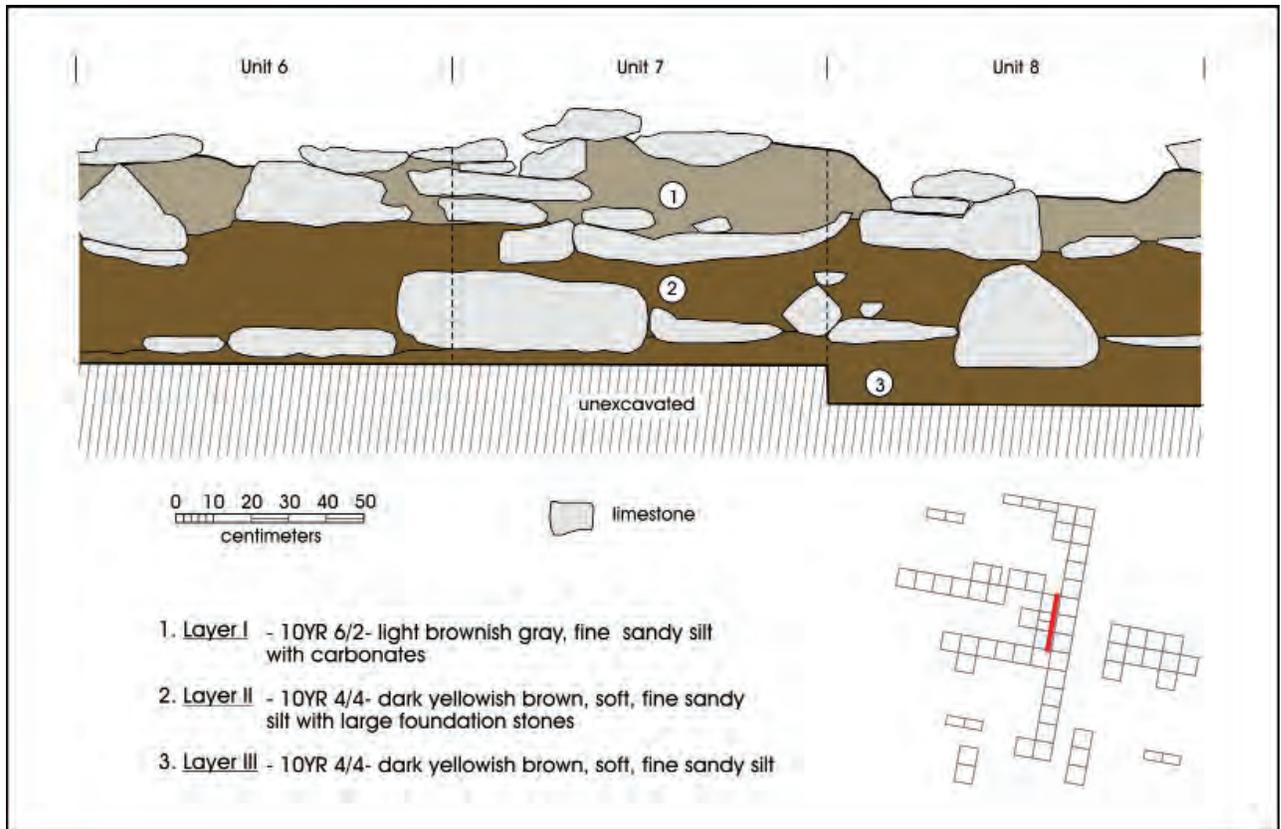


Figure 5-8. Profile of the west wall of Units 6-8.

Table 5-3. Vertical Distribution of Artifacts from All Units in Area A-1

depth (cm)	Container/Vessel Glass						Figurine	Lusterware	Stoneware	Tools	Toys	White Earthenware							Grand Total
	Aqua	Blue	Clear	Cobalt	Olive	Purpled						annularware	edgeware	flow blue	hand painted	spatter	Transfer	undecorated	
10-20					1		1										1	3	
20-30					1	2												1	4
30-40																		2	2
40-50			1		2							6	1	1	2	2	1	4	20
50-60	1		8													4		9	22
60-70	6	3	2	1	4				1				1	2			1	6	27
70-80			1				1	1		1				1				2	7
90-100	1																		1
Grand Total	8	3	12	1	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	2	5	6	3	24	86

Table 5-4. Horizontal Distribution of Artifacts in Area A-1

Class	Type	Unit 6	Unit 7	Unit 8	Unit 9	Unit 54	Unit 60	Unit 62	Unit 63	Unit 64	Grand Total
Container/Vessel	Aqua			5	2					1	8
	Blue				3						3
	Clear		4		4		1	3			12
	Cobalt				1						1
	Olive				2	2	1	3			8
	Purpled				2						
Cut Nails		7	13	40	13	14	11	20	5		123
Figurine			1								1
Flat Glass				2							2
Lusterware	Copper Luster		1								1
	white earthenware			1							1
Metal Object	Nails							1			1
	cuprous							1			1
	Scrap							2			2
Stoneware	Unidentified		1	5	7	4	1		3	5	26
	Albany	1									1
Tools and Fasteners	Axe Head			1							1
Toy	Doll part			1							1
White Earthenware	annularware						6				6
	edgeware								1		1
	flow blue		1				1				2
	hand painted			1	1		1	1	1		5
	spatter		1				1	4			6
	transfer			1	1					1	3
	undecorated	4	2	2	3	1	1	9	2		24
Grand Total		5	17	31	68	20	27	35	27	12	242

Excavations of Unit 6 uncovered rocks in approximately 80% of the unit. Only those rocks that appeared *in situ* (e.g., were lying flat) were left in place; all others were removed. The artifact density within Unit 6 was low with only five artifacts (one piece of Albany Stoneware and four sherds of undecorated white earthenware) recovered from three levels (Table 5-3). The majority of the unit contained foundation stones (Figure 5-9).

Unit 7 also contained a large quantity of rock. Initially, only the eastern half of the unit could be excavated due to what appeared to be *in situ* foundation stones occupying the rest of the unit. Later, the northwest corner of the unit was excavated. In Levels 2-4 (20-50 cmbd), additional rocks were uncovered and any that appeared to be at an angle were removed. These levels produced very few artifacts. Level 5 (50-60 cmbd) saw an increase in the density of



Figure 5-9. Stone foundation in Unit 6.

artifacts that consisted mainly of historic materials. The historic materials between 50 and 80 cmbd were cut nails (n=7), clear container glass (n=4), one piece of lusterware, four pieces of white earthenware, and fragments of mortar (174.7 g) (Tables 5-3, 5-4). The majority of the mortar was excavated from 60-70 cmbd. Excavations terminated at 80 cmbd after encountering large rocks.

Unit 8 encountered similar soils and artifact density as Unit 7 (Tables 5-3, 5-4). Levels 3 and 4 (30-50 cmbd) produced no cultural materials. Level 4 exposed part of the foundation. The remainder of the excavation was limited primarily to the rock-free eastern portion of the unit. The eastern face of the foundation was uncovered further in Level 6 (60-70 cmbd) and Level 7 (70-80 cmbd). The base of the foundation was at 80 cm below datum. All the artifacts in this unit were recovered from Levels 5-7. Artifacts from Level 5 (50-60 cmbd) included container glass (n=1), cut nails (n=3), unidentified metal (n=1), and several pockets of mortar with plaster (278.7 g). Artifact counts and plaster/mortar weights stayed consistent in

Level 6 (60-70 cmbd). This level contained over three times as many artifacts as Level 5. These were mostly within the same classes of artifacts: glass (n=4), cut nails (n=10), mortar (220 g), but also included four pieces of white earthenware and an axe head. Finally, Level 7 (70-80 cmbd) contained only two artifacts, a toy and a figurine. The soil consistently remained silty sand throughout the excavation of the unit. The upper levels (to approximately 50 cmbd) contained small nodules of carbonates. The carbonates appear to be part of the slurry that was used to hold the stone foundation together.

Unit 9 continued to expose the eastern face of the foundation. Similar to the other units in this sub-area, the artifact density was low until the excavations reached a depth of 50 cmbd (Tables 5-3, 5-4). Though mortar and plaster comprised the majority of the cultural material in the last two levels of the unit (1780.3 g), cut nail counts increased from a total of 4 in the previous levels combined to 36 in Level 6 (60-70 cmbd). Other historic artifacts included 8 pieces of container glass, 5 pieces of white earthenware, and 7 metal fragments.

Unit 54 exhibited an increase of over 100% in the density of mortar and plaster (909.4 g) in comparison to the previously discussed units. The unit was centered on the foundation. The number of other artifacts remained low (n=20) for all historic artifacts. Levels 1 through 5 (20-70 cmbd) contained limestone lying in angled positions. These stones were removed and anything that appeared to lay flat was left. Removal of the angled stones that appeared to be displaced revealed large tabular pieces of limestone aligned with the foundation noted in Unit 6. Excavation was terminated at the 70 cmbd.

Unit 60 also falls on top of the foundation. Excavations focused on removing the soil from the area that appeared to represent disturbed foundation stones. The unit was excavated to 60 cmbd (98.7 elev) in the western portion of the unit. Large rocks were uncovered at 40 cmbd in the center of the unit. Level 2 (40-50 cmbd) produced the highest quantity of cut nails (n=11), glass fragments (n=1), white earthenware (n=10), bone (18.2 g), and plaster and mortar (385 g) (Tables 5-3, 5-4). Debitage density increased in Level 4 (60-70 cmbd) from 11 in the upper three levels to 14, and the density of other cultural material drastically dropped to 3. The base of the foundation was located in Level 4 and no additional levels were excavated in the unit.

In Units 63, 64, and 71 the western face of the east wall foundation was exposed (Figure 5-10). Similar to Unit 60, the density of cut nails and ceramics was highest between 40 and 50 cmbd in Unit 63 with 14 nails and 4 white earthenware sherds (Tables 5-3, 5-4). Unit 63 encountered the stone foundation in the eastern half of the unit. Soil was excavated from the western half to a depth of 100 cmbd. The western half of the unit was located within the structure. At 81 cmbd, excavations revealed a post-hole with a portion of the wooden post (Feature 2; Figure 5-11). The area that contained the post was pedestaled, and then bisected to determine the extent of the post-hole. It remains *in situ*. The post is approximately 10 cm in diameter, and the post-hole extends approximately 20-30 cm in depth. The post is located on the interior of the structure. One projectile point base was recovered from the soil surrounding the post. It is not known whether it represents the remnants of a previous structure or part of an interior facility that may have existed inside one of the rooms.

Unit 64 was excavated just to the south of Unit 63. The foundation was exposed in the eastern half of the unit (Figure 5-12). The western portion of the unit represents the interior of the structure; it was excavated to 100 cmbd. Unit 64 lacked the abundance of cut nails (n=5) in comparison to Unit 63 (n=20). Mortar (25.8 g) was only present in Level 5 (70-80 cmbd). Prehistoric or non-European materials were most

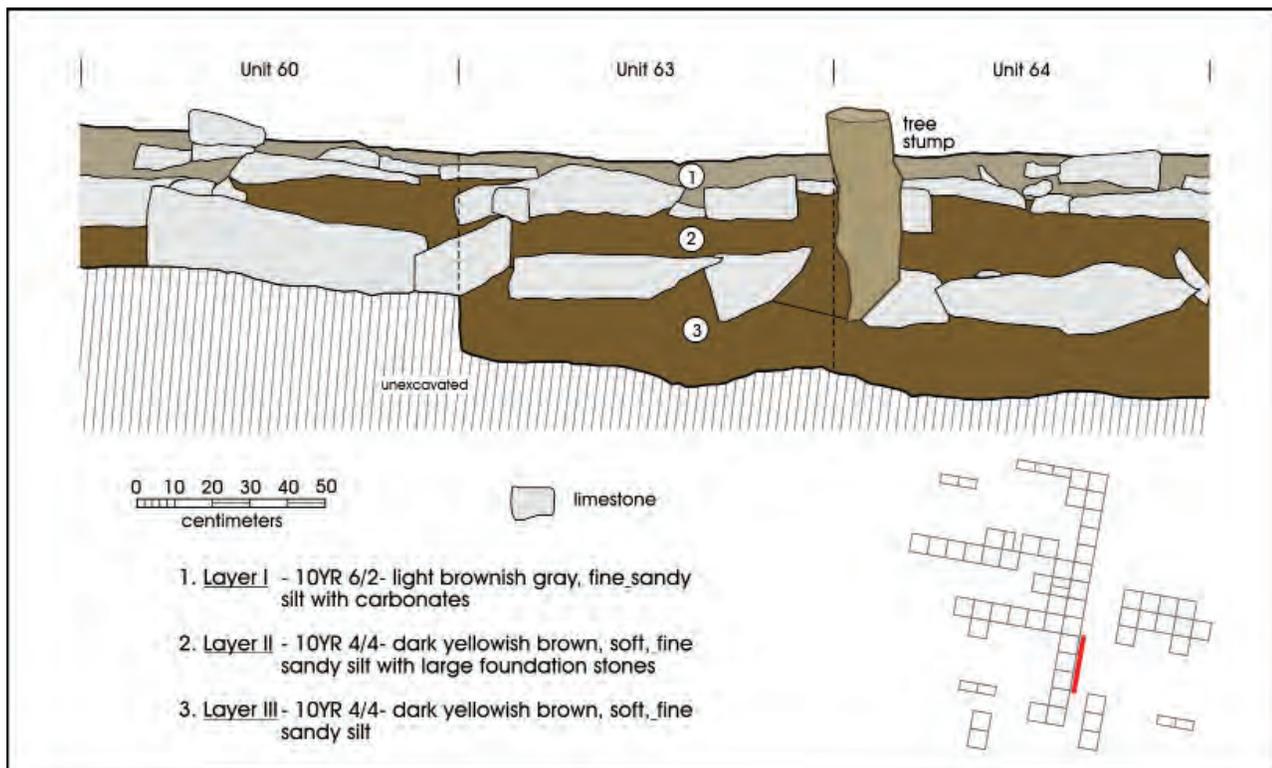


Figure 5-10. Profile of the east wall of Units 60, 63, and 64.

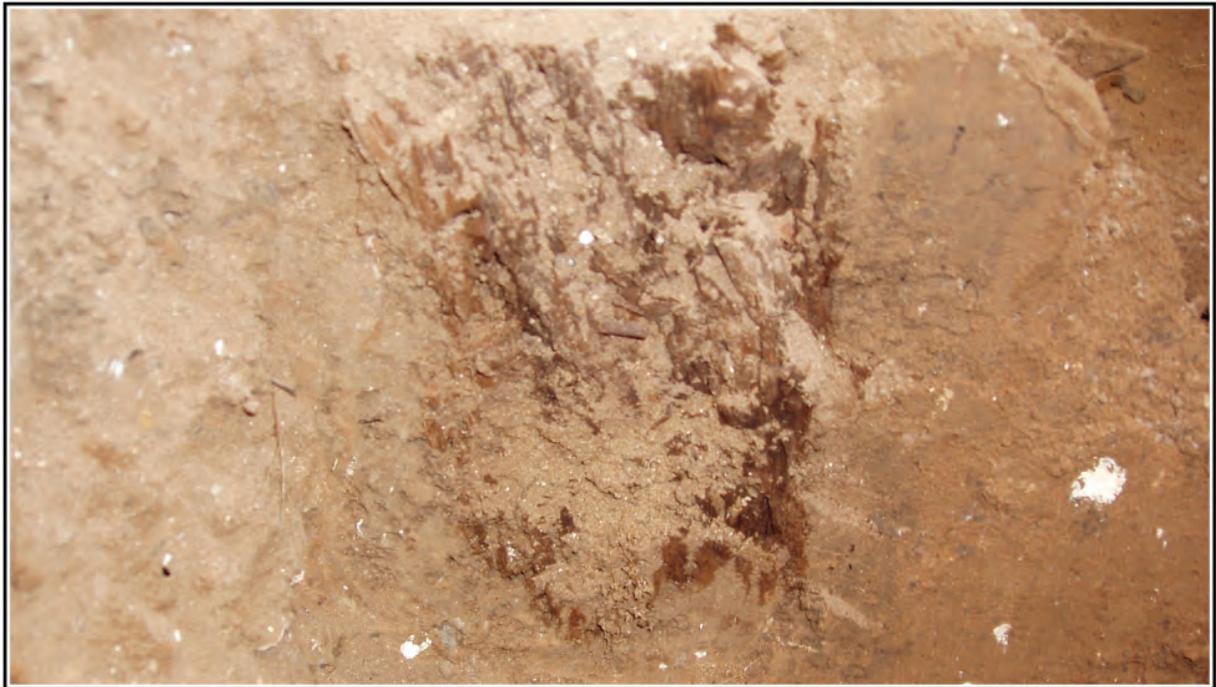


Figure 5-11. Post hole with portions of post, Feature 2.



Figure 5-12. Foundation exposed in the east wall of Unit 64.

common in this unit. Debitage was found throughout all the levels (n=18) and burned rock from 50-80 cmbd (n=13). Only seven historic artifacts were recovered (Tables 5-3, 5-4). We assume that the prehistoric materials were redeposited from the foundation trench that was dug to accommodate the architectural feature.

In Unit 71, the interior corner of the foundation was encountered (Figure 5-13). The foundation wall continued to the west into Unit 81. The foundation of the western wall could be seen in both Unit 71 and Unit 74 (Figure 5-14). Unit 71 produced bone (41.9 g), burned rock,debitage (n=14), mortar and plaster (520 g) (Tables 5-3, 5-4). Debitage was recovered from all five levels. Level 1 (10-20 cmbd) of Unit 71 was similar in elevation to Level 3 (50-60 cmbd) in Unit 64. The top stones of the foundation were uncovered at the bottom of Level 2 (20-30 cmbd). The remainder of the unit was excavated to 70 cmbd (98.16 elev). The base of the foundation was located at approximately 60 cmbd.

The historic materials from the units in Area A-1 included various types of container glass (n=34), white earthenwares

(n=44), lusterware (n=1), one piece of Albany stoneware, and fragments of mortar with plaster (324 g) (Tables 5-3, 5-4). An axe head, a doll part, and a figurine were also recovered from the area. Artifact density peaked at 60-70 cmbd but was consistently high from 40-70 cmbd with dramatic increases and decreases above 40 and below 70 cmbd, respectively.

Sub-area A-2

This sub-area contained Units 2-4, 74 and 81. Artifact distributions by unit and by level are provided in Tables 5-5 and 5-6 at the end of this section. The southern face of southeast corner of the southern wall was exposed in Unit 74. Though the quantity of historic material recovered in Unit 74 increased in comparison to Unit 71 located just to the north in Area A-1, the material recovered was in much lower density than in Units 60, 64, and 63 (Tables 5-5, 5-6). Ceramics recovered from Unit 74 were in Levels 3 through 6 (30-70 cmbd) and dated from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. Five pieces of container glass and one piece of metal were also found.



Figure 5-13. The interior of the southwest corner of the stone foundation.

metal). The dimensions of the feature decreased as it was excavated, indicating that it was basin-shaped.

Unit 3 was located to the north of Unit 2. This unit was excavated to a depth of 50 cmbd (Level 4). The soil was the same as encountered in Unit 2, though the excavations revealed an increase in mortar and limestone rocks. The rocks that appeared displaced (e.g., represented wall fall) were removed. The density of rocks decreased in the lower levels. The artifact densities and diversity remained consistent with Unit 2: container glass (n=26), cut nails (n=4), metal (n=26), mortar (n=2688g) and plaster (1043.8g). The number of ceramics recovered decreased and consisted of 31 sherds of white earthenware and 1 lead glazed sherd recovered from Unit 3 (Tables 5-5, 5-6).

Unit 4 was located to the north of Unit 3. The unit was excavated to 50 cmbd (Level 5). The soils encountered in the unit were similar to Units 2 and 3, though there was a dramatic increase in the amount of mortar (2028 g) throughout the unit. The first two levels produced very little cultural material other than mortar. At the bottom of Level 3 (20-30), the density of historic cultural material increased (n=30). Historic cultural material was recovered throughout the remainder of the unit, though Level 5 exhibited a decrease in density (n=5) (Tables 5-5, 5-6).

Sub-area A-3

The northeast corner of the stone foundation could not be defined in Units 55, 56, 59, 61, and 65. These units are located on a higher elevation than the units containing the southern portion of the foundation. Unit 55 was excavated to locate the

northeast corner of the structure, though results revealed that the unit was inside the stone structure. Unit 55 was excavated to a depth of 40 cmbd. Tables 5-7 and 5-8 list the artifacts recovered from each unit and each level.

Unit 56 (a 1-x-0.5 meter unit) was excavated to the east of Unit 55 to expose the stone foundation. The unit was excavated to 60 cmbd. Stones that aligned with the remainder of the foundation were located in the eastern portion of the unit. Cultural material encountered within this unit consisted mainly of mortar (176.3 g), cut nails (n=6), and debitage (n=11) (Tables 5-7; 5-8).

Unit 59, located in line with the eastern stone wall foundation, was excavated to 60 cmbd in areas not impeded by rocks. The stones appear jumbled and the upper levels of the unit that should contain foundation stones had none. At the lower levels of the unit, stones were encountered that indicated that the foundation was present. It is possible that the upper stones were taken from this portion of the structure to rebuild the chapel as the descendants of the Walsh family indicated (personal communication Patricia Walsh Small, 2008). Artifacts encountered consisted of high quantities of mortar and plaster (528.7 g), cut nails (n=9), and other artifact categories including glass fragments (n=4) and ceramic sherds (n=9) (Tables 5-7; 5-8).

Unit 61 was placed in the area where the north foundation wall of the structure was expected. Stones that appear to be associated with the foundation were located within the unit, though the area seems to be disturbed or missing stones

Table 5-7. Horizontal Distribution of Historic Artifact in Area A-3

Class	Type	Unit 55	Unit 56	Unit 59	Unit 61	Unit 65	Grand Total
Chimney Glass				2			2
Container/ Vessel Glass	Aqua				2	1	3
	Clear				2		2
	Olive			1	4	3	8
	Purpled			1			1
Cut Nails		10	6	9	4	6	35
Lead Glazed	unknown undecorated	1					1
Lusterware	Copper Luster				1		1
Personal Items	Pipe bowl		1				1
	Plastic Comb			1			1
	Button		1				1
	Ferrous Button			1			1
White Earthenware	annularware			2	1		3
	edgeware	1		1	1		3
	hand painted	2		2	1		5
	rim banded			1			1
	spatter	1		1			2
	Transfer			1		2	3
	undecorated	2		1	3	2	8
Grand Total		17	8	24	21	12	82

Table 5-8. Vertical Distribution of Historic Artifact in Area A-3

depth (cm)	Chimney Glass	Container/Vessel				Cut Nails	Lead Glazed	Lusterware	Personal Items					White Earthenware					Grand Total	
		Aqua	Clear	Olive	Purple		unknown undecorated	Copper Luster	Pipe bowl	Plastic Comb	Button	Ferrous Button	annularware	edgeware	hand painted	rim banded	spatter	Transfer		undecorated
0-10			1	1															1	3
10-20	1			1		6			1		1				2		1	1	2	16
15-30				2		2													2	6
20-30			1	2		10							2	1	1	1	1	1	1	20
30-40	1	2		1		11	1	1				1	1	1					1	21
3-10					1	1														2
40-50		1		1		4				1		1	2					1	1	12
50-60						1								1						2
Grand Total	2	3	2	8	1	35	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	5	1	2	3	8	82

altogether. Mortar and plaster (745.1 g) comprised the majority of the cultural material excavated from the unit. Ceramics (n=9), glass (n=8), nails (n=4), and debitage (n=15) were also recovered throughout the levels (Tables 5-7; 5-8).

Unit 65 was located to the west of Unit 61. The unit was excavated to determine the location of the northern foundation wall. Larger stones were uncovered in the western and eastern portions of the unit. Again, plaster and mortar are present in high density (192.6 g). Debitage (n=24), cut nails (n=6), and glass (n=5) were found within each level (Tables 5-7; 5-8).

Sub-area A-4

Units 18-22 were excavated in the western portion of the grid to explore a GPR anomaly (Figure 5-1). Units 18 and 19 exposed a large, sloping area of bedrock that accounted for one of the larger GPR anomalies. Unit 18 was excavated to a depth of 30 cmbd, while Unit 19 was excavated to a depth of 60 cmbd. Both units were excavated to bedrock. A portion of the bedrock was uncovered in Unit 20 in Level 4 (50-60 cmbd). The north and south profiles of Unit 20, between 40 and 50 cm below datum, revealed a difference in drying and compactness from surrounding soil in the form of a sloping trench. It is possible that it corresponds to one of the magnetometer anomalies and may represent a footpath. Unit 21 was excavated to 50 cmbd. On the surface and extending down two levels was a large rock in the northern portion of the unit. The stone was removed and additional smaller stones were located underneath. The stones appeared to be displaced, with the largest on

the surface lying at an angle. Unit 22 was excavated to 30 cmbd, before large stones prevented further progress. These five units exhibited a higher density of debitage (n=11), and a much lower frequency of historic materials (n=33), than the other units excavated in Area A.

Units 79, 70, and 73 surround Unit 22 to the north, northeast, and east, respectively. These three units were added to the block of units in hopes of defining the northwest corner of the foundation. Unit 70 was a 1-x-0.5 m unit excavated to a depth of 50 cmbd (Level 4). The unit consisted of a yellowish brown silty sand throughout all four levels. The first two levels produced minimal amounts of cultural material (Tables 5-9; 5-10). The last two levels produced no cultural material. The unit did not encounter the foundation.

Unit 73 was located to the south of Unit 70. This unit was excavated to a depth of 50 cmbd (Level 4). The soils were consistent with those found in Unit 70 (10YR5/4), though Level 5 exhibited a slight color and texture change at the bottom of the level. Artifacts recovered from the unit consisted mainly of animal bone (.6 g), mortar (595.7 g), and debitage (n=12). Three ceramic sherds were recovered from the unit (Tables 5-9; 5-10). This unit also produced scattered limestone rocks.

Unit 79 was located to the north of Unit 22. This unit was excavated to a depth of 60 cmbd (Level 6). The unit exhibited similar soil to the adjoining units as well as similar densities in mortar (1595.1 g), bone (10.7 g) and debitage (n=24). Unit 79 did produce two fragments of majolica and Goliad ware (Tables 5-9; 5-10). Limestone rocks were present in this unit, though the foundation or corner was not identified at this location.

Table 5-9. Horizontal Distribution of Historic Artifact in Area A-4

Class	Type	Unit 18	Unit 19	Unit 20	Unit 21	Unit 22	Unit 73	Unit 79	Grand Total
Container/Vessel Glass	Clear	3	1	1		1		1	7
Cut Nails					1	2	1		4
Firearm Parts and Arms	lead shot						1		1
Lead Glazed	unknown undecorated							1	1
Tin Glazed	Puebla Blue on White II							1	1
	undecorated			1					1
White Earthenware	annularware				1			1	2
	cut sponge					1	1		2
	hand painted				1			1	2
	rim banded					2	1		3
	spatter	1							1
	sponge							1	1
	undecorated					1			1
Grand Total		4	1	2	3	7	5	5	27

Table 5-10. Vertical Distribution of Historic Artifact in Area A-4

depth (cm)	Container/Vessel Glass	Cut Nails	Firearm Parts and Arms	Lead Glazed	Tin Glazed	White Earthenware								Grand Total
	Clear		lead shot	unknown undecorated	Puebla Blue on White II	undecorated	annularware	cut sponge	hand painted	rim banded	spatter	sponge	undecorated	
10-20		2									1			3
13-20							1			1				2
18-30						1								1
20-30	6	2	1					2	1	2			1	15
30-40							1		1			1		3
40-50	1													1
50-60				1	1									2
Grand Total	7	4	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	27

Sub-area A-5

Additional units were excavated around the stone foundation to expose the west wall and southwest corner. Units 66, 68, and 72, and 40 and 41 uncovered the back (west) wall foundation of the stone structure. Unit 66 was excavated to a depth of 60 cmbd. The western portion of the unit consistently had rocks mixed with mortar and plaster. Unit 66 exhibited an increase in the density of mortar in comparison to the units located in the northwest corner of the foundation. Level 5 (50-60 cmbd) encountered an increased amount of bone as well as a higher density of historic materials (i.e. glass, ceramics, nails; Tables 5-11; 5-12). The unit was excavated to a depth of 70 cmbd, at which point the base of the foundation was noted. The western half of the unit consisted of foundation that extended from 20 cmbd to 70 cmbd. The top of the foundation was uncovered in Level 2 (20-30 cmbd) in the eastern half of the unit.

Unit 68 was excavated to the west of Unit 66 to uncover the western half of the foundation. The unit was excavated to a depth of 70 cmbd (Figure 5-16). Unit 68 is outside of the structure, while Unit 66 is inside. Artifact types and densities differ greatly between the two locations. Unit 68 produced an increased number of burned rock (n=63) and debitage (n=132). The historic material was limited to one sherd of Goliad, one fragment of stoneware, and mortar fragments (Tables 5-11; 5-12).

Unit 72 was located to the south of Unit 66. This unit followed the path of the foundation from Unit 66. The top of foundation was uncovered in Level 2 (10-20 cmbd) in the western half of the unit. The unit was excavated to a depth of 50 cmbd. Historic cultural material was recovered from the lower levels excavated and included cut nails (n=5), ceramics (n=2), mortar (389.6 g), and glass (n=1) (Tables 5-11; 5-12).

Table 5-11. Horizontal Distribution of Historic Artifact in Area A-5

Class	Type	Unit 41	Unit 66	Unit 68	Unit 72	Unit 83	Unit 84	Grand Total
Chimney Glass			1					1
Container/ Vessel Glass	Clear		4				2	6
	Dark Olive					1		1
	Olive				1	3	9	13
	Purpled	1						1
Cut Nails		15		5		1		21
Lead Glazed	Galera						1	1
	undecorated		1					1
Stoneware	Albany			1				1
White Earthenware	annularware		1				2	3
	cut sponge					2	2	4
	flow blue						2	2
	hand painted		1		1		4	6
	spatter		1				1	2
	transfer						1	1
	undecorated		2		1	8	12	23
Grand Total		1	26	1	8	14	37	87

Table 5-12. Vertical Distribution of Historic Artifact in Area A-5

depth (cm)	Chimney Glass	Container/ Vessel Glass				Cut Nails	Lead Glazed	Stoneware	White Earthenware							Grand Total		
		Clear	Dark Olive	Olive	Purpled		Galera	undecorated	Albany	annularware	cut sponge	flow blue	hand painted	spatter	Transfer		undecorated	
18-30				2	1												2	5
20-30			1	2		2	1							1	1		1	9
30-40				2		3			1								1	7
30-60						2												2
40-50		2		2		8				1	2	2	1				14	32
50-60	1	3		5		6	1			2	2		4	1	1	5		31
60-70		1																1
Grand Total	1	6	1	13	1	21	1	1	1	3	4	2	6	2	1	23		87

Units 40 and 41 were 1-x-0.5-m units placed in the southwestern portion of the grid to locate the foundation. Unit 40 was excavated to a depth of 60 cmbd and Unit 41 was excavated to 70 cmbd. The foundation was found in the eastern half of Unit 40 and the western portion of Unit 41. A low density of artifacts was recovered from both units. The historic material consisted mainly of mortar (33.9 g) and plaster (6.8 g). One fragment of purpled glass was encountered in Level 1 (18-30 cmbd) of Unit 41. Debitage (n=71) and burned rock (n=18) were consistently recovered in all levels from both units.

Units 83 and 84 were excavated in an effort to locate the southwest corner of the foundation (Figure 5-4). Unit 83 fell on top of the foundation, with the tops of the foundation stones exposed between 43-50 cmbd. Three levels were excavated at this location, anddebitage (n=7), burned rock

(n=15), glass (n=4), and white earthenware ceramics (n=10) were recovered. Mortar and plaster was noted in low density just above the foundation. Unit 84 did not encounter the foundation, indicating that the wall turned to the east in Unit 83. Unit 84 contained a high frequency of English ceramics (n=25) (Tables 5-11; 5-12). Debitage and burned rock were encountered throughout the levels of the unit. The highest frequency ofdebitage (n=11) occurred in Level 3.

Sub-area A-6

Units 77, 80, 5, and 85 were excavated to expose a cross-section of the interior of the structure. There was an increase in the number of square nails in the units abutting the foundation. As excavations moved toward the center of the interior of the structure, the historic artifact density decreased (Tables 5-13, 5-14). Unit 77 contained a high density of mortar and mortar with plaster (688.2 g). Burned

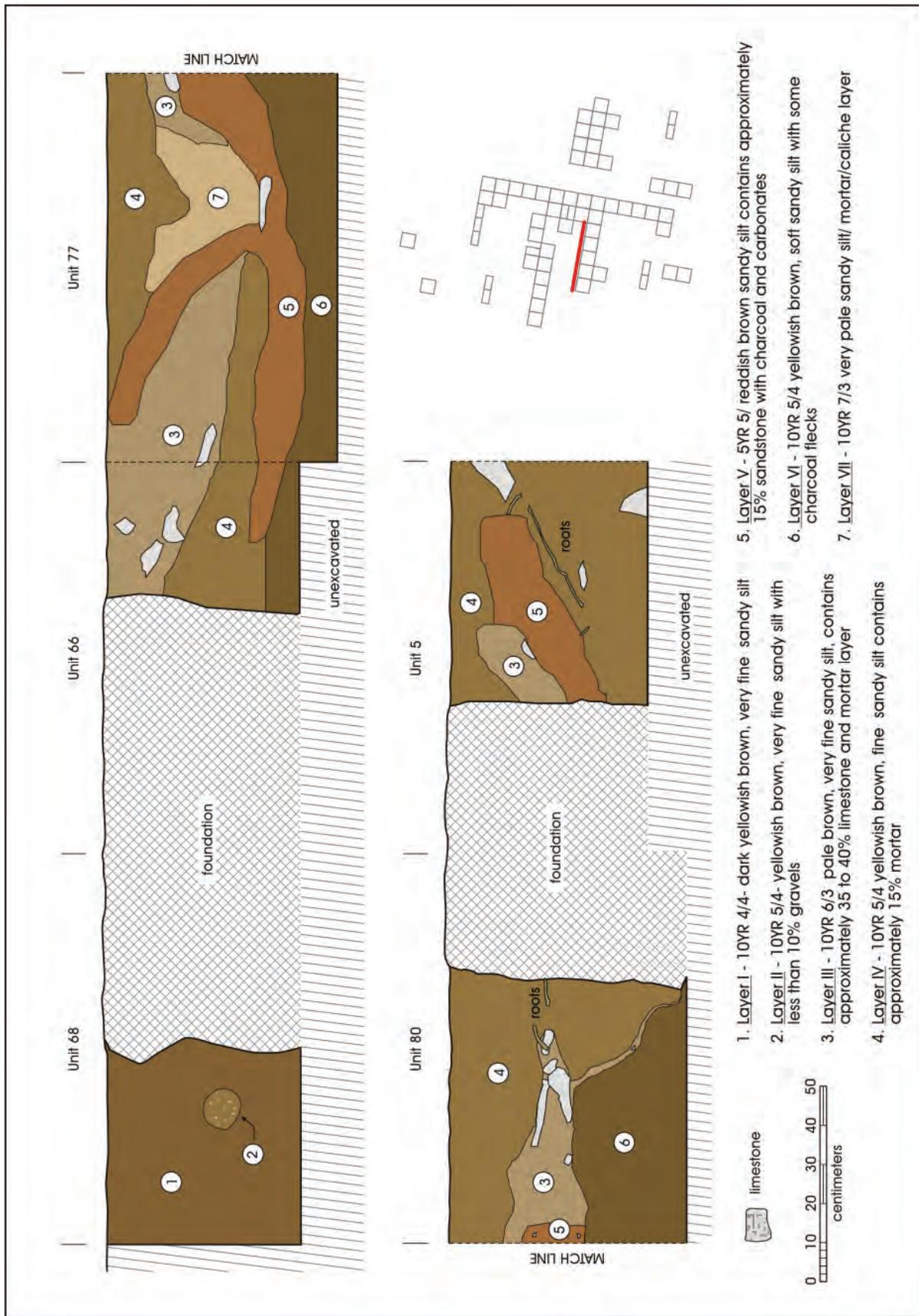


Figure 5-16. Profile of the north wall of Units 68, 66, 77, 80 and 5.

Table 5-13. Horizontal Distribution of Historic Artifact in Area A-6

Class	Type	Unit 5	Unit 77	Unit 80	Unit 85	Grand Total
Container/Vessel Glass	Blue	1				1
	Clear	2	1	5	3	11
	Dark Olive	1				1
	Olive	1	2	5	7	15
Cut Nails		8	27	6	93	134
Firearms	lead pistol ball			1	2	3
Lead Glazed	Galera		1			1
Metal Containers	handle				1	1
Nails				1		1
Personal Items	Plastic Comb			1		1
	Slate			1		1
Personal Fasteners	stud, composite w/ iron shank				1	1
Porcelain	undecorated				1	1
Semi-Porcelain	undecorated			1		1
Tools and Fasteners	domed washer				1	1
	washer				1	1
	hand tool finial				1	1
White Earthenware	annularware	1		1	3	5
	cut sponge		1			1
	edgeware			1	3	4
	flow blue				1	1
	hand painted		1	2	5	8
	spatter		1		7	8
	transfer	1		1		2
	undecorated	2	5	7	5	19
Grand Total		17	39	33	135	224

Table 5-14. Vertical Distribution of Historic Artifact in Area A-6

depth (cm)	Container/Vessel Glass				Cut Nails	Firearms	Lead Glazed	Metal Containers	Nails	Personal Items			Porcelain	Semi-Porcelain	Tools			White Earthenware							Grand Total	
	Blue	Clear	Dark Olive	Olive						Plastic Comb	Slate	stud, composite			undecorated	undecorated	domed washer	washer	hand tool finial	annularware	cut sponge	edgeware	flow blue	hand painted		spatter
10-20													1											1	2	
20-30		2			11																1		1	1	16	
30-40				1	14																	2	1	1	19	
40-50		1			62					1	1					1	1		1			3		1	72	
50-60	1	3	1	10	38	3	1	1	1			1		1	1		3	1	2			5	6	1	11	91
60-70		5		4	9							1									1				4	24
Grand Total	1	11	1	15	134	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	4	1	8	8	2	19	224	

rock and debitage were also found throughout the unit. White earthenware ceramic fragments (n=8) were recovered in Levels 2-5 (20-60 cmbd). One sherd of a lead glazed Galera ware was recovered in Level 5 (50-60 cmbd). Levels 2-3 and 5-6 produced cut nails (n=27). The unit was excavated to 70 cmbd.

Unit 80 was located to the east of Unit 77. Unit 80 exhibited a decrease in the quantity of nails (n=6), but an increase in the variety of ceramic sherds and metal artifacts. One human phalanx was recovered from Level 5. The bone exhibited no pathologies and belonged to either a hand or foot from an

adult individual. It is not possible to determine whether it is associated with the prehistoric or historic occupation of the site. No other human remains were encountered over the course of the project. Unit 80 was excavated to a depth of 70 cmbd. Unit 5 was located to the east of Unit 80. This unit was also excavated to a depth of 70 cmbd, but the western portion of the unit contained large stacked stones that prevented the excavation of the entire unit. A portion of one of the large stones was evident on the surface. It is unknown as to the purpose of these stones in the center of the structure. It is possible that they were placed as a room divider (though would create a very narrow room, as support for the floor boards, or even just ended up in this location after the structure was abandoned. In Level 2 (20-30 cmbd), additional stones to the north were uncovered. A rodent burrow was located beneath the largest stone in the southwest portion of the unit. The number of cut nails recovered from Unit 5 increased in comparison to the adjacent Unit 80 (Tables 5-13; 5-14). Historic material increased in density in the lower levels of the unit, whereas debitage was consistent in all levels. A fragment of plastic was encountered in Level 6 (60-70 cmbd), that may be a result of rodent disturbance.

Unit 85 was located to the east of Unit 5 and to the west of Unit 54. This unit was also excavated to a depth of 70 cmbd to have a consistent cross-section of the interior of the structure. Unit 85 was located just on the inside edge of the eastern wall. The artifact densities in this unit were much higher than the artifact densities from units toward the center of the structure. Level 5 contained the highest count of historic material (Tables 5-13; 5-14). Mortar, plaster, debitage, and burned rock were consistently recovered throughout the levels. In the lower levels of the unit, 84 cut nails were collected.

Area B

Area B consisted of three units (1, 67 and 69) located in the southeastern portion of the main grid (Figure 5-4). Unit 1 was to be excavated as an outlier to test the area that did not produce significant readings during the GPR or magnetometer survey (Figures 5-1 and 5-2). The unit, instead, produced a high density of historic material with some prehistoric lithic artifacts. The unit was placed in an area that had recently been disturbed by feral hogs and ants. The first 10 cm of excavation, though, produced an assemblage of ceramic fragments, metal artifacts, lithic tool fragments, and debitage (Tables 5-15, 5-16). The soil was medium brown sandy silt. The second level produced an increase in ceramic, glass, debitage, and bone counts. Level 3 (40-50 cmbd) continued to produced a mix of historic and prehistoric material. The density of material recovered remained consistent with the previous level. Level 4 (50-60 cmbd) exhibited a dramatic decrease in the amount of historic material. The quantity of

debitage recovered was consistent with the previous level, but the historic component diminished. Units 67 and 69 were added to understand the nature and extent of the approximate 20 cm layer of increased artifact density.

Unit 67 was located to the east of Unit 1 (Figure 5-4). Excavation of Level 1 (10-20 cmbd) yielded a small amount of prehistoric and historic material. Level 2 (20-30 cmbd) exhibited an increase in the density of artifacts, similar to what was encountered in Unit 1. The soil appears to have been slightly more compact, but this may be due to the lack of ant and feral hog disturbance. At approximately 36 cmbd, a soil change was encountered. The deposit became ashy-grey and contained flecks of charcoal. An increase in the density of bone was noted within this zone. The ashy soil extended to 46 cmbd. The layer of reddish brown sandy silt beneath the ashy deposit exhibited a dramatic decrease in the quantity of artifacts. Excavation was terminated at the base of Level 4 (40-50 cmbd) (Figure 5-17 and Figure 5-18).

Unit 69 was located to the south of Unit 1. Level 1 (28-40 cmbd) encountered the concentration of cultural material. Similar to Units 1 and 67, there was a high density of bone, ceramics, and debitage, as well as a biface. Level 2 (40-50 cmbd) continued with the high density of bone, but the amount of ceramics and debitage lessened. The northern edge of the unit produced

Table 5-15. Horizontal Distribution of Historic Artifact in Area B

Class	Type	Unit 1	Unit 67	Unit 69	Grand Total
Container/ Vessel Glass	Aqua	1	2	2	5
	Clear	6	5	8	19
	Olive	19	6	16	41
Hand Forged Nail		1			1
Cut Nails		1			1
Historic Gunflints	Gun Flint		1		1
Lead Glazed	Galera	4	1	1	6
	undecorated		3	1	4
Lusterware	Porcelain	1			1
Personal Fasteners	Button			1	1
Porcelain	undecorated		1		1
Tin Glazed	undecorated		2		2
Unglazed	undecorated	2			2
White Earthenware	annularware	31	24	10	65
	cut sponge		1		1
	edgeware	2	1	1	4
	flow blue	4	3	4	11
	hand painted	13	13	6	32
	rim banded		1	1	2
	spatter	4	1	1	6
	sponge	1	1	1	3
	transfer	1	1	2	4
	undecorated	31	12	19	62
Grand Total		122	79	74	275



Figure 5-18. North wall of Unit 67.

signs of burning, though the majority did not. The area could be an ash and trash dump since there appears to be no signs of *in situ* burning.

The ashy layer that was encountered in these units was designated as Feature 7. The majority of the feature appears to have been encountered in Unit 67, with the edges found in Unit 1 and Unit 69. It is possible that the increased artifact density is related to the feature, though ashy soil is not found throughout the entirety of the increase.

Area C

Units 10-17 were excavated in an area that was marked by an anomaly based on the results of the GPR survey (Figure 5-1). The cluster of units is located two meters east of the alignment of units that exposed the structure's east wall foundation. Units 10, 11, 14 and 15 contained a large amount of rubble with fragments of mortar and plaster mixed in. The rubble layer (e.g., wall fall) is distinct as the soil found between the rocks has many carbonate nodules. The nineteenth century living surface, characterized by an increase of historic artifacts and a distinct soil change, lies beneath the layer of rubble,

mortar, and plaster (Tables 5-17, 5-18). Immediately below the mortar, there was an increase in the number of square finishing nails. Unit 10 was excavated to a depth of 70 cmbd. Level 1 (20-30 cmbd) encountered the top of the wall fall. By the end of Level 3 (30-40 cmbd), very little soil was mixed in with rock and mortar. In Level 4 (40-50 cmbd), the rock and mortar are encountered only in the first few centimeters, and then there was a distinct soil change to a reddish brown silty clay. Within this matrix, there was an increase in the quantity of cut nails recovered. Unit 14, located to the north of Unit 10 also encountered the limestone rock rubble and mortar layer though the excavation concentrated on exposing the layer rather than removing it. Large quantities of cut nails were recovered from Level 2 (n=48) and Level 3 (n=78). The eastern portion of the unit was excavated to 40 cmbd, whereas the western was excavated to 30 cmbd.

Units 11 and 15 were located to the east of Units 10 and 14. Unit 11 encountered some of the same rubble though not in the same density. A few larger stones were located in the southern portion of the unit. Level 4 (50-60) produced an increase in the variety and quantity of historic material. This level contains the separation of the rubble layer and the living surface marked by a distinct soil change. The living

surface contained charcoal and ash pockets. One pocket of ash was defined as Feature 3. Feature 3 consisted of a pocket of sandy, ashy soil that was very loose in comparison to the surrounding matrix. The top of the feature was defined at 70 cmbd, though it appears the looser soil was present before the outline of the feature could be clearly defined. The oblong shaped feature extended to a depth of 90 cmbd (Figure 5-19). Only the feature was excavated in Levels 6 and 7 (70-90 cmbd). Artifacts recovered from Feature 3 consisted of bone, burned rock, two fragments of clear glass, debitage, and mortar. Charcoal samples were collected from the feature.

Unit 15 was located to the north of Unit 11. This unit also encountered the rubble layer, though, possibly due to the presence of tree roots, the rubble was not as uniform as in Units 10, 11, and 14. The living surface was noted as a soil

change at the base of Level 5 (50-60 cmbd) and top of Level 6 (60-70 cmbd). A variety of ceramics, including cut sponge and transfer wares, were recovered from Levels 3-8 (30-90 cmbd). The unit was excavated to 130 cmbd. The ceramic assemblage recovered possibly indicates a late Spanish Colonial temporal affiliation, though the typical types associated with Spanish colonial sites were not encountered (i.e. majolicas). Historic artifact density dropped off in Level 8 (80-90 cmbd) and the quantity of debitage dramatically increased in Level 9 (90-100 cmbd). A lens of lime was noted (Figure 5-20), and one fragment of undecorated white earthenware and one cut nail were recovered from Level 11 (110-120 cmbd). The lens and artifacts may indicate an earlier occupation episode; however, no additional material was recovered or encountered in the deepest excavation level to support this.

Table 5-17. Horizontal Distribution of Historic Artifact in Area C

class	type	Unit 10	Unit 11	Unit 12	Unit 13	Unit 14	Unit 15	Unit 16	Unit 17	Unit 42	Unit 43	Unit 51	Unit 52	Unit 53	Grand Total
Bisque	undecorated							1							1
Container/ Vessel Glass	Aqua	1	1	1			2	1			2		1	1	10
	Blue			1										1	2
	Brown			1					2						3
	Clear	5	6	11	10		1	6	10	1	1	4	3	12	70
	Cobalt								1						1
	Olive	1		8	87	1		4	4	1	2	4	5	1	118
	Purpled	1			4										5
	Yellow		1												1
Cut Nails		40	69	76	18	7	17	38	3			1	6	54	329
Farming/ Ranch/ Tack	plow blade													1	1
Firearm Parts and Arms	cartridge casing								1						1
Lead Glazed	Galera		1	1							1				3
	Red Brown								1	1				2	4
	Tonala		1	1											2
	undecorated		1						1					1	3
Lusterware	copper lusterware										1				1
	Porcelain										1				1
Mesh cloth	Mesh cloth							1							0
Metal Containers	Other - handle							1							1
Nails														9	9
Personal Items	Metal Thumb Tack												1		1
	Pipe bowl			1											1
	Button back cuperous "Real Gold Color"												1		1
	metal button cover												1		1
	Porcelain Button													1	1
	Shell Button								1						1
Porcelain	undecorated								1						1
Semi-Porcelain	undecorated		1									2			3
Stoneware	Bristol	1													1
Tools	upholstrey tack			1											1
	decorative bracket							1							1
Toy	Harmonica Reed			1						1				4	6
White Earthenware	annularware	1	1		10		2	5	1		1	3		2	26
	cut sponge	1		3	1		1	4						1	11
	edgeware				4		2	1						2	9
	flow blue		2											4	6
	hand painted	5	6	12	8	2	4	3	3	2	2	6	4	6	63
	rim banded								1	1		1	1		4
	spatter	1	1	2	8		2	1	2				1	4	22
	sponge		2						3				1		6
	transfer		1		1				1			1		1	5
	undecorated	3	14	18	29		5	11	10	3	1	6	8	8	116
Grand Total		60	108	138	180	10	36	77	46	11	12	28	33	115	853

Units 12 and 16 were excavated to the east of Units 11 and 15. A limestone rubble and mortar layer was present in Level 2 (30-40 cmbd). Similar to the other units in Area C, just beneath the rubble the soil changes to a reddish brown color and there is an increase in the density of cut nails. An increase in the density of other historic material was also noted in this level, consisting of ceramics, glass, and metal fragments (Tables 5-17, 5-18). One sherd of Tonalá Lead Glazed ware and one Galera sherd were collected from Unit 12 at 40-50 cmbd that date earlier than the white earthenware fragments common to the units located near the stone foundation.

Unit 16 was located to the north of Unit 12. The limestone rubble and mortar was encountered in Levels 2 and 3 (30-50 cmbd) (Figure 5-20). The nineteenth century living surface is marked by a soil change and an increase in the quantity of cut nails just below the rubble (Figure 5-20). Level 5 (60-70 cmbd) exhibited a dramatic decrease in the amount of historic material; therefore the

Table 5-18. Vertical Distribution of Ceramics in Area C

depth (cm)	Lead Glazed			Lusterware	Porcelain	Semi-Porcelain	Stoneware	White Earthenware											Grand Total				
	Galera	Red Brown	Tonalá					undecorated	copper lusterware	Porcelain	undecorated	undecorated	Bristol	annularware	cut sponge	edgeware	flow blue	hand painted		rim banded	spatter	sponge	transfer
0-20														1								1	
0-40														2							1	3	6
0-50														1									1
10-20				1																		1	2
15-20		1												2									3
20-30	1								4		1	2	4			1				1	8	22	
25-35																		1					1
30-40	1			1		1		1	2	1	2	1	6			3	1					13	33
34-45																						2	2
40-50	1	1	1	1	1	1		2	6	5	1		19	2	3	4	1					41	92
45-55																						1	1
50-60									11	2	5	1	17	1	12		1					32	83
60-70		2	1					1	2	2		2	9		2	1	1					14	37
70-80									1	1			1		1								4
80-90														1									1
110-120																						1	1
Grand Total	3	4	2	3	1	1	1	3	1	26	11	9	63	4	22	6	5	116				287	



Figure 5-19. The base of Feature 3 at 90 cmbd after excavation. Charcoal and ash can be seen in profile.

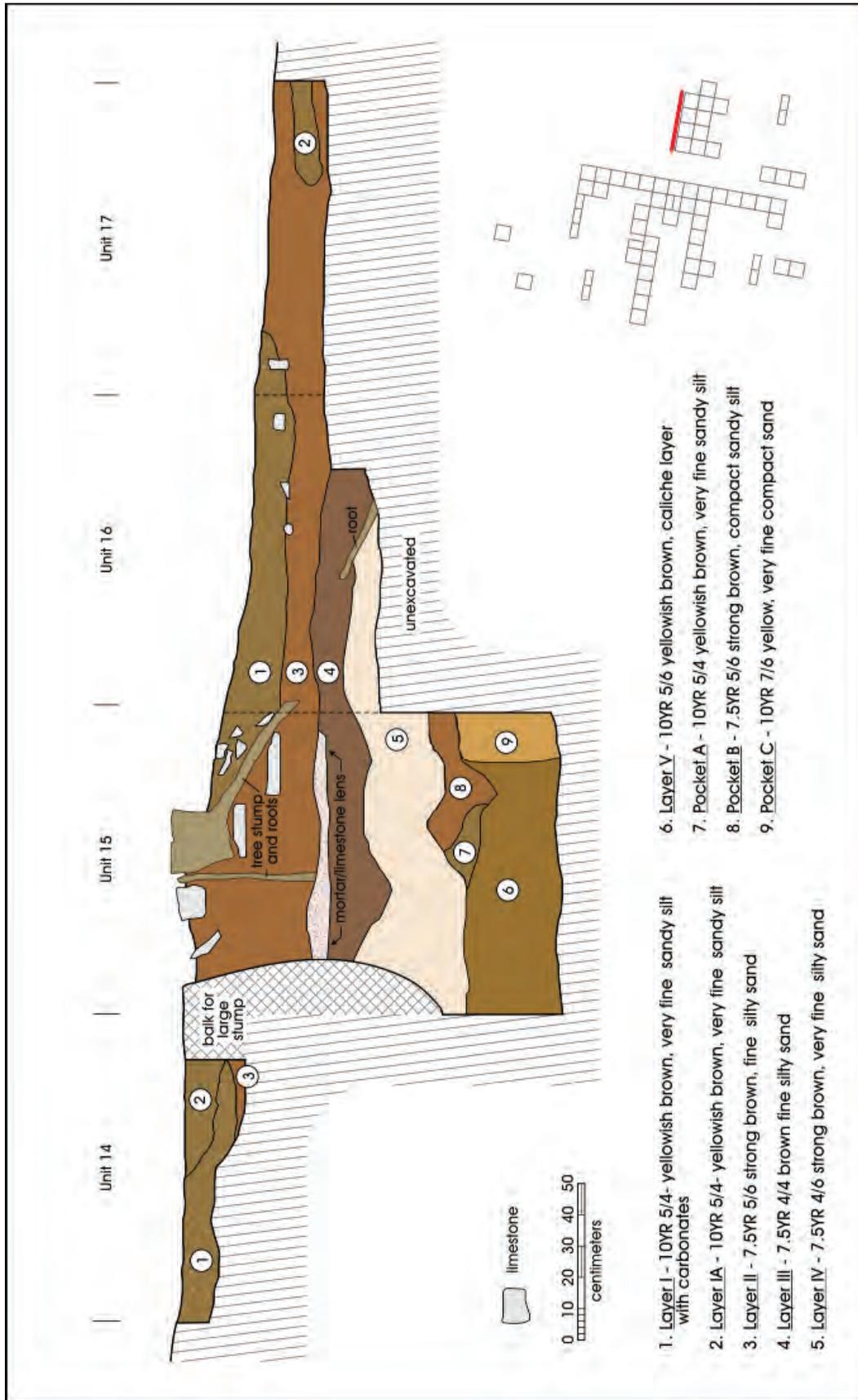


Figure 5-20. Profile of the north wall of Units 14-17.

excavations of this unit were terminated at the bottom of the level. Lithic debitage was consistently recovered from each level.

Units 13, 17, 51 and 52 were excavated to the east of Units 12 and 16. The limestone rubble was not as dense in these units as immediately to the west. These units were located six meters or more to the east of the foundation. Despite this lack of limestone rubble, a high density of mortar fragments was recovered from Level 2 (30-40 cmbd). Level 3 (40-50 cmbd) produced an increase in cut nails similar to the trend noted in the units that had the dense layer of limestone rubble. Unit 13 produced a larger number and variety of nineteenth century ceramics, than the surrounding units (Tables 5-17, 5-18). In addition, an ashy area was uncovered in the northeast portion of Unit 13. This area was designated as Feature 1. Feature 1 was first uncovered in Unit 13. The feature consisted of an ash lens that contained few artifacts (Figure 5-21). Feature 1 extends into Unit 17, 51 and 52. The thickness of the ash layer varied within the feature. Within Unit 17, it appeared to be just a few centimeters thick, whereas in Unit 13 the ash layer was approximately 5-10 centimeters thick. The ashy lens contained few artifacts, though, those recovered consisted of

bone, glass, and ceramics did not exhibit burning. The feature was uncovered in Units 13, 17, 51, and 52, though it was only excavated in Unit 13. The remainder of the feature remained intact at the close of the project.

Unit 17 also produced a high density of historic material (Tables 5-17, 5-18). Three levels were excavated to a depth of 50 cmbd (Figure 5-20). Level 1 (20-30 cmbd) encountered mortar fragments and mussel shell. No other artifacts were recovered in this level. Level 2 (30-40 cmbd) had a dramatic increase in the historic material as well as debitage. Ceramic sherds recovered consisted of nineteenth century designs, including handpainted, transferwares, spongeware, spatterware, and annularware. Two fragments of lead glazed ceramics were recovered from Level 3 (40-50 cmbd). Sixteen glass fragments ranging from brown, cobalt blue, olive green in color and clear pieces were recovered. Feature 1 was encountered in Level 3, but appeared as a very thin lens of ash, approximately 3-4 cm thick.

Units 51, 52, and 53 were all added to further investigate the area. Units 51 and 52 were excavated to expose more of Feature 1. Unit 51 was excavated in two levels: Level 1



Figure 5-21. Feature 1 in the northeast quadrant of Unit 13, Level 3.

(30-40 cmbd) and Level 2 (40-50 cmbd). Level 1 produced some nineteenth century ceramics (handpainted, transfer and undecorated white earthenware) (Tables 5-17, 5-18). Level 2 saw an increase in the amount of mortar, mortar with plaster, glass fragments, ceramics, and debitage. Feature 1 was encountered in the wall of Unit 51, but a similar ashy lens appeared in the northwestern corner that is likely related. The Feature was uncovered to the end of Level 2 (40-50 cmbd), but was not further excavated. Unit 52 was located to the south of Unit 13. This unit was added to determine if Feature 1 extended to the south. Similar to Unit 51, mortar and plaster were present in high density between 40 and 50 cmbd. Unit 52 encountered Feature 1 at approximately 54 cmbd. The excavation of the unit was terminated at this point to keep the feature intact. Unit 52 appears to contain the southern portion of the feature.

Unit 53 was added to examine the area of dense rubble and mortar that was present in Unit 10. Unit 53 was located to the south of Unit 10 and excavated to 80 cmbd (Figure 5-22). The historic material increased in density in Level 5 (50-60 cmbd). Similar the other units in Area A, Unit 53 produced ceramic sherds in a variety of decoration techniques, though they date to the early nineteenth century.

Area D

Units 23-26 exposed a layer of rubble on top of a layer of mortar and plaster (Figure 5-23). The mortar and plaster found in these four units has been designated Feature 6. Units 23 and 24 both exhibited a large density of rubble, mortar, and plastered mortar between 30 and 50 cmbd. Few historic artifacts were recovered in these two units (Tables 5-19, 5-20). Unit 24 produced two fragments of undecorated white earthenware and a few fragments of glass. Units 25 and 26 were located to the north of Units 23 and 24. Units 25 and 26 had a higher density of historic material, but continued to exhibit approximately 20 cm of rubble and mortar. Four fragments of ceramics with a nineteenth century affiliation were recovered from Level 2 (20-30 cmbd). Unit 26 was excavated through the mortar and plaster level. The rubble, mortar, and plaster zone extends an additional 10 cm into Level 4 (50-60 cmbd). The nineteenth century living surface that begins at 55-60 cmbd, is again characterized by an increase of historic material and a distinct reddish brown soil change beneath the plaster similar to that found beneath the rubble in Area C.

Units 75, 76, and 78 were opened to the west of Unit 25 to determine if the foundation of the structure extended that far



Figure 5-22. Photograph of Unit 53.



Figure 5-23. Mortar surface (Feature 6) encountered across the eastern portions of the block composed by Units 23-26.

Table 5-19. Horizontal Distribution of Historic Artifact in Area D

class	type	Unit 24	Unit 25	Unit 26	Unit 27	Unit 44	Unit 45	Unit 57	Unit 58	Unit 76	Unit 78	Unit 82	Grand Total
Container/ Vessel Glass	Aqua	1	1	4		3	1	2	1				13
	Brown					2			2			1	5
	Clear	1		2		3	5		1	1	1	6	20
	Dark Olive			1									1
	Olive		2	2	2	2	1	2	2			6	19
	Purpled					1							1
Cut Nails		4	1	14			5	8	51		1		84
Doll part	Doll part						1						1
Firearm	20 ga shotgun shell			1									1
	lead pistol ball											1	1
Lead Glazed	Galera			1					1				2
	Green Glaze										1		1
Metal Containers	handle				1								1
Personal Items	Shoe Heel								1				1
	Slate						1						1
	Bone Button						1						1
	Glass Button					1							1
	Loop-shank button						1						1
Porcelain	undecorated		1										1
Semi-Porcelain	undecorated		1								1		2
	annularware		1	1				1			1		4
White Earthenware	cut sponge						2				1		3
	flow blue			1	1						1		3
	hand painted		1	2		6	3	2	4				18
	rim banded			2		1							3
	spatter		1	1				1				1	4
	transfer						1						1
	undecorated	2		1		9	5	1	4		2	5	29
Grand Total		8	9	33	4	27	28	15	68	2	9	20	223

to the north. Wall fall was encountered in these units, and there was no evidence of foundation.

Units 27 and 82 were excavated to locate the well described “to the west of the stone house” (personal communication Patricia Walsh Small, 2008). No exact location of the well had been determined from archival research, and the Walsh family descendants pointed to the area but were unsure if they were correct. Both units were located in depressions in the northwestern portion of the grid. Both encountered large rocks that prevented further excavations.

Area E

The *jacal* was located to the southwest of the stone foundation. A trail leads past the one roomed, wooden structure. The *jacal* was constructed in several episodes, which is evident in the style of construction and the materials used. The main room was constructed of wooden posts set on end. Modification to this room occurred at a later date, with the room being enlarged with wooden planks and

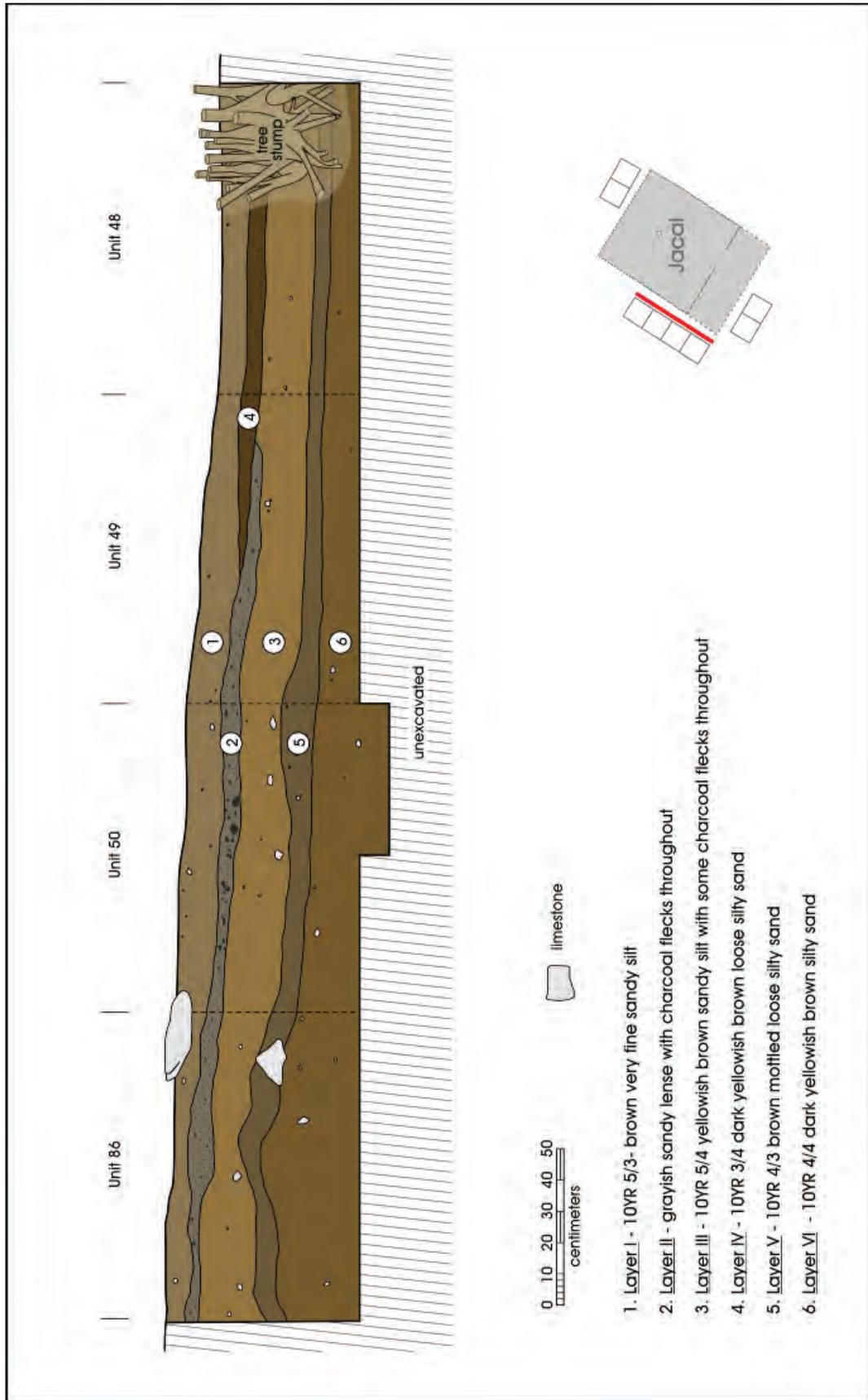


Figure 5-25. Profile of the east wall of Units 48-50 and 86.

Table 5-21. Horizontal Distribution of Historic Artifact in Area E.

Class	Type	Unit 46	Unit 47	Unit 48	Unit 49	Unit 50	Unit 86	Unit 87	Unit 88	Grand Total
Container/Vessel	Aqua				1	3	5			9
	Brown			1					1	2
	Clear	91	4	13	28	10	8	7	18	179
	Dark Olive					1				1
	Green								1	1
	Olive		2		2	1		5	7	17
	Pink Carnival	1	1						1	3
Cut Nails			1	1			1		1	4
Firearm Parts and Arms	.22 Caliber cartridge casing			1						1
Historic Gunflints	Gun Flint							1		1
Lead Glazed	Brown Glaze	1								1
	Galera	1	1	6	6		6	3	2	25
	Green Glaze							1	1	2
	Mexican Black Luster Glaze						1		1	2
	Pérez Lead Glazed I			1			1	1	3	6
	Pérez Lead Glazed II								3	3
	Sandy Paste Green Glaze, undecorated				1					1
	unknown undecorated		2					1		3
Lusterware	white earthenware		1		1		3	3	6	14
Metal Containers	bottle cap		1							1
	can lid			2	3					5
	tin can				31					31
Nails		1		1		2				4
Personal Fasteners	Button				1					1
	Shell Button		1			1				2
Stoneware	Bristol Cobalt Spray		1							1
Tin Glazed	Blue on White							1	1	2
	Huejotzingo		1							1
	Puebla Blue on White I					2				2
	San Elizario			1			1			2
	undecorated	1	1	2	1	1	6	2	5	18
	unknown undecorated			1	1				1	3
Tools and Fasteners	bolt			1						1
	copper wire					1			1	2
	washer		1		1					2
	wood screw						1			1
	ferrous wire	1		5	1	2	2		1	12
	hinge pin?		1							1
	Tack				1					1
	nut			1						1
spring					1				1	
	tack							1		1
Toy	Harmonica Reed		1							1
Unglazed	Tonala Burnished								1	1
	undecorated			1						1
White Earthenware	annularware					1		1	3	5
	cut sponge		1				1			2
	decal	2								2
	edgeware						1			1
	flow blue						1			1
	hand painted		2	2	1	1			7	13
	rim banded	3				1				4
	spatter		1	1	1	1	2	1	3	10
	transfer							2	1	3
	undecorated	11	4	4	3	1	3	4	9	39
Wire Nails	roofing nail w/ lead washer								1	1
	w/ lead washer							2	1	3
		6	4	4	5	4	1			24
Grand Total		118	35	48	89	32	46	36	81	485

Unlike the units near the stone foundation that produced only a few majolicas and lead glazed ceramics, the *jacal* units produced majolicas, lead-glazed wares, and Goliad wares, which date the occupation of the *jacal* and its

vicinity earlier than the stone structure. Based on the dates of manufacture of the colonial ceramics, it is likely that the *jacal* area was occupied as early as the late 1700s and early 1800s (1790-1810).

Two units (Units 46 and 47) were excavated to the south of the structure, in front of the porch. An ash feature (Feature 5) was encountered in the northern half of both units. Feature 5 (Figure 5-26) was approximately 10 cm thick and 1.5 meters wide. Artifacts recovered from the feature dated to the late nineteenth century, though one fragment of majolica also was found. Discolored stones surrounded the ashy soil and charcoal. The feature appears to be a small fire pit.

Units 87 and 88 were placed along the back wall of the addition to the *jacal*. These units produced an array of historic artifacts, dating to the late nineteenth century. Chipped stone fragments, probably from the prehistoric component, were also recovered mixed throughout the levels.

One shovel test (ST 130) was excavated within the *jacal*. The shovel test produced historic material to Level 5 (40-50 cmbs) (Table 5-23). A compact layer was encountered at 26 cmbs and extended to 30 cmbs; it could possibly be the original floor. Given that it was exposed only in a limited area, it was not defined as a feature pending future confirmation. Historic material collected included glass fragments, bone, ceramic fragments, metal, and wire nails.

Unit 38

Unit 38 was excavated outside of the grid used for the GPR survey and was intended to sample the outlying area. The soil appeared to be compact reddish brown sandy clay (10YR3/3). Four 10 cm levels were excavated in Unit 38 (Table 5-24). Levels 2 and 3 (20-40 cmdb) contained higher

Table 5-22. Vertical Ceramic Distribution in Area E

Class	Type	Unit 46	Unit 47	Unit 48	Unit 49	Unit 50	Unit 86	Unit 87	Unit 88	Grand Total	
Lead Glazed	Brown Glaze	1								1	
	Galera	1	1	6	6		6	3	2	25	
	Green Glaze							1	1	2	
	Mexican Black Luster Glaze						1		1	2	
	Pérez Lead Glazed I			1			1	1	3	6	
	Pérez Lead Glazed II								3	3	
	Sandy Paste Green Glaze,				1					1	
	Smooth Brownware undecorated		2					1		3	
	unknown undecorated		1		1		3	3	6	14	
Lusterware white earthenware		2							2		
Stoneware Bristol Cobalt Spray		1							1		
Tin Glazed	Blue on White							1	1	2	
	Huejotzingo		1							1	
	Puebla Blue on White I					2				2	
	San Elizario			1			1			2	
	undecorated	1	1	2		1	6	2	5	18	
	unknown undecorated			1	1				1	3	
Unglazed	Tonala Burnished undecorated			1					1	1	
	annularware cut sponge		1			1		1	3	5	
White Earthenware	decal	2								2	
	edgeware						1			1	
	flow blue						1			1	
	hand painted		2	2	1	1			7	13	
	rim banded	3				1				4	
	spatter		1	1	1	1	2	1	3	10	
	Transfer							2	1	3	
	undecorated	11	4	4	3	1	3	4	9	39	
	Grand Total		19	17	19	14	8	26	21	47	171

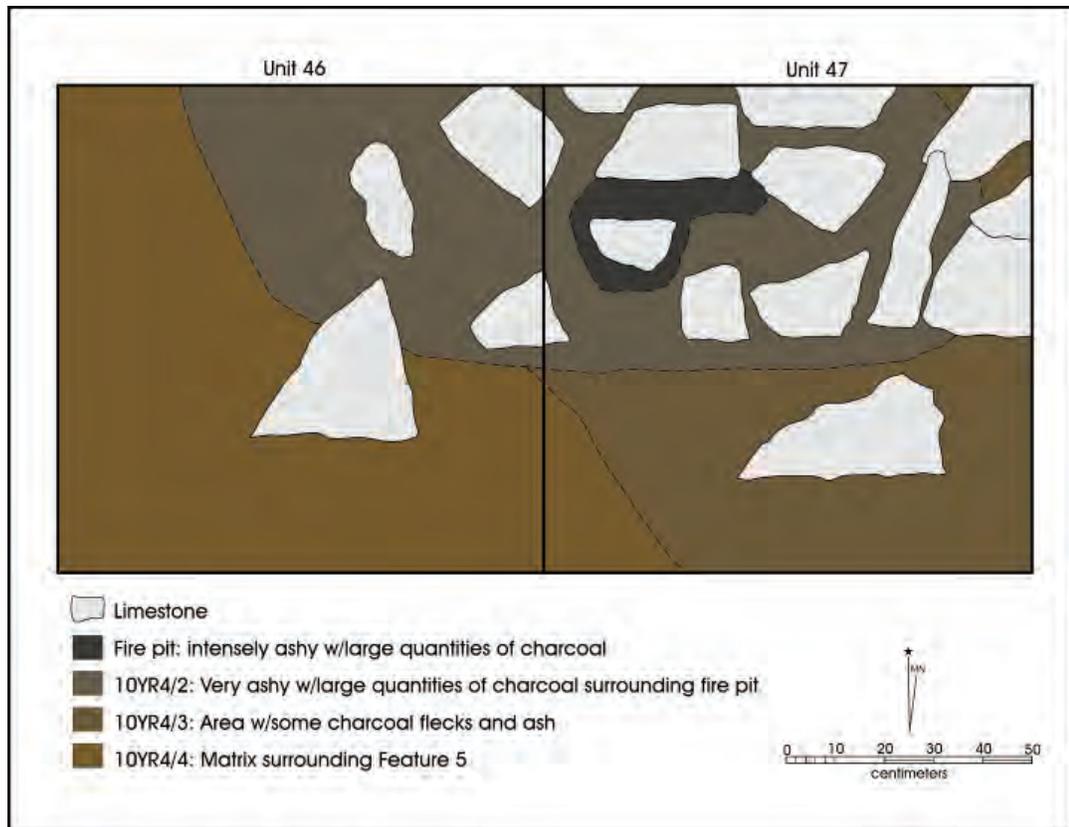


Figure 5-26. Plan view of Feature 5 located in Units 46 and 47.

densities of artifacts than Level 1 (16-20 cmbd) and Level 4 (40-50 cmbd). Artifacts recovered were small in size. Level 2 (20-30 cmbd) produced the largest variety of nineteenth century ceramics, though the soils remain uniform throughout the levels. At the completion of the excavation, the unit was immediately backfilled to prevent injury to the livestock.

At the conclusion of the excavations at 41BX274, all units were mapped and backfilled. The units located in Areas A-D were filled with sterile sand. The units located in Area E were filled with the screened back-dirt from the excavations. Both locations were surrounded by chain-link fences to prevent damage to the site by livestock, feral pigs, and trespassers.

Table 5-23. Cultural Material Recovered from ST 130, Located in the *Jacal*

Level	Bone (g)	Burned Rock	Charcoal and macrobotanical (g)	Clear Glass	Debitage	Mussel shell (g)	Unidentified Metal Object	Wire Nails
0-10				1				1
10-20		1	0.2				3	
20-30	0.8				2	1.7		
30-40			0.5	1		20		
40-50			0.1			10.1	1	
50-60						0.7		
Total	0.8	1	0.8	2	2	32.5	4	1

Table 5-24. Vertical Distribution of Historic Artifacts from Unit 38

Depth	Goliad		Container/Vessel				Cut Nails	Nails	Firearm	Other Metal	Stoneware	Tin Glazed	White Earthenware								Grand Total		
	Brown	Clear	Olive	Flat Glass			shotgun shell	Scrap	Bennington	undecorated	annularware	cut sponge	edgeware	flow blue	hand painted	spatter	Transfer	undecorated					
16-20																			1	1			
20-30			1	2				1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	5	18			
30-40	1	1	2	1	1	1	1												1	10			
40-50		1									1								2	1	6		
Grand Total	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	8	35

Chapter 6: Vertebrate Faunal Remains at Pérez Ranch

Lynn K. Wack and Barbara A. Meissner

Methods

A total of 5,869 vertebrate faunal remains, weighing 5,455.25g, were recovered during the project. In the laboratory all bone was washed, dried, and bagged by unit and level. The bone was then identified to the most specific taxon possible with the aid of the comparative collection housed at C.A.R. and reference texts (Gilbert 1990, Boessneck, 1970, Hilderbrand 1955, Balkwill and Cumbaa 1992, Sobolik and Steele 1996, Brown and Gustafson 1979, Gilbert et al. 1981, Cohen and Serjeanston 1996). These identifications of the bones were conservative, i.e. cow-sized bone was not classified as *Bos taurus* unless it could be distinguished from *Bison* and *Equus* species. All bone was weighed. Elements, portions of elements, and sides were recorded whenever possible. Exposure to heat was also noted along with any butcher marks and animal gnawing. Age ranges of individuals were also noted whenever possible. When bone could only be identified by class (such as mammal, bird, etc.), the size of the animal was estimated.

Analysis

This collection is as highly fragmented as the San José assemblage analyzed in 1999 (Meissner 1999). Roughly 86% of the vertebrate remains could only be identified as mammalian. The size of 42% of those remains classified as mammalian could not be determined. Only 181 (3.08%) bones could be identified to at least the genus taxonomic level.

When attempting to measure the relative abundance of various taxa within a faunal assemblage the Number of Identified Specimens (NISP) or Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) are usually used. Table 6-1 shows total NISP counts and Table 6-2 Shows MNI counts. Of course, these calculations are not without their limitations (see Grayson 1984). NISP does not consider the degree of bone fragmentation or whether bone attributed to a certain taxa comes from one or multiple animals. MNI calculations are based on distinguishing left and right sides of the most abundant elements of the species

Table 6-1. Total Number of Identified Specimens at Pérez Ranch

Taxa	Common Name	NISP	%NISP	Weight (g)	%NISP Weight
Anura	Frog or Toad	1	0.02	0.03	0.0005
Amphibian Total		1	0.02	0.03	0.0005
Accipitridae	Hawks, eagles	1	0.02	0.4	0.0073
<i>Buteo</i> sp.	Buteonine Hawks	1	0.02	0.17	0.0031
Galliformes	chicken, pheasant, quail etc.	4	0.07	1.41	0.0258
<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	Turkey	3	0.05	9.7	0.1778
<i>Strix varia</i>	Barred Owl	1	0.02	0.49	0.0090
<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	American Robin	3	0.05	0.35	0.0064
<i>Tympanuchus cupido</i>	Greater Prairie Chicken	1	0.02	0.32	0.0059
Passer	Sparrows etc.	1	0.02	0.02	0.0004
Aves-Lg	chicken-sized	55	0.94	21.39	0.3921
Aves-Med	pigeon-sized	12	0.20	2.56	0.0469
Aves-Sm	sparrow-sized	2	0.03	0.7	0.0128
Aves-VLg	turkey, hawk-sized	71	1.21	36.7	0.6727
Bird Total		155	2.64	74.21	1.3603
<i>Actinopterygii</i>	unidentified boney fish	1	0.02	0.2	0.0037
<i>Lepisosteus</i>	gar	11	0.19	1.31	0.0240
Osteichthyes	unidentified fish	12	0.20	4.1	0.0752
Fish Total		24	0.41	5.61	0.1028
Artiodactyla	deer, sheep, goat, etc.	209	3.56	416.57	7.6361
<i>Bassariscus astutus</i>	Ringtail	1	0.02	6.1	0.1118
<i>Bos Taurus</i>	Cattle	11	0.19	302.21	5.5398
<i>Bovinae</i>	Cattle or bison	56	0.95	332.43	6.0938
<i>Equus</i>	Horse	1	0.02	6.6	0.1210
<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	Dog	1	0.02	3.19	0.0585
<i>Canis</i> sp.	Dog, wolf, or coyote	1	0.02	0.28	0.0051
<i>Capra hircus</i>	domestic goat	4	0.07	29.9	0.5481

Table 6-1. Continued...

Taxa	Common Name	NISP	%NISP	Weight (g)	%NISP Weight
Caprinae	Goat, sheep family	16	0.27	23.27	0.4266
Carnivora - Lg	Large carnivore	2	0.03	1.14	0.0209
<i>Dasyus novemcinctus</i>	Nine-banded armadillo	1	0.02	0.27	0.0049
<i>Lepus californicus</i>	Jack Rabbit	11	0.19	7.78	0.1426
<i>Neotoma</i> sp.	Wood Rat	18	0.31	2.67	0.0489
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	White-tailed Deer	21	0.36	158.49	2.9053
<i>Ovis aries</i>	Domestic Sheep	5	0.09	31.75	0.5820
<i>Pecari tajacu</i>	Collared Peccary, Javelina	3	0.05	2.88	0.0528
<i>Procyon lotor</i>	Raccoon	1	0.02	0.7	0.0128
<i>Rattus</i> sp.	European Rat	1	0.02	0.08	0.0015
Rodentia	Rodent	165	2.81	18.94	0.3472
<i>Sciurus</i> sp.	Squirrel	2	0.03	1.59	0.0291
<i>Sigmodon hispidus</i>	Hispid Cotton Rat	25	0.43	2.9	0.0532
<i>Spermophilus</i> sp.	Rock squirrel	9	0.15	3.48	0.0638
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	European Pig	3	0.05	36.4	0.6672
<i>Sylvilagus</i> sp.	Cotton-tail Rabbit	11	0.19	4.91	0.0900
<i>Tadarida</i> sp.	Free-tail Bat	1	0.02	0.01	0.0002
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American Badger	1	0.02	1.4	0.0257
<i>Ursus americanus</i>	American Black Bear	1	0.02	0.36	0.0066
Mammal	size intermediate	2483	42.31	562.38	10.3090
Mammal-Sm	rabbit-sized	40	0.68	13.97	0.2561
Mammal-Md	dog-sized	32	0.55	15.46	0.2834
Mammal-Lg	deer,sheep-sized	1561	26.60	1288.27	23.6152
Mammal-Vlg	cattle, bison, horse-sized	857	14.60	2042.89	37.4481
MammalVsm	mouse,rat-sized	80	1.36	5.41	0.0992
Mammal Total		5634	96.00	5324.79	97.6085
<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	American alligator	2	0.03	6.26	0.1148
<i>Apalone</i> sp.	Soft-shell turtle	7	0.12	14.22	0.2607
<i>Crotalus</i> sp.	Rattlesnake	9	0.15	2.11	0.0387
<i>Elaphe</i> sp.	Corn snakes, Rat snakes, and Fox snakes	8	0.14	1.76	0.0323
Emyridae	Box and pond turtles	1	0.02	7.5	0.1375
<i>Gopherus</i> sp.	gopher tortoises	1	0.02	2.4	0.0440
<i>Lampropeltis</i> sp.	King snakes and Milk snakes	1	0.02	0.24	0.0044
Testudines	Turtles	16	0.27	13.24	0.2427
Viperidae	Poisonous snakes	3	0.05	0.36	0.0066
<i>Thamnophis</i> sp.	garter snake	1	0.02	0.11	0.0020
Reptile Total		51	0.87	49.11	0.9002
Vertebrata		4	0.07	1.5	0.0275
Vertebrata Total		4	0.07	1.5	0.0275
Overall Total		5869	100	5455.25	100.0000

Table 6-2. Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) Recovered from Site and Percentage of MNI

Taxa	Common Name	MNI	%MNI
<i>Buteo</i> sp.	Buteonine Hawks	1	1.13
<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	Turkey	3	3.37
<i>Strix varia</i>	Barred Owl	1	1.13
<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	American Robin	1	1.13
<i>Tympanuchus cupido</i>	Greater Prairie Chicken	1	1.13
Bird Total		7	7.87
<i>Bassariscus astutus</i>	Ringtail	1	1.13
<i>Bos taurus</i>	Cattle	8	8.98
<i>Equus</i> sp.	Horse, Donkey	1	1.13

Table 6-2. Continued...

Taxa	Common Name	MNI	%MNI
<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	Dog	1	1.13
<i>Canis</i> sp.	Dog, wolf, or coyote	1	1.13
<i>Capra hircus</i>	domestic goat	2	2.25
<i>Dasyurus novemcinctus</i>	Nine-banded armadillo	1	1.13
<i>Lepus californicus</i>	Jack Rabbit	8	8.98
<i>Neotoma</i> sp.	Wood Rat	6	6.74
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	White-tailed Deer	12	13.48
<i>Ovis aries</i>	Domestic Sheep	5	5.62
<i>Pecari tajacu</i>	Collared Peccary, Javelina	2	2.25
<i>Procyon lotor</i>	Raccoon	1	1.13
<i>Rattus</i> sp.	European Rat	1	1.13
Rodentia	Rodent	2	2.25
<i>Sciurus</i> sp.	Squirrel	6	6.74
<i>Sigmodon hispidus</i>	Hispid Cotton Rat	2	2.25
<i>Spermophilus</i> sp.	Rock squirrel	2	2.25
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	European Pig	6	6.74
<i>Sylvilagus</i> sp.	Cotton-tail Rabbit	1	1.13
<i>Tadarida</i> sp.	Free-tail Bat	1	1.13
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American Badger	1	1.13
<i>Ursus americanus</i>	American Black Bear	71	79.78
<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	American alligator	1	1.13
<i>Apalone</i> sp.	Soft-shell turtle	2	2.25
<i>Crotalus</i> sp.	Rattlesnake	3	3.37
<i>Elaphe</i> sp.	Corn snakes, Rat snakes, and Fox snakes	3	3.37
Emydidae	Box and pond turtles	1	1.13
<i>Gopherus</i> sp.	Gopher tortoises	1	1.13
<i>Lampropeltis</i> sp.	King snakes and Milk snakes	11	12.36
Overall Total		89	100

found. Three left radii, for instance, attributed to the same species would indicate three individuals. Grayson discovered, however, that MNI is subject to variation depending on how the assemblage was aggregated. Rietz and Wing (1999) find that age determination can also affect MNI counts. In this analysis, the MNI was calculated for each unit but because each unit at the site was dug in arbitrary levels fauna from all levels of each unit were grouped together. As can be seen in Table 6-2, there were 16 out of the 33 identified taxa that had MNI numbers greater than 1 but only 6 out of the 33 identified taxa had MNI counts greater than 5. White-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) has the largest MNI count of 12, which is almost 7% of the total MNI. The relatively lower sample number of taxa identifiable to the genus level may mask the relative importance of the different taxa, as was the case with the San José assemblage analyzed in 1999 (Meissner 1999). NISP may be a better indicator of relative abundance.

Table 6-3 shows NISP and %NISP counts at the genus level. It is clear from the table that *Sigmodon hispidus* (cotton rat) and *Odocoileus virginianus* dominate the assemblage constituting 13.81% and 11.60% of the NISP of bone identified to the genus level, respectively. Other common animals in the

assemblage were the *Neotoma* (wood rats), *Bos taurus* (cattle), *Lepus californicus* (jackrabbit), and *Sylvilagus* sp. (cotton tail rabbit) constituting 9.94, 6.08, 6.08, and 6.08% of the assemblage identifiable to the genus level.

It may be misleading to assume, however, that this assemblage is dominated by cotton rats as Table 6-3 above suggests since many artiodactyls could not be identified to the genus level. The total NISP percentages may provide an even better indication of relative abundance in this instance. As Table 6-4 demonstrates, when compared to the assemblage as a whole, the percentage of artiodactyls is higher than the percentage of rodents and lagomorphs combined but only slightly. Artiodactyls make up 5.43% of the entire assemblage whereas rats, rabbits, squirrels, and other miscellaneous rodents only made up 4.13% of the assemblage.

Bone weight is said to be a generally good indicator of relative dietary importance (Meissner 1999). However, the relationship between bone weight and amount of meat varies among the different taxa. There are also considerable differences among bone weight from one part of the animal to another. The lower legs of cattle, for instance, have dense and heavy bone but carry little meat (Meissner 1999, Lyman 1992:389). Tables

Table 6-3. Bone Identified to the Genus Taxonomic Level, with NISP, Weights, and Percentages.

Taxa	Common Name	NISP	%NISP	Weight	% NISP Weight
<i>Buteo</i> sp.	Buteonine Hawks	1	0.55	0.17	0.0264
<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	Turkey	3	1.66	9.7	1.5079
<i>Strix varia</i>	Barred Owl	1	0.55	0.49	0.0762
<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	American Robin	3	1.66	0.35	0.0544
<i>Tympanuchus cupido</i>	Greater Prairie Chicken	1	0.55	0.32	0.0497
Total Bird		9	4.97	11.03	1.7146
<i>Lepisosteus</i> sp.	Gar	11	6.08	1.31	0.2036
Fish Total		11	6.08	1.31	0.2036
<i>Bassariscus astutus</i>	Ringtail	1	0.55	6.1	0.9483
<i>Bos Taurus</i>	Cattle	11	6.08	302.21	46.9795
<i>Equus</i> sp.	Horse, Donkey	1	0.55	6.6	1.0260
<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	Dog	1	0.55	3.19	0.4959
<i>Canis</i> sp.	Dog, wolf, or coyote	1	0.55	0.28	0.0435
<i>Capra hircus</i>	Domestic Goat	4	2.21	29.9	4.6481
<i>Dasyopus novemcinctus</i>	Nine-banded armadillo	1	0.55	0.27	0.0420
<i>Lepus californicus</i>	Jack Rabbit	11	6.08	7.78	1.2094
<i>Neotoma</i> sp.	Wood Rat	18	9.94	2.67	0.4151
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	White-tailed Deer	21	11.60	158.49	24.6378
<i>Ovis aries</i>	Domestic Sheep	5	2.76	31.75	4.9356
<i>Pecari tajacu</i>	Collared Peccary, Javelina	3	1.66	2.88	0.4477
<i>Procyon lotor</i>	Raccoon	1	0.55	0.7	0.1088
<i>Rattus</i> sp.	European Rat	1	0.55	0.08	0.0124
<i>Sciurus</i> sp.	Squirrel	2	1.10	1.59	0.2472
<i>Sigmodon hispidus</i>	Hispid Cotton Rat	25	13.81	2.9	0.4508
<i>Spermophilus</i> sp.	Rock squirrel	9	4.97	3.48	0.5410
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	European Pig	3	1.66	36.4	5.6585
<i>Sylvilagus</i> sp.	Cotton-tail Rabbit	11	6.08	4.91	0.7633
<i>Tadarida</i> sp.	Free-tail Bat	1	0.55	0.01	0.0016
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American Badger	1	0.55	1.4	0.2176
<i>Ursus americanus</i>	American Black Bear	1	0.55	0.36	0.0560
Total Mammal		133	73.48	603.95	93.8860
<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	American alligator	2	1.10	6.26	0.9731
<i>Apalone</i> sp.	Soft-shell turtle	9	3.87	15.24	2.2105
<i>Crotalus</i> sp.	Rattlesnake	9	4.97	2.11	0.3280
<i>Elaphe</i> sp.	Corn snakes, Rat snakes, and Fox snakes	8	4.42	1.76	0.2736
<i>Gopherus</i> sp.	Gopher tortoises	1	0.55	2.4	0.3731
<i>Lampropeltis</i> sp.	King snakes and Milk snakes	1	0.55	0.24	0.0373
Total Reptile		28	15.47	26.99	4.1957
Overall Total		181	100.00	643.28	100.00

6-5 and 6-6 show the five taxa identifiable to the genus level that had the highest bone weights. As might be expected, *Bos taurus* had the highest bone weight at 302.21g constituting 49.98% of the NISP bone weight. Yet the possibility that three phalanges among the cattle remains, four phalanges among the deer remains, and three phalanges among the sheep remains may have skewed the relationship between bone weight and meat content could not be overlooked. However, even when these elements are omitted (making the total bone weight of bone identifiable to the genus level 549.53 g), *Bos taurus* still dominates the identifiable assemblage.

Evidence of exposure to heat can indicate whether remains have routinely been thrown into the fire as a disposal

method, remains have been burned by natural fire, or were burned during the cooking process (Meissner 1999). About 4.2% of the bone (n=245) showed evidence of heat alteration. The degree of heat alteration was not recorded, but the low percentage of bone that showed signs of heat alteration does suggest that this was not the primary method of bone disposal.

Only one mammal bone showed evidence of animal gnawing. Rarity of animal gnawing indicate that either a high percentage of the bone was rendered or cooked in a way that made them unappealing to animals, or the bone may have been buried immediately after disposal, or both (Meissner 1999).

Table 6-4. Artiodactyls, Lagomorphs and Rodents Compared

Taxa	Common Name	NISP	% NISP	% NISP Weight
<i>Bos taurus</i>	Cattle	11	6.08	0.19
<i>Equus</i>	Spanish Horse	1	0.55	0.02
<i>Capra hircus</i>	Domestic Goat	4	2.21	0.07
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	White-tailed Deer	21	11.6	0.36
Caprinae	Goat, sheep family	16		0.27
Bovinae	Cattle or bison	56		0.95
Artiodactyla	Deer, Sheep, Goat, etc.	209		3.56
Total Artiodactyla		318	20.44	5.43
<i>Lepus californicus</i>	Jack Rabbit	11	6.08	0.19
<i>Sylvilagus</i> sp.	Cotton-tail Rabbit	11	6.08	0.19
Total Lagomorphs		22	12.16	0.38
<i>Neotoma</i> sp.	Wood Rat	18	9.94	0.31
<i>Rattus</i> sp.	European Rat	1	0.55	0.02
<i>Sciurus</i> sp.	Squirrel	2	1.1	0.03
<i>Sigmodon hispidus</i>	Hispid Cotton Rat	25	13.81	0.43
<i>Spermophilus</i> sp.	Rock squirrel	9	4.97	0.15
Rodentia	rodent	165		2.81
Total Rodents		220	30.37	3.75
Total Lagomorphs and Rodentia Combined		242	42.53	4.13
Overall Total		560	62.97	9.94

Table 6-5. Weight and Percentage NISP Weight by Species

Taxa	Common Name	weight (g)	% NISP weight
<i>Capra hircus</i>	Domestic Goat	29.9	4.65
<i>Ovis aries</i>	Domestic Sheep	31.75	4.94
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	European Pig	36.4	5.66
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	White-tailed Deer	158.49	24.64
<i>Bos Taurus</i>	Cattle	302.21	46.98

Table 6-6. Weight and Percentage of NISP Weight by Species when Phalanges are Removed

Taxa	Common Name	Weight (g)	% NISP weight
<i>Capra hircus</i>	Domestic Goat	29.9	5.44
<i>Ovis aries</i>	Domestic Sheep	21.9	3.99
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	European Pig	36.4	6.63
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	White-tailed Deer	151.09	27.49
<i>Bos Taurus</i>	Cattle	225.71	40.94

While this collection is too fragmented to allow for useful examination of butchering practices, there was some evidence of butchering that could be identified. There were no bones with machine cuts. Only three bones were found with hand saw cut marks. About 62.5% of the bone that showed evidence of butchering had been chopped. Two pieces of large mammal showed signs of cut marks, the tool that created the cut marks was not identified. Two pieces of bone also showed evidence of impact fractures, indicating that the bone had been deliberately broken open with a blunt object.

Discussion

The date of occupation of the Pérez Ranch ranges from 1794-1850. The property under discussion here was likely occupied officially in 1808. While, the bone from this assemblage could not be designated to any particular time period with absolute certainty, the absence of bison suggests this assemblage postdates the 1830s when bison were hunted out of the San Antonio area (Meissner 1999). The absence of machine saw cut bone suggests that the majority of the bone was butchered before the mid-nineteenth century. Therefore, this collection probably was deposited some time between the 1830s and 1850s.

The proportion of domesticated/non-native vs. native/wild animals in this collection is rather unusual for colonial period and other historic sites in South Texas. As Table 6-7 below demonstrates, domesticated and/or non-native animals only constitute 0.41% of the total NISP, and only 12.7% of the NISP identified to the genus level. Domesticated animals also only constitute 6.85% of the total NISP bone weight and 58.11% of the NISP bone weight of the assemblage identified to the genus level. Generally, wild animals may be used more often towards the end of mission occupation (Webber et al. 2002). However, not all missions followed this trend. At the Mission Espíritu Santo (41GD1), for instance, there appears to have been a heavy reliance on wild resources when the mission was first established, but this reliance lessened through time and their reliance on cattle increased (Hunziker 2005).

Table 6-7. NISP and Percentage of NISP of Domesticated/Non-native Animals

Taxa	Common Name	NISP	% NISP	% total NISP	Weight	% NISP Weight	% Total NISP Weight
<i>Bos Taurus</i>	Cattle	11	6.08	0.19	302.21	46.98	5.5398
<i>Ovis aries</i>	Domestic Sheep	5	2.76	0.09	31.75	4.94	0.582
<i>Capra hircus</i>	Domestic Goat	4	2.21	0.07	29.9	4.65	0.5481
<i>Equus</i> Sp.	Horse, Donkey	1	0.55	0.02	6.6	1.03	0.121
<i>Rattus</i>	European Rat	1	0.55	0.02	0.08	0.0124	0.0015
<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	Dog	1	0.55	0.02	3.19	0.4959	0.0585
Total Domestic		23	12.7	0.41	373.73	58.1083	6.8508

Cattle, on the other hand, have the highest relative importance, which is common among Colonial and post-Colonial assemblages. As Table 6-8 demonstrates, cattle constitute 49.98% of the total weight of the assemblage identified to the genus level. This percentage falls between the two Espada assemblages (see Table 6-8). The Pérez Ranch collection has the highest percentage of wild mammal weight compared with the mission collections.

The highly fragmented condition of the bone observed in this assemblage is also common among colonial and other historic sites, as Table 6-9 above demonstrates. Long bones may have been shattered for marrow extraction or boiled for bone grease rendering. Bone grease rendering involves breaking the bones, especially the ends of long bones, which have higher fat contents, into small pieces, and boiling the bone for an extended period of time. The large number of mammal bone too fragmented to determine size (n=2483) and the number of very large mammal (n=857) both suggest that bone boiling to extract bone grease was being practiced. The intensity of bone

grease rendering and marrow extraction can indicate levels of dietary stress (Thompson et al. 2007). Of course, trampling of bone also probably contributed to the high fragmentation of this assemblage, which makes assessing the intensity of bone grease rendering and marrow extraction difficult. However, the high fragmentation coupled with the large amount of very small to small mammals suggests possible stress.

Conclusion

A total of 5,869 vertebrate faunal remains, weighing 5,455.25g, were recovered. There are many indicators that this assemblage may be largely nineteenth century. First, there were no remains that had been identified as bison, which suggests that this assemblage may post-date the 1830s when bison are known to have been hunted out of the area. This collection is highly fragmented, which is not uncommon among Colonial sites, but shows a relatively low percentage of cattle compared to Colonial sites. In fact, cattle constituted 0.19% of the NISP of the total assemblage.

Table 6-8. Comparison of Percentage of NISP Bone Weight in Six Categories

Categories	Espada	Espada 2000	San José 1999 b	San José 1999 c	San José 1998	Concepción 2000	Pérez Ranch
cattle	36	66.2	78	64.8	76	84.3	49.98
sheep, goats pigs	33.2	5.1	6.3	6.5	6.3	0.7	9.59
wild mammals	5.2	14.1	12.2	13.6	0.6	6.8	34.95
Birds	3.2	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.1	0.4	1.71
Turtles	0.7	2.2	2.4	4.4	1.5	1.3	2.58
Fish	3.1	0.4	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.2

*Hard et al. 1995; Hunziker 1998; Meissner 1996; Meissner 1997; Meissner 1998; Meissner 1999.

Table 6-9. Comparison of Assemblage Fragmentation From Mission Espada, Mission Concepción, Mission San José, and Pérez Ranch

	Meissner 1999	Meissner 1998	Hunziker 1998	Hard et al. 1995	Meissner 1996	Meissner 1997	Pérez Ranch 2008
Count	18,883	10,900	1709	5038	1255	1952	5869
Weight (g)	22,847.51	10,205.20	5390.87	*	1195.44	1463.65	5455.25
NISP	449	379	206	161	343	184	181
%NISP	2.4	3.5	12.1	3.2	27.3	9.4	3.08
Avg. bone wt. (g)	0.83	0.94	3.15	0.53	0.95	0.75	0.93

The presence of saw cut bone suggests that this assemblage may post-date the Colonial period, but the absence of machine-sawed bone suggests that this assemblage does not post-date the mid-nineteenth century. This assemblage then probably dates somewhere between the late 1830s to the early 1850s.

The high fragmentation, large amount of very small to small mammals both suggest a diet designed to compensate for stress. However, the high relative importance of cattle cannot be denied. As mentioned above and illustrated in Table 6-5, cattle constitute 46.98% of the identifiable NISP weight and 5.54% of the total NISP weight. Artiodactyls, in fact, dominate the assemblage when compared to both lagomorphs and rodents constituting 5.43% of the total NISP (See Table 6-4). Hence, despite the high fragmentation and large amount of very small to small mammals, the people who inhabited

the Pérez Ranch site probably were not undergoing any dietary stress.

In many ways, this assemblage is like other historic sites in South Texas. Like the Espada, Concepción, and San José mission sites, cattle at Pérez Ranch have the highest relative importance ranking when relative importance is measured by bone weight (see Tables 6-3 and 6-8). This assemblage is also highly fragmented, which is also common among historic sites (see Table 6-9). Also, as revealed in Table 6-7, this assemblage is not dominated by domesticated resources. In fact, domesticated resources only constitute 0.41% of the total NISP, 12.7% of the NISP identified to the genus level, 6.85% of the total NISP bone weight, and 58.11% of the NISP bone weight of the assemblage identified to the genus level. This is common among some historic sites but not all (Hunziker 2005, Webber et al. 2002).

Chapter 7: Discussion

Kristi M. Ulrich and Jennifer L. Thompson

Though shovel testing confirmed that no additional concentrations of historic material were located within the project area, the results of the test unit excavations provided useful information concerning the occupation and use history of the site. Outside of the immediate vicinity of the *jacal* and the stone foundation, very little of the historic component of the site is visible to pedestrians. Should a pedestrian wander off the provided trail, site visibility and therefore pedestrian impact would be minimal. The dense brush located immediately adjacent to the hiking trail should prevent the average pedestrian from venturing far off the path. Due to the nature of the soil in the area, fragments of ceramics or glass may wash out into view during periods of rain, but the fine, sandy soil tends to cover the area quickly. Two areas of concern were investigated during the project. One, the *jacal*, is visible from the hiking trail. The other, the stone foundation, is located off the trail, but within view of it. In the sections below, the areas of concern are discussed.

Area A

Excavations in Area A exposed portions of the stone foundation belonging to the Pérez Ranch. The material used and the construction methods employed suggest that the structure was likely built by Juan Ygnacio Pérez and his son, José Ygnacio, rather than by a hired architect. Archival research and the presence of quarry marks in a bedrock outcrop located by the *jacal* indicate that the limestone used to construct the structure was gathered from the immediate vicinity. Contrary to what was expected, the limestone used in the foundation was not shaped into blocks. Rather, the stones used in the foundation were of various shapes and sizes. Units 6 and 7 exhibited larger, squared stones closer to the base of the foundation, but the upper stones varied in size. The soil surrounding the stones contained carbonate nodules in great quantities, which may indicate that a slurry mixture was used to hold the stones in place. Construction of the foundations at Mission Concepción also used a slurry mortar mixture to hold together the stones (Personal communication A. Fox 2008). It is possible that the construction of the foundation of the Pérez house was similar. The northern portions of the stone foundation appear to have been highly disturbed. The disturbance is possibly linked to the reuse of the stones in the reconstruction of the family chapel located to the north of the site. The southern portion of the foundation appeared to be intact.

Immediately beneath the wall fall was a reddish-brown sandy silt that contained artifacts suggestive of the living surface.

An increase in the amount of cut nails was a common indicator of the break between the wall fall and the living surface. The units excavated to cross-section the interior of the structure revealed that the density of nails and other historic materials decrease as the units moved toward the center of the structure. An increase in nails was common along the foundation. During the visit of the descendants of the Pérez family, the discussion of the wood flooring of the Walsh house brought up an interesting idea. According to the descendants, the wood floor of the Walsh house that was located on the property currently owned by the Toyota Manufacturing Plant had originally been at the Linn house. The planks were removed from the Linn house to be used in the Walsh house, but it was believed that it was not the first time that the same planks had been moved. The descendants speculated that the flooring may have come from the Pérez stone house when the Linn house was constructed. No stains were located in association with the cut nails that would indicate that the flooring had remained in the stone house and degraded over the years. It is possible, and indeed likely, that the wood floor of the Pérez house had been removed when the structure was no longer in use and reused elsewhere.

The ceramics encountered in Area A included many varieties of decorated white earthenware, as well as a few examples of stoneware, yellowware, lead glazed wares, tin glazed wares and Goliad wares (Figure 7-1).

The white earthenware varieties include annular ware, edgeware, transfer, hand-painted, sponge ware, spatter ware, cut sponge, and Flow Blue. These varieties are typical of the very late eighteenth to the end of the nineteenth century in the San Antonio area. Until the late nineteenth century, stagecoaches and mule trains were the means of importing and exporting goods into San Antonio. With the arrival of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1877, the transportation of goods became much easier. White earthenware ceramics are typically associated with a post 1830s date in San Antonio, though there was the potential that some of the wares, such as Edgeware and Spatterware, may have arrived earlier than the 1830s.

Annular ware, sometimes also called banded slip ware, is a type of decoration that began in Europe during the second half of the eighteenth century (Carpentier and Rickard 2001:115). Annular wares were imported from England and likely made their way to Texas in greater numbers during the later portion of the eighteenth century when the railways created an easier



Figure 7-1. Artifacts recovered from Area A: a) unknown Spanish “Majolica”; b) unknown Lusterware; c) Feathered Edgeware; d) Cut Sponge White Earthenware; e) Transfer White Earthenware; f) Hand Painted White Earthenware; g) metal military badge; h) lead shot; i) cut nails; and j) Frozen Charlotte porcelain doll.

method of transporting goods. British potters supplied the American market with these utilitarian wares during the peak production period between the 1780s and the 1850s. Annular ware vessels were cheap and colorful additions to the household’s everyday wares. During the middle of the nineteenth century the demand for these wares decreased, and potters from Ohio and Kentucky utilized the slip-banding decoration techniques in the manufacturing of yellowwares (Carpentier and Rickard 2001).

Edgeware describes the ceramic vessels that exhibit an incised and/or painted rim. The incised or painted design typically has a feather or shell motif, though at times specimens have

been recovered that exhibit an incised pattern. Manufacture of edgeware began as early as 1755 in England. Josiah Wedgwood was a popular producer of the ware during the late eighteenth century (McAllister 2001). American consumers were the largest purchaser of such wares. At one time, Enoch Wood shipped a single consignment of edgeware to America consisting of 262,000 pieces (McAllister 2001:5). By the early nineteenth century, edgeware vessels were available to the public, at an affordable price. The blue edgewares were inexpensive and easily obtained in America through the 1860s (Tennis 1997:4).

Transfer printing was a technique developed in England during the mid 1700s. At first, the methods of transfer

printing were applied to printing on glazed or enameled surfaces. Transfer printing on porcelain in England began during the 1770s. By 1775, the process of underglaze transfer printing was found to work best on pearlware bodies. English potters were the prime suppliers of transfer wares to America. American manufacturers could not compete with the quality of the British manufacturers until the 1890s.

Spatterware originated in Staffordshire, England around 1780 and manufacture continued into the 1830s (McConnell 2001:11). Spatterware production reached its peak between 1810 and 1840. Much of what was being manufactured in England was exported to America, Australia, South America, and West Africa (McConnell 2001:14). Spatterware is often mistakenly called spongeware and vice versa. The decoration technique of spatterware differs from spongeware and needs to be seen as a different decoration type. Spattering consists of applying a powder or a powder mixed with oil to the unglazed vessel by blowing it through a tube. Spatterwares were relatively inexpensive and were common utilitarian wares (Kelly et al. 2001:6). Typical decoration motifs of spatterware consisted of a deep spattering of one or two colors around the border of the vessel with handpainted bird or flower in the center (Kelly et al. 2001:6; Tennis 1997:4).

Traditional spongeware is created by daubing paint onto a vessel with a sponge or cloth (Tennis 1997:4). Some writers have also called this 'dabbed ware' due to the nature of the application of the color (Kelly et al. 2001:7). Spongeware vessels were manufactured during the early nineteenth century into the mid-twentieth century. The earlier specimens of spongeware were manufactured in England, but by the late nineteenth century American potters produced the majority of the vessels until the 1930s (McConnell 2001:11).

Cut-sponge ware is another form of spongeware, but the methods of applying decoration differs so much that it deserves its own category. A stamp was created from the root of a sponge, cut into a specific shape, and affixed to a wooden handle. The stamp would be dipped in the color or colors of paint the design required and the pattern was applied to the unglazed vessel. Unskilled workers, often children, would apply the decoration to the vessel that was on a turntable. Typically, cut-sponge decoration was applied to the least expensive and lower quality white earthenware vessels made in England and exported to the colonies (Kelly et al. 2001:7). Production of these wares begins during the early nineteenth century and continues into the early twentieth century.

The lead glazed wares included Galera ware. Galera wares are commonly found at Spanish Colonial sites throughout Texas, but the use of the ware persisted well into the post-

colonial period. Vessels similar to the colonial ones are still in production in Mexico.

The fragments of the unknown majolica could potentially date to the late Spanish Colonial period. Majolicas are wares that are produced in Mexico, and exhibit a thick, white tin enamel with bright decorations in blues, oranges, yellows, greens, and reds. The sherds encountered exhibit a mustard yellow band outlined with brown. The paste of the sherd is a pinkish-red color that is typical of the later variety of Guanajuato wares (1775-1850), though the decoration colors do not match this type (Fox and Ulrich 2009:108-109).

Goliad wares were first identified in 1959 at Mission Espíritu Santo in Goliad, Texas (Mounger 1959:164). Goliad ceramics are handmade using the coil method. The clay is typically tempered with crushed bone, and flecks of the bone can be seen with the naked eye in the sherd paste. Goliad wares are not glazed or burnished, but in some cases are polished. The surface colors of the sherds vary from a bright brick red to black due to the fire of the vessels in an uncontrolled open fire (Ulrich et al. 2005:41-50).

Area B

Area B contained a mix of ash, charcoal and historic materials, designated as Feature 7. It does not appear that the ash/charcoal accumulation is a result of *in situ* burning. The artifacts located among the charcoal do not appear to be burned, though a few fragments of bone exhibit burning. This indicates that the material originated elsewhere and was dumped in the area. The artifacts recovered from Area B included aqua, clear and olive glass fragments, ceramic sherds, mortar fragments, debitage, and mussel shell. The ceramic fragments recovered included Galera, Goliad, porcelain Lusterware, and a variety of decorated white earthenwares (Figure 7-2). The variety of white earthenware decoration types indicate that the material dumped would have originated from the early to mid-nineteenth century. Galera is a lead glaze ware that was prominent in the Spanish Colonial period, although similar wares are in production today. Similar ceramics are still being manufactured in Mexico to this day. Goliad wares are native, hand-made ceramics that preceded the arrival of the Spanish, though manufacture of this ware continued after secularization of the missions.

The Feature 7 extends beyond the three units excavated, but it does not appear to extend by much. Shovel tests were excavated around Unit 1 prior to the excavation of Units 67 and 69. The shovel tests did not encounter the ash layer, or the same density of historic material as seen in Unit 1. Units 67 and 69 may have uncovered the majority of the feature.

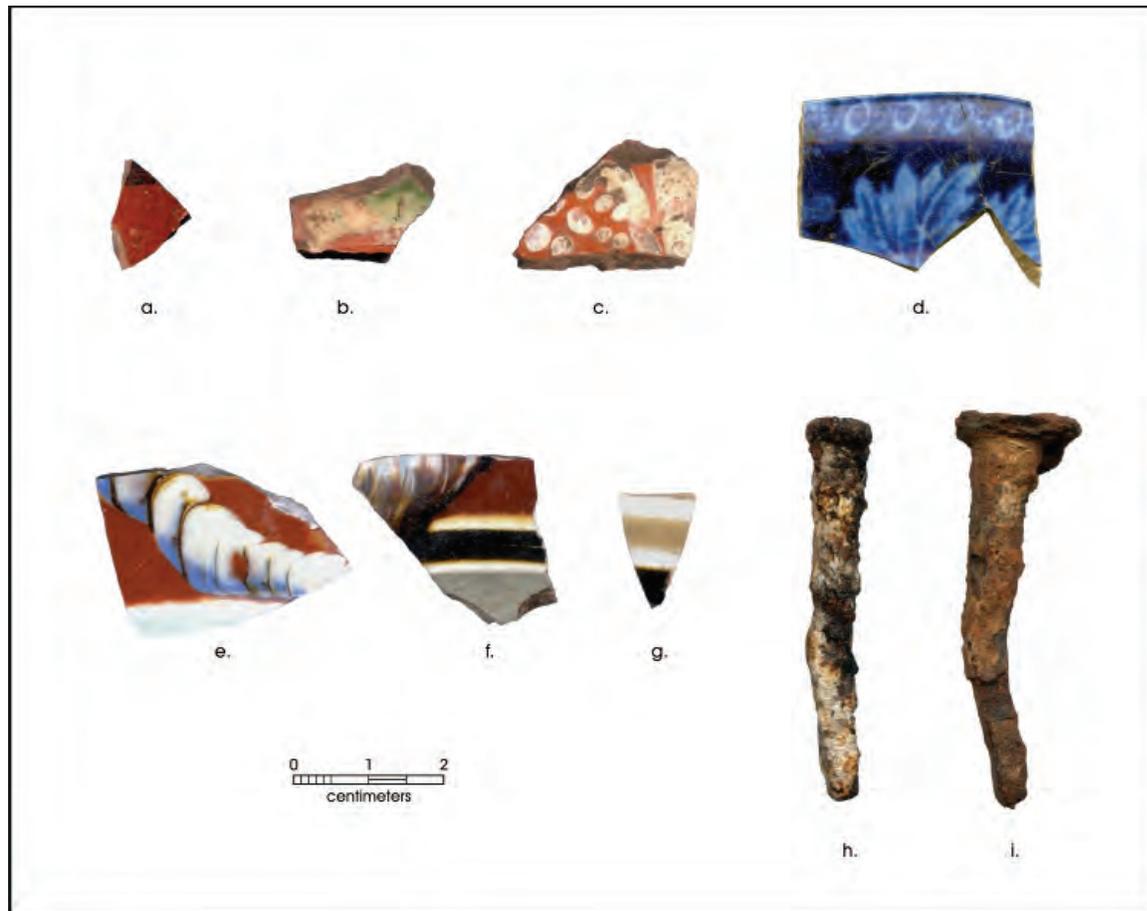


Figure 7-2. Artifacts recovered from Area B: a-c) Colonial Galera Ware; d) Flow Blue White Earthenware; e-g) Annular White Earthenware; h) cut nail; and i) hand-forged nail.

Area C

Area C may represent two things in relation to the stone structure. First, the units located closest to the stone foundation, Units 10, 11, 14, 15, and 53 appeared to have uncovered a fallen wall that instead of collapsing in a crumbling fashion fell away from the structure in one episode. This is confirmed by the fact that much of the plaster encountered in these units was face down; meaning that the plaster faced mortar was sitting just above the nineteenth century living surface. The high density of cut nails located sandwiched between the plastered mortar and the nineteenth century living surface may be due to the use of wooden lath and seen in later nineteenth century construction techniques.

Second, Area C appears to have an activity area defined as Feature 1. This feature is a thin layer of ash sitting on top of what appears to be heated soil, indicating *in situ* burning. The artifact density is low in comparison to the surrounding soil, and none of the artifacts collected from the ash exhibit signs of burning (Figure 7-3). Ceramics collected from the feature were

all white earthenwares. The decoration types included annular, handpainted, transfer print, spatter, and edge decorated. All of these types were available in the San Antonio area during the early nineteenth century. Spatterware production reached its peak between 1810 and 1840. Much of what was being manufactured in England was exported to America, Australia, South America, and West Africa (McConnell 2001:14). British potters supplied the American market with Annular wares during the peak production period between the 1780s and the 1850s (Carpentier and Rickard 2001).

It is possible that the area was enclosed in a wooden, lean-to addition to the stone structure, but no evidence was encountered indicative of the outline of an addition to the house. Another possibility is that it was an outdoor activity zone such as an outdoor kitchen facility.

Area D

Units 23-26 and 57-58 in Area D also appear to be a case of a wall falling away from the structure. The plaster is



Figure 7-3. Artifacts recovered from Area C: a) Colonial Galera Ware; b, c) Hand Painted White Earthenware; d) Transfer White Earthenware; e) Feathered Edgeware; f) Cut Sponge White Earthenware; g) cuprous shell decoration; h) cut nails; and i) decorative wrought iron bracket.

face-down on top of the nineteenth century living surface. The ceramics encountered below the fallen wall in Unit 26 included white earthenwares exhibiting handpainting, spatter, annular, and flow blue decorations (Figure 7-4). Flow blue decorations are similar to transfer prints, but differ in the bleeding of the ink design. The technique was popular between 1820 and 1850, when wealthy households increased the demand for the ware. One fragment of Galera lead glazed ware also was recovered from beneath the wall. Galera is typically tied to the Spanish Colonial period when it was commonly found in most households throughout the area. It is not uncommon to see Galera ware associated with early, Post-Colonial sites due to the possible overlap of occupation and the fact that production of this type of ceramic persisted well into the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Excavation in Unit 26 revealed that the limestone and mortar appeared in large quantities from the end of Level 2 (30-40 cmbd) and into Level 4 (50-60 cmbd). This would indicate that the wall would have been 20 to 30 cm thick.

Discussion of the Stone Structure

Though the entire foundation of the stone structure was not completely revealed, a large portion of the foundation was uncovered to offer enough information to determine its dimensions (Figure 7-5). The two southern corners of the structure were well defined. Most of the length of the east wall is defined as well. Problems arise when trying to locate the two northern corners. Much of the area of the northeast corner appears to be disturbed, possibly by removal of the stones for the chapel reconstruction. A few large stones possibly represent the northwest corner. The northern portion of the structure was located on the highest elevation of the site. The foundation of the northern wall of the structure may not have extended to the same heights as the remainder of the structure due to the elevation difference. By estimating where the northern corners are located using the evidence of stone densities in Sub-Area A, the dimensions of the stone structure are approximately 10-x-6 meters (11.8-x-7.1 varas). The eastern wall appears to have fallen away from the structure to the east, and the wall fall extends into Units 12 and 15.



Figure 7-4. Artifacts recovered from Area D: a) Cut Sponge White Earthenware; b) Transfer White Earthenware; c) Hand Painted White Earthenware; d) cut nail; e) lead shot; f) bone button; and g) porcelain doll head fragment.

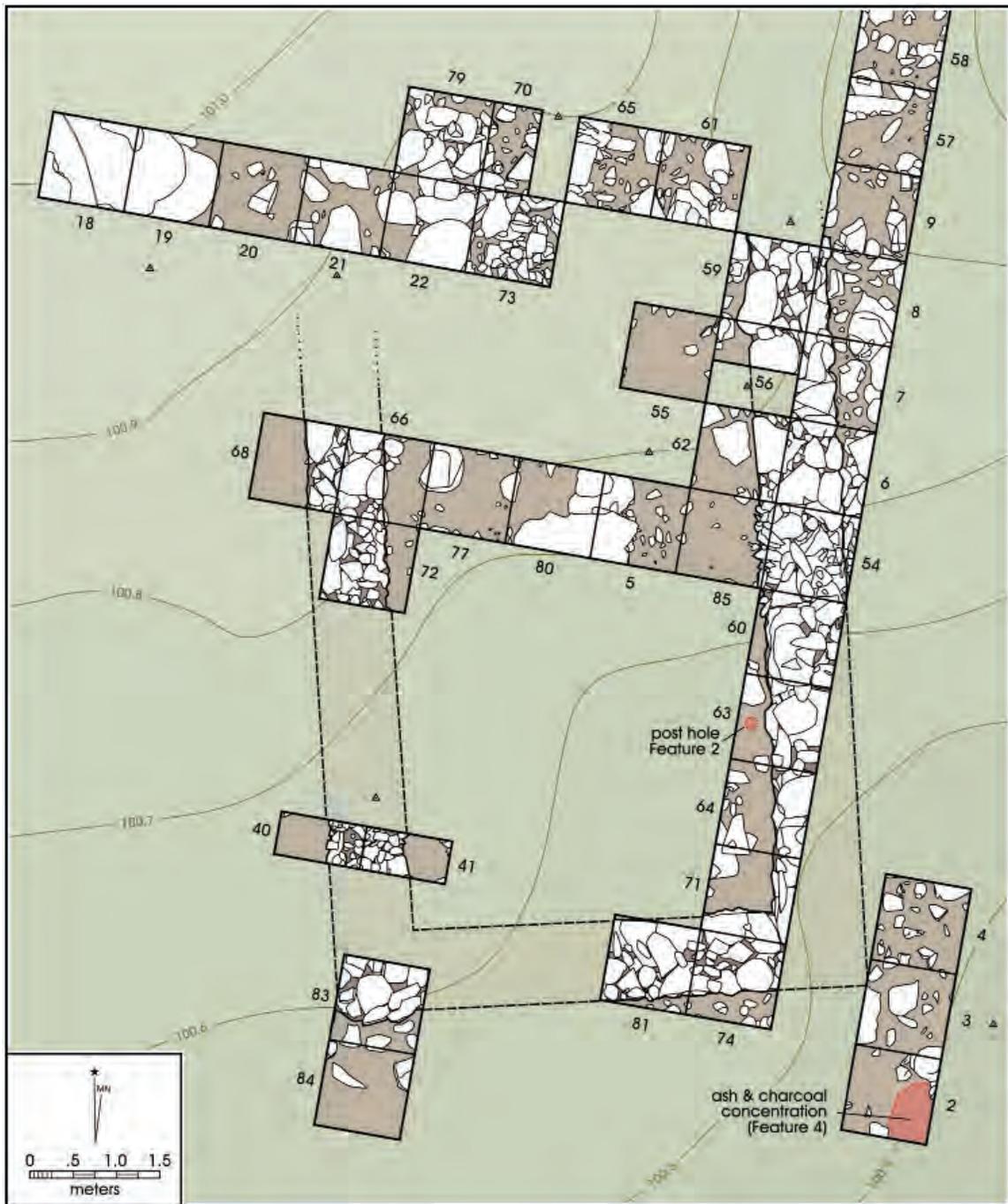


Figure 7-5. Plan view of the stone foundation and associated features.

The northern wall has also fallen away, but to the north, as far as Units 25 and 26, and possibly extends further. This may indicate that the structure was one story, with a gabled roof. The north and southern walls would have been taller to support the gable. The walls were approximately 20-30 cm (.24-.35 varas) thick.

Archival research reveals that the Pérez family occupied the area as early as 1793, though the stone house was

likely not built until much later (Paul vs. Pérez, 1853). The portion of the Pérez Ranch that the stone house was built on was given to Juan Ygnacio Pérez by Governor Salcedo as a reward for his service with the Spanish military. This property included one league located on the north bank of the Medina River (McGraw and Hinds 1987:111). Juan Ygnacio Pérez and his son José Ygnacio began constructing the stone structure possibly during 1812. The Pérez family occupied the house for approximately

one year after the construction, but removed themselves due to increased Comanche attacks. Juan Ygnacio Pérez remained at the ranch with the vaqueros to manage the ranching business. After the raids subsided, the Pérez family returned to the stone house and continuously inhabited the structure until 1836. When the family returned to Texas after the political turmoil died down, it is unsure as to whether the entire family resided at the Pérez Ranch stone house.

Artifacts recovered from around the stone foundation are consistent with an early to mid-nineteenth century occupation. Mortar and cut nails comprised the largest categories of materials encountered. The ceramics recovered from the site confirm the dates of occupation as derived from the historical background research.

Figures 7-6 and 7-7 place the known, excavated portions of the stone foundation over the GPR and magnetometer survey maps that initially guided the unit locations. It seems that anomalies appear in areas where the foundation was located, but also in outlying areas as well. Examining the GPR readings after the stone foundation was uncovered reveals that the outline of the structure is evident. Additional anomalies around the uncovered foundation added to the confusion when initially laying out the units.

Area E

The eight units excavated around the *jacal* in Area E were laid out to get a representative sample of materials from around the exterior of the structure. As previously mentioned, the units were placed approximately 50 cm off the edge of the structure so as to not damage the integrity of the *jacal*. The four units excavated along the west wall of the *jacal* encountered an ash and charcoal layer.

The artifacts recovered from the four, west wall units reveal a mix of colonial and post-colonial material. Tin glazed earthenwares, also referred to

as *majolicas*, were found within the same strata as the later white earthenwares. Majolica types are differentiated based on the decoration motifs and color selection. The majolicas recovered in Area E included varieties that were common in the area during the eighteenth century into the early nineteenth century. These included Puebla Blue on White, Huejotzingo, and San Elizario Polychrome. Puebla Blue on White majolica is a common variety found at most Spanish Colonial sites in Texas. The vessels were manufactured in Mexico possibly as early as the 1650s, though they did not make their way into San Antonio until the arrival of the missions in 1718. Puebla Blue on White continued to be manufactured until the early nineteenth century, making it one of the majolica varieties that spanned the longest time period (Fox and Ulrich 2008:80-81). Huejotzingo is a type of majolica that is characterized by a simple band at the rim of the vessel. The remainder of the vessel was undecorated.

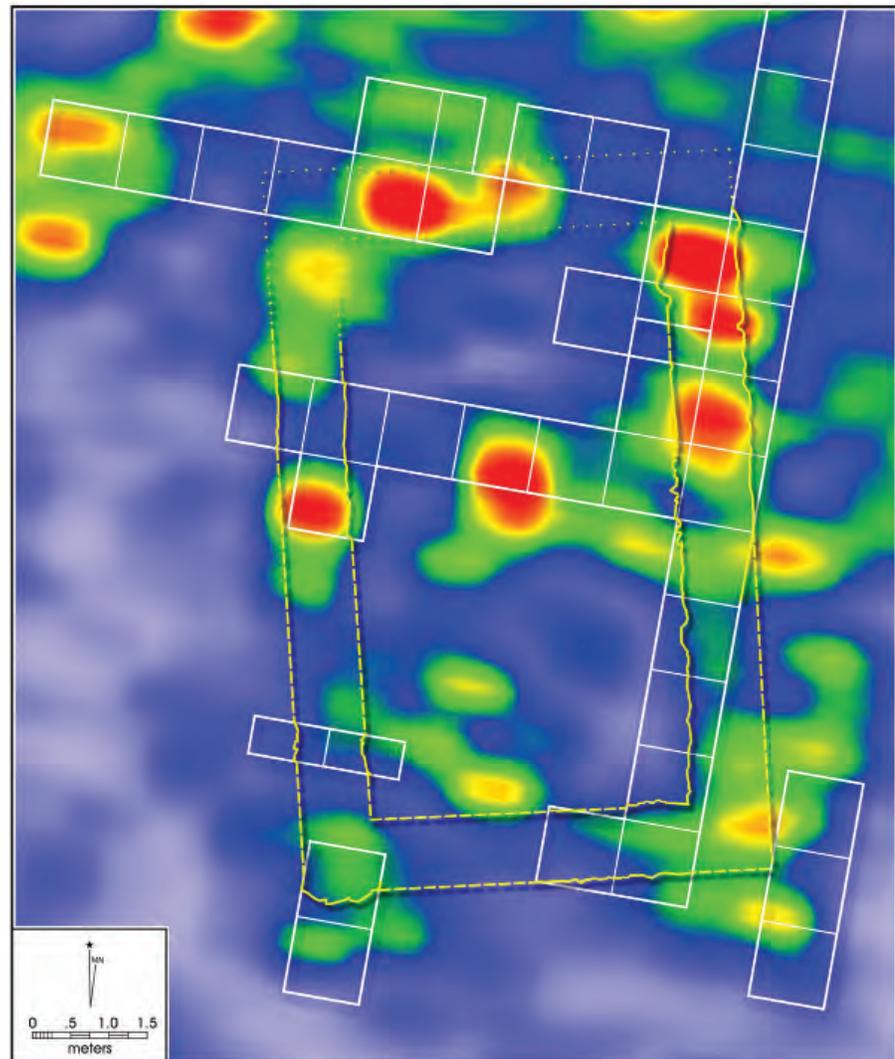


Figure 7-6. Plan view of the stone foundation projected onto the 4ns amp 3s GPR map.

It is possible that the undecorated fragments of majolica recovered could belong to Huejotzingo vessels, though it cannot be known with certainty. Huejotzingo vessels were manufactured in Puebla, Mexico throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Fox and Ulrich 2008:82). Only the blue version of this variety was recovered from the Pérez Ranch. San Elizario Polychrome is another common variety of majolica recovered from Spanish Colonial sites in Texas. The wares are decorated in blue and white, with the blue rim band outlined with black (brown). The designs are accented in black on the body of the vessel. San Elizario was common in Texas during the mid-eighteenth century to mid-nineteenth century (Fox and Ulrich 2008:96).

Colonial Lead Glazed wares were also recovered from the excavations in Area E that link the site usage to the late eighteenth century. The lead glazed varieties recovered

included Sandy Paste Green Glaze, Galera, Smooth Brownware, Mexican Black Luster, and Pérez Lead Glaze I and II. The sandy-pasted variety of lead glaze recovered within Area E exhibited a green glaze. Sandy Paste Lead Glazed wares were manufactured in Mexico throughout the eighteenth century and were used at the Spanish Colonial sites as utilitarian wares, with their thick walls and vessel forms being well suited for transit into Texas and use in the kitchen (Fox and Ulrich 2008:46). Galera wares are distinctive from other lead glazed ware due to their thin walls, fine orange paste, and decoration of black (brown), green, and cream. This lead glazed ceramic was produced in Jalisco from the early eighteenth century to the mid nineteenth century. Similar wares are still in production in Mexico to this day (Fox and Ulrich 2008:50). Smooth Brownware is characterized by a fine red-pasted body covered with a smooth, transparent glaze. This lead glazed ware was likely manufactured in Mexico during the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century (Fox and Ulrich 2008:56). Mexican Black Luster is a type of lead glazed ware that exhibits a thick, black glaze on a buff to terra cotta colored paste. The glaze has a high shine. Black Lusterware was produced in Mexico between 1750 and 1850 (Fox and Ulrich 2008:62).

Excavations within Area E produced lead glazed ceramic sherds of a type that has not been previously identified. This lead glazed ware will be referred to as Pérez Lead Glaze, as they appear to not be encountered at Spanish Colonial sites nearby (i.e. Mission Espada). Eight sherds were recovered from four units. The sherds likely came from vessels that were locally made and they exhibit two varieties of glazing. One glaze, Pérez Lead Glaze I, is a translucent yellow to clear thin glaze (Figure 7-8-c). The other, Pérez Lead Glaze II, is a thicker, brown lead glaze (Figure 7-8 d-e). The sherds all exhibit a coarse paste, and thick walls. The texture of the sherds resembles a sandy-pasted lead glazed ware, but the sherds do not leave a residue in the hand when rubbed. The paste color is an orange to reddish orange color. The sherds exhibit grains of sand that are visible to the eye. When examined under a microscope, sherds from both glaze types had almost identical pastes. The clay is coarse with approximately 20% sand and quartz grain inclusions.

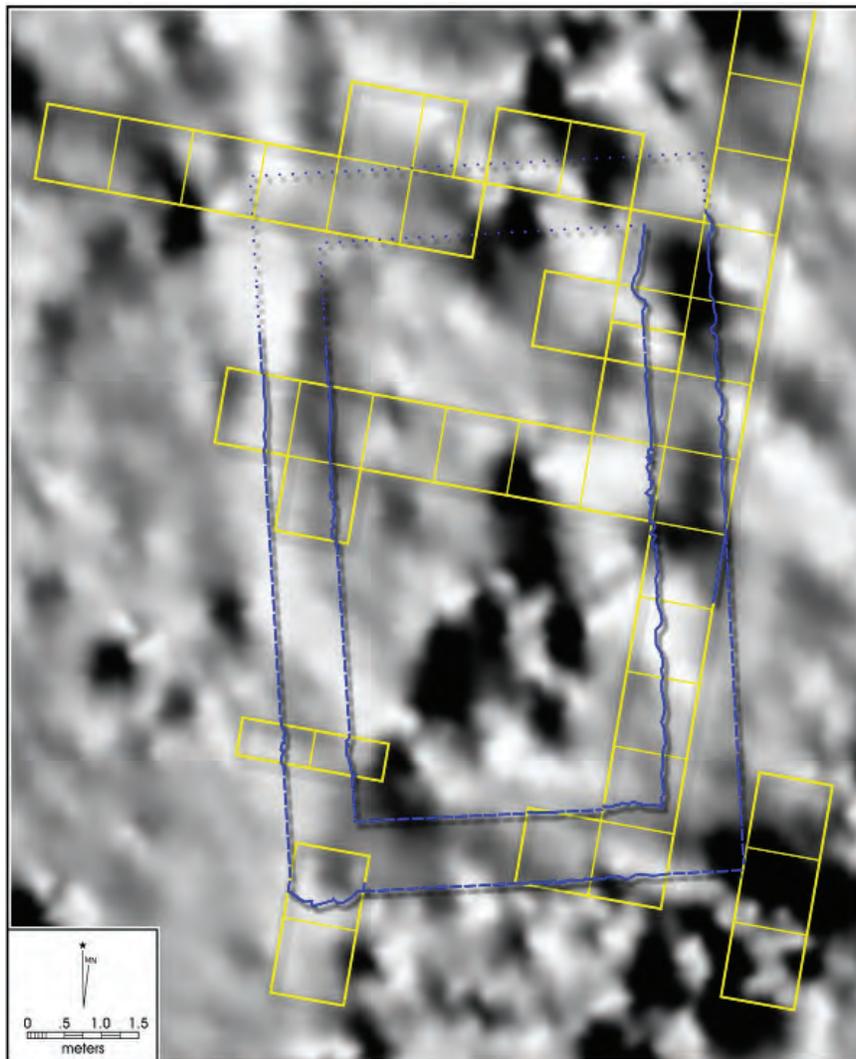


Figure 7-7. Plan view of the stone foundation projected onto the results of the magnetometer survey.



Figure 7-8. Artifacts recovered from Area E: a) Colonial Galera Ware; b) undecorated Colonial Tin Glazed Ware; c) locally made Pérez Lead Glazed I; d-e) Pérez Lead Glazed II; f) Colonial Puebla Blue on White; g-h) Colonial San Elizario Polychrome; i) cut nail; j) lead shot; k) shell button; l) bone button; and m) Baking Powder lid.

Decorated white earthenwares encountered within Area E are consistent with the late nineteenth to early twentieth century varieties. Other artifacts recovered from the units tie the occupation of the *jacal* to the early to mid-twentieth century. These include the metal baking powder lid, and pink carnival glass. The use of corrugated metal and the bed frame at the back of the structure indicate that the structure was utilized for a long period of time. Located inside the structure, though not collected, were modern beer cans, a Coca-Cola can with a pull-tab opening, and remnants of what appears to have been a little campfire.

The burning strata uncovered in the units located to the west and the south of the structure may have represented hearth features, though the one in Units 48, 49, 86, and 87 is evident in the majority of the length of the eastern profile (closest to the *jacal*). The *jacal* does not exhibit any charred markings on the exterior, nor did the shovel test excavated within the structure encounter a charcoal or ash layer.

Artifacts recovered from Area E, though mixed, indicate that this area was utilized for a long time, beginning with the late Spanish Colonial period and extending well into the twentieth century. The artifacts encountered in the vicinity of the *jacal* (Area E) pre-date and overlap the construction and occupation of the stone house.

Discussion of the *Jacal*

The *jacal* or goat-herder's shack on the Pérez property has elements of traditional *jacal* construction with additional commercial components. It leans to the east and is in danger of total collapse. The rear addition of more recent materials has already seen structural damage, likely by livestock. The interior has been vandalized. To keep these threats to a minimum, the City of San Antonio has enclosed the area with a chain-linked fence. The area surrounding the *jacal* was cleared for architectural and archeological investigation, but prior to this, secondary vegetation had overgrown the structure. The height of the *jacal* at the time of documentation was approximately 107 inches (3.2 varas) at its highest peak at the gable in the western wall. The plan of the southern portion and the porch measure 15.5 feet by 15.5 feet (5.55 varas by 5.55 varas). The northern portion made of commercial materials is 15 feet by 6 feet (5.4 varas by 2.1 varas). Overall, the structure measures 21 feet by 15 feet (7.5 varas by 5.4 varas) including a front porch that extend 5.6 feet (1.97 varas) from the front door. Sandstone was placed around the perimeter of the *jacal*, including the rear addition and front porch. The sandstone outline does not appear to act as the structure foundation as the *jacal* posts were placed inside the outline.

The floor plan shows a front porch, one interior room of hand-hewn posts, and a rear addition made entirely of commercial materials (see Figure 5-5). The posts are set in the ground an unknown depth and range from 6-feet 10-inches (2.4 varas) to 7-feet 3-inches (2.6 varas) and average 4-inches (.12 varas) in diameter. The eastern wall is constructed of 12 long hand-hewn posts and 5 saw-cut short posts under the window and 6 saw-cut short posts above the window, which suggests that the posts were cut prior to construction rather than into the wall. This window opening measures 20 inches by 30 inches (.6 varas by .9 varas).

The western wall of the *jacal* is made of 12 hand-hewn long posts, 6 short posts above the window and 4 short posts below. The western window is covered with corrugated metal but the opening dimensions are 22 inches by 30 inches (.65 varas by .9 varas). Both eastern and western facing windows are reinforced with wooden siding.

The front of the *jacal* has 14 posts with an off-center doorway opening of approximately 3.2 feet (1.67 varas).

The roof is gabled but has fallen on the western side. It is framed with 2 x 4s and with 1 x 12 decking covered in corrugated metal. One-foot siding covers the gable ends above a 2 x 6 beam.

The porch is covered by a shed roof framed with materials similar to the main roof with 2 x 4 and 2 x 6 lumber and with 1 x 12 decking covered with corrugated metal and supported by three posts approximately 5.25-feet tall.

The east and west walls of the rear addition are covered in wooden siding and the back is covered in corrugated metal. The history of this specific *jacal* is entirely unknown. Probate and deed records from the Pérez family mention that *jacales* in general were in use on their property since at least 1808 but the specific locations, residents, and dates of construction are unknown. *Jacales* in general represent vernacular architecture of the laborers employed by the Pérez family.

The Pérez Ranch *jacal* is constructed with a combination of commercial and natural materials that make the structure difficult to date. Archaeological excavations have uncovered a mixed component of colonial ceramics with late-nineteenth to early-twentieth century artifacts indicating that the area was likely used during the Spanish Colonial period though a definite construction date cannot be established.

Compared to the San Antonio mission *jacales* as listed in various inventories, the Pérez Ranch *jacal* is several feet

smaller. The Mission San Juan Capistrano pueblo included a group of *jacales* each described in the 1772 Inventory as 8 varas by 4 varas (22 feet by 11 feet) (Leutenegger and Casso 1772). An 1823 appraisal of Mission San José briefly describes *jacals* there as one of reeds, round, 13 varas long by 4 varas wide (Leal 1986). Hindes (1987) describes *jacals* from Mission Valero as 4 varas square.

Though we have no dimension for the *jacales* at Rancho de Las Cabras, the postholes recorded certainly suggest that the structures were much larger. Ivey (1983) describes multiple building phases of *jacales* in Area A that were progressively more complex and with at least four rooms. A final inventory conducted for the transfer of Mission Espada in 1772 lists four *jacales* of wood and thatch but no dimensions (Ivey 1983).

Some have suggested that *jacales* were built in standard ways at certain points in history. Though mission construction may have employed standard methods for construction within its compounds, in general, *jacales* are built to suit the needs of the residents with natural, locally available materials and may have been less standardized in dimensions and materials employed.

The source of the word *jacal* has Central Mexican origins from the Nahuatl word for peasant or folk house with no implication to specific construction materials (Medina 1997:1). Generally, these structures are thought to be of

“primitive” construction often described as a one room shack or hut with stockade or palisade walls made of posts driven into the ground. Walls were sometimes covered with wattle and daub or similar material but were also left open. In short, the construction of the *jacal* varied by region, custom, climate, and available materials throughout the Americas. The Spanish used the word to denote traditional housing built of natural material available locally and often associated them with the lowest tier of the social hierarchy (Medina 1997).

These structures are largely missing from historic Texas folk architecture studies despite their importance at military installations, ranches, and as centers of daily life for Mexicans in Texas. They were the most common building type across Texas in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In eighteenth century San Antonio, most of the structures at the presidio and missions were *jacales*, which remained the dominant dwelling into the late-nineteenth century as evidenced in records of land transactions, particularly on the western edge of town. This section, known as Laredito, was an agricultural community where most residents lived in *jacales*. The earliest settlers to the area constructed *jacales* as temporary structures until permanent structures could be built. The Spanish Royal Inspectors used the prevalence of the *jacales* as an indicator of progress for an area’s development. Greater numbers of stone and adobe buildings marked progress and prosperity. The residence also elevated the owner within the social structure of the society and changes in this status often were reflected by changes in the dwelling (Medina 1997).

Chapter 8: Conclusions and Recommendations

Kristi M. Ulrich and Jennifer L. Thompson

Archival documents including deed records, probate records, survey notes, and particularly district court records have helped establish the dates of occupation of the Pérez Ranch. The excavations sought to confirm these findings archaeologically as well as contribute information lacking in the written record. This included determining the location and dimensions of the stone house thought to be the Pérez family residence at the Ranch, the construction dates of the stone house and the *jacal* and their dates of occupancy. The collection of artifacts recovered also gives additional insight to the daily lives of the families who lived on the property beyond what can be gleaned from official documents.

Occupation of Pérez Ranch

The Pérez family was likely controlling the property along both sides of the Medina River well before the land south of the river was officially conferred to Juan Ygnacio Pérez in 1808. Court records suggest they likely occupied the land while it was still owned by Mission San José as early as 1793. The current archaeological study focuses on the official archaeological site boundary, which only includes part of the property that was north of the Medina. No records of this transaction have been found. However, the deed records describe occupation of the ranch by the first family members between 1808 and 1813 and from 1828 to around 1835. Ranch managers also stayed on intermittently in the absence of the family. The stone house and artifact assemblage likely date to the later occupation period since the house was probably constructed between 1813 and 1820. In later years, descendants of José Pérez built other houses and buildings while continuing to live on the property and operate the ranch through the late twentieth century.

The ceramic artifact collection confirms the written accounts of the earliest historic occupation. Most of the ceramics recovered from the units near the stone foundation were common to San Antonio and South Texas from the late eighteenth to mid-nineteenth centuries. Nineteenth century utilitarian ceramics were recovered from all excavation areas near the house. These include lead glazed wares like Galera, white earthenwares, and a “Frozen Charlotte” doll popular in the mid nineteenth century.

Faunal analysis of the animal bone collected near the stone house also supports early to mid-nineteenth century occupation of the northern tract of the Pérez Ranch. Lack of identifiable bison and a lack of machine cut marks

place the faunal assemblage between the late 1830s and the early 1850s.

Colonial ceramic types from excavation units near the *jacal* are in mixed context. These include three types of majolicas, four known lead glazed Colonial wares, and two unidentified lead glazed wares defined as Pérez Lead Glaze I and Pérez Lead Glaze II. The occupation at the *jacal*, then may pre-date the stone house, though the mixed context makes dating problematic.

Most artifacts recovered were building materials—cut nails, mortar, and plaster we expected to find, but a few other artifact classes were recovered that reflect something about daily life beyond house construction. The personal items collected include buttons, harmonica reeds, doll fragments, medals, and pipes. Though there are not many of these artifacts, they indicate life at Pérez Ranch was not all work.

The faunal collection reflects a diet that included both wild game and domesticated cattle. When compared to mission sites, the Pérez Ranch collection differs somewhat in the relatively high percentage of wild mammals to domesticated mammals, especially cattle. Though cattle still dominate the Pérez Ranch faunal assemblage, its proportion to wild mammals is much lower than in the mission collections. This is not surprising as the ranch was out of town and game likely plentiful. Cattle may have been reserved for sale.

Generally, the artifacts recovered during this excavation do not reflect the wealth that Juan Ygnacio Pérez and his son’s family enjoyed during their lives but do show some evidence of elevated social status. While European white earthenwares were more of a luxury during the Spanish Colonial period, they were common by the nineteenth century so their presence at the ranch is not surprising. The prices for these white earthenwares were determined by their decoration. The undecorated earthenwares were the least expensive and tended to be used commonly as plates and bowls. Earthenware with minimal edge decoration was more expensive and included sponge wares and banded designs among many others. Because of the skill required to produce them, hand painted wares were more expensive than the edge wares. Transfer printing represents the most expensive decorated earthenware of the nineteenth century (Miller 1980).

The Pérez Ranch ceramics assemblage is dominated by undecorated sherds, which can be explained two ways. Plain

wares were most commonly used and therefore most likely to end up in the archaeological record. Families likely used their finer dinner sets less often and so those pieces were less likely to be broken. Secondly, a plain sherd does not necessarily represent a plain vessel. Pieces with edge decoration will produce plain sherds when broken and therefore increase the number of undecorated sherds in the archaeological record. Hand painted sherds represent the largest single type of decorated white earthenware in the Pérez collection and do indicate some degree of status. Edgewares make up approximately two-thirds of the decorated assemblage.

While there are a few finer ceramics pieces represented in the collection, such as transfer print white earthenware and porcelain, the family's luxury goods may not have been housed at the ranch in great numbers. The family held properties other than the ranch lands including the Spanish Governors' Palace, which may have housed their material wealth, especially in light of the violence endured out of town. We also know from the written accounts that ranch hands lived in the house when the family was away. Their material possessions were likely more limited than those of the Pérez family and could explain the dearth of artifacts. However, excavation of the well and privy may change the picture of these demographics.

Age, Construction, and Dimensions of the Stone House

The age of the stone house is not directly mentioned in the written record, but may have been built by Juan Ygnacio Pérez and his son José Ygnacio Pérez between 1813 and 1820 with stone quarried on site. At that time, the family was known to be in the area and the land likely had been officially granted to Juan Ygnacio Pérez by then.

The house measured approximately 10-x-6 m with 20-30 cm thick walls as revealed by excavations around Area A, though the northern corners remain unexcavated. The eastern and northern walls fell away from the house suggesting that it was a single story structure with a gabled roof.

The house was built of stone and mortar and covered in plaster on the outside as was common with Spanish Colonial architecture. Plaster was only found on what we believe to be exterior sections of wall fall as no plaster was found inside the foundation perimeter. The foundation was mostly constructed of irregularly shaped rock of varying sizes with a few large square stones at the base of the foundation and held together with a slurry mortar mixture similar to the foundations at Mission Concepción. The only pattern in the distribution

of the building materials was recognized in the distribution of cut nails, which were found in higher numbers next to the exteriors of walls. Very few artifacts were recovered from units excavated in the interior. No interior rooms were recognized. The only possible activity area outside the house was uncovered east of the foundation as a burned area that may represent an outdoor kitchen area.

Age of *Jacal* and Historic Use

The Pérez Ranch *jacal* is constructed with a combination of commercial and natural materials that make the structure difficult to date. The artifacts excavated from units surrounding the structure are not patterned such that activity areas could be discerned. What we assume about the use of the *jacal* comes from primary sources that describe ranch workers inhabiting these structures across the ranch. The structure has obviously been repaired with modern construction materials but also includes hand-hewn posts that seem much older. Whether these posts are late-eighteenth century, predating the stone house, is impossible to know from what we have found to date. The *jacal*'s locale may have been the site of multiple incarnations of the dwelling, rebuilt with the same posts as needed to keep the structure stable. This may explain the mixed context of the late eighteenth century ceramics found in the units near a structure with both old and new construction elements.

Recommendations

During the project, the information gathered through survey and excavation of site 41BX274 offered insight to the use and occupation of Pérez Ranch by the descendants of Juan Ygnacio Pérez. Though the location of the stone structure was confirmed, there is still much to be learned at the site. CAR has based its recommendations on the potential the site has for producing additional information concerning the Spanish Colonial ranching tradition in Texas.

CAR excavated more units and removed a larger volume of soil than originally intended due to the need to expose more of the stone foundation to document its shape and size. Though there was an increase in the amount of work done at the site to determine the footprint of the house, questions still remain that further investigations could answer. The location of the well was not determined, though the descendants of the Pérez family indicated that it should be off to the west of the foundation. Specific activity areas were not defined in relation to the stone foundation or the *jacal*. Burnt areas were uncovered in both locations (*jacal* and stone foundation), though additional excavations could provide a better picture of the use of these features.

The *jacal* excavations produced a surprising mix of Spanish Colonial to twentieth century material. Further investigations around the *jacal* could aid in confirming an early date of occupation. Eight units, while offering valuable information, did not sufficiently sample the area to understand fully the use of the *jacal*. The northwest corner, at the base of what looked like an entrance to the addition to the *jacal*, was excavated prior to CAR's involvement with the Pérez Ranch, though notes, inventory of artifacts, or photographs were not located. CAR recommends that additional units be excavated next to the *jacal*, and possibly inside the footprint of the structure as feasible. Locating the previous excavation notes and artifact inventory could also add some insights.

CAR recommends that both fenced areas undergo further archaeological investigations to gather more information concerning the outdoor features and stone structure foundation, to locate the well and privy, and to gather more information concerning the occupation sequence of the wooden *jacal*. The area around the stone structure should be further excavated to locate the remainder of the foundation. CAR exposed a large portion, but defining the northern corners was a problem. In addition, further excavation units located in Area C are recommended to determine if the area located to the east of the foundation was part of an addition to the stone structure, or served as an outdoor activity area. The GPR survey indicated another anomaly that was not investigated near the large mesquite tree east of Area C. Additional excavations around the tree would help to determine what created the anomaly. In addition to locating the privy and well, CAR recommends additional archaeological investigations to aid in locating a trash midden that would provide additional information concerning the occupation of the Pérez Ranch.

The portions of the project enclosed by chain-link fences have definite archaeological significance to the site as a whole; this does not mean that the areas outside of the fence have less potential for producing information concerning the use of the Pérez Ranch. Corrals, *jacals*, and fenced

gardens were noted during the archival research but were not identified during the survey of the site. The fences were placed to protect the *jacal* and to prevent the livestock and feral pigs from disturbing the excavation process. CAR recommends that further investigations be conducted at the site to determine the locations of the *jacales* and corrals. Additional investigations could be conducted by a non-profit archaeological organization that could produce a report of findings. Also, CAR recommends that an oral history of the descendants be compiled to better understand the earlier occupation of the site.

CAR recommends that the chain-link fences remain in place at both locations at the site. This will prevent future damage to the features. Areas A-D are situated in a location that is adjacent to land that will be developed in the near future. The *jacal* (Area E) will be easily accessible from the hike and bike trail. CAR encourages development of interpretive signage on the hike and bike trail to explain the site's history and significance to the larger picture of Spanish Colonialism and ranching in Texas.

Because the site lies close to the Medina River Hike and Bike Trail, CAR recommends intermittent checks on the site to track any changes occurring to the *jacal* structure or the area around the stone foundation due to the increased public traffic in the area.

In summary, CAR finds that site 41BX274 represents an important part of the early ranching history of Bexar County due to its longevity and its association with Juan Ygnacio Pérez and therefore warrants further investigations. The written record has provided good detail on the Pérez family and other occupants of the ranch and the ranch operations. The residential areas around the stone house and the *jacal* at the site still offer great potential for archaeological research concerning late eighteenth to mid-nineteenth century ranching in general that may also fill gaps in the written record on the specific history and daily life at the Pérez Ranch.

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Appendix A:
Photographs of the *Jacal*

Al Rendon
733 S Alamo
San Antonio, Texas 78205

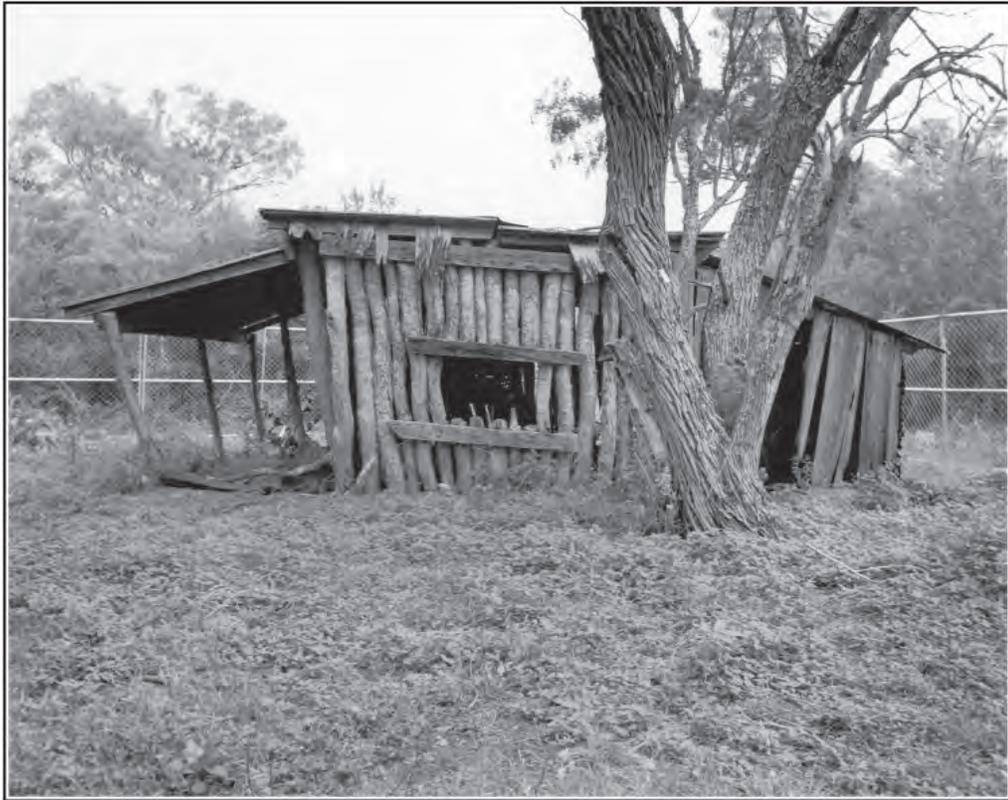


Figure A-1. *Photograph of jacal, view toward the west.*



Figure A-2. *Photograph of jacal, view toward the northeast.*



Figure A-3. Photograph of jacal, view toward the southwest.

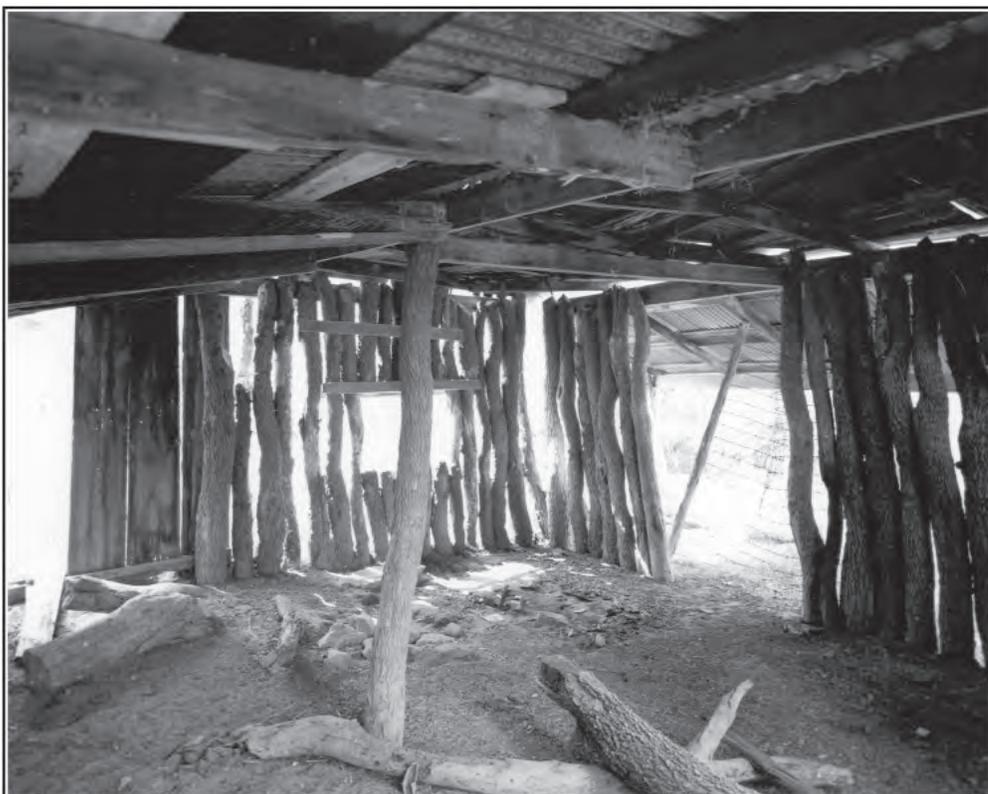


Figure A-4. Interior view of the jacal.

Appendix B:
Architectural Sketches of the *Jacal*

Mark Wolfe

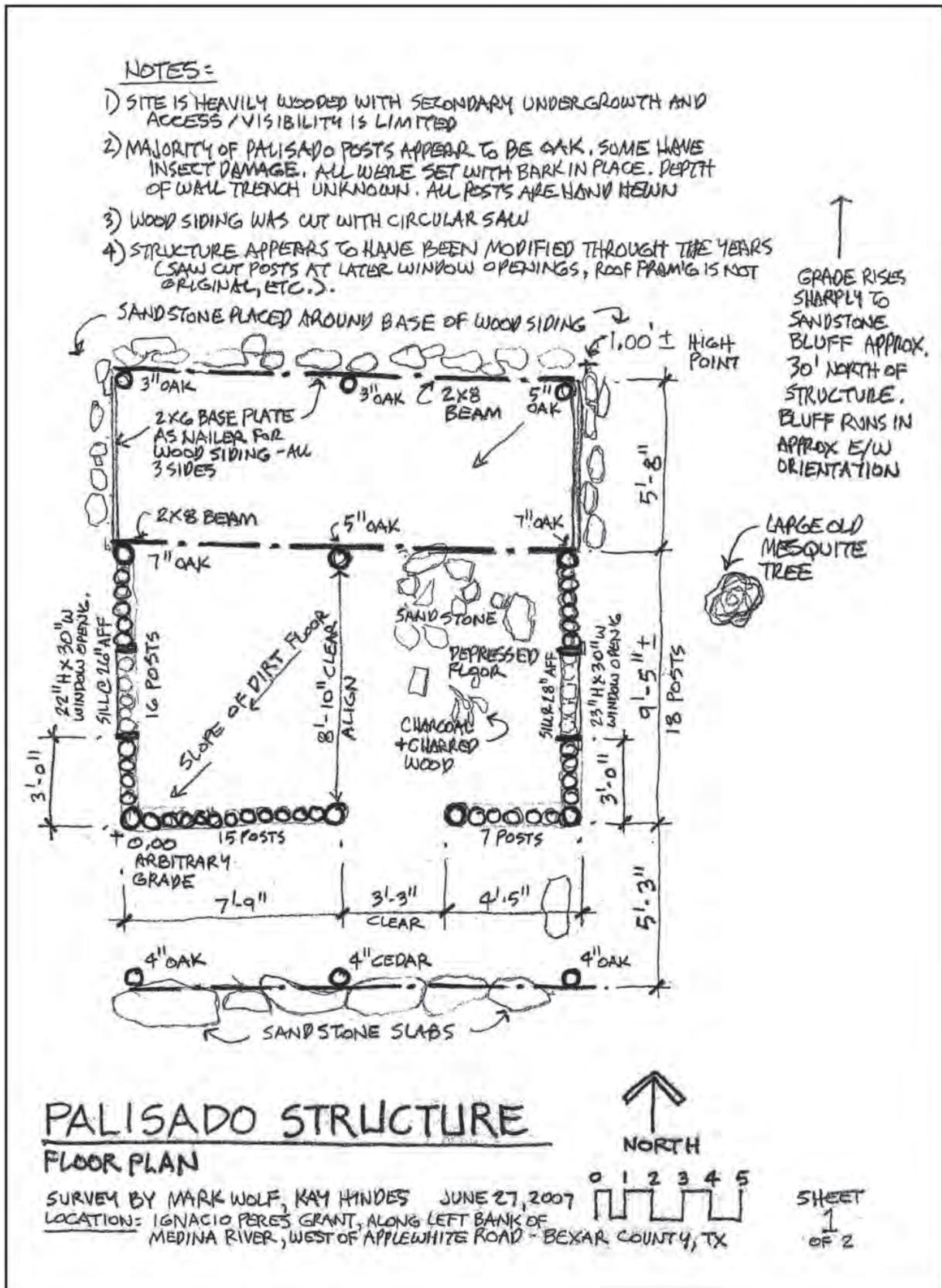


Figure B-1. Plan view sketch of the jacal.

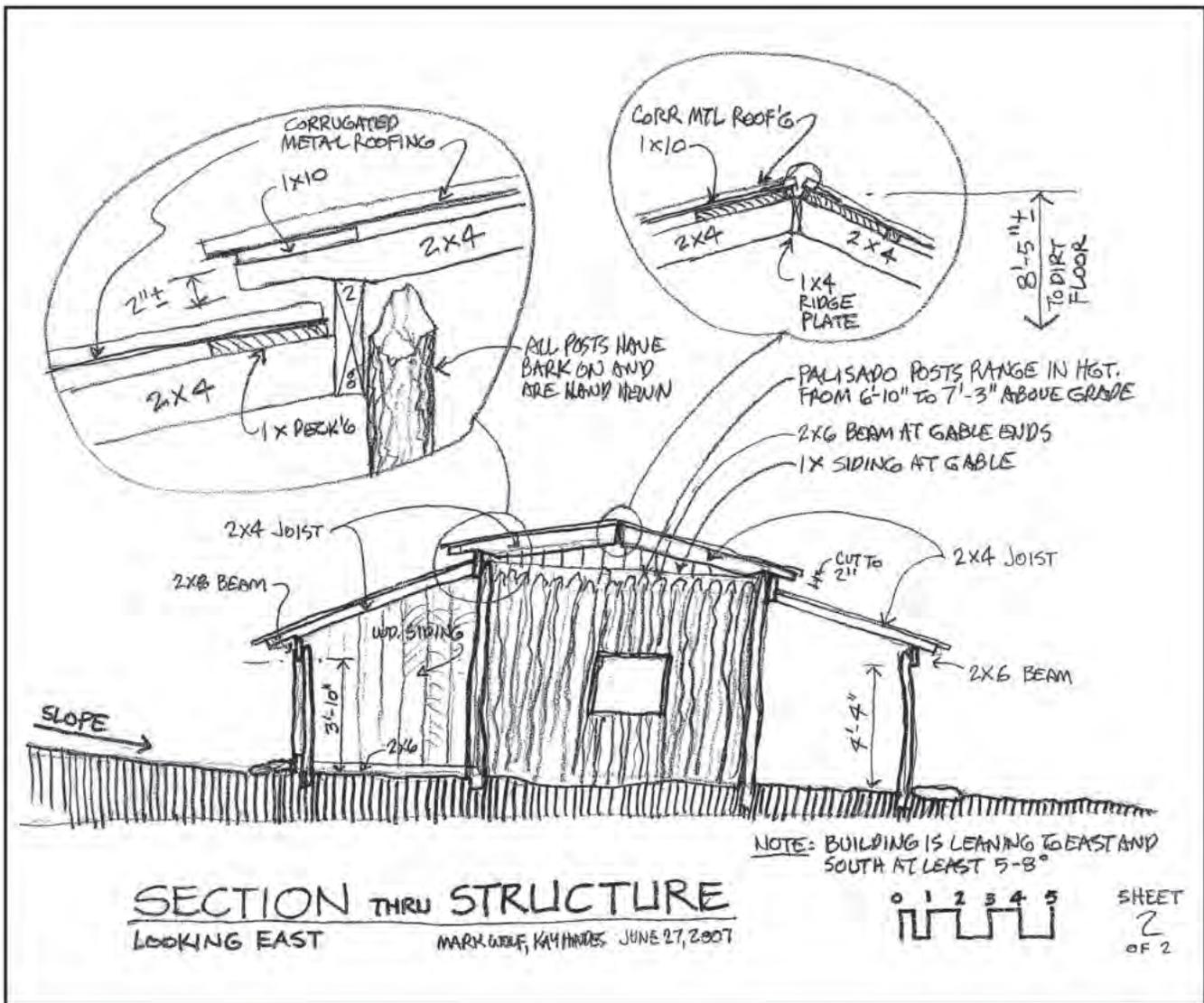


Figure B-2. Sketch of the western elevation of the jacal.

Appendix C:
HABS Documentation

Jennifer L. Thompson
Center for Archaeological Research
University of Texas at San Antonio

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

Pérez Ranch

HABS No. TX-3539

Location: West of Applewhite Road, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Significance: Pérez Ranch also called the Rancho de la Purísima Concepción is the Spanish colonial homestead of Juan Ygnacio Pérez dating to at least 1808. Portions of the original land grant remained in the Pérez family as a working ranch into the twenty-first century and are thought to be the longest, continuously working ranch in Texas.

Description: The Pérez Ranch property includes land from a Spanish Land Grant issued to Juan Ygnacio Pérez in 1808. The Pérez family likely worked the property as a ranch prior to the official grant as early as 1793 and continued to raise livestock there for over 150 years, though some land from the original grant was lost over the subsequent decades including property south of the Medina River. Part of the Pérez Ranch property includes a multi-component archeological site with prehistoric and historic components on an upland terrace northwest of the Medina River. This part of the ranch was recorded as an archeological site at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory as 41BX274. Deed records indicate that the historic use of the property dates to at least 1808 and court reports a decade earlier. The ranch included several workers' huts probably made with palisade walls and thatched roofs called *jacales*, corrals, a stone house, and chapel (designated separately as 41BX277), though only one *jacal* and the reconstructed chapel currently stand. Archeological excavations have uncovered the remains of a stone house foundation that is thought to be the site of the Pérez family residence when staying at the ranch. The standing *jacal* also referred to as a goat herder's shack still stands to the southeast of this stone foundation. The locations of the other structures mentioned in historical records have not been found standing or in the archeological record.

History: The official grant of approximately 10 leagues issued to Lt. Col. Juan Ygnacio Pérez was delineated in 1808 by Manuel Barrera with the assistance of Francisco Barrera, Juan Lina, Francisco Padilla, José María Zambrano, Manuel Quintero, José Barrera and José Delgado.^{1,2} The land grant was believed to encompass ten square leagues. The resurvey of the property in 1847 by François Giraud used the landmarks of the original grant. This reassessment found the Pérez Grant was 12 leagues through a straight-line method and 16 leagues by the meander method. Regardless of methods, Juan Ygnacio Pérez clearly claimed the land between the original grants to Mission Espada and the Rancho San Lucas of Mission San José. Though the grant is dated to 1808, other records indicate the ranch has been working since 1800 and housing the Pérez family, a majordomo, and numerous laborers.³ Still other anecdotal sources suggest that the Pérez family had occupied the property and began building there as early as 1777 and had working, inhabitable stables and branded cattle by 1795.⁴ The earliest legal

¹ Bexar County Deed Record Volume E2A:67-71.

² Texas General Land Office Volume 50.

³ Bexar County Courthouse, District Court Records, District Clerks Office, #351, Paul vs. Pérez 1849.

⁴ J. Hipp, *The Oldest Ranch in Texas, A Ranch on the Road to History* (Austin: Eakin Press, 2000), 17.

Pérez Ranch
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documentation places the Pérez family on the property in 1793.⁵ The official 1808 grant included land south of the Medina River and southwest of the land the family reportedly occupied for some thirty years prior. Using the landmarks listed in the court documents as identified and reconstructed on the modern landscape, Juan Ygnacio Pérez's holdings south of the Medina River would have amounted to close to 4.8 square leagues or 27,800 acres. The property north of the Medina River is only mentioned in a will of Pérez; no original deed information has been located (Figure C-1).

The Pérez Ranch is thought to have experienced intermittent occupation since its first occupation until 1834.⁶ In the earliest years, the family split their time between the ranch approximately 3 leagues from town and a house they purchased in San Antonio. The Pérez family and the families of many of the laborers lived at the ranch from 1808 to 1813. Though Juan Ygnacio Pérez was away from the property for much of the time while serving in military and political capacities, his son José Ygnacio ran the daily operations. The families took up residence in San Antonio in 1813 prior to the Battle of Medina and the arrival of the Texas Republicans during an unstable time in Spanish Texas history. Fifteen to twenty vaqueros reportedly stayed on during years of revolts in the early nineteenth century to tend the 13,000 head of cattle.⁷ An increasing number of attacks from Native Americans prompted still more ranch hands to leave the property in 1815. By 1824, many of the Pérez Ranch laborers and their families had returned to live at the ranch despite continuing raids.⁸ By this time, José Pérez controlled the ranch, though continued hostilities from Native groups and other settlers forced the family out in 1835 and the remaining Pérez Ranch workers by 1839.

Though the ranch itself is historically significant for its longevity as a continuously working ranch since the Spanish Colonial period in Texas, the property's association to Juan Ygnacio Pérez adds to its historical importance. Juan Ygnacio Pérez was the head of an influential family with significant ties to politics, the military, and ranching in Spanish-ruled Texas. He was born in 1761, the third child of Domingo and María Concepción (de Carvajal) Pérez. In 1781, he married Clemencia Hernandez and into a ranching family. His father-in-law, Andrés Hernandez, was the founder of one of the first privately owned ranches in the Spanish province of Texas. Pérez purchased the Spanish Governor's Palace in San Antonio in 1804 and by 1808 acquired four leagues of land below the Medina River along the Old San Antonio Road and one league between the Medina and Leon Creek (Figure C-1).

Pérez served the Royalist cause during his military career by supporting the *peninsulares* and remaining loyal to Spain and opposing those fighting for self-government in Mexico and Americans who desired Texas as a U.S. state. He served on Juan Manuel Zambrano's junta after the revolt of Las Casas in 1811 and was captain of the cavalry under General Joaquín de Arredondo at the Battle of Medina in 1813. His unyielding loyalty to the

⁵ BCCH DCR, DCO #807, Paul vs. Pérez 1853.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ BCCH DCR, DCO #807, Paul vs. Pérez 1853.

⁸ BCCH DCR, DCO #351, Paul vs. Pérez 1849.

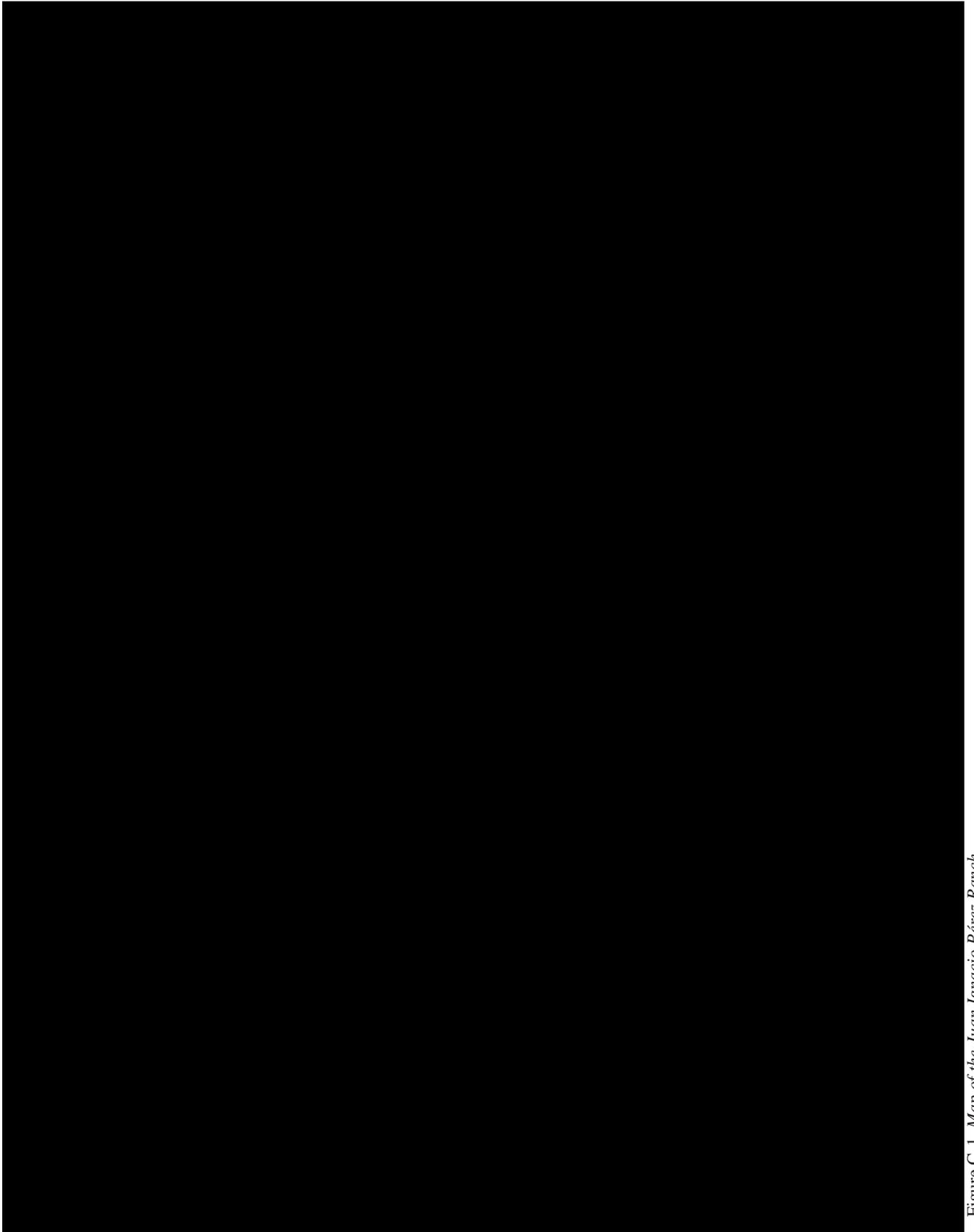


Figure C-1. Map of the Juan Ignacio Pérez Ranch.

Pérez Ranch
HABS No. TX-3539

Royalist cause was rewarded and he was named Lieutenant Colonel soon after the Battle of Medina. Pérez served as the interim governor from July 27, 1816 to March 20, 1817. Between 1819 and 1821, he continued his military service to the newly independent Mexico by driving out Anglo-American militia forces, particularly those led by James Long, intent on making Texas part of the United States.⁹ Juan Ygnacio Pérez died in October of 1823 and was buried in the Purísima Concepción Chapel in San Antonio.¹⁰

After Juan Ygnacio Pérez's death, his son José Ygnacio Pérez took over the property and continued the ranching business as he had done during his father's absence during the previous years. The José Ygnacio Pérez family resided intermittently at the ranch from at least 1800 to 1836.¹¹ After Texas Rebels defeated General Cos and the Mexican Army in 1835 and threats to Mexican Centralists increased, the José Pérez family fled to Mexico where they remained until 1847. Operations at the ranch continued under the oversight of José Pérez's son, long-time ranch hand Francisco Cadena, and other registered agents.¹² By 1839, Native American hostilities grew too intense for these remaining ranch supervisors, who abandoned the ranch leaving it to squatters and cattle rustlers.

José Ygnacio Pérez returned from Mexico in 1846 to find much of his property and cattle claimed by cattle rustlers and therefore moved into the Governor's Palace in San Antonio while he fought legal battles necessary to restore his property rights.¹³ The Texas Supreme Court ruled in his favor for ownership of the original tract but denied his claims on the four leagues south of the Medina granted to his father in 1808. José Ygnacio Pérez died in 1852 and was buried at the Pérez chapel on the ranch in 1861. Though the property on the south bank was lost, the Pérez family continued ownership of the 4000 acres of ranch lands on the north-bank.¹⁴

José Ygnacio Pérez's will, drawn up in 1849 and settled in 1855, divided the Pérez property among the Pérez children with the largest holdings, including the ranch, partitioned among the three daughters: María Trinidad, María Josefa, and María Concepción.

María Josefa Pérez married Jacob Linn in 1855 and together with the other Pérez sisters oversaw their thriving cattle and horse business.¹⁵ The Linn's added several structures including a thirteen-room wooden frame house (completed in 1868) and a stone and stucco chapel on the Josefa Linn portion of the ranch property.¹⁶ The ranch also maintained a blacksmith shop, brick kiln, and commissary. Jacob Linn died in 1878 and

⁹ Jack Jackson, "Juan Ignacio Pérez", Handbook of Texas Online, August 20, 2008.
<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/PP/fpe32.html>

¹⁰ Juachim McGraw and Kay Hindes, *Clipped Stone and Adobe* (San Antonio: Center for Archaeological Research, 1987), 110.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 111.

¹² BCCH DCR, DCO #351, Paul vs. Pérez 1849.

¹³ J. Hipp, *The Oldest Ranch in Texas, A Ranch on the Road to History* (Austin: Eakin Press, 2000), 41

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 43.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 49.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 48.

Pérez Ranch
HABS No. TX-3539

was buried in the ranch cemetery. The ranch operations continued through the Linn family with Concepción Linn, a daughter of Jacob and Maria Josefa Linn, and her ward and nephew Jacob who were the sole heirs of the ranch in 1891. Concepción Linn married Francis Thomas Walsh in 1891 and ran the ranch into the twentieth century. They moved from the Linn home into a new home built east of Applewhite Road in 1906. Their cattle and horse business prospered. Their sons Frank, Jr., Edward, and Harry carried on ranch and farming operations. Frank Jr. and his wife Jacke resided on the ranch in the Walsh home until his death in 1981 and hers in 1992. Edward and his wife Mary Louise built another home on the ranch and were charged with managing the family estate, which had come to be shared among six Walshes as a single working ranch. Pérez Ranch functioned as ranchland and farmland for nearly 200 years while staying within the same family. Legal battles with the City of San Antonio over construction of a reservoir on portions of the Pérez Ranch led to the sale of much of the land along the Medina River. Though the reservoir was never built, the division of the property and the construction of the Toyota Motor Plant essentially ended the historic use of the Pérez Ranch at the beginning of the twenty-first century.

HISTORIC PÉREZ RANCH OPERATIONS

The Pérez family employed a spectrum of laborers including vaqueros, herders, drivers, farmers, and planters who performed the usual ranch and farming duties such as cattle driving, hunting, sheep and goat herding, branding, corral and building construction, fence maintenance, and defense against Native American attacks.

The amount of cattle present on the Pérez Ranch fluctuated over the years. Between 5,000 and 6,000 head of cattle are documented on the ranch in 1808.^{17,18} In 1813, the Pérez Ranch accommodated 13,000 head of cattle.¹⁹ Only 1,000 head of cattle were present between 1828 and 1830.²⁰ By 1836, 4,000 to 5,000 head of cattle grazed on Pérez Ranch and were used to supply beef for troops with the Texian army.²¹ Juan Seguin is known to have visited the ranch to secure 700 head of cattle the following year.²² Whatever number of cattle existed on the ranch at various times, operations were always turbulent and in a constant flux due to frequent raids and cattle theft. Vaqueros never remained at the corrals for very long once the branding of cattle was concluded. Between 1813 and 1815, only 20 vaqueros remained on the ranch to oversee 13,000 head of cattle.²³

Numerous species of livestock and wild animals crossed Pérez Ranch. Close to 5,000 sheep were on the property in 1808.²⁴ Between 70 and 80 oxen were kept on the ranch to

¹⁷ BCCH DCR, DCO #807, Paul vs. Pérez 1853.

¹⁸ BCCH, DCR, DCO, B304-352, Pérez et al. vs. Paschal et al. 1847.

¹⁹ BCCH DCR, DCO #807, Paul vs. Pérez 1853.

²⁰ *Ibid.*

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² BCCH DCR, DCO #351, Paul vs. Pérez 1849.

²³ BCCH DCR, DCO #807, Paul vs. Pérez 1853.

²⁴ *Ibid.*

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

Pérez Ranch, HABS No. TX-3539-A
Jacal
(Pérez Ranch, Goat Herder's Shack)

Location: Left bank of Medina River, west of Applewhite Road, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas.

Significance: The *jacal* may represent the last original standing structure associated with the Pérez Ranch used during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries to house ranch hands.

Description: The *jacal* or goat-herder's shack on the Pérez property has elements of traditional *jacal* construction with additional commercial elements. It has a severe lean to the east and is in danger of total collapse. The rear addition of the more recent materials has already seen structural damage, likely by livestock. The interior has been vandalized. To keep these threats to a minimum, the City of San Antonio has enclosed the area with a chain-linked fence. The area surrounding the *jacal* was cleared for architectural and archeological investigation, but prior to this, secondary vegetation had overgrown the structure. The height of the *jacal* at the time of documentation was approximately 107 inches at its highest peak at the gable in the western wall. The plan is 15 feet by 15.6 feet with a front porch extending an additional 5.6 feet from the front door. Sandstone was placed around the perimeter of the *jacal*, including the rear addition and front porch (Figure C-2). Original photographs are available to research in the field records. Scanned images of these follow the narrative (Figures C-3 through C-13).

The floor plan shows a front porch, one interior room of hand-hewn oak posts, and a rear addition made entirely of commercial materials (Figure). The posts are set in the ground an unknown depth and range from 6 feet 10 inches to 7 feet 3 inches and average 4 inches in diameter. The eastern wall is constructed of 12 long hand-hewn posts and 5 saw-cut short posts under the window and 6 saw-cut short posts above the window, with an opening 20 inches by 30 inches.

The western wall of the *jacal* is made of 12 hand-hewn long posts, 6 short posts above the window and 4 short posts below. The western window is covered with corrugated metal but the opening dimensions are 22 inches by 30 inches. Both eastern and western facing windows are reinforced with wooden siding.

The front of the *jacal* has 14 posts with an off-center doorway opening of approximately 3.2 feet.

The roof was originally gabled but has fallen on the western side of the *jacal*. It is framed with 2 x 4s and with 1 x 12 decking covered in corrugated metal. One foot siding covers the gable ends above a 2 x 6 beam.

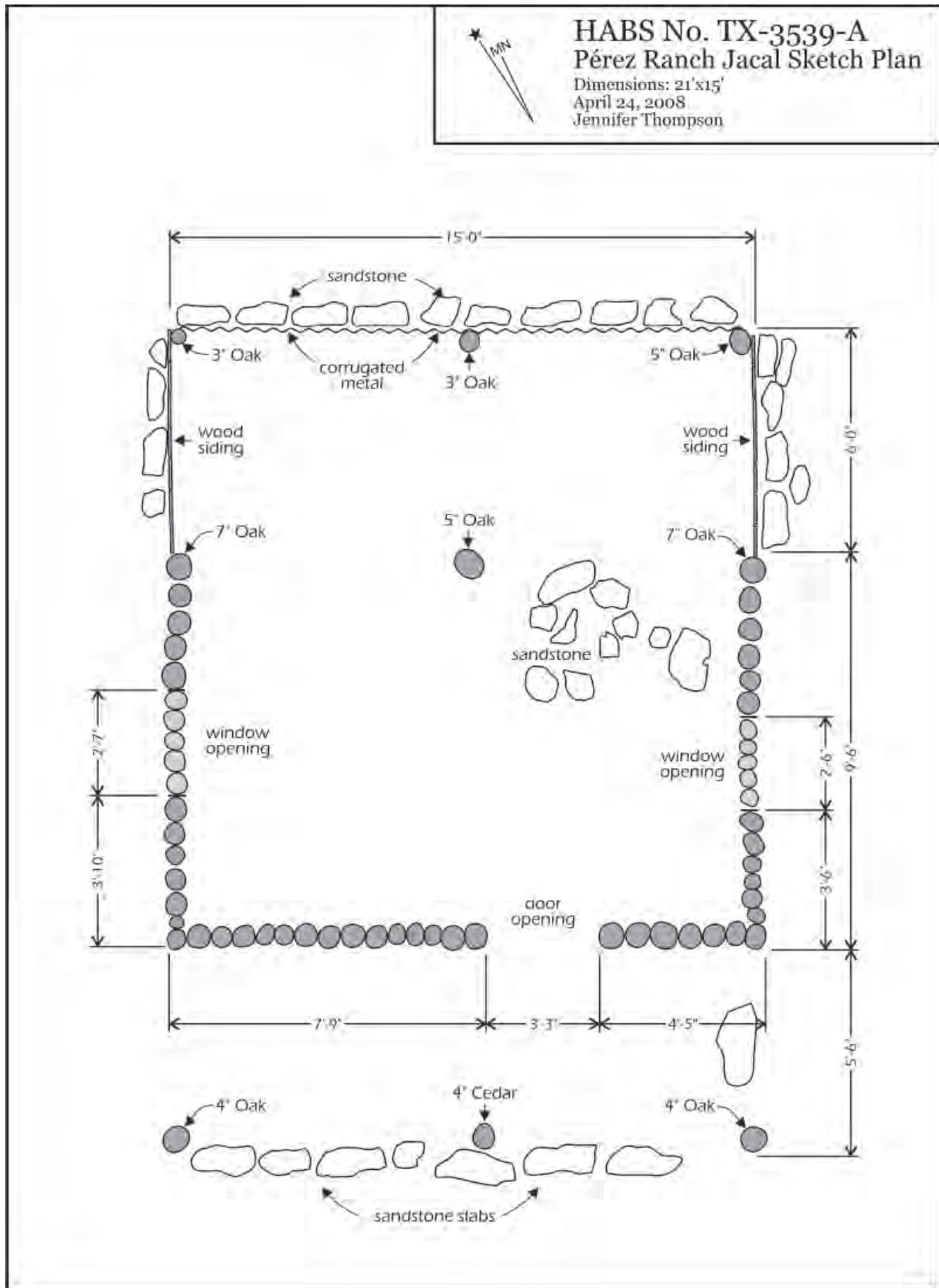


Figure C-2. Jacal sketch plan.



Figure C-3. View of jacal showing rear section and eastern side (TX-3539-A-1).



Figure C-4. View of jacal, looking west (TX-3539-A-2).



Figure C-5. View of jacal showing front porch and western side, looking northeast (TX-3539-A-3).



Figure C-6. *View of jacal showing front porch, looking north (TX-3539-A-4).*



Figure C-7. View of jacal showing window detail and construction elements, looking west (TX-3539-A-5).



Figure C-8. View of jacal showing rear construction materials and roof, looking south (TX-3539-A-6).



Figure C-9. View of jacal showing commercial and historic construction materials and damage, looking southeast (TX-3539-A-7).



Figure C-10. View of jacal window and gable detail with modern and historic construction material, looking east (TX-3539-A-8).



Figure C-11. View of jacal showing detail of overall tilt at southwest corner, looking northeast (TX-3539-A-9).



Figure C-12. Interior view of jacal looking northwest to rear (TX-3539-A-12).



Figure C-13. Interior view of jacal looking southeast to front door and east window (TX-3539-A-11).

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The porch is covered by a shed roof framed with materials similar to the main roof with 2 x 4 and 2 x 6 lumber and with 1 x 12 decking covered with corrugated metal and supported by 3 posts approximately 5.25 feet tall.

The east and west walls of the rear addition are covered in wooden siding and the back is covered in corrugated metal.

History: The history of this specific *jacal* is unknown. Probate and deed records from the Pérez family mention that *jacales* in general were in use on their property since at least 1808 but the specific locations, residents, and dates of construction are unknown. *Jacals* in general represent vernacular architecture of the laborers employed by the Pérez family. It may be the sole original standing structure used historically on the ranch.

The Pérez Ranch *jacal* is constructed with a combination of commercial and natural materials that make the structure difficult to date. Archeological excavations have uncovered a mixed component of colonial ceramics with late nineteenth to early twentieth century artifacts indicating that the area was likely used during the Spanish Colonial period in Texas (ca. 1700 to 1824) though a definite construction date of this age cannot be made.¹

The source of the word *jacal* has Central Mexican origins from the Nahuatl word for peasant or folk house with no implication to specific construction materials.² Generally, these structures are thought to be of “primitive” construction often described as a one room shack or hut with stockade or palisade walls made of posts driven into the ground. Walls were sometimes covered with wattle and daub or similar material but were also left open. In short, the construction of the *jacal* varied by region, custom, climate, and available materials throughout the Americas.³ The Spanish used the word to denote traditional housing built of natural material available locally and often associated them with the lowest tier of the social hierarchy.

These structures are largely missing from historic Texas folk architecture studies despite their importance at military installations, ranches, and as centers of daily life for Mexicans in Texas. They were the most common building type across Texas in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In eighteenth century San Antonio, most of the structures at the presidio and missions were *jacales*, which remained the dominate dwelling into the late nineteenth century as evidenced in records of land transactions, particularly on the western edge of town. This section, known as Laredito, was an agricultural community where most residents lived in *jacales*.⁴ The earliest settlers to the area constructed *jacales* as temporary structures until permanent structures could be built.

¹ Kristi Ulrich, et al., *Testing and Mitigation at the Pérez Ranch (41BX274), San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas* (San Antonio: Center for Archaeological Research, 2009).

² Dennis Medina, “El Jacalito: History and Images of the Jacal House Type in Texas,” Master’s thesis University of Texas at Austin, August 1997, 19.

³ Trent Sanford, *The Story of Architecture in Mexico* (New York: W.W. Norton and Co, 1948), 253-254.

⁴ Medina, *El Jacalito*, 37.

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The Spanish Royal Inspectors used the prevalence of the *jacales* as an indicator of progress for an area's development. Greater numbers of stone and adobe buildings marked progress and prosperity. The residence also placed the owner within the social structure of the society and changes in this status often occurred with changes in the dwelling.⁵

During the nineteenth century, the *jacal* served as a cultural indicator between Mexican *Tejanos* and other settlers. The negative connotation associated with the form escalated at this time and the *jacal* along with other forms of Mexican architecture began disappearing in Texas. By the end of the nineteenth century, *jacales* were replaced with houses of board and batten. The replacement varied regionally and with economic circumstances. Those who could not afford a total replacement often incorporated flattened tin sheets, cut lumber and other commercial materials into their existing structure, such as the one on the Pérez Ranch.⁶

The Pérez Ranch *jacal* therefore could represent multiple historic eras as a structure first constructed of all natural and local materials in the late eighteenth to mid-nineteenth century and then partially rebuilt with commercial materials after 1890, but with the same posts. This may explain the mixed context of the late eighteenth century Spanish Colonial ceramics found during the archeological excavation near the structure exhibiting both old and new construction elements. More information on the archaeological excavations is discussed in a report of investigations published by the Center for Archaeological Research at The University of Texas at San Antonio.⁷

Sources:

Medina, Dennis G. "El Jacalito: History and Images of the Jacal House Type in Texas." Master's thesis, University of Texas at Austin, 1997.

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Historian: Jennifer Thompson, University of Texas at San Antonio, Center for Archaeological Research, August 2008.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 45.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 46.

⁷ Ulrich, *Testing and Mitigation*.