

Intensive Archaeological Survey of the ChildSafe Multi-Disciplinary Center Project, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

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Abstract

At the request of Overland Partners, Pape-Dawson conducted an intensive archaeological survey for the proposed development of the Childsafe Multi-Disciplinary Center within the City of San Antonio in Bexar County, Texas. Situated approximately 90 feet (ft) (27m) east of Interstate Highway 10 and 923 ft (281 m) south of East Houston Street, the irregularly shaped project area is located in an undeveloped greenspace north of Salado Creek, bounded on the west by Interstate Highway 10 and to the southeast by the Wheatley Heights Sports Complex. It is maximally about 1109 ft (338 m) north to south and 901 ft (274 m) east to west. The proposed development consists of 14.95 acres (6.05 hectares [ha]) located about 984 ft (300 m) northeast of Salado Creek.

Since this project is located within the San Antonio City Limits, compliance with the Historic Preservation and Design Section (Article 6 35-360 to 35-634) of the City's Unified Development Code is required. Conversely, compliance with the Antiquities Code of Texas and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act is not required because the project is on private property and does not involve federal funding or permitting. The purpose of the investigations was to identify all historic or prehistoric cultural resources located within the project area and to evaluate the significance and eligibility of identified resources for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or for designation as a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL). All work was done in accordance with the archaeological survey standards and guidelines as developed by the Council of Texas Archaeologists (CTA) and adopted by the Texas Historical Commission (THC).

Although the proposed development consists of a 14.95 acre tract, 8.38-acres of the project area was previously surveyed in 2013 by SWCA (Acuna and Sloan 2013). Prior to the current survey, Pape-Dawson archaeologists coordinated with the City of San Antonio (COSA) Assistant City Archaeologist to determine the appropriate level of effort. The resulting archaeological survey area (project area) thus incorporates the 6.62-acre (2.67 ha) unsurveyed section of the total 14.95-acre development tract and the revisit of site 41BX1965. On April 28, 2016 and May 6, 2016, Pape-Dawson archaeologists conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of 6.62 acres (2.68 ha) of the project area not previously surveyed by SWCA, and revisited site 41BX1965 within the previously surveyed project area. A total of 15 shovel tests were excavated within the project area all of which were negative for cultural deposits. No new archaeological sites were recorded. Historic-age architectural debris associated with 41BX1965 was noted on the ground surface in a disturbed context resulting from prior fire, and extensive modern dumping was observed throughout the entire project area. Due to the absence of subsurface deposits, its lack of standing structures, and its lack of association with a significant historical event or person, site 41BX1965 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any of the applicable criteria. In addition, the site does not meet the necessary criteria to qualify for SAL designation.

No artifacts were collected, but project records and photographs will be curated at the Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Texas in San Antonio. Based on the results of the survey, the project will have no effect on significant cultural properties and no further archaeological work is recommended.

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Management Summary

At the request of Overland Partners, Pape-Dawson conducted an intensive archaeological survey for the proposed development of the Childsafe Multi-Disciplinary Center within the City of San Antonio in Bexar County, Texas. Situated approximately 90 feet (ft) (27m) east of Interstate Highway 10 and 923 ft (281 m) south of East Houston Street, the irregularly shaped project area is located in an undeveloped greenspace north of Salado Creek, Bounded on the west by Interstate Highway 10 and to the southeast by the Wheatley Heights Sports Complex. It is maximally about 1109 ft (338 m) north to south and 901 ft (274 m) east to west. The proposed development consists of 14.95 acres (6.05 hectares [ha]) situated about 984 ft (300 m) northeast of Salado Creek.

Since this project is located within the San Antonio City Limits, compliance with the Historic Preservation and Design Section (Article 6 35-360 to 35-634) of the City's Unified Development Code is required. Conversely, compliance with the Antiquities Code of Texas and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act is not required because the project is on private property and does not involve federal funding or permitting

Although the proposed development area consists of a 14.95 acre tract, 8.38-acres of the project area was previously surveyed in 2013 by SWCA (Acuna and Sloan 2013). Prior to the current survey, Pape-Dawson archaeologists coordinated with the City of San Antonio (COSA) Assistant City Archaeologist to determine the appropriate level of effort. A complete resurvey was not required, and on April 28, 2016 and May 6, 2016, Pape-Dawson archaeologists conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of 6.62 acres (2.68 hectare [ha]), of the project area not previously cleared by SWCA. In addition, archaeologists revisited site 41BX1965. Based on the results of the archaeological fieldwork, Pape-Dawson recommends that site is not eligible for NRHP inclusion or SAL designation, in compliance with the City's UDC. Pape-Dawson recommends that no further cultural resources work is necessary for the project area.

Introduction

At the request of Overland Partners, Pape-Dawson conducted an intensive archaeological survey for the proposed development of the Childsafe Multi-Disciplinary Center within the City of San Antonio in Bexar County, Texas (Figures 1 and 2). Since this project is located within the San Antonio City Limits, compliance with the Historic Preservation and Design Section (Article 6 35-360 to 35-634) of the City's Unified Development Code (UDC) is required. However, as the project does not involve either federal funding or permitting, cultural resources work in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act is not necessary. Likewise, the project is not situated on lands owned by a political subdivision of the state of Texas, so compliance with the Antiquities Code of Texas is not needed.

Situated approximately 90 feet (ft) (27 m) east of Interstate Highway 10 (IH-10) and 923 ft (281 m) south of East Houston Street, the project area is located in an undeveloped wooded space north of Salado Creek in east-central San Antonio. Bounded on the west by Interstate Highway 10 and to the southeast by the Wheatley Heights Sports Complex, the proposed development is maximally about 1,109 ft (338 m) north to south and 901 ft (274 m) east to west, and consists of a total of 14.95 acres (6.05 hectares [ha]) situated about 984 ft (300 m) northeast of Salado Creek.

As SWCA had previously surveyed 8.38 acres (3.39 ha) of the proposed development (Acuna and Sloan 2013), Pape-Dawson archaeologists coordinated with the COSA Assistant City Archaeologist on the level of effort prior to performing fieldwork. This coordination resulted in Pape-Dawson conducting an intensive pedestrian survey of a 6.62 acres (2.68 hectare [ha]) portion of the development area not previously surveyed and a revisit to site 41BX1965 on April 28, 2016 and May 6, 2016. Virginia Moore served as Principal Investigator and was assisted in the field by archaeologists Alamea N. Young, Katie Hill, and Jacob I. Sullivan. The goals of the current investigation were to: (1) locate all prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, if present, within the previously unsurveyed portion of the project area; (2) establish vertical and horizontal site boundaries, as appropriate with respect to the project area; (3) evaluate the significance of recorded sites and structures with regard to National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and State Antiquities Landmark (SAL) eligibility, per the Archaeological Report Guidelines of the City of San Antonio Office of Historic Preservation (COSA-OHP).

Project Setting

The development area is within an undeveloped and heavily vegetated area north of Salado Creek, and east of the Wheatley Heights Sports Complex. Located along the margins of the Blackland Prairie and the Interior Coastal Plains regions of central Texas (Wermund 1996), the project landscape is largely characterized by narrow floodplains and stream terraces associated with Salado Creek and its tributaries. The underlying geology of the area is mapped as Pleistocene-era Fluvatile terrace deposits (Bureau of Economic Geology 1983). These terrace deposits outcrop adjacent to the immediate channels of significant water systems like Salado Creek and the San Antonio River. The majority of the development area (88 percent) is mapped as Sunev clay loam (VcB) with 1 to 3 percent slopes. A small (12 percent) northern portion within the previously surveyed area is mapped as Loire clay loam with 0 to 2 percent slopes (Fr) (Figure 3) (United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service [USDA-SCS] 2016).

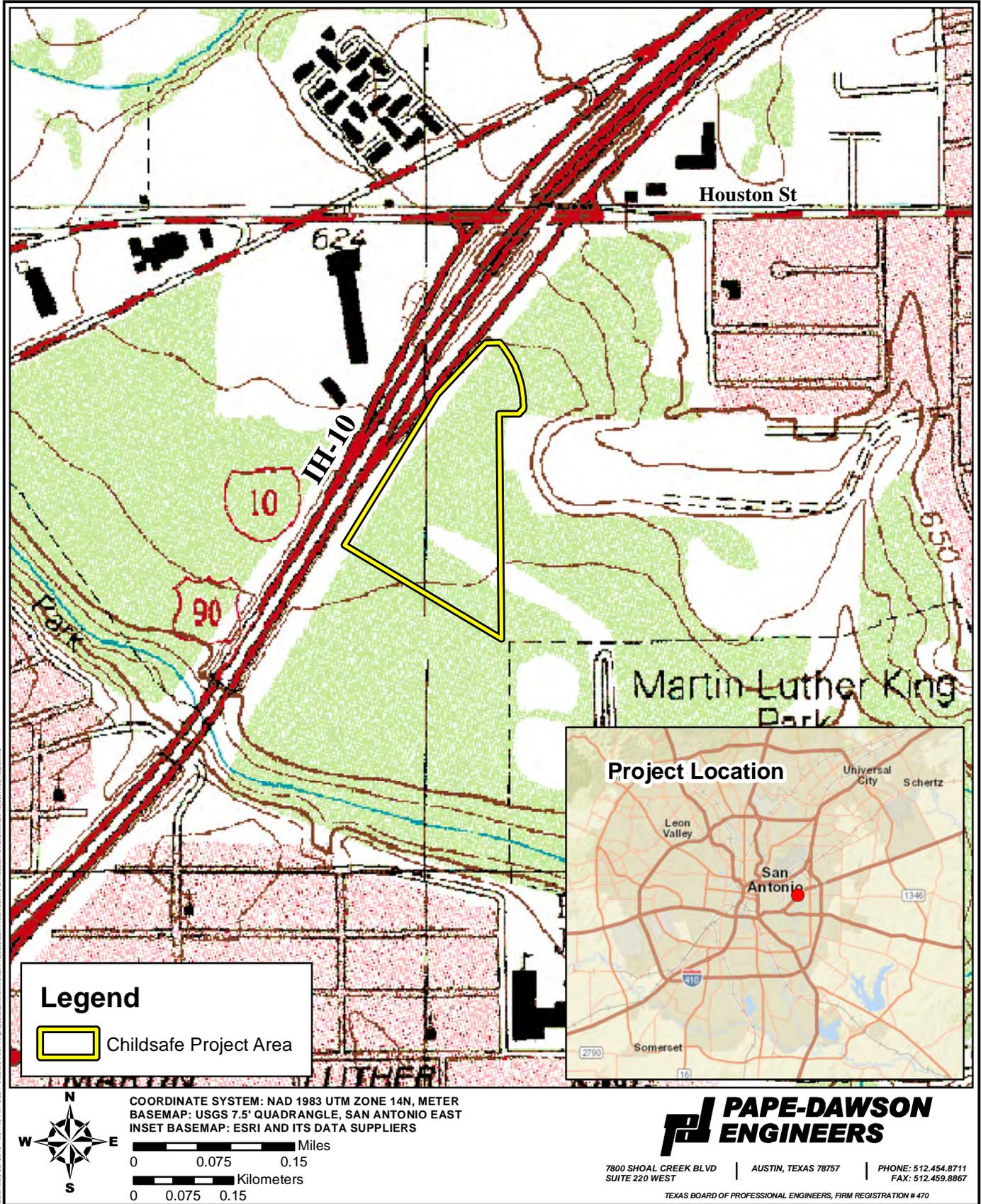


Figure 1 : Topographic Map of Project Area



Date: May 26, 2016 4:43:58 PM User: Mike@pape-dawson.com Project: San Antonio (MHO) at Houston, SFGS(SM)D(Pro)ect Area_ aerial.mxd

Figure 2 : Aerial Image of the Project Area.

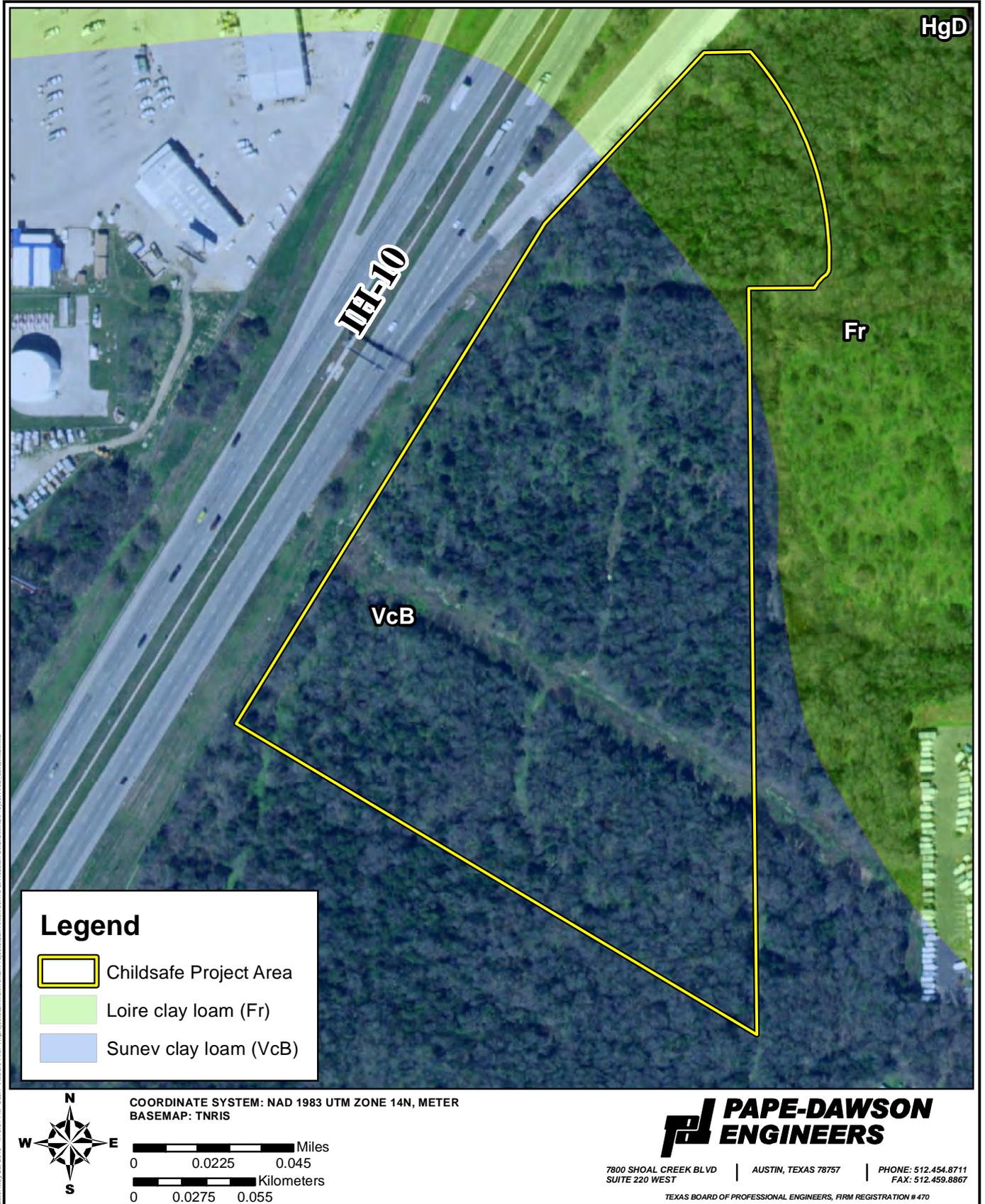


Figure 3 : Soils Map of Project Area.

The Sunev series is a pre-Holocene-age soil consisting of very deep, well-drained, and moderately permeable soils that formed in loamy alluvial sediments, which are high in calcium carbonate. These soils are on nearly level to moderately steep terraces or colluvial foot slopes derived from mixed quaternary-age sources (USDA-SCS 2016). These soils are characterized by dark grayish brown loam (A-horizon) overlying brown loam (B-horizon) at an average depth of 21 inches (in) (53 centimeters [cm]) below the ground surface. Loire series soils are very deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils found on nearly level floodplains and formed in loamy alluvium. These soils are characterized by brown silty clay loam (A-horizon) overlying grayish brown loam (C1-horizon) at an average depth of 16 in (40 cm) followed by pale brown (C2-horizon) extending to 42 in (106 cm) below the ground surface (USDA-SCS 2015).

Cultural Chronology

Bexar County falls within the Central Texas archaeological region of the Central and Southern Planning Region as delineated by the THC (Mercado-Allinger et al. 1996). Cultural developments in this region are typically classified by archaeologists according to four primary chronological time periods: Paleoindian, Archaic, Late Prehistoric, and Historic. These classifications have been defined primarily by changes in material culture and subsistence strategies over time as evidenced through information and artifacts recovered from archaeological sites. This cultural chronology provides a brief summary of each major cultural period with reference to significant archaeological work that has occurred within the region.

Paleoindian (11,500 B.P. – 8,800 B.P.)

Although there is some debate about whether pre-Clovis Paleoindian peoples lived in Texas, there is evidence of Paleoindian occupation within Texas by 11,500 B.P. Collins (1995:376, 381) has proposed dividing this period into early and late phases, with Dalton, San Patrice, and Plainview possibly providing the transition between them. Research has shown Paleoindians were gathering wild plants and hunting large mammals (mammoth, bison, etc.) as well as smaller terrestrial and aquatic animals (Collins 1995: 381; Bousman et al. 2004: 75). Projectile points characteristic of the early Paleoindian period in Central Texas are lanceolate-shaped and include Clovis, Plainview, and Folsom (Turner and Hester 1993). In Texas, most Paleoindian sites are classified as procurement or consumption sites (Bousman et al. 2004: 76-78), but a few, such as the Wilson-Leonard site in Williamson County (Collins 1995) and the Pavo Real site in Bexar County (Henderson 1980), have produced burials in context (Collins 1995: 383). Other Paleoindian sites discovered within Bexar County include site 41BX47 on Leon Creek (Tennis 1996), the Richard Beene site (41BX831) (Thoms and Mandel 2007), and the St. Mary's Hall site (41BX229), which has provided insight into a more diverse diet for Paleoindian groups (Hester 1978).

As the climate warmed, the Paleoindian people began to shift away from hunting large animals. The changing environment, which led to extinction of the megafauna, likely influenced their decision to focus more on hunting small game animals, including deer and rabbit, as well as gathering edible roots, nuts, and fruits (Black 1989). This change in food supply, as well as a different set of stone tools, marks the transition into the Archaic Period.

Archaic (8,800 B.P. – 1,200 B.P.)

Usually divided into early, middle, late, and sometimes transitional sub-periods, the Archaic marks a gradual shift from hunting megafauna and some smaller animals supplemented with wild plants to a

focus on hunting and gathering medium and small animals and wild plants, and an eventual transition to agriculture. Beginning with Clear Fork gouges and Guadalupe bifaces during the Early Archaic (8500 B.P. – 6000 B.P.) (Turner and Hester 1993; Collins 1995), Early Archaic people produced a variety of point types. The variety of points and their scattered distribution over a large area in the Early Archaic may indicate smaller groups of people moving over larger territories (Prewitt 1981). Point types transition to

Bell-Andice-Calf Creek, Taylor, and Nolan-Travis points during the Middle Archaic (6000 B.P. – 4000 B.P.) (Turner and Hester 1993; Collins 1995), and burned rock middens become an important characteristic. The Middle Archaic focus on constructing burned rock ovens to cook a diverse array of plant food (Black 1989) suggests a slightly more sedentary focus. The Bulverde, Pedernales, Ensor, Frio, and Marcos dart points represent point types during the Late Archaic (4000 B.P. – 1300 B.P.) During the Late Archaic, cemeteries, especially associated with rock shelters, become common in central Texas (Dockall et al. 2006). In Bexar County, sites with Early Archaic components include the Housman Road site (41BX47), the Richard Beene site (41BX831) (Thoms and Mandel 2007), the Higgins site (41BX184) (Black et al. 1998), and the Panther Springs site (41BX228) (Black and McGraw 1985). While the Elm Waterhole site (41BX300) is representative of a Middle Archaic site within Bexar County (McNatt et al. 2000), the Granberg site (41BX17\41BX271) in San Antonio is a multi-component site containing occupations from both the Middle and Late Archaic sub-periods.

Late Prehistoric (1,200 B.P. – 250 B.P.)

As the Archaic transitioned into the Late Prehistoric period, several technological changes become apparent. The most notable change is the use of the bow and arrow rather than the spear and atlatl, as evidenced by smaller dart points. Another significant innovation is the creation and use of ceramic vessels. While there is some evidence that peoples in Central Texas may have incorporated agriculture into their lives, they primarily remained hunter gatherers (Collins 1995). Also during this period, there are possible indications of major population movements, changes in settlement patterns, and perhaps lower population densities (Black 1989). Archaeologists divide the Late Prehistoric into two phases: the Austin phase, followed by the Toyah.

Historic (A.D. 1600s – A.D. 1950)

While there is an overlap between the prehistoric and historic periods (sometimes called the protohistoric), Europeans did not begin exploration in the area until the 17th century. Alonso de Leon's 1689 and 1690 expeditions and de los Rios' 1691 expedition were likely the some of the first interactions between Europeans and Native groups (de la Teja 1995: 6). According to historical accounts of the expeditions, these early Spanish explorers encountered numerous indigenous groups residing in and near Central Texas (Mercado-Allinger et al, 1996). These indigenous groups likely included the Payaya and the Pamaya who resided in the southern plains of Texas as well as the Tonkawa, Karankawa, Lipan Apache, and Comanche, who entered the area from the northern plains in pursuit of food and stopped at the areas springs (Long 2010). In 1691, Spanish explorers traveling through Bexar County began creating what would become the El Camino Real de los Tejas (The King's Highway, also known as the Old San Antonio Road in portions) (United States Department of the Interior {DOI}, 2011). This network of roadways at least in part likely followed existing trails already well established by the numerous highly mobile indigenous groups within the area.

These explorations helped the Spanish choose locations to establish five missions in and around what would later become San Antonio. Don Martín de Alarcón established the first mission, San Antonio de Valero, in 1718, on the west bank of the San Pedro Creek, followed by the Presidio San Antonio de B́exar and the Villa B́exar (de la Teja 1995). However, by 1722 the Marqúes de San Miguel de Aguayo had moved the presidio and villa to the west side of the San Antonio River (Clark et al. 1975). Other missions, including Mission San Jośe y San Miguel de Aguayo, Nuestra Se~nora de la Puŕsima Concepci3n, San Juan Capistrano, and San Francisco de la Espada were established in the area from 1718 to 1731 (Wright 2010). Most of the Native Americans recruited to live at these missions comprised many different groups (Campbell 1977), but it is difficult to know all the groups that were present due to the variations in spelling and phonetic complexity. The missions used this Native labor force to construct acequias, or irrigation ditches, which helped them to develop self-sustaining communities bordered by farmland. (Long 2014a).

In 1731, Spain sent 16 families from the Canary Islands to the villa de Bexar to establish the secular village. With the arrival of these families, surveyors set out the city's main plaza, or Plaza de las Islas, next to the church, designated a spot for the Casas Reales, and began to establish residential lots (Spell 1962). This began San Antonio's gradual secularization. In 1773, San Antonio de Bexar Presidio was named the capital of Spanish Texas, and the settlement including mission Indians had a population of about 2000 by 1778 (Fehrenbach 2010).

During the 1820s and early 1830s, American settlers began moving to San Antonio in increasing numbers, though the population remained predominately Mexican. In 1824, Texas and Coahuila were united into a single state with the capital at Saltillo. San Antonio fought for Mexican Independence in 1813, then for its' own sovereignty during the Texas Revolution. The Siege of Bexar and the Battle of the Alamo, in 1835 and 1836, were both located within San Antonio, showing its importance in the region. After Texas gained its independence from Mexico in 1836, Bexar County was created and San Antonio was chartered as its seat (Long 2010). However, this was not the end of conflict in the city; a dispute with Comanche Indians resulted in the Council House Fight in 1840, and Woll's invasion in 1842 precipitated Texas' entrance into the United States as the 28th state. By 1846, San Antonio's population had decreased to approximately 800 people; this would change following the Civil War (Fehrenbach 2010).

Following the Civil War, San Antonio prospered as a commercial and military center and continued to grow as one of Texas' largest cities. The city was the southern hub of several major cattle trail drives including the Chisholm Trail and Western Trail. The importation of merino sheep to the adjacent Hill County led to the development of an important San Antonio-based wool market. With the arrival of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway in 1877, San Antonio reached a new height in economic and population growth. This time, the new settlers were overwhelmingly native-born Anglos, largely from Southern states. By the end of the 19th-century, the city of San Antonio became the confluence of three distinct cultures (Hispanic, German, and Southern Anglo-American (Fehrenbach 2010).

Methods

Records Review

Prior to fieldwork, a Pape-Dawson archaeologist consulted the Texas Historical Commission's (THC) online Restricted Archaeological Sites Atlas and the Historic Sites Atlas to identify previously recorded archaeological sites, previous archaeological surveys, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listed properties and sites, NRHP districts, cemeteries, Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHL), Official Texas Historical Markers (OTHM), and State Antiquities Landmarks (SAL), located within 1 km of the 14.95-acre project area. In addition, archaeologists consulted the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) San Antonio East (2998-133) 7.5-minute topographical quadrangle archaeological site records at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL), and the City of San Antonio's Historic Landmark Sites and Historic Districts GeoDatabases. Historic maps and aerial photographs from NETR online, TxDOT Historic Overlay, and the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps were reviewed for information about the prior development of the project area.

Archival Review

Pape-Dawson historians reviewed secondary source research, and conducted chain of title research as well as limited census research to ascertain who may have occupied site 41BX1965. Historians consulted deed records online at the Bexar County Clerk's website to develop a chain of title for the property and to identify potential site occupants. In addition, Pape-Dawson used the Texas General Land Office Land Grant Database to identify **the land** grants and patents. Based on the results of the title research, historians consulted online census records at HeritageQuest to learn whether property owners or tenants may have been associated with historic-age structures at site 41BX1965.

Fieldwork

Pape-Dawson archaeologists performed a 100 percent pedestrian survey of the 6.62-acre (2.67 ha) previously unsurveyed section of the project area. The pedestrian survey included a visual inspection of the ground surface supplemented by judgmental shovel testing in areas with perceived potential for buried cultural deposits. A total of 15 shovel tests were excavated, nine within the 6.62-acre area and six at site 41BX1965. Shovel tests were roughly 11.8 inches (30 cm) in diameter and were excavated in 4-inch (10-cm) levels to sterile clay or bedrock. All soils were screened through ¼-inch wire mesh unless clay concentrations were high enough to require hand sorting. All shovel tests were recorded, visually described, plotted by a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit, and backfilled upon completion.

No artifacts were recovered or collected during the course of this archaeological survey. All original paperwork (e.g., photographs, shovel test logs) will be curated at the Center for Archeological Research (CAR) at the University of Texas at San Antonio following the specified standards of preparation.

Results

Previously Recorded Sites

The background review determined that 8.38 acres (3.39 ha) of the project area was previously surveyed by SWCA (Acuña and Sloan 2013), and that they recorded historic site 41BX1965 within the project area. Three other previously recorded archaeological sites (41BX1678, 41BX1832, and 41BX1833) and one OTHM (a Texas Centennial marker) are within 0.62 mile (1 km) of the project area (Figure 4). Ten

previously conducted archaeological surveys have occurred within the study radius, but no SALs, RTHLS, or local historic landmarks have been documented within this area.

Site 41BX1965 was first recorded by archaeologists from SWCA during a survey of the proposed San Antonio Independent School District's transportation facility in 2013 under Antiquities Permit Number 6477 (Acuña and Sloan 2013). It consists of mid-to-late-twentieth century structural remains and a surficial debris scatter (most of which was determined to be non-historic-age). The structural elements consist of five standing timbers measuring 8 ft (2.4 m) long that may have been a storage shed or barn. Cultural material present at the site include a ceramic pipe fragment, ceramic tile chimney flue liner, food cans and modern plastic and glass bottles, plastic plant pots, fiberglass siding, and coffee mugs. The site was recommended not eligible for designation as an SAL (Acuna and Sloan 2013:12). THC concurred with their findings on October 2, 2013.

The three other archaeological sites within the 1 km radius include 41BX1678, recorded by Blanton and Associates (Young 2008) and sites 41BX1832 and 41BX1833 recorded by GTI Environmental (GTI) in 2009 in a survey along Salado Creek (Iruegas et al. 2001).

Located approximately 700 meters northwest of the project area, prehistoric site 41BX1678 was first encountered in 2006 by Blanton and Associates during the survey for the Salado Creek Hike and Bike Trail. The site measured 45 ft by 45 ft (15 m by 5 m) and consisted of three artifacts, a core and a cortical chunk on the surface and one secondary flake between 0 and 5 centimeters (cm) below surface. In 2016, Pape-Dawson revisited site 41BX1678 as part of their survey at Willow Springs Golf Course, but did not encounter any evidence of the site (Hamilton and Nichols 2016).

According to the site form on the Texas Archeological Sites Atlas, GTI recorded the Alsbury site (41BX1832) approximately 400 meters southwest of the project area in 2009 during a survey for the Salado Creek Hike and Bike Trail. The site is associated with the Alsbury Family historic homestead and consists of a possible pier foundation and stone alignment, and artifacts include ceramics, glass, metal and bone. Based on diagnostic artifacts collected, the site dates to the mid-1800s. Based on the intact yardscape patterning and preserved cultural deposits present at the site, GTI recommended the site as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and for designation as a SAL (Iruegas et al. 2011).

Site 41BX1833 (the DaFoste Park Site) is located 530 meters southwest of the project area (THC 2016). Recorded by GTI during the same survey as site 41BX1832, it is a prehistoric buried midden with a pit feature. Buried cultural deposits extended 3.18 ft (0.97 m) below the surface. No diagnostic artifacts were observed, but in consultation with TxDOT-ENV it was decided that the site dates to the Archaic period and that eligibility testing would be warranted if future work occurs. No recommendations of eligibility for NRHP inclusion or SAL designation were recorded (Iruegas et al. 2011).

The Alsbury Centennial Marker was erected approximately 56 years after Young Perry Alsbury's death in 1880 by the State of Texas to honor his contributions to Texas Independence. It was placed near the site of his former home and cemetery on the north side of Salado creek. UTSA documented the presence of the Alsbury Centennial Marker within private property during their 2002 investigations for the Salado Creek Hike and Bike (Weston et al. 2004). The centennial marker is south of the current project area and is not shown in the Atlas database.

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Other archaeological surveys that fall within the 1 km radius around the project area did not result in any archaeological sites being recorded within this area. The earliest survey within the study area was conducted in 1985 along Salado Creek by the Texas Water Development Board. Next, a survey was conducted along Gemblor Road in 1987 by the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation (now the Texas Department of Transportation). In 2004, CAR conducted a survey for the Salado Creek Hike and Bike (Weston et al. 2004), and later monitored along Salado Creek in 2013 under permit No. 4879(THC 2016). Salado Creek was also surveyed by Raba-Kistner Consultants in 2008 on behalf of SAWS (Held and Darnell 2008), and by CAR in 2008 on behalf of FHWA (Figueroa 2008). Finally, Prewitt and Associates surveyed along Houston Street for TxDOT in 2011 (Katauskas et al. 2011).

Historic Maps and Aerial Photographs

In addition to reviewing previously documented cultural resources within the project area, Pape-Dawson archaeologists reviewed historic-age maps and aerial photographs available from several sources. Archaeologists reviewed Sanborn Fire Insurance (Sanborn) maps, but found their coverage does not extend to the project area for any of the years available. Review of maps from 1871, 1887, 1903, 1904, 1927, 1943, and 1953 included in the Texas Historic Overlay (Foster et al. 2006) revealed no structures within the project area. Modern and historic-age topographic maps (1992, 1985, 1983, 1975, 1969, and 1959) and aerial photographs (2012, 2010, 2008, 2004, 1995, 1986, 1973, 1966, 1963, and 1955) were examined to identify areas where extant historic-age structures and associated archaeological deposits may exist within the project area (NETR Online var. 2011). Aerial photographs indicate the project area was an undeveloped tract of land covered in dense vegetation from at least 1955 to present. Based on review of historic aerial photographs, three structures (two houses, and one barn) were located in or near 41BX1965. A residential property with two structures within the previously surveyed project area, appeared on the 1955 aerial. In 1963, an additional structure appears within the project area. By 1966 the larger structure within the project area is gone and by 1987, none of the structures are visible.

Fieldwork

Pape-Dawson archaeologists conducted an intensive archaeological survey of a previously unsurveyed 6.62 acres (2.68 ha) section of the 14.95-acre (6.05 ha) development area and a revisit to site 41BX1965 on April 26, 2016 and May 7, 2016. The field crew walked the 6.62-acre project area in transects spaced 98 ft (30 m) apart, visually inspecting the ground surface for features and artifacts. Shovel tests were placed along transects at an approximately 100 m (328 ft) interval within areas displaying minimal disturbance within the project area. Previous impacts to the project area were photographed and noted as part of the survey effort. These included disturbances from utility installations, two-track roads, and extensive modern dumping. The vegetation within the 14.95-acre development area largely consisted of dense woods (hackberry, mesquite, oak, and ligustrum trees) with thick undergrowth and a variety of grasses in open areas. Ground surface visibility across the entire 14.95 acres (6.05 ha) project area ranged between 0 to 10 percent (Figure 5).



Figure 5: General view of project area vegetation and ground visibility, facing south.

Archaeologists excavated a total of 15 shovel tests (Figure 10 and Appendix A) during the survey of the project area and the revisit to site 41BX1965. Shovel tests were placed along transects within the 6.62-acre (2.67 ha) of the development area that had not been previously surveyed. Another six shovel tests were placed within Site 41BX1965. Soils were characterized as a very dark brown clay loam and compact loam ranging from very dark brown (10YR2/2) to brown (10Y4/3). Soils were fairly consistent throughout the project area with Zone 1 consisting of very dark brown (10YR2/2) silty clay loam from 0 to 15.7 inches below surface (0 to 40 cmbs). Zone 2 extended from 15.7 to 61 inches (40 to 155 cmbs) below surface and consisted of brown (10YR4/3) loam and calcium carbonate flecks. Two shovel tests varied from the remainder as they were excavated within the existing sewer line corridor (Figures 6 and 10). Sediment observed in these shovel tests consisted of disturbed, mottled clayey soils in the top 11.81 inches (30 cm) followed by very dark brown (10YR2/2) to brown (10Y4/3) silty clay to 20 inches (50 cm) below surface.

During the course of this survey, one previously recorded site (41BX1965) was revisited within the 14.95-acre proposed development. Most of the site is covered in dense vegetation with push piles of dumped debris, and remnants of former fence lines (Figures 7 to 9). Based on the surface inspection, Pape-Dawson archaeologist extended the site boundary to approximately 196.85 ft (60 m) north-south by 196.85 ft (60 m) east-west. Six shovel tests were excavated within the new site boundary. However, archaeological material associated with site 41BX1965 was not encountered in subsurface investigations; rather, the cultural material was observed on the surface.



Figure 6: Sewer utility line in southern section of the project area, looking northwest.



Figure 7: Example of Piles of debris observed in project area: concrete, brick and asphalt



Figure 8: Example of modern dumping in project area.



Figure 9: Example of fence posts observed within the project area.

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Site 41BX1965 Revisit

Site 41BX1965 is a previously recorded historic site containing mid-to-late-twentieth century structural remains and debris. SWCA archaeologists first recorded the site in 2013 (Acuna and Sloan 2013). At that time, five standing timbers (Figure 11) with nails and boards were documented along with a surficial scatter of historic-age and debris: ceramic pipe fragments, ceramic chimney flue liner, food cans, and modern debris such as plastic oil bottles, glass bottles with plastic tops, fiberglass siding, coffee mugs, asphalt, and shingles. In addition to the surface inspection, one shovel test was excavated within the site boundaries (Acuna and Sloan 2013).

Work Performed

Site 41BX1965 was revisited by Pape-Dawson archaeologists during the course of the current survey. The ground surface was visually inspected, and six shovel tests were excavated to investigate the potential for subsurface archaeological deposits within and near the original site boundary. All shovel tests were negative for cultural materials. Based on review of historic aerial photographs, three structures (two houses, and one barn) were located in or near the site. The area has been burned in the past, as evidenced by the burned timbers seen in Figures 12 and 13. Numerous piles of debris (brick, concrete and asphalt) are scattered across the site and surrounding area. Some of the piles observed in the project area are possibly associated with the former residences noted during the background review (Figure 14). A single vertical iron pipe extending down below the surface approximately 4.95 feet (1.5 m), with a diameter roughly 9.5 inches (23 cm) is located north of the previously identified vertical timbers (Figure 15). Based on the distribution of surficial debris and location of the pipe, Pape-Dawson archaeologist extended the site boundary to approximately 196.85 ft (60 m) north-south by 196.85 ft (60 m) east-west.

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Figure 12: Standing, but burned, timbers at site 41BX1965.



Figure 13: Burned timbers laying on the surface of site 41BX1965.



Figure 14: Example of bricks observed within site 41BX1965



Figure 15: Buried pipe at 41BX1965.

Archival Research

In order to identify possible occupants associated with the site, archaeologists reviewed previous archival research for the land tract where 41BX1965 is located and performed targeted chain of title and census research. Based on patent records made available by the Texas General Land Office, the entire 14.95-acre (6.05 ha) project area was originally part of the Guillerma Nuñez survey (No. 115). Nuñez patented the land in 1833, when the Republic of Texas granted the widow and the head of a family one league and one labor of land (Texas General Land Office Patent Records). Nuñez then conveyed the land, including approximately 4,605.4 acres, to George Washington Paschal in 1847 for \$400.00 (Bexar County Deed Records [BCDR] E2: 272).

Extensive archival research for this land grant conducted by the CAR in 2004 and GTI in 2011, documented notable discrepancies with land grants and conveyances during the early years of the nineteenth century. The research conducted by CAR and GTI primarily focused on a tract of land approximately 0.2 mile (0.32 km) south of the current project area on the north bank of Salado Creek. The purpose of their work was to identify the location of the historic Alsbury homestead and family cemetery. Although the proposed location of the homestead and cemetery is south of the current project area, the archival research conducted by CAR and GTI encompassed a large tract of land which includes the current project area. However, as site 41BX1965 dates to the mid-to-late twentieth century, the intricacies of the nineteenth-century land disputes do not directly impact the potential significance of site 41BX1965.

To summarize this previous research, the land included in the Nuñez survey was originally conceded in 1807 to Maria Feliciano Duran, the wife of French immigrant and military officer Andres Benito Courbiere. This original Duran grant is described as encompassing nearly 8,950 acres situated on both sides of Salado Creek (Weston et al 2004). Over time, the land was divided and shared by the descendants of Courbiere, including Maria Ramona Rodriguez. In 1847, Rodriguez married Young Perry Alsbury, an important individual in Texas history known for his military involvement, including at the Battle of San Jacinto. The couple established a homestead on the north bank of Salado Creek in 1847; however, as mentioned above, Nuñez also conveyed her grant to Paschal that same year, the entirety of which was located within the original Duran grant. For the next 26 years, legal battles between Paschal and Alsbury ensued until the Texas Supreme Court made a final decision in favor of Paschal in 1873. Nevertheless, Alsbury continued to live on the property until his death in 1877 (Weston et al 2004).

Near the end of the dispute, George Washington Paschal granted power of attorney and sold his interest in the property to his son, George Washington Paschal, Jr., in 1873 (Bexar County Deed Records W2: 505). Paschal, Jr., then sold 3,186 acres of the original Nuñez Survey, including both sides of Salado Creek, to Jacob Waelder and C. Upson of Galveston County in 1877 for \$1,500.00 (Bexar County Deed Records 20: 344). Interestingly, a letter written by Sheriff J. P. McCall nearly four years later in 1881 details the seizure of land owned by George Washington Paschal, Jr., et al., and the public auction of said land. The cumulative acreage of seized land is not expressed in the document, but Waelder and Upson, having the highest bid, purchased the land for \$86.00 (Bexar County Deed Records 20: 347).

In 1882, Waelder and Upson conveyed the eastern half of the original Nuñez Survey to John Adam Reus (Bexar County Deed Records 32: 126–127). That same year, the estate of J. A. Paschal was put up for

public auction, and Reus purchased a 50 percent interest in 284 acres for \$1,775 (BCDR 32: 125). The property descriptions given in the document are somewhat ambiguous; however, the 284 acres was described as being situated on the eastern bank of Salado Creek and would have encompassed the current project area. The other 50 percent interest in the 284 acres was apparently purchased by Frederick Ackermann based on dispute documents dated to 1883 (Bexar County Deed Records 28: 157). Ackermann later conveyed his 50 percent interest to Reus in 1903 (Bexar County Deed Records 189: 588).

In 1906, J. A. Reus et al. conveyed a total of 942 acres out of Original Surveys No. 133, 133 ½, and 151 (Nuñez Survey) to J. F. Gembler (Bexar County Deed Records 237: 616). Later that year, Gembler conveyed 285.3 acres to William Marckwardt (sic). This 285.3-acre tract of land is described as being situated on the eastern bank of Salado Creek, likely encompassing the current project area (Bexar County Deed Records 259: 156). From this point, further transactions involving this tract of land and William Marckwardt could not be located.

A 1929 document details a \$90,000.00 loan taken out by Emmy Dittmar and the Emmy Dittmar Improvement Company on 609 acres of the Nuñez Survey situated on both sides of Salado Creek (Bexar County Deed Records 1144: 527). Dittmar later defaulted on that loan in 1932, and the entire 609 acres was put up for public auction and purchased by Alamo National Company for \$82,000.00 (Bexar County Deed Records 1291: 68). It appears that the Alamo National Company retained the property for the next ten years before conveying the 609 acres to Henry Champe Carter in 1942 (Bexar County Deed Records 2061: 494).

Carter was a prominent lawyer in San Antonio and served as the third president of the State Bar Association of Texas (Laurel 2009). His wife, Aline Badger Carter, was commonly known as the White Angel of St. Mark's Episcopal Church for her charitable work and as the "Poet Laureate of Texas" during the late 1940s for her published poetry (Laurel 2009). Carter owned the 609 acres for five years, and, in 1947, conveyed a 130-acre portion of the tract, including the current project area, to the Sunshine Broadcasting Company (Bexar County Deed records 2353: 231). The remaining acreage was conveyed to C. L. Browning the next year following Carter's death (Bexar County Deed Records 2615: 94). As the structures within site 41BX1965 could have been constructed during Carter's ownership of the property, a review of the 1940 Bexar County Census records was also conducted. According to these records, Carter, his wife, and their three children lived in the city of San Antonio at 119 Taylor Street. Therefore, it is unlikely that the Carter family lived on the property.

The Sunshine Broadcasting Company owned the property between 1947 and 1949. There are no documents suggesting that the company, which owned San Antonio radio station KTSA, leased the land; however, the property was then conveyed to O. L. (Ted) Taylor in 1949 (Bexar County Deed Records 2737: 445). Taylor, the executive general manager of Taylor-Howe-Snowden Radio Stations, Inc., and stock owner of the Sunshine Broadcasting Company, was a resident of Potter County, Texas (Denton Record-Chronicle, December 9, 1948:10; Bexar County Deed Records 2737: 445). This suggests that Taylor did not live on the property.

The property changed hands again in 1951 when O. L. Taylor conveyed 87.06 acres, which included the current project area, to E. J. Johnson (Bexar County Deed Records 2999: 173–174). Court documents dated to 1966 indicate that 13.3494 acres of the property was condemned for the construction of the

IH-10 roadway (Bexar County Deed Records 10: 51–52). Following the construction of IH-10, Johnson sold the property, including tracts on both the east and west sides of IH-10, to Raybon, Inc., in 1970 (Bexar County Deed Records 6449: 139). It is likely that the buildings associated with site 41BX1965 were constructed and/or inhabited sometime during Johnson’s ownership of the property; however, a review of the San Antonio City Directory did not indicate that Johnson lived on the property. Notably, there are numerous individuals with the same name, or some variance thereof, but none indicate that particular property as their place of residence.

Between 1970 and 2005 the property changed hands between numerous title and land holding agencies including Bexar Land Holdings, Inc., (formerly Ray Ellison Industries), NTL Land Holdings, Inc., R.I.P., Ltd., and Sklost Corp. Finally, the property was conveyed to Alsbury Crossing Ltd. in 2005 (Bexar County Deed Records 11796: 2284). As the property changed hands several times within the mid-to-late-twentieth century period and the records do not indicate anyone was living on the property during this time, the property may have been occupied by tenants rather than property owners.

Summary and Recommendations

At the request of Overland Partners, Pape-Dawson conducted an intensive archaeological survey for the previously unsurveyed 6.62-acre (2.67 ha) unsurveyed part of a proposed 14.95-acre (6.05-ha) Childsafe Multi-Disciplinary Center within the City of San Antonio in Bexar County, Texas. The irregularly shaped project area is located in an undeveloped green space along of Salado Creek, east of Interstate Highway 10 and 923 ft (281 m) south of East Houston Street, and bounded on the west by Interstate Highway 10 and to the southeast by the Wheatley Heights Sports Complex.

The project is located within the San Antonio City Limits, which necessitates compliance with the Historic Preservation and Design Section (Article 6 35-360 to 35-634) of the City’s Unified Development Code. Conversely, compliance with the Antiquities Code of Texas or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act is not required because the project is on private property and does not involve federal funding or permitting. However, based on the Archaeological Report Guidelines of the City of San Antonio Office of Historic Preservation, any observed cultural resources were to be evaluated according to the criteria in 36 CFR 60.4 and in 13 TAC 26.10. The purpose of the investigations was to identify all historic or prehistoric cultural resources located within the project area and to evaluate the significance and eligibility of identified resources for inclusion in the NRHP or for designation as an SAL. All work was done in accordance with the archaeological survey standards and guidelines as developed by the CTA and adopted by the THC.

A background review determined that 8.38 acres (3.39 ha) of the proposed development has been previously surveyed by SWCA (Acuña and Sloan 2013), and that historic site 41BX1965 was recorded within the proposed development area. Archival research revealed no direct evidence of anyone ever living within the 14.95-acre proposed development. Subsequent to the archival research, Pape-Dawson archaeologists conducted an intensive pedestrian survey on April 28, 2016 and May 6, 2016 o. A total of 15 shovel tests was excavated within the archaeological project area, exceeding the minimum CTA/THC archaeological survey standards. During the current field investigations, no buried archaeological deposits associated with site 41BX1965 were encountered. According to the criteria in 36 CFR 60.4 and 13 TAC 26.10, 41BX1965 was determined not eligible for SAL designation, based on the lack of

subsurface deposits, the disturbed nature of the cultural debris and lack of intact, buried features. Pape-Dawson recommends no further archaeological work at the proposed project.

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Appendix A: Shovel Test Table

Table A-1. Shovel Test Results of Survey.

Field Test #	Site ST#	Site#	Level (10cm)	Depth (cmbs)	P=Pos N=Neg	Munsell Soil Color	Soil Texture	Comments
JS-1	1	41BX1965	1-2	0-20	N	10YR2/2 very dark brown	silty clay	ASV(Average Surface Visibility): 0%
			3-7	20-70	N	10YR4/3 brown	sandy loam	sterile soil
VM-1	2	41BX1965	1	0-10	N	10YR2/2 very dark brown	silty clay	
			2	10-18	N	–	caliche	possible gravel drive (no cultural material)
			2-5	18-48	N	10YR3/3 dark brown	clay loam	gradual lower boundary
			5-8	48-78	N	10YR4/3 brown	loam	
KH-1	3	41BX1965	1-5	0-50	N	10YR2/2 very dark brown	silty clay	plastic between 0-15 cmbs
			5-7	50-70	N	10YR4/3 brown	loam	sterile soils
JS-2	4	41BX1965	1-4	0-40	N	10YR2/2 very dark brown	silty clay	Modern glass and nails 0-10 cmbs amongst roots. ASV: 5%
			5	40-50	N	10YR4/3 brown	sandy clay	sterile soil
VM-3	5	41BX1965	1-7	0-65	N	10YR2/2 very dark brown	silty clay	
			7-8	65-75	N	10YR4/3 brown	sandy loam	CaCO3 filaments increase with depth
VM-4	6	41BX1965	1-6	0-58	N	10YR2/2 very dark brown	silty clay	
			6-8	58-72	N	10YR4/3 brown	sandy loam	CaCO3 filaments increase with depth
AY-1			1-2	0-20	N	10YR3/3 dark brown	clay loam	roots and rabadotus shell (<1%); wood chips (debris from clearing)
			3-5	20-50	N	10YR4/2 dark grayish brown	clay	terminated at compact sterile soils
AY-2			1-5	0-50	N	10YR2/2 very dark brown	clay	~5% roots and rootlets; ~1% snail shell (whole and fragments); 1 pebble
			6	50-55	N	10YR4/3 brown	clay loam	terminated at compact sterile soils

Table A-1. Shovel Test Results of Survey.

Field Test #	Site ST#	Site#	Level (10cm)	Depth (cmbs)	P=Pos N=Neg	Munsell Soil Color	Soil Texture	Comments
AY-3			1-5	0-45	N	10YR2/2 very dark brown	clay	few large roots; 1 angular limestone gravel
			5-6	45-55	N	10YR4/3 brown	clay loam	terminated at compact sterile soils
JS-3			1-3	0-25	N	10YR4/3 brown with 10YR2/2 very dark brown mottles	gravelly sandy clay with silty clay mottles	ASV: 0%
			3-5	25-50	N	10YR2/2 very dark brown	silty clay	sterile soil
JS-4			1-5	0-50	N	10YR4/3 brown	clayey silt	ASV: 0%; sterile soil
JS-5			1-7	0-65	N	10YR4/3 brown	clayey silt	ASV: 0%; sterile soil
JS-6			1-5	0-50	N	10YR4/3 brown	clayey silt	ASV: 0%; terminated due to impassable tree roots
KH-2			1-3	0-30	N	10YR4/3 brown with 10YR7/8 yellow mottles	silty clay	compact disturbed clay
			3-4	30-40	N	10YR3/3 dark brown with 10YR6/8 brownish yellow mottles	clay	
VM-2			1-6	0-55	N	10YR2/2 very dark brown	clay	
			6-7	55-65	N	10YR4/3 brown	loam	