

**Intensive Archaeological Investigation
of the Martinez Creek Hike and Bike Trail Project,
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas**

Antiquities Permit No. 8294

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Abstract

On behalf of the San Antonio River Authority (SARA), Pape-Dawson conducted an intensive archaeological survey of the proposed Martinez Creek Hike and Bike Trail northwest of downtown San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) extends along Martinez Creek from about 200 feet (ft) (61 meters [m]) north of Cincinnati Avenue to Mario Farias Park at 1012 Leal Street, for a total distance of 1.52 miles (2.45 kilometers [km]). In addition to the 10-foot-wide trail, the APE includes four associated areas that will be developed as trail head parking lots and six areas of sidewalk improvements. The trail head parking lots will vary in size and are proposed along University Avenue (at W. Navidad Street), Sabinas Street (at Waverly Avenue), N. Trinity Street (at N. Laurel Street), and N. Trinity Street (at Ruiz Street). The sidewalk improvements will occur along W. Navidad Street between Cincinnati Avenue and University Avenue, at W. Poplar Street, at Ojeda Park, at Delgado Street, at Arbor Place, and at Mario Farias Park. The APE totals 18.55 acres (7.5 hectares [ha]); the depth of impact has not been determined, but is assumed to be a maximum of 3.3 ft (1 m).

As the project will occur on City of San Antonio- (COSA-) and SARA-owned land, the archaeological survey was conducted in compliance with the Antiquities Code of Texas (ACT). In addition, this project will require a Nationwide Permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE); thus, compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800.4 [36 CFR 800.4]) is required. The investigation was conducted under Texas Antiquities Permit No. 8294.

Prior to fieldwork, Pape-Dawson archaeologists conducted a background study that assessed the potential for cultural resources to exist within the APE. The background review determined that the APE had not been previously surveyed, and that no previously recorded sites were within or adjacent to the APE. One previously recorded archaeological site, the Alazán Acequia (41BX620) and six previously conducted cultural resources surveys are within 0.62 mile (1 km) of the APE, along with 3 NRHP-listed properties, 1 National Register District, 2 OTHMs, and 9 COSA local historic landmarks. Pape-Dawson archaeologist Mary Jo Galindo served as Principal Investigator until transferring the permit to Virginia Moore in March of 2018. Principal investigators were assisted in the field by Nesta Anderson, Jacob Sullivan and Megan Veltri. The entirety of the project area was subjected to visual inspection augmented by the excavation of 18 shovel tests and 1 backhoe trench, recording four new archaeological sites (41BX2224, 41BX2225, 41BX2226, and 41BX2227) and two isolated finds (IF01 and IF02).

41BX2224 is a multicomponent site recorded on the basis of encountering twentieth-century household and building material, concrete and limestone piers, and prehistoric material of unknown age. Site 41BX2225 is an historic site dating to the twentieth-century, based on historic material encountered in shovel tests. 41BX2226 is an historic site dating to the twentieth-century, based on encountering historic-age building material and household refuse. 41BX2227 is an historic site dating to the twentieth-century based on materials observed in shovel tests and archival research. Each of the sites is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under any criteria or for designation as a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL). No further work is recommended for sites 41BX2224, 41BX2225, 41BX2226, and 41BX2227.

IF01 is an undecorated porcelain body sherd found within a disturbed context. IF02 is a molded whiteware rim sherd and lead glazed stoneware body sherd encountered within a disturbed context. Overall, most of the project area was found to have been severely impacted by the demolition of former residences and subsequent grading, previous utility installations, and the channelization of Martinez Creek. The nature of the disturbances within the project area has reduced the potential for encountering any intact, significant cultural resources.

Pape-Dawson has made a reasonable and good-faith effort to identify archaeological historic properties within the APE. As no properties were identified that meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP or for designation as an SAL, Pape-Dawson recommends that no further archaeological work is necessary for the proposed undertaking as presently designed and that the project be allowed to proceed within the APE. However, if undiscovered cultural material is encountered during construction, it is recommended that all work in the vicinity should cease and that the discovery be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist who can provide guidance on how to proceed in accordance with state and federal regulations.

Diagnostic artifacts, project records, and photographs will be curated at the Center for Archaeological Research at The University of Texas San Antonio (CAR-UTSA).

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Management Summary

Pape-Dawson conducted an intensive archaeological survey of a 1.52-mile (2.45-km) segment of the proposed Martinez Creek Hike and Bike Trail in San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. The APE extends along Martinez Creek from about 200 ft (61 m) north of Cincinnati Avenue to Mario Farias Park at 1012 Leal Street, for a total distance of 1.52 miles (2.45 km). In addition to the 10-foot-wide trail, the APE includes four associated areas that will be developed as trail head parking lots and six areas of sidewalk improvements. As the project will require a USACE permit and will occur on COSA- and SARA-owned land, the archaeological survey was conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and in compliance with the Antiquities Code of Texas under Texas Antiquities Permit No. 8294.

Prior to fieldwork, Pape-Dawson archaeologists conducted a background study of the APE that determined it had not been previously surveyed, and that no previously recorded sites were within or adjacent to the APE. One previously recorded archaeological site, the Alazán Acequia (41BX620) and six previously conducted cultural resources surveys are within 0.62 mile (1 km) of the APE, along with 3 NRHP-listed properties, 1 National Register District, 2 OTHMs, and 9 COSA local historic landmarks.

Four archaeological sites (41BX2224, 41BX2225, 41BX2226, and 41BX2227) and two Isolated Finds (IFs) were recorded as a result of the investigation. Each of the sites is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP or for designation as an SAL. No further work is recommended for sites 41BX2224, 41BX2225, 41BX2226, and 41BX2227.

As no properties were identified that meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP or for designation as an SAL, Pape-Dawson recommends that no further archaeological work is necessary for the proposed undertaking as presently designed and that the project be allowed to proceed within the APE. However, if undiscovered cultural material is encountered during construction, it is recommended that all work in the vicinity should cease and that the discovery be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist who can provide guidance on how to proceed in accordance with state and federal regulations.

Diagnostic artifacts, project records, and photographs will be curated at the Center for Archaeological Research at The University of Texas San Antonio (CAR-UTSA).

Introduction

San Antonio River Authority (SARA) proposes to develop the Martinez Creek Hike and Bike Trail northwest of downtown San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas (Figures 1 and 2). The Area of Potential Effects (APE) extends along Martinez Creek from about 200 feet (ft) (61 meters [m]) north of Cincinnati Avenue to Mario Farias Park at 1012 Leal Street, for a total distance of 1.52 miles (2.45 kilometers [km]). In addition to the 10-foot-wide trail, the APE includes four associated areas that will be developed as trail head parking lots and six areas of sidewalk improvements. The trail head parking lots will vary in size and are proposed along University Avenue (at W. Navidad Street), Sabinas Street (at Waverly Avenue), N. Trinity Street (at N. Laurel Street), and N. Trinity Street (at Ruiz Street). The sidewalk improvements will occur along W. Navidad Street between Cincinnati Avenue and University Avenue, at W. Poplar Street, at Ojeda Park, at Delgado Street, at Arbor Place, and at Mario Farias Park. The APE totals 18.55 acres (7.5 hectares [ha]); the depth of impact has not been determined, but is assumed to be a maximum of 3.3 ft (1 m).

As the APE is on both City of San Antonio (COSA) - and SARA-owned land, both political subdivisions of the State of Texas, compliance with the Antiquities Code of Texas (ACT) was necessary. In addition, this project requires a Nationwide Permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE); thus, compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) was required. This work was conducted under Texas Antiquities Permit No. 8294.

Pape-Dawson's investigations of the 18.55-acre (7-ha) APE included an extensive background records and literature review, followed by an intensive pedestrian survey with shovel testing. Fieldwork took place on January 25, February 26, and March 29, 2018. Pape-Dawson archaeologist Mary Jo Galindo served as Principal Investigator until transferring the permit to Virginia Moore in March of 2018. Principal investigators were assisted in the field by Nesta Anderson, Jacob Sullivan and Megan Veltri. The goals of the investigation were to (1) locate all prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, if present, within the APE; (2) establish vertical and horizontal site boundaries, as appropriate with respect to the APE; (3) evaluate the significance of recorded sites and structures with regard to eligibility for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and for designation as a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL).

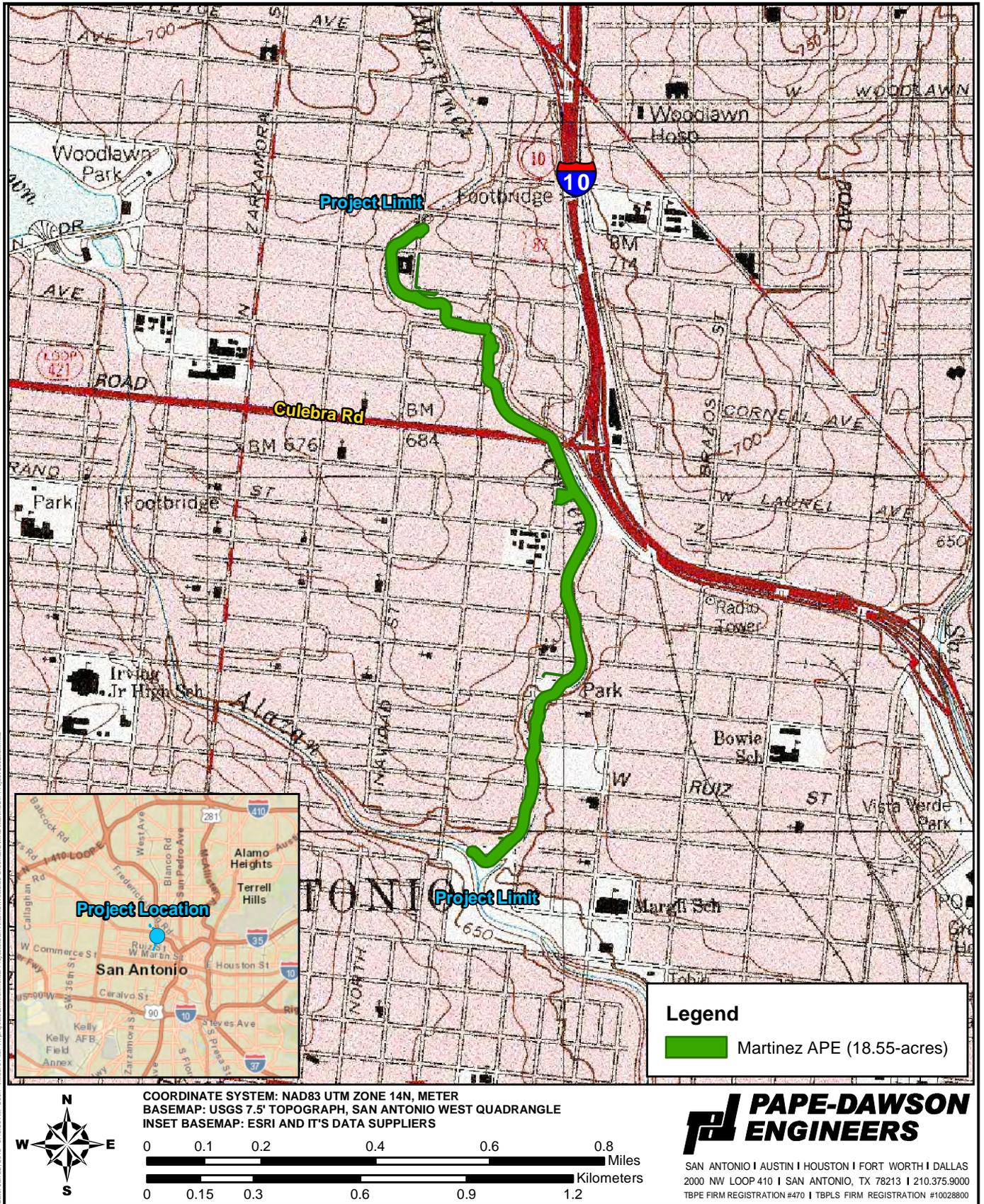


Figure 1. Project Location

Westside Creek Trails PN: 11275-00
 Bexar County, Texas
 Antiquities Permit Application
 January 2018

Project Setting

The APE is situated approximately 1.52 miles (2.45 km) northwest of downtown San Antonio, extends along Martinez Creek from north of Cincinnati Avenue, and ends at Mario Farias Park (Figure 2). Situated near the border between the Blackland Prairies and the Interior Coastal Plains natural regions of Texas (Wermund 1996), the 18.55-acre (7.5-ha) APE is adjacent to and within the floodplain of Martinez Creek. It is geologically mapped as Late Cretaceous-era Pecan Gap Chalk (Kpg); however, a small portion of the APE at the northern terminus is mapped as Late Cretaceous-era Navarro Group and Marlbrook Marl, undivided (Knb) (Bureau of Economic Geology [BEG] 1983).

Most of the APE is mapped as frequently flooded Tinn and Frio soils (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service [USDA-NRCS] 2017) (Figure 3). A small amount of Austin silty clay is mapped along the trail and at the proposed parking lot at N. Trinity Street and N. Laurel Street. Tinn and Frio soils with 0 to 1 percent slopes are classified as Vertisols and Mollisols, respectively, and are formed in calcareous clayey alluvium (USDA-NRCS 2017). These soils are located on floodplains of streams, like Martinez Creek, that drain the Blackland Prairies. Tinn soils are characterized by a black clay (A-horizon) overlying a black clay (B-horizon) at an average depth of 18 inches (46 centimeters [cm]) below the ground surface. Frio soils consist of a dark grayish brown silty clay (A-horizon) yielding to a grayish brown silty clay (B-horizon) at depths of approximately 40 inches (102 cm) below the ground surface (USDA-NRCS 2017).

The Austin series consists of moderately deep, well-drained, and moderately slowly permeable soils that formed in residuum weathered from chalk. These soils are on nearly level to sloping erosional uplands with slopes that range from 0 to 8 percent. Austin silty clay typically has an A-horizon that is up to 41 centimeters (cm) (16 inches) thick (USDA-NRCS 2017).

Tinn and Frio soils have developed within alluvial sediments, and therefore, have the potential to contain buried archaeological material. However, as the Austin soils consist of upland residuum, cultural deposits within these soils are likely to be on the surface or shallowly buried.



Figure 2. Project Area



Figure 3. Soils

Cultural Chronology

Bexar County falls within the Central Texas archaeological region of the Central and Southern Planning Region as delineated by the Texas Historical Commission (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 projectile points 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 Paleoindian period in Central Texas are lanceolate-shaped and include Clovis, Plainview, and Folsom (Turner and Hester 1999). 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 (Collins et al. 2003; Figueroa and Frederick 2008), have produced in situ human burials (Collins 1995: 383). Other Paleoindian sites discovered within Bexar County include site 41BX47 on Leon Creek (Tennis 1996), the Richard Beene site (41BX831) (Thoms et al. 2005; 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). Recent excavations have documented a Paleoindian component in Zilker Park in Austin (Nickels et al. 2010).

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 in the Early Archaic (8500 B.P. – 6000 B.P.) (Turner and Hester 1999; 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 in the Middle Archaic (6000 B.P. – 4000 B.P.) (Turner and Hester 1999; 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 points in the Late Archaic (4000 B.P. – 1300 B.P.) (Turner and Hester 1999; Collins 1995) mirror the diversity of point types found in the Early Archaic. 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 et al. 2005; 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 with 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, evidenced by smaller dart points. Another significant innovation is the creation and use of ceramic vessels. Some groups began to practice consistent agriculture during this time as well; there is some evidence that peoples in Central Texas may have incorporated agriculture into their lives, but 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 phase.

HISTORIC (1600S – 1960)

Bexar County was the site of many occupations by prehistoric peoples, and there is an overlap between the prehistoric and historic periods (sometimes called the protohistoric), but Europeans did not explore the area until the seventeenth century. Alonso de León's 1689 and 1690 expeditions and Domingo Terán de los Ríos' 1691 expedition were likely 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 2017). In 1691, Spanish explorers traveling through nearby 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) (U. S. Department of the Interior 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 Béxar and the Villa de Béxar (de la Teja 1995). However, by 1722 the Marqués de San Miguel de Aguayo had moved the presidio and villa downstream to a second location along San Pedro Creek. Other missions, including Mission San José y San Miguel de Aguayo, Nuestra Señora de la Purísima Concepción, San Juan Capistrano, and San Francisco de la Espada were established in the area from 1720 to 1731 (Clark et al. 1975). Most of the Native American people 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 2017).

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 2,000 by 1778 (Fehrenbach 2017).

During this period of early settlement, water was an essential component for successful settlement and survival. The acequia system, begun with the arrival of the missionaries, continued to expand to serve irrigation and drinking water needs. The acequia system influenced the street layout in the city (Cox 2005:20) and played an integral part in contact between the Spanish, who brought the engineering concepts for the system, and the indigenous groups forced to provide the construction labor.

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 2017). 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 (Fehrenbach 2017).

On March 2, 1861, Texas seceded from the Union about a month before the Civil War began. San Antonio became a Confederate storage area as well as a location where military units could be organized; however, the city kept its distance from most of the actual fighting (Fehrenbach 2017). After the Civil War, San Antonio continued to grow larger, spurred on by the arrival of the railroad in 1877 (Fehrenbach 2017). Industries such as cattle, distribution, ranching, mercantile, gas, oil, and military centers in San Antonio prospered. The city served as the distribution point for the Mexico-United States border as well as the rest of the southwest.

Modernization increased dramatically between the 1880s and the 1890s, compared to the rest of the United States. Civic government, utilities, electric lights and street railways, street paving and

maintenance, water supply, telephones, hospitals, and a city power plant were all built or planned around this time (Fehrenbach 2017). At the turn of the twentieth century, San Antonio was the largest city in Texas with a population of more than 53,000. Much of the city's growth after the Civil War was a result of an influx of southerners fleeing the decimated, Reconstruction-era south. An additional population increase came after 1910, when large numbers of Mexicans began moving into Texas to escape the Mexican Revolution (Fehrenbach 2017). The First U.S. Volunteer Cavalry was organized in San Antonio during the Spanish-American War, and San Antonio was an important military center for the army and air forces during both world wars. Its five military bases provided an important economic base and contributed to the evolution of the city's medical research industry.

In 1921, a disastrous flood engulfed downtown San Antonio with up to 12 ft (3.7 m) of water. The Olmos Dam was built in response to this event to prevent further flooding. Sections of the San Antonio River were straightened and widened in areas to control the water flow. Another recommendation was to construct an underground channel in downtown San Antonio and to cover portions of the river with concrete. This last idea was controversial, but a compromise was eventually agreed upon to create a Riverwalk with shops and restaurants along the water channel, which was completed by the WPA in 1941 (Fisher 2018).

Methods

RECORDS REVIEW

Prior to fieldwork, Pape-Dawson archaeologists conducted a thorough background literature and records search of the proposed APE. This research included reviewing the San Antonio West (2998-244) U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) and searching the THC's Archeological Sites Atlas online database for any previously recorded surveys and historic or prehistoric archaeological sites located within a 0.62-mile (1-km) radius of the project area. The review also included information on the following types of cultural resources: NRHP-listed properties, sites, and districts, SALs, Official Texas Historical Markers (OTHM), Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHL), National Historic Trails, and cemeteries. In addition, archaeologists consulted the COSA Historic Landmark Sites and Historic Geodatabases to locate any local historic landmarks and districts. The archaeologists also examined the U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Survey of Bexar County (Taylor et al. 1991), NRCS Web Soil Survey, the Geologic Atlas of Texas-San

Antonio Sheet (BEG 1983), and historic maps and aerials that depict the project area (National Environmental Title Research Online [NETR Online] 2018).

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

In addition to the historic topographic map and aerial review, archaeologists consulted Sanborn maps available online at the University of Texas Austin and on TexShare databases to learn whether structures may have been present within the project area. No coverage was available for the project area prior to the 1911 edition of the Sanborn maps, but maps from the 1911-1924 and 1911-1952 collections were available. This review identified structures that could be associated with historic archaeological sites discovered during the field effort. Archaeologists also conducted limited city directory and census research available through HeritageQuest online to learn more about potential occupants associated with the sites.

FIELDWORK

Pape-Dawson archaeologists conducted an intensive archaeological survey of the proposed 18.55-acre (7.5-ha) APE. This investigation consisted of an intensive pedestrian survey along with inspection of the ground surface, augmented by shovel testing in areas with the perceived potential for buried cultural deposits and with less than 30 percent ground surface visibility. Due to previous channelization of Martinez Creek, archaeologist focused their efforts in areas outside of the large ditch. These tend to correspond to proposed trail heads and parking areas. As soils in the project area are clayey alluvial deposits, it was anticipated that archaeological deposits, if present, would be deeply buried. However, the anticipated maximum depths of impact are 39.4 inches (100 cm), thus reachable with a shovel test. Survey methods followed the Council of Texas Archeologists (CTA) Archeological Survey Standards for Texas.

A total of 18 shovel tests was excavated to investigate the 1.52 mile (2.45 km) long APE. Shovel tests were approximately 12 inches (30 cm) in diameter and were excavated to sterile substrate or to a maximum of 39.4 inches (100 cm) below the ground surface when intact soils were encountered. Soils were screened through ¼-inch (0.64-cm) hardware mesh unless they were dominated by clay. Clay soils were finely divided and hand sorted. Shovel tests were visually described, mapped using a handheld Trimble GPS unit, and backfilled upon completion. Diagnostic artifacts, project records, and photographs will be curated at the Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Texas at San Antonio (CAR-UTSA) following their specific standards of preparation.

Results

RECORDS REVIEW

The cultural resources background review determined that there are no previously recorded sites within or adjacent to the APE and that the APE has not been previously surveyed (Figure 4). One previously recorded archaeological site, the Alazán Acequia (41BX620) and six previously conducted cultural resources surveys are within 0.62 mile (1 km) of the APE (Dockall 2017; Fox 1979; Haefner et al. 2015; Iruegas and Iruegas 2016; THC 2018). In addition, the Atlas database revealed that 3 NRHP-listed properties, 1 National Register District, 2 OTHMs, and 9 COSA local historic landmarks are within 0.62 mile (1 km) of the APE (THC 2018). No cemeteries, SALs, RTHLs, or local historic districts are recorded within the study area.

**This page has been redacted as
it contains restricted
information**

Site 41BX620, the Alazán Acequia, was recorded in 1983 by the Center for Archaeological Research at The University of Texas at San Antonio along the west side of Frio Street during the Vista Verde South housing project (THC 2018). A section of it was revisited in 2010 by Cox McLain near the intersection of Medina Street and Travis Street (Dayton et al. 2014). Monitoring was conducted along Medina Street near Travis Street in 2014 by SWCA for the VIA Westside Multi-Modal Facility (Ward 2014).

The Alazán Acequia was a relatively late addition to an irrigation and water supply system using spring water that the Spanish devised as they established missions in Bexar County. Initially, friars supervised the labor of Indians, settlers, and soldiers to construct acequias, or canals, and dams (Cox 2005). Overall, they built 7 gravity-flow ditches, 5 dams and an aqueduct that comprised a 15-mile network capable of irrigating about 3,500 acres (Tarin 2015). The system eventually distributed water not only for agriculture, but also personal consumption and other household uses (Porter 2009). Thus, the system represents the first municipal water system in what would become the United States, and is a contributing element of both the San Antonio Missions National Historic Park NRHP District (Ivey and Bush Thurber 1983), and the Brackenridge Park NRHP District (Pfeiffer and Tomka 2011). The acequia system continued to supply water until the early 1900s.

The 4.4-mile Alazán Acequia was approved by the city council in 1874, and it irrigated 6,000 acres when it opened the following year (Cox 2005:56). The acequia extended off of the Upper Labor Acequia near its origin at San Pedro Springs and then headed west and south (Cox 2005: 57). Instead of following the natural topography, the Alazán Acequia's route was determined by the city council, requiring deep excavations into bedrock and a hand-hewn limestone-block tunnel (Cox 2005).

The Upper Labor Acequia was one of two major canals that were excavated to bring water to early settlements between the San Antonio River and San Pedro Creek (Cox et al. 1999). The Acequia del Alamo (also known as Acequia Madre, Alamo Madre, and Alamo Ditch) was the first canal dug at the San Antonio Springs between 1718 and 1744. The Spanish missions consumed spring water exclusively until 1761 when a well was dug at the Alamo in anticipation that hostile Indians would block access to the river. Around 1776 a dam at San Pedro Springs was built to divert water into a second canal, the Upper Labor Acequia. In 1935, the Works Progress Administration (WPA) reconstructed the headgate and about 1,500 feet of the Upper Labor Acequia channel. At the same time, the WPA built a number of structures on park property (Cox 2005).

The NRHP-listed properties include Our Lady of Mount Carmel and St. Therese Church, Lerma's Nite Club, and Prospect Hill Missionary Baptist Church (also a COSA landmark). Our Lady of Mount Carmel and St. Therese Church also forms a National Register Historic District, while Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church is also a COSA landmark. The OTHMs include Protestant Home for Destitute Children (also a COSA landmark) and the Battle of the Alazan (THC 2018). The other COSA landmarks include Escobedo Creamery, Commercial Building at 2323 Buena Vista, and houses at 1603, 1605, 1611, and 2004 Monterrey Street.

The APE is considered to have a high potential for containing prehistoric archaeological sites based on its close proximity to Martinez Creek. However, portions of the APE fall in areas that have been graded historically in order to channelize the creek. Any archaeological deposits located at the surface or shallowly buried within these areas may have been disturbed as a result of these previous flood control improvements.

HISTORIC MAP REVIEW

In addition to the Atlas file review, Pape-Dawson archaeologists conducted a limited amount of additional research including a review of modern and historic aerial photographs and topographic maps (NETR Online 2018). Recent and historic age aerial images (1938, 1955, 1963, 1966, 1973, 1986, 1995, 2004, 2008, 2010, 2012 [NETR Online 2018]) (1995, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 [Google Earth 2018]) and topographic maps (1959, 1970, 1975, 1985, and 1993 [NETR Online 2018]) were examined for information about the current APE. This research was undertaken to identify historic-age structures that may be extant within the project area, previous impacts that may have occurred at the project location, and areas that have a high potential to contain historic-age archaeological deposits. The proposed trail stays primarily within the large ditch that Martinez Creek flows through, with the exception of trail heads and parking areas. As noted in the methodology, archaeologist focused their efforts on these areas outside of the manmade ditch. Therefore, the trail heads and parking areas were the main focus of the map review.

Review of historic aerials and topographic maps show that the areas around the APE have been largely developed with buildings along either side of Martinez Creek since at least 1938. In 1938, Martinez Creek north of Waverly Avenue was closer to University Avenue than it is today with many houses located north of Waverly Avenue and the creek banks. Southeast of the intersection of N. Navidad Street and University Avenue, in the proposed location of the first parking lot, the 1938 aerial shows a

vacant wooded lot with houses across the street and to the east and the creek just to south. Following the creek to the east, the next proposed parking lot is southeast of the intersection of N. Sabinas Street and Waverly Avenue. In 1938, multiple houses were situated on the creek terrace along the length of the parking lot and proposed trail route east of N. Sabinas Street. Continuing southeast, Martinez Creek is shown bending further to the east than it does today, extending roughly 400 ft (122 m) east of its current route. The next area of interest is situated at the southeast corner of N. Trinity Street and W. Laurel Street along the channelized portion of the creek. From the 1938 aerial, this appears to have been a large lot, mostly empty with what appears to have been a large building in the location of the parking lot.

Heading south along the creek, the next area investigated is Ojeda Park. In 1938, this area seemed mostly vacant though two buildings were near or in the proposed trail head. Downstream past Delgado Street, the trail crosses to the east bank of Martinez Creek for a short stretch. This area contains two trail heads, and in 1938, was mostly a vacant area with two possible buildings within the APE. The next area is a proposed parking lot on the southeast side of the intersection of N. Trinity and Ruiz Street. A large structure is visible in this location on the 1938 aerial, and the creek seems to run slightly further east. The southern end of the APE ties in to Mario Farias Park with two trail heads. In 1938, Monclova Avenue extended through the park with houses on either side. The two trail heads are located between Monclova Avenue and Leal Street where buildings are visible on the 1938 aerial. In addition, N. Trinity Street continues across the creek instead of stopping as it does today.

The 1955 aerial is slightly different than the 1938 aerial. One of the main differences is the channelization of Martinez Creek between Culebra Road and Lombardo Street with the construction of IH-10. The large parking lot at the corner of Laurel Street and N. Trinity Street still has a driveway and possibly some of the structures seen on the 1938 aerial, but the lot they were in is now cut in half. To the south, between Delgado Street and Arbor Place, the two buildings are still present though it is hard to tell if they are within or just east of the APE. Another difference can be seen at the location of Mario Farias Park. At least nine houses are clearly visible on the 1955 aerial lining both sides of Monclova Avenue in the eastern half of the park. In 1963, in the area of Ojeda Park, a large portion appears to either have been graded or filled. The two structures along the proposed trail head are still present though. Between Delgado Street and Arbor Place either a road or well-worn path is visible in the APE. Little changes in the 1966 aerial, though at Mario Farias Park location, the houses along Monclova Avenue are gone and Alazan Creek to the west has been channelized.

By 1973 the entire length of Martinez Creek within the APE has been channelized into the large ditch visible today. The creek has been shifted closer to Waverly Avenue, and all of the houses that once stood on the north side of the street are now gone. At N. Sabinas Street, concrete walls have been placed along the sides of the ditch where the creek bends to the south. A short stretch of concrete retaining wall extends to either side of Culebra Road along the creek. In the vicinity of Ojeda Park, the ditch is wider than the previous creek channel, and a concrete retaining wall extends along the western side of the creek down to Leal Street. To the south, at Delgado Street and Arbor Place, the ditch cuts into the vacant lots visible on earlier maps. At N. Trinity Street and Ruiz Street the structure on the southeast side is gone and the creek has been slightly straightened and brought closer to N. Trinity Street. All of the houses along Monclova Avenue including the road itself are gone within Mario Farias Park.

In 1986, construction of the tennis court at Ojeda Park has begun. At Mario Farias Park the three larger park buildings are visible along with the gravel access road from Leal Street along the creek to the park. By 1995 the two structures on the north side of Ojeda Park are gone and swing sets have already been constructed at this location. A pedestrian bridge has been constructed at Arbor Place. At Mario Farias Park, the main entrance along Leal Street and the playscape are visible. In addition, a pedestrian bridge has been constructed across the creek at Leal Street. Review of the 2002 aerial shows that most of the houses along University Avenue and west of N. Sabinas Street have been removed. In addition, the houses along the east side of N. Sabinas Street and south of the creek have been removed. The structure at the southeast corner of W Laurel Street and N. Trinity Street is gone. Between Delgado Street and Arbor Place the two historic structures in the APE have been removed. Little else has changed in the APE from that time on.

Several historic-age structures are located on historic aerial photographs from 1938, 1955, 1963, and 1966 that fall within the proposed trail head/parking areas of the APE (National Environmental Title Research Online 2017). As a result, the APE at these locations is considered to have a high potential for containing historic archaeological sites. In addition, the APE is considered to have a high potential for containing prehistoric archaeological sites based on its close proximity to Martinez Creek.

FIELDWORK

Pape-Dawson archaeologists conducted an intensive archaeological survey of the 1.52-mile (2.45-km)-long project area on January 25, February 26, and March 29, 2018. Archaeologists walked the project

area along a single transect, visually inspecting the ground surface for artifacts and features. Shovel tests were placed in areas with the perceived potential for intact soils and with low ground surface visibility. The APE extends along Martinez Creek beginning north of Cincinnati Avenue and ending at Mario Farias Park. The vegetation encountered within and along the banks of Martinez Creek were generally maintained short grasses with the occasional large oak tree. Due to the dense grasses, ground surface visibility averaged 10 percent.

The survey found a large portion of the APE to be extensively disturbed. Previous impacts to the APE were photographed and noted as part of the survey effort. Disturbances within the project area have resulted from both natural and artificial impacts. Natural impacts primarily consist of erosion from flood events. Artificial impacts include the installation of overhead power-lines, multiple buried utility lines, construction of bridges across the creek, sidewalks, and the extensive channelization of Martinez Creek. The buried utility lines documented along the entire length of the APE include water mains, sewer mains, gas lines, storm water drainage and outfalls, and telecommunication cables.

Martinez Creek runs along the bottom of a man-made large ditch roughly 15 ft (5 m) below the bank edge which is between 18 and 23 ft (60 and 75 m) wide within the APE (Figure 5). Along the more pronounced curves in the creek, concrete retaining walls line either side of the ditch (Figure 6). Multiple storm water outfalls cross the route of the proposed hike and bike trail on either side of Martinez Creek (Figure 7). A proposed parking area along the east side of N. Navidad Street and North of University Avenue was under construction at the time of the survey (Figure 8). A small proposed trail head at W. Poplar Street crosses an existing gas line in the level area above the large ditch. Between Delgado Street and Arbor Place, two trail heads extend onto a level field where both gas lines and sewer lines were observed running along the streets and the edge of the ditch. A proposed parking lot at the southeast corner of Ruiz Street and N. Trinity Street contains a large gravel berm running along the east side of N Trinity Street (Figure 9).



Figure 5. Example of the depth and width of the Martinez Creek ditch, looking east northeast.



Figure 6. Example of concrete walls along creek, looking east.



Figure 7. Buried utilities and outfalls in the APE, looking south.



Figure 8. Construction east of N Navidad Street in proposed parking area, looking north.



Figure 9. Berm in proposed parking area east of N. Trinity Street and south of Ruiz Street, looking north.

During the survey effort, a total of 18 shovel tests, one backhoe trench and a column sample was excavated resulting in the recordation of four new archaeological sites (41BX2224, 41BX2225, 41BX2226, and 41BX2227) and two isolated finds (IF01, and IF02) (Figure 10 and Figure 11, and Appendix A). The previous channelization within the proposed APE left only a few areas along the entire 1.52-mile (2.45-km) APE that fell outside of the man-made ditch. Archaeologist targeted the trail heads and parking areas as they had the most potential to contain intact cultural deposits. Beginning at the northern end of the project area, the proposed trail ties into the existing hike and bike trail then loops to the west and back east following the creek. The first proposed parking area extends along the south side of University Avenue east of N Navidad Street (Figure 12). Three shovel tests (JS02, MFV02, MJ02) were excavated in the roughly 197-ft (60-m) long level area. Shovel tests reached a maximum depth of 14 inches (35 centimeters below surface [cmbs]) before stopping at impenetrable cobbles. Soils encountered in the shovel tests ranged from black to dark brown gravelly clay to silty clay all of which was disturbed. Additional parking space is proposed north of University Avenue and east of N Navidad Street, however, the area was under construction at the time of the survey.

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Figure 12. Overview of parking area south of University Avenue, looking east.

East of the intersection of Waverly Avenue and N. Sabinas Street, the second parking lot is situated on a large level field along the west bank of the creek (Figure 13). Three shovel tests (JS01, MFV01, MJ01) and a backhoe trench, off of which a column sample was excavated, were placed within the proposed parking lot, all of which encountered buried cultural deposits. Soils encountered in the shovel tests were heavily disturbed in the upper 16 inches (40 cmbs) with intact deposits below. Soils were dark yellowish brown to very dark grayish brown gravelly clay with some brown mottles to a depth of roughly 8 inches (20 cmbs). A layer of very pale brown clay loam mottled with brownish yellow and black clay varied in depth between the upper fill and lower intact soils with a maximum depth of 16 inches (40 cmbs). This was followed by intact dark gray to black cobbly clay to a depth of 30 inches (75 cmbs). An additional shovel test (NJA03) was placed along the proposed hike and bike trail at the southern end of the level field. The upper 2 inches (5 cm) contained black cobbly clay (fill). This was followed by brown cobbly sand to a depth of 10 inches (25 cmbs). Below this was dark gray cobbly sandy clay down to 15 inches (38 cmbs). This was underlain by heavily mottled brownish yellow cobbly sandy clay mottled with very pale brown and brown inclusions to a depth of 32 inches (80 cmbs). NJA03 was heavily disturbed and was negative for cultural resources.



Figure 13. Parking location south of University Avenue, looking south.

The backhoe trench excavated at the southeast corner of Waverly Avenue and N. Sabinas Street was oriented east to west and was roughly 15-m-long by 1.5-m-wide by 1.5-m-deep. A 12-in by 12-in (30-cm by 30-cm) column sample was excavated in the south wall roughly 7 ft (2 m) from the western end of the trench. A total of five zones were identified within the trench and column sample with the upper 16 inches (40 cm) indicating some level of disturbance (Figure 14). Zone I consisted of dark brown clay down to 8 inches (20 cmbs). Zone II was very pale brown crumbly clay loam mottled with yellow clay to 15 inches (39 cmbs). From 15 to 21 inches (39 to 52 cmbs), Zone III is defined as possibly intact very dark brown loamy clay with brownish yellow clay mottling. Zone IV, 21 to 33 inches (52-83 cmbs), consists of intact black clay with a clear lower boundary with Zone V. Zone V; very dark brown very gravelly clay loam, extends to the bottom of the trench at 46 inches (116 cmbs).



Figure 14. South wall profile of backhoe trench.

Continuing south following Martinez Creek, the next proposed parking area is located southeast of the intersection of W. Laurel Street and N. Trinity Street (Figure 15). A total of three shovel tests (MFV03, MJ03, JS03) were placed in this 131 by 197-foot (40 by 60-meter) area. Two of these shovel tests (JS03, MJ03) encountered dark brown clay in the upper 4 inches (10 cm) followed by dark brown to black clay to a maximum depth of 30 inches (75 cmbs). Shovel test MFV03 contained dark brown compact cobbly clay to a depth of 8 inches (20 cmbs), followed by black cobbly clay mottled with brownish yellow and white inclusions to a depth of 16 inches (40 cmbs) overlaying intact black compact clay to 20 inches (50 cmbs).



Figure 15. Overview of location at W. Laurel Street, looking west.

Archaeologist investigated a proposed trail head connecting to the north side of W. Poplar Street, west of Martinez Creek and found the area too disturbed to dig. Following the APE to the south is a proposed trail head connecting Ojeda Park to the proposed hike and bike trail (Figure 16). Three shovel tests (MFV04, NJA02, JS04) were placed along the route of the trail within the park. All three encountered some degree of fill within the shovel tests. Only one shovel test definitely got through the fill. NJA02 encountered compact friable clay at a depth of 24 inches (60 cmbs) (Figure 17). The remaining two shovel tests encountered cobbly clay mixed with modern and historic material including asphalt to a maximum depth of 24 inches (60 cmbs).

From Ojeda Park the trail crosses the creek to follow the east bank. South of Delgado Street two trail heads extend up onto a level field connecting to Delgado Street to the north and Arbor Place to the south (Figure 18). Two shovel tests were excavated in the area outside of the known buried utility routes. Shovel Test VM02 was placed closer to Delgado Street just west of a fenced yard. Soils within the upper 16 inches (40 cmbs) were heavily disturbed very dark grayish brown gravelly clay mottled with dark grayish brown inclusions and large chunks of concrete. Below this, soils appeared to be intact black clay to a depth of 20 inches (50 cmbs) before terminating due to a large concrete chunk extending

across the shovel test between 12 and 16 inches (30 and 40 cm). The second shovel test (JS06), placed closer to Arbor Place, encountered intact black gravelly clay to a depth of 24 inches (60 cmbs) before terminating at impenetrable cobbles.



Figure 16. Overview of Ojeda Park, looking northwest.



Figure 17. Profile of shovel test at Ojeda Park.



Figure 18. Overview of trail head locations south of Delgado Street, looking northwest.

At the southeast corner of Ruiz Street and N Trinity Street is the last proposed parking area (Figure 19). Archaeologist did not dig in this location due to extensive gravel fill. Located near the south end of the APE, two proposed trail heads connect Leal Street and Mario Farias Park to the proposed hike and bike trail. Three shovel tests were placed in this area. The first (JS05) encountered disturbed very dark grayish brown clay mottled with brown and black clay in the upper 12 inches (30 cm). This was followed by black gravelly clay to a depth of 24 inches (60 cmbs). Shovel test NJA01 was placed near the park fence and encountered black clay throughout. The last shovel test (VM01) contained very dark grayish brown clay loam with brown sandy clay mottles to a depth of 6 inches (14 cm). From 6 to 22 inches (14 to 55 cmbs), soils were heavily disturbed black clay loam. This was followed by intact very compact black clay to a depth of 30 inches (76 cmbs).

While the majority of the soils encountered within all excavations conducted in APE were in a disturbed context, there seemed to be pockets of deeper intact deposits in some areas.



Figure 19. Overview of Mario Farias Park trail head location, looking west.

SITE 41BX2224

Site 41BX2224 is situated along the west terrace of Martinez Creek which runs in a general north to south direction until flowing into Alazan Creek at the south end of the APE (Figure 20). Located southeast of the corner of N. Sabinas Street and Waverley Avenue, 41BX2224 is a multicomponent site recorded on the basis of encountering twentieth-century building material, concrete and limestone piers, and household refuse along with cores, an expedient tool, and lithic debitage of unknown prehistoric age. A review of historic and modern maps and aerials showed structures in the location from at least 1938 until 1995, when all structures were demolished or removed, and the property was graded. The site was an empty lot at the time of survey. Vegetation consists of short grasses with a scattering of large pecan trees. Surface visibility throughout the site ranged between 5 and 80 percent at the time of the survey.

Archaeologists first identified Site 41BX2224 in three shovel tests (JS01, MFV01, and MJG01), all of which were positive for cultural deposits. Shovel test depths ranged between 14 and 32 inches (35 and 80 cmbs) and encountered very cobbly disturbed soils followed by intact compact gravely clays. Cultural Material observed with disturbed soils included twentieth century structural debris and artifacts including window glass shards, bottle glass shards, a plastic button, ceramics, metal nails, red brick, red clay tile, and a mixture of modern trash. Below this disturbance, archaeologist encountered one primary and one secondary flake between 16 and 32 inches (40 and 80 cmbs) in shovel test JS01.

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Due to the presence of an intact horizon containing buried prehistoric material within the proposed parking area, archaeologist excavated one trench perpendicular to Martinez Creek (Figure 21). The trench began in the vicinity of JS01 stretching east roughly 49 ft (15 m). A total of five zones were identified in the trench, of which the upper two (Zone I and II) to a depth of 39 cmbs showed evidence of disturbance. Zone III, from 15 to 21 inches (39 to 52 cmbs), consists of possibly intact soils containing one solarized medicinal bottle finish. Zone IV, from 21 to 33 inches (52 to 83 cmbs), contained a few flakes, and heat treated shatter. Zone V, from 33 to 46 inches (83 to 116 cmbs), contained many flakes (some heat treated), expedient tools and cores. Located in the eastern half of the trench, four concrete footers (one was excavated during trenching) were documented in the north wall (Figure 22). Three footers were roughly at the same level (24-35 inches [60-90 cmbs]), while a third is higher (14-23 inches [36-58 cmbs]). It is unclear if the higher footer is in situ or was displaced during trenching.

Further investigation of the prehistoric deposits resulted in the excavation of a 12-in by 12-in (30-cm by 30-cm) column sample under the disturbed zones. Zone IV contained one secondary flake from 20-24 inches (50-60 cmbs), and one heat treated piece of shatter from 24-28 inches (60-70 cmbs). Material documented in Zone V includes one core from 35-39 inches (90-100 cmbs), and four flakes (one heat treated) from 39-43 inches (100-110 cmbs).



Figure 21. Overview of backhoe trench at 41BX2224, looking east.



Figure 22. Three concrete footings observed in the north wall of the backhoe trench.

Historic artifacts documented in excavations at site 41BX2224 included common household goods such as ferrous metal, glass shards (colorless, amber, and solarized), and ceramic sherds (refined earthenwares), plastic, and construction material like brick and concrete. Ceramics identified at the site were primarily ceramic tile and pipe fragments, but included one blue hand printed porcelain sherd (Figure 23). Glass observed at the site included colorless bottle glass shards, one amber bottle shard, colorless window glass shards, a green cats eye marble (Figure 24) and one solarized medicinal bottle finish (Figure 25). The solarized medicinal bottle finish was collected from between 39-52 cmbs in the trench. It has a tooled finish which was in use between 1820-1925 (Jones and Sullivan 1985: 165)

Metal identified at the site consisted of ferrous wire, nails, and unidentified metal pieces, none of which is diagnostic. Additional material included red and yellow brick fragments (some with mortar), plastic (including a button), asphalt and concrete chunks. The diagnostic historic artifacts present suggest the historic component at the site dates from the late-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries and is associated with a domestic occupation.



Figure 23. Hand-painted porcelain shard, example of window glass and plastic button in MJG01.

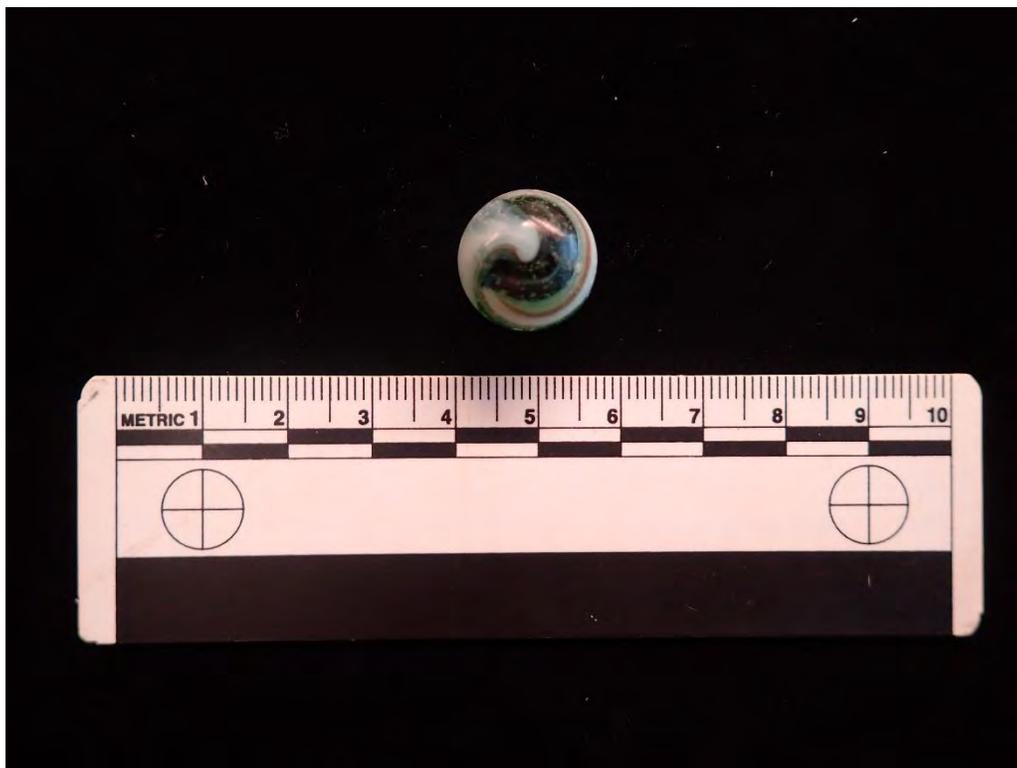


Figure 24. Marble from MFV01.



Figure 25. Solarized bottle finish from trench.

Prehistoric artifacts identified at 41BX2224 consist of debitage, edge modified flakes, choppers, cores, and tested cobbles (Figures 26, 27, and 28). Material began at roughly 20 inches (50 cmbs) and extended to the bottom of the trench. Zone IV, from 21 to 33 inches (52 to 83 cmbs), contained a moderate amount of prehistoric artifacts. Excavation of this zone resulted primarily in the recovery of lithic debitage and shatter. Zone V, from 33 to 46 inches (83 to 116 cmbs), contained a wider variety of material, some of which was heat treated, including shatter, debitage, edge modified flakes, cores, two choppers, and a tested cobble. No temporally diagnostic chipped stone tools or cultural features were observed.



Figure 26. Butted chopper identified in backhoe trench.



Figure 27. Example of cores documented in trench.



Figure 28. Example of debitage noted in intact lower black clay.

Archival

According to the 1911-1924 volume 1 of the Sanborn maps, this area was not covered by an individual map. However, the key for that year shows the area containing site 41BX2224 was undeveloped, with the San Antonio and Arkansas Pass railroad east of the site and platted streets surrounding the site area on all sides.

By 1918, the Sanborn map (Vol.1, Sheet 104), the area containing site 41BX2224 was depicted on an individual map, but showed no structures were present on the tract of land where 41BX2224 is located. The site remained surrounded by undeveloped land with the exception of lots along Nueces Street immediately east of the site.

The 1911-1951 Sanborn collection shows that after 1918, the area containing the site appears to have contained a road that connected to a concrete bridge on North Sabinas Street, which is immediately west of site 41BX2224. Immediately south of the road, a row of houses lines North Sabinas Street. As the 1955 aerial photograph indicates there were houses present within the project area by that time, the deposits at 41BX2224 are likely associated with these structures and their occupants. Based on the locations of the houses, it is possible that the footers are associated with the third house from the end.

All the houses located east of N Sabinas Street between Waverly Avenue and Kentucky Avenue were either moved or demolished prior to 2002. Based on the types of material found in the upper disturbance, it is probable they are associated with the houses that were once located on the property from at least 1938 to 1986 according to historic aerial photographs.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Three shovel tests, a backhoe trench with a column sample demonstrated that the historic component's integrity has been diminished by the demolition of a former residence and subsequent grading. Based on temporally diagnostic artifacts and the results of the archival research, the historic component of site 41BX2224 likely dates from the late-nineteenth century through the twentieth century. A brief review of city directories did not immediately reveal occupants associated with these structures. Intensive archival research would be required to learn more about the people who may have been associated with the site; however, this level of research is not warranted given the lack of depositional integrity for the site and the limited impacts that will occur to the site in this area. The prehistoric component appears intact between 21 to 46 inches (52 to 116 cmbs), but no diagnostic artifacts or datable organic material was encountered, limiting the site's research value. Site 41BX2224 is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under any criteria or for designation as a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL). No further work is recommended for site 41BX2224.

SITE 41BX2225

Site 41BX2225 is located southeast of the corner of N. Trinity Street and W. Laurel Street in a vacant lot marked for a proposed parking lot (Figure 29). Situated on mostly level terrain, the site is west of the channelized Martinez Creek. Originally the creek was more than 820 ft (250 m) to the east, now the channel is less than 164 ft (50 m) to the east. During the time of the survey, vegetation in the lot consisted of short grasses with a scattering of large deciduous trees and a few crepe myrtle trees.

41BX2225 is an historic site dating to the twentieth-century, based on encountering historic-age building material and household refuse such as a ceramic door knob and solarized glass shard. The location of the site was noted as a possible high probability area for historic resources during the background review based on the 1955 aerial (NETR 2018). According to the aerial a structure was situated in the southern end of the lot with another possible structure in the northwestern corner. By 2002, all structures on the lot had either been demolished or moved. Disturbances documented at the site are

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primarily from current dumping as evidenced by boulders, concrete chunks, and building materials present on the surface.

Archaeologist excavated a total of three shovel tests (JS03, MFV03, and MJG03) in site 41BX2225. All three were positive for cultural material. Two shovel tests located on the northern side of the lot encountered intact dark gray to black clay to a maximum depth of 24 inches (60 cmbs) before terminating due to compact sterile soils. The third shovel test (MFV03) was placed along the southern end of the lot in the vicinity of the historic home observed during the background review. Soils observed consisted of disturbed dark brown to black compact cobbly clay to a depth of 16 inches (40 cmbs) followed by black clay to a maximum depth of 30 inches (75 cmbs) before terminating at compact sterile soil.

Historic artifacts documented in shovel tests at site 41BX2225 included wood, ferrous metal, a solarized glass shard, a ceramic door knob, and red brick. The majority of the material came from the upper 8 inches (20 cmbs) with two brick fragments documented between 16-20 inches (40-50 cmbs). The porcelain door knob was broken into three pieces in the shovel test with the metal shank still present (Figure 30). Glass observed at the site consisted of one solarized bottle glass shard (Figure 31). The shard appears to be part of the shoulder of a jar. Metal identified at the site consisted of ferrous wire nails, and unidentified metal pieces, none of which is diagnostic (Figure 32). Additional material included red and yellow brick fragments (some with mortar). The diagnostic historic artifacts present suggest the historic component at the site dates from the early to mid-twentieth century and is associated with a domestic occupation.



Figure 30. Ceramic doorknob from shovel test MFV03 (10-20 cmbs).



Figure 31. Solarized bottle glass fragment from 41BX2225 shovel test JS03 (0-10 cmbs).



Figure 32. Example of metal, wood and brick observed at the site.

Archival

The 1911-1924 Sanborns do not provide coverage of the area containing site 41BX2225, but by the 1911-1952 coverage, the maps show that an ironworks has been established at 1606 North Trinity Street (within the project area), and a residence is present at 1602 North Trinity on the corner of North Trinity and Laurel Streets. A search of the San Antonio city directories reveals that in 1955, 1606 North Trinity had become an automotive repair shop headed by Dallas T. Ebest and Wilson T. Beard. Dallas Ebest appears in the 1940 Bexar County census as an 8-year old living in his parents' household. His father, Otto, was listed as a German immigrant while his mother, Frances, was a native Texan. Wilson Beard does not appear in the 1940 Bexar County Census records. Both men are recorded as living in different locations in the 1955 City Directory, suggesting that they were not living at or near the shop.

The San Antonio City Directory also indicates that Mrs. Margaret Gary was living at 1602 North Trinity in 1959 and 1960. She does not appear in the Bexar County Census records for 1940.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Shovel tests demonstrated that there is a paucity of artifacts in general and of diagnostic material in particular. Based on temporally diagnostic artifacts, the site likely dates to the early to mid-twentieth

century The site's integrity has been diminished by the demolition of a former residence and subsequent grading, which limits the site's archaeological research value. Archival research indicates the archaeological deposits located at 41BX2225 are likely associated with the Auto Repair shop and with the residence formerly located at 1602 North Trinity and associated with Mrs. Margaret Gary.

Due to the lack of depositional integrity of the archaeological deposits and the lack of association of the site with individuals or groups significant to the history of the site at the local, regional, and national levels, the site is recommended ineligible for NRHP listing under any criteria or for designation as an SAL. No further work is recommended for site 41BX2225.

SITE 41BX2226

Site 41BX2226 is located at Ojeda Park on the west bank of Martinez Creek toward the south end of the project area (Figure 33). The site extends across a sloped terrace of the creek along a proposed trail head connecting the park to the proposed hike and bike trail. Vegetation at the site consists of a well-maintained lawn used as soccer field with larger oaks and pecan trees along the edge of the park.

Site 41BX2226 is an historic site dating to the twentieth-century, based on historic-age building material and household refuse found in shovel tests. The site was discovered during shovel testing when archaeologist encountered diagnostic material dating to the latter half of the twentieth century. Review of aerial imagery from 1938 to 1966 shows two structures in the northern half of the park. Both structures were demolished in 1995 when the exercise machines were added to the park.

During the survey a total of three shovel tests (JS04, MFV04, and NJA02) were excavated within 41BX2226 along the proposed trail within the park. The shovel tests were placed within the soccer field covering the eastern two-thirds of the park. Soils encountered consisted of dark brown silty clay fill down to 8 inches (20 cmbs). This was followed by disturbed dark brown to black mottled cobbly clay to a depth of 24 inches (60 cmbs). Two shovel test terminated within these disturbed soils while a third shovel test hit intact compact black clay from 24 to 28 inches (60 to 70 cmbs). All three shovel tests documented a large amount of cultural material within the disturbed soils consisting of large quantities of glass, ceramics, wire nails, ferrous metal fragments, and a few small bone fragments, plastic, paper and concrete and asphalt.

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Artifacts documented in shovel tests at site 41BX2226 include large quantities of colorless glass, amber glass, green glass, aqua glass, milkglass, window glass, whiteware ceramic fragments, a thin lead glazed Galera-like ceramic of unknown temporal affiliation, wire nails, wire, ferrous metal fragments, and bone fragments. This was mixed with modern trash including a plastic cover of a radio dial, paper and concrete and asphalt. Ceramics identified at the site consisted of one whiteware sherd, one Galera-like sherd (from shovel test MVF04), two yellow ware fragments, and one porcelain rim sherd. Whiteware documented at the site include one undecorated whiteware base fragment with a partial foot ring. One black banded annular ware fragment (Figure 34). Two yellow ware fragments were found in the upper 4 inches (10 cm) of shovel test MFV04 (Figure 35). One is a body fragment while the other is a hand painted polychrome molded fragment. The Galera-like sherd has a thin lead glaze on the interior and exterior over an orange paste (Figure 36). While Galera-like ceramics originate during Spanish colonial times, they are still manufactured today. Given the extensive mixing of temporal material at the site, it cannot be definitively attributed to an early time.

Glass recovered from the site include colorless bottle glass shards, colorless window shards, two colorless pressed glass base fragments, green bottle fragments, amber bottle shards, and milkglass. The two pressed glass bases were recovered from MFV04 between 4 and 12 inches (10 and 30 cmbs). Both bases have a sunburst pattern on the base, but are not part of the same vessel (Figure 37). One has a visible seam along the base and up the side. A single molded milkglass fragment was documented from MFV04 (0-4 inches [0-10 cmbs]) (see Figure 34).

Metal identified at the site consisted of ferrous wire, a spring, nails, and unidentified metal pieces, none of which is diagnostic (Figure 38). A few small unidentifiable bone fragments were documented in MFV04, and one small bird bone was found in NJA02 (Figure 39). Additional material included yellow and red brick fragments, plastic (including the cover of a radio dial, and a plastic cup rim), paper and concrete and asphalt.



Figure 34. Artifacts collected from MFV04 (0-10 cmbs)



Figure 35. Ceramics collected from MFV04 (20-30 cmbs).



Figure 36. Galera-like ceramic collected from MFV04 (30-40 cmbs).



Figure 37. Glass from MFV04 (20-30 cmbs).



Figure 38. Example of metal and brick documented at 41BX2226.



Figure 39. Example of material documented in NJA02.

Archival

The 1911-1924 Sanborn volumes show that there are no structures located within the area where Site 41BX2226 is located. However, this changes on the 1911-1950 Sanborn map (Volume 1, Sheet 9), on which one structure at 1107 Trinity Street is depicted as being located at this site. This structure appears to correlate with a house in the northwest corner of this portion of the project area that is visible on the 1955, 1963, and 1966 aerial photographs.

A brief search of San Antonio City Directory records did not reveal records for a residence at 1107 North Trinity Street, but did provide information about a residence at 1105 North Trinity. The directory indicated that James McHenry, an African American carpenter, lived there in 1919. There is no record of McHenry in the Bexar County Census Records (1910-1940), suggesting his occupation there may have been short-lived. The 1929 City Directory indicates that Henry and Susie Capes lived at 1105 North Trinity, and the 1930 Bexar County Census record confirms they continued to live at 1105 Trinity the following year. Henry (56) was listed as a clergyman who headed a household including his wife Susie (50), their daughter, Lillian Weathersby (30), a home laundress, and their granddaughter, Lois Barnes (14). The census suggests the Capes family may have been the only ones living on that area of Trinity, as they are the only household listed for Trinity Street with the surrounding households listed as on Rivas and Delgado Streets. It is possible that the address changed from 1107 North Trinity on the Sanborn sheet to 1105 N. Trinity as shown in the City Directory and Census records. The only other record that the search of online directories yielded for 1105 N. Trinity is for Lois Barnes, the Capes' granddaughter, who was listed as occupying the property in 1934.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on temporally diagnostic artifacts, site 41BX2226 likely dates to the early to mid-twentieth century. The site's integrity has been diminished by the demolition of a former residence and subsequent grading, which limits the site's archaeological research value. Archival research indicates the archaeological deposits located at 41BX2226 are likely associated with James McHenry and/or the Capes family and their descendants. It is also possible the site could have been associated with other occupants during this time.

Due to the lack of depositional integrity of the archaeological deposits and the lack of association of the site with individuals or groups significant to the history of the site at the local, regional, and national

levels, the site is recommended ineligible for NRHP listing under any criteria or for designation as an SAL. No further work is recommended for site 41BX2226.

SITE 41BX2227

Site 41BX2227 is located south of Leal Street at Mario Farias Park on the west bank of Martinez Creek (Figure 40). The site extends across a sloped terrace of the creek along a proposed trail head connecting the park to the proposed hike and bike trail. Along the trail connecting to Leal Street, the proposed trail head dips into the ditch and then back up onto the bank roughly 5 m south of Leal Street. The area is currently used as a gravel driveway for maintenance access to the park. Vegetation at the site consists of a well-maintained lawn around the playscape and swings with a scattering of recently planted saplings and mowed grass along the driveway to Leal Street.

The site is an historic site dating to the twentieth-century, based on historic-age building material and household refuse found in shovel tests. The site was discovered during shovel testing when archaeologist encountered diagnostic material dating to the twentieth century. Review of historic aerial imagery from 1955 showed multiple structures on either side of an old section of Monclova Avenue in the current location of the park. In addition, many houses were visible facing Leal Street including one in the southwest corner of N Trinity Street and Leal Street, in the vicinity of a proposed trail head. By 1973, all the structures along Monclova Avenue were either removed or demolished, while most of the houses along Leal Street are still present today.

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Figure 41. Shovel test JS05 profile within site 41BX2227.

A total of three shovel test (JS05, NJA01, and MV01) were placed along two proposed trail heads at the site. Archaeologist excavated two shovel test along the proposed trail head connecting the park to the hike and bike, and the third shovel test along the trail head connecting the park and Leal street. The first shovel test (JS05) was placed just south of Leal Street on the west bank of the large ditch (Figure 41). Soils within the shovel tests consisted of very dark grayish brown clay loam fill from 0 to 8 inches (0 to 20 cmbs). One large tertiary flake was documented in this level. This was followed by brown gravelly clay mottled with very dark grayish brown and black to a depth of 12 inches (30 cmbs). One colorless glass fragment was noted in this disturbed level. From 12 to 24 inches (30 to 60 cm) below surface, soils consisted of intact black clay grading to gravelly clay with no artifacts observed.

Two shovel tests were excavated within the park lawn. The first shovel tests (NJA01), placed closer to the creek, contained black clay with river pebbles throughout in the upper 4 inches (10 cmbs). From 4 to 8 inches (10 to 20 cm), soils were black clay mixed with a small amount of historic debris. Artifacts documented in this level consisted of ceramic sherds, one charcoal, and one small brick fragment. This was followed by black cobbly clay to 24 inches (60 cmbs). No artifacts were observed in this lower stratigraphy. The next shovel test was place just north of the swings along the western end of the proposed trail head. In the upper 6 inches (14 cm), soils consisted of very dark grayish brown clay loam

mottled with brown sandy clay. Below this fill layer is black clay loam to a depth of 22 inches (55 cmbs). Numerous artifacts were observed in this disturbed soil. These include bottle glass shards, ceramics, ferrous metal, brick fragment, plastic, concrete chunks, and one plastic red pepper Christmas light situated in the bottom 10 cm of disturbed soil. This was followed by intact compact black clay to a depth of 30 inches (76 cmbs). No artifacts were observed in this lower soil.

Artifacts noted in shovel tests at site 41BX2227 included common household goods such as ferrous metal, glass shards (colorless, amber, and milk glass), and ceramic sherds (refined earthenwares), plastic, and construction material like brick and concrete (Figure 42 and Figure 43). Ceramics identified at the site were primarily whiteware sherds, but included one Galera-like sherd, and four thick ceramic bathroom tile fragments. Whiteware documented at the site include two undecorated whiteware sherds, and one red hand-painted white sherd (all from shovel test NJA01). The remaining whiteware sherds came from one broken plate in VM01, 8-22 inches (20-55 cmbs). Broken during the excavation of the shovel test, the plate is a full profile with a gold line along the interior rim. No makers mark was identified on the sherds documented in the field. The Galera-like sherd has a thin lead glaze on the interior and exterior over an orange paste (Figure 44). While Galera-like ceramics originate during Spanish colonial times, they are still manufactured today. Given the extensive mixing of temporal material at the site, it cannot be definitively attributed to an early time.

Glass recovered from the site include ten colorless bottle glass shards, one colorless bottle base, and one amber bottle base shard. These appear to primarily come from food and beverage bottles. One colorless bottle base has an offset suction scar and a maker's mark. Though broken in half, the maker's mark looks like an N inside of a square. (Lindsey 2018). The suction scar is indicative of bottles produced by the Owens Automatic Bottle Machine generally between 1905 and the 1920s (Lindsey 2018). In addition, a company called Obear-Nester Glass Co. used the particular maker's mark between 1925 and 1978 (Lindsey 2018). The fragment of amber beer bottle base has stippling and an Owens Illinois maker's mark (an "I" in an oval) which indicates a manufacture range of 1954 to present (Lindsey 2018).

Metal identified at the site consisted of ferrous wire, six nails, and two unidentified metal pieces, none of which is diagnostic. Additional material included one red brick fragment, plastic (one of which was a plastic red pepper Christmas light), and concrete chunks. The diagnostic historic artifacts present suggest the historic component at is early- to mid-twentieth century and is associated with domestic occupation.



Figure 42. Example of material observed from 20-35 cmbs in VM01.



Figure 43. Example of material documented from 35-55 cmbs in VM01.



Figure 44. Close up of Galera like ceramic from VM01.

Archival

The 1911 Sanborn map that covers the area where site 41BX2227 is located indicates that there were several structures located within the site boundaries at that time. Several structures, including those located at 409 Monclova Street, 411 Monclova Street, and 1000 Leal Street, were located in this area. By the 1911-1950 Sanborn map volume, the addresses had changed for these properties. The property at 1000 Leal Street became 1002 Leal Street, the property at 409 Monclova Street changed to 509 Monclova Street, and the property at 411 Monclova Street no longer contained structures, and had no recorded address on the Sanborn.

According to the San Antonio City Directories, the change in address likely occurred sometime in the 1930s. In 1931, the city directory indicates Martin and Isabel Calixto were residing at 509 Monclova Street. A check of the 1930 Bexar County Census shows that the Calixtos lived near the Miguel Cortinas family at 1002 Leal Street, and the Jesus Alvarez family, who resided at the rear of 1002 Leal Street. Martin Calixto (35) was listed as the head of a household containing his wife Isabel (25) and adopted son Gonzalo Miso (13). Calixto worked as a gardener and rented the property; the City Directory records indicate that they continued to reside at 509 Monclova Street in 1931, but that by 1934, Agustin and Paula Villalobos lived there.

The city directory records indicate the Cortines family lived at 1002 Leal Street through most of the 1920s. The 1930 Bexar County Census shows that Miguel Cortines owned the property at 1002 Leal Street, and that the 48-year old auto painter rented to the Alvarez family. Cortines's household included his wife Aurora (45), sons Rudolfo (14) and Steven (4), and daughters Aurora (16), Angelita (6), and Ascencion [sic] (8 months). The Alvarez household consisted of 32-year-old Jesus, a barber, his wife Caterina G. (24), and their daughter Eliza (9).

The Bexar County census records suggest both families were no longer living on the property by 1940. The City Directory shows that in 1934, Alvarado and Maria Ortiz, as well as Antonio and Guadalupe Ortiz, and Santiago and Victoriana Ortiz, were residing on the property along with Feliciano and Anita Cortes.

The City Directory records also show that while Martin and Isabel Calixto continued to reside at the nearby 509 Monclova Street property in 1931, by 1934, Agustin and Paula Villalobos were living there. The property appears to have continued being occupied, as a record for 1960 shows that Alvaro and Tomasa Rios lived at 509 Monclova Street. Census records did not provide confirmation of whether the Villalobos family continued to live on the property through 1940.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on temporally diagnostic artifacts, site 41BX2227 likely dates to the early to mid-twentieth century. The site's integrity has been diminished by the demolition of a former residence and subsequent grading, which limits the site's archaeological research value. Archival research indicates the archaeological deposits located at 41BX2227 are likely associated with several of these occupants, and could represent the remnants of multiple occupations associated with multiple families and individuals.

Due to the lack of depositional integrity of the archaeological deposits and the lack of association of the site with individuals or groups significant to the history of the site at the local, regional, and national levels, the site is recommended ineligible for NRHP listing under any criteria or for designation as an SAL. No further work is recommended for site 41BX2227.

ISOLATED FIND

During the course of the archaeological survey, two Isolated Finds (IFs) were documented within the APE. Each of these contained a few historic-age artifacts documented within a disturbed context with no additional historic material identified in adjacent shovel tests. The first IF is located on the south side of University Drive near the northern end of the APE within a proposed parking area (see Figure 10).

Vegetation within the IF consists of short grasses and a few mesquite trees. Three shovel tests (JS02, MFV02, and MJG02) were placed within the roughly 60 m long area. All three shovel tests encountered modern debris and building material along with a handful of possibly historic artifacts all documented within heavy disturbance. Materials encountered included colorless and amber bottle glass, wire nails, brick, and one ceramic fragment jumbled with asphalt and concrete. The only potentially historic material documented in the shovel tests consist of a single undecorated porcelain fragment (0-4 inches [0-10 cmbs]) and a patinated colorless bottle glass fragment (4-8 inches [10-20 cmbs]) both from JS02 (Figure 45). Review of historic aerials and Sanborn maps show no structures present along the south side of University drive from as early as 1918 (Sanborn map vol.1, Sheet 103).



Figure 45. Porcelain and colorless bottle glass from JS02.

The second IF was identified in shovel test VM02 within the APE (see Figure 11). Two shovel tests (JS05 and VM02) were excavated in the proposed trail heads located between Delgado Street and Arbor Place on the east bank of Martinez Creek. Vegetation in the IF consists of short grasses and a scatter of mature Pecan, Oak and Chinaberry trees. Buried utilities were observed running along both streets as well as along the creek bank, limiting where shovel tests could be placed. Shovel test VM02 encountered both modern and historic material in the upper 16 inches (40 cm) mixed with large chunks of concrete and

asphalt throughout. Diagnostic artifacts collected consisted of the rim of a molded ironstone fragment (floral motif), and one lead glazed stoneware fragment (Figure 46). The remainder of the material consisted of wire nails, a small bolt and a large eye bolt, and a section of chain, linoleum, bottle glass, ceramic tile fragments, one ceramic soap dish fragment, and a cut bone fragment. No artifacts were observed in the intact soils.

Review of the 1955 historic aerial of the area show a structure located between Delgado Street and the shovel test. The 1995 aerial is very grainy, and it is difficult to positively identify the structure, however, by 2002 it is definitively gone. Sanborn maps available for the area (1911 Sheet 48) only show a large vacant lot near the creek. Due to the disturbed nature of the soils containing historic artifacts mixed with the modern debris, the artifacts were classified as an isolated find.



Figure 46. Ceramics collected from IF02 in shovel test VM02.

Summary and Recommendations

On behalf of SARA, Pape-Dawson conducted an intensive archaeological survey of the proposed Martinez Creek Hike and Bike Trail west of downtown San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) extends along Martinez Creek from about 200 feet (ft) (61 meters [m]) north of Cincinnati Avenue to Mario Farias Park at 1012 Leal Street, for a total distance of 1.52 miles (2.45 kilometers [km]). In addition to the 10-foot-wide trail, the APE includes four associated areas that will be developed as trail head parking lots and six areas of sidewalk improvements. The trail head parking lots will vary in size and are proposed along University Avenue (at W. Navidad Street), Sabinas Street (at Waverly Avenue), N. Trinity Street (at N. Laurel Street), and N. Trinity Street (at Ruiz Street). The sidewalk improvements include along W. Navidad Street between Cincinnati Avenue and University Avenue, at W. Poplar Street, at Ojeda Park, at Delgado Street, at Arbor Place, and at Mario Farias Park. The APE totals 18.55 acres (7.5 hectares [ha]); the depth of impact has not been determined, but is assumed to be a maximum of 3.3 ft (1 m).

As the project will occur on COSA- and SARA-owned land, the archaeological survey was conducted in compliance with the ACT. In addition, this project requires a Nationwide Permit from the USACE; thus, compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800.4) is required. The investigation was conducted under Texas Antiquities Permit No. 8294.

Pape-Dawson archaeologists conducted a background study prior to fieldwork, determining that the APE had not been previously surveyed, and that no sites were within or adjacent to the APE. One previously recorded archaeological site, the Alazán Acequia (41BX620) and six previously conducted cultural resources surveys are within 0.62 mile (1 km) of the APE, along with 3 NRHP-listed properties, 1 National Register District, 2 OTHMs, and 9 COSA local historic landmarks

Pape-Dawson archaeologists conducted the field work on January 25, February 26, and March 29, 2018. The entirety of the project area was subjected to visual inspection augmented by the excavation of 18 shovel tests and 1 backhoe trench with a column sample to evaluate the impact of the proposed project on cultural resources. Overall, most of the project area was found to have been severely impacted by the demolition of former residences and subsequent grading, previous utility installations, and the channelization of Martinez Creek. The nature of the disturbances within the project area reduced the potential for encountering any intact, significant cultural resources.

Four archaeological sites (41BX2224, 41BX2225, 41BX2226, and 41BX2227) and two Isolated Finds (IFs) were recorded as a result of the investigation. Each of the sites is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP or for designation as an SAL. No further work is recommended for sites 41BX2224, 41BX2225, 41BX2226, and 41BX2227.

41BX2224 is a multicomponent site recorded on the basis of encountering twentieth-century building material, concrete and limestone piers, and household refuse along with cores, an expedient tool, and lithic debitage of unknown prehistoric age. Three shovel tests and a backhoe trench with a column sample demonstrated that the historic component's integrity has been diminished by the demolition of a former residence and subsequent grading. A brief review of city directories did not immediately reveal occupants associated with these structures. Intensive archival research would be required to learn more about the people who may have been associated with the site; however, this level of research is not warranted given the lack of depositional integrity for the site and the limited impacts that will occur to the site in this area. The prehistoric component appears intact between 21 to 46 inches (52 to 116 centimeters [cm]), but no diagnostic artifacts or datable organic material was encountered, limiting the site's research value. Site 41BX2224 is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under any criteria or for designation as a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL). No further work is recommended for site 41BX2224.

41BX2225 is an historic site dating to the twentieth-century, based on encountering historic-age building material and household refuse such as a ceramic door knob and solarized glass shard. Three positive shovel tests demonstrated that there is a paucity of artifacts in general and of diagnostic material in particular. The site's integrity has been diminished by the demolition of a former residence and subsequent grading, which limits the site's research value. Archival research indicates the archaeological deposits located at 41BX2225 are likely associated with the Auto Repair shop and with the residence formerly located at 1602 North Trinity and associated with Mrs. Margaret Gary. Due to the lack of depositional integrity of the archaeological deposits and the lack of association of the site with individuals or groups significant to the history of the site at the local, regional, and national levels, the site is recommended ineligible for NRHP listing under any criteria or for designation as an SAL. No further work is recommended for site 41BX2225.

41BX2226 is an historic site dating to the twentieth-century, based on encountering historic-age building material and household refuse. Two positive shovel test within Ojeda Park encountered diagnostic material dating to the latter half of the twentieth century. The site's integrity has been diminished by

the demolition of a former structures and subsequent grading, which limits the site's research value. Archival research indicates the archaeological deposits located at 41BX2226 are likely associated with James McHenry and/or the Capes family and their descendants. It is also possible the site could have been associated with other occupants during this time. Due to the lack of depositional integrity of the archaeological deposits and the lack of association of the site with individuals or groups significant to the history of the site at the local, regional, and national levels, the site is recommended ineligible for NRHP listing under any criteria or for designation as an SAL. No further work is recommended for site 41BX2226.

41BX2227 is an historic site dating to the twentieth-century, based on encountering historic-age building material and household refuse. Two positive shovel tests within Mario Farias Park encountered diagnostic material dating to the latter half of the twentieth century. The site's integrity has been diminished by the demolition of former residences and subsequent grading, which limits the site's research value. Archival research indicates the archaeological deposits located at 41BX2227 are likely associated with several of these occupants, and could represent the remnants of multiple occupations associated with multiple families and individuals. Due to the lack of depositional integrity of the archaeological deposits and the lack of association of the site with individuals or groups significant to the history of the site at the local, regional, and national levels, the site is recommended ineligible for NRHP listing under any criteria or for designation as an SAL. No further work is recommended for site 41BX2227.

IF01 is an undecorated porcelain body sherd encountered between 0 to 4 inches (0 to 10 cm) and within a disturbed context. IF02 is a molded whiteware rim sherd and lead glazed stoneware body sherd encountered between 2 to 8 inches (0 to 10 cm) and within a disturbed context. Overall, most of the project area was found to have been severely impacted by the demolition of former residences and subsequent grading, previous utility installations, and the channelization of Martinez Creek. The nature of the disturbances within the project area has reduced the potential for encountering any intact, significant cultural resources.

Pape-Dawson has made a reasonable and good-faith effort to identify archaeological historic properties within the APE. As no properties were identified that meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP or for designation as an SAL, Pape-Dawson recommends that no further archaeological work is necessary for the proposed undertaking as presently designed and that the project be allowed to proceed within the APE. However, if undiscovered cultural material is encountered during construction, it is recommended

that all work in the vicinity should cease and that the discovery be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist who can provide guidance on how to proceed in accordance with federal and state regulations.

Diagnostic artifacts, project records, and photographs will be curated at the Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Texas San Antonio (CAR-UTSA).

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Appendix A

SHOVEL TEST TABLE

Table A-1. Shovel Test Data

ST #	Site	Level	Depth	Positive/ Negative	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Cultural Material	Comments/Reason for Termination
MJG01	41BX2224	1	0-10	N	10YR3/4	dark yellow brown	silty clay	none	Level, grassy area adjacent to creek. Grass rootlets. Red brick, red clay tile, yellow brick mortar, building material, concrete footing/pier in shovel test. Brick and limestone concrete boulders and cobbles.
		2	10-20	P	10YR3/4	dark yellow brown	silty clay	plastic button	
		3	20-30	P	10YR3/4	dark yellow brown	silty clay	window glass & porcelain sherd	
		4	30-35	N	10YR3/4	dark yellow brown	silty clay	none	
MJG02		1	0-10	P	10YR3/3	dark brown	silty clay loam	2 nails, 1 brown glass shard, 1 clear rim shard	Level, grassy area adjacent to University St. Mesquite trees. Size of cobbles (limestone and chert). CaCO ₃ increases with depth. Impenetrable cobbles.
		2	10-20	P	10YR3/3	dark brown	silty clay loam	1 nail and 1 brown glass shard	
		3	20-30	P	10YR3/3	dark brown	silty clay loam	1 colorless glass shard	
		4	30-40	N	10YR3/3	dark brown	silty clay loam	none	
MJG03	41BX2225	1	0-10	P	10YR3/3	dark brown	clay loam	Ferrous bolt with hex shaped hole in top.	Level, grassy former house site. Ornamental trees near corner. Large deciduous tree near Trinity st. Evidence of dumping boulders and concrete chunks and building materials (including asphalt shingles). Levels 2-5 were sterile.
		2	10-20	N	10YR2/1	black	clay	none	
		3	20-30	N	10YR2/1	black	clay	none	
		4	30-40	N	10YR2/1	black	clay	none	
		5	40-50	N	10YR2/1	black	clay	none	

Table A-1. Shovel Test Data

ST #	Site	Level	Depth	Positive/ Negative	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Cultural Material	Comments/Reason for Termination
MFV01	41BX2224	1	0-10	N	10YR2/1	black	clay with cobbles	none	<p>In parking lot area off Sabinas St. Grassy field. ~15 m from Sabinas St. ASV=90%. Many cobbles and pebbles (round) throughout test. In level 3 there are many limestone cobble concretions or just round rocks. Mottling present starting in level 3. Disturbed. Clay became more dense, dry, and compact from 50-70 cmbs. Depth and compact clay.</p>
		2	10-20	P	10YR2/2	very dark brown	clay with cobbles	1 marble, 1 nail, 2 glass, 1 light blue ceramic, 1 white ceramic tile, 1 green plastic, and 2 ceramic.	
		3	20-30	P	10YR2/1 mottled with 10YR8/1 and 10YR6/8	black mottled with white and brownish yellow	clay with cobbles	1 pink tile and 4 glass sherds.	
		4	30-40	P	10YR2/1 mottled with 10YR8/1 and 10YR6/8	black mottled with white and brownish yellow	clay with cobbles	2 glass sherds	
		5	40-50	P	10YR2/1	black	more compact clay with cobbles	1 glass sherd	
		6-7	50-70	N	10YR2/2	black	more compact clay with cobbles	none	
MFV02		1	0-10	P	10YR2/1	black	clay with 90% cobbles	Amber glass	<p>ASV=90%; in parking lot area off University and Navidad Streets. Some old-style concrete cobbles present. Almost all of test was cobbles (small to large) round and blocky. SUPER cobbly; made the test very difficult to dig through. Disturbed. Impenetrable cobbles.</p>
		2	10-20	P	10YR2/1	black	clay with 90% cobbles	red brick fragment	
		3-4	20-35	N	10YR2/1	black	clay with 90% cobbles	none	
MFV03	41BX2225	1	0-10	N	10YR3/3	dark brown	compact clay	none	<p>Cobbly, compact clay. Round cobbles. In parking lot off Trinity and Laurel streets. In levels 3-4 clay became mottled and compact. Disturbed soil. Clay turned black with depth. Compact clay.</p>
		2	10-20	P	10YR3/3	dark brown	compact clay	Ceramic door knob with metal, nail, wood and brick.	
		3-4	20-40	N	10YR2/1 mottled with 10YR8/1 and 10YR6/8	black mottled with white and brownish yellow	compact cobbly clay	none	
		5	40-50	P	10YR2/1	black	compact cobbly clay	2 brick fragments	

Table A-1. Shovel Test Data

ST #	Site	Level	Depth	Positive/ Negative	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Cultural Material	Comments/Reason for Termination
MFV04	41BX2226	1	0-10	P	10YR2/2	very dark brown	cobbly clay loam	1 milk glass, 2 window glass, 1 ceramic.	In soccer field near road. ASV=90%; cobbles throughout test. Compact clay and cobbles.
		2	10-20	P	10YR2/1	black	cobbly clay loam	Concrete, charcoal , 3 colorless glass, nails.	
		3	20-30	P	10YR2/1	black	cobbly clay loam	Glass and ceramic fragments.	
		4	30-40	P	10YR2/1	black	cobbly clay loam	Nails, metal spring, ceramic, and colorless glass.	
		5	40-50	P	10YR2/1	black	cobbly clay loam	1 coke bottle colored glass, 1 bone (broken), 4 metal, 5 colorless glass.	
JS01	41BX2224	1	0-10	N	10YR3/2 with 10YR4/3 sandy mottles	very dark gray brown with brown	gravelly clay	Several plastic fragments	Mowed, grassy area adjacent to creek. Location of proposed parking lot. ASV=5%. Lots of gravel and cobbles. Compact clay.
		2-4	10-40	P	10YR3/2	very dark grayish brown	gravelly clay	Several plastic frags, ferrous metal frags, and 1 colorless bottle glass fragment	
		5	40-50	P	10YR3/1	very dark gray	gravelly clay	Secondary flake	
		6-8	50-80	P	10YR2/1	black	gravelly clay	Primary flake at 75 cmbs.	
JS02	IF01	1-2	0-15	P	10YR3/1	very dark gray	gravelly clay	1 porcelain body sherd (undecorated) and 1 colorless glass bottle fragment	Mowed, grassy area adjacent to creek. ASV=0%. Impenetrable asphalt frags and limestone cobbles.
		2-3	15-25	P	10YR3/2	very dark grayish brown	gravelly clay	1 colorless glass bottle fragment and several asphalt fragments.	

Table A-1. Shovel Test Data

ST #	Site	Level	Depth	Positive/ Negative	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Cultural Material	Comments/Reason for Termination
JS03	41BX2225	1	0-10	P	10YR3/1	very dark gray	clay	1 solarized glass fragment	Mowed, grassy area near highway. ASV=30%. Compact clay.
		2-5	10-50	P	10YR2/1	black	clay	1 round nail and several pieces of ferrous metal at 10-20cmbs.	
		6-8	50-75	N	10YR3/1	very dark gray	clay	none	
JS04	41BX2226	1-2	0-20	P	10YR3/3	dark brown	silty clay	1 plastic rim and colorless bottle glass fragment 10-20 cmbs.	Grassy slope within park. ASV=5%. Impenetrable limestone cobbles and asphalt.
		2-6	20-60	P	10YR6/6 with 10YR3/2 clay mottles	brownish yellow mottled with very dark grayish brown	clay	20-30 cmbs: 1 colorless glass, 1 7-up green, 1 amber (orange peel) glass. 30-40cmbs: 2 colorless glass, 1 amber (orange peel) glass. 40-50 cmbs: Concrete fragment. 50-60 cmbs: cut limestone with mortar and 1 asphalt fragment.	
JS05	41BX2227	1-2	0-20	P	10YR3/2	very dark grayish brown	clay loam	Tertiary flake 0-10 cmbs	Upper 20 cmbs is fill. Grassy area between 2 track and Martinez drainage near Faria Park. ASV=15%. Levels 3-6 are intact. Impenetrable gravel.
		3	20-30	P	10YR4/3 with 10YR3/2 and 10YR2/1 mottles	Brown with very dark grayish brown and black mottles	clay	Colorless glass 10-20 cmbs	
		3-5	30-50	N	10YR2/1	black	clay	none	
		6	50-60	N	10YR2/2	black	gravelly clay	none	
JS06		1-5	0-50	N	10YR2/1	black	silty clay	none	Empty grassy plot with mature pecan and oak trees. Adjacent to pedestrian bridge. ASV=5%. All levels intact. Impenetrable cobbles.
		6	50-60	N	10YR2/1	black	gravelly clay	none	

Table A-1. Shovel Test Data

ST #	Site	Level	Depth	Positive/ Negative	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Cultural Material	Comments/Reason for Termination
NJA01	41BX2227	1	0-10	N	10YR2/1	black	clay	none	Approximately 60 m west of creek at park. River rolled pebbles in level 1. Levels 3-6 appear to be intact. Larger cobbles (fist size and smaller). Impenetrable cobbles.
		2	10-20	P	10YR2/2	black	clay	3 white wear (1 has red hand paint), 1 charcoal, 1 tiny brick fragment.	
		3-6	20-60	N	10YR2/3	black	clay	none	
NJA02	41BX2226	1-2	0-20	P	10YR2/1	black	sandy, silty clay	10-20 cmbs: 3 ceramic, 1 brick	In Ojeda park 25 m east of playground equipment. Fill in level 1. Artifacts start at 10 cmbs. Levels 2-5 are disturbed or fill. Sterile clay at 60 cmbs.
		2-5	20-60	P	10YR2/2	black	burned sandy clay	20-30 cmbs: window glass, bird bone, concrete, ferrous metal, asphalt, paper, brick. 30-40 cmbs: metal pulley, plastic soda bottle, 50-60 cmbs: 2 pieces of amber glass, 3 colorless glass.	
		5-7	60-70	N	10YR2/3	black	clay	none	
NJA03		1-2	0-15	N	10YR2/1	black	clay	none	No artifacts. Cobbles throughout-get larger as they shovel test gets deeper. Compact clay.
		2-3	15-25	N	10YR4/3	very dark grayish brown	sand	none	
		3-4	25-38	N	10YR4/1	dark gray	sandy clay	none	
		4-8	38-80	N	10YR6/8 with 10YR8/2 and 10YR4/1 mottles	brownish yellow with very pale brown and dark gray mottles	sandy clay	none	
VM01	41BX2227	1-2	0-14	N	10YR3/2 with 10YR4/2	very dark grayish brown with dark gray brown	clay loam with sandy clay	none	In park between swings and backyard. Levels 6-7 are intact, compact, friable. Compact sterile soil.
		2-6	14-55	P	10YR2/1	black	clay loam	20-30 cmbs: modern debris, concrete, glass (4 colorless, 1 amber), 5 ceramic, 4 wire nails, 1 red brick fragment, plastic. 40-55 cmbs: broken white ware plate/ red ware? 6 colorless glass, 1 milk glass, 5 wire nails. Disturbed.	
		6-7	55-70	N	10YR2/1	black	clay	none	

Table A-1. Shovel Test Data

ST #	Site	Level	Depth	Positive/ Negative	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Cultural Material	Comments/Reason for Termination
VM02	IF02	1-4	0-40	P	10YR3/2 with 10YR4/2	very dark grayish brown with dark gray brown	gravelly clay loam	Multiple large chunks of concrete, 6 ceramics, 6 glass, 9 nails, 2 bolts, 1 chain, 1 spent casing, 2 bone, 1 linoleum.	In field east of creek ~10 m west of fenced yard in proposed trail head. Disturbed. Large concrete in wall.
		4-5	40-50	N	10YR2/1	black	clay	none	