

**Archaeological Monitoring Investigations  
for the San Antonio Museum of Art  
New Central Plant Project  
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas**

**Principal Investigator: Virginia Moore, M.A.**

**Prepared for:  
San Antonio Museum of Art  
200 W Jones Ave  
San Antonio, TX 78215**

**TAC # 7807**

**Report Authors:  
Virginia Moore, M.A., Alamea Young BA**

**Pape-Dawson  
7800 Shoal Creek Blvd  
Suite 220W  
Austin, TX 78757**

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## Abstract

The San Antonio Museum of Art proposes to construct a new central plant building and associated site improvements located at 315 West Jones Avenue in the City of San Antonio in Bexar County, Texas (Figure 1). The project includes the installation of new utility lines and boring to construct pier supports for the new central plant building, encompassing a total area of 0.53 acres (0.21 hectares [ha]). The utilities will connect the existing San Antonio Art Museum (SAMA) building with the planned location for the central plant building, which includes excavations under Jones Avenue within City of San Antonio (COSA)-owned right-of-way (ROW). Vertical impacts across the project area varied from 2 feet (ft) (.61 meters [m]) to 40 ft (12.19 m) in depth. The vertical depth of impacts within the COSA-owned project area was roughly 11 ft (3.35 m).

As the project is located within COSA city limits and the River Improvement Overlay (RIO) District 2, compliance with the Historic Preservation and Design Section of the COSA Unified Development Code (UDC) is required. In addition, the portion of the project within the Jones Avenue ROW occurred within COSA-owned property, a political subdivision of the state. Thus the section of the utility crossing Jones Avenue (the Phase II Project Area) is subject to review under the Antiquities Code of Texas (ACT). This portion of the work was completed under Texas Antiquities Permit No. 7807.

For the purpose of this report, Pape-Dawson archaeologists divided the project into two phases. Phase 1 included the excavations for the utilities and piers associated with the new central plant south of Jones Avenue, and the excavation for the utilities around the SAMA building, all of which are located on privately owned land. Phase II consisted of the excavations for the utilities crossing Jones Avenue within the COSA-owned ROW. Prior to project initiation, Pape-Dawson archaeologists coordinated with the Assistant City Archaeologist and the Texas Historical Commission (THC) on the required level of fieldwork for the proposed project. As a result of this consultation, the Assistant City Archaeologist and the THC agreed that Pape-Dawson archaeologists would monitor approximately 25% of the overall excavation activities, focusing primarily on the pier drilling closest to the old San Antonio River channel, the trenching within the new building footprint, and the utility installation within the Jones Avenue ROW.

Pape Dawson's intensive archaeological monitoring investigations occurred intermittently between September 15, 2016, and December 27, 2016. Phase I monitoring resulted in archaeologists recording one new multicomponent site (41BX2161) south of Jones Avenue. The site included in situ pier and beam footings, late-nineteenth-to-early-twentieth century materials in a disturbed context, and prehistoric material within the excavations nearer the old San Antonio River channel. Archival research determined that the age of the structural material corresponds to the occupations documented through historic Sanborn maps. In addition, although there is no direct evidence that any of the previous owners resided on the property, Frank and Katherine Simek, who owned Lot 10 from 1943 to 1964, could have potentially resided on the property. In addition, the property may have been used as a business by Dean Bros., Inc. between 1965 and 1981. Additional archival research would be necessary to identify possible tenants or renters.

Based on the disturbed nature of the majority of the historic cultural deposits and lack of diagnostic artifacts, as well as the results of archival research, the portion of site 41BX2161 located within the current project area does not appear to meet the criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or for designation as a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL). Consequently, Pape-Dawson recommends no further archaeological work at site 41BX2161 within the current project footprint. Collected artifacts will be returned to the landowner or discarded with landowner permission.

Overall the monitoring investigations during Phase II determined that the project area within the COSA ROW has been severely impacted by the installation of buried utilities. No archaeological sites were identified within this area, and no artifacts were collected. Project records and photographs will be curated at CAR at the University of Texas San Antonio.

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## **Management Summary**

The San Antonio Museum of Art proposes to construct a new central plant building with associated site improvements located at 315 West Jones Avenue in the City of San Antonio in Bexar County, Texas. Development will include the extension of utility lines from the San Antonio Museum of Art (SAMA) south to the new central plant building, along with excavation of piers for the new building, encompassing an area of 0.53 acres (0.21 hectares). Utilities will extend under Jones Avenue within City of San Antonio (COSA)-owned right-of-way (ROW). These excavations within the COSA-owned ROW are required to connect the development to the existing utility infrastructure at SAMA. Vertical impacts across the proposed project area vary from 2 ft (.61 m) to 40 ft (12.19 m) in depth.

As the project is located within COSA city limits and the River Improvement Overlay (RIO) District 2, compliance with the Historic Preservation and Design Section of the COSA Unified Development Code (UDC) is required. In addition, as a portion of these excavations will occur within COSA-owned ROW, compliance with the Antiquities Code of Texas (ACT) will be necessary for the portion of the project within the ROW. For the purpose of this report, archaeologists divided the monitoring into two phases. Phase 1 included the excavations for the utilities and piers associated with the new central plant covering south of Jones Avenue, and the excavation for the utilities around the SAMA building, all of which are located on privately owned land. Phase II consisted of the excavations for the utilities crossing Jones Avenue within the COSA-owned ROW.

Principal investigator Virginia Moore and the field crew including Nesta Anderson, and Jacob I. Sullivan conducted the fieldwork between September 15, 2016, and December 27, 2016. Construction monitoring during Phase I encountered features and cultural debris dating to the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries along with prehistoric artifacts, resulting in the recordation of site 41BX2161. Historic-age material was noted on the surface in a disturbed context resulting from prior utilities, residential use, demolition, and site grading. Archival research indicates that although there is no direct evidence that any of the previous owners resided on the property, Frank and Katherine Simek, who owned Lot 10 from 1943 to 1964, could have potentially resided on the property. In addition, the property may have been used as a business by Dean Bros., Inc. between 1965 and 1981. Additional archival research would be necessary to identify possible tenants or renters. Phase II of the project revealed that much of the excavation area was situated within disturbed deposits. Project records and photographs will be curated at the Center for Archaeological Research (CAR) at the University of Texas San Antonio.

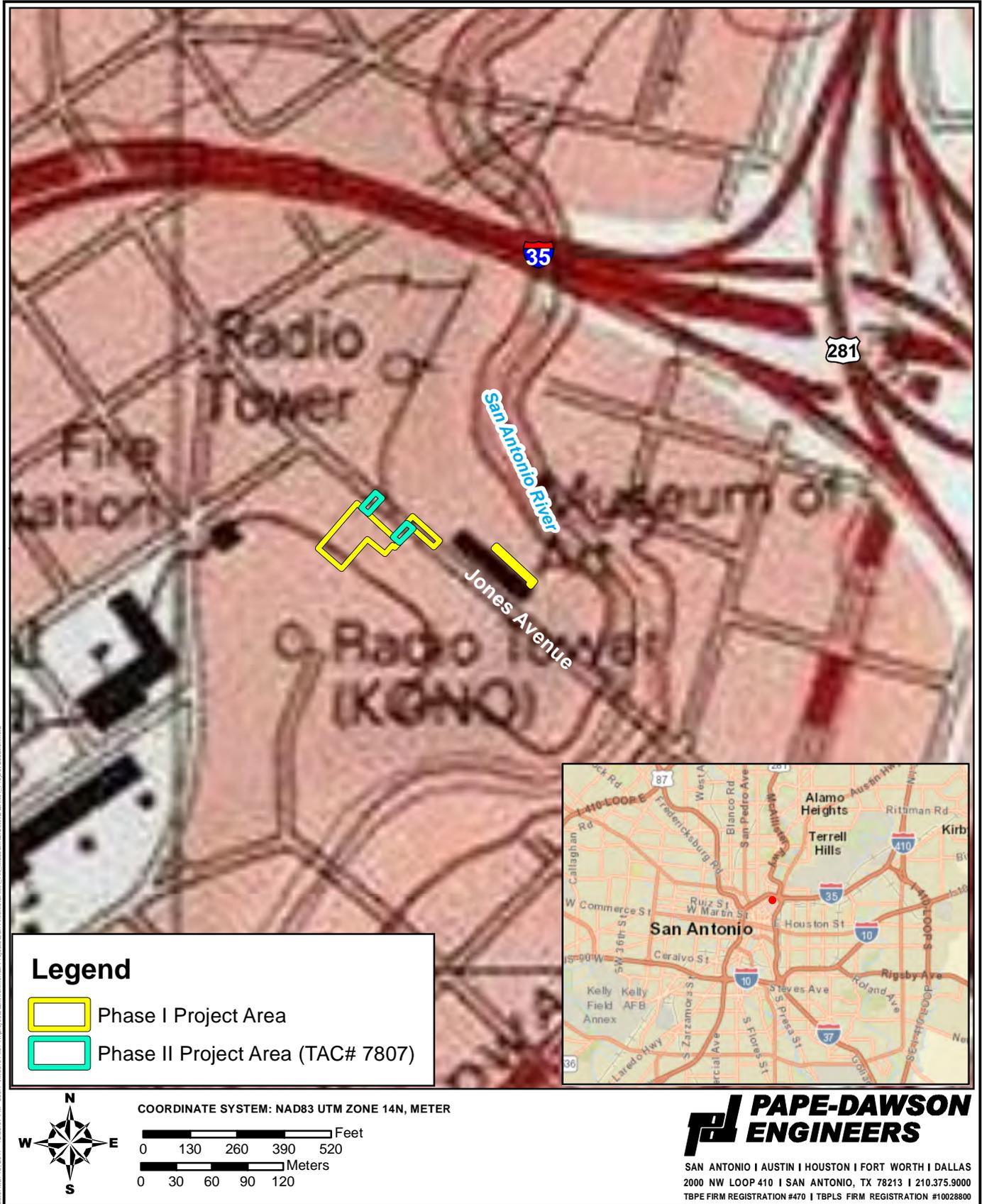
## **Introduction**

On behalf of the San Antonio Museum of Art (SAMA), Pape-Dawson conducted archaeological monitoring of a construction project along 315 W. Jones Avenue in San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas (**Figure 1**). The level of effort for the project was determined in consultation with the City of San Antonio (COSA) city archaeologists prior to work beginning. Monitoring covered approximately 25% of the overall excavation activities, focusing on the pier drilling closest to the old San Antonio River channel, the trenching within the new building footprint, and the utility installation within the Jones Avenue right-of-way (ROW). The irregularly shaped, 0.53 acres (0.21 hectare [ha]) project area is maximally about 534.26 feet (ft) (162.84 meters [m]) east to west and 316.54 ft (96.48 m) north to south. New utility lines will be placed along the north and south sides of the San Antonio Museum of Art (SAMA) building then turn south crossing over Jones Avenue to the location of the planned central plant building. These excavations averaged a maximum depth of approximately 11 ft (3.35 m) under Jones Avenue and roughly between 4 ft (1.21 m) elsewhere. Piers were excavated south of Jones Avenue within the footprint of the proposed central plant building. These generally extended below the water table to a depth of 40 ft (12.19 m) and were approximately 2 ft (.61 m) in diameter.

As the project is located within COSA city limits and the River Improvement Overlay (RIO) District 2, compliance with the Historic Preservation and Design Section of the COSA Unified Development Code (UDC) is required. In addition, as a portion of these excavations will occur within COSA-owned ROW, compliance with the Antiquities Code of Texas (ACT) will be necessary for the portion of the project within the ROW. For the purpose of this report, archaeologists divided the monitoring into two phases. Phase 1 included the excavations for the utilities and piers associated with the new central plant covering south of Jones Avenue, and the excavation for the utilities around the SAMA building, all of which are located on privately owned land. Phase II consisted of the excavations for the utilities crossing Jones Avenue within the COSA-owned ROW.

## **Project Setting**

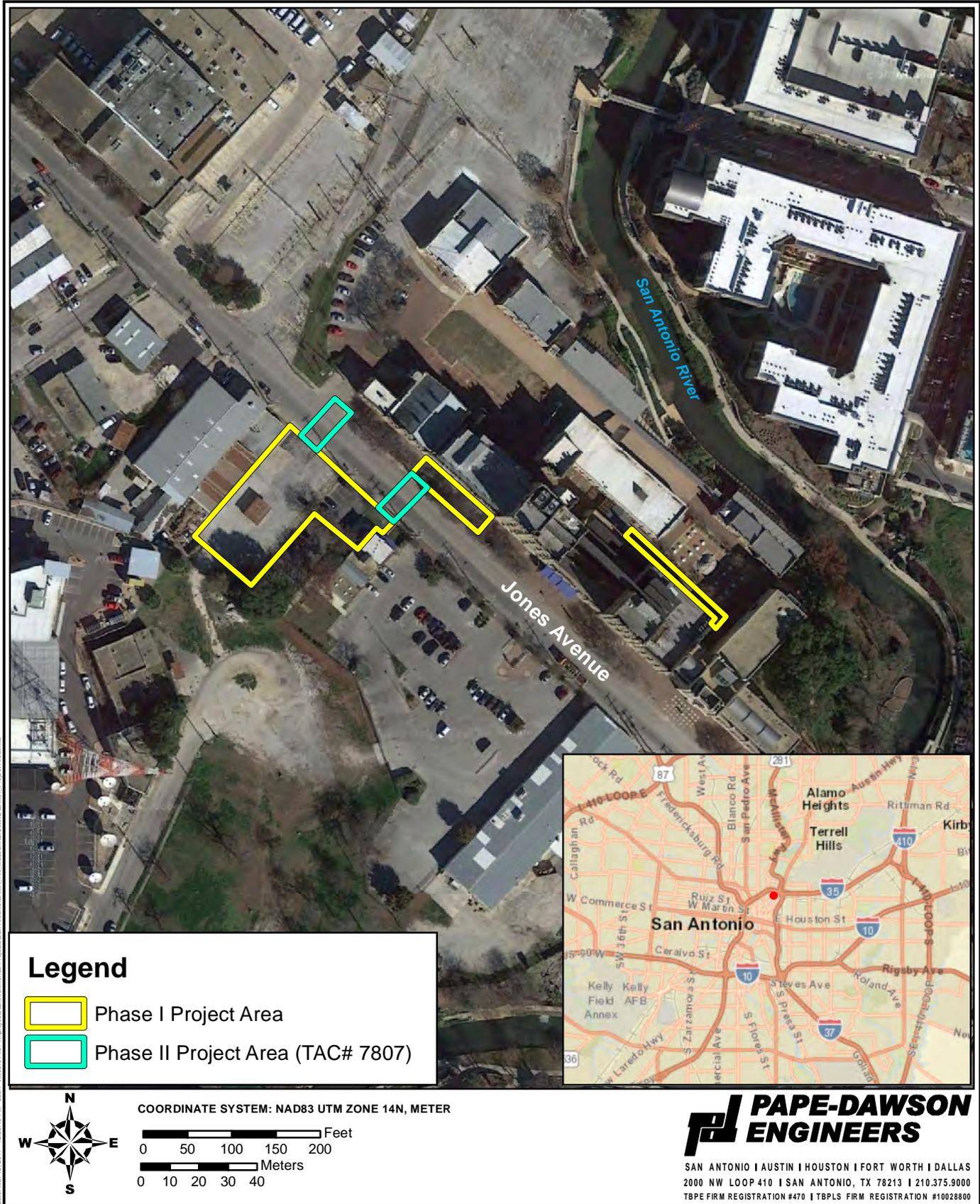
The project area is situated in downtown San Antonio southwest of a bend of the San Antonio River (**Figure 2**). The project area is roughly bounded by the San Antonio River to the north, east, and south, and a parking lot and SAMA warehouse building to the west. Jones Avenue bisects the project area. The project falls within the Museum Reach section of the Riverwalk and the surrounding area contains commercial development.



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**Figure 1 : Project Area Map**

SAMA PN: 05584-00  
 Bexar County, Texas  
 Monitoring  
 March 2017



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**Figure 2 : Project Location Map**

SAMA PN: 05584-00  
 Bexar County, Texas  
 Monitoring  
 March 2017

The project area is geologically mapped as Pleistocene-age Fluvial terrace deposits (Bureau of Economic Geology 1982). These terrace deposits generally consist of gravel, sand, silt and clay found along banks of streams, creeks and rivers as a result of deposition of weathered rock located further upstream. Soils in the project area are mapped as Tinn and Frio, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded. Classified as a vertisol, Tinn soils are alluvial soils found on floodplains. They consist of poorly drained clay (USDA, SCS 2016). Tinn soils are often found in association with Frio series soils, which are also alluvial soils found on floodplains. Frio soils are classified as mollisols and consist of poorly drained limy loam, clay loam, or silty clay loam (Taylor 1966:23). These soils have the potential to contain deeply buried archaeological deposits due to their alluvial setting.

## **Chronology**

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

### **PALEOINDIAN (11,500 B.P. – 8,800 B.P.)**

Although there is some debate about whether pre-Clovis Paleoindian peoples lived in Texas, there is evidence of Paleoindian occupation within Texas by 11,500 B.P. Collins (1995:376, 381) has proposed dividing this period into early and late phases, with Dalton, San Patrice, and Plainview 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 1993). In Texas, most Paleoindian sites are classified as procurement or consumption sites (Bousman et al. 2004: 76-78), but a few, such as the Wilson-Leonard site in Williamson County (Collins 1995) and the Pavo Real site in Bexar County (Henderson 1980), have produced 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 and Mandel 2007), and the St. Mary's Hall site (41BX229), which has provided insight into a more diverse diet for Paleoindian groups (Hester 1978),

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

## ARCHAIC (8,800 b.p. – 1,200 b.p.)

Usually divided into early, middle, late, and sometimes transitional sub-periods, the Archaic marks a gradual shift from hunting Megafauna and some smaller animals supplemented with wild plants to a focus on hunting and gathering medium and small animals and wild plants, and an eventual transition to agriculture. Beginning with Clear Fork gouges and Guadalupe bifaces in the Early Archaic (8500 B.P. – 6000 B.P.) (Turner and Hester 1993; Collins 1995), Early Archaic people produced a variety of point types. The variety of points and their scattered distribution over a large area in the Early Archaic may indicate smaller groups of people moving over larger territories (Prewitt 1981). Point types transition to Bell-Andice-Calf Creek, Taylor, and Nolan-Travis points in the Middle Archaic (6000 B.P. – 4000 B.P.) (Turner and Hester 1993; Collins 1995), and burned rock middens become an important characteristic. The Middle Archaic focus on constructing burned rock ovens to cook a diverse array of plant food (Black 1989) suggests a slightly more sedentary focus. The Bulverde, Pedernales, Ensor, Frio, and Marcos points in the Late Archaic (4000 B.P. – 1300 B.P.) (Turner and Hester 1993; 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 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, as 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.

## HISTORIC (1600s – 1950)

San Antonio was the site of many occupations by prehistoric peoples, 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). 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 (Clark et al. 1975). 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 2010).

In 1731, Spain sent 16 families from the Canary Islands to the villa de Béxar 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). In 1773, San Antonio de Béxar Presidio was named the capital of Spanish Texas, and the settlement including mission Indians had a population of about 2,000 by 1778 (Fehrenbach 2010). 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 its capital at Saltillo. San Antonio fought for Mexican Independence in 1813, then for its own sovereignty during the Texas Revolution. The Siege of Bexar and the Battle of the Alamo, in 1835 and 1836, were both located within San Antonio, showing its importance in the region. After Texas gained its independence from Mexico in 1836, Bexar County was created and San Antonio was chartered as its seat (Long 2010). However, this was not the end of conflict in the city; a dispute with Comanche Indians resulted in the Council House Fight in 1840, and Woll's invasion in 1842 precipitated Texas' entrance into the United States as the 28<sup>th</sup> state.

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 2010). After the Civil War, San Antonio continued to grow larger, spurred on by the arrival of the railroad in 1877 (Fehrenbach 2010). 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. 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 2010).

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 2010). The First United States 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.

## **Methods**

### **RECORDS REVIEW**

Prior to fieldwork, a Pape-Dawson archaeologist performed a literature review to determine whether any previously recorded cultural resources were located within 1 km of the project area. The archaeologist consulted the Texas Historical Commission's (THC) online Restricted Archaeological Sites Atlas as well as site records and maps at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) to identify previously recorded archaeological sites, previous archaeological surveys, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listed properties or districts, cemeteries, Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHLs), Official Texas Historical Markers (OTHMs), and State Antiquities Landmarks (SALs), located within 1 kilometer (km) of the project area. In addition, archaeologists consulted the City of San Antonio (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), Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey (USDA-NRCS), the Geologic Atlas of Texas-San Antonio Sheet (BEG 1983), and historic maps and aerials that depict the project area (Nationwide Environmental Title Research Online [NETR Online] 2016), including Sanborn Fire Insurance (Sanborn) maps. This information was included in the research design accompanying the Antiquities Permit application for the Phase II work.

### **ARCHIVAL**

Pape-Dawson archaeologists consulted online records from the San Antonio City Archives, maps from the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) Texas Historic Overlay, online records from the Bexar County Deed Records, and Bexar County Census Records available at HeritageQuest online. In addition, Pape-Dawson historians conducted a limited city directory research to determine potential occupants associated with site 41BX2161.

### **PHASE I FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY**

As part of the UDC compliance process, the San Antonio Office of Historic Preservation (SA-OHP) requested an archaeologist monitor roughly 25% of all excavation activities in the Phase I project area. The goal of the monitoring was to gather information on the nature and types of cultural resources possibly buried in the project area. Monitoring consisted of a qualified archaeologist observing both pier drilling and trench excavation, including inspection of the excavation area and the excavated soils. Pape-Dawson archaeologists thoroughly photographed and recorded representative trench profiles when trench access was possible, and mapped the trenches and any archaeological deposits with a sub-meter accurate, handheld Trimble Global Positioning System (GPS) unit. Archaeologists frequently inspected removed soils for cultural artifacts and features. A representative sample of non-diagnostic artifacts

observed during monitoring were photographed and documented in the field, but not collected. Project records and photographs will be curated at the Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Texas at San Antonio (UTSA-CAR) following the specific standards of preparation.

## PHASE II FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

After obtaining an Antiquities Permit for the excavations within the COSA-owned ROW, Pape-Dawson archaeologists conducted cultural resources monitoring of roughly 85 percent of the utility excavations crossing Jones Avenue. This effort consisted of a qualified archaeologist observing the excavation process, the excavation area, and the resulting fill, while frequently inspecting it for cultural remains. The process was documented with photographs and trench profile descriptions when trench access was possible. When encountered, artifacts were examined, quantified, and assessed as to age and origin. Pape-Dawson archaeologists thoroughly photographed and recorded the monitoring process and mapped any archaeological deposits with a sub-meter accurate, handheld Trimble GPS unit. No artifacts were collected as a result of monitoring. All original paperwork (e.g., photographs, shovel test logs) will be curated at the Center for Archaeological Research (CAR) following the specified standards of preparation.

### Artifact Analysis

Historic artifacts were initially divided into broad categories by material type. The material categories for diagnostic artifacts collected consist of ceramic, glass, and metal. Additional attributes such as material, surface treatment, decorative element, maker's mark, morphological characteristics, technological variables, form, color, size, and condition were evaluated as warranted. Sorting criteria for each artifact category are discussed in the results section.

## Results

### RECORDS REVIEW

The background review for the project area determined that it has been previously surveyed at the reconnaissance level (Fox 1979), and, although not previously located archaeologically, part of the project area was once the location of the Old Lone Star Brewery. The Old Lone Star Brewery is an NRHP-listed property, COSA historic district and a local historic landmark. There are no previously recorded archaeological sites, SALs, OTHMs, RTHLs, or cemeteries within the project area (**Figures 3 and 4, Table 1**). Within a 0.62-mile (1-km) radius of the project area there are 17 NRHP-listed properties, two NRHP historic districts, eight OTHMs (six of which are RTHLs), nine COSA historic districts, and 131 COSA Historic Landmarks.

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Resource Name	Designation	Within Project Area (Yes/No)
Lone Star Brewery	NRHP-listed; COSA Landmark	Yes
Luhensch, F E - House	COSA Landmark	No
Madison Square Presbyterian Church	COSA Landmark	No
Magnolia Oil Company Building	COSA Landmark	No
Maverick / Carter House	NRHP-listed; COSA Landmark; OTHM; RTHL	No
Maverick Apartments	COSA Landmark	No
McGinley, Edward - House	COSA Landmark	No
Mugge, August - House	COSA Landmark	No
Municipal Auditorium	NRHP-listed; COSA Landmark; Auditorium Circle Local Historic District	No
Navarro Street Bridge #3	COSA Landmark	No
Nesbitt House	COSA Landmark	No
Netwick House	COSA Landmark	No
Old Lone Star Brewery	NRHP-listed; COSA Landmark; Local Historic District	Yes
Pearl Brewery Garage	COSA Landmark	No
Reed, Erastus Sr - House	COSA Landmark	No
Residential Building	COSA Landmark	No
Richmond Avenue Bridge	COSA Landmark	No
Robitzsch Brothers Building	COSA Landmark	No
Rogers, J W - House	COSA Landmark	No
San Antonio Express News Building	COSA Landmark	No
San Antonio Light Building	COSA Landmark	No
Schiebel / Richardson House #1	COSA Landmark	No
Schiebel / Richardson House #2	COSA Landmark	No
Simmons Building	COSA Landmark	No
St. Mark's Episcopal Church	OTHM, RTHL	No
St. Peter Claver Church and School	COSA Landmark	No
Steves Rent House	COSA Landmark	No
Thiele House	NRHP-listed; COSA Landmark; OTHM; RTHL	No
Tobin Hill	Local Historic District	No
Toltec Apartments	NRHP-listed; COSA Landmark	No
Tuttle, F E - House / Schuler Sign Co	COSA Landmark	No
Uhl, Gustav - House and Store	NRHP-listed; COSA Landmark	No
Ursuline Convent and Academy	NRHP-listed; COSA Landmark; RTHL; Local Historic District	No
Winerich Building	COSA Landmark	No
Witherspoon Oil Co	COSA Landmark	No
Wolfmueller Building	COSA Landmark	No
Wolfson, Saul - House	COSA Landmark; OTHM; RTHL	No
Wright, Martin Building	COSA Landmark; Auditorium Circle Local Historic District	No
Wurzbach, Charles - House	COSA Landmark	No
YWCA	COSA Landmark	No

The old Lone Star Brewing Company is a NRHP-listed property and a Local Historic Landmark and District. The former Lone Star Brewery complex was designed by the St. Louis architectural firm of E. Jungfeld and Co., and local San Antonio architects James Wahrenberger and Albert Felix Beckman. It was established on Jones Avenue (at that time called Grand Avenue) by John Henry Kampmann and Edward Hope and spearheaded by Adolphus Busch. By 1900 the company had become the largest brewery in Texas requiring the construction of multiple additions to the original building and replacement of many of the older wooden buildings with many new brick buildings. The company thrived until Prohibition; at which time, operations were converted to the production of a non-alcoholic beverage called "Tango." After Prohibition the facility was never fully brought back online, but instead was used primarily for warehouse and storage purposes. In 1921, the complex was transformed into the Lone Star Cotton Mill as depicted on the 1922 Sanborn map. When the cotton mill closed in 1925, the Lone Star Ice and Food company was sharing the complex. In the 1970s the facility was bought by the San Antonio Museum Association, who re-opened the old brewery as the San Antonio Museum of Art (SAMA) (SA-OHP 2016). It was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1972.

Previous work conducted by CAR in 2009 along the west bank of the San Antonio River, behind the brewery, resulted in the recordation of four features associated with the brewery, although there was no site number assigned (Ulrich 2009). Feature 4 consisted of a 4 m wide by 2 m thick glass bottle midden containing mostly aqua and olive glass. Mixed in with the glass were metal straps, cut bone fragments and stoneware. Based on the artifacts, the estimated date range for the feature is late-eighteenth-to-early-nineteenth century. Feature 5 was a stacked cinderblock and brick wall roughly 6 m wide. Historic trash deposits were identified around the wall containing aqua and amber glass bottles and fragments, horseshoes, white earthenware fragments and a metal spike. It is thought that the wall and deposits are associated with the wash shed and cooper/carpenter shed identified on the 1904 Sanborn map. Feature 6 was a yellow brick wall, possibly part of a cistern approximately 1.85 m wide and 2.1 m tall. Both bone and glass artifacts were found near the brick wall. Feature 7 was a glass lens below one of the SAMA buildings closest to the river. Primarily containing broken aqua, colorless, and brown bottle glass, the feature is around .7 m thick and 4 m long. Both a well and bottle storage facility were identified in the vicinity on the 1904 Sanborn map. Feature 8 was another bottle dump roughly 1 m thick and 5 meters wide containing colorless, aqua and brown bottle glass. A number of intact bottles were collected from the dump including a sealed beer bottle with the name of William Esser embossed across the front. CAR states all four features should be combined into one archaeological site associated with the Lone Star Brewery complex.

Although no previously recorded archaeological sites exist within the project footprint, there are four previously recorded archaeological sites within 1 km (**Table 2**). One previously recorded archaeological site, 41BX1817, or the Alamo Mills Dam, is 496 ft (151 m) southeast of the project area along the banks of the San Antonio River. This site was recorded during the University of Texas San Antonio's Center for Archaeological Research (CAR) 2009 Urban Section Monitoring of a San Antonio River Improvements project. According to the site form on the Archeological Sites Atlas, site 41BX1817 represents the Alamo Mills Dam, located within the San Antonio River channel between the Ninth Street Bridge and Jones Avenue Bridge. The dam is approximately 2.3 m wide and approximately 2 m high. It was constructed

utilizing large limestone blocks, each one approximately 50-x-70-x-100 centimeters (cm) in size. The site form indicates the dam was constructed in 1883 to power the Alamo Mills and Flour Company. The dam and associated limestone retaining wall were constructed to elevate the surface of the San Antonio River in order to channel water along a mill race on the east side of the river, toward the mill located at the corner of 8th Street and Avenue B. Evidence of alteration over the years in the form of cement patches on the façade of the original limestone structure was observed, and a large central section was removed in order to allow river barges to pass through feature.

Approximately 1,120 ft (350 m) south of the project area, site 41BX2072 (the Alamo Mills Raceway) is a historic site dating to Late Statehood (1865-1900), and is associated with the Alamo Flour Mill Dam (41BX1817). It was first recorded by Raba Kistner in 2014 during the Avenue B survey. During trenching, archaeologist documented an unlined ditch approximately 11.5 m wide and at least 1.5 m deep. Historic material observed included ferrous and cuprous metal, glass fragments and bottles, and ceramic fragments. The ditch is the route of the millrace from the San Antonio River to the mill located at the corner of 8<sup>th</sup> Street and Avenue B (Atlas 2016).

Two additional archaeological sites located within 1 km of the project area were recorded during two surveys that took place within the 1 km boundary. Site 41BX1913 (Arden Grove) is a buried lithic scatter recorded by Harry Schafer in 2012, approximately 704 ft (214 m) south of the project area. Several biface thinning flakes, fire-cracked rocks and Rabdotus shells were encountered in a 15 cm thick layer (of unknown depth) during trenching. Though no diagnostic materials were recovered, archaeologist indicate the site is probably late Archaic (4,000-2,000 BP) in age (Atlas 2016). Site 41BX1818 (the Lexington Avenue Dam) is located about 2,550 ft (785 m) southwest of the project area. Located within the river channel, the dam is constructed of stone and concrete. Constructed according to the Hugman architectural master plan of the Riverwalk sometime between 1939 and 1941, the dam was designed to regulate the river level between the unimproved portion of the river from the improved channelized portion of the river. Since its construction, it has been modified to allow for barge traffic on the river, though the remaining portion is recommended for listing in the NRHP (Atlas 2016).

**Table 2: Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within a 0.31-mile (0.5-km) Buffer Around the Project Area.**

Trinomial	Resource Name/Type	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP/SAL Designation
41BX1817	Alamo Mills Dam	Historic	Undetermined
41BX1818	Lexington Avenue Dam	Mid-twentieth century historic	Undetermined
41BX1913	Arden Grove Site		Undetermined
41BX2072	Alamo Mills Raceway	Late Statehood (1865-1900)	Undetermined

In addition to the survey that resulted in recording 41BX1817, there are eight others within or near the project area (**Table 3**). These surveys include a 1979 United States Army Corps of Engineers Fort Worth District survey of approximately 1,110 acres of downtown San Antonio that included the entire project area, a 1992 CAR archival survey, a 2003 PBS&J monitoring project southwest of the project area, 2009

monitoring by UTSA, a 2010 monitoring project that SWCA did for CPS, a 2015 survey by Raba-Kistner, and three additional surveys with no additional information.

**Table 3: Previous Investigations within 0.62 mile (1 km) of Project Area.**

Company	Date of Investigations	Permit No.	Type of Investigation
SWCA	Nov-10	5604	Monitoring
USACE	Jan-79	n/a	Survey
UTSA	Jan-92	657	Archival Research, Monitoring
Unknown	Nov-86	n/a	Survey
Unknown	Jun-05	n/a	Survey
Unknown	Apr-85	n/a	Survey
PBS&J	Apr-03	2542	Monitoring
Raba Kistner	Dec-14	n/a	Trenching
UTSA	June-2009	5377	Monitoring

### **Historic Maps and Aerial Photographs**

In addition to researching previously recorded sites near the project area, Pape-Dawson archaeologists reviewed recent and historic-age topographic maps (1992, 1985, 1975, 1969, and 1959) and aerial photographs (2012, 2010, 2008, 2004, 1995, 1986, 1973, 1966, 1963, and 1955) of the project area. These sources show the majority of the project area has remained relatively unchanged since at least 1986. In the project area just south of Jones Avenue, three small buildings are visible on the 1955 aerial. However, by 1973 the two eastern most buildings are gone and have been replaced with a parking lot. By 2004, the western building had been demolished and replaced with parking area as well. Sometime between 1959 and 1963, the San Antonio River was realigned along the southwestern edge of the project area. The river originally ran along the southern parts of the project area, but appear to have been filled in and the course of the river moved further east (NETR online 2014). This suggests that any archaeological deposits along the old channel may have been destroyed or could have been buried under extensive fill as a result of this major shift. However, areas outside of this potential disturbance could contain potentially deeply buried deposits in alluvium.

### **Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps**

In order to understand the property's development prior to the mid-twentieth century, archaeologists consulted Sanborn maps. The earliest Sanborn map reviewed depicts a single large structure labeled as the Lone Star Brewery north of Grand Avenue (now Jones Avenue) in 1885 in the same general location as the current main building (University of Texas [UT] Online 2017). The Sanborn from 1896 depicts an entire brewing complex consisting of at least 21 structures and a railroad track leading to loading docks and storage facilities to the north of Jones Avenue (UT Online 2017). On the 1904 Sanborn the configuration of the larger structure has changed slightly with the main building adjacent to Jones Avenue merging with a building to the southwest to form one large structure. However, an L-shaped section along the northern side is detached from this main structure in the 1904 map (UT Online 2017: Sheet 149). In addition, multiple smaller buildings and a well are documented on the 1904 Sanborn map between the main buildings and the river. According to the 1922 Sanborn (UT Online 2017: Sheet 218), the brewery was converted to the Lone Star Cotton Mills Inc. Many of the previously identified beer production related buildings were relabeled to reflect cotton production activities (carding, weaving,

spinning, the dye works and so forth) though notes on the Sanborn indicate that only the ice house was still in operation at this time (UT Online 2017).

On the south side of Jones Avenue, the project area traverses four narrow, rectangular lots (8–11) that were a part of a subdivision known as Abat Place. This portion of the project area is not depicted on Sanborn maps prior to 1904; however, subsequent maps depict several structures within or immediately adjacent to the project area.

Additional research of Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (1885, 1896, 1892, 1896, 1912, and 1922) showing Jones Avenue revealed at least one utility line mapped within the road as early as 1885 (UT Online 2017). The utility line is described in the 1885 through 1892 Sanborn maps as a “6” water pipe” running centrally along Jones Ave. On the 1892 Sanborn, in front of the main building of the brewery, a branch of the pipeline turns, connecting to a hydrant (UT Online 2017). By 1896, this line has changed to a 10” water line, though the 1912 Sanborn again refers to it as a 6” water pipe below a macadamized road (UT Online 2017: Sheet 43 and 140).

## FIELDWORK

### Introduction

Pape-Dawson archaeologists intermittently monitored the excavations of 10 trenches and 6 piers at SAMA within the roughly 0.47 acres (0.19 ha) project area of Phase I. During the course of the Phase I investigations, one multicomponent site (41BX2161) was recorded. During the Phase II investigations, Pape-Dawson archaeologist monitored two trenches within the approximately 0.06 acres (0.02 ha) project area along Jones Ave. The construction monitoring for both phases occurred over the course of several site visits in a 3-month period. The process was documented with photographs and trench profile descriptions when trench access was possible. Trench locations were mapped using a sub-meter accurate, Trimble GeoXH 6000 portable GPS unit.

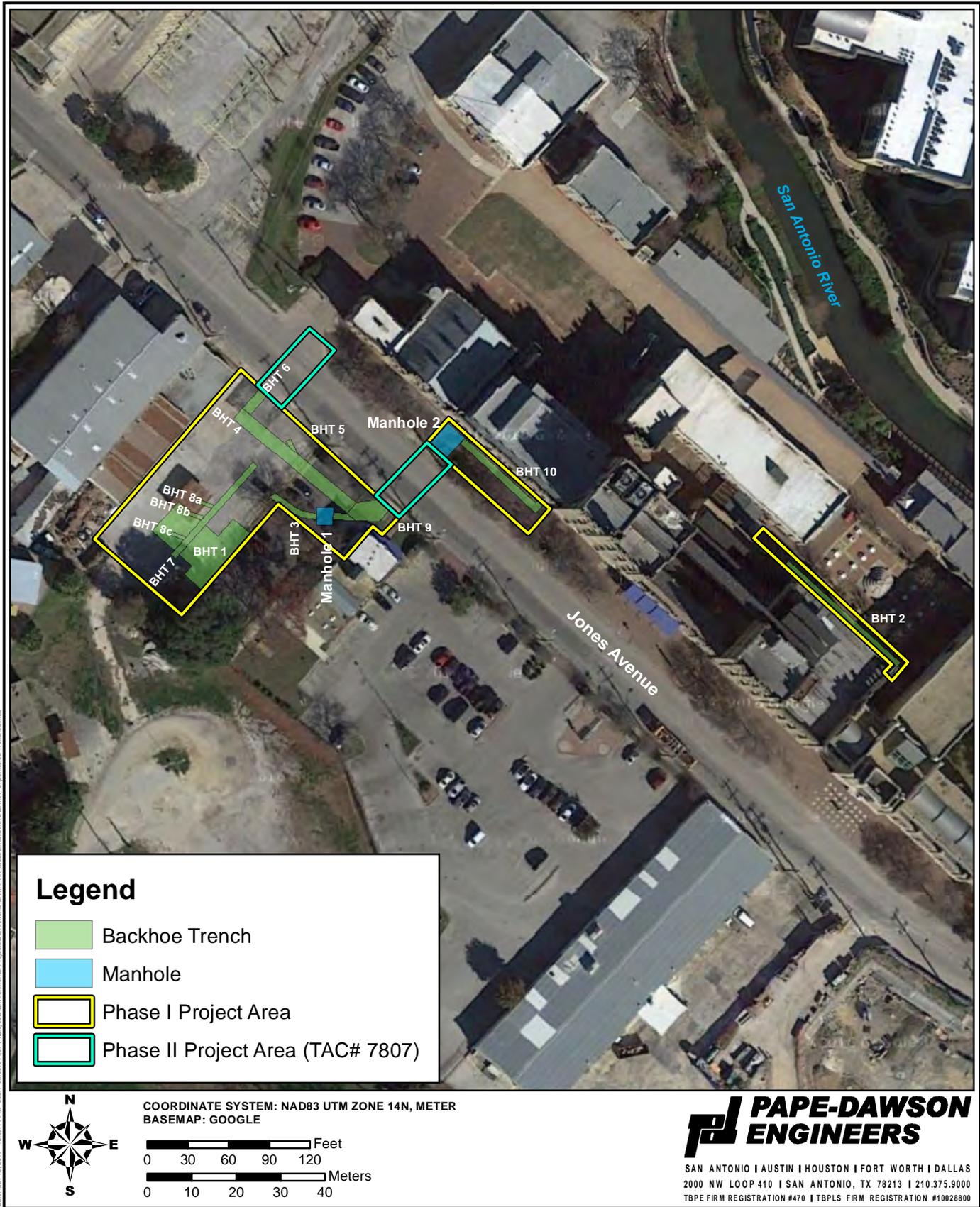
### Phase I Fieldwork

Phase I included the excavation of 19 pier borings, two manholes, and 12 trenches located south of Jones Avenue and along the SAMA building. Based on coordination with the COSA Assistant City archaeologist, archaeologists focused monitoring efforts on approximately 25% of the total excavation area, targeting areas that had not been previously disturbed and the area closest to the San Antonio River. As a result, six piers, and ten trenches were monitored in order to identify any intact cultural deposits that might be present (**Figure 5**). The remaining trenches, piers and manholes were documented when possible after excavations had been completed. Nine of the trenches excavated were intended for utilities (both water and electric) while the large rectangular pit (BHT 1) was for the central plant utility yard. Trenches were generally between 2 and 11 ft (0.61 and 3.35 m) wide and 2 and 11 ft (0.61 and 3.35 m) deep.

During monitoring, disturbances resulting from both historic and modern activities were documented in most of the backhoe trenches monitored during Phase I (**Appendix A**). These activities were apparent as mottled and mixed soils, buried modern debris, and buried existing utility lines. North of Jones Avenue, around the SAMA building, excavations encountered caliche fill in the upper 16 inches (40 cm), with

evidence of previous utility installations encountered below the fill on both the north and south sides of the SAMA building (**Figure 6**). Despite the extensive disturbance from buried utilities, areas with intact soils were identified on both sides of the building below the fill. Further, hand excavations conducted by the construction crew around an ornamental arch located on the north side of the main SAMA building showed extensive disturbances probably associated with its construction.

Before excavations began south of Jones Avenue, the existing parking lot and shed were removed (equaling approximately 10 inches (25 cm) of asphalt, compact road base and gumbo clay) (**Figure 7**). Despite the removal of this material, fill was still documented down to a max depth of roughly 20 inches (50 cm) below surface in most of the trenches. In general, intact soils were documented below this fill with some exceptions. Just south of Jones Avenue within BHT 4, archaeologist encountered a petroleum odor coming from dark soils adjacent to concreted gravel fill in the northwestern end of the trench (**Figure 8**). Per a discussion with the project foreman, the area had once contained a subterranean oil tank long since removed with the resulting hole filled with gravels. Based on the profile of BHT 4, this tank was approximately 11 ft (3.35 m) wide by 4 ft (1.2 m) deep, however, the overall dimensions were undetermined as only a portion was encountered during monitoring. Additional disturbances identified include a cement utility pipe documented in the southeast wall of BHT 4 roughly 40 ft (12 m) from its southwest end and between 28 and 33 inches (72 and 85 cm) below surface. Evidence of previous clearing and fill events were observed within BHTs 3 and 4 as a layer of building debris noted at approximately 24 inches (60 cm) below surface mixed with metal, asphalt, gravel and concrete up to the surface. Within BHT 9, multiple utility lines were identified within the upper 20 inches (50 cm) of fill, with continuing evidence of disturbance visible down to at least 35 inches (90 cm) below surface (**Figure 9**).



Date: Mar 15, 2017, 12:39:14 PM, User: \\Wilson\Files - Allprojects\Environmental\Projects\SAMASAMA\_Art\_Monitoring\GIS\Map\OSAMA - Unsubmitted Trenches.mxd

**Figure 5 : Phase I Results**

SAMA PN: 05584-00  
 Bexar County, Texas  
 Monitoring  
 March 2017

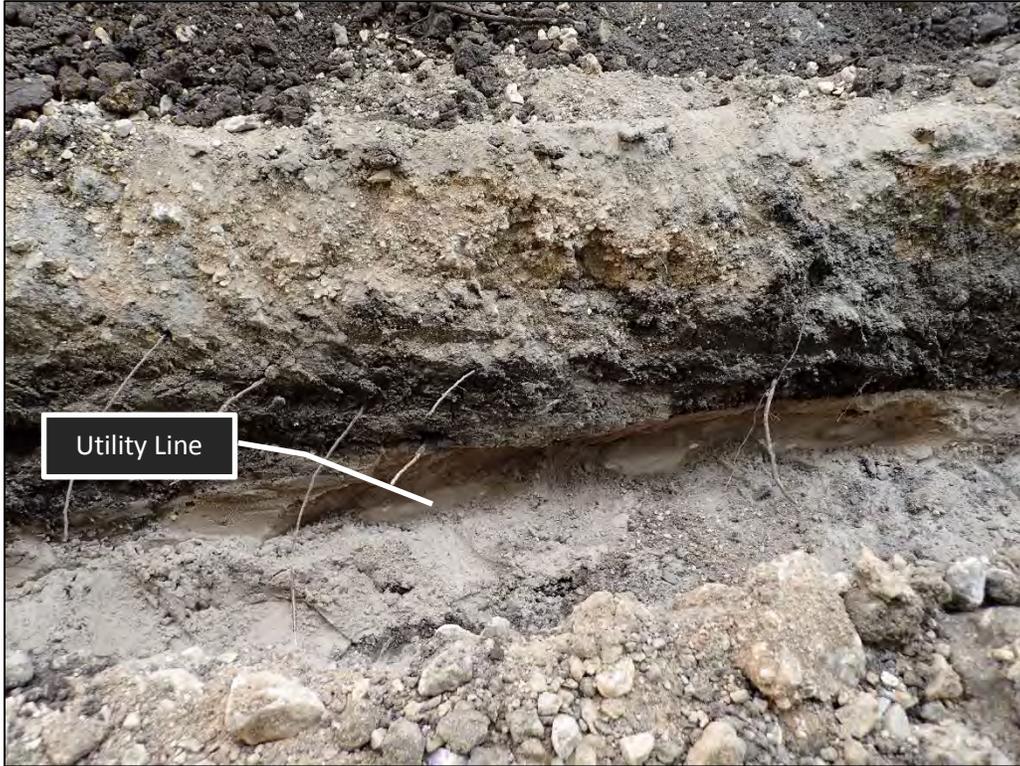


Figure 6: Disturbed soils identified in the south wall of BHT 2 on the north side of the SAMA building.



Figure 7: Removal of parking lot and shed prior to construction, looking northeast.



**Figure 8: Fill associated with removed oil tank in BHT 4, looking southeast.**



**Figure 9: Southeast wall of BHT 9 showing disturbances.**

### **Piers**

A total of 19 piers were excavated within the southern portion of the project area. These were roughly 30 inches (76 cm) in diameter and between 30 and 40 ft (9 and 12 m) deep. All the piers were excavated south of Jones Avenue in the northern half of the lot (see **Figure 5**). Of the 19 piers, only the six closest to the San Antonio River were monitored by archaeologist in accordance with the agreed upon level of effort (**Figure 10**, **Figure 11**). Soils were generally similar in all the piers documented by archaeologist. Zone I was roughly 4 ft (1.21 m) thick, soils were dark brown (10YR3/3) to very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) clay loam with many snail shells, limestone pebbles and cultural debris. This transitioned to grayish brown (10YR5/2) clay mottled with yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silty clay to roughly 6 ft (1.83 m). Followed by gray (10YR6/1) clay mottled with strong brown (7.5YR4/6) silt with many calcium carbonate flecks to a depth of 10.99 ft (3.35 m). Below this to the water table at around 16.01 ft (4.88 m), soils were very pale brown (10YR7/3) clay mottled with yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silt. No monitoring was conducted below the water table which varied in depth from 16 ft to 20 ft (4.88 to 6.10 m) below surface. After the piers were excavated, each was filled with reinforced concrete. Artifacts were observed in three piers (Piers 2, 3, 4). These consisted of both historic and prehistoric materials including glass, metal, bone, asphalt, coal, and lithics. Artifactual material from the piers were photographed and documented in the field, but not collected.



**Figure 10: Excavation of Pier 3 with already excavated Piers 1 and 2 in foreground, looking north.**



Figure 11: Overview of Pier 4, looking south southwest.

### ***Trenches***

A total of twelve trenches were excavated during Phase I investigations. Of these, ten (BHT 1, BHTs 3--9) were excavated south of Jones Avenue along with one manhole. Two trenches (BHT 2, 10) and one manhole were excavated north of Jones Avenue, along the SAMA building (see **Figure 5**). Soil profiles documented for the trenches indicate that BHTs 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9, which were further away from the old channel of the San Antonio River, had similar soil profiles (with some variation), while BHT 1, 7, and 8a-c, closer to the old channel, had similar soil profiles (**Appendix A**). BHT 7 and 8a-c were excavated into BHT 1, after BHT 1 had been excavated and partially filled with gravels. BHT 2 extended along the north side of the building while BHT 10 extended from a manhole along the front of the SAMA building.

BHT 1 is an irregularly shaped large trench excavated in the southern half of the project area along the southeastern fence line adjacent to the parking lot (**Figure 12**), approximately 17 ft (5.18 m) long by 17 ft (5.18 m) wide and roughly 2.5 ft (0.75 m) below surface. After the trench was excavated, gravels were placed in the western half in two large flat rectangular mounds (**Figure 13**). A total of three zones were documented in BHT 1 (**Figure 14**). Zone I consisted of 9.45 inches (24 cm) of caliche road base. This was followed by Zone II, a 12.2 in (31 cm) thick very dark brown (10YR2/2) silty clay with a few limestone pebbles, and calcium carbonate flecks. Artifacts observed in Zone II included one shard of aqua bottle glass, one ferrous metal fragment, a milk glass jar, and one whiteware sherd. Below this layer, Zone III was dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty clay with light calcium carbonate flecking observed to the bottom of the trench.



**Figure 12: BHT 1 during excavation, looking northeast**



**Figure 13: Fully excavated BHT 1 with gravel fill (after rain), looking south.**



**Figure 14: Profile of BHT 1, looking southwest.**

BHT 2 is located in the courtyard behind the main SAMA building (**Figure 15**). Prior to excavation, the construction crew removed the red brick patio within the project area. Once excavations began, the crew used a small bobcat excavator to expose large stone blocks possibly foundations from an older section of the brewery. The trench is roughly 3.28 ft (1 m) wide by 119 ft (36.3 m) long and roughly 3 ft (0.91 m) deep. Soils in the trench are highly mottled throughout due to disturbance, with portions of the northeastern profile showing some intact soils below the fill. A total of three zones were documented in the trench (**Figure 16**). Zone I consists of caliche fill from the surface to 15.7 in (40 cm) below surface. Zone II, 15.7 to 23.6 in (40 to 60 cm), was very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty loam. Zone III, between 23.6 and 35.8 in (60 and 91 cm) contained dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty clay. Material observed in the trench consisted primarily of yellow brick associated with the patio or SAMA building.



Figure 15: Large stone block encountered in BHT 2, looking southeast. Notice additional utilities parallel to trench and another stone block in the background.

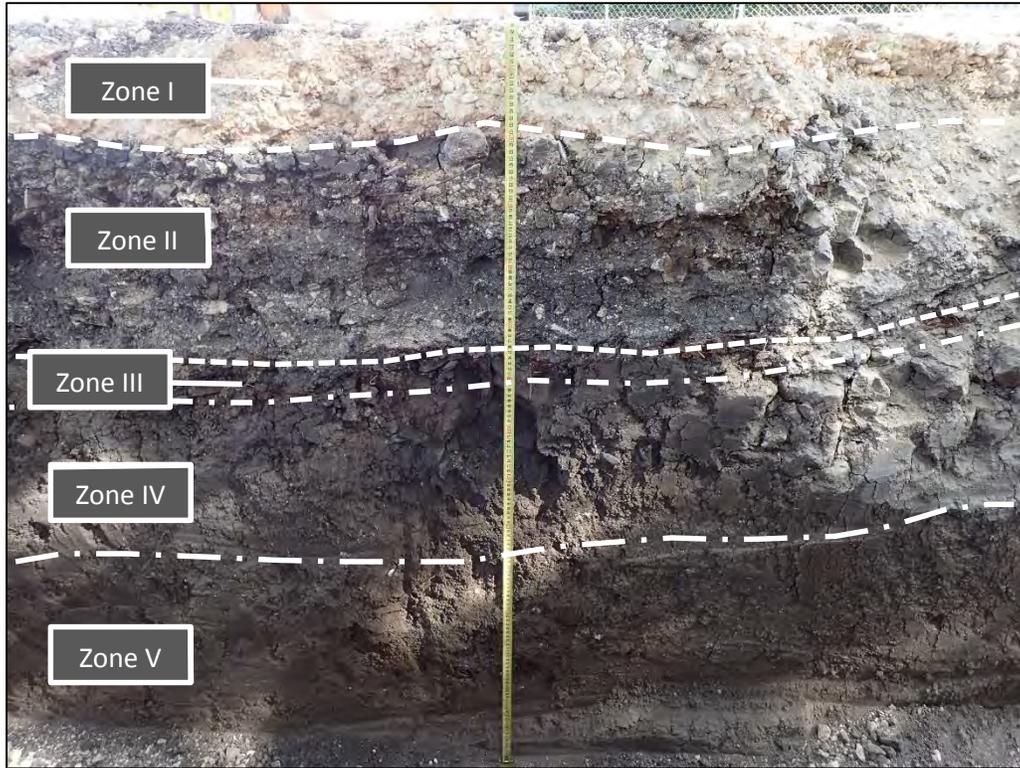


Figure 16: Overview of BHT 2 north wall, looking northwest

BHT 3 runs northeast to southwest curving to the northwest toward a manhole (Manhole 1) then continuing on to join BHT 9 (**Figure 17**). A total of five stratigraphic zones were identified in the trench (**Figure 18**). Zone I consisted of caliche fill in the upper 5.9 in (15 cm) of soils. Concrete curb fragments and remnants of a sprinkler system were noted in this zone. Between 5.9 and 20.47 in (15 to 52 cm) below surface, Zone II consists of black (10YR2/1) clay loam with limestone pebbles and gravels, and a few large concrete fragments. Cultural materials observed in this zone included red brick fragments, ferrous wire, tile, asphalt, wood, plastic, and window glass. Zone III was only identified along the northwestern end of the trench and consisted of black (10YR2/1) loose, granular loam containing what appeared to be crushed/flattened rotting wood fragments in a thin layer roughly 2.4 in (6 cm) thick. Below this, Zone IV was a very dark gray (10YR3/1) clay mottled with strong brown (7.5YR4/6) ferrous like staining, with some calcium carbonate flecks and snail shells extending to 37.4 in (95 cm) below the surface. A concrete pipe was documented in the southwest wall of the trench roughly 22 inches (55 cm) below surface within Zone IV. Approximately five meters east of the pipe, five prehistoric artifacts were observed in both walls between 29.9 and 37.4 inches (76 and 95 cm) below surface. Zone V continued to the bottom of the trench 57.1 inches (145 cm) below the surface. Soils were identified as dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty clay with a few limestone flecks, snail shell frags, and increased calcium carbonate flecks.



**Figure 17: Overview of BHT 3, looking southeast.**



**Figure 18: Profile of north wall of BHT 3, looking north.**

BHTs 4, 5, and 6 had similar soil profiles to BHT 3, though only three stratigraphic zones were documented versus the five noted in BHT 3 (**Figure 19 and 20**). The profile description from BHT 5 is representative of soils observed in BHTs 4, 5 and 6. Zone I contained very dark gray (10YR3/1) clayey loam with pebbles and gravels down to roughly 5.9 in (15 cm) below the surface. Zone II, very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) clay with calcium carbonate flecks, extended to around 33.85 inches (86 cm) below surface. Below this, Zone III was dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) clay with calcium carbonates flecks to 53.15 inches (135 cm) below surface. BHT 4 was the largest of the four trenches extending roughly 108 ft (33 m) northwest to southeast, and was 6.9 ft (2.1 m) wide and 4.3 ft (1.3 m) deep. The majority of cultural deposits from 41BX2161 were documented in the eastern half of BHT 4. Cultural materials noted included window glass fragments, bottle glass, a very small number of bone fragments, metal, ceramic, tile, coal, charcoal flecks, wood footings, cut stone, brick, lumber, metal and ceramic pipes and one lithic. A large pocket of burned timbers, tile, and household items (white ware and bottle glass fragments) were documented close to the southeastern most end of BHT 4. Though the majority of cultural materials documented in BHT 4, 5, and 6 were within the upper 11.8 inches (30 cm), material was documented down to 51.2 inches (130 cm) below surface in BHT 4 near a ceramic pipe and burned cedar post.



**Figure 19: Overview of BHT 4 and 6, looking east.**



**Figure 20: BHT 5 northeast wall profile.**

BHTs 7 and 8 (a-c) all have a similar soil profile. All were excavated into BHT 1 (**Figure 21**). Oriented southwest to northeast, BHT 7 began around 15 ft (4.6 m) southwest of BHT 4 and continued roughly 91 ft (28 m) cutting through the partially filled in BHT 1. BHT 7 was 5 ft (1.5 m) wide with a max depth of 5.2 ft (1.6 m) deep (from the bottom of BHT 1). BHTs 8 (a-c) branched off of BHT 7 and were each roughly 10 ft (3 m) long by 3 ft (0.80 m) wide with a max depth of 5 ft (1.5 m) deep. A total of three zones were identified within the southeastern wall profile of BHT 7 near BHT 8a (**Figure 22**). Zone I consisted of the recently added gravel fill down to 21 inches (54 cm) below the new surface. Zone II contained dark brown (10YR3/3) clay loam with grayish brown (10YR5/2) mottles between 23 and 39 inches (59 and 99 cm) below surface. Soils in this zone contained a few rootlets and calcium carbonate filaments. Zone III extended to 55 inches (140 cm) below surface with light gray (10YR7/1) sandy clay. No artifacts were observed within any of these trenches.

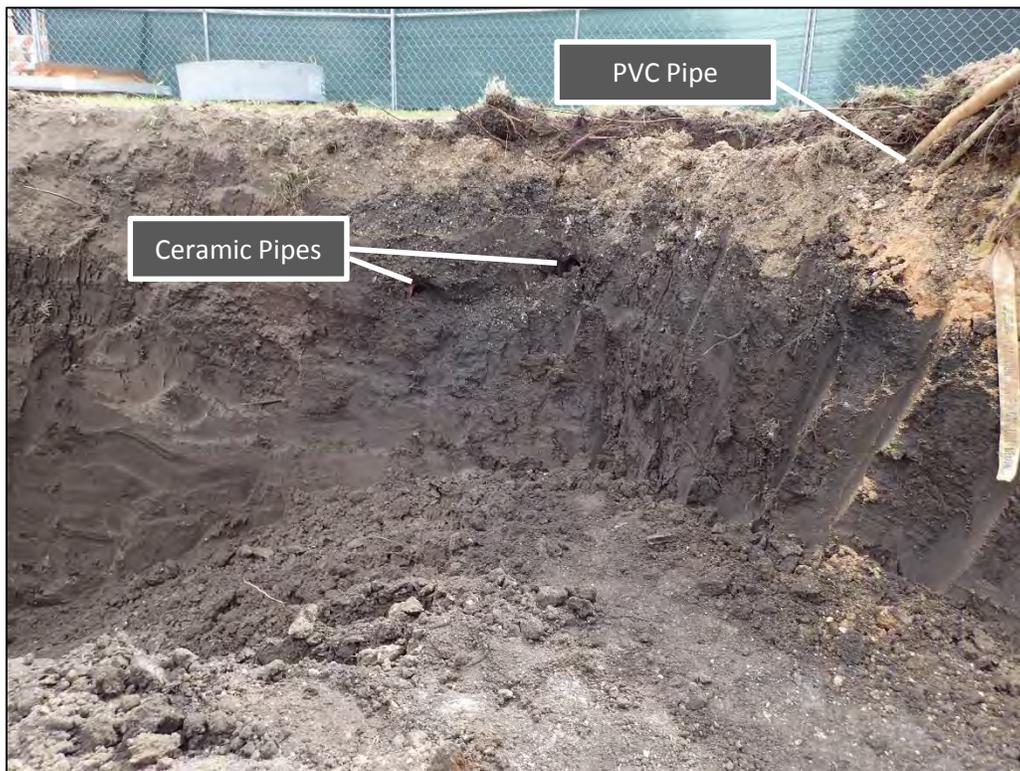


Figure 21: Overview of BHTs 7 and 8 (a-c), looking southwest.



Figure 22: BHT 7 southeast wall profile, roughly 140 cm below surface.

BHT 9 begins at the intersection of BHTs 3 and 4 where the trenches turn towards Jones Avenue and becomes wider and deeper (**Figure 23**). A total of five stratigraphic zones were identified within BHT 9. Zone I consisted of caliche fill down to roughly 20 inches (50 cm) below the surface. Within this zone, multiple small utility pipes were observed as well as concrete slabs, and modern debris. Zone II, very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) clay with strong brown (7.5YR4/6) metallic mottles and calcium carbonate flecks, extended to around 35 inches (90 cm) below surface. A few metal fragments, and a modern beer bottle were documented in this zone as well as a ceramic utility pipes noted at 28 inches (70 cm) below the surface. Below this, Zone III was dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) clay with calcium carbonates flecks to 55 inches (140 cm) below surface. Zone IV continued down to 79 inches (200 cm) below surface with gray (10YR6/1) clay mottled with strong brown (7.5YR4/6) clay. From 79 to 132 inches (200 to 335 cm) soils were gray (10YR6/1) silty clay with increasing gravels to the bottom of the trench.



**Figure 23: BHT 9 southeastern wall profile as it starts to get deeper.**

Trench 10 is oriented northwest to southeast along the front of the SAMA building in the sidewalk (**Figure 24**). Roughly 49.21 ft (15 m) long by 4.92 ft (1.5 m) wide and 6.39 ft (1.95 m) deep, BHT 10 was about 4 ft (1.22 m) away from the foot of the building. At the southeastern end the trench turns 90 degrees heading towards the SAMA building. Multiple utility lines were noted running both through and parallel to the trench. A total of 5 zones were documented in the trench (**Figure 25**). Zone I consist of caliche fill from the surface to 16.93 inches (43 cm) below surface. Zone II, 16.93 to 18.5 inches (43 to 47 cm), was very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty loam with many round chert pebbles and asphalt. Between 18.5 and 26.38 inches (47 and 67 cm), Zone III was another layer of caliche. Zone IV, brown (10YR4/3) silty clay, extended to 49.21 inches (125cm) with many roots, some rabdotus, and some



Figure 24: Overview of BHT 10 with shoring and utilities, looking northwest.



Figure 25: BHT 10 southwest wall profile.

calcium carbonate flecks visible. Zone V consists of brown (10YR4/3) silty clay with calcium carbonate flecks and nodules to the bottom of the trench at 76.77 inches (195 cm). No artifacts were noted within the trench profile or during monitoring.

### ***Manholes***

Manhole 1 was excavated in line with BHT 3 and was roughly 4 ft (1.2 m) square by 8 ft (2.4 m) deep and contains the same soils as observed in BHT 3 in the upper 57.1 in (145 cm) (**Figure 26**). One cedar post was documented in the southeast corner of the manhole. In addition, a few historic artifacts, primarily unidentifiable metal fragments, were observed in the wall in Zone II. The lower zones match those observed during the pier drilling down to roughly 8 ft (2.4m) below the surface.

At the northwest end of BHT 10 is a large irregularly shaped manhole (Manhole 2) roughly 13.12 ft (4 m) wide by 16.40 ft (5 m) long and 8.86 ft (2.7 m) deep (**Figure 27**). The upper 15.75 to 21.65 inches (40 to 55 cm), Zone I, consist of road base and fill. The remaining 90.55 inches (230 cm) appeared to be natural dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) clay (**Figure 28**). Archaeologists noted several broken red paving bricks in the backdirt that appear to be from sections of the sidewalk. No other cultural material was documented within the manhole.



**Figure 26: Manhole 1 overview, looking southeast.**



Figure 27: Overview of Manhole 2 in front of SAMA building, looking northwest.



Figure 28: Manhole 2 northwest profile, looking west.

## **41BX2161**

### *Setting and Description*

Site 41BX2161 is a multicomponent archaeological site encountered south of Jones Avenue in five trenches (BHT 1, 3, 4, 5, and 9), three piers (Piers 3, 4, 5), and a manhole (Manhole 1) (**Figure 29, Figure 30, Figure 31**). The site is located on a very gently sloping floodplain within a bend of the San Antonio River. The site measures approximately 129 ft (39 m) northeast to southwest by 40 ft (12 m) northwest to southeast occupying an area of 0.17 acres (0.07 ha). Vegetation is nonexistent, as this section of the project area was a parking lot until recently. Soils in the area have been mapped as Tinn and Frio, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded (USDA, SCS 2016). Observed natural impacts to the site included bioturbation caused primarily by root activity and artificial impacts including modern and historic clearing, grading, and trenching.



**Figure 29: General view of 41BX2161 location, looking south.**



**Figure 30: General view of 41BX2161 location, looking south southwest.**

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

*Work Performed and Recommendation*

First identified in BHT 1 and borings for the piers, the site contains historic glass, ceramics, metal, and bone fragments. Construction related artifacts of historic age including brick, tile, and pipe were observed in both BHT 3, 4 and 9, and the manhole. In addition to the artifacts, four wood and gravel footings were observed in the southwest wall of BHT 4 (**Figure 32**). The footings are spaced roughly 34 inches (85 cm) apart and are oriented northwest to southeast. The wood posts are about 18 inches (45 cm) long and 6 inches (15 cm) wide (**Figure 33**). The gravel layers anchoring the posts are about 8 inches (20 cm) thick and 24 inches (60 cm) wide.



**Figure 32: Wood and gravel footings in southwest wall of BHT 4.**



**Figure 33: Wooden footing (Footing 1) in southwest wall of BHT 4.**

Additionally, three large cedar posts were documented during trenching. Two of the cedar posts were located in the center of BHT 4 (**Figure 34**) with the third located in the southwest corner of the manhole (**Figure 35**). The BHT 4 cedar posts are spaced roughly 3.3 ft (1 m) apart and are oriented northeast to southwest. The posts measure about 41 inches (105 cm) long and 6 inches (16 cm) in diameter. Located between the two cedar posts within BHT 4, a number of uncut limestone cobbles were documented roughly 47 to 51 inches (120 to 130 cm) below surface (**Figure 36**). Each of the cobbles were around 8 inches (20 cm) long and 4 inches (10 cm) thick. Adjacent to these stones was a black stain that appears to have been a burned post measuring approximately 7 inches (17 cm) tall and 5 inches (12 cm) wide. Around 12 inches (30 cm) above the burned post was a cement utility pipe. One light olive green bottle glass fragment was noted between the utility pipe and the burned post, while one tertiary flake was documented below and to the right of the limestone cobbles. Toward the southeastern end of BHT 4 a number of hard-fired red brick, wood, and cut, flat stones were encountered at roughly 2 ft (0.61 m) below surface (**Figure 37**). One metal horseshoe, and some metal pipe fragments were the only other items observed from this section of the trench.

These footings and posts appear to be part of a pier and beam foundation probably early-to-mid-twentieth century in age based on the aerial photographs and Sanborn review conducted prior to field work. Two structures in the vicinity of the uncovered footings were present on the 1912 to January 1951 Sanborn map, and on the 1955 and possibly the 1966 aerials (though the image is very grainy), but were gone by 1973. The 1912 Sanborn map was reissued in 1942, 1949, and 1951. Therefore, this version of the map dates to 1951 at the latest. As the 1922 Sanborn map does not show any structures in the lots

associated with the site, the footings would seem to belong to building postdating 1922 that was demolished in the late 1960s to early 1970s. Evidence of the demolition of these buildings was encountered in both BHT 3 and 4. A layer of debris containing construction material including wood, metal and rubber matting was documented in the northwestern wall of BHT 3. Further, toward the southeastern end of BHT 4, a large pocket of burned timbers and other structural debris along with household artifacts was encountered (**Figure 38**). In conjunction with the aerial and Sanborn maps, remaining footings, structural materials and artifacts show two structures were once on the property prior to its demolition.



**Figure 34:** Example of cedar post observed in BHT 4.



Figure 35: Manhole 1 profile with cedar post visible in southeast corner.



Figure 36: Limestone cobbles and burned post in BHT 4.



**Figure 37: Red brick at roughly 2 ft below surface in BHT 4, looking east.**



**Figure 38: Burned structural debris from BHT 4.**

Prehistoric materials observed at the site were found in BHT 3 and 4, and Pier 3 at various levels. In Pier 3, the lithics were identified within backdirt from an unknown depth and consisted of a secondary flake and a bone fragment. In BHT 3, lithic artifacts were found between 23 and 37 inches (58 and 95 cm) below surface (**Figure 39**). Soils within Zone IV appear to be intact with no historic material noted below 37 inches (58 cm). In addition, lithics were observed across from each other on both sides of the trench wall indicating a horizontal distribution of lithic artifacts as well as vertical. Lithics included secondary flakes, chert and limestone fire-cracked rock. BHT 4 contained one tertiary flake between 130 and 135 cm below surface just below and between the burned post and limestone cobbles (see **Figure 36**), however, the soils around this area appear to be disturbed. Since no diagnostic artifacts were observed at the site and no datable materials were collected, archaeologists cannot assign a temporal period to the prehistoric materials identified at the site.



**Figure 39: BHT 3 north wall profile, Zone 4 secondary flake.**

#### *Artifacts Observed*

Archaeologist observed both historic and prehistoric artifacts at site 41BX2161. Historic artifacts were encountered in both fill and in situ. Of the material documented, only five were temporally diagnostic historic-age artifacts associated with an early-to-mid-twentieth century occupation. Artifacts included fragments of ceramic, metal, glass, bone, tile, wood, and multiple red and yellow brick fragments (**Figure 40**). The domestic refuse noted during the survey was sparse and in some cases was intermixed with structural debris such as lumber, brick, and tiles. In addition to the historic material, a few prehistoric artifacts were noted consisting of secondary and tertiary flakes, and FCR (**Figure 41**).

Metal observed at the site included wire nails, wire, a window weight, a horseshoe, metal pipes, and a few unidentifiable metal artifacts (**Figure 42**). These items were primarily in the upper 2 ft (0.61 m) of soil. Ceramics observed at 41BX2161 include a few undecorated whiteware sherds, ceramic tile fragments, and red ceramic pipe fragments (**Figure 43**). The whiteware fragments were documented in BHT 1 and BHT 4 within backdirt from the upper 24 inches (60 cm) of soil. Three of the sherds are rim fragments and one is a base fragment. The four sherds of undecorated whiteware have a manufacture date of 1830 to present (Florida Museum of Natural History 2008).

Three bottles were observed at the site; two are medicinal bottles while the other is an ink well. Two have their finishes missing, presumably broken off during trenching. One milk glass jar was found on the surface at BHT 1. The bottle is embossed on the base with "*MENTHOLATUM REG. TRADEMARK*". It has a threaded lip and dates to the twentieth century (**Figure 43**). Documented in BHT 3 at 22 in (55 cm) below surface one almost complete medicinal bottle was found in situ in the southwestern wall profile (**Figure 44**). The bottle had "*Castoria*" on one side and "*Chas. H. Fletcher's*" on the other. The base has an Owens Illinois makers mark within a suction scar. Chas. H. Fletcher's Castoria was a very popular brand of laxative compound, sold as a substitute for castor oil with dates of production generally between 1900 to 1930 (Whitten 2016).

One ink bottle was collected from the backdirt of BHT 4 by the construction crew (**Figure 45**). The ink bottle is cylindrical in shape with a very faint seam running from the heel to the neck. The bottle base is not symmetrical. Based on the characteristics noted, archaeologists think the bottle was produced in a cup-bottom mold. This type of mold was primarily produced between the mid to late 1800s to the early 1900s (Lindsey 2017). A number of glass bottles fragments were observed at the site both on the surface and within the upper 24 inches (60 cm) of soil. Most appear to have been from an automatic bottle machine with no other identifiable features, placing them as no younger than 1917 (Lindsey 2017). These include aqua, cobalt, solarized amethyst and colorless bottle fragments. Generally, color can be used to determine temporal affiliation. Aquamarine (aqua) was a very popular color in all types of jar and bottle glass from the early nineteenth century to the 1920s and remained well-liked in canning jars into the 1930s. Solarized glass including sun-colored amethyst was most commonly used from 1890 to 1920 (Lindsey 2016).



Figure 40: Historic material recorded in Zone 2 of BHT 1.



Figure 41: Unidentified bone fragment and secondary flake noted in the backdirt during monitoring of Pier 3.



Figure 42: Horseshoe from BHT 4 within upper 2 ft.



Figure 43: Milk glass Mentholatum bottle and undecorated whiteware documented in BHT-1.



**Figure 44: Castoria medicinal bottle recorded in BHT-3.**



**Figure 45: Ink well bottle found in BHT 4.**

### *Archival Research*

Site 41BX2161 is situated on Lots 9 and 10 of New City Block (NCB) 1037. Lots 9 and 10 are included in the original Abat Place, a subdivision consisting of 11 lots located on the south side of Jones Avenue. These 11 lots were owned by E.D.L Wickes until his death in 1893. The subdivision, as well as numerous other land tracts across San Antonio, were conveyed to Wickes' wife, Eugenia A. Thompson (E.A.T) Wickes, and several other heirs (Bexar County Deed Records 116: 223). In 1900, Wickes remarried to David Alan Nease, and the two remained married until her death in 1916 (Bexar County Deed Records P: 372). According to the 1910 U.S. Federal Census, the couple was not living in the project area but rather on Grayson Street north of the current project area. However, Sanborn maps from around this time show no structures on either lot.

Following her death, the large estate of Eugenia A. Thompson Wickes-Nease was divided between her heirs, including her husband, David, and Matil A. Thompson Maginnis of St. Louis, Missouri. Lots 9 and 10 were included in the estate, and David Nease received ownership of Lot 9 while Maginnis received Lot 10 (Bexar County Deed Records 493: 32).

In 1921, David Nease conveyed Lot 9 to Dr. Robert Lee Rhea (Bexar County Deed Records 639: 403). Rhea was a well-known veterinary surgeon originally from Collin County, Texas. After years of medical training and serving on staff at the Parke-Davis Chemical Company in Detroit, Michigan, Rhea moved to San Antonio in 1909 (Johnson 1916). Shortly afterward, he established the San Antonio Veterinary Hospital. He held the position of city veterinarian and ultimately oversaw the milk supply for the City of San Antonio. Rhea owned Lot 9 for 39 years, and at some point prior to 1951, the San Antonio Veterinary Hospital was moved to this location (Johnson 1916).

Lot 9 appears to have been used only as a veterinary clinic during the ownership by Dr. Rhea. Rhea resided at 304 E. Courtland Place, and therefore did not reside on the property. In 1960, Rhea conveyed the property to the Humane Society of Bexar County (Bexar County Deed Records 4523: 7), and in 2003 the property was purchased by the San Antonio Museum of Art (Bexar County Deed Records 9812: 983).

Lot 10 was conveyed by Eugenia Thompson Maginnis, daughter of Matil and also a resident of St. Louis, to Max Hessel of San Antonio in 1921 (Bexar County Deed Records 643: 346). It is uncertain whether Hessel resided on the property; however, he soon conveyed the property to J.H. and May A. Thomson in 1925. The deed specifies that Hessel was from Hidalgo County, indicating that he had moved after purchasing the property in 1921 (Bexar County Deed Records 828: 241). The Thomsons then filed a Deed of Trust in 1930 naming William Seipel as Trustee and Ed Seeling, a real estate investor and once owner of the Driskill Hotel, as Substitute Trustee (Bexar County Deed Records 1220: 15; Cogburn 2016). Notably, the deed record specifies that Lot 10 forms no part of their homestead and that the Thomsons reside on Lots 51 and 52 of NCB 3504. Therefore, the Thomsons did not reside within the project area.

In 1934, the Thomsons failed to make payments on the property, and it was auctioned to the highest bidder (Bexar County Deed Records 1459: 134). Ed Seeling purchased the property for \$2,850. As Seeling lived with his family in the well-known Kalteyer House at 425 King William Street until his death in 1938, he did not live in the project area (Cogburn 2016). Following his death, Seeling's daughters, Clara, Ella,

and Paula, conveyed Lot 10 to Frank M. Simek and wife Katherine in 1943 (Bexar County Deed Records 1959: 422).

The Simeks, were living at 428 Warren Street in San Antonio, according to the 1940 U.S. Federal Census. The family owned Lot 10 until 1964. Although the family resided in San Antonio, it is unknown whether they resided on the property. Herman D. Cundiff acted as the administrator of Frank M. Simek's estate following Simek's death in 1964, and he sold Lot 10 to W.E. Dean (Bexar County Deed Records 5181: 209).

The following year, 1965, Dean conveyed the property to Dean Bros. Inc (Bexar County Deed Records 5343: 979). The warranty deed specifies that Dean owned and occupied another property as his homestead. Therefore, in the limited amount of time he owned the property as an individual, he likely did not reside on the property. Little is known about Dean Bros., Inc.; however, the Texas corporation owned the property until 1981 when it was conveyed to the San Antonio Museum Association (2361: 200).

### *Summary*

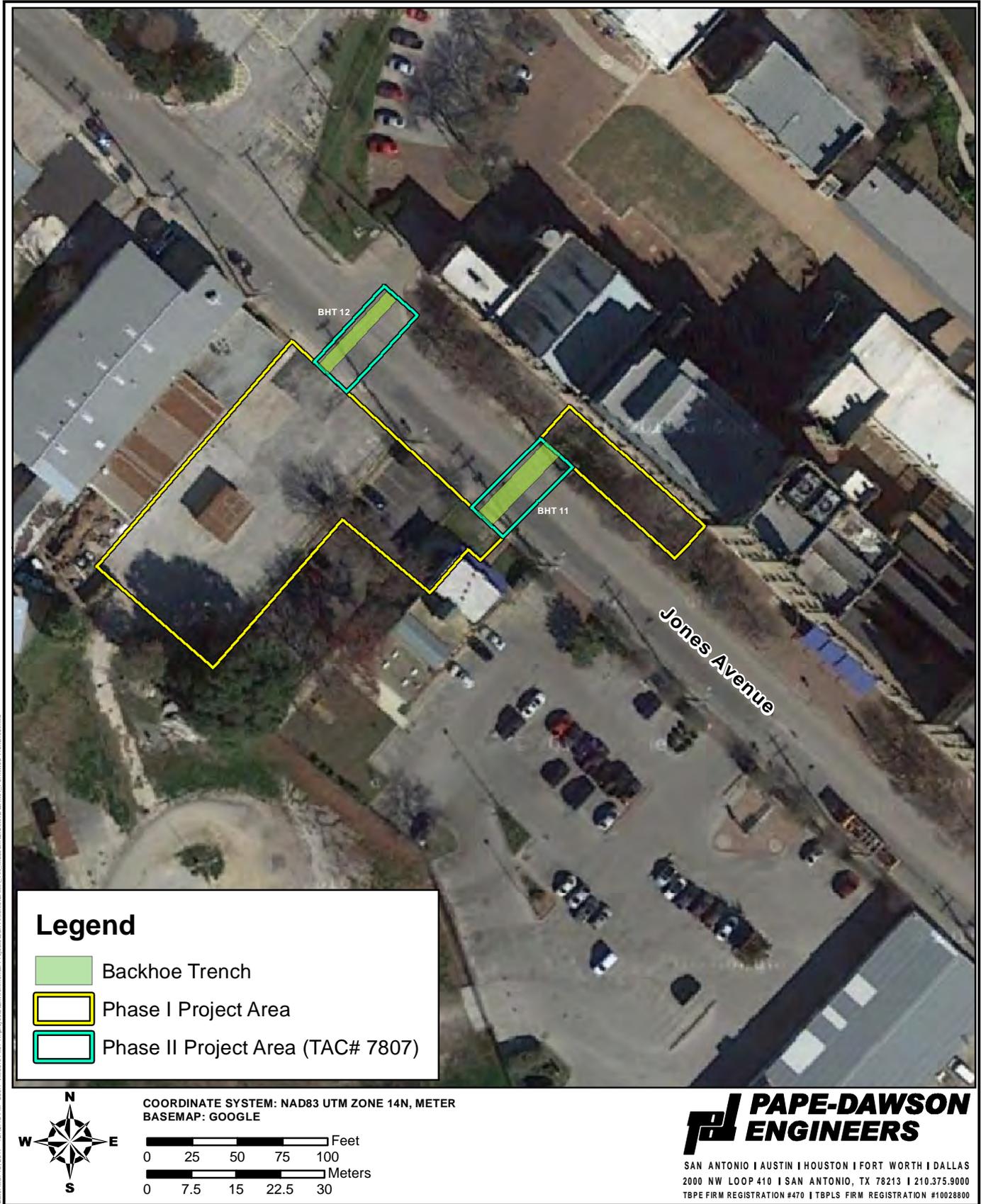
While it is unclear whether anyone occupied Lot 10 in the mid-twentieth century, deed and census research suggests Frank and Catherine Simek could have lived there during this time. If there were people living on the property in the early-to-mid-twentieth centuries, they were likely tenants. The neighboring Lot 9 shows a similar situation for the early-to-mid-twentieth centuries, but contained a veterinary clinic by the mid-twentieth century. It is possible the foundations and piers could be associated with this structure, although the artifacts recovered were not suggestive of a veterinary practice, but appeared to be generic household-related items.

Given the limited amount of domestic material often found mixed with concrete and asphalt, the buried structural material, some of which was burned (reminiscent of a burn pile), suggests that the site was graded or bulldozed after the historic structures were demolished. This is supported by historic aerials and trench profiles showing evidence of a clearing and the construction of a parking lot south of Jones Avenue. In addition, although the archaeological deposits at this site are historic-age, the time period it represents is well documented in the historic record.

### **Phase II Fieldwork**

Pape-Dawson archaeologists intermittently monitored construction for the Phase II project area between November 18, 2016 and 19, 2016. Monitoring of the two trenches occurred within the existing COSA-owned ROW (**Figure 46**). Previous impacts to the project area, including existing utilities, were photographed and noted as part of the survey effort. Jones Avenue was closed during the excavations of these trenches.

Soils were heavily disturbed due to previous utility installations running below and parallel to Jones Avenue (**Figure 47**). Both trenches (BHT 11 and 12) encountered a number of existing utilities running below and parallel to Jones Avenue ranging in depth from roughly 4 ft (1.2 m) below the surface to as much as 6 ft (1.83 m) below surface. Some were only a few inches in diameter while others were at least a foot in diameter. Soils around these utilities were heavily mottled and contained a mix of clay, sand



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 Bexar County, Texas  
 Monitoring  
 March 2017

and gravel. Road construction related disturbances including land clearing, and grading were visible in the upper layer of the trench as road base.

BHT 11 and BHT 12 were roughly 113 ft (35 m) apart and were excavated perpendicular to Jones Avenue. The easternmost trench (BHT 11) is an extension of BHT 9 (excavated during Phase I) to the south; it continues across Jones Avenue connecting to a manhole excavated in the sidewalk on the north side of Jones Avenue in front of the SAMA building (see **Figure 46**). BHT 11 was roughly 11 ft (3.35 m) wide by 55 ft (17 m) long to an average depth of 11 ft (3.35 m). The westernmost trench, BHT 12, was approximately 6 ft (1.82 m) wide and 11 ft (3.35 m) deep (**Figure 48**). BHT 12 is an extension of BHT 6 and extends north across Jones Avenue into the driveway for the SAMA parking lot. The utilities laid in this trench will not be connected to the SAMA utility infrastructure at this time.

The excavations encountered the same soil stratigraphy as documented in BHT 9, which was excavated during Phase I. Within the ROW, soils were heavily disturbed due to the number of utilities encountered (**Figure 49, Figure 50**), thus the soil profile was documented at the very edge of the ROW where intact soils were perceived. A total of five stratigraphic zones were identified within BHTs 11 and 12. Zone I consisted of caliche fill down to roughly 20 inches (50 cm) below the surface. Within this zone, concrete slabs and asphalt was observed as well as modern debris. Zone II, very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) clay with calcium carbonate flecks, extended to around 35 inches (90 cm) below surface. Below this, Zone III was dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) clay with calcium carbonates flecks to 55 inches (140 cm) below surface. Zone IV continued down to 79 inches (200 cm) below surface with gray (10YR6/1) clay mottled with strong brown (7.5YR4/6) clay. From 79 to 132 inches (200 to 335 cm) soils were gray (10YR6/1) silty clay with increasing gravels to the bottom of the trench. No artifacts were documented in either trench.

### ***Summary***

Overall, the construction monitoring within the Phase II project area revealed evidence of disturbances resulting from the installation of various utilities. All of the monitored excavations were within extensively disturbed deposits. No significant cultural materials or features were encountered during investigations and no archaeological sites were recorded as a result of investigations within the Jones Avenue ROW. No further archaeological work is recommended.



Figure 47: BHT 11 excavation, looking northeast.



Figure 48: BHT 12 excavation, looking northeast.



Figure 49: BHT 11 southeast wall profile.



Figure 50: BHT 12 existing utilities, northwest wall profile, looking west.

## Summary and Recommendations

On behalf of the San Antonio Museum of Art (SAMA), Pape-Dawson conducted archaeological monitoring of a construction project along 315 W. Jones Avenue in San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. The level of effort for the project was determined in consultation with the City of San Antonio (COSA) city archaeologists prior to work beginning. Monitoring covered approximately 25% of the overall excavation activities, focusing on the pier drilling closest to the old San Antonio River channel, the trenching within the new building footprint, and the utility installation within the Jones Avenue right-of-way (ROW). The irregularly shaped, 0.53 acres (0.21 hectare [ha]) project area is maximally about 534.26 feet (ft) (162.84 meters [m]) east to west and 316.54 ft (96.48 m) north to south. New utility lines will be placed along the north and south sides of the San Antonio Museum of Art (SAMA) building then turn south crossing over Jones Avenue to the location of the planned central plant building. These excavations averaged a maximum depth of approximately 11 ft (3.35 m) under Jones Avenue and roughly between 4 ft (1.21 m) elsewhere. Piers were excavated south of Jones Avenue within the footprint of the proposed central plant building. These generally extended below the water table to a depth of 40 ft (12.19 m) and were approximately 2 ft (.61 m) in diameter.

Pape-Dawson conducted archaeological monitoring of a construction project at 315 West Jones Avenue in Bexar County, Texas. Due to the project's location within the Historic Old Lone Star Brewery NRHP District and its' position adjacent to the old channel of the San Antonio River, archaeological work was required. Pape-Dawson performed archaeological construction monitoring from September 15, 2016 through December 27, 2016 in accordance with the COSA UDC. In addition, work within the section of the project located within the COSA-owned Jones Avenue ROW was performed in compliance with the ACT.

Pape-Dawson archaeologists divided the project into two phases. Phase 1 included the excavations for the utilities and piers associated with the new central plant south of Jones Avenue, and the excavation for the utilities around the SAMA building. Archaeologists documented one new site (41BX2161) south of Jones Avenue during Phase I monitoring. Structural remains (pier and beam footings) were identified in two trenches and a manhole extending down to 51 inches (130 cm). Cultural material was observed in three trenches, three piers and a manhole. Historic artifacts observed in the field date to the late-nineteenth to early-twentieth century and were primarily found within the upper 24 inches (60 cm) of the site. Prehistoric lithic debitage and FCR was encountered in two trenches and a pier with intact deposits noted in one trench between 23 and 37 inches (58 and 95 cm).

The archival review found that south of Jones Avenue, four structures were present adjacent to the road between 1922 and the early 1970s. By 1973 two of these buildings (within the site boundary) had been demolished and replaced with a parking lot. In addition, although there is no direct evidence that any of the previous owners resided on the property, Frank and Katherine Simek, who owned Lot 10 from 1943 to 1964, could have potentially resided on the property. The property may have been used as a business by Dean Bros., Inc. between 1965 and 1981. Additional archival research would be necessary to identify possible tenants or renters.

Due to the disturbance within parts of 41BX2161 as well as the paucity of artifacts overall, the portion of site 41BX2161 located within the current project area does not appear to meet the criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or for designation as a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL). Consequently, Pape-Dawson recommends no further archaeological work at site 41BX2161 or within the project area. Project records and photographs will be curated at the Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Texas at San Antonio.

Overall the monitoring investigations during Phase II determined that the project area within the COSA ROW has been severely impacted by the installation of buried utilities. No archaeological sites were identified within this area, and no artifacts were observed. As no significant cultural resources were identified that meet the criteria for State Antiquities Landmarks designation, Pape Dawson recommends no further work within the Phase II project area.

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## **Appendix A**

### Backhoe Trench Profile Descriptions

**Table A-1. Backhoe Trench Data**

BHT #	Zone	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Structure	Inclusions/ Disturbances	Lower Boundary	Cultural Material/Comments
1	I	0-24			Caliche Base		Fill	Abrupt	None
	II	24-55	10YR2/2	Very Dark Brown	Friable Silty Clay	Medium, Angular, Blocky	Common Snail Shell Fragments, Few to Common Rootlets, Very Few Calcium Carbonate Flecks	Gradual	Aqua, Cobalt, Solarized, Colorless and Amber bottle glass fragments, 1 Milkglass bottle, 1 Colorless bottle base fragment, 1 whiteware sherd, 1 Ferrous metal Fragment, Red and Yellow Brick fragments
	III	55-75	10YR4/2	Dark Grayish Brown	Friable Silty Clay	Medium, Angular, Blocky	Very Few Calcium Carbonate Flecks, Few to Common Roots, Common Snail Shells	Unobserved	None
2	I	0-40			Caliche		Fill	Abrupt	Brick from Patio
	II	40-60	10YR3/2	Very Dark Grayish Brown	Silty Clay		Common Roots and Rootlest, Few Limestone Flecks and Pebbles	Gradual	None
	III	60-91	10YR4/2	Dark Grayish Brown	Silty Clay		Few Snail Shell Fragments, Very Few Calcium Carbonate Flecks, Common Roots and Rootlets	Unobserved	None
3	I	0-15			Caliche Base		Fill	Abrupt	Concrete Curb Fragment, Sprinkler System Remnants
	II	15-52	10YR2/1	Black	Friable Clay Loam	Fine, Angular, Blocky	Many Degrading Concrete Flecks and Fragments, Few Rootlets and Rootlets, Few to Common Angular Cherty Limestone Pebbles and Gravel, Few Large Concrete Boulders	Clear	Concrete Fragments, Window glass Fragments, Ferrous Metal Fragments, Red Brick Fragments, Tile Fragments, Wood Fragments, Charcoal Fragments, Asphalt Fragments, Plastic Straw
	III	52-58	10YR2/1	Black	Loose Loam	Granular	Looks like Roots, a Tree, or Lumber was crushed into a thin layer beneath Zone II, Does not extend across the trench profile	Clear	Ferrous Metal Fragments, Rubber Matting with green rubber flecks, Plastic
	IV	58-95	10YR3/1 with 7.5YR4/6 Mottles	Very Dark Gray with Strong Brown (degrading ferrous metal?) Mottling	Friable Clay	Coarse, Angular, Blocky	Common Spiral Snail Shell Fragments, Common Roots and Rootlets, Few Calcium Carbonate Flecks, 1 Concrete Pipe on southwest side of trench wall	Gradual	1 Secondary Flake, 3 Chert FCR, 1 Limestone FCR
	V	95-145	10YR4/2	Dark Grayish Brown	Friable Silty Clay	Fine, Angular, Blocky	Few Snail Shell Fragments, Few Roots, Few Subround Limestone Flecks, Few to Common Calcium Carbonate Flecks	Unobserved	None
5	I	0-15	10YR3/1 with 10YR3/2 Mottles	Very Dark Gray with Very Dark Grayish Brown Mottles	Loose Clayey Loam with Common Clay Mottles	Granular	Common Angular Limestone Pebbles and Gravels	Clear	Few to Common Charcoal Flecks, Window Glass Fragments, Coal Fragments, Bone Fragments,
	II	15-86	10YR3/2	Very Dark Grayish Brown	Firm to Friable Clay	Fine, Angular, Blocky	Few Spiral Snail Shell, Few Calcium Carbonate Flecks, Few insect burrows	Gradual	None
	III	86-135	10YR4/4	Dark Grayish Brown	Firm Clay	Coarse Angular, Blocky	Common Snail Shell Fragments, Few Calcium Carbonate Flecks	Unobserved	None

**Table A-1. Backhoe Trench Data**

BHT #	Zone	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Structure	Inclusions/ Disturbances	Lower Boundary	Cultural Material/Comments
7	I	0-54					<b>Recent Gravel Fill for BHT 1</b>	Abrupt	None
	II	54-99	10YR3/3 with 10YR5/2 Mottles	Dark Brown with Grayish Brown Mottles	Friable Clay Loam		Few Snail Shell Fragments, Few Rootlets, Few Calcium Carbonate Flecks	Gradual	None
	III	99-140	10YR7/1	Light Gray	Firm Sandy Clay		Few Snail Shell Fragments, Few to Common Calcium Carbonate Flecks	Unobserved	None
9	I	0-50			Caliche		<b>Fill</b>	Abrupt	<b>PVC Pipes and Metal Pipes in southeast wall (in upper 12 inches [30 cm])</b>
	II	50-90	10YR3/2 with 7.5YR4/6 Mottles	Very Dark Grayish Brown with Strong Brown (degrading ferrous metal?) Mottling	Friable Clay Loam	Fine, Angular, Blocky	Few Snail Shells, Few Calcium Carbonate Flecks, Common Rootlets, <b>Concrete Curb (24 inches [60 cm]), Multiple Red Ceramic Pipe at 28 inches (70 cm)</b>	Gradual	<b>Modern Beer Bottle, Wire Nails, Metal Frags</b>
	III	90-140	10YR4/2	Dark Grayish Brown	Firm Clay	Coarse, Angular, Blocky	Common Snail Shell, Few Calcium Carbonate Flecks	Gradual	None
	IV	140-200	10YR6/1 with 7.5YR4/6 Mottles	Gray with Strong Brown Mottles	Friable Clay	Angular, Blocky	Common Calcium Carbonate Flecks	Gradual	None
	V	200-335	10YR6/1	Gray	Friable Silty Clay		Increase in Gravels at 200 though still Few to Common	Unobserved	None
10	I	0-43			Caliche		<b>Fill</b>	Abrupt	None
	II	43-47	10YR3/2	Very Dark Grayish Brown	Loose Silty Loam	Granular	Common Round Chert Pebbles	Abrupt	<b>Ashpalt</b>
	III	47-67			Caliche		<b>Fill</b>	Clear	None
	IV	67-125	10YR4/3	Brown	Friable Silty Clay	Angular, Blocky	Few Snail Shell Fragments, Very Few Calcium Carbonate Flecks, Very Few Hackberry Seed Husks, Common Roots and Rootlets	Gradual	None
	V	125-195	10YR4/3	Brown	Friable Silty Clay	Angular, Blocky	Common Calcium Carbonate Flecks and Nodules, Common Snail Shell Fragments, Few Rootlets	Unobserved	None