

Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Heritage Plaza Development, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

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November 2017

Abstract

Pape-Dawson conducted a cultural resources survey of the proposed Heritage Plaza development project located within San Antonio in Bexar County, Texas. The irregularly-shaped project area is maximally 466 feet (ft) (142 meters [m]) northeast to southwest and 345 ft (99 m) northwest to southeast, for a total area of 2.62 acres (1.05 hectare [ha]). The project will entail the construction of an apartment building and a parking lot. As the project area is currently in the design phase, the location and maximum depths of subsurface impacts are unknown, though the impacts within the project area will include the demolition of existing commercial buildings and are anticipated to include bulldozing, grading, and installing associated utility lines. Typically, utility line installations are 6 to 8 ft (1.8 to 2.4 m) deep, with deeper impacts for duct banks or manholes.

Pape-Dawson's archaeological survey for the Heritage Plaza development project was conducted in compliance with the Historic Preservation and Design Section of the City of San Antonio (COSA) Unified Development Code. However, as no federal funding or permitting is anticipated for this project and it is situated on private property, compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Antiquities Code of Texas was not required. All work was done in accordance with the archaeological survey standards and guidelines as developed by the Council of Texas Archeologists and adopted by the Texas Historic Commission.

Prior to fieldwork, Pape-Dawson archaeologists conducted a background study that assessed the potential for cultural resources to exist within the project area. The study revealed that there was potential for a *desague*, or lateral return channel, of the Acequia Principal (also known as the San Pedro Acequia) as well as historic-age artifacts and/or structural remains associated with former late-nineteenth-century residences to exist within the project area based on a review of historic-age maps. The study also revealed that there was potential for prehistoric deposits based on the project area being located upon stream terraces of the San Antonio River. The current survey effort included a pedestrian survey of the entire 2.62-acres (1.05 ha) project area and backhoe trench excavations that targeted the locations of former historic-age structures and areas with the perceived potential to contain intact prehistoric deposits.

A total of six backhoe trenches were excavated in order to evaluate the impact of the proposed project on cultural resources. As a result of the survey, two isolated finds were recorded. However, no evidence of a *desague* associated with the Acequia Principal or intact deposits associated with late-nineteenth-

century structures were encountered within the project area. The survey found that much of the project area has been extensively disturbed by previous episodes of building construction and demolition and/or removal.

Based on the results of the fieldwork, Pape-Dawson recommends no further archaeological work is necessary for the proposed project and that the project be allowed to proceed. However, if evidence of cultural material is encountered during construction, it is recommended that all work in the vicinity should cease and the City Archaeologist be contacted.

No artifacts were collected; all project records and photographs will be curated at the Center for Archaeological Research at The University of Texas at San Antonio.

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Introduction

Argyle Residential proposes to develop two tracts of land (project area) for residential use in San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas (Figures 1 and 2). The project will entail the construction of an apartment building and a parking lot. The irregularly-shaped project area is maximally 466 feet (ft) (142 meters [m]) northeast to southwest and 345 ft (99 m) northwest to southeast, for a total area of 2.62-acres (1.05 hectare [ha]). Impacts to the project area will include the demolition of existing commercial buildings and are anticipated to include bulldozing, grading, and installing associated utility lines. Depth of ground disturbance for all improvements will vary. However, as the project is currently in the design phase, the location and maximum depth of impact for the various improvements is presently unknown. Typically, utility line installations are 6 to 8 ft (1.8 to 2.4 m) deep, with deeper impacts for duct banks or manholes.

Pape-Dawson's archaeological survey for the Heritage Plaza development project was conducted in compliance with the Historic Preservation and Design Section of the City of San Antonio (COSA) Unified Development Code (UDC). However, as no federal funding or permitting is anticipated for this project, and it is situated on private property, compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Antiquities Code of Texas was not required.

Pape Dawson's investigations of the 2.62-acre (1.05-ha) project area included an intensive pedestrian survey with backhoe trenching that occurred after the demolition and removal of the commercial buildings from the property. The goals of the investigation were to: (1) locate all prehistoric and historic cultural resources, if present, within the project area; (2) establish vertical and horizontal site boundaries, as appropriate with respect to the project area; (3) evaluate the significance of recorded cultural resources with regard to National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and State Antiquities Landmark (SAL) eligibility, in compliance with the UDC.

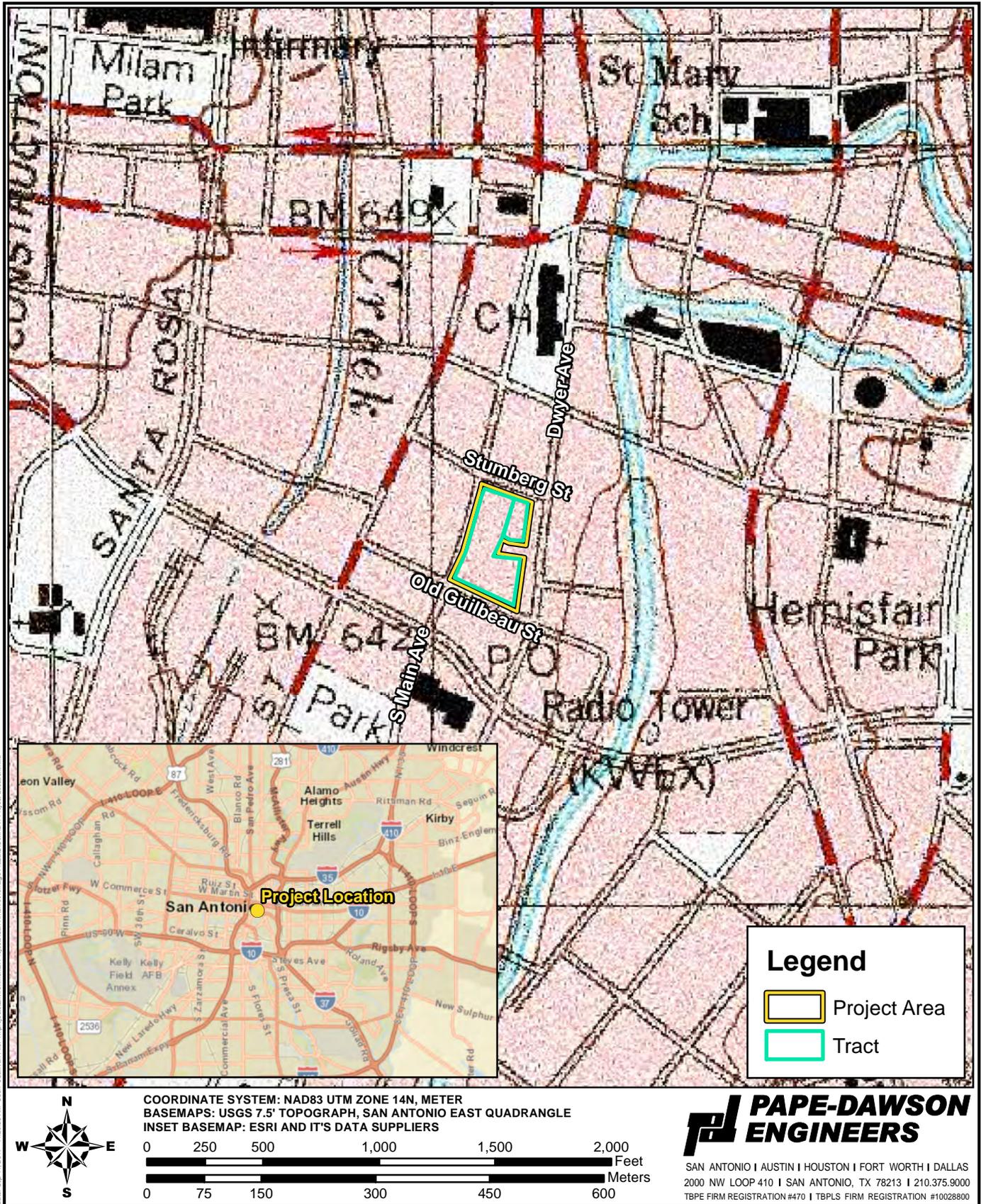


Figure 1. Project Location Map



Figure 2. Project Area Map

Project Setting

The project is located within downtown San Antonio, one block east of the San Antonio River. It is bordered by Stumberg Street to the north, Dwyer Avenue to the east, Old Guilbeau Street to the south, and South Main Avenue to the west. The project area includes the entire city block except for a central eastern parcel containing a historic-age property (315 Dwyer Avenue) that currently serves as a law office and is a COSA Historic Landmark. Historic and recent maps and aerial photographs show that the project area has been impacted by development over the course of many years. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps show the area as residential by the 1890s, with additional structures added in the following decades. Review of aerial maps show that all of the nineteenth-century buildings within the project area have been removed by 1955 and have been replaced with commercial development (National Environmental Title Research [NETR] Online 2017). These commercial buildings were still in existence until just before the current survey.

The project area is situated on a nearly level to gently sloping upper stream terrace of the San Antonio River. The underlying geology of the project area is mapped as Pleistocene-age Fluvial terrace deposits, which consists of gravel, sand, silt, and clay adjacent to the Edwards Plateau (Bureau of Economic Geology [BEG] 1983). The soil mapped within the project area is entirely Branyon clay with 0 to 1 percent slope (HtA) (Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture [NRCS-USDA] 2017). Branyon soils are taxonomically classified as Vertisols and are formed in calcareous clayey alluvium derived from mudstone of Pleistocene age. These soils are typically found on nearly level to very gently sloping trends of stream terraces on river valleys. The soils are characterized by dark gray clay (A-horizon) yielding to dark gray grading to light gray clay (a series of B-horizons) at an average depth of 4 inches (10 centimeters [cm]) below the ground surface. These series of B-horizons may extend to 80 inches (203 cm) below the ground surface or deeper (NRCS-USDA 2017).

Methods

RECORDS REVIEW

Prior to fieldwork, Pape-Dawson archaeologists conducted a thorough background literature and records search of the proposed project area. This research included reviewing the San Antonio East (2998-133) U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) and searching the Texas Archeological Sites Atlas (Atlas)

online database for any previously recorded surveys and historic or prehistoric archaeological sites located within a 0.16-mile (0.25-kilometer [km]) radius of the project area. The review also included information on the following types of cultural resources: NRHP-listed properties and districts, SALs, Official Texas Historical Markers (OTHM), Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHL), 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), Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey, the Geologic Atlas of Texas-San Antonio Sheet (BEG 1983), and historic maps and aerials that depict the project area (NETR Online 2017).

FIELDWORK

Pape-Dawson archaeologists conducted an intensive cultural resources survey of the proposed 2.62-acre (1.05-ha) project area that included a 100-percent pedestrian survey and mechanical trenching following the demolition and removal of commercial buildings from the property. Pape-Dawson archaeologists excavated six trenches that were 1.1 to 1.5 m (3.6 to 4.9 ft) deep, 7.0 to 16.0 m (23.0 to 52.5 ft) long, 1.3 m (4.3 ft) wide. Trenches were excavated in 10-cm (4-inch) levels and were terminated after encountering fill or sterile subsoil. All trenching work was performed in accordance with applicable regulations regarding trench safety. Appropriate measures were taken for any trenches that exceeded 1.2 m (4 ft) in depth, following Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) safety protocols for safe ingress and egress. Pape-Dawson archaeologists photographed and recorded representative trench profiles, and mapped the trenches with a sub-meter accurate, handheld Trimble Global Positioning System (GPS) unit. All trenches were backfilled and leveled upon completion of excavation and recording.

A representative sample of artifacts observed during the survey was 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 (CAR-UTSA) following their specific standards of preparation.

Results

RECORDS REVIEW

The background review determined that the project area had been previously surveyed at a reconnaissance level and that no archaeological site was recorded within or adjacent to it. The review also identified one NRHP Property, three NRHP Districts, three COSA Historic Districts, and 24 COSA Historic Landmarks (Table 1) within the 0.16-mile (0.25-km) buffer (Figures 3 and 4). Two of the COSA Landmarks are adjacent to the project area: the historic house located at 315 Dwyer Avenue (currently a law office in the central eastern portion of the block) and the Guilbeau Slave Quarters archaeological site, which encompasses the city block to the south of the project area and across Old Guilbeau Street.

Table 1. Historic Resources within 0.16 mile (0.25 km) of the Project Area

Resource Name	Historic Designation	Within the Project Area
House – 315 Dwyer	COSA Historic Landmark	Adjacent
Archaeological Site-Guilbeau Slave Quarters	COSA Historic Landmark	Adjacent
Bexar County Courthouse	NRHP Property, SAL, COSA Historic Landmark	No
United States San Antonio Arsenal	NRHP District, OTHM, COSA Historic District	No
Main and Military Plaza	NRHP District, COSA Historic District	No
King William Historic District	NRHP District, COSA Historic District	No
W.B. Teagarden House	RTHL, COSA Historic Landmark	No
Oge House/ Newton A. Mitchell House	OTHM, COSA Historic Landmark	No
Aldrete Houses	RTHL	No
Erasmio Seguin	OTHM	No
Bexar County Under Nine Governments	OTHM	No
Kallison Block	COSA Historic Landmark	No

Resource Name	Historic Designation	Within the Project Area
Chapa Building	COSA Historic Landmark	No
Shiner Building	COSA Historic Landmark	No
Zipp Building	COSA Historic Landmark	No
Bexar County Justice Center	COSA Historic Landmark	No
Commander's House	COSA Historic Landmark	No
Hoyer House	COSA Historic Landmark	No
Cruz House	COSA Historic Landmark	No
Joseph L. Weitzel House	COSA Historic Landmark	No
Liberty/Hill Hotel	COSA Historic Landmark	No
Richter Bakery	COSA Historic Landmark	No
Milmo Building	COSA Historic Landmark	No
Hermann Son's Lodge	COSA Historic Landmark	No
Hermann Son's Building	COSA Historic Landmark	No
Nueva St. Bridge	COSA Historic Landmark	No
Montgomery Ward Building	COSA Historic Landmark	No
Lippman Dry Goods Co.	COSA Historic Landmark	No
Stumberg Building	COSA Historic Landmark	No

The project area was included in a reconnaissance-level survey along with a large swath of downtown paralleling the San Antonio River in 1979 on behalf of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District (Fox 1979). There is no Antiquities Permit number associated with this survey, and the report contains only general, locational information regarding historic structures and prehistoric sites within the survey area. The current project area is not mentioned in the report.

While no archaeological sites are within or directly adjacent to the project area besides 315 Dwyer Avenue, there are nine sites within 0.16 mile (0.25 km) of the project area (Table 2, Figure 5) (THC 2017). Six of these are historic sites, one is a prehistoric site (a burned rock midden), and two (41BX1753 and 41BX1977) are multicomponent sites. While site 41BX1753 contains multiple historic-age features dating from the Spanish Colonial Period to the twentieth century, site 41BX1977 contains prehistoric as well as historic-age deposits. Both of these sites revealed archaeological material that had been deeply buried beneath the ground surface.

Table 2. Archaeological Sites found within 0.16 mile (0.25 km) of the Project Area

Trinomial/ Site Name	Site Type	Depth of Deposits (cmbs)	Additional Information	Distance from Project Area
41BX334/ Campbell House	Historic, post-Civil War	Unspecified	Further investigations recommended	0.14 km (0.09 mile) north
41BX335	Historic	Unspecified	Further investigations recommended	0.16 km (0.10 mile) north
41BX336/ Dullnig House	Historic	Unspecified	Disturbed; no further work recommended.	0.17 km (0.11 mile) north
41BX351/ Arsenal Property	Historic	Unspecified	Old Commander's House (1850 and 1880). Section of Spanish acequia on grounds.	0.19 km (0.12 mile) southwest
41BX622/ San Antonio Arsenal	Historic	Unspecified	U.S. Arsenal, numerous buildings ranging in age from ca. 1858-1950.	0.18 km (0.11 mile) south
41BX786/ Vollrath Blacksmith	Historic	Unspecified	Stone foundation of Blacksmith shop.	0.14 km (0.09 mile) northwest
41BX1753/ S. Main Features	Historic-Spanish Colonial through 20 th Century	0.40 -2.7 m (1.31-8.86 ft)	Series of five buried historic features located within the S. Main Street storm water drain trench.	0.24 km (0.15 mile) north
41BX1755/ Burned Rock Midden	Prehistoric-Burned rock midden	Surface	Small, minimal use midden with cedar tree growing in the middle. At confluence of small drainage and Leon Creek.	0.20 km (0.12 mile) north
41BX1977	Prehistoric and Historic-late 18 th century to mid-19 th century	2 m (6.56 ft)	Former channel of acequia. Deeply buried multi-component artifact scatter.	0.24 km (0.15 mile) east

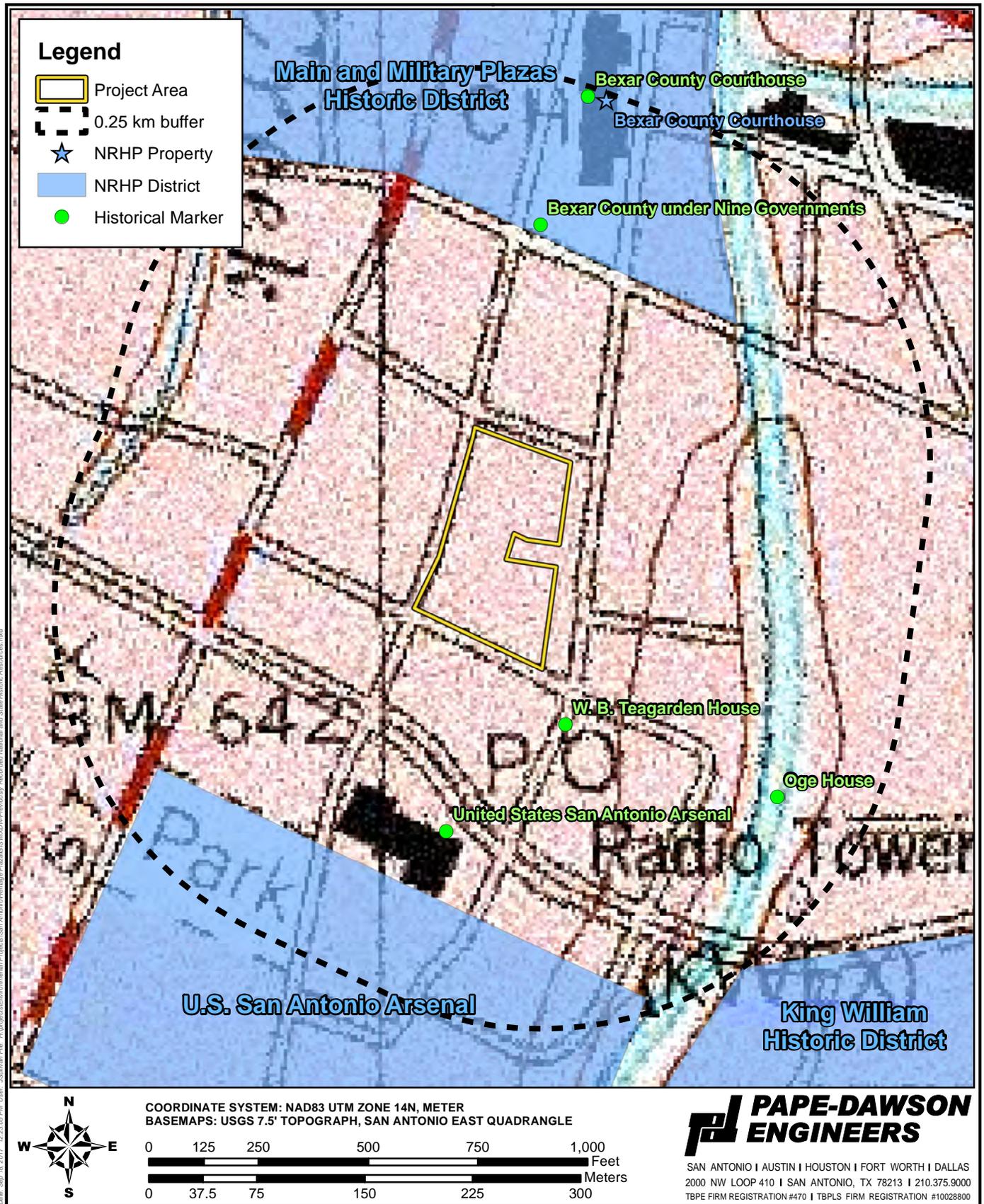


Figure 3. Previously Recorded National and State Historic Resources within 0.25 km of the Project Area

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Map and Aerial Photograph Review

Based on the City of San Antonio Office of Historical Preservation's Online Acequia Maps, the Acequia Principal (also known as the San Pedro Acequia) ran west of the project area. The potential for a *desague*, or a lateral channel, from this acequia into the project area led Pape-Dawson archaeologists to consult historic maps. Review of the 1850 plat and field notes of F. Giraud from the Municipal Archives and Records depict the project location as well as two desagues of the Acequia Principal (1850 Civil Engineer, Survey Book 1:3) (Figure 6). This map was georeferenced and overlaid on a current map of the project area. As a result, it appears that parts of the northern desague associated with the Acequia Principal may exist within the project area (Figure 7).

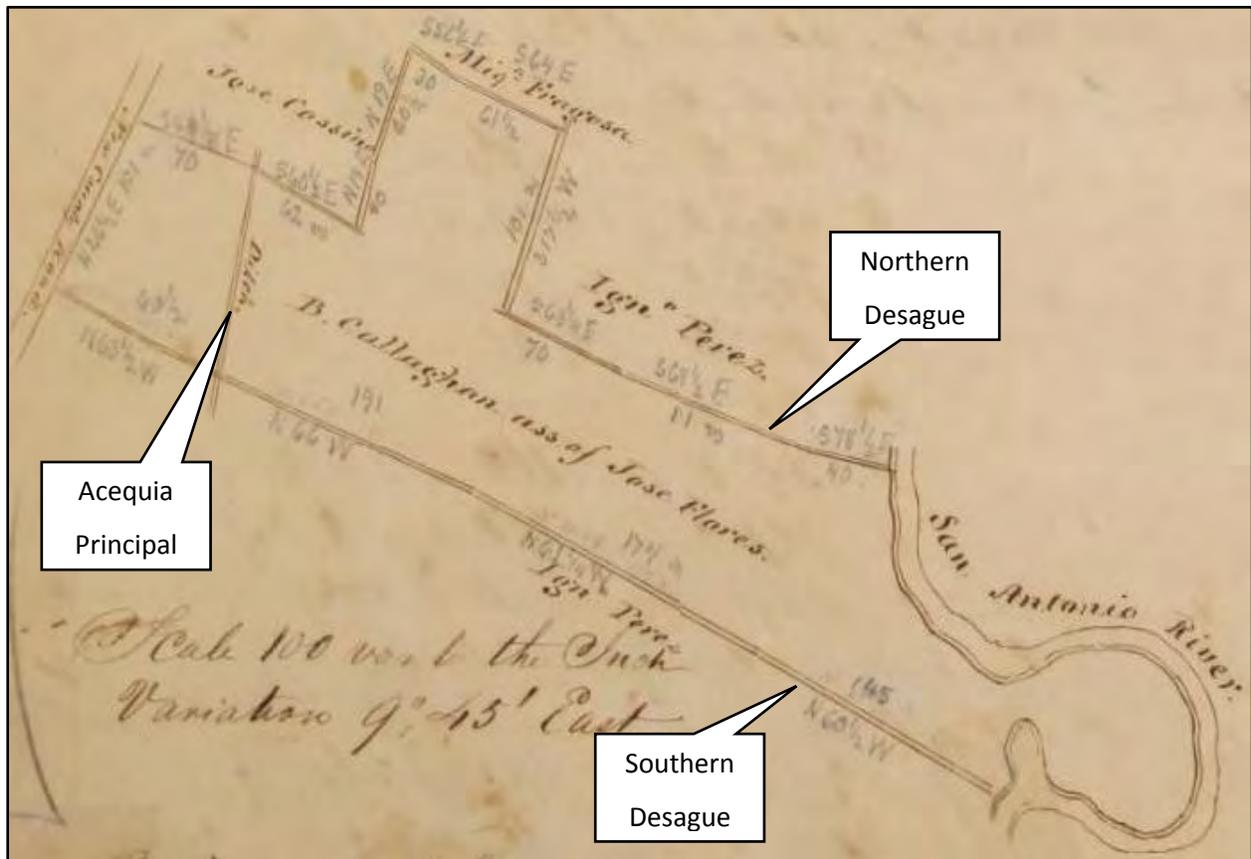


Figure 6: Plat and field notes by F. Giraud showing a ditch (the Acequia Principal) and northern and southern desagues extending between the Acequia Principal and the San Antonio River (1850 Civil Engineer Survey Book 1:3). A portion of the northern branch crosses the current the project area.

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In addition, Pape-Dawson examined the 1873 Bird's Eye Map of San Antonio, Texas, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, recent and historic-age topographic maps (1959, 1969, 1975, 1985 and 1992), and aerial photographs (1955, 1963, 1966, 1973, 1986, 1995, 2004, 2008, 2010 and 2012) (NETR Online 2017) to identify historic high probability areas (HHPAs) where historic-age structures or historic archaeological sites may exist. In addition, archaeologists sought to identify previous impacts that may have occurred within the project area.

The 1873 Bird's Eye Map of San Antonio, Texas (Raba 1874-1951) shows an orchard with no standing structures at the location of the current project area (Figure 8). The earliest Sanborn map (1896:26) only covers the northern half of the project area. It depicts a rectangular structure located astride the middle of the northern boundary line, and four residential structures with outbuildings lining the eastern side of the property (1896:26). The 1904 Sanborn map (Vol. 1:10) depicts the entire project area. It displays the northern rectangular structure, now labeled, "Hen HO" (House), with an additional smaller structure directly to the west of it. The four structures along the northern half of the eastern boarder are extant, along with two additional structures with outbuildings on the eastern side as well as a southern structure with outbuildings. The central-most building along the eastern border is likely the historic house at 315 Dwyer Avenue that is located adjacent to the current project area.

In the 1911 Sanborn (Vol. 1:1c), additional structures have been added to those already mentioned. The eastern and southern boundaries were lined with buildings, and a narrow rectangular building occupied the central part of the project area west of the historic house at 315 Dwyer Avenue. By 1912 (Vol 4:344), the buildings are the same, with a little more detail given to the outbuildings. The small structure west of the Hen House is no longer present.

These early Sanborn maps show that the project area was a residential area from the 1890s through the early decades of the twentieth century. The 1951 Sanborn map (Vol 4:344) shows that all of the structures along Dwyer Avenue within the project area and north of the historic house at 315 Dwyer Avenue have been demolished or removed. A new building is depicted centrally located along Dwyer Avenue within the project's area northeast quadrant. This new building is labeled, "U.S. Government Offices," and was built, according to the map, in 1946.



Figure 8: The 1873 Bird's Eye Map of San Antonio, Texas (Raba, 1874-1951), facing southeast. The red rectangle marks the general location of the current project area along Dwyer Avenue.

The earliest historical aerial (1955) shows none of the residential or governmental structures that are depicted on the Sanborn maps, instead it reveals one large L-shaped building or multiple smaller interconnected structures within the project area (NETR Online 2017). The historic house, situated adjacent to the project area, is barely visible against the side of this building. The L-shaped structure (or structures) occupied the entire project area, except for the southeastern quadrant which is utilized as a parking lot. This L-shaped structure occupies the project area through 2012 (NETR Online 2017). The portion of the L-shaped building located in the northwest quadrant of the project area was demolished sometime between November 2016 and January 2017 (Google Earth 2017). The remaining portions of the L-shaped building were demolished in 2017 prior to the current survey effort.

FIELDWORK

Pape-Dawson archaeologists Melanie Nichols and Jacob Sullivan conducted an intensive archaeological survey of the project area on September 5 and 6, 2017. The investigation consisted of a pedestrian survey with backhoe trench excavations that occurred subsequent to the removal of commercial structures. A total of six backhoe trenches (BHTs) were excavated within the project area (Figure 9).

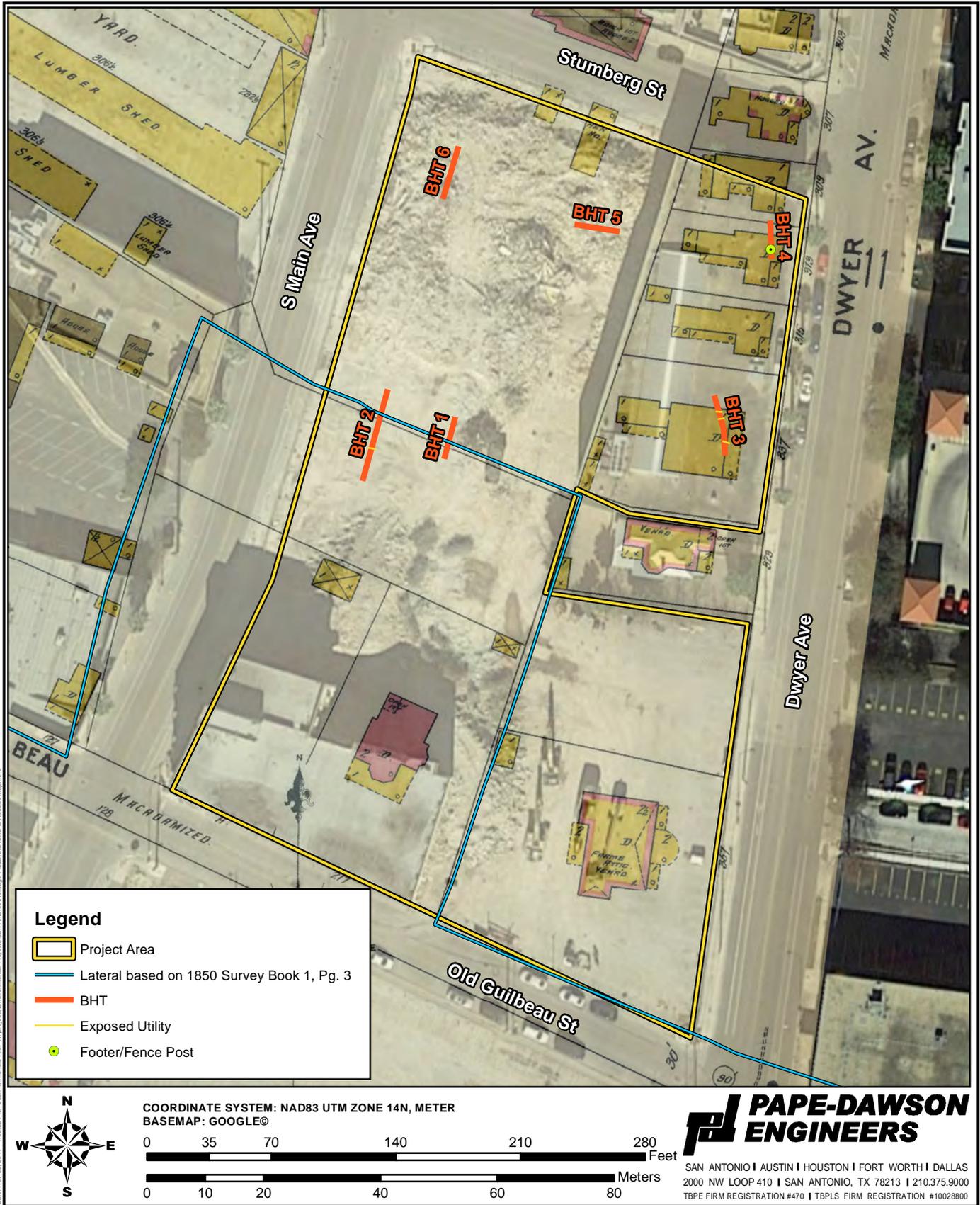


Figure 9. Results Map

Heritage Plaza PN: 11326-01
 Bexar County, Texas
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Acequia routes are based on various maps and overlays, which are on file with the City of San Antonio Office of Historic Preservation.

BHTs 1 and 2 were excavated near the center of the project area to target the former path of a desague associated with the Acequia Principal (also known as the San Pedro Acequia) as depicted on an 1850 plat map (see Figure 7). BHTs 3 and 4 were excavated within the northeastern portion of the project area to target locations of former residential structures identified along Dwyer Avenue on the 1896 and 1904 Sanborn maps. BHT's 5 and 6 were excavated to investigate the potential for buried prehistoric artifacts within an area that historically has been less affected by residential development. Trench placements were also governed by the location of active utility lines within the project area. No trenches were placed within the southeastern portion of the project area as this area was being utilized as a parking lot at the time of the current survey (Figure 10). In addition, no trenches were placed between BHTs 3 and 4, as requested by the client, in order to avoid impacting an area with a new gravel surface (Figure 11).

Backhoe trench excavations (Appendix) revealed that the entire project area is capped by a 4 to 12-inch- (10 to 30-cm-) thick layer of fill consisting of light yellowish brown sandy loam mixed with limestone gravels. Beneath this layer of fill, there were pockets of intact soil interspersed with large areas of disturbance. The natural soil stratigraphy that was exposed in the walls of the excavated trenches most closely resembles the Lewisville series despite being mapped as Branyon. This is not unusual as according to the Soil Survey of Bexar County, there are patches of Lewisville, Trinity, and Tinn and Frio soils within areas mapped as Branyon (formerly Houston Black within the San Antonio area) (Taylor et al 1991). A typical profile of intact stratigraphy exhibited a B1 horizon of brown (10YR 4/3) mottled with very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silty clay loam with very few calcium carbonate nodules and a clear boundary. The underlying B2 horizon consisted of a pale brown (10YR 6/3) silty clay loam with common soft calcium carbonate masses, few calcium carbonate nodules, and very few limestone gravels.

The absence of an A horizon within portions of the project area indicate that it has been graded away in those areas. Where the A horizon was encountered within the project area (BHTs 2, 3, and 6) it showed evidence of having been turned up and redeposited. When encountered, it consisted of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) clay with few limestone gravels and an abrupt boundary. It contained a mix of historic-age artifacts (red and yellow brick fragments, colorless and light olive glass shards, and cut faunal bone) (Table 3) and modern debris (concrete, asphalt, and red glass shards) (Figure 12). The vertical distribution of these materials throughout the layer along with the abrupt lower boundary indicated that the horizon had been disturbed, likely as result of the demolition and/or removal of the former historic-age structures and modern commercial buildings.



Figure 10: Project overview, parking lot visible behind and along opposite side of historic house, facing southeast



Figure 11: Overview of new gravel surface within the project area, facing east



Figure 12: Historic artifacts and modern debris recovered from disturbed A-horizon within BHT 6. Materials include two tile fragments, a red brick fragment (top row), brown and red glass shards, a yellow brick fragment (middle row), a piece of wire, a metal fragment, and a large piece of concrete (right).

Table 3. Temporally diagnostic historic artifacts encountered within disturbed soil and/or fill

Material Type	Color	Date Range	Source
Brick	Red and yellow	Post-1880 if locally produced	Steinbomer (1982)
Glass	Colorless	1850-present; most common post-1880	Lindsey (2017)
Glass	Light olive	Nineteenth to early-twentieth century	Lindsey (2017)
Glass	Aqua	Ca. 1800-1920	Lindsey (2017)
Stoneware		Mid-1800s to mid-1900s if locally produced	Fox et al. (1997)

Large areas of disturbance were encountered within BHTs 1, 4, and 5 within the project area. These areas of disturbance were evidenced by fill that consisted of mixed clays containing limestone cobbles

and gravels, historic-age artifacts (red and yellow brick fragments, aqua and light olive glass shards, stoneware sherds) (see Table 3) and modern debris (metal pipe fragments, concrete, and rebar). Such fill deposits were observed across the entire BHT 1 profile and across the eastern half of BHT 5's profile. Within BHT 4, a large (11.8-ft-wide [3.60-m-wide]) basin-shaped trench was observed cutting through the intact soil near the center of the trench profile. These large areas of disturbance were likely caused by the removal of numerous concrete piers which supported the commercial buildings that were previously located on the property. In addition to these large areas of disturbance, several abandoned utility line trenches were encountered, including three within BHT 3 and one within BHT 2. The utility trench within BHT 2 was initially investigated as a possible desague, but further investigation verified the presence of a utility line within the bottom of the trench (Figure 13).

As a result of the survey effort, two isolated finds were recorded. Both were discovered within the intact B1 horizon within BHT 4. The first isolated find (Figure 14 and 15) consisted of two concrete post footers located between 10 to 18 inches below surface (25 to 46 cm below surface [cmbs]). These footers were likely used to support a wooden post associated with a fence or sign and likely date to the twentieth century based on the use of concrete for footer construction. The second isolated find (Figure 16) was a single piece of chert shatter recovered at 12 inches below surface (30 cmbs). No additional lithic artifacts were observed or recovered. In addition, no evidence of a desague to the Acequia Principal or intact deposits associated with late-nineteenth-century structures were encountered within the project area.



Figure 13: Overview of utility trench within BHT 2, camera facing east



Figure 14: Overview of two concrete post footers within BHT 4, camera facing east



Figure 15: Profile of concrete post footer within BHT 4, camera facing south



Figure 16: Overview of piece of chert shatter from BHT 4

Summary and Recommendations

Pape-Dawson conducted a cultural resources survey of the proposed Heritage Plaza development project located within San Antonio in Bexar County, Texas. The irregularly-shaped project area is maximally 466 ft (142 m) northeast to southwest and 345 ft (99 m) northwest to southeast, for a total area of 2.62 acres (1.05 ha). The project will entail the construction of an apartment building and a parking lot. As the project area is currently in the design phase, the location and maximum depths of subsurface impacts are unknown, though the impacts within the project area will include the demolition of existing commercial buildings and are anticipated to include bulldozing, grading, and installing associated utility lines. Typically, utility line installations are 6 to 8 ft (1.8 to 2.4 m) deep, with deeper impacts for duct banks or manholes.

Pape-Dawson's archaeological survey for the Heritage Plaza development project was conducted in compliance with the Historic Preservation and Design Section of the COSA UDC. However, as no federal funding or permitting is anticipated for this project, and it is situated on private property, compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Antiquities Code of Texas was not required. All work was done in accordance with the archaeological survey standards and guidelines as developed by the CTA and adopted by the THC.

Prior to fieldwork, Pape-Dawson archaeologists conducted a background study that assessed the potential for cultural resources to exist within the project area. The study revealed that the project area had been previously surveyed at a reconnaissance level and that no archaeological site was recorded within or adjacent to it. The review identified the potential for a desague to the Acequia Principal (also known as the San Pedro Acequia) as well as historic-age artifacts and/or structural remains associated with former late-nineteenth-century residences to exist within the project area based on a review of historic-age maps. The study also revealed that there was potential for prehistoric deposits based on the project area being located upon stream terraces of the San Antonio River. The current survey effort included a pedestrian survey of the entire 2.62-acre (1.05-ha) project area and backhoe trench excavations that targeted the locations of the desague, former historic-age structures, and areas with the perceived potential to contain intact prehistoric deposits.

A total of six backhoe trenches were excavated in order to evaluate the impact of the proposed project on cultural resources. As a result of the survey, two isolated finds were recorded. However, no evidence of a desague to the Acequia Principal or intact deposits associated with late-nineteenth-century

structures were encountered within the project area. The survey found that much of the project area has been extensively disturbed by previous episodes of building construction, demolition, and/or removal.

Based on the results of the archaeological fieldwork, Pape-Dawson recommends no further archaeological work is necessary for the proposed project and that the project be allowed to proceed. However, if evidence of cultural material is encountered during construction, it is recommended that all work in the vicinity should cease and the City Archaeologist be contacted.

No artifacts were collected, and all project records and photographs will be curated at CAR-UTSA.

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Appendix

BACKHOE TRENCH PROFILES AND PICTURES

Backhoe Trench Profiles

Heritage Plaza Development Project

Project No. 11326-01

Trench	Zone	Depth (cmbs)	Lower Boundary	Munsell	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Artifacts
1	I	0-30	Abrupt	10YR 6/4 Light Yellowish Brown	Sandy Loam and LMST Gravel Fill	–	Few concrete and brick fragments
	II	30-150	Unobserved	10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown 4/3 Brown 6/4 Light Yellowish Brown 3/1 Very Dark Gray	Mixed Clays (Fill)	Few round LMST cobbles and gravel. Common calcium carbonate nodules.	Few concrete, red tile, red and yellow brick, and metal fragments, glass shards, and rebar
2	I	0-25	Abrupt	10YR 6/4 Light Yellowish Brown	Sandy Loam and LMST Gravel Fill	–	–
	II	25-40	Abrupt	10YR 3/1 Very Dark Gray	Clay (Disturbed)	Few round and sub-round LMST gravels	Few red and yellow brick, wire, metal fragments, colorless and light olive glass shards, and pieces of asphalt
	III	40-70	Clear	10YR 4/3 Brown with few 3/1 Very Dark Gray mottles	Silty Clay Loam (B1-Horizon)	Very few calcium carbonate nodules.	–
	IV	70-120	Unobserved	10YR 6/3 Pale Brown	Silty Clay Loam (B2-Horizon)	Common soft calcium carbonate masses and few calcium carbonate nodules. Very few sub-rounded LMST pebbles.	–
	V	25-135	Discontinuous	10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown 4/3 Brown 6/4 Light Yellowish Brown 3/1 Very Dark Gray	Mixed Clays (80-cm wide Utility Trench Fill)	Few round LMST cobbles and gravel. Common calcium carbonate nodules	–
3	I	0-10	Abrupt	10YR 6/4 Light Yellowish Brown	Sandy Loam and LMST Gravel Fill	–	Few concrete and brick fragments
	II	10-40	Abrupt	10YR 3/1 Very Dark Gray	Clay (Disturbed)	Few round and sub-round LMST gravels	Few cut faunal bone and red brick fragments. A couple of small pockets of pebbles mixed with metal fragments
	III	40-70	Clear	10YR 4/3 Brown with few 3/1 Very Dark Gray mottles	Silty Clay Loam (B1-Horizon)	Very few calcium carbonate nodules.	–
	IV	70-110	Unobserved	10YR 6/3 Pale Brown	Silty Clay Loam (B2-Horizon)	Common soft calcium carbonate masses and few calcium carbonate nodules. Very few sub-rounded LMST pebbles.	–

Trench	Zone	Depth (cmbs)	Lower Boundary	Munsell	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Artifacts
4	I	0-28	Abrupt	10YR 6/4 Light Yellowish Brown	Sandy Loam and LMST Gravel Fill	–	Very few cut faunal bone fragment. Few concrete Fragments and metal fragments.
	II	28-75	Clear	10YR 4/3 Brown with few 3/1 Very Dark Gray mottles	Silty Clay Loam (B1-Horizon)	Very few calcium carbonate nodules.	1 piece of chert shatter @ 30 cmbs 2 concrete post footers @ 25-46 cmbs
	III	75-120	Unobserved	10YR 6/3 Pale Brown	Silty Clay Loam (B2-Horizon)	Common soft calcium carbonate masses and few calcium carbonate nodules. Very few sub-rounded LMST pebbles.	–
	IV	28-120	Discontinuous	10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown 4/3 Brown 6/4 Light Yellowish Brown 3/1 Very Dark Gray	Mixed Clays (360-cm wide Trench Fill)	Few round LMST cobbles and gravel. Common calcium carbonate nodules	–
5	I	0-20	Abrupt	10YR 6/4 Light Yellowish Brown	Sandy Loam and LMST Gravel Fill	–	Few red brick fragments.
	II	20-120 (East ½)	Discontinuous	10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown 4/3 Brown 6/4 Light Yellowish Brown 3/1 Very Dark Gray	Mixed Clays (Trench Fill)	Few round LMST cobbles and gravel. Common calcium carbonate nodules	Few red tile and metal pipe fragments. Few aqua and light olive glass shards and stoneware sherds
	III	20-75 (West ½)	Clear	10YR 4/3 Brown with few 3/1 Very Dark Gray mottles	Silty Clay Loam (B1-Horizon)	Very few calcium carbonate nodules.	–
	IV	75-120 (West ½)	Unobserved	10YR 6/3 Pale Brown	Silty Clay Loam (B2-Horizon)	Common soft calcium carbonate masses and few calcium carbonate nodules. Very few sub-rounded LMST pebbles.	–
6	I	0-15	Abrupt	10YR 6/4 Light Yellowish Brown	Sandy Loam and LMST Gravel Fill	–	Few red brick, tile, and concrete fragments.
	II	15-48	Abrupt	10YR 3/1 Very Dark Gray	Clay (Disturbed)	Few round and sub-round LMST gravels	Few red and yellow brick, tile, concrete, and metal fragments, red and brown glass shards, and pieces of tar and asphalt
	III	48-82	Clear	10YR 4/3 Brown with few 3/1 Very Dark Gray mottles	Silty Clay Loam (B1-Horizon)	Very few calcium carbonate nodules.	–
	IV	82-110	Unobserved	10YR 6/3 Pale Brown	Silty Clay Loam (B2-Horizon)	Common soft calcium carbonate masses and few calcium carbonate nodules. Very few sub-rounded LMST pebbles.	–



Overview of BHT 1 Profile, facing east



Overview of BHT 2, facing north



Overview of BHT 2 Profile, facing east



Overview of BHT 3, facing northwest. High areas with light gray soil within trench denote locations of buried utility lines.



Overview of BHT 3 Profile (central location), facing west



Overview of BHT 4, facing northwest. Note basin-shaped disturbance.



Overview of BHT 4 Profile showing Large Disturbance Area, facing west



Overview of BHT 5, facing southwest. Note disturbance across eastern half of trench.



Overview of BHT 5 Profile, facing south



Overview of BHT 6, facing southeast



Overview of BHT 6, facing east