

**Archaeological Survey of the Leon Creek Greenway
Segment II of the Linear Creekway Program,
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas**

by

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Abstract

In May and June of 2009, aci consulting conducted an intensive archaeological survey of the 3.78-mile (6.08-kilometers) segment II of the Leon Creek Greenway portion of the Linear Creekway Program. Westward Environmental, Inc contracted aci consulting to evaluate the real estate acquired by the City of San Antonio for the construction of a pedestrian and bike trail network. Archaeological work was carried out under Texas Antiquities Permit No. 5229.

The entire project area, consisting of the proposed trail route and its surrounding real estate, was subject to 140 shovel tests and intensive pedestrian survey. Meg Thornton acted as Principal Investigator, and Jon J. Dowling served as Project Archaeologist. Survey results revealed the presence of an unrecorded Early Archaic prehistoric campsite (41BX1810) and a prehistoric campsite of undetermined age (41BX1811). A historic farmstead was recorded (41BX1812), and archival research on the project area was completed by Martha Doty Freeman. The newly recorded sites are recommended not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A-D., and should not influence the projected alignment of the pedestrian footpath.

Ten previously recorded sites in and around the project area were revisited and reassessed during this survey. Most sites in proximity to the APE, however, were destroyed as a result of development and large-scale dumping. City ownership provides one of the best methods of preservation for important sites. The city provides oversight and strict development guidelines similar to the National Historic Preservation Act guidelines that govern federal entities. While these rules are not perfect and do not always protect archaeological sites, they do provide a means of comparing developments and cultural resources and providing for public comment. In cases where development is chosen to be the best alternative the process also provides for various types of mitigation for damage to cultural resources as well.

The locality containing 41BX52 (Pavo Real) does extend into the northern part of the APE. However, the majority of its shallow deposits have been severely impacted by the construction of Loop 1604 and its eastbound access road. 41BX47 was relocated, remapped, and original site boundaries were reestablished. Site 41BX1064 was revisited and rerecorded. It has been subject to erosion, development, and dumping. The only remaining portion of the site rests just outside of the APE and on the sloping west bank of Leon Creek. No further work is warranted at 41BX1064 based on poor site integrity.

A trail segment branching off from the main route of the hike and bike trail is proposed to bisect site 41BX47 to provide pedestrian access to one of the small drainage ponds of Leon Creek. Shovel testing of

this arm indicated intact subsurface materials are present, and numerous FCR scatters still lie on the surface. Rather than facilitate pedestrians' access to the interior of site 41BX47, aci consulting suggests that an alternative branch to collection pools adjoining Leon Creek be proposed. Furthermore, the landscape within 41BX47 consists of abundant ground surface depressions and other hazards from previous excavations and dumping episodes that could pose safety issues to pedestrians. The 3.78-mile trail system of the Leon Creek Greenway Segment II was adequately surveyed, and aci consulting recommends that the Linear Creekway Program proceed with construction of the proposed trail network, mitigating indirect impact to site 41BX47 by placing trails along its boundaries only, such as the proposed alternative branch to the drainage pond.

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Chapter 1: Introduction

This report summarizes the results of archaeological survey work for Segment II of the Leon Creek Greenway Project. The City of San Antonio is proposing to add real estate adjacent to Leon Creek to its existing Linear Creekway Program. The city proposes to place a network of pedestrian trails and bike paths along Leon Creek, Salado Creek, Medina River and their adjoining tributaries. The Leon Creek Greenway Segment II portion of the project requires the archaeological survey of a 3.78-mile (6.08-kilometers) segment of the trail network in northwest San Antonio (Figure 1-1). The project is funded by the City of San Antonio, and cultural resource studies are guided by the process outlined in the Texas Administrative Code (13 TAC 26.20). Archaeological work was performed by aci consulting, under contract with Westward Environmental, Inc. This project was conducted under Texas Historical Commission (THC) permit # 5229 with Meg Thornton acting as Principal Investigator and Jon J. Dowling serving as Project Archaeologist.

The primary goal of archaeological work was to provide a 100 percent pedestrian survey of the proposed Leon Creek Greenway Segment II alignment, and shovel testing along the alignment and within its easement where possible. Four specific tasks were designed for this survey. First, an intensive pedestrian survey was conducted within the 250-foot (76.2 meters) corridor (where available based on the boundaries of the property and easements) for the footpath from Babcock Road to Loop 1604. This task included the survey of both high potential areas (such as the historic farmstead site south of Hausman Road) and low potential areas within easement parcels adjacent to the main trail within the project area to locate possible historic or prehistoric archaeological sites. Shovel-testing strategies used to complete this task will be described further in the methodology chapter. The second task of this survey was the re-recording of all encountered archaeological sites that have already been documented. If the sites had not been evaluated within the last 5 years and had not been severely impacted by development they were to be reevaluated. These reevaluations would be entered into the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) site atlas. The third task undertaken by aci consulting was the survey and site boundary establishment of 41BX47, which was combined with 41BX40 in 1997 (Tennis and Hard 1995). This substantial site is located within an easement of an 11.27-acre parcel. The fourth task was the examination of cut banks flanking Leon Creek for any visible cultural resources that may have been exposed.

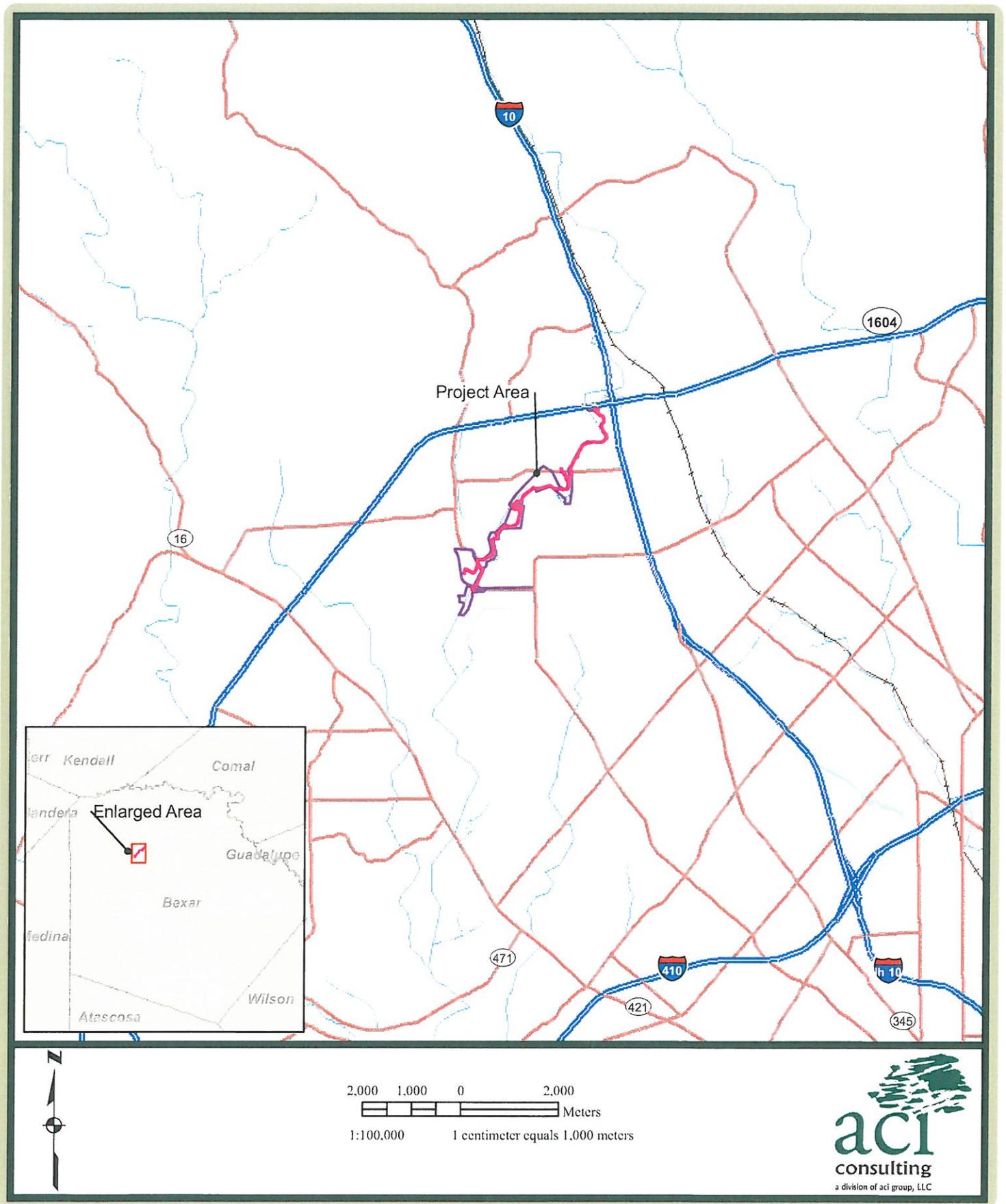


Figure 1-1. Location of the project area.

Archaeological sites resting within the boundaries of this project area can experience two types of impact: direct impact from construction of footpaths, trails, and features, and indirect impact from public collecting of materials within the site. The fifth and final task of aci consulting's survey strategy was to assist in the mitigation of direct and indirect impacts to 41BX47, the southwest boundary of which skirts the hike and bike trail. Also, an arm branching off from the main trail is proposed to bisect the landscape which 41BX47 rests on that could potentially lead to direct and indirect impactation. Therefore, the reestablishment of site boundaries in correlation with the hike and bike footpaths will facilitate a plan to mitigate such impacts. This report is divided into six chapters. The cultural overview and previous archaeology are presented in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 includes the field and laboratory methodology practiced during the course of this project, and the results of field investigations are discussed in Chapter 4. Chapter 5 presents the results of the artifact analysis, while a summary of conclusions and recommendations is in Chapter 6. The remainder of this chapter will discuss the project area's Area Potential Effect (APE) and its environmental setting.

The Project Area

The Leon Creek Greenway Segment II project area rests in northwest San Antonio and flanks the segment of Leon Creek between Loop 1604 in the north, and Babcock Road in the south (Figure 1-2). The Area of Potential Effect (APE) includes a 3.78-mile (6.08-kilometers) segment with a width of construction impactation not to exceed 24 feet. Several easement parcels adjoining the trail exist within the APE, such as the one encompassing 41BX47, which were also subject to intensive survey.

The terrain skirting Leon Creek within the project area ranges from flood plains to terraces at varying elevations. Leon Creek is one of several main streams draining the Edwards Plateau to the north. Leon Creek flows at a rate of under 1/3 of a liter per second, originating from the Glen Rose and Edwards formations, approximately 10 kilometers upstream. Flow rates are low due to the effects of groundwater pumping. Prominent drainages in the area include the Guadalupe River to the north and the San Antonio River to the south and southwest, which is where the Leon Creek empties. Numerous episodes of erosion and overbank deposition are apparent in the cut bank profiles.

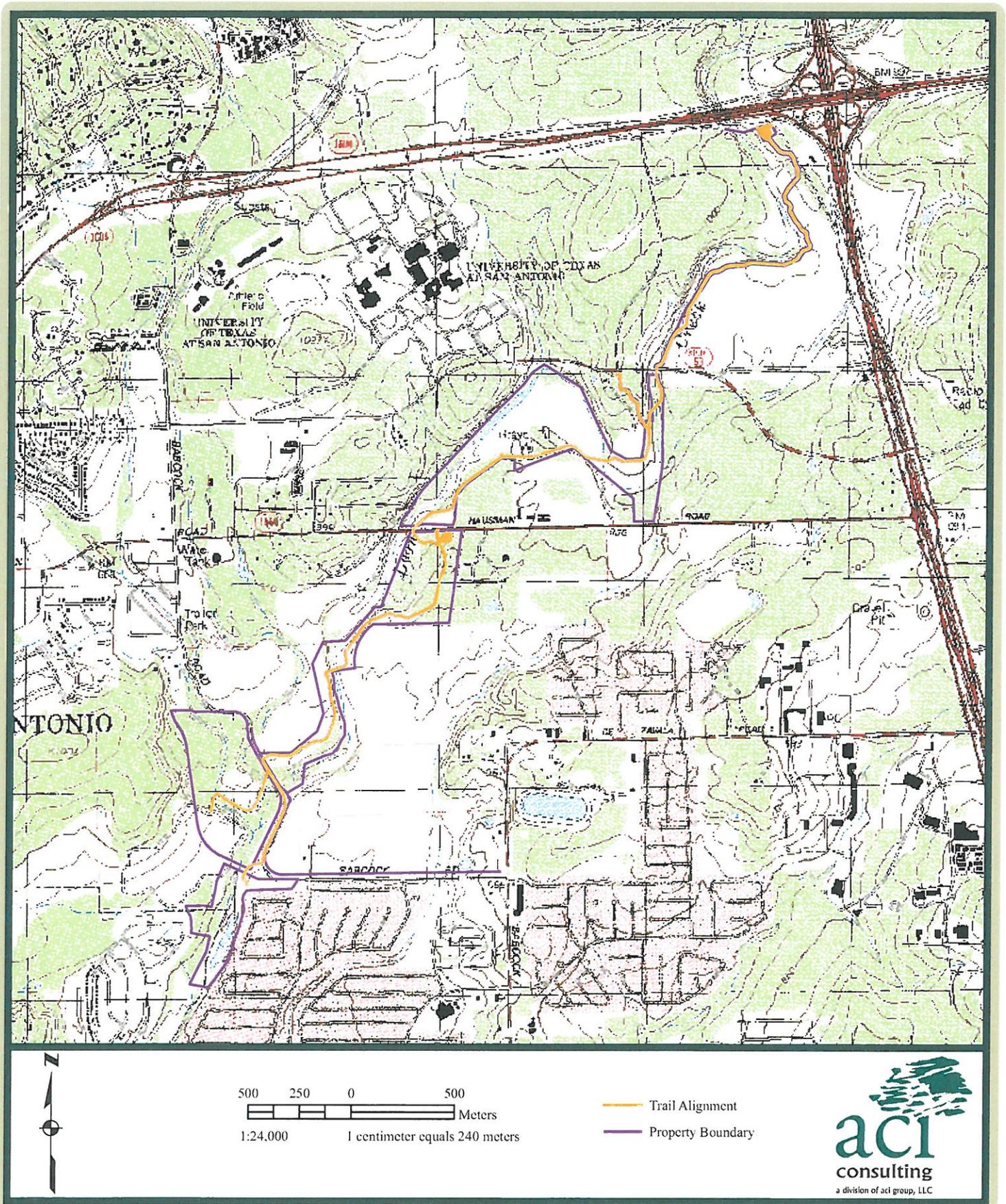


Figure 1-2. The project area plotted on Helotes and Castle Hills USGS Quadrangles.

Environmental Setting

The geographic region encompassing the project area is referred to as South Texas. This broad and diverse landscape includes Edwards Plateau to the north, the Rio Grande River to the south, the Gulf of Mexico coastline to the east, and the Lower Pecos region to the west (Norwine 1995). The environmental and cultural development of Bexar County specifically has been greatly shaped by its position on the edge of the Edwards Plateau. This ecotonal region provided by the Balcones Escarpment has generated diverse biotic resources, long utilized by the prehistoric inhabitants of present-day San Antonio. Of the seven biotic provinces of Texas provided by Blair (1950), the San Antonio area lies on the southern edge of the Balconian Province. The proximity of the two neighboring provinces, the forested Texan and the arid Tamaulipan, increases resource variability that would have been available to prehistoric inhabitants. Numerous springs, aquifers, and rivers are interspersed in and around the Balcones Escarpment due to the hinge line faulting along the Paleozoic Ouachita structural belt (Foley and Woodruff 1986). The large underwater reservoir of the Edwards Aquifer lies in west-central Texas where water percolates through Lower Cretaceous limestone that rests on virtually impermeable pre-Cretaceous formations (Barker et al. 1994). Excellent potable water sources arise as a result of this percolation. Springs created from the Balcones Escarpment give birth to several rivers in Bexar County. Rivers generated by the Balcones Escarpment springs include the Guadalupe, Comal, San Marcos, Blanco, and San Antonio rivers. Since these rivers do not rely much on rainfall as a water source and drain smaller areas than other rivers in the state, they are shorter and clearer than other rivers in Texas.

Geology and Soils

The surface geology of the San Antonio area is the result of the Miocene uplifting that produced the Edwards Plateau and Balcones Escarpment. The project area landscape consists of Quaternary Alluvium and Fluvial terrace deposits, composed primarily of silts and clays overlying ancient alluvium (Barnes 1983). Skirting the northwest portion of the city is an upland projection of Austin limestone made up of marl, chalk, and limestone left by the receding sea-line of the upper Cretaceous Period. In this area one mostly finds fine to medium grained Edwards Limestone. Within Edwards limestone, chert nodules are commonly found which served as lithic sources to prehistoric populations for more than 11,000 years (Banks 1990; Frederick and Ringstaff 1994). The project area landscape consisted primarily of limestone bedrock with shallow soils in most places.

Soil units within this environment are outlined by the Soil Conservation Service (Taylor et al. 1991), and consist of Trinity, Frio, and Lewisville soils that are calcareous alluvial deposits. These soils are usually found on 0-1 percent slopes on riparian terraces. Trinity and Frio soils are characterized by deep slowly permeable calcareous clays to clay loams with possible gravel layers. The substrate is alluvium, forming a

deep profile of fine sediments. Lewisville soils are distinguished by their deep, dark grayish-brown to brown calcareous silty clays. The parent material of Lewisville soils is usually ancient alluvium on level to level areas on active floodplains. The majority of soils encountered in the project area were Patrick soils, consisting of gravelly clay loams and silty clays. The specific soil types within the project area are described in Table 1-1.

Type / Abbreviation	Depth (Inches)	USDA Texture	Setting	% Slope
TaC-Tarrant Association, rolling	0-12	Shallow stony soils, dark colored, clayey, and weakly calcareous, developed over hard limestone	Found primarily in limestone prairies	5-15
	12-22	Heavy clay loam to clay		
LvB- Lewisville silty clay	0-20	Alluvial soil, loam and silty clay	Sloping terraced areas	1-3
	20-37	Limy brown clay		
PaB- Patrick soils	0-14	Clay loam, gravelly clay loam	Level to gently sloping terraces	1-3
	14-21	Brown clay loam, loam, or light clay, moderately permeable		
Pt- Pits and Quarries		Gravel, clay, sand, limestone, chalk, or rock pits or quarries		
Tf-Trinity and Frio soils, frequently flooded	0-60	Clay loam, clay	Floodplain	0-1

Table 1-1. Specific soil units within the project area.

Vegetation and Climate

The project area is positioned near an area where the Edwards Plateau, Blackland Prairie, and South Texas Plains converge, creating a mosaic of vegetation communities (Gould 1969). The Balcones Escarpment deviates sharply from the thin soiled limestone uplands and the wide coastal plains. Mixed live oak, Ashe juniper woodlands and sporadic grassy openings compose the bulk of upland vegetation. Tree canopy closure, for the most part, is generally low, and Ashe juniper is most prevailing in density. Texas oak and cedar elm also occur in low densities. In upland areas, shrub density varies from low to dense. Low density species include Texas persimmon, agarita, prickly pear, and mixed grasses. The

Blackland Prairie and South Texas Plains have a gently rolling topography that sustains hickory, red oaks, and hackberry that accompanies an understory of big bluestem, switchgrass, Virginia creeper, and green briar (Gould 1969). The majority of trees observed within the project area consisted oaks, mesquite, hackberry, and persimmon.

This area of Texas has a subhumid climate as a result of moderate rainfall and fairly warm temperatures (Bomar 1983). The annual average rainfall for San Antonio is 29.13 inches of precipitation, with the rainiest months being in May, June, and September (Bomar 1983). Precipitation in Central Texas stems from the tumultuous transition between arctic and Gulf of Mexico air masses. Average San Antonio temperatures range from 39.0-61.7 degrees Fahrenheit (January) to 74.3-94.9 degrees Fahrenheit (July).



Figure 1-3. Vegetation overview from shovel test 16 in the southern portion of the survey area, facing south.

Chapter 2: Culture History and Previous Archaeology

Regional Chronology and Cultural Background

The project area is situated on the cusp of Central and South Texas. This culture history will reference primarily Central Texas regional patterns, but will also include relevant South Texas trends and developments. One of the major contributing factors behind site locations and site durations in Texas is related to the availability of water. In Texas fresh water is a very important resource that is not always readily available. Bexar County, has a strong record of prehistoric human occupation particularly near large documented springs (Brune 2002). Spanish explorers in 1632 and 1691 document hunting and gathering bands adjacent to recorded springs (Brune 2002). These same locations later become preferred locations of early Spanish Missions. These choices are all based on the availability of water. The spring water in Bexar County is generally fresh, alkaline, and very hard. It typically contains calcium bicarbonate and not enough iron to cause staining but enough to be healthy. Some of the spring water in the far south of Bexar County can be slightly saline, although it is rare. The major springs along Leon Creek is the Leon Springs approximately 10 km to the north and at least three other small springs would have brought water to the project area up until recent history and this contributes to the long occupation by humans within the project area (Collins et al. 2003).

Once a culture chronology for this region of Texas has been summarized, a brief overview of significant archaeological work in northern San Antonio will be provided. Specifically, 41BX47 and 41BX52 (Pavo Real) will be discussed in detail since both sites yielded considerable archaeological data, and portions of these sites rest on this project's APE.

Paleoindian

The arrival of humans in the New World occurred during the Paleoindian period which dates from 11,500-8,800 BP (10,000 – 6,000 B.C.) (Collins 1995). As the Pleistocene period ended, diagnostic Paleoindian materials in the form of Clovis, Folsom, and Plainview projectile points began to enter the archaeological record. These points were lanceolate-shaped and fluted for hafting to wooden spears. Using the launching momentum from atlatls (spear-throwers), large game such as mammoth, mastodons, bison, camel, and horse were frequently taken (Black 1989). In addition to megafauna, Paleoindian groups likely harvested less daunting prey including antelope, turtle, frogs, etc. Stylistic changes in projectile point technology occurred during this later portion of the period, eventually shifting to Dalton, Scottsbluff, and Golondrina traditions. While widespread in geographic range, these types occurred in high densities in the High Plains and Central Texas (Meltzer and Bever 1995). One of the oldest

confirmed Clovis sites in North America is arguably the Aubrey Clovis Site (41DN479) in Denton County, Texas, with a carbon date assay of 11,550 BP (Ferring 2001). Environmental studies suggest that Late Pleistocene climates were wetter and cooler (Mauldin and Nickels 2001; Toomey et al. 1993), gradually shifting to drier and warmer conditions during the Early Holocene (Bousman 1998). As megafauna gradually died off during the shift to warmer climates, subsistence patterns shifted toward smaller game and plant foraging.

Archaic

The Archaic period, broadly divided into the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic subperiods, signifies a more intensive reliance on local floral and faunal resources with an increase in the number of projectile point styles (Collins 1995). The archaeological record begins to indicate more widespread use of burned rock middens, a wider variety of site functions, and more localized geographic distributions of these materials.

Early Archaic

Hester (1995) places the Early Archaic between 7,950 and 4,450 BP (6,000 – 2,500 B.C.) based on Early Corner Notched and Early Basal Notched projectile points. Collins' (1995) dating of the Early Archaic period to 8,800 to 6,000 BP is founded on unstemmed point types. Around 8,000 BP some styles transitioned to stemmed varieties such as the Martindale and Uvalde (Black 1989). As the extinction of megafauna herds took hold, a subsistence shift towards heavier reliance on deer, fish, and plants became necessary. In the archaeological record, this trend equates to greater densities of ground stone artifacts, fire-cracked rock midden features, and task specific tools such as Clear Fork gouges and Guadalupe and Nueces bifaces (Turner and Hester 1999). A great deal of Guadalupe bifaces are recovered near river drainage systems like the San Antonio River, flowing toward the Gulf Coast off Edwards Plateau, and are thought to function as primarily woodworking tools in a hafted capacity (Hester 1995), and may have served as hide defleshing tools to some degree as well (Black and McGraw 1985). Most Early Archaic open-campsite concentrations were distributed along the eastern and southern margins of the Edwards Plateau in areas with reliable water sources (McKinney 1981). Population densities were relatively low and consisted of small bands with a fairly high degree of mobility (Story 1985). Loeve-Fox, Jetta Court and Sleeper sites are all accurate representative sites of the Early Archaic (Collins 1995).

Middle Archaic

Middle Archaic materials date from about 6,000 to 4,000 BP (2,500 – 1,000 B.C.), with increased occurrence of multi-use bifacial knives and burned rock middens (Collins 1995). Diagnostic points from this period include Bell, Andice, Taylor, Nolan, and Travis. The Tortugas point also appears in Middle

Archaic contexts and possibly earlier (Turner and Hester 1999). According to Collins (1995) the beginning of the Middle Archaic still exhibited large-game hunting of bison. The climate became much drier towards the end of the Middle Archaic necessitating a heavier reliance on sotol and acorn harvesting (Weir 1976). An expansion of oak woodlands on the Edwards Plateau and Balcones Escarpment may have been conducive to the intensified exploitation of certain plants (Weir 1976). This period also experienced population increases, and it is possible that previously scattered bands of hunter-gatherers began to combine harvesting and processing efforts (Weir 1976). Panther Springs Creek, Landslide, Wounded Eye and Gibson sites demonstrate well the cultural trends of the Middle Archaic (Collins 1995).

Late Archaic

The last subperiod of the Archaic falls between 4,000-800 BP (1,000 – 300 B.C.) (Collins 1995). Dart point diagnostics of the Late Archaic are somewhat smaller, triangular points with corner notches such as the Ensor and Ellis (Turner and Hester 1999). Other Late Archaic points include Bulverde, Pedernales, Marshall, and Marcos (Collins 1995). It is not entirely clear whether this period experienced a rise (Collins 1995; Prewitt 1981) or decline (Black 1989) in population numbers, but large cemeteries, grave goods, and exotic trade items are known to occur at this time at sites such as Loma Sandia, Rudy Haiduk, Silo, Ernest Witte and Morhiss Mound in Central and South Texas. Evidence of the Thunder Valley sinkhole cemetery has suggested that territoriality may have established during the Late Archaic, possibly as a result of population increase (Bement 1989). The frequency of burned rock middens increases, and open campsites appear to increase. Characteristic Late Archaic sites include the Anthon and Loeve Fox sites (Collins 1995).

Late Prehistoric

There exists some degree of overlap between diagnostic tools that are considered Late Archaic and Late Prehistoric, but the commonly held date for the beginning of this interval is 1200 BP (300 B.C.). A hallmark transition for this period is the introduction of the bow and arrow that enabled prehistoric hunters to harvest prey from greater distances with a lesser need for brushless, wide open spaces required for atlatl maneuverability in hunting. The use of arrows is indicated by smaller sized projectile points such as Perdiz and Scallorn. Another turning point in the Late Prehistoric period is the first substantial presence of pottery in the northern South Texas Plain and Central Texas (Black 1989; Hester 1980; Story 1985). Researchers generally agree that during this period there was a drop in population (Black 1989). Inter-group conflicts between various bands of hunter-gatherers may have also been an issue based on evidence of arrow inflicted deaths seen in human remains from various Late Prehistoric cemeteries. Sites with distinct Late Prehistoric components include the Kyle, Smith and Currie sites (Collins 1995).

Interval divisions for this period are the Austin and Toyah phases. Johnson (1994) believes these phases to possibly be two distinct cultures (see Black and Creel 1997).

The Austin Phase of the Late Prehistoric may demonstrate the most intensive use of burned rock middens (Black and Creel 1997), and includes the appearance of diagnostic point types Scallorn and Edwards (Collins 1995; Turner and Hester 1999). During this phase, the use of burned rock middens is still quite widespread and may even be on the rise (Mauldin et al. 2003). The Toyah subperiod of the Late Prehistoric suggests interaction between Central Texas and ceramic producing traditions in East and North Texas due to the presence of bone-tempered plainware ceramics (Pertulla et al. 1995). Ceramics were in common usage in East Texas by 2,450 BP, but the first Central Texas plainwares did not appear until ca. 650/700 BP. Other technological traits of this phase include the diagnostic Perdiz point, alternately beveled bifaces, and specialized processing kits as an adaptation to flourishing bison populations (Ricklis 1992).

Historic

Since the late A.D. 1500s, Europeans entered South and Central Texas only sporadically and did not settle there until around A.D. 1700 (Webb 1952). First European contact on the Texas coast most likely began with the landing of Cabeza de Vaca and the Narvaez expedition survivors in 1528. Later Spanish incursions recorded insightful information on various Native American tribes like the Payaya, collectively referred to as the Coahuiltecan, who at one point lived in the area around modern-day San Antonio. Late seventeenth-century accounts describe these people as family units of hunter gatherers that resided near streams and springs, in areas conducive to nut harvesting. These camps were revisited on a seasonal basis, allowing interaction with different groups along the way as well as the hunting of bison in open grassland settings (Campbell 1983; Hester 1989). By the eighteenth century, the cultural integrity of the Coahuiltecan was significantly compromised by European settlers and invasive neighboring Native American groups, such as the Tonkawa and the Lipan Apache, made possible through access to European horses. Efficiently skilled Comanche horsemen, in turn, displaced the Lipan Apache culture, effectuating continuous raids on European and Native American settlements alike in Central Texas (Hester 1989). Frequently, their incursions took place via historic trails such as the Camino Pinta and the Camino Viejo, which led in and out of San Antonio de Bexar by at least the eighteenth century.

In response to the continuous threat of Apache and Comanche raiders, as well as the French incursion into East Texas, an expedition led by Martin de Alarcon founded San Antonio de Bexar Presidio and San Antonio de Valero Mission in 1718. Indians joined the mission, and within 13 years, a total of five missions had been established along the San Antonio River.

In 1731, the community's development as a provincial town was assisted by the arrival of Canary Islanders, and by 1773, the heterogeneous villa composed of Europeans, Black slaves, and mestizos, had become the capital of Spanish Texas. It declared for Mexican independence in 1813, after which it was decimated by battles. After 1821, the newly independent Mexican government began granting empresario contracts that encouraged Anglo settlement in Texas. One such empresario and settler, Stephen F. Austin, helped spearhead a movement by Anglo and Mexican settlers against Mexican authority. As a crossroads, San Antonio was the site of several battles for independence, most notably the one at Mission San Antonio de Valero (the Alamo) in March 1836. The town, as well as the new republic then entered a period of political and military turbulence from which it did not recover until after Texas entered the Union in 1845. Thereafter, it grew rapidly, spurred on by immigration from elsewhere in the United States and Europe, and its role as a distribution point for the military in Texas and the Southwest. By 1860, San Antonio had become the largest city in Texas, and even the interruption of the Civil War failed to slow its growth as it became a commercial, military, and railroad center whose sphere of influence reached to the Gulf of Mexico, the Rio Grande and northern Mexico, and Southwest Texas.

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, much of San Antonio's wealth continued to derive from agriculture, particularly the wool, mohair, and cattle industries, with irrigated crops and dairying also playing a large role in the city's economic prosperity. By 1900, it was again the state's largest city and remained such until the 1920s. Significant Mexican immigration during the World War I period altered the demographics of Central Texas, as did the construction of two major military air fields (Kelly and Brooks) and expansion of the state's oldest army post (Fort Sam Houston). Continued investment by the United States in military facilities, together with the South Texas oil boom, expansion of the banking and other industries, and persistence of agricultural production provided the underpinnings of consistent economic growth throughout the balance of the twentieth century. Growth was reflected in commercial development, where high rise buildings changed the urban landscape, and in the scores of new suburbs that were platted and built out between the 1920s and 1950s. San Antonio stayed largely within the boundaries of its Spanish charter land until World War II. Thereafter, growth spread steadily to the north and west, encouraged by improvements to major highways that radiated out from the center of the city and construction of outer loops, including Loops 410 and 1604.

Archaeological Overview of Northern San Antonio

Significant archaeological sites in northern San Antonio will be summed up, followed by a brief review of sites in immediate proximity to the project area. To begin with, the San Antonio Springs and Olmos Basin areas contain rich archaeological deposits that have been subject to numerous investigations. Many of these deposits were destroyed with the construction of Olmos Dam. However, some investigations have yielded Paleoindian and Archaic artifacts ranging from surface hearths, bone beds, and lithic tools to human burials (Orchard and Campbell 1954; Lukowski 1988). Paleoindian materials were also observed at the St. Mary's Hall Site (41BX229) along Salado Creek. The integrity of this site was compromised by a fair amount of looting, but the Center for Archaeological Research (CAR) at The University of Texas at San Antonio (UTSA) and the Southern Texas Archaeological Association (STAA) were able to recover a significant portion of cultural materials in 1977. Plainview and Angostura projectile points were collected suggesting a late Paleoindian occupation, but this assessment may be revised after a regional comparison of like points with differing contextual data is conducted (Hester 1978, 1990, 1995). South of that location rests the Granberg site (41BX271), investigated in the 1960's by the Witte Museum (Schuetz 1966) and in the 1970s by the CAR and revisited by the CAR in 2005 (Thompson 2006). In 1975, the Walker Ranch National Archaeological District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places and included several sites. Investigated by the Texas Historical Commission (THC) and the CAR, it included 41BX180, 41BX184, 41BX197, 41BX222, 41BX223, 41BX228, and 41BX996 (Potter and Black 1995). Some of the sites produced complete yet mixed archaeological records of the Paleoindian, Archaic, and Late Prehistoric periods (Black and McGraw 1985). Some of the sites were revisited several times over the years and were investigated most recently by the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) for the Wurzbach Parkway Project (Black et al. 1998; Potter et al. 1995; Potter and Black 1995). The Panther Springs Creek Site offered a substantial description of typological and distributional data over thousands of years of occupation (Black and McGraw 1985).

Demonstrating long term occupation of the project area, two additional sites in the close vicinity include 41BX631 and 41BX1624. 41BX631 is adjacent to this project area and is a multi-component site. This site appears to have been utilized as a short-term campsite from the Early Archaic through the Late Prehistoric period (Bonine 2006). Artifacts recovered by Bob Burns (private collection) at 41BX631 include Martindale/Uvalde dart points, Nolan dart points, Perdinales dart points, Travis dart point, Castroville dart point, Montell dart point, Ensor dart points, Scallorn points, Talco/Guerrero point, and various other stone tools and a Spanish Colonial gunflint (Bonine 2006). T.R. Hester and Bob Burns had originally recorded the site in 1984 (TARL site form) and it was rerecorded in 1991 with a metal detector. During the 1991 survey, historic artifacts including .57 caliber lead musket balls, two .69 caliber lead

musket balls, five, Minie balls, .57 caliber musket balls hand mold, melted lead, and a high top percussion cap. It was speculated that a temporary overnight camp may have occurred in this location during the Civil War, due to the lack of structural or fire features. In 1995, Horizon reinvestigated the site and found additional prehistoric and historic artifacts including various debitage and tools, and a Bulverde point from the Early Archaic. Historic artifacts at 41BX631 included alkaline glazed crockery however no metal artifacts were recorded during this investigation. An aggregation of limestone rock was suggested as a potential feature and further work was recommended. Horizon returned in 2004 and a lanceolate biface basal fragment and scattered lithic debris was recorded, however no subsurface materials were recorded. SWCA revisited the site in 2006 and recorded a small scatter of lithic debitage, a scraper, and a core, a small burned rock midden. SWCA also conducted a metal detector survey, but only one artifact was potentially historic, a railroad spike and its date range is 1877-present.

41BX1624 is a much smaller site that was also identified first by collectors and then revisited by archaeologists prior to development. In 2005, David Calame recorded 41BX1624 on the north side of IH-10. The location was provided by an informant and materials are held by the individual who discovered them (TARL site form). The materials included several dart points from the late archaic and a Spanish Lance. These materials were located within a light lithic scatter. SWCA revisited the site in 2008 to conduct intensive metal detecting and pedestrian survey prior to development in the area. One 19th century nail, machine made, one square cut nail, lithic debitage, and modern trash was recorded during their revisit to the site. SWCA recommended that no further visits were necessary as site 41BX1624 is heavily disturbed but that the Spanish Lance should be analyzed to add to the available information on San Antonio area during the colonial period. . Both site 41BX631 and site 41BX1624 demonstrate a clear long term utilization of the Leon Creek water source from at least the Early Archaic time period through to the historic period illustrating the importance of constant fresh water sources and the secondary resources water provides with its presences, such as animal and plant life.

Archaeological Sites Associated with the Project Area

A review of the online THC Archeological Site Atlas (2009) indicates that at least five surveys have been undertaken in a 1-mile buffer surrounding the Leon Creek Greenway project area. A moderate amount of the project area has been surveyed, particularly the northern portion of the Leon Creek Greenway Segment II, adjacent to The University of Texas San Antonio campus. A review of the database indicates 27 archaeological projects have occurred within a 1-mile radius of the project area. The projects were a mix of area and linear surveys, associated with road construction, university projects, and urban development. The initial segment of this project was surveyed by the CAR in 2001 and consisted of a 3.75-mile (6.03-kilometer) footpath. It spanned from Babcock Road, this project's southern boundary, to the Bandera Road crossing. No previously recorded sites exhibited remnants of cultural activity, and no new sites were recorded during the CAR's survey (Zapata and Weston 2002).

Thirty archaeological sites have been recorded within 1-mile of the project area (Table 2-1), which is a high probability locale given its proximity to the Leon Creek drainage system. The majority of sites are located along terraces above Leon Creek that offer more level ground surface while still facilitating access to a water source. These previously recorded sites consisted of 26 prehistoric sites, 2 historic sites, and 2 multi-component sites.

Sites of interest that rest within the immediate vicinity of the APE include 41BX40, 41BX48, 41BX53, 41BX72, 41BX127, 41BX232, 41BX233, and particularly sites 41BX52, 41BX47, and 41BX1064 which will be discussed in more detail below (Figure 2-1). Sites 41BX53, 41BX72, and 41BX127 were all recorded in 1970 before GPS technology existed. The recorded positions of 41BX53 and 41BX72 are presently within heavily developed and manicured landscapes within and around the Hill Country Place student apartment complex, and are believed to be destroyed. 41BX127's recorded position rests just outside the APE for the hike and bike trail, and no cultural material was observed on the surface. 41BX232 was likely destroyed since its current position is along a severely modified landscape skirting UTSA Blvd, which accommodates numerous large apartment complexes. 41BX233 was also recorded in the 1970s before GPS technology existed. Its estimated locality was believed to be located during this survey.

The Pavo Real site (41BX52) along Leon Creek, which contained rare Clovis and Folsom components in limited, undisturbed contexts (Collins et al. 2003; Henderson and Goode 1991), extends roughly 50 meters south from the eastbound access road of Loop 1604 into the northern component of this project's APE. It was first identified by Bill Fawcett and Paul McGuff (THC 2009). By mid 1979, excavations had commenced by the Texas Department of Highways and Public Transportation (TDHPT). Investigations

carried out by the (TARL) reported data on the paleoenvironment and geomorphology of this locality as well. Out of four suites, representing geological zones, two suites yielded significant cultural material. Suite III contained Clovis and Folsom materials indicating a Paleo knapping area. Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) dates ranged from 7000 ± 250 BP and 2870 ± 300 BP (Collin et al. 2003). Suite IV, representing the Archaic component of the site, yielded hearths, a burned rock midden, and numerous dart points. Radiocarbon dates from the burned rock midden suggest usage from the Middle to Late Archaic (Black 2003). Unfortunately, a great deal of Pavo Real has been impacted by development related to Loop 1604. However, some Suite III and IV deposits may still exist in some areas (Figueroa and Frederick 2008).

41BX47 is a large Archaic open campsite that rests within this project's APE between UTSA Blvd. and Hausman Rd., just east of Leon Creek. Four archaeological sites were recorded in this specific locality by a survey conducted in 1970 by Paul McGuff and Bill Fawcett. 41BX48 no longer exists, and 41BX50 has been severely impacted. However, the landscape encompassing sites 41BX40 and 41BX47 contained significant cultural materials and features, and was subject to archaeological survey by the CAR in 1994. Under contract with Pape-Dawson Engineers for a water storage project, CAR personnel investigated the area, concluding that 41BX40 rested within 41BX47. The two sites were combined under 41BX47 and significant deposits were identified, warranting the recommendation for additional archaeological work (Tennis and Hard 1995). Results of archaeological testing, carried out by the CAR in 1995, revealed high, medium, and low densities of Early and Middle Archaic distributions across a fairly intact landscape. Deposits were relocated by the CAR in 2006 and 2007 (Figueroa and Frederick 2008).



IMAGE REDACTED

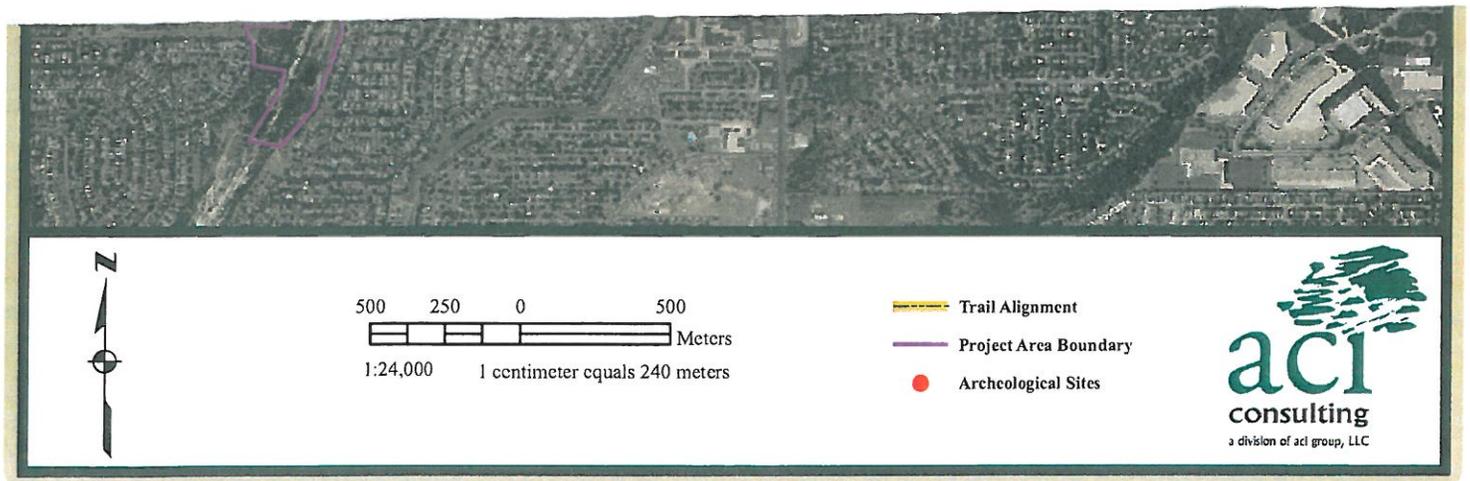


Figure 2-1. Prerecorded archeological sites in the immediate vicinity of the project area.

Phase II work on site 41BX47 (and the now combined 41BX40) consisted of 14 1-x-1 meter test units, 59 Gradall trenches, and numerous boring holes for geomorphologic purposes. Testing results revealed 79 burned-rock features, 4,271 chipped stone artifacts, and 24 diagnostic projectile points (Tennis 1996). Numerous archaeological sites in Central Texas have added to our understanding of burned rock features, but 41BX47 was determined to be unique for several reasons. Feature density was unusually high, the ratio of projectile point features was fairly low, and the ratio of ground stone implements to projectile points was also considerably low (Hard and Bousman 1996). These ratios of hearth use and projectile point discard may be related to diminishing bison populations during a period when subsistence shifted to smaller game and plant processing (Hard and Bousman 1996). For this reason, 41BX47 was deemed unique according to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The CAR recommended site 41BX47 as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D, and urged its protection from destructive activities until data recovery work was performed (Tennis 1996).

The results of the revisits to sites 41BX47, 41BX52, and 41BX1064 during this project will be discussed further in Chapter 4.

Historic Overview of the Project Area

This historic overview pertains to the area along Leon Creek in northern Bexar County that runs from the vicinity of the modern-day intersection of IH-10 and Loop 1604 southwest to the creek's intersection with Prue Road. On the northernmost end of the project area, the creek flows through a 320-acre grant that was surveyed in 1857 and patented to Samuel A. Maverick in 1861 (Texas. General Land Office 1861). In the balance of the project area, the creek flows in a meandering fashion to the southwest through the upper three quarters of the Anselmo (also spelled Enselmo) Pru (also spelled Prue) survey, a one-league grant that was surveyed in 1838 and patented to William H. Steele and Ludovic Colquhoun in 1842 (Texas. General Land Office 1842).

Pre-nineteenth-century records about the project area are scarce. McGraw (2009) has identified two historic trails in the vicinity that moved human traffic and trade in and out of San Antonio de Bexar during the eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth centuries before they became formal transportation routes. The first of these, the Camino Pinta, led from San Antonio in a northerly direction through the present-day Walker Ranch National Register Archaeological District, where the presence of a large spring, dense concentration of prehistoric sites, and historic Indian ceramics testified to the persistent use of the area prior to and on the eve of Spanish exploration and settlement. The district also included two limestone obelisks that were horizontally and vertically scored. One stone face displayed the date 1786 and two brands, and the other displayed a cross; the style of the graffiti suggested associations with the

Spanish Colonial period.

According to McGraw, Camino Pinta generally followed US 87/10 from San Antonio through present-day Boerne to Fredericksburg, trending at certain places along Salado Creek in the vicinity of Camp Bullis northeast of the project area. In the mid-nineteenth century, surveyors laying out grants east of present-day IH-10 remarked on the existence of what they identified variously as the “old San Antonio Fredericksburg Road (Pinta Trail)” and “Comanche Spr.-San Antonio Rd” (Figure 2-2).

McGraw identified a second colonial road to the west of Camino Pinta that was called Camino Viejo (McGraw 2009). It generally paralleled the Camino Pinta and “led to the Spanish Colonial mission for the Apache in modern Menard County.” Like many such trails, Camino Viejo varied in its location through time. It was most frequently associated with the route of present-day Fredericksburg Road, and surveying calls for the boundary of the Pru survey made in 1838 noted the existence of the “San Saba road” near Fredericksburg Road, while an 1868 General Land Office map depicted a trail in the same area. A General Land Office map compiled from a number of sources showed a branch of the road to the east side of Fredericksburg Road, which then rejoined the main route several miles to the north (see Figure 2-2).

An early reference to landmarks associated with the Camino Viejo, the route in closest proximity to the project area, appeared in Jean Louis Berlandier’s *Journey to Mexico* (Berlandier 1980:II:343-346). Desiring to explore Texas west of San Antonio de Bexar, Berlandier, accompanied by Lt. Col. Jose Francisco Ruiz, a party of dragoons, and a number of Comanche Indians, left the presidio in November 1828. The first night, the group camped approximately 3 leagues, or 9 miles, northwest of the presidio on Olmos Creek, a location that would have placed the party about 1.5 miles north of the present-day intersection of IH-10 and Loop 410. The following day, the party traveled “almost directly to the west, . . . meandering considerably,” until they crossed Leon Creek. Reference to a modern map suggests that the point of intersection may have been in the vicinity of 41BX1847. The party then “entered the gorges of Puerto Viejo”¹ about 3 miles from the Leon and continued on to Ojo de Agua.

¹ Berlandier’s reference to the “gorges of Puerto Viejo” was to a landmark pass just north of the intersection of present-day IH-10 and Loop 1604.

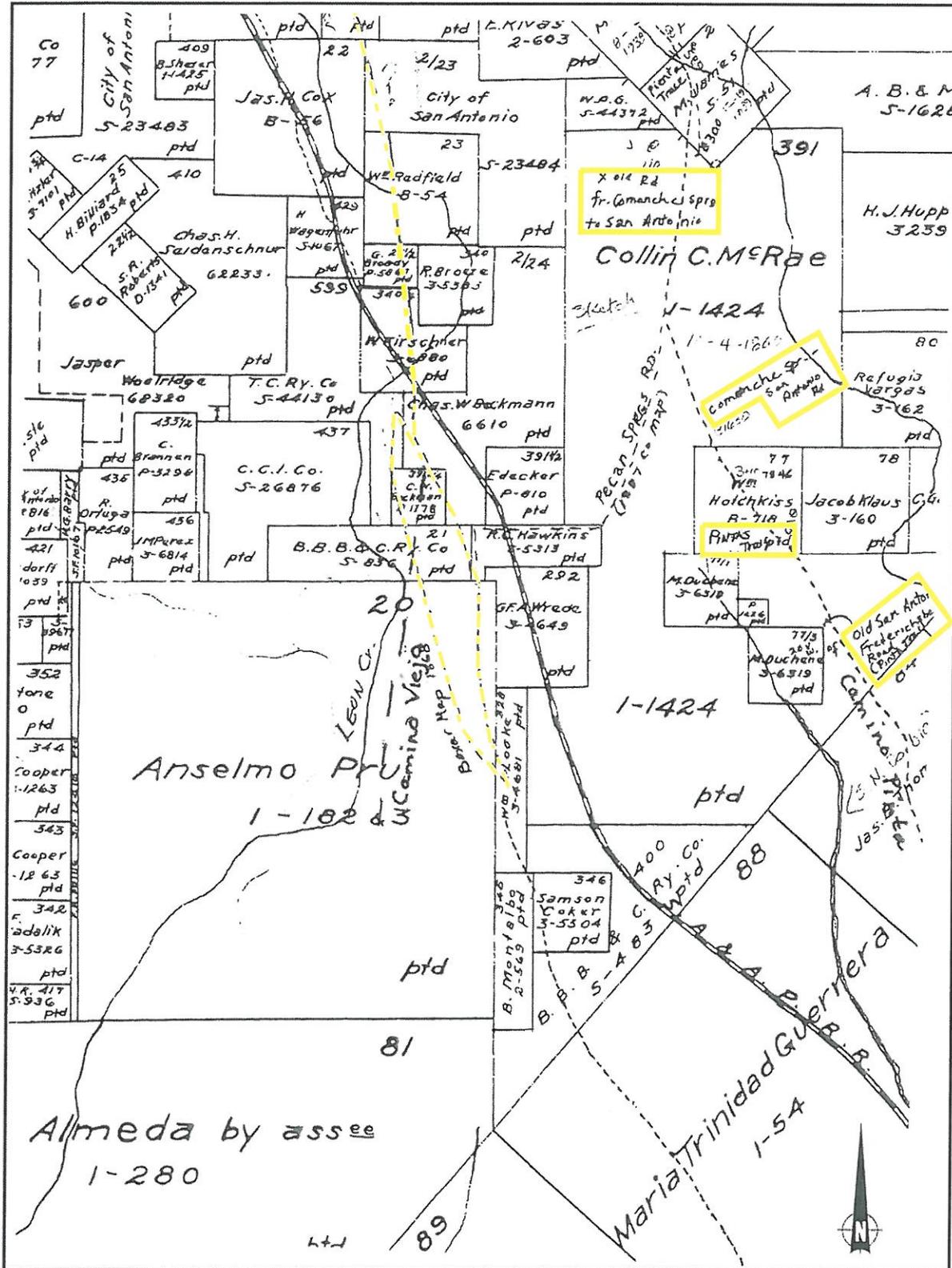


Figure 2-2. General Land Office map of Bexar County. A modern GLO map (1932) depicts the location of historic trails such as the Pinta Trail, Camino Pinta, and a trail in the vicinity of Fredericksburg Road across the east side of the Pru survey that was sometimes referred to as the road to San Saba. Camino Viejo as depicted on Wilke's 1850 map (Figure 2-2) is projected on this map on the east side of Leon Creek in the Pru survey.

Berlandier's exploration was followed within a decade by mapping associated with land granted by the Republic of Texas. Several of the largest and oldest of these grants lay in the vicinity of the project area along Leon and Olmos creeks (see Figure 2-2). Each encompassed about 1 league of land (4,428 acres); among them were the Maria Trinidad Guerrero, Manuel Tejada, M. G. de los Santos, Jose Almeda, and Anselmo Pru grants. The last one, bisected by Leon Creek and lying in a basin between hills to the south and north, was named for Anselmo Pru, who demonstrated to the Board of Land Commissioners of Bexar that he was a native of Texas who was married. The board issued Pru scrip, and like hundreds of other residents of San Antonio for whom scrip was a close relative to money, he sold his first class certificate to investors Ludovic Colquhoun and William H. Steele (Texas. General Land Office 1842).

Steele, a veteran of San Jacinto (Dixon and Kemp 1932:262), and Colquhoun, a future senator of the Republic, Perote prisoner, and prosperous San Antonio merchant, were members with Sterling Niblett, A. L. Addison, and C. Barrett in an association called the San Antonio Land Company. Formed in February 1837, the company intended to buy land in Texas from "Mexicans or other citizens" at a price not to exceed \$300 per league or per league and labor. The partners signed their formative agreement in New Orleans and agreed to proceed immediately to Texas and begin purchasing certificates and locating land. They would pay particular attention to factors such as "navigation to market, . . . quality of soil, water and tim[b]er. . . ." with "sound discretion and an enlightened forecast," the partners also would "endeavor to secure the positions where the early and popular tide of im[m]igration may settle." Practical tasks included making surveys once the land certificates had been purchased from the original holders, and recording and perfecting titles. The partners were to pay in \$30,000 in capital stock (five shares at \$6,000 each), and if any one of them failed to make payment, his share would be held for the benefit of the company (District Court Case File 149).²

According to Colquhoun, Steele immediately left New Orleans for Texas, and Colquhoun followed soon thereafter, assuming that he and Steele would work together to buy certificates (District Court Case File 149). San Antonio seemed a good place to undertake the acquisition of such paper, and in April 1837, Steele and Colquhoun paid Anselmo Pru \$1,000 for his certificate for a league and labor. Pru authorized Steele and Colquhoun to locate the land to which he was entitled "anywhere in Texas," and on February 1, 1838, John James, who was employed by Colquhoun prior to becoming the chief surveyor of Bexar County, surveyed the approximately 4,428 acres on Leon Creek that became known as the Pru league. Eighteen months later, Steele and Colquhoun proved to the Bexar County Board of Land Commissioners that Pru was a married native of Texas who was entitled to a league and labor, and on February 8, 1842,

² All references to legal documents such as district court case files, probate files, and deed records are to Bexar County instruments.

the land office issued a patent to the two men (Texas. General Land Office 1842).

Colquhoun subsequently maintained that Steele had not assisted with the work of buying land certificates, nor had he put up any money on behalf of the San Antonio Land Company, which eventually acquired about 70 grants. That did not stop Steele from attempted to sell his interest in the properties to James Pinckney Henderson prior to his death in Matagorda, and so Colquhoun was forced to make a deal with Henderson, who eventually assigned his interest to Colquhoun as a company agent (Deed Record D-2:415-419; District Court Case File 149). With a clear title in hand, Colquhoun as an agent of the San Antonio Land Company sold the Pru league to Charles Cocke of Albermarle County, Virginia, for \$3,000 on January 12, 1847 (Deed Record E-2:23-28).³

Between 1847, when title to the survey was cleared, and the early 1850s, it is unlikely that any settlement occurred on the Pru survey. A map published in 1850, and republished in 1851, illustrates a German call for immigration to Texas, depicting the area from New Braunfels to San Antonio and Fredericksburg (Figure 2-3). The cartographer (H. Willke) showed likely immigration routes and the outlines of some, although not all, patented grants, including the Maria Trinidad Guerrera league southeast of the Pru league, and the James B. Thompson grant that was transected by the “Camino Pintas.”

The outline of the Pru league did not appear on the map, but the route of the “Camin[o] Viejo” meandered through its northern half on the east side of the Leon Creek before crossing to the west side of the creek several miles north of the north line of the Pru league (see Figure 2-3) (Reimer 1851). Cocke held the Pru survey intact until May 1, 1851, when he sold the north one-third of the league (1,476 acres) to Joseph B. Anderson of Amelia County, Virginia (Deed Record K-1:450). Six years later, he sold an additional 800 acres immediately south of the land sold to Anderson to R. P. Maclay for \$1,200 (Deed Record 1:538-539). He made the sale through his San Antonio agent, James L. Trueheart, with whom he made a more-formal arrangement in October of 1857. According to the agreement, Trueheart was to act as Cocke’s agent by paying taxes on the land that Cocke still owned (land that then included the south half of the Pru league) and selling it if such sales were advantageous. Tellingly, Trueheart also was empowered to preserve the land from all encumbrances, “particularly that from illegal settlers or depredations. . .” (Deed Record K:615). In the latter half of the 1850s, illegal settlement may not have been particularly troublesome. But the record drought that drove settlers away and threatened to depopulate San Antonio and the Hill Country west of it led desperate Indians to press eastward, and depredations were violent and frequent.

³ A subsequent deed (Deed Record K-1:450; K-2:615) indicated that Cocke also was a member of the San Antonio Land Company by the late 1840s, and that Colquhoun’s conveyance of the Pru survey to him was part of a division of the land that belonged to the company.

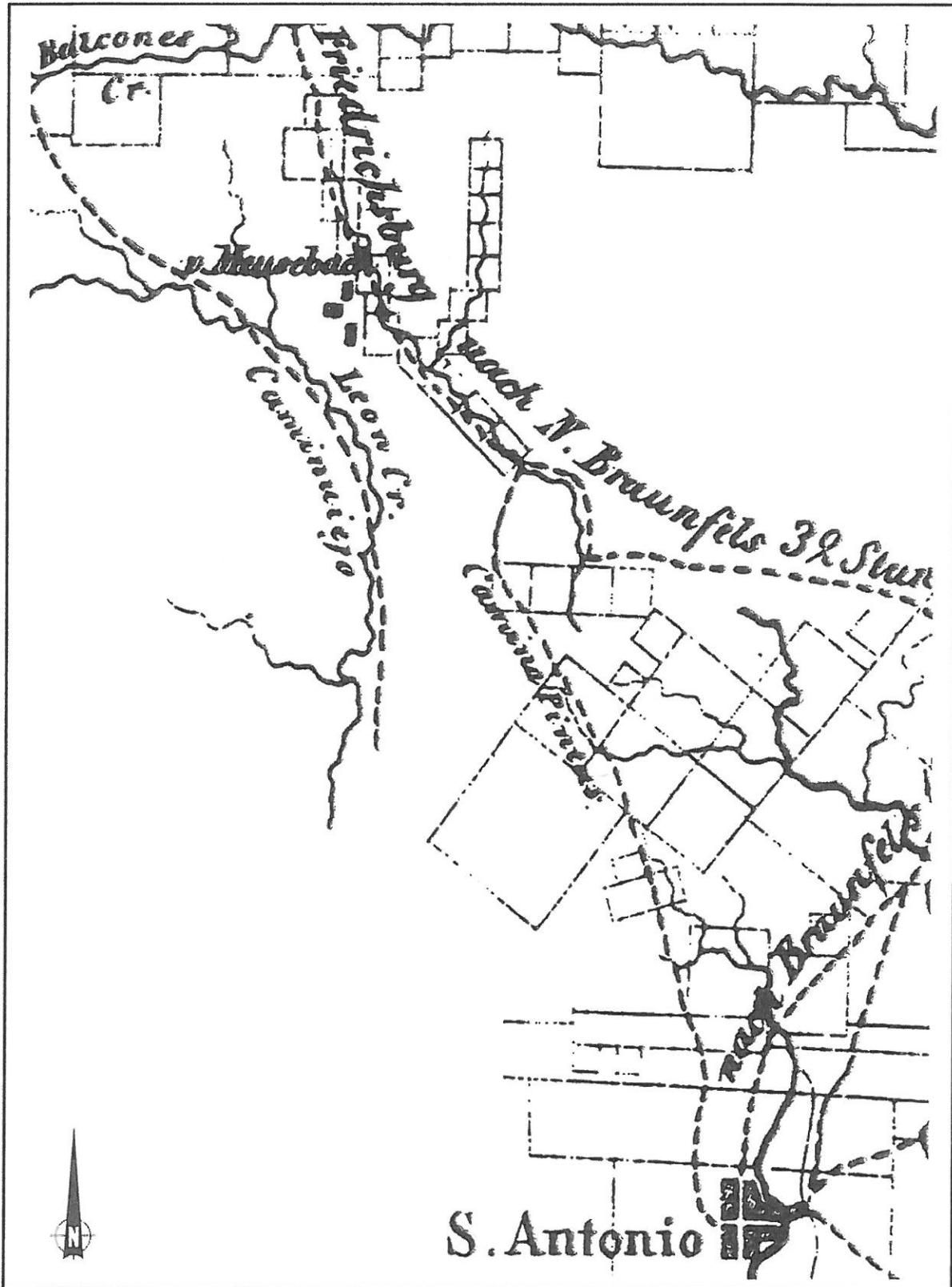


Figure 2-3. H. Wilke's map depicting roads between New Braunfels, San Antonio, and Fredericksburg in 1850. Wilke's 1850 map (Resmier 1851) depicted the Camina Pintas and Camin[o] Viejo as they led north out of San Antonio. The Camino Viejo followed the east side of Leon Creek in the vicinity of the Pru survey, which is not delineated on the map.

By 1860, settlers moved into the area bordering the Pru survey, favoring land to the north and east. The 1860 census (listing a post office at Leon Springs) suggested that the population was sparse, ethnically mixed, and ready to take advantage of open ranges. Families included those of Joseph Huebner, a stock raiser from Austria; Johann Moos, a farmer from Germany; Thomas Scott, a farmer from Illinois; W. J. Locke, a stock raiser from Illinois; S. Coker from South Carolina; William M. Bacon, a farmer from Maine; and Juan B. Urrutia, a farmer born in Texas. Two families who were related were those of Thomas L. Odom⁴ and M. Gillis, whose wife, Almira, was Odom's sister. The Odoms, from Alabama, had lived first on the Medina River in Bandera County, but Odom began to buy land in the vicinity of northern Bexar County in the mid-to-late 1850s. He was joined by his sister's family in about 1859, and the two families lived near one another. Between them, they listed ownership of 400 cattle, 150 sheep, and 8 horses, a number far exceeding the capacity of the 200 acres they owned, suggesting that they relied heavily on an open range. That range, the sparseness of population, and their locations near traditional Indian travel ways such as the Camino Viejo, also made the early settlers vulnerable to attack: Odom's neighbor noted about Odom that he "seemed to live right at the Indian door. . . . Whenever they would come through that country they were sure to strike him; get him every time" (Freeman 2001:95).

Settlement in the northern half of the Pru survey appears to have remained non-existent during the 1860s and through the early 1870s, in large part because it was owned by out-of-state investors. In addition, the 800 acres that R. P. Maclay had bought in 1857 had become the focus of a lawsuit after Maclay failed to pay off a note and the note holders in Louisiana filed suit against him. They prevailed, and the Bexar County sheriff seized the 800 acres and sold them to James Trueheart at a public auction in June 1869 (Journal District Courts G:123, 175; Deed Record U-2:537; United States. Federal District Court Case 3940). By the time the two men settled the case in federal court in 1882, Trueheart apparently had sold off much of the 800 acres, one sale along Fredericksburg Road being to W. G. Kingsbury and another along Leon Creek being to Augustine (also spelled Augustin) de Zavala (Deed Record 1:100-101), the son of Lorenzo de Zavala and father of Adina de Zavala. Settlement of the suit left Maclay with only 277 ½ acres, the western part of which became the location of Site 41BX1812.

The 1,476 acres to the north that had been owned intact by Joseph B. Anderson since 1851 passed from the Anderson family in April 1872, when Anderson's widow, Jane, sold the land to John (Johann) Moos. Moos was a 47-year-old German immigrant who had entered Texas with his parents and two brothers in 1845. The family may have been members of the Fisher-Miller Colony, and they received certificates for land on the San Saba River in 1847. John Moos married Rosina Anding, fellow German immigrant

⁴ The Odoms eventually trailed cattle from San Antonio to Kansas in the early-to-mid 1870s, and in 1877 they bought the nucleus of what became the Fort Chadbourne Ranch in Coke County (Freeman 2001:95).

(Pfeiffer n.d.), and, according to Stone and Stone (n.d.), settled at Leon Creek in about 1850, receiving a 160-acre pre-emption grant in about 1855.⁵ In actuality, as late as 1871, the Moos family was living on 120 improved acres in the Locke survey immediately east of the Pru survey, where they had a small herd of horses and 100 cattle (Texas. Bexar County 1871). Six years later, the county laid out a new route for the Fredericksburg Road (Locke 1877), which ran slightly west of the old route through the eastern edge of the Pru survey (Figure 2-4). Sites of settlement along the old road as depicted on the map included “Moos’ old place”; the improvements of S. Coker, L. M. Lacey, J. Bacon, and Mrs. Bacon; “Moos’ new place” adjacent to the new Fredericksburg Road and in the northeast corner of the Pru survey;⁶ and the improvements of Drowns and Mrs. Bacon on adjoining surveys to the north and east.

The following year, the county laid out the Pecan Springs Road east of Fredericksburg Road (Lucas 1878). Development of such roads by the county, settlement of lawsuits concerning the Pru league, and gradual easing of Indian attacks may have been responsible for the increase in settlement on the Pru and surrounding grants that was reflected in tax records: in 1875, resident taxpayers in the area of Fredericksburg Road and Leon Creek included members of the Bacon, Lucey, Coker, Igo, Jessey, Moos, Garza, and Schmidt families. By 1880, the list included members of the Scott, Taft, Lynn, Proudly, McBritney [?], Taylor, Murgatroyd, Garza, Solis, Bennett, and de Zavala families (United States 1880). Augustine de Zavala, who lived in the central part of the Pru survey, served as the community’s postmaster, distributing mail from the Locke Hill Post Office that was located at the Shavano School (*San Antonio Express News*, June 8, 1997:Images:8).

⁵ Stone and Stone apparently were unaware that the Moos House was located on the Pru league. Cox (Tennis and Hard 1995:3) erroneously placed the Moos house on Survey 21, immediately north of the Pru Survey.

⁶ “Moos’ new place” still stands within the Gunn Honda dealership. The structure was designated a City of San Antonio landmark and a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark based on the erroneous assumption that it was “Moos’ old place,” which was located to the south-southeast.

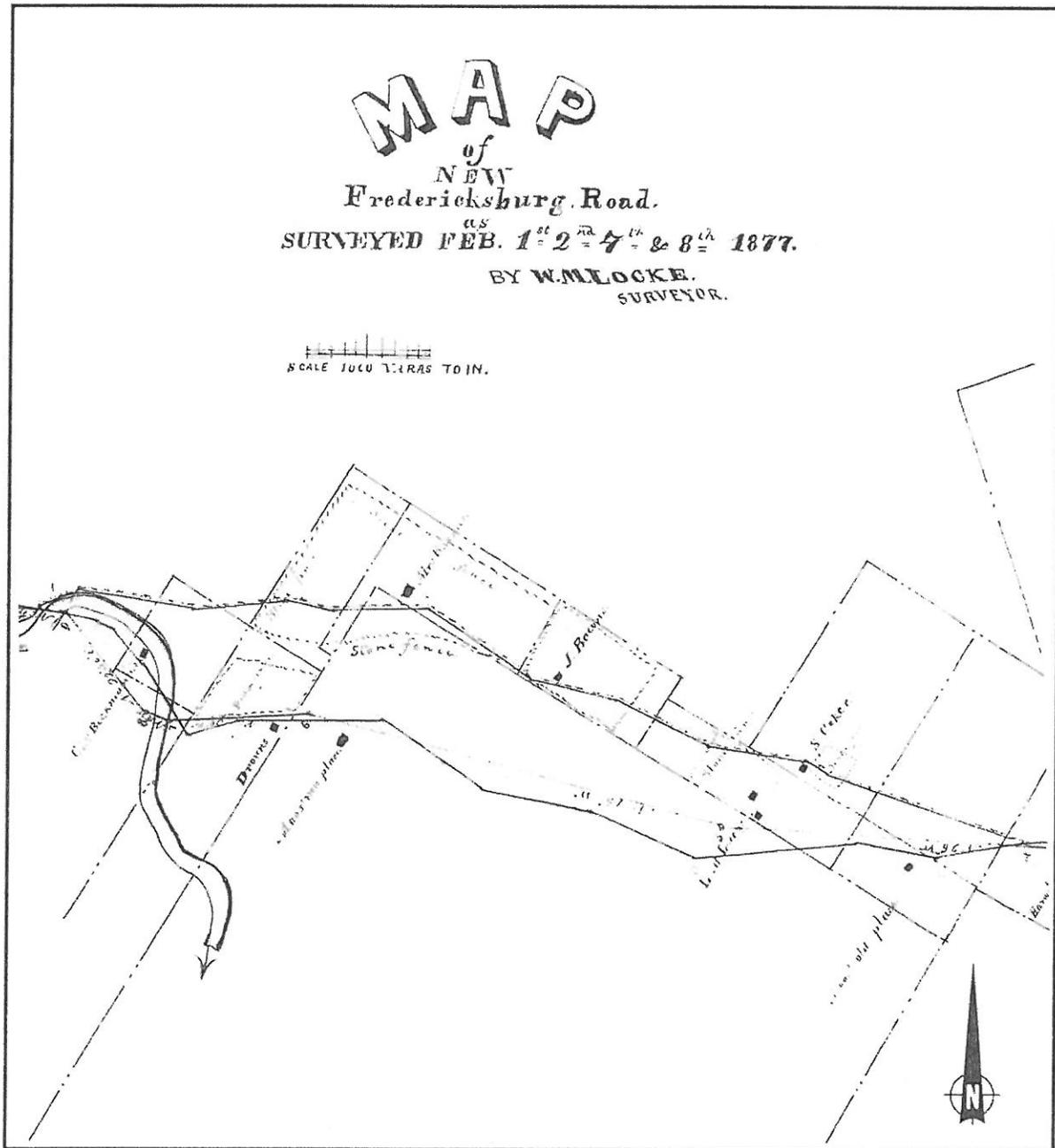


Figure 2-4. Map of the New Fredericksburg Road. A map by surveyor W. M. Locke dated February 1877 depicted the old and new routes of Fredericksburg Road and families living nearby (Locke 1877). See particularly the locations of the two places ("old" and "new") occupied by the Moos family.

John Moos died in about 1881, leaving six children and a widow, Rosina, who acquired some additional property in the area subsequently. She kept the ranch intact, living in the two-story stone house in the northeast quadrant of the Pru survey east of Leon Creek. Her neighbors to the south and east were Abbie K. Gillis Bacon (daughter of the M. and Almira Odom Gillises who had moved to the area in the late 1850s) and Abbie's husband, John C. Bacon, who probably was related to the William M. Bacon who appeared in the neighborhood on the 1860 census. The Bacons, using Abbie's independent means, had begun to buy up land on the Pru and nearby surveys by the early 1880s, including the future site of 41BX1812 from R. P. Maclay, acreage on the Locke survey, and improved land on the Hawkins survey. By 1890, Abbie Bacon had assembled a 1,286-acre ranch on both sides of Leon Creek, 1,139 acres of it in the Pru survey directly south of the Moos Ranch. There, she and her husband raised horses and cattle, as their neighbors also did.

Ownership in the area appears to have remained relatively stable until the early twentieth century, in large part because Fredericksburg Road facilitated north-south-bound traffic, but a lack of east-west corridors, together with the presence of two large ranches, impeded the sale and development of smaller parcels. Ownership of the Moos Ranch remained constant, the property being acquired by Rosina and John's two sons, John and Henry Moos, in 1905 (Deed Record 245:10). In 1913, Henry bought out John's interest so that ownership was consolidated once again (Deed Record 409:9-103) and remained constant until Henry Moos's death in the late 1940s. The Bacon Ranch remained similarly intact, with the exception of a sale of about 300 acres prior to 1900; and the de Zavala Ranch south of the Bacons and bordering Leon Creek passed to a member of that family (Julia de Zavala) by 1912 (Appler 1912). However, John Bacon died in about 1906, and Abbie Bacon died in January 1915, leaving five surviving children, only four of whom were named as heirs (Deed Record 476:425; Probate File No. 7481). By February 1916, the heirs had divided the ranch, Mollie Bacon Kneuff and Lillian Bacon receiving the land in the Pru survey, and the two sons, John M. and Walter C. Bacon, receiving the part of the ranch on the east side of Fredericksburg Road (Deed Record 477:45-50).

The division of the Bacon Ranch, together with the construction of Hausman Road,⁷ which ran west from Fredericksburg Road across Leon Creek to Babcock Road, meant that it was only a matter of time before the portion of the Bacon Ranch on the Pru survey slipped from the family's ownership. Henry Moos bought a part of the land bordering his ranch on the south (Deed Record 509:522-523), and Lillian Bacon sold 130 acres on the creek to the brother who had received nothing from the estate (Deed Record

⁷ Official road maps of Bexar County dated 1921 and 1924 depicted a continuous line of gravel deposits along the left bank of Leon Creek from Fredericksburg to Hausman roads. These deposits may have been used in the construction of Hausman and other county roads during World War I and later ([Clarke] 1924; Texas State Highway Department 1921).

509:535-536). By the early 1920s, a landscape that had been comprised of relatively large acreages began a process of subdivision when sales of parcels as small as 35 acres occurred (Deed Record 654:611-612). A map constructed in the late 1920s showed numerous improvements on the Pru survey south and west of the Moos Ranch (Figure 2-5). Common names, some of which had been associated with nineteenth-century settlers in the area, included Gerfers, Igo, Hausman, Arnold, Jones, Benke, Wehmeyer, Woller, Peterson, Schmidt, and Linn, suggesting a certain stability to the local population.

Despite early signs of change in the 1920s, the project area appears to have remained largely rural for another 50 years. A county map dating to the early 1930s, for example (Figure 2-6), depicted a cultural landscape much like that of the late 1920s. Indeed, the area remained stable, even after the death of Henry Moos and sale of his ranch to San Antonio developers George Delavan and R. R. Baines in 1951 (Deed Record 3057:512-514). In 1953, a USGS quadrangle depicting the eastern two-thirds of the Pru survey showed the improvements associated with the Moos family home, scattered buildings near the intersection of Hausman and Fredericksburg roads, on the south side of Hausman Road, and in the vicinity of de Zavala Road, particularly near Leon Creek. Even the construction of US Highway 87 in the late 1950s failed to change the essentially static character of the landscape.

By 1973, however, when the first phase of construction at the new UTSA campus was completed, Oakland Estates appeared on the south border of the Pru survey, and another new subdivision appeared north of the survey and Loop 1604. Twenty years later, subdivisions had spread north from de Zavala Road, leaving the area in the vicinity of Hausman Road near Leon Creek one of the few remnant rural landscapes.

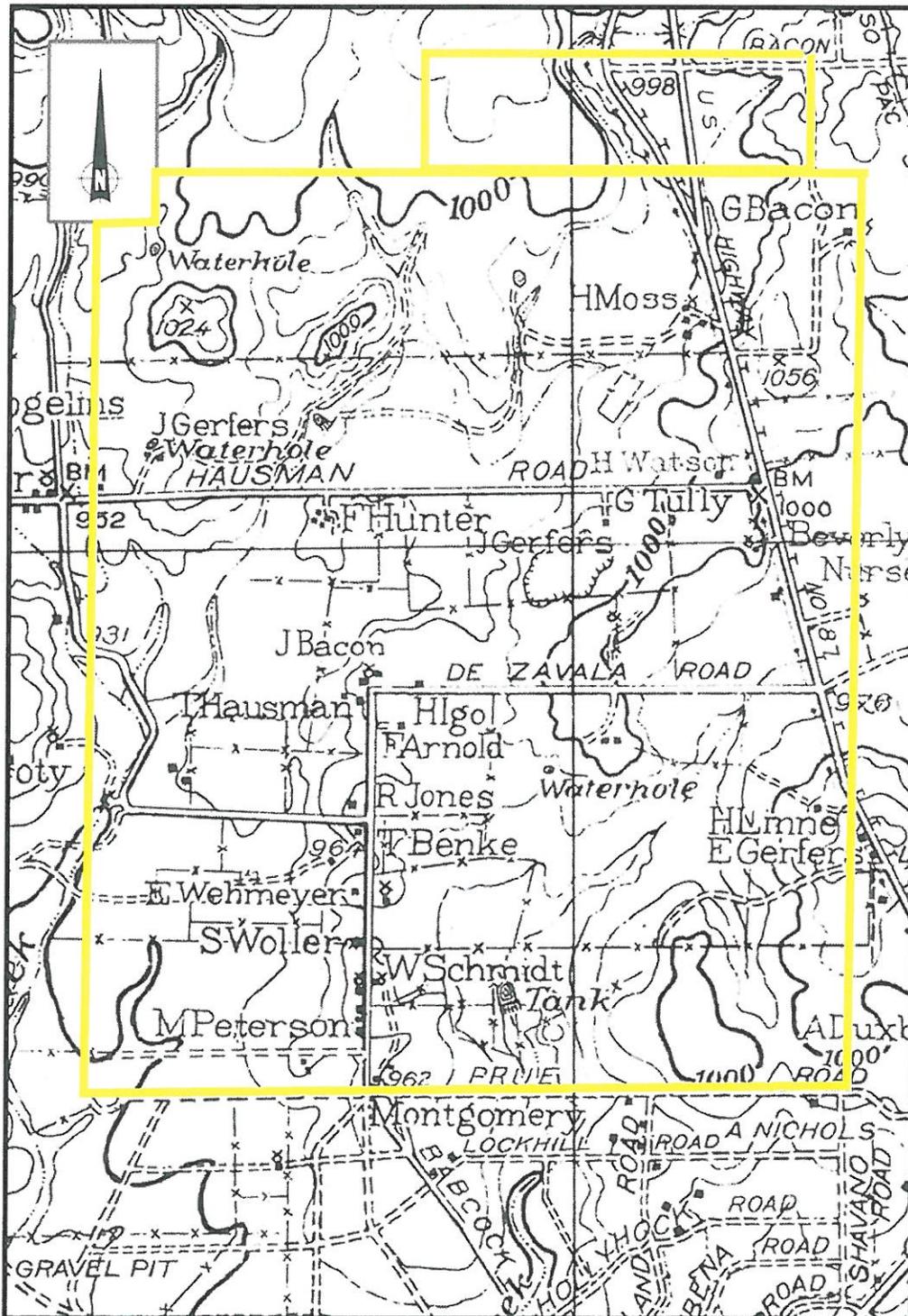


Figure 2-5. Leon Springs Quadrangle. A Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army Tactical Map based on a 1926-1927 survey depicts residents and improvements in Survey 20 (Pru) and 21 (Buffalo Bayou, Brazos and Colorado Rail Road Company) north of Pru.

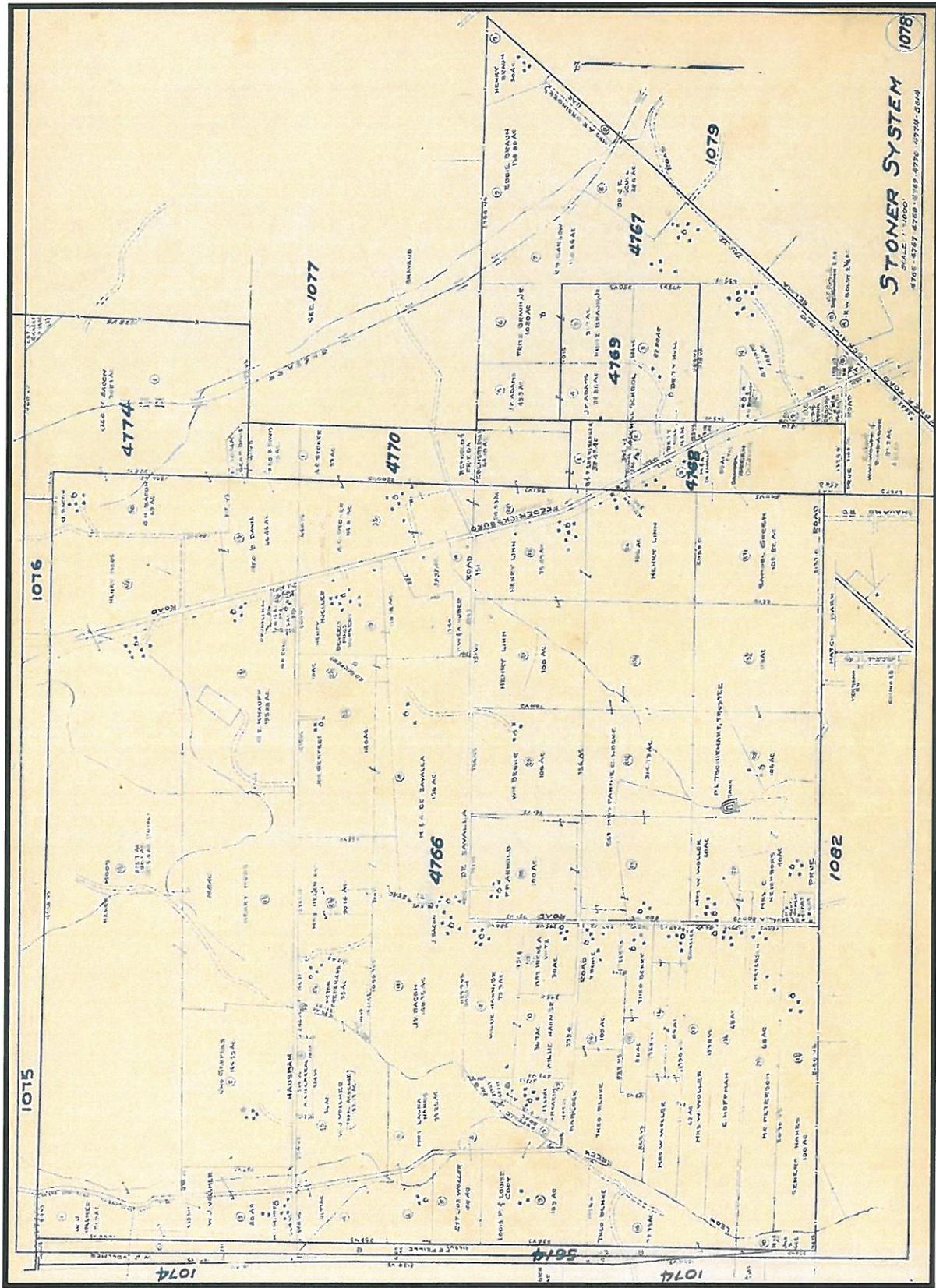


Figure 2-6. Stoner Map of the Pru survey. A Stoner map of the Pru survey compiled in the early 1930s depicts ownership, sizes of holdings, and associated improvements.

Chapter 3: Field and Laboratory Methods

Field Methodology

The archaeological investigation of the Leon Creek Greenway Segment II project area consisted of intensive reconnaissance walk-over surveys and systematic shovel testing. The entire project area was subjected to a pedestrian walkover survey, where the ground surface and creek cutbanks were examined for cultural material and features. Minimum survey standards set by the THC require a density of 2 shovel tests per acre. Linear shovel testing along the hike and bike trail, in addition to all of its branches/arms, occurred at 30-meter intervals. Large easement parcels of landscape existed adjacent to the linear trail network, and in addition to intensive reconnaissance survey, these easement parcels were also in some cases subject to random shovel testing. GPS coordinates were captured for all 140 shovel tests during the course of this project.

Shovel tests measured 30-cm in diameter and extended to a maximum depth of 60 centimeters below surface (cmbs), unless otherwise prevented by shallow soils and limestone outcroppings (Figure 3-1). The shovel tests were excavated in 10-centimeter increments and all soil was screened through a ¼-inch hardware cloth (Figure 3-2). When cultural material was recovered from a shovel test, the shovel test was delineated at 10-meter intervals until two negative shovel tests in every cardinal direction were attained, or until a project area boundary or physical hindrance was encountered. Relevant information was recorded on a standardized form. All collected material was brought back to aci consulting facilities for analysis.

During the recording and revisiting of sites throughout the course of this project, the establishment of site boundaries adhered to several different methodologies. If a new site was to be recorded, and limestone outcroppings were visible on the surface with little to no soil accretion, thus precluding shovel testing, then site boundaries were established by the distribution of artifacts on the ground surface. If a site already recorded was revisited, then boundaries established by the original researcher were reestablished and confirmed. During the course of this project, no archaeological site datums within prerecorded sites were found, and therefore new datums were set and GPS coordinates were captured for entry into the THC Archeological Site Atlas. Smaller sites were mapped with compass and pacing methods, and larger sites were mapped with GPS linear functions.



Figure 3-1. Crew excavating shovel test 50 to a terminal depth of 60 centimeters.



Figure 3-2. Crew screening the soil from ST 51 in 10 centimeter increments.

For the purposes of this survey, an archaeological site had to contain a certain number of cultural materials or features older than 50 years within a given area. The definition of a site is: (1) five or more surface artifacts within a 15-meter radius (ca. 706.9 m sq.), or (2) a single cultural feature, such as a hearth or burned rock midden, observed on the surface or exposed during shovel testing, or (3) a positive shovel test containing at least five total artifacts, or (5) two positive shovel tests located within 30 meters of each other.

In several instances during the site mapping process, natural landscape features, such as the position of the creek or a creek branch, or a sharp slope between a floodplain and a terrace, were utilized as natural site boundaries. Such landscape features could also halt shovel test delineation in a specific cardinal direction. If construction/development disturbances or considerable landscape slopes were encountered during shovel testing, then they were plotted with GPS linear functions.

Archival Research Strategies

Archival work for the project focused on two separate tasks: investigation of the history of a complex of standing structures (41BX1812) and two isolated finds (a single large stone and one-half of a tombstone), and contextual research about the historical development of the area along Leon Creek from the vicinity of Loop 1604 southwest to Prue Road.

Research began in the Information Systems division of the General Land Office where GIS personnel provided the historian with an overlay of historic grants on a compiled USGS topographical map provided by aci. This information was used to identify grants that were located in the vicinity of the project area and to guide subsequent legal research. Pertinent grant files were examined at the General Land Office, and abstracts of title were prepared that were based on records held at the Bexar County Courthouse and County Records Center. Information gathered from legal documents was used to target appropriate primary and secondary sources at The University of Texas at San Antonio Archives and Special Collections (legal abstracts), Daughters of the Republic of Texas Library at the Alamo (vertical files, books, and maps), San Antonio Public Library, Texana-Genealogy Collection (vertical files; maps; books; death certificates; and newspaper, census, and tax records on microfilm), Fort Sam Houston National Cemetery (burial inventories), and Bexar County Public Works (maps). Supplemental research occurred at the Center for American History at The University of Texas at Austin and the National Archives and Records Administration-Fort Worth, which supplied a copy of a federal court file that pertained to the project area. Conversations with Al McGraw at the Texas Department of Transportation focused on documentation of historic trails and roads in the vicinity of the project area.

In the field, the historian worked with an aci staff archaeologist to identify and record components of Site 41BX1812. Each component was photographed, the locations entered into a GPS unit, and the exteriors of six standing buildings measured. The historian also visited and photographed the two isolated finds. Descendants of the apparent builder of Site 41BX1812 were identified and contacted, but they declined to assist with the research effort.

Archaeological Laboratory Methods

All cultural materials and records obtained and/or generated during the project were prepared in accordance with federal regulation 36 CFR part 79, and THC requirements for State Held-in-Trust collections. Additionally, the materials were curated in accordance with current guidelines of aci consulting. Artifacts processed by aci consulting were washed, air-dried, and stored in 4-mm zip locking archival-quality bags. Acid-free labels were placed in all artifact bags. Each label contained provenience information and a corresponding lot number written in archival ink, with pencil or laser printed. Tools were labeled with permanent ink over a clear coat of acrylic and covered by another acrylic coat. In addition, a small sample of unmodified debitage from each lot was labeled with the appropriate provenience data. Artifacts were separated by class and stored in acid-free boxes. Digital photographs were printed on acid-free paper, labeled with archivally appropriate materials, and placed in archival-quality sleeves. All field forms were completed with pencil. Upon completion of the project, all collected materials will be housed at UTSA's CAR.

Chapter 4: Archaeological Survey Results

Archaeological field work resulted in the discovery and documentation of 3 new sites, and the revisiting and reassessment of 10 prerecorded sites. The entire project area was subject to an intensive pedestrian survey where the entire ground surface was thoroughly inspected, and the APE received 149 shovel tests (Figure 4-1). It became clear during this investigation that the majority of the project area exhibits evidence of a long history of dumping, mechanical landscape modification, flash flooding, and recreational activities including mountain biking and hunting. In terms of public collecting of artifacts, the area is highly picked over.

With the exception of 41BX47, the majority of prehistoric sites encountered in this project area are significantly elevated above the creek bed. The area is known to be prone to flash flooding, and it would seem prehistoric occupants in this area preferred higher grounds for occupation possibly as a precaution. However, it is difficult to conceptualize the distribution of sites in this area, as public collecting has likely precluded opportunities to identify smaller sites.

This chapter will begin with a summary of newly recorded sites discovered as a result of this survey, followed by a review of prerecorded sites that were revisited. Attribute data and interpretations of artifacts from these sites will be presented in Chapter 5.

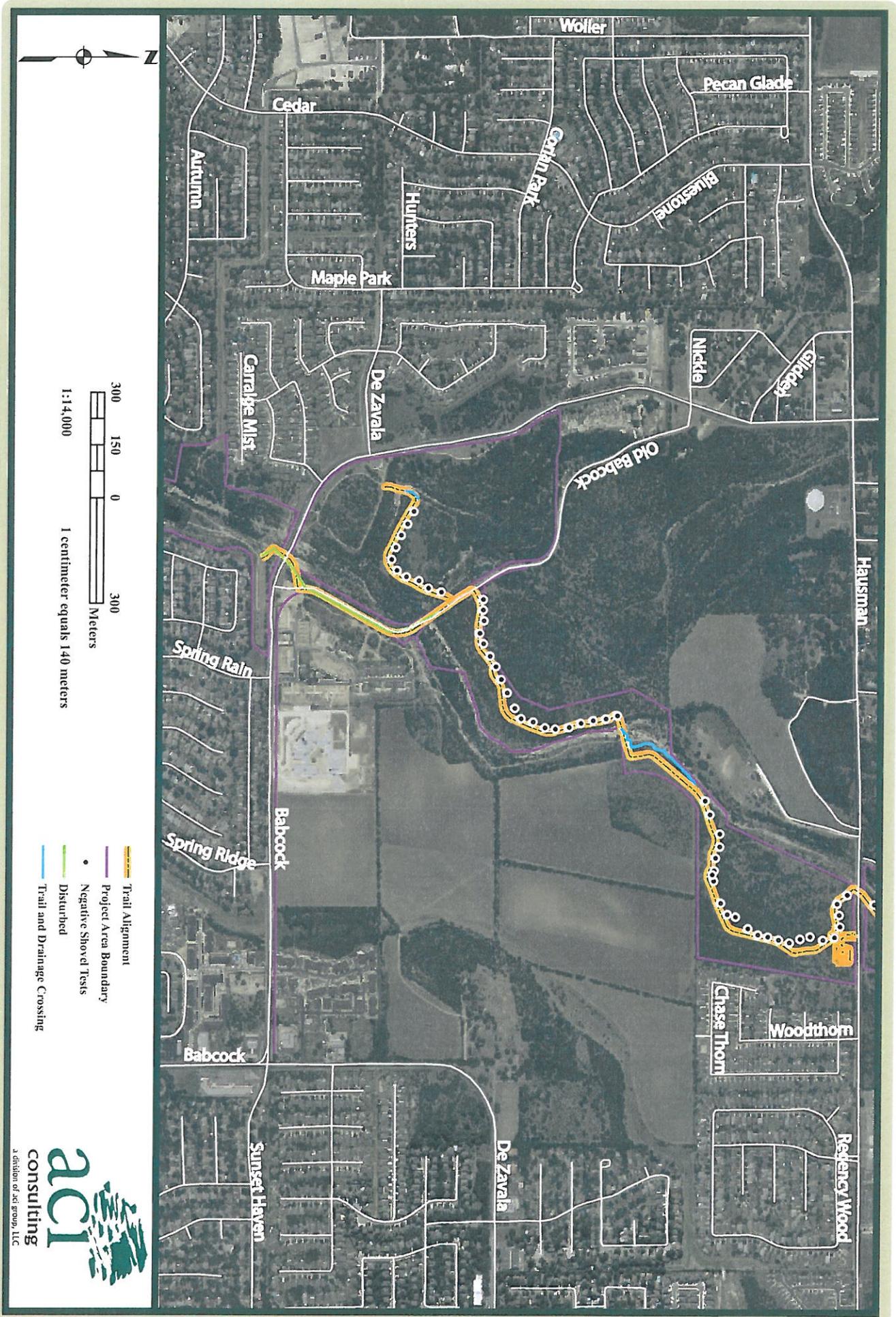


Figure 4-1 (Frame 1). Shovel tests within the southern portion of the survey area.

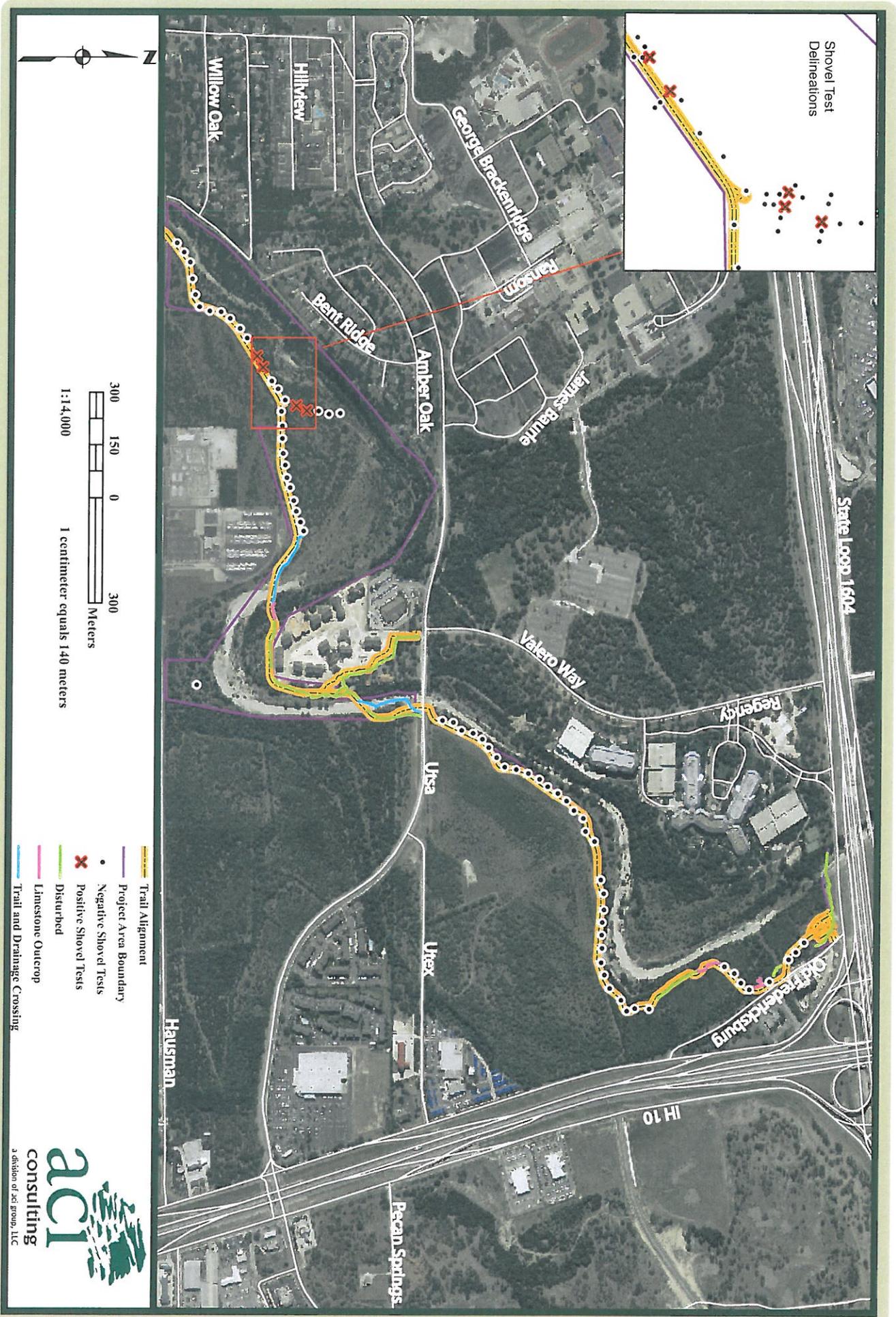


Figure 4-1 (Frame 2). Shovel tests within the northern portion of the survey area.

New Sites Recorded

The following site descriptions are of sites discovered during this project's archaeological survey work that were not registered in the THC Archeological Site Atlas (2009). They include two small prehistoric sites, and a historic farmstead (Figure 4-2).

Prehistoric Sites

41BX1810

Site Description

41BX1810 is an Early Archaic campsite that rests on a bluff overlooking the east bank of Leon Creek (Figures 4-3 and 4-4). The site is in a convenient location in proximity to a water source that at one time flowed more productively. Numerous limestone outcroppings are scattered about the landscape, and little soil accretion has taken place at this specific locality. Due to the shallow soils, the site boundaries are defined by a steep ledge that slopes down to the creek, and by the distribution of artifacts on the ground surface. All cultural material was collected from the surface, and consisted of a Nolan projectile point and 18 pieces of lithic debitage. The site was mapped and a datum was set. This specific area has been subject to a great deal of mountain biking, and significant public collecting has more than likely taken place.

41BX1811

Site Description

41BX1811 is a prehistoric site of unknown age that is situated on a bluff overlooking the opposite bank of Leon Creek from 41BX1811 (Figure 4-5 and 4-6). This site is also located in proximity to a once productive water source. Artifacts consisted of debitage, a thick biface, and numerous pieces of FCR. Two shovel tests were excavated to negative results, and all artifacts rested on the surface. Site boundaries were defined by a steep ledge sloping east towards Leon Creek, and the distribution of cultural material on the surface. Debitage and the biface were collected. 41BX1811 was mapped and a site datum was set. This location has also been subject to a great deal of mountain biking, and public collecting has likely affected artifact distributions on the surface.



IMAGE REDACTED

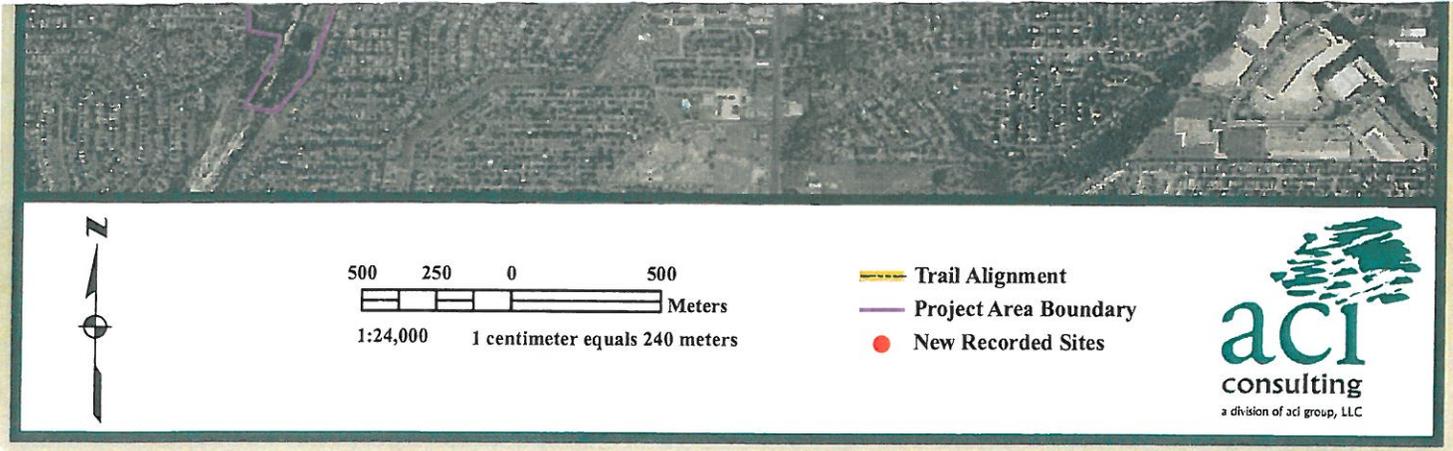


Figure 4-2. New sites recorded as a result of the survey.

REDACTED IMAGE

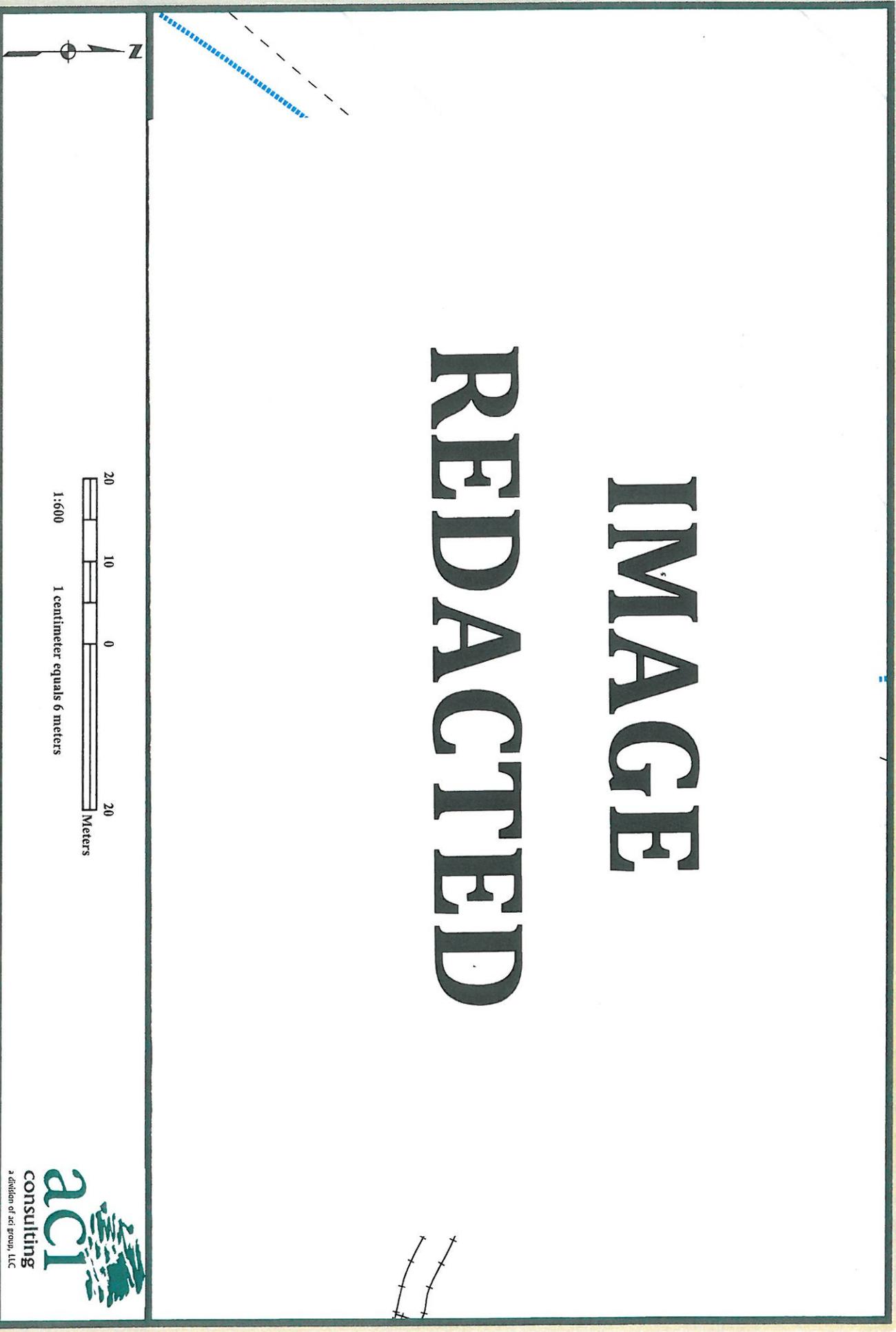
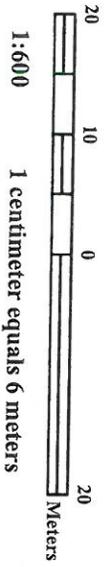


Figure 4-3. Plan view of 41BX1810.



Figure 4-4. Overview of 41BX1810, facing northwest.

IMAGE REDACTED



● Negative Shovel Tests



Figure 4-5. Plan view of 41BX1811.



Figure 4-6. Overview of 41BX1811, facing north.

Historic Site

41BX1812

Site Description

Site 41BX1812 is an early twentieth-century farmstead comprised of buildings and landscape features. The complex, which includes six standing buildings, is located on a terrace above Leon Creek and organized in a roughly linear fashion from north to south (Figure 4-7). Access to the site is through a metal gate on the south side of Hausman Road. The remnants of a dirt two-track road meander south from the gate and lead to the building complex, giving access to the main and secondary residences and to a barn.

Structures on-site include the following as numbered on Figure 4-7:

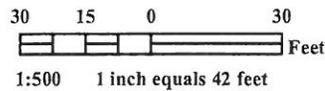
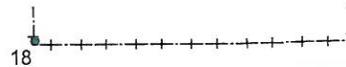
- A one-story, frame, board-and-batten main residence (Feature 4) with a steeply pitched gable roof, a single-vehicle attached garage on the north façade, and a one-room frame addition with a shallow-pitched roof on the south façade (Figures 4-8 and 4-9). The original roofing material, wood shingles, has been covered by corrugated metal panels, most of which have been removed

or have blown off. A distinctive stone chimney is located on the west façade of the frame addition and displays architectural characteristics of 1920s-1930s construction. The body of the house, which is comprised of six original rooms and a hall, has a verticality that suggests a pre-World War I construction date, as do the one-over-one wood frame windows. However, the pairing of the windows suggests a slightly later construction date, while the existence of a variety of construction materials, including beaded boards in some ceilings, suggests the re-use of materials from other, older structures.

- Duplex workers' housing (Feature 19) consisting of a one-story, two-room frame structure with a shed room behind each of the main rooms, a porch on the north façade, and a porch-hot water heater room on the southwest façade (Figure 4-10). Each main room has an entrance from the front porch; there is no door between the rooms. A wood shingle roof is covered by corrugated metal.
- A two-story barn (Feature 20) with gambrel roof in the New England style, a structural system consisting of upright wood posts, and exterior sheathing of vertically and horizontally attached corrugated metal (Figures 4-11 and 4-12). A second-story floor creates a space for storage of hay and other feed. Pickets are attached to the exterior wood columns and serve to partially enclose the first-floor space.

Hausman Road is located approximately 300 feet due north.

IMAGE REDACTED



- Feature Numbers
- Structures
- Stone Walkways
- Picket Fences
- Clothesline
- Paved Area with Drainage
- Rock Retaining Wall
- Unidentified Rock Alignment



Figure 4-7. 41BX1812 planview.



Figure 4-8. 41BX1812, Feature 4. Main residential structure, east façade.



Figure 4-9. 41BX1812, Feature 4. Main residential structure, south façade, with stone pool in the foreground..



Figure 4-10. 41BX1812, Feature 19. Duplex workers' housing, view to the southeast.



Figure 4-11. 41BX1812, Feature 20. Two-story dairy barn, view to the southwest.



Figure 4-12. 41BX1812, Feature 20. Interior view of barn showing the structural system. .

- A one-story, two-room frame building (Feature 14) with corrugated metal roof and cement floor (Figure 4-13). This structure may have served as a milk house or shop. One room is enclosed; the second has metal screening on the south façade and a separate entrance.
- A gable-roofed, metal-sided building (Feature 16) that is located adjacent to the milk house on the south; the structure is open on the east end (Figure 4-14). It appears to have been used to house equipment such as a tractor.
- A combination water well (Feature 15) and well house with ruinous platform for a wooden water tank (Feature 17) (Figure 4-15). This complex is located west of the equipment shed. Windmill parts have been removed from the site and re-deposited south of the dairy barn. The well house has a concrete floor, and some electrical equipment remains. The wooden water tank that once stood on the metal reinforced roof of the well house has collapsed, leaving the staves and metal rings in-place or scattered on the ground around the well house.

Site features are numerous and include:

- A septic system (Feature 6) and buried propane tank (Feature 7) between the main house and yard fence.
- Stone and concrete walkways (Features 5, 8, and 12) between the main house and yard fence and between the south entrance to the residence and a stone pond (Feature 9) (see Figure 4-9) in the center of the front yard.
- Fencing delineating property lines, yards, and roadways (Features 10, 18).
- An internal road system.
- A metal clothesline (Feature 21).
- Feature probably associated with a demolished wash room and drainage system (Feature 22).
- A retaining wall (Feature 23) on the west side of the building complex.
- Sporadic plantings of yucca and other native plants, delineated by stone alignments (Feature 3) and located along the west side of the dirt road that leads from Hausman Road to the farmstead complex.



Figure 4-13. 41BX1812, Feature 14. Possible milk house or shop, view to the northwest.

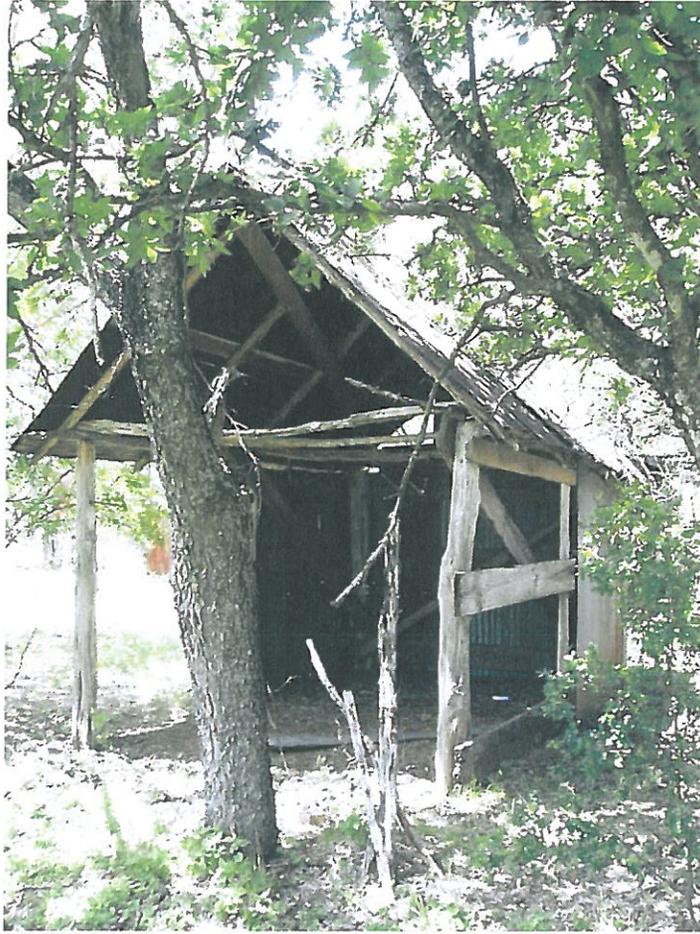


Figure 4-14. 41BX1812, Feature 16. Possible equipment shed, view to the southwest.



Figure 4-15. 41BX1812, Features 15 and 17. Well house (Feature 17) and water well (Feature 15) behind, view to the southeast.

Site History

Present-day 41BX1812 is located south of Hausman Road and east of Leon Creek. It is on an approximately 34.8-acre tract that is located in the western portion of the Anselmo Pru league (see Figure 2-2). Pru demonstrated to the Board of Land Commissioners of Bexar that he was entitled to a league and labor of land because he was a married man who was a native of Texas. On April 11, 1837, he sold his certificate to Ludovic Colquhoun and William H. Steele (Texas. General Land Office 1842), partners in an association called the San Antonio Land Company that had been formed early in 1837. On May 22, 1838, Steele sold his interest in 37 leagues and labors and 20 thirds of a league [*sic*] for which patents had not yet been obtained, and some of which had not yet been located, to James Pinckney Henderson for \$2,000. The next year, Henderson transferred his interest in the assets of the San Antonio Land Company back to the company (Deed Record D-2:415-419) in exchange for several grants, and soon after, a league was surveyed in the names of Colquhoun and Steele as assignees of Pru. The survey, which was completed on February 1, 1838, embraced 14 labors of arable and 12 labors of pasture land. Leon Creek ran through the western portion of the league, and the surveyor's calls noted the presence of what was then called the San Saba Road running diagonally through the northeastern corner of the league.

Colquhoun owned the league on Leon Creek (together with a labor in Pru's name that had been surveyed on Balcones Creek to the north) until January 12, 1847. He then, with his wife Frances A. W. Colquhoun, sold that property and a number of other sizeable tracts in Bexar and San Patricio counties to Charles Cocke, a physician and member of the Virginia Senate from Albemarle County, Virginia, for \$3,000, on January 12, 1847 (Deed Record E-2:23-28; Tyler 1915:436). A subsequent deed indicated that he made the sale as an agent of the San Antonio Land Company and that Cocke was a member of the association as well (Deed Record K-1:459).

On May 1, 1851, Cocke deeded one-third of the lands allotted to him as a member of the company to Joseph B. Anderson, a physician and slaveholder in Amelia County, Virginia, who had served in the War of 1812. Specifically, the land embraced the north one-third of the Pru league, a tract that lay north of Site 41BX1812 (Anonymous 1905:32; Deed Record K-1:450). He then appointed James Trueheart to act as his lawful attorney. He also empowered to Trueheart to dispose of the land in a way that would be favorable to Cocke (Deed Record K-2:615).

In March 1857, Cocke, through Trueheart, sold a tract of land to R. P. Maclay for \$1,200. The acreage was not specified in the deed, but a subsequent deed indicated that the tract embraced 800 acres. The tract lay immediately south of the one-third league sold to Anderson in 1851, and Leon Creek formed its western boundary (Deed Record U-2:537; 1:538-539). It included the locations of Site 41BX1812 and

Isolated Finds 1 and 2.

Maclay apparently suffered financial losses during the Civil War, and in 1866 he gave a note for \$1,700.60 to a firm in New Orleans named Longstreet Owens & Co. When Maclay failed to pay the note, Owens Brothers filed a suit, which they won, and the sheriff seized the 800 acres. He sold the land in June 1869, and it was purchased by James Trueheart (Deed Record U-2:537; Journal District Courts G:123, 175).

Sometime after 1869, Maclay filed a suit against Trueheart to try and recover some part of the 800 acres. The case was a drawn out one, and it was not until October 1882 that the two parties came to an agreement that left Maclay with a tract encompassing 277½ acres on Leon Creek (Deed Record 1:100-101). He then sold the entire acreage to Abbie K. Bacon in 1883 for \$1,200 that was paid out of her separate estate (Deed Record 27:509-510).

Abbie Keziah Bacon (1852-1915) was the matriarch of a large family of ranchers in Bexar County. Her parents were M. and Almira (Odom) Gillis, who had moved to Texas from Alabama in about 1860. They apparently followed Almira's brother, T. L. Odom, and his family, who had immigrated to Texas in 1854. The two families settled in the vicinity of the Pru league in the area of the Leon Springs post office, where they listed their occupations as stock raisers. By 1860, Gillis owned 100 improved acres and property in San Antonio. He was raising sheep, while his brother-in-law owned real estate worth \$1,000 (Texas. Bexar County 1860; United States 1860).

By 1870, Elmira Gillis had moved into San Antonio, where she lived with her children, including 19-year-old Abbie, while M. Gillis continued to raise a large herd of cattle (1,220 in 1871) on almost 800 acres of land northeast of the Pru league (Texas. Bexar County 1871; United States 1870). In September 1873, Abbie married John C. Bacon (Marriage Records E:540), who had been raising horses by the early 1870s (Texas. Bexar County 1871), and she began to buy land almost immediately. By 1875, her husband was taxed for land in the Locke, Hawkins, and Pru surveys and had a large herd of horses (150 animals) (Texas. Bexar County 1875). That same year, Abbie bought a total of 161 acres in the Pru survey (Deed Record 1:405; 4:207), and in 1876 she purchased an additional 195 acres in the Pru survey. By 1880, when Abbie and John Bacon appear to have been living on the Hawkins survey northeast of the Pru survey, she was paying taxes on a total of 836 acres, 20 horses or mules, 10 cattle, and 500 sheep (Texas. Bexar County 1875). Two years later, she had purchased another 440 acres in the Pru survey bordering on the west side of Leon Creek (Deed Record 12:538), and by 1890, her real estate holdings totaled 1,139 acres in the Pru survey, 126.67 acres in the Locke survey, and 20.55 acres in the Wrede survey, all of it apparently improved.

On June 19, 1905, John Bacon acknowledged that Abbie had paid for the ranch where he lived with separate funds, and so the approximately 1,150 acres on both sides of Fredericksburg Road were actually her separate estate (Deed Record 259:15-17). John Bacon died soon after, and Abbie, who was then living in San Antonio with a daughter, died on January 28, 1915 (Probate File No. 7481; *San Antonio Express*, January 29, 1915:10). She left an estate of more than 1,000 acres, the greatest part of it in the Pru survey, and city property. Her heirs were sons John M. Bacon and Walter C. Bacon and daughters Mattie E. Knauff and Lillian B. Bacon (Probate File No. 7481).

The ranch property passed to the four children in undivided interests, and they decided to partition the acreage. The two sons received five parcels on the east side of Fredericksburg Road, about half of it being in the Pru survey. Mattie Knauff received 195 acres on the north side of the newly laid out Hausman Road that abutted Fredericksburg Road on the east and touched Leon Creek on the west. Lillian Bacon received two parcels. The first, 130 acres on the south side of Hausman Road, adjoined Leon Creek (Deed Record 477:45-50) and embraced the area associated with 41BX1812. The second, approximately 190 acres on the north side of Hausman Road, lay on both sides of Leon Creek and embraced the area associated with Isolated Finds 1 and 2 (Figure 4-16).

Lillian Bacon owned the 130-acre tract on which 41BX1812 is located from February 8, 1916, to May 29, 1917, when she sold it to J. V. Bacon for \$1,950 (Deed Record 509:535-536), a sum that suggests that the property was unimproved, or only minimally improved. The purchaser, Joe Bacon, was a brother of the four heirs of Abbie Bacon. He was not acknowledged by Bacon in her will, and the 1900 census incorrectly identified him as a 9-year-old daughter named Josie Bacon, then living with parents John and Abbie K., and siblings John M., Mattie, Lillie, and Walter. By 1910, Walter and Joe had moved away and were living together.⁸

⁸ Abbie Bacon's obituary (*San Antonio Express*, January 29, 1915:10) listed her children as Mrs. George Knauff; Miss Lillie Bacon; and John, Walter, and Joe Bacon. Walter Bacon's obituary in 1956 referred to his brother, Joe V. Bacon.

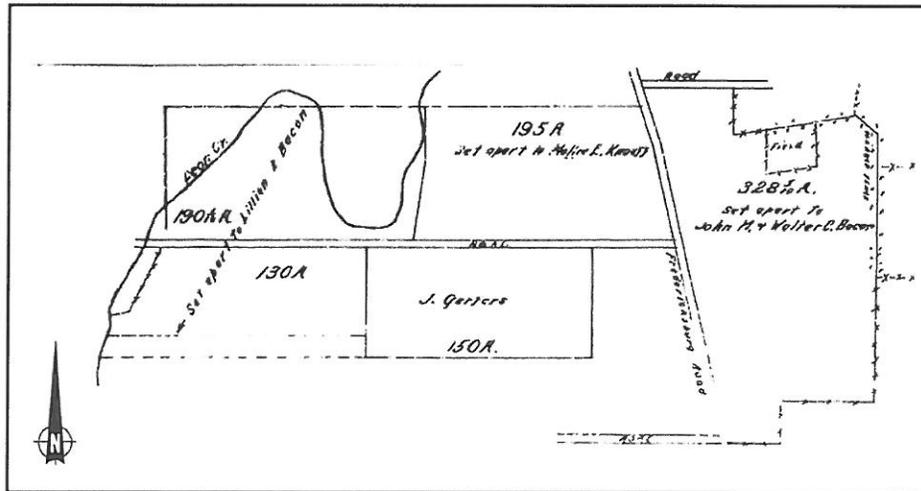


Figure 4-16. Partition map of land owned by Abbie Bacon estate, 1916. Figure is taken from Deed Record 477:50.

It is likely that Joe V. Bacon, by then married to Tea Ora Bacon, constructed the house and some improvements at 41BX1812 after his May 1917 purchase of the surrounding 130 acres. The 1920 federal census indicated that his household was one of approximately four along Hausman Road, and that he was engaged in general farming. Members of his household were his wife, a 2-year-old daughter, and two young men who were helping Bacon with his farming endeavors. One was C. L. Garner; the second was Ed Igo who probably was related to the Igo family that were early settlers along Fredericksburg Road.

The Bacons held the 130 acres intact until August 14, 1921, when they sold approximately 35 acres encompassing Site 41BX1812 to Allie Belle Horton Baker. Baker paid \$3,500 for the tract (Deed Record 509:535-536), a significant increase per acre over the 1917 price. Baker appears to have purchased the property for investment purposes: she was a resident of San Antonio when she turned the property over to agents early in 1922. One contract of sale received on February 2 described her property on Hausman Road as being 35 acres with improvements of a “dwelling, well, windmill[,] gasoline engine[,] milkhouse, dairy barn, etc.” (Deed Record 664:640-641).

On March 13, 1922, Baker sold the 35 acre dairy farm to J. W. Vasbinder for \$600 cash and Vasbinder’s assumption of two notes (Deed Record 671:520-521). Two years later, Vasbinder sold the property to J. A. Richardson (Deed Record 764:55-56), who conveyed the property to E. F. Hunter by July 1925 (Deed Record 764:55-56; 1063:388-389). Hunter’s purchase occurred at a difficult time for agriculture in Bexar

County, when a severe drought in the mid-1920s devastated crops and other agricultural endeavors dependent on water. By 1928, Hunter had defaulted on a note, and in 1929, the note holders, Second Mortgage Bond Company, filed suit against Hunter. The company won the suit and recovered title to the 35 acres, which it then sold to Victor Friedrichs for \$3,500 in cash and notes on April 4, 1930 (Deed of Trust 1115:337-338; Deed Record 1123:368-369; 1163:160-161; 1175:317-318).

Friedrichs, a partner in the San Antonio engineering firm of Mills, Friedrichs & Wise, with offices in the newly opened Milam Building, owned the 35 acres on Leon Creek for 8 years. During the early 1930s, he appears to have lived on the property and commuted into San Antonio for work, but he left the engineering firm in about 1934. Given their absence in San Antonio city directories during the 1930s, except the notation of a rural address in 1931-1932, it seems likely that Friedrichs and his wife, Eva, lived at 41BX1812 from about 1930-1938. They probably constructed the frame addition on the south façade of the house with its distinctive stone chimney, and may have installed the stone landscaping features south of the house.

In January 1938, the Friedrichs sold the 35 acres to John H. and Evelyn D. Fox (Deed Record 1619:374-375), who held the property jointly until September 22, 1962, when John Fox died. A retired first lieutenant, Fox was living at a rural address at the time of his death (*San Antonio Light*, September 25, 1962:18). A son quitclaimed Evelyn Fox his interest in the 35 acres in 1966 (Deed Record 5709:262), and she continued to own the property until March 2, 1981, when she sold it to Rosetta Rubiola McCarty for \$139,216 (Deed Record 2255:1-2).

With a home in San Antonio and associations with a family that dealt in real estate, it seems likely that McCarty acquired the Hausman Road property for investment purposes. After her death, her husband and executor sold a small portion of the 35-acre tract to the City of San Antonio to accommodate the replacement of the Hausman Road Bridge over Leon Creek (Official Public Record 5244:1828). Apparently, the size of his wife's estate made it difficult for McCarty to pay the associated estate taxes, and so on November 18, 1994, the Internal Revenue Service seized the 34.804-acre tract and offered it for sale at public auction. The purchaser was Forest Word, who received a quitclaim deed to the property from the IRS on June 14, 1995 (Official Public Record 6483:327-330).

On August 3, 1995, Word sold the property to Nido, Inc., a San Antonio firm that was an entity of Benjamin Davis (Official Public Record 6993:1234-1235; 9885:1326-1327). Nido, Inc., subsequently quitclaimed the property to Davis and his sister, Christina Davis (Official Public Record 9885:1326-1327), who then sold it to Gerry Arrendondo and Richard Burlazzi on November 8, 2004 (Official Public Record 11078:2385-2388). Arrendondo and Burlazzi subsequently deeded the tract to the AB Hausman

Partnership on January 27, 2005, which sold the property to the City of San Antonio the same day (Official Public Record 11200:1730-1733, 1734).

Isolated Find 1

Description

Isolated Find 1 is located north of Hausman Road on the east side of Leon Creek. It is approximately one-half of a marble headstone (Figures 4-17 and 4-18) from a military cemetery. Identifying information on the front of the stone is incomplete. The first name, "Edward," can be deciphered, but only three letters of the last name are present: "DIC" or "RIC." The identifying information on the back of the headstone, "92-A" may also represent all or a portion of the locational data.

The director of the Fort Sam Houston National Cemetery (Trower 2009) confirmed the affiliation of the headstone as military, but a search of burial inventories for all surnames beginning with "DIC" and "RIC" and having burial placement with the associated number and letter "92-A" at both the San Antonio National Cemetery and the Fort Sam Houston National Cemetery failed to reveal the names of any likely individuals. A field search of the San Antonio National Cemetery also did not reveal such a marker.

According to Trower (2009), it is common for older or damaged headstones to be broken and discarded at the national cemeteries before they are replaced with new stones. Such broken stones are disposed of at a cemetery, placed in an on-site dumpster, and carried off for disposal by a commercial vendor. An intensive archaeological survey of the present-day vicinity of Isolated Find 1 did not record the presence of the stone in 1994-1995. During the phase II testing of 41BX47, a Gradall trench was placed 14 meters northeast of the current location of the headstone, and archaeologists would have encountered it at that time. It seems likely, therefore, that it was discarded on-site sometime between 1995 and 2009.



Figure 4-17. Isolated Find 1. View of front of a marble military gravestone.



Figure 4-18. Isolated Find 1. The reverse of the gravestone depicts a number, "92-A," which may be a complete or partial identifier.

History

The legal history of the land on which Isolated Find 1 is located is the same as that associated with Site 41BX1812 until after the death of Abbie K. Bacon in 1915 and the division of her property by four of her children after 1916. At that point, her daughter, Lillian Bacon, received two tracts of land along Leon Creek, the 130 acres south of Hausman Road being the location of Site 41BX1812 and the 190.1 acres north of Hausman Road being the location of Isolated Finds 1 and 2 (see Figure 4-16).

Sometime between 1917 and 1929, Bacon married and then divorced J. A. Rusaw. Apparently suffering from financial difficulties, she sold the 190.1-acre tract to her neighbor, Henry Moos, who owned the greatest part of the John and Anna Rosina Moos Ranch. The ranch had been established in the mid-1870s with John Moos's initial purchase of the north one-third of the Pru league from Jane S. Anderson, executrix of the estate of Joseph B. Anderson on April 14, 1874 (Deed Record 2:15).

Following John Moos's death in about 1881, his widow acquired additional property, enlarging the ranch. Eventually, her son Henry Moos acquired the largest part of the property through purchase of his mother's and siblings' interests (Deed Record 201:306-307; 245:10-11; 409:99-103). His purchase of part of the Bacon Ranch from Lillian Bacon Rusaw in 1929 extended the boundaries of his ranch southward to Hausman Road.

Henry Moos owned the ranch until his death on March 18, 1947 (*San Antonio Express*, March 19, 1947:8A). Surviving heirs were Ida H. Smith, Tillie A. Gregory, and Rose Moos (Deed Record 2521:341-343), and they sold the 1,917.87-acre Moos Ranch property on July 20, 1951, to San Antonio real estate developers George W. Delavan, Sr., and R. R. Baines for \$176,538.80 (Deed Record 3057:512-514). Six years later, Baines deeded his interest in the ranch to Delavan (Deed Record 4035:92-93), who sold off a number of tracts but retained approximately half of the property until 1969-1970. At that point, he sold 1,029.972 acres in five surveys, including the locations of Isolated Finds 1 and 2, to William B. Cox, Jr., as trustee for the Texas Industrial Laundries Profit Sharing Trusts (Deed Record 6199:741-745; 6299:841-845).

On November 27, 1974, Cox filed a subdivision plat with the county that depicted a separate 30.002-acre lot 134 on Leon Creek. The tract lay along the creek north of Hausman Road (Deed Record 6199:741-745; Plat Records 7500:146-147) and embraced the areas of Isolated Finds 1 and 2. However, the designation of the tract appeared to serve no practical purpose, for it was part of a 124.728-acre tract sold to H.T.O., Inc., on January 26, 1994, by William B. Cox as Trustee for Uniform Corporation Profit Sharing Plan (Official Public Record 5948:1218-1222). UTO, Inc., then sold a 52.83-acre tract that

included a portion of lot 134, the 124.728-acre tract, and all of a 20.762-acre tract to Malcolm and Peggy Wardlaw on December 3, 2001 (Official Public Record 9164:961-967). The parcel lay along Leon Creek north of Hausman Road and extended north to UTSA Boulevard; it included the 34.566-acre tract that the Wardlaws deeded to the City of San Antonio in 2007 (Official Public Record 13291:1242-1249; 13462:655) and was the location of Isolated Finds 1 and 2.

Isolated Find 2

Description

Isolated Find 2 consists of a large upright stone (Figure 4-19) north of Hausman Road and east of Leon Creek. It was suggested that this feature could possibly be a Spanish Colonial or Mexican boundary or way marker (Hindes 2009). Investigation of the history of the property on which the stone is located did not reveal the existence of any legal boundary near the stone: the west line of the Pru league, surveyed in 1838, is located a considerable distance west of the stone on the west side of Leon Creek, and a subsequent sale and survey in 1929 of the portion of the survey on which the marker is located was not proximate to the stone. However, a projection of the Camino Viejo depicted on an 1850 map (see Figures 2-2 and 2-3) places that colonial road on the east side of Leon Creek. The frequency of informal and formal deposition of construction materials in the area of Isolated Find 2 during the twentieth century suggests that the stone may be associated with that activity. Several similar stones were encountered during survey work (Figure 4-20). However, its possible function as a way marker cannot be ruled out at this time.

History

The history of the property on which Isolated Find 2 is located is the same as that for Isolated Find 1.



Figure 4-19. Isolated Find 2. A large, semi-upright stone is located east of Leon Creek.



Figure 4-20. Similar upright stone within the project area.

Prerecorded Site Results

All prerecorded sites within the immediate vicinity of the project area were revisited during archaeological survey work, consisting of 41BX27, 41BX40, 41BX47, 41BX48, 41BX52, 41BX53, 41BX72, 41BX232, 41BX233, and 41BX1064. Based on site data from the THC Archeological Site Atlas (2009), the locations of 41BX53 and 41BX72 are situated within the heavily impacted landscape of the Hill Country Place apartment community, and are believed to be gone. 41BX127 was documented to rest south of UTSA Blvd atop the Leon Creek bank. However, a great deal of development has taken place along UTSA Blvd. that has impacted the creek. No artifacts were observed and natural ground surfaces were scarce.

41BX232 is also believed to be gone since its recorded location is along a heavily modified landscape skirting UTSA Blvd., which currently accommodates numerous large apartment complexes. The position of site 41BX233 was located and shovel tested to negative results. However, a single biface fragment was collected on the surface (Figure 4-21). No further work or management strategies are required for these sites.

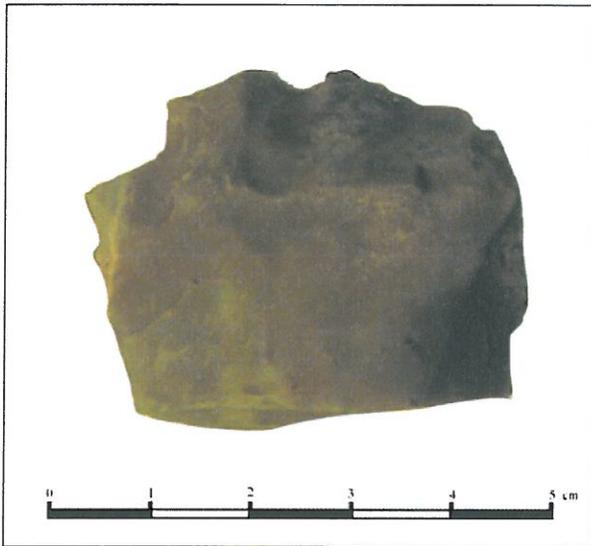


Figure 4-21. Biface fragment collected from the surface near site 41BX233.

The current landscape surrounding 41BX52 (Pavo Real) was intensively investigated during archaeological survey and found to be heavily impacted by previous road construction endeavors. The cultural deposits of Suites I, II, III, and IV are known to have extended approximately 15 to 30 meters south of the east-bound access road of Loop 1604 according to aerial overlays (Figuroa and Frederick

2008: Figure 1-4). This portion of Pavo Real was thoroughly investigated with over 150 test units excavated to paleo deposits, and over a dozen investigatory trenches (Collins et al. 2003). Excavations yielded rare Clovis and Folsom materials in limited, undisturbed contexts. Currently, the majority of Pavo Real's original position falls within Loop 1604, and a great deal of its present matrix consists of construction road fill. The southern portion of Pavo Real and its surrounding landscape has been impacted by construction and numerous dumping episodes (Figures 4-1 and 4-2). Upon close inspection of the landscape, no cultural material or features remain visible on the present ground surface. Due to the high degree of road development within the center of the site and Pavo Real's limited integrity, a site datum was not set. Very little of this locale's original upper landscape exists, but the specific location and site boundaries of 41BX52 are currently well plotted (Figueroa and Frederick 2008), and mapping was not deemed necessary during this project.

Site 41BX1064 consists of a prehistoric midden site south of the Loop 1604's east bound access road, skirting the west bank of Leon Creek (Figure 4-22). The site was recorded as destroyed in 2008 (THC Archeological Site Atlas 2009). The site was relocated during this survey, and a small portion of the site still extends from the west bank of Leon Creek down the slope. Several burned rock specimens with midden-like attributes were observed on the surface, and lithic debitage on the ground surface was collected. Portions of the site within the significantly sloped west bank of the site still appear to be present. This segment of the west bank of Leon Creek contains very little soil deposition as a result of normal stream flow erosion and is considered the concave bank (Waters 1992). This site most likely extends into the Valero property grounds northeast of a Valero sports gymnasium outside of this project's APE. It is possible that intact archaeological deposits rest within this locality. The portion of the site within the APE was mapped, and a site datum was set and GPS plotted.

**IMAGE
REDACTED**

Boundary

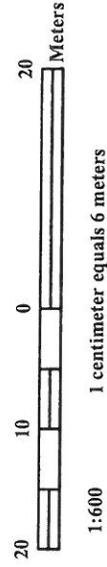
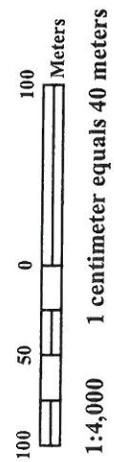
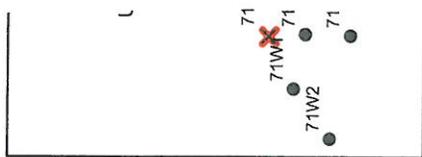


Figure 4-22. Plan view of 41BX1064.

41BX47 is an Early and Middle Archaic site containing over 84 densely distributed burned rock features that were investigated in 1996 (Tennis 1996) (Figure 4-23). The site exhibits artifact and feature ratios that illustrate subsistence shifts towards more intensive food processing (Hard and Bousman 1996). Due to recent landscape modifications to facilitate garbage and rubble dumping, the decision was made by aci consulting personnel to reestablish site boundaries defined by the CAR in 1994 in order to better conceptualize the expanse of the site based on its original undisturbed deposits, rather than the present state of the site. Ground surface depressions from the 59 Gradall trenches, in conjunction with mapped natural landscape features, were used to identify the original site boundaries. GPS coordinates for these boundaries were captured, and a site datum was set. Two shovel tests within the main footpath trail, just within the southwestern boundaries of 41BX47, yielded cultural material. One of the recovered artifacts was an Early Archaic Nolan projectile point. The two shovel tests yielded modern bottle glass fragments and fill matrix, indicating disturbed soils below the main footpath alignment. Both positive shovel tests along the main footpath were delineated to negative results. An arm branching off from the main footpath alignment is proposed to proceed through site 41BX47. It does not appear on the shape file aerials, but this arm was flagged and cleared to provide pedestrians access to a drainage pond where water from Leon Creek collects. According to previous phase II work conducted in 41BX47, the arm segment of the trail would impact low, medium, and high density distribution areas of cultural material (Tennis 1996: Figure 3). A total of 19 shovel tests were excavated along the arm segment within 41BX47. Cultural material yielded from positive shovel tests includes debitage and the distal end of a projectile point. Observed soil deposits were undisturbed silty clays. Only FCR remains on the ground surface, but shovel testing along the arm segment within 41BX47 indicates that intact cultural deposits are present in this area.

IMAGE REDACTED



- Trail Alignment
- Project Area Boundary
- Positive STs
- Negative STs
- Site Boundary
- Leon Creek
- Leon Creek
- Drainage Pool
- Contour Lines



Figure 4-23. Plan view of 41BX47.

Chapter 5: Artifact Analysis

Shovel testing and surface collections conducted during this survey yielded projectile points, bifacial tools, lithic debitage, and historic bottle glass. A description of artifacts recovered from each site encountered within the APE, in addition to artifact isolates within the APE, will be presented in this chapter. The artifact analysis is presented with the newly recorded site materials discussed first and the previously recorded sites discussed second.

Cultural Material Recovered from 41BX1810

The landscape at 41BX1810 exhibited limestone outcrops and very shallow soils. Artifacts yielded from the ground surface of 41BX1810 included debitage and a single Nolan projectile point. This style is an Early Archaic trend (Turner and Hester 1999), and the specimen collected is mostly intact (Figure 5-1). It exhibits moderate basal thinning, and one edge has been subject to intensive lateral edge trimming during the removal of a step plateau that is still visible. This point was probably abandoned after a knapping error while retouching the results of an impact fracture.

Context	Artifact Material	Type	Color	Artifact Details	Size (cm)	Count
Surface	Chert	Nolan Projectile Point	Gray	Mostly Intact Specimen	5-10	1
Surface	Chert	Debitage	Brown	Secondary	<3	1
Surface	Chert	Debitage	Brown	Secondary	3-5	2
Surface	Chert	Debitage	Brown	Tertiary	<3	1
Surface	Chert	Debitage	Gray	Secondary	<3	1
Surface	Chert	Debitage	Gray	Tertiary	<3	4
Surface	Chert	Debitage	Gray	Tertiary	3-5	3
Surface	Chert	Debitage	Gray	Tertiary	5-10	1
Surface	Chert	Debitage	Gray Brown	Secondary	<3	1
Surface	Chert	Debitage	Gray Brown	Secondary	3-5	1
Surface	Chert	Debitage	White	Tertiary	<3	1
Surface	Chert	Debitage	Gray Brown	Secondary	<3	1
Surface	Chert	Debitage	Tan	Secondary	<3	1
Total:						19

Table 5-1. Artifact inventory and attributes for 41BX1810.

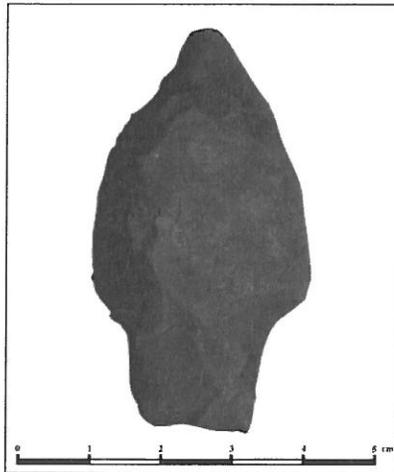


Figure 5-1. Nolan Projectile Point recovered from 41BX1810.

Approximately 18 specimens of debitage were recovered from the ground surface of 41BX1810 within a very confined area. It has been suggested that surface artifact density is often the result of post-depositional processes and that observed variations of artifact types may have more explanatory power than absolute counts (Lewarch and O'Brien 1981; Redman and Watson 1970; Redman 1987). However, variation in artifact categories during this project was fairly limited. Since all artifacts from 41BX1810 were collected off of the surface, a more in-depth debitage analysis was not performed, and only basic attributes are described. Debitage cortex is an indicator of the reduction process, and it is generally assumed that the amount of cortex on a late reduction specimen is less than early reduction flakes. Table 5-1 suggests that the high number of tertiary flakes may reflect activities pertaining to tool rejuvenation and other late stages of raw material reduction.

Cultural Material Recovered from 41BX1811

Cultural material from this site was recovered from the surface. Undisturbed soil deposition was observed in this area, but shovel testing did not reveal subsurface cultural deposits. Artifacts collected from 41BX1811 consisted of lithic debitage and a single biface. The thick biface appears to be an expedient tool. It is complete but not heavily worked. Of the 28 flakes that were collected, 22 non-corticated specimens indicate later stages of lithic reduction as seen below.

Context	Artifact Material	Type	Color	Artifact Details	Size (cm)	Count
Surface	Chert	Biface	Gray	NA	3-5	1
Surface	Chert	Debitage	Brown	Secondary	<3	1
Surface	Chert	Debitage	Brown	Secondary	3-5	1
Surface	Chert	Debitage	Brown	Tertiary	<3	3
Surface	Chert	Debitage	Brown	Tertiary	3-5	2
Surface	Chert	Debitage	Gray	Tertiary	<3	9
Surface	Chert	Debitage	Gray	Tertiary	3-5	5
Surface	Chert	Debitage	Gray Brown	Secondary	3-5	2
Surface	Chert	Debitage	White	Tertiary	<3	2
Surface	Chert	Debitage	Tan	Tertiary	<3	1
Surface	Chert	Debitage	Gray	Secondary	<3	1
Surface	Chert	Debitage	Black	Tertiary	3-5	1
Total:						29

Table 5-2. Artifact inventory and attributes for 41BX1811.

This site exhibited numerous specimens of FCR on the surface of the landscape. Specimens were small and no dense distributions were observed. Site 41BX1811, like 41BX1810, is located on a substantially high bluff overlooking Leon Creek. Both locations would provide safe elevations from flash flooding episodes, while facilitating ease of access to water and chert cobbles within the creek bed.

Cultural Material Recovered from 41BX1064

Prerecorded site 41BX1064 rests along the severely eroded west bank of Leon Creek, and cultural materials encountered during this project were collected from the ground surface. Numerous midden-like FCR specimens were observed on the surface of the landscape of 41BX1064, but onlydebitage was collected. A total of 6 flakes were recovered (Table 5-3). Based on criteria discussed in Chapter 3 as to what constitutes an archaeological site, the 6 recovered flakes in conjunction with scattered isolates of FCR are more than enough to suggest that a portion of 41BX1064 still exists.

Context	Artifact Material	Type	Color	Artifact Details	Size (cm)	Count
Surface	Chert	Debitage	Brown	Secondary	3-5	1
Surface	Chert	Debitage	Brown	Secondary	5-10	1
Surface	Chert	Debitage	Gray	Tertiary	3-5	1
Surface	Chert	Debitage	Gray	Secondary	3-5	1
Surface	Chert	Debitage	Gray	Secondary	5-10	1
Surface	Chert	Debitage	Tan	Secondary	3-5	1
Total:						6

Table 5-3. Artifact inventory and attributes for 41BX1064.

Cultural Material Recovered from 41BX47

Shovel testing at 41BX47 yielded a total of 16 artifacts (Table 5-4). One Early Archaic Nolan projectile point was recovered that consists of a brown Edwards chert that is heavily patinated (Figure 5-2). This specimen was recovered from a shovel test in disturbed soil and fill, and it exhibits a fresh break-surface on one of its shoulders. A subtle step plateau is visible on the same shoulder where it meets the base suggesting it was retouched before it was discarded. A distal end of a biface was also recovered. The material of the biface consisted of a low quality chert with numerous inclusions. With the exception of a single flake, all debitage recovered at 41BX47 was non-corticated. For an in depth summary of the extensive archaeological record at 41BX47 refer to Tennis (1996).

Context	Depth (cm)	Artifact Material	Type	Color	Artifact Details	Size (cm)	Count
ST 70	10-20	Chert	Nolan Projectile Point	Patinated Brown	Proximal Fragment	5-10	1
ST 71	0-10	Chert	Debitage	Gray	Tertiary	<3	6
ST 71	0-10	Chert	Debitage	White	Tertiary	<3	1
ST 83	0-10	Chert	Debitage	Brown	Tertiary	<3	1
ST 83	0-10	Chert	Debitage	Gray	Tertiary	<3	3
ST 83 W 1	30-40	Chert	Biface Fragment	White	Distal End Fragment	3-5	1
ST 84	10-20	Chert	Debitage	Brown	Tertiary	<3	1
ST 84	10-20	Chert	Debitage	Brown	Tertiary	3-5	2
Total:							16

Table 5-4. Artifact inventory and attributes for 41BX47.

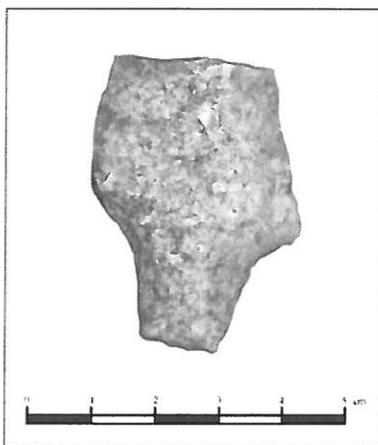


Figure 5-2. Nolan Projectile Point base collected from 41BX47, in shovel test 70.

Chapter 6: Conclusions and Recommendations

This chapter reviews the findings of the aci consulting survey and provides recommendations for each encountered site within the APE. In addition to a summary of archaeological work, Chapter 6 also makes specific management recommendations that are intended to address not only direct impacts to these sites resulting from footpath construction, but also the indirect impacts of public collecting that could incur.

In summation, aci consulting completed its archaeological objectives for the Leon Creek Greenway Segment II survey. The entire length of the footpath spanning from Loop 1604 to Babcock Road was subject to intensive 100 percent pedestrian survey. All branches of the main trail were also pedestrian surveyed. With the exception of only a few portions of the project area where developed landscape did not allow it, the APE was adequately shovel tested in both high and low probability localities. A total of 140 shovel tests were excavated during this project. Archaeological investigations revealed the presence of two unrecorded prehistoric sites (41BX1810 and 41BX1811), and one historic site (41BX1812). Secondly, ten archaeological sites that were previously recorded to be in proximity to this project's APE were revisited. Two such sites were remapped, GPS plotted, and assigned site datums (41BX47 and 41BX1064). Site data on the THC Archeological Site Atlas was updated. Next, the reassessment and boundary definition of site 41BX47 took place in order to mitigate future impact on this site, which was recommended by the CAR for eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D (Tennis 1996). Finally, cut banks along Leon Creek and its various branches within the APE were thoroughly examined for cultural materials and/or features. None were encountered.

Summary of Findings and Recommendations

Newly Recorded Sites

Personnel from aci consulting discovered two unrecorded prehistoric sites (41BX1810 and 41BX1811), and one historic site (41BX1812). Extensive historical archival work on the project area was conducted, correcting and updating previous research done on properties adjacent to Leon Creek between Loop 1604 and Babcock Road. Ten prerecorded sites within the immediate vicinity of the APE were revisited and assessed.

41BX1810 was discovered on the east bank of Leon Creek where the trail is proposed to cross the creek. This locality falls between Hausman and Babcock Roads. It was an Early Archaic campsite that yielded a diagnostic Nolan projectile point and lithic debitage. The site was mapped and a datum was set. Little soil accretion has occurred in this locality, and all cultural material on the ground surface was collected. Soils are clearly shallow, and research value at this site is limited. Since all cultural material on the surface of

this site has been collected, aci consulting does not recommend realigning the trail away from the site or see a need for additional investigations in this locality.

41BX1811 was also revealed during archaeological survey and recorded. It is a prehistoric campsite of undetermined age. It was shovel tested to negative results. However, FCR was scattered across its surface. Lithic debitage and a biface were collected. This site also rests on a bluff overlooking the west bank of Leon Creek. With the exception of FCR, all artifacts from 41BX1811 were collected. The site holds little research potential, and aci consulting does not recommend a realignment of the trail in this area. No further investigations are required at site 41BX1811.

Properties such as 41BX1812 may be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places if they “possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.” In addition, the properties must fulfill at least one criterion for evaluation, which include the following:

Criterion A: Association with “events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.”

Criterion B: Association with “the lives of persons significant in our past.”

Criterion C: Embodiment of the “distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.”

Criterion D: “Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history” (U.S. Department of the Interior n.d.:2).

Site 41BX1812 is a farmstead complex consisting of a residence, duplex workers’ housing, barn, equipment shed, water supply feature, possible milk house or shop, and numerous landscaping features. The improvements appear to date to the World War I period and may have been occupied until the early 1960s. Construction and occupation may have been associated with Joe V. Bacon, who owned the property between 1917 and 1921; J. W. Vasbinder from 1922-1925; E. F. Hunter from 1925-1929; Victor Friedrichs from 1930-1938; and John H. and Evelyn Fox from 1938-1962. The complex was identified in 1922 as a dairy farm; it probably attained its current appearance sometime in the 1930s, although site disturbances suggest that there were buildings on-site that have been demolished or moved.

Site 41BX1812 retains integrity of location. However, aspects of design, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association have been negatively impacted by construction on adjacent property to the east,

modifications to the main residence, and deterioration of all standing structures, one of which (the well house) is ruinous. Deterioration of the standing buildings and landscape features has negatively impacted the aspects of feeling and association.

Site 41BX1812 is associated with the history of twentieth-century agriculture in northern Bexar County, an economic endeavor that has made significant contributions to the broad patterns of local and state history. However, a lack of integrity of the component parts of the site suggests that it is not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A or Criterion C. The site is not known to have been associated with the lives of significant persons (Criterion B), and it is unlikely to yield information important in history (Criterion D).

Prerecorded Sites

The positions of all prerecorded sites within the immediate vicinity of the project area were revisited during fieldwork, and include 41BX40, 41BX47, 41BX48, 41BX52, 41BX53, 41BX72, 41BX127, 41BX232, 41BX233, and 41BX1064. According to the THC Archeological Site Atlas (2009), the locations of 41BX53 and 41BX72 rest within the heavily developed landscape of the Hill Country Place apartment community and are believed to be gone. 41BX127 was documented to rest south of UTSA Blvd. atop of the Leon Creek bank, but abundant construction activities have occurred along UTSA Blvd. that have impacted the creek and its banks. No cultural materials were encountered and natural ground surfaces were extremely rare. 41BX232 is also believed to be gone since its recorded location is within a heavily modified landscape along UTSA Blvd., which currently accommodates numerous apartment complex communities. The position of site 41BX233 was located and shovel tested to negative results. Only a single biface fragment was collected on the surface. No further work or management strategies are required for these sites.

A portion of 41BX52, the Pavo Real site, rests within the APE of this project area immediately south of Loop 1604's west-bound access road. Deposits from Suites I, II, III, and IV within Pavo Real extend no further than approximately 30 meters south of the access road (Figueroa and Frederick 2008: Figure 1-4), falling within the APE of this project. These deposit suites were intensively investigated with a wide coverage of excavation units, as well as boring and trenching. Furthermore, natural ground surface and deposits were impacted by the construction of the east-bound access road of Loop 1604. Geotechnical coring within Pavo Real in 2005 indicated construction fill 17 feet deep in some portions of the site. Within the APE, numerous construction and development episodes are visible all over the landscape (Figure 6-1).



Figure 6-1. General overview of the disturbed landscape within 41BX52.

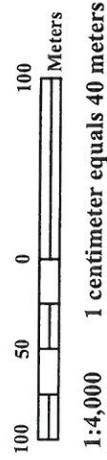
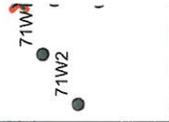
The course of the projected foot path will fall on a portion of Pavo Real that was already intensively investigated during previous archaeological endeavors (Collins et al. 2003; Figueroa and Frederick 2008; Henderson and Goode 1991; Martinez et al. 1994), that has subsequently been subject to severe road-related construction. It is possible that intact deeper deposits still rest within the Pavo Real site boundaries, but they will not be impacted by proposed footpath surfacing. Furthermore, since no cultural material currently remains on the ground surface, a pedestrian path on top of the site will not expose the public to artifact collecting opportunities. 41BX52 may still be a site with high research potential, but any possible intact deposits will not be adversely affected by a pedestrian foot trail along its southern boundary. No further work is recommended in the vicinity of the Pavo Real site. However, a precautionary management strategy is mentioned below.

Recorded as being destroyed in the THC Archeological Site Atlas (2009), a portion of site 41BX1064 was relocated during survey. Any intact subsurface deposits that still exist would likely rest within the northeastern corner of the Valero property fence, but cultural material was observed and collected along the surface of the west bank of Leon Creek and its slope. The remainder of the site was remapped, GPS coordinates were captured, and a site datum was set. Aside from numerous FCR specimens on the surface, all visible artifacts were collected. The section of 41BX1064 that rests within the APE offers very

little research potential, and no further work is recommended and a management strategy is not necessary.

Boundaries of 41BX47 were reestablished according to original defining margins ascertained by the CAR before the site was subject to intensive excavation and dumping. Reestablished boundaries and a set site datum were GPS plotted. The main trail segment for this project is proposed to proceed through the southwestern most portion of 41BX47. This portion of the trail segment was shovel tested, and cultural materials (including a diagnostic projectile point) were yielded, however deposits containing artifacts along the main proposed trail segment proved to be disturbed. Based on previous investigations conducted by the CAR, the southwestern portion of 41BX47 was subject to numerous backhoe and Gradall trenches and thought to be low density (Tennis 1996: Figure 3). Although little easement “padding” exists southeast of the trail in this area, a trail within this portion of the site would not contribute to the direct impact of intact deposits (as deposits along the trail alignment are disturbed), and the indirect impact of the trail’s presence would be minimal since the only cultural material resting on the ground surface of the southwest portion of 41BX47 consists of isolated FCR specimens. On the other hand, an arm branching off from the main trail segment is proposed to proceed northwest towards a drainage pool of Leon Creek. The projected path of this arm would pass directly through medium and high density portions of 41BX47. This arm of the main trail segment was shovel tested and artifacts within intact deposits (including a projectile point fragment) were recovered from depths no deeper than 30 cm below ground surface (Figure 4-23). It is the recommendation of aci consulting that an alternative route to a collection pool be planned that does not bring pedestrians into the interior of 41BX47. (See Figure 6-2 and Suggested Management of Archaeological Properties.) The site was recommended by the CAR to be eligible for entry into the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D (Tennis 1996: 62), and was at one point proposed as a staging area for a UTSA-sponsored fieldschool (Dr. Robert Hard, personal communication). An arm branching off from the main trail segment through medium and high density artifact fields would contribute to direct impact to intact cultural deposits as a result of footpath surfacing, as well as indirect impact activity related to artifact collecting by facilitating access to the site’s interior. The site possesses significant research potential and impact to its cultural properties should be mitigated. A management strategy is proposed below.

IMAGE REDACTED



- Trail Alignment
- Project Area Boundary
- Positive STs
- Negative STs
- Optional Trail to Pond
- Site Boundary
- Leon Creek
- Leon Creek
- Drainage Pool
- Contour Lines



Figure 6-2. Plan view of 41BX47 with an optional trail to the pond.

Suggested Management of Archaeological Properties

As stated before, the trail impacts to be mitigated can be gauged by the terms direct and indirect impact. Direct impact involves the disturbance of deposits through the construction or surfacing of a pedestrian foot trail. Indirect impact relates more to an archaeological site's vulnerability to public collecting and looting. Public collecting and looting can entail picking up artifacts off of the ground surface or destructively digging into subsurface cultural deposits. In this case, the entire project area was inspected for cultural materials visible on the surface and the majority of artifacts were collected. However, erosion and other geomorphological processes alter the ground surface, frequently exposing once buried cultural materials. Both direct and indirect impact to significant archaeological sites is a concern, and difficult to mitigate.

The proposed footpath's direct impact to 41BX52 will not be problematic. Due to the elaborate construction related to Loop 1604 in this area, no cultural materials remain either on the surface, or in shallow deposits within the boundaries of this site. However, Pavo Real is a well-known archaeological site and opening up the remainder of the site's interior to the public could affect deposits that may rest below the disturbed overlying lens of road fill if recreational excavating of any kind were to take place. The placement of a public sign prohibiting digging in the area would be a prudent decision. The wording on the sign should not in any way designate the locality as an archaeological area as some signs do, but rather simply prohibit digging. The ideal locality for such a sign would be 40 to 50 meters east of Leon Creek along the edge of the pedestrian footpath.

Since both direct and indirect impact are a concern if an arm segment branches off from the main footpath through site 41BX47, an alternative route would prove beneficial. Figure 6-2 provides an alternative route to the main collection pond. Two alternatives are presented although both start and end at the same point, one is a straight route and one follows a topographical feature. This route does cross a small part of 41BX47, however it is an area of previous disturbance that is already facing various levels of natural erosion. The placement of a trail along the southwest border of 41BX47 will assist in protecting 41BX47 from erosion into the relatively undisturbed portion of the site. In addition, this area of the site already has a high degree of disturbance from several deep pits that may have been excavated to facilitate man-hole structures. These large pits and other mechanically made landscape depressions and garbage dumps. In addition to disturbing the site, these features pose a risk to pedestrians if they deviate from main trail segments. Furthermore, a sign prohibiting excavation, like the one discussed above for site 41BX52, would also assist in the mitigation of impact to 41BX47. Its ideal location would be anywhere along the main footpath on the southwest boundary of site 41BX47 as well as any additional trail segments such as one leading to a collection pond. In addition, signs prohibiting bike riding, dirt

biking, off-trail traveling should also be posted so pedestrians stay within trail boundaries.

Another mitigation aspect that would serve as important to such a trail would be some type of public outreach. It would be important that this outreach was far enough removed so as to not specifically identify any specific site localities, yet allow the public to identify with the general locations of spring-fed water sources. Similar kiosks and displays have been conducted successfully along other trails as an amenity to the trail that greatly enhances the visitor's experience.

In addition, aci consulting recommends that these areas be prioritized by City of San Antonio Parks and Recreation staff for patrolling. It is the belief that responsible use of the trail, combined with a presence of City staff will reduce the likelihood of large-scale looting. It is also recommended that the City of San Antonio archaeologist or staff visit the site on a regular basis to evaluate impacts and determine if additional measures need to be taken. These management strategies may be useful in mitigating the displacement of possible artifacts present at these sites and their associational integrity.

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