AN INTENSIVE CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY ON APPROXIMATELY TWO ACRES
LOCATED ON THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF IH-10 SOUTHBOUND FRONTAGE ROAD
AND UTSA BOULEVARD
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS

Prepared For
VALERO RETAIL HOLDINGS, INC.
San Antonio, Texas

Prepared By
RABA-KISTNER CONSULTANTS, INC.
San Antonio, Texas

By:
Pollyanna Clark, Principal Investigator
and
Christopher Murray, Archaeologist

NOVEMBER 2010
TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT .................................................................................................................................. ii

I. MANAGEMENT SUMMARY ................................................................................................... 1

II. INTRODUCTION .................................................................................................................. 2

III. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING .............................................................................................. 2
    A. Project Area Setting ........................................................................................................ 2
    B. Flora and Fauna .......................................................................................................... 3
    C. Geology and Soils ........................................................................................................ 3

IV. METHODS ............................................................................................................................. 4
    A. Archival Research Methods .......................................................................................... 4
    B. Field Methods ............................................................................................................ 4

V. RESULTS ................................................................................................................................ 5
    A. Results of Archival Research ....................................................................................... 5
    B. Survey Results ............................................................................................................ 6

VI. SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS .................................................. 6

VII. REFERENCES CITED ......................................................................................................... 8

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1  Map of project area plotted on a topographic map
Figure 2  Map of project area plotted on a 2009 aerial
Figure 3  Map of the shovel tests plotted on an aerial
Figure 4  Map of the shovel tests plotted on a topographic map
Figure 5  Structures identified within the APE

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1  Previously recorded sites within a one mile radius of the APE

APPENDIX

Appendix A  Photos
Appendix B  Shovel Test Data
ABSTRACT

On behalf of Valero Retail Holdings, Inc., Raba-Kistner Consultants, Inc. (R-K) performed an intensive cultural resources survey on approximately two acres located at the southwest corner of the IH-10 southbound frontage road and UTSA Boulevard in northwestern San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. The intensive survey was conducted to ensure compliance with the San Antonio Uniform Development Code.

The intensive survey of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) entailed visual inspection of the ground surface coupled with shovel testing. The APE is littered with modern trash and the remains of demolished and vandalized structures. Previous development and construction have severely affected or destroyed both surface and subsurface integrity of soil deposits throughout most of the APE. Six of the 14 shovel tests produced cultural materials. The positive tests are interpreted as isolated finds lacking context and intact deposits. No additional cultural materials, artifacts, or features were identified on the surface or in any of the eight remaining shovel tests.

Given the extent of disturbances within the APE evidenced by the dilapidated structures on the tract and the prevalence of soil mixing in the shovel tests, it is highly unlikely that the proposed development of the approximate two-acre tract will encounter or impact intact and significant archeological deposits, if any, in this disturbed setting. R-K recommends that proposed construction proceed as planned. No additional work is recommended.
I. MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

On behalf of Valero Retail Holdings, Inc., R-K performed an intensive cultural resources survey on approximately two acres located on the southwest corner of IH-10 southbound frontage road and UTSA Boulevard in northwestern San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. The intensive survey was conducted to ensure compliance with the San Antonio Uniform Development Code.

The results of the background records review indicated that while no archeological sites have been recorded within the Area of Potential Effect (APE), the APE has not been previously surveyed for cultural resources. A total of 25 archeological sites have been recorded within a one mile radius of the project area. Most of the sites consist of prehistoric open camps situated on terraces above Leon Creek. No sites, including any listed in the NRHP or designated as SALs occur within or immediately adjacent to the boundaries of the subject site (THC 2010).

The intensive survey of the APE entailed visual inspection of the ground surface coupled with shovel testing. The APE is littered with modern trash and the remains of demolished and vandalized structures. Previous development and construction have severely affected or destroyed both surface and subsurface integrity of soil deposits throughout most of the APE. Six of the 14 shovel tests produced cultural materials. The positive tests are interpreted as isolated finds lacking context and intact deposits. No additional cultural materials, artifacts, or features were identified on the surface or in any of the eight remaining shovel tests.

Given the extent of disturbances within the APE evidenced by the dilapidated structures on the tract and the prevalence of soil mixing in the shovel tests, it is highly unlikely that the proposed development of the approximate two-acre tract will encounter or impact intact and significant archeological deposits, if any, in this disturbed setting. R-K recommends that proposed construction proceed as planned. No additional work is recommended.

No significant archeological or historic sites [36 CFR 800.16.(l)] or SALs (13 TAC §26.12) will be affected by this project. Upon receiving concurrence from the City of San Antonio Historic Preservation Department, R-K recommends that Valero Retail Holdings proceed with construction activities as planned. Should the project area change, further work may be required.
II. INTRODUCTION

Valero Retail Holdings, Inc. (CLIENT) contracted with Raba-Kistner Consultants, Inc. (R-K) to perform an intensive cultural resources survey on approximately two acres located at the southwest corner of Interstate Highway 10 (IH-10) southbound frontage road and University of Texas at San Antonio (UTSA) UTSA Boulevard (Blvd.) in northwestern San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. The survey was performed to ensure compliance with the San Antonio Development Code. The purpose of the investigation was to determine if archeological sites are located within the Area of Potential Effect (APE), and if sites are present, determine their potential eligibility for designation as State Archeological Landmarks (SALs) or for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Figure 1 provides a map of the project area plotted on the Castle Hills, Texas (2998-311), 7.5 minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle. Figure 2 provides a map of the project area plotted on an aerial photo. The archeological APE subject to survey was defined as the approximate two acre tract of land.

The cultural resources investigation consisted of an archival background review, an 100 percent pedestrian survey of the project area supplemented with shovel testing, and a report suitable for review by the Texas Historical Commission (THC) in accordance with the THC’s Rules of Practice and Procedure, Chapter 26, Section 27, and the Council of Texas Archeologists’ (CTA) Guidelines for Cultural Resources Management Reports. Pollyanna Clark served as Principal Investigator for the project and Christopher Murray, Archaeologist and Clint Laffere, Environmental Professional, performed the intensive survey on October 29, 2010.

The results of the background study determined that while no previously recorded sites have been recorded within the APE, a total of 25 sites have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the project area (THC 2010). The Texas State Minimum Archeological Survey Standards require a minimum of three shovel tests per acre for projects measuring between one to two acres. When assessed in regard to overall acreage, a total of six shovel tests would have been required for the approximate two acre tract. R-K exceeded the minimum number by excavating a total of 14 tests.

Six of the 14 shovel tests produced cultural materials. The positive tests are interpreted as isolated finds based on lack of intact soils (mixing of soils) and lack of historic and archeological context. Due to previous disturbance from past construction within the APE, it is unlikely that any significant cultural resources will be impacted by the proposed development of the approximate two acres. R-K recommends that proposed construction proceed as planned. No additional work is recommended.

III. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

A. Project Area Setting

The project site was littered with modern trash and five structures were observed within APE. Typical views of the APE are included in Appendix A.
B. Flora and Fauna

Flora

The APE is located in the Blackland Prairie Vegetation Area, which is predominantly rangeland. Blackland Prairie is classed as a true prairie with little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium* var. *frequens*) as the climax dominant species (Gould 1975). The location of the APE is less than a mile from the Edwards Plateau Vegetation area and would therefore be better defined as the transitional zone between the Blackland Prairie Vegetation Area and the Edwards Plateau Vegetation Area. The rough, rocky areas like those of the APE typically support a brush overstory complex made up of live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), shinnery oak (*Quercus havardii*), various junipers, and Honey Mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*) (Gould 1975). According to the Texas Parks and Wildlife Departments map of the Vegetation Types of Texas, the project area is designated as Live Oak – Ashe Juniper Parks. This Vegetation type is typically seen as an area with a medium to high canopy and a tall to open understory. Some of the species found in this designation are various species of oak, cedar elm (*Ulmus crassifolia*), hackberry (*Cletis laevigata*), flameleaf sumac (*Rhus copallina*), Agarita (*Mahonia trifoliolata*), Mexican persimmon (*Diospyros sp.*), saw green brier (*Smilax bona-nox*), and little bluestem to name a few (TPWD 1984).

Fauna

The project area is located within the Balconian Biotic Provinces of Texas (Blair 1950). The Balconian Province only exists in central Texas and is contained within the Edwards Plateau geographic province (Neck 1986). Some of the common mammals within the area include nine-banded armadillo (*Dasypus novemcinctus*), black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), eastern cottontail rabbits (*Sylvilagus flordanusi*), white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), opossum (*Didelphis virginianus*) raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and white footed mouse (*Peromyscus leucopus*). Blair (1950) lists at least 75 species of reptiles and amphibians found within the Balconian Biotic Province. Also, the bird species composition in the project area is fairly diverse with numerous breeding, migrant, and wintering species present (Smith and Beuchner 1947). According to the study of aerial photographs, the project area is surrounded by urban development; therefore, it is most likely that not all the animals listed above will be found within or near the project area.

C. Geology and Soils

Geology

According to the 1983 *Geologic Atlas of Texas, San Antonio Sheet* the underlying geologic formation for the APE is comprised of the Buda Limestone (map designation Kbu). Buda Limestone is fine-grained, bioclastic, and poorly interbedded to nodular limestone. Kbu typically ranges from 60 to 100 feet in thickness (Brown 1983).

Soils

According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey and the *Soil Survey of Bexar County, Texas* (Taylor et al. 1991), the soil type mapped for the APE is Tarrant association (TaB). These soils are gently undulating with a one to five percent slope. TaB soils are very shallow, clayey, calcareous, and are dark colored. They develop over limestone and have various sized stones within the surface layer (Taylor et al 1991).
IV. METHODS

A. Archival Research Methods

Background research included accessing the THC’s online Texas Archeological Sites Atlas (Atlas) as well as a review of survey reports, site files, and maps on file at the THC and Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) (THC 2010). These resources were examined in order to identify previously recorded sites and past investigations within the vicinity of the project area. The aerial photo, USGS 7.5 minute quad map, a geologic map, and an USDA soil survey map were also examined prior to the field investigation. These supplemented the background research and helped provide information on topography, soils, vegetation, geology, the local environment, and levels of development in and around the project area.

B. Field Methods

The intensive survey of the APE included a pedestrian survey of the project’s APE that entailed visual inspection of the ground surface for cultural resources supplemented with shovel testing. All survey activities conducted within the project’s APE were documented and complied with THC and Council of Texas Archeologists’ (CTA) survey standards unless documented field conditions warranted otherwise.

The Texas State Minimum Archeological Survey Standards require a minimum of two shovel tests per acre for areal projects. When assessed in regard to overall acreage, a total of six shovel tests would have been required for the approximate two acre site. **R-K** exceeded the minimum number of tests by excavating a total of 14 tests. Excavated soils were screened through ¼-inch wire-mesh screens. Shovel tests were excavated until pre-Holocene deposits were reached. Upon completion, shovel tests were backfilled.

Field notes were maintained and included information pertaining to terrain, vegetation, soils, land forms, shovel tests, and cultural material observed. Standardized shovel test forms were completed for every shovel test. These forms will include location data, depth, soil type, and notations on artifacts encountered. Digital photographs with a photo log were completed as appropriate. The locations of all trenches, shovel tests, and profile cuts were recorded via handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) units utilizing the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinate system and the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) map datum. Newly discovered prehistoric and historic archeological sites were defined in compliance with THC/CTA survey standards and policies including requirements for assessing historical sites and cemeteries.

This survey set out to employ a non-collection policy for cultural materials. Non-diagnostic artifacts (e.g., lithic debitage, burned rock, historic glass) were described, sketched, and/or photo-documented in the field and replaced in the same location in which they were found. In the event that diagnostic artifacts (e.g., projectile points, ceramics, marked historic materials) were identified in the field, they were to be collected and placed in plastic bags labeled with relevant provenience information. Non-diagnostic artifacts were photo-documented in the field. Since no diagnostic artifacts were encountered in the survey, the proposed collection policy was not implemented.
V. RESULTS

A. Results of Archival Research

The results of the background records review indicated that while no archeological sites have been recorded within the APE, the APE has not been previously surveyed for cultural resources. A total of 25 archeological sites have been recorded within a one mile radius of the project area. Most of the sites consist of prehistoric open camps situated on terraces above Leon Creek (THC 2010). A summary of the previously recorded sites is presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Sites within a One Mile Radius of the APE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trinomial</th>
<th>Site Type</th>
<th>Recommended SAL/NRHP Eligibility</th>
<th>Recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>41BX50</td>
<td>Open camp</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>Archeological testing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41BX48</td>
<td>Temporary open camp</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
<td>No further work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41BX40</td>
<td>Open camp</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>Archeological testing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41BX49</td>
<td>Open camp</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
<td>No further work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41BX47</td>
<td>Open camp</td>
<td>Eligible</td>
<td>Archeological testing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41BX1477</td>
<td>Lithic Procurement</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
<td>No further work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41BX1478</td>
<td>Lithic Procurement</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
<td>No further work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41BX230</td>
<td>Lithic Scatter</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
<td>No further work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41BX1479</td>
<td>Lithic Scatter</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
<td>No further work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41BX1480</td>
<td>Limestone Well</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
<td>No further work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41BX232</td>
<td>Burned Rock Midden</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>Archeological testing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41BX234</td>
<td>Lithic Scatter</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
<td>No further work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41BX72</td>
<td>Burned Rock Midden</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>Archeological testing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41BX127</td>
<td>Open Camp</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
<td>No further work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41BX53</td>
<td>Open Camp</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>Archeological testing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41BX233</td>
<td>Open Camp</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>No further work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41BX631</td>
<td>Multicomponent</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>Further work is warranted for the historic component.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41BX51</td>
<td>Open Camp</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
<td>No further work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41BX1604</td>
<td>Lithic Scatter and quarry</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>No further work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41BX52</td>
<td>Lithic Scatter and quarry</td>
<td>Eligible</td>
<td>Archeological testing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41BX1771</td>
<td>Lithic scatter</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
<td>No further work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41BX1772</td>
<td>Farmstead</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>Archival research recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41BX11</td>
<td>Open Camp</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>No further work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41BX1624</td>
<td>Lithic scatter and Spanish Colonial artifacts</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>None other than analysis of Spanish Lance identified from the site</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the Atlas, historic site 41BX957 is located adjacent and west of the APE. However, a closer look at the site form reveals that the site consists of seven historic structures located in
downtown San Antonio on Hoefgen and Nevada Streets and not at the present location next to
the APE as it is currently plotted on the Atlas (THC 2010). R-K will notify TARL of the map error.

No sites, including any listed in the NRHP or designated as SALs occur within or immediately
adjacent to the boundaries of the subject site. No previous surveys have been performed within
boundaries of the project area (THC 2010).

B. Survey Results

A total of 14 shovel tests were excavated within the APE. Six of the shovel tests produced cultural
materials consisting of historic hand-forged nails, stoneware fragments, a metal buckle, and chert
flakes. The majority of the soils within the APE consisted of shallow, very rocky, dark-brown loamy
clay soils. A summary of the positive shovel test data is presented in Table 2 below. Figure 3
shows a map of shovel test locations plotted on an aerial map and Figure 4 presents the shovel
tests plotted on a topographic map. The shovel test data is included as Appendix B.

No prehistoric or historic artifacts were observed on the ground surface during the pedestrian
survey of the APE. Ground surface visibility was poor with zero percent ground surface visibility
throughout the project site. The APE is littered with modern trash and the remains of demolished
and vandalized structures. The structures within the APE consist of: 1) the main house, 2)
workshop, 3) well house, 4) water tank, and 5) a pier and beam structure. These structures have
collapsed roofs, floors, and walls. A map showing the structures within the APE is presented as
Figure 5. Photographs of the project area are included as Appendix A.

VI. SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

On behalf of Valero Retail Holdings, Inc., R-K performed an intensive cultural resources survey on
approximately two acres located at the southwest corner of the IH-10 southbound frontage road
and UTSA Blvd. in northwestern San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. The intensive survey was
conducted to ensure compliance with the San Antonio Uniform Development Code.

The results of the background records review indicated that while no archeological sites have been
recorded within the APE, the APE has not been previously surveyed for cultural resources. A total
of 25 archeological sites have been recorded within a one mile radius of the project area. Most of
the sites consist of prehistoric open camps situated on terraces above Leon Creek. No sites,
including any listed in the NRHP or designated as SALs occur within or immediately adjacent to
the boundaries of the subject site. No previous surveys have been performed within boundaries
of the project area (THC 2010).

According to the Atlas, historic site 41BX957 is located adjacent and west of the APE. However,
a study of the site form reveals that the site consists of historic structures located in downtown
San Antonio on and not at the present location adjacent to the APE as it is currently plotted on the
Atlas (THC 2010). R-K will notify TARL of the map error.

The intensive survey of the APE entailed visual inspection of the ground surface coupled with
shovel testing. The APE is littered with modern trash and the remains of demolished and
vandalized structures. Previous development and construction have severely affected or
destroyed both surface and subsurface integrity of soil deposits throughout most of the APE. A
total of 14 shovel tests were excavated within the APE. Six of the 14 shovel tests produced
cultural materials. Shovel Test 1, located at the northeast corner of the APE, produced one hand
forged nail and a clear glass bottle fragment between 0 and 15 cmbs. Solid limestone was hit at
18 cmbs. Shovel Test 3, located at the north-central portion of the property and west of the water tower produced two hand forged nails and one small stoneware fragment. No features were identified within or in vicinity of the tests. The nails, glass bottle fragment and stoneware fragment are interpreted as isolated finds based on the lack of additional artifacts or features within or in the vicinity of the tests.

Shovel Test 7 located at south-central portion of the APE produced a thin, non-ferrous small, metal buckle at 3 cmbs. Limestone was hit at 21 cmbs and no additional cultural materials or features were identified within ST 7. The metal buckle is interpreted as an isolated find based on lack of additional artifacts and features within the remainder of the test.

Shovel Tests 8, 10, and 12 were placed south of the “Main House”. Shovel Test 8 produced one metal button, a thin, clear glass fragment, and a chert primary flake with cortex. It is indicative that the soils have been mixed and disturbed since both historic and prehistoric artifacts were found at 10 cmbs.

Shovel Test 10 produced one small chert tertiary flake at 10 cmbs and two pieces of modern clear glass and one small tertiary flake between 10 and 20 cmbs. The fact that a flake was found at 10 cmbs and modern glass fragments were found between 10 and 20 cmbs connotes that the soils had been disturbed, mixed, and lacks historic and archeological context.

Shovel Test 12 produced five clear glass fragments and one small chert flake at 16 cmbs. Again, finding a glass fragments at the same level with a chert flake indicates that the soils had been mixed and disturbed. Artifacts recovered from Shovel Tests 8, 10, and 12 are interpreted as isolated finds. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered in the survey.

No additional cultural materials, artifacts, or features were identified on the surface or in any of the eight remaining shovel tests. Given the extent of disturbances within the APE evidenced by the dilapidated structures on the tract and the prevalence of soil mixing in the shovel tests, it is highly unlikely that the proposed development of the approximate two-acre tract will encounter or impact intact and significant archeological deposits, if any, in this disturbed setting.

No significant archeological or historic sites [36 CFR 800.16.(l)] or SALs (13 TAC §26.12) will be affected by this project. Upon receiving concurrence from the City of San Antonio Historic Preservation Department, R-K recommends that Valero Retail Holdings proceed with construction activities as planned. Should the project area change, further work may be required.

In the unlikely event that cultural materials are encountered during construction, all work should cease at the location of the findings, and an Archaeologist at the THC-Archeology Division should be contacted. In such a case, work will not commence until authorized by the required agencies.
VII. REFERENCES CITED

Blair, W. F.

Brown, T. E., N. B. Waechter, and V. E. Barnes. Robert Hamilton Cuyler

Gould, F.W.
1975 Texas Plants: A Checklist and Ecological Summary. Texas Agricultural Experimentation Station, College Station, Texas.

Neck, R. W.

Smith, H. M., and H. K. Buechner

Taylor, F.B., R. B. Hailey, and D.L. Richmond
1991 Soil Survey of Bexar County, Texas. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, in cooperation with the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

Texas Historical Commission (THC)

Texas Parks and Wildlife
1984 The Vegetation Types of Texas, PWD Bulletin 7000-120. September 1984
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
PROPOSED VALERO AT IH-10 AND UTSA BLVD
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS

FIGURE 2

LEGEND
Approximate Site Boundary

SOURCE: 2019 Aerial Photograph Provided by The City of San Antonio (COSA)
SHOVEL TEST LOCATION MAP
PROPOSED VALERO AT IH-10 AND UTSA BLVD
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS

LEGEND
- Negative Shovel Test
- Positive Shovel Test
- Approximate Site Boundary

FIGURE 3

SOURCE: 2009 Aerial Photograph Provided by The City of San Antonio (COSA)
SHOVEL TEST LOCATION MAP
PROPOSED VALERO AT IH-10 AND UTSA BLVD
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS

LEGEND
- Negative Shovel Test
- Positive Shovel Test
- Approximate Site Boundary

SOURCE: USGS Topographic 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Castle Hills Provided by Texas Natural Resources Information Systems (TNRIS) - 1992

FIGURE 4
PROPOSED VALERO AT IH-10 AND UTSA BLVD
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS

STRUCTURES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE APE

SOURCE: 2010 Aerial Photograph Provided by The City of San Antonio (COSA)
APPENDIX A

PHOTOS
Photo 1. Typical view of interior of the APE from the southeast corner, facing northwest.

Photo 2. View of APE along the northern boundary, facing west.
Photo 3. View of former well house at northeast corner of APE, facing southwest.

Photo 4. View of water tank just west of the well house at the northeast quadrant of the project site, facing southeast.
Photo 5. View of the interior of the water tank, facing northeast. The diameter of the water tank measured 12 feet.

Photo 6. Close-up view of the exterior of the water tank constructed with concrete ribs and steel bands, facing south.
Photo 7. View of concrete slab at the northwest quadrant of the APE, facing southwest.

Photo 8. View of beam structure with concrete porches in background of the photo, facing southwest.
Photo 9. View of modern workshop structure at southwest quadrant of the project site, facing southwest.

Photo 10. Interior view of the workshop, facing southwest.
Photo 11. Close-up view of the interior of the workshop.

Photo 12. View of APE from the southwest corner of the APE looking north along the western boundary of the project site.
Photo 13. View of interior of the APE, facing south. The fence to the "main house" is visible in the background of the photo, facing south.

Photo 14. View of the west side of the main house, facing southeast.
Photo 15. View of the northwest wall of the main house, facing east.

Photo 16. View of the northeast exterior wall of the main house, facing southwest.
Photo 17. Interior view of the main house.

Photo 18. Another interior view of the main house.
Photo 19. View of fireplace in the main house.

Photo 20. View of doorway and dilapidated interior of main house.
Photo 21. View of negative Shovel Test 1 at southeast quadrant of APE showing rocky soils.

Photo 22. View of positive Shovel Test 2 at northeast quadrant of project site.
Photo 23. View of artifacts from Shovel Test 2.

Photo 24. View of positive Shovel Test 3 at north-central portion of the APE.
Photo 25. View of artifacts from Shovel Test 3.

Photo 26. Another view of artifacts from Shovel Test 3.
Photo 27. View of small metal buckle found in Shovel Test 7 at 3 cmbs located at the south-central portion of the APE.

Photo 28. Another view of the metal buckle found in Shovel Test 7.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ST #</th>
<th>Easting</th>
<th>Northing</th>
<th>Depth (cmbs)</th>
<th>Soil Description</th>
<th>Artifacts</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0539199</td>
<td>3271718</td>
<td>0-18</td>
<td>Dark Brown Loam</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18-41</td>
<td>Dark Brown Rocky Loamy Clay</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Limestone cobbles up to 19cm in this layer. Hit clay at 41 cmbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0539174</td>
<td>3271766</td>
<td>0-18</td>
<td>Brown Gravelly Clay Loam</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>One hand forged nail and a clear glass bottle fragment were found. Hit solid limestone at 18cmbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>053918</td>
<td>3271759</td>
<td>0-06</td>
<td>Dark Brown Loam</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Two hand forged nails and one small stoneware fragment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>07-34</td>
<td>Dark Brown Rocky Loamy Clay</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>60% of matrix is limestone rock. Hit in situ channery fragments of limestone at 34cmbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0539129</td>
<td>3271731</td>
<td>0-25</td>
<td>Dark Brown Rocky Loamy Clay</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Hit solid rock at 25cmbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0539098</td>
<td>3271740</td>
<td>0-13</td>
<td>Dark Brown Loam</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13-21</td>
<td>Dark Brown Rocky Loamy Clay</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>21-23</td>
<td>Dark Brown Rocky Clay</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Hit clay at 23cmbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0539104</td>
<td>3271693</td>
<td>0-06</td>
<td>Dark Brown Loam</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>06-30</td>
<td>Dark Brown Loamy Clay</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>Reddish Brown Clay</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Hit Clay at 34cmbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>0539138</td>
<td>3271704</td>
<td>0-03</td>
<td>Dark Brown Loam</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>A thin metal strap buckle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>03-17</td>
<td>Dark Brown Gravelly Loamy Clay</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17-21</td>
<td>Dark Brown Gravelly Clay</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Hit solid limestone at 21 cmbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>0539178</td>
<td>3271707</td>
<td>0-10</td>
<td>Dark Brown Loamy Clay</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>A metal button, a thin clear glass fragment, and a chert primary flake with cortex were found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10-32</td>
<td>Dark Brown Gravelly Loamy Clay</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0522669</td>
<td>32-37</td>
<td>Dark Brown Rocky Clay</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Hit clay at 37cmbs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>0539183</td>
<td>3271705</td>
<td>0-06</td>
<td>Dark Brown Loam</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dark Brown Loamy Clay</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dark Brown Rocky Clay</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Hit clay at 27 cmbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST #</td>
<td>Easting</td>
<td>Northing</td>
<td>Depth (cmbs)</td>
<td>Soil Description</td>
<td>Artifacts</td>
<td>Additional Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0539176</td>
<td>3271696</td>
<td>0-10</td>
<td>Dark Brown Loamy Clay</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>One small chert tertiary flake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10-20</td>
<td>Dark Brown Loamy Clay</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Two pieces of modern clear glass with no patina and one small chert tertiary flake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20-26</td>
<td>Dark Brown Gravelly Loamy Clay</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>26-27</td>
<td>Dark Brown Gravelly Loamy Clay</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>0539172</td>
<td>3271706</td>
<td>0-05</td>
<td>Dark Brown Loam</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>05-27</td>
<td>Dark Brown Rocky Clay Loam</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>27-28</td>
<td>Dark Brown Rocky Clay</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>0539175</td>
<td>3271704</td>
<td>0-16</td>
<td>Dark Brown Loamy Clay</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Five clear glass fragments and one small chert flake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16-39</td>
<td>Dark Brown Gravelly Loamy Clay</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>39-41</td>
<td>Dark Brown Rocky Clay</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>0539173</td>
<td>3271702</td>
<td>0-09</td>
<td>Dark Brown Loamy Clay</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>09-24</td>
<td>Dark Brown Gravelly Loamy Clay</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24-33</td>
<td>Dark Brown Rocky Clay</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>0539178</td>
<td>3271704</td>
<td>0-07</td>
<td>Dark Brown Loam</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>07-20</td>
<td>Dark Brown Rocky Loamy Clay</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>