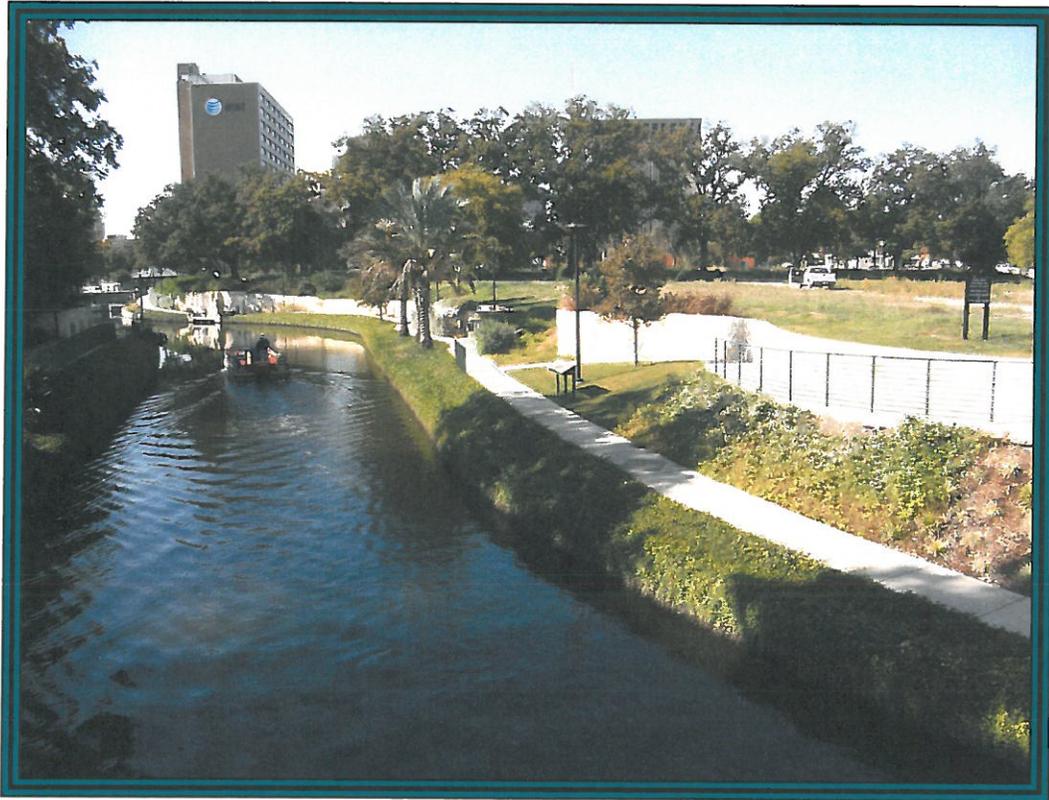


**A Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Wyndham  
Hotel Development Site  
Arden Grove & Ninth Streets  
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas**



**Prepared for Paradigm Hotel Group, LLC  
San Antonio, Texas**

**by**

**David L. Nickels, Principal Investigator  
with Contributions by Joel Butler and Kristi Ulrich**

**Tierras Antiguas Archaeological Investigations  
Report #55**

**November 2011**

## Abstract

Paradigm Hotel Group, LLC of San Antonio, Texas contracted with Tierras Antiguas Archaeological Investigations to conduct a cultural resources survey of two properties along the San Antonio River in San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. The tracts were proposed to be developed as a Wyndham Hotel complex. The properties were privately owned, and no public funding was involved either in the proposed development of the property, nor in the archaeological survey. The need for an archaeological survey was triggered due to the fact that the City of San Antonio Office of Historic Preservation was able to introduce changes to the Historic Preservation Section of the UDC, Section VI that requires archaeological surveys in the River Improvement Overlay Districts (RIOs). The Historic Design and Review Commission (HDRC) reviews all such projects being built within the RIOs in order to issue a Certificate of Appropriateness for the construction. The City Archeologist reviews all projects for potential archaeological deposits as part of the design review through HDRC. Although the City's Development Code required an archaeological survey, and subsequent review of this archaeological report by the City Archeologist, no Antiquities Permit was required.

Tierras Antiguas conducted a thorough pedestrian survey of the surface area on October 29, 2011, and one shovel test and five backhoe trenches were excavated. No evidence of prehistoric cultural material was observed either on or below the surface. Although historic artifacts were observed and documented, all were within heavily disturbed, fill contexts. No artifacts were collected or curated.

As such, Tierras Antiguas Archaeology recommended that Paradigm Hotel Group, LLC be allowed to develop the tracts as planned. However, Tierras Antiguas further recommended that if any previously undiscovered cultural resources were encountered during development, work should immediately be halted in the vicinity until such finds could be examined and evaluated by Tierras Antiguas, or by any qualified archaeological consultant, and by the City of San Antonio Archeologist.

*Cover Photo - San Antonio River, with Proposed Wyndham Hotel Project on right; facing southwest.*

## Acknowledgments

First and foremost, I express my sincere appreciation to Mr. Tim Sanford of Paradigm Hotel Group, LLC. Tim met with me at the site before the archaeological survey began, was extremely helpful and patient in explaining the scope of this project, and he graciously shared previous environmental and historical documents.

On an equal note, I appreciate very much the professional advice of Ms. Kay Hinds, the City Archeologist for the City of San Antonio. Throughout the project, Kay was very supportive, and her knowledge of the early history of San Antonio was extremely helpful.

Next, I wish to extend a hearty thank you to Tim Fox, Project Manager at Arias & Associates, and John Kniffin, Field Technician at Arias & Associates. These gentlemen are experts in evaluating subsurface soils and geology relative to large scale modern development. Fortunately, I was able to conduct the archaeological investigation in conjunction with their exploratory subsurface backhoe trenching operations.

Two individuals who were extremely helpful and who made significant contributions to the completion of this report are Joel Butler and Kristi Ulrich. Joel masterfully created the map overlays presented, and also penned a portion of the environmental setting of the Project Area. Kristi demonstrated her passion for San Antonio history by delving into the Bexar archives and other historical documents to detail the ownership and history of the two tracts involved. Thank you, Joel and Kristi.

Finally, I very much relied upon Belisario Silva, an archaeological Field Technician for Tierras Antiguas. He is a dedicated individual, and as always, Belisario worked meticulously to ensure all aspects of this investigation were thoroughly documented in accordance with Texas Historical Commission and Council of Texas Archeologists standards.

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## Introduction

Paradigm Hotel Group, LLC of San Antonio, Texas intends to commercially develop the Project Area (Figures 1-4), which consists of two (2) tracts of land located at the intersection of Arden Grove and Ninth Street, and separated by Ninth Street in San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. The 0.34 acre tract (15,000 sq. ft. secondary tract) is located on the northwest corner of Arden Grove and Ninth Street, and the 1.365 acre tract (main tract) is located on the southwest corner of Ninth Street and the San Antonio River. The main tract is bounded on the southeast by the San Antonio River, on the southwest by a vacant tract, and on the north and northeast by Ninth Street. The secondary tract is bounded on the east by Arden Grove, on the south by Ninth Street, on the northwest by a funeral home parking lot, and on the north by a commercial property.

Both tracts are privately owned, and the development will be privately funded; as such, a Texas Antiquities Permit is not applicable. However, the proposed Scope of Work for archival research, an archaeological survey, and subsequent cultural resources survey report was forwarded for review by the City of San Antonio (COSA) City Archeologist at the Office of Historic Preservation. Following that, Tierras Antiguas Archaeological Investigations (TAAI) conducted a 100% pedestrian survey of the Project Area on October 29, 2011.

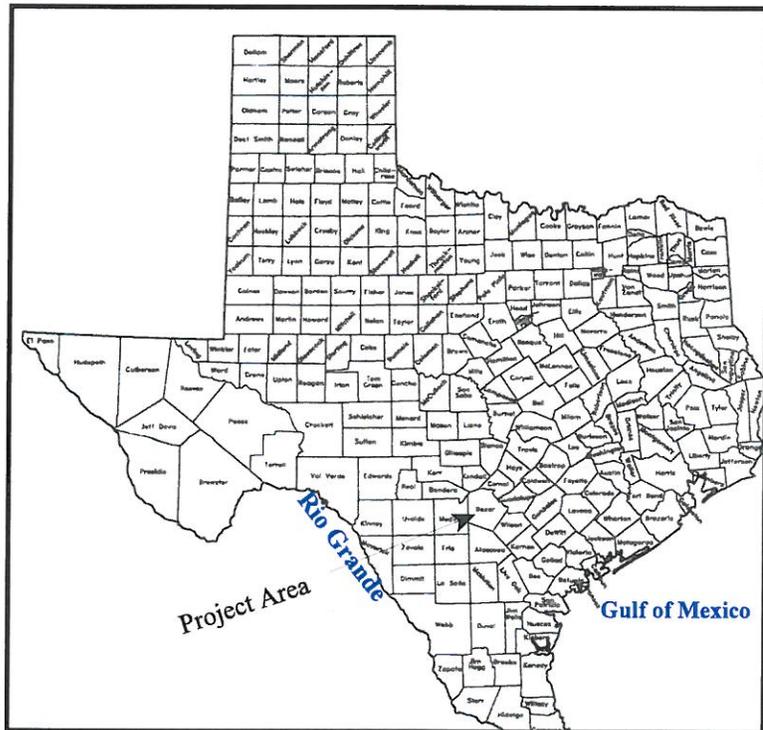


Figure 1. Location of the Project Area and Bexar County.

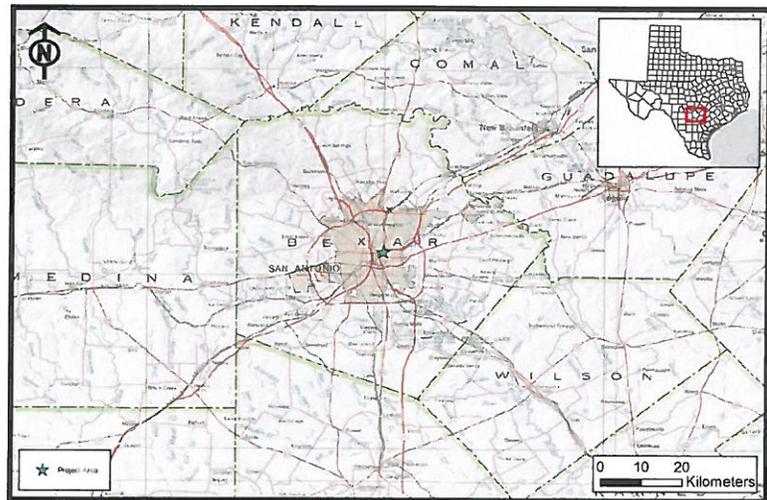


Figure 2. Location of the Project Area in north-central San Antonio, Bexar County.

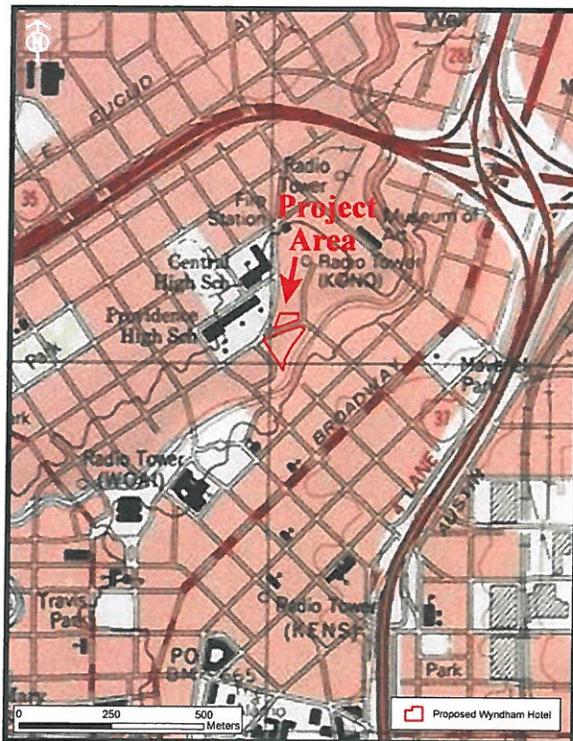


Figure 3. Project Area on San Antonio East (1992) USGS 7.7' topographic map.

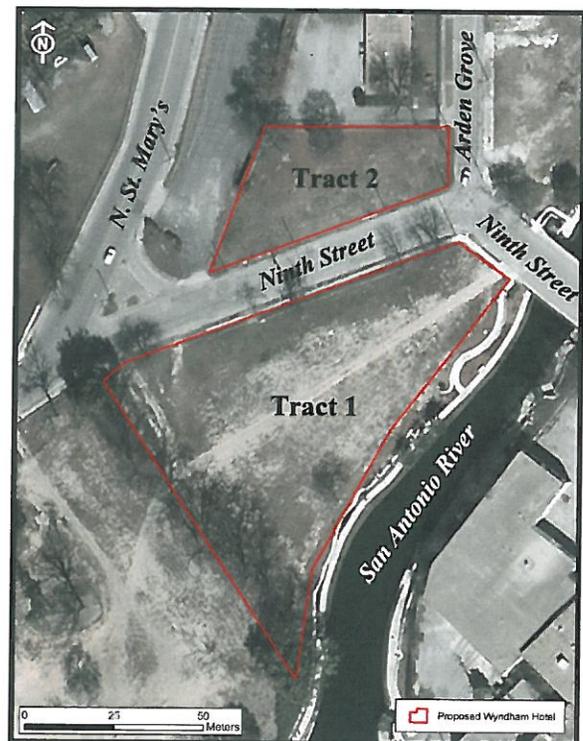


Figure 4. Project Area on 2008 aerial photograph.

In addition to the surface survey, Tierras Antiguas excavated one shovel test and monitored the excavation of five backhoe trenches. The survey was conducted under the guidelines of the Texas Historical Commission (THC) and Council of Texas Archeologists (CTA), and the City of San Antonio Office of Historic Preservation.

## Project Setting

### Geology

The local geology (Barnes 1994) (Figure 5) within the project area is of Quaternary Alluvial Terrace deposits (Qt), locally a combined depositional sequence of Austin Chalk (Kau), undivided Navarro and Marlbrook Marl (Knb), Pecan Gap Chalk (Kpg), Uvalde Gravels (Qtu). Edwards chert is a common gravel component across the region, a result of down-cutting of the Edwards Plateau. Edwards chert and the Uvalde Gravels both provided Native Americans a rich resource for lithic tool production.

**Soils**

Soils within the project area consist of Trinity Frio, 0 to 1%, frequently flooded (Tf) (USDA-NRCS) (Figure 6). These are typically deep alluvial clay soils associated with Quaternary-aged deposition from a variety of regional sources within the floodplains of large streams in well-developed drainage basins Taylor et al. 1991). They are frequently flooded and subject to scouring or shifting. A typical pedon of this soil is as follows:

- 0-50 inches (0-127 centimeters) - dark gray, subangular blocky, calcareous clay
- 50-65 inches (127-165 centimeters) - gray, weak subangular blocky, calcareous clay
- 65-144 inches (165-366 cm) - gray, clayey alluvium overlying waterworn gravels

Because this soil is typically very deep and contains deposits of Late Pleistocene and Holocene age, it has potential for intact well-stratified prehistoric cultural components to great depths. However, considering that the Project Area has been the subject of numerous stream revetment and re-routing episodes, the soil column may not retain its original integrity.

**Hydrology**

The project area lies within the Upper San Antonio River sub-basin of the San Antonio River Basin (Figure 7). This basin is fed by streams arising in the southern and southeastern Edwards Plateau and terminates at San Antonio Bay in the Gulf of Mexico. Within the San Antonio area, several large creeks contribute to its flow, including Salado, Rosillo, and Olmos Creeks (TWDB).

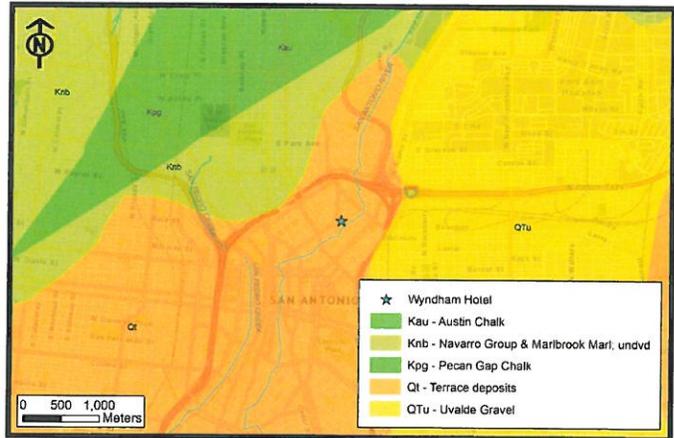


Figure 5. Geological map of the area.



Figure 6. Soils map of the area.

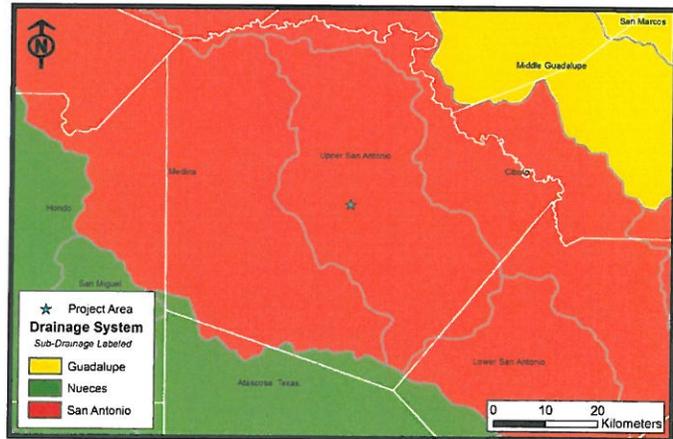


Figure 7. Hydrology map of the area.

## **Cultural Context and Chronology**

### **Introduction**

The Project Area is located within South-Central Texas, and as such, prehistoric cultural affinities most common to South Texas plains cultures and Central Texas hill country cultures are often manifested in archaeological sites along the upper San Antonio River basin. The most basic chronology of the Central and South Texas regions can be divided into either: (1) prehistoric cultural groups with no specific tribal affiliation, or; (2) historically documented groups with a designated tribal or band name. Before Spanish soldiers and Catholic missionaries arrived in Texas, the cultural activities of the groups of prehistoric Native Americans who inhabited the two regions can only be surmised from what we can glean from the archaeological records at undisturbed, and well-documented sites. Historic cultural groups are those observed firsthand by the Spanish soldiers and priests beginning in the late 1600s. The Spanish then began recording in writing the names, numbers, and living conditions of the many groups of Native Americans who lived in the regions. However, as I will discuss later in this section, there is a significant transition era between the least archaeologically known prehistoric cultural groups, and the historic Native Americans that the Spanish documented; the transition era occurs in the 1500s when Spanish explorers and treasure seekers ventured through Texas.

### **The Prehistoric Chronology**

Based on research in Texas over the past 70+ years, beginning with professionals from the University of Texas at Austin, archaeologists have been able to segregate the prehistoric period in Central and South Texas into the Paleoindian, Archaic, and Late Prehistoric periods. Although other archaeologists have made significant foundational contributions to our current understanding of how past cultures changed through time (e.g., Story 1985; Prewitt 1981), in my opinion the most current and widely recognized chronologies are those offered by Michael Collins (1995) for Central Texas, and Thomas Hester (1995) for South Texas.

#### **Paleoindian Period (11,500-8,800 years ago)**

With minor differences observed in the archaeological record across the wide expanse of Central and South Texas, this period spans the past years estimated at between ca. 11,500 and 8,800 years ago (Collins 1995:381–383; Hester 1995:433–436). Diagnostic artifacts include a unique, fluted, finely flaked, and blade-shaped spear or dart point called “Clovis”, other stone tools chipped on both sides, and unique prismatic blade-like flakes systematically knocked off from river cobbles. Archaeologists have documented Clovis-age sites in Central and South Texas such as killsites, quarries, stone tool caches, open campsites, ritual sites, and burials (Collins 1995:381–383; Hester 1995:433–436). A Folsom interval follows the Clovis. Folsom artifacts are fairly common in Central and South Texas; however, no campsites or killsites have been found south of Bexar County (Hester 1995:434–435).

During this 2,700-year Paleoindian period around the project area, the Native Americans we term as the Paleoindian culture were likely one of small bands of nomadic, big-game hunters following herds of Late Pleistocene fauna, including mammoth, mastodons, bison, camel, and

horse that are now extinct in North America (Black 1989). Nevertheless, when big game was not available, we have archaeological evidence that the Paleoindian peoples supplemented their diet by eating turtles, tortoises, alligators, mice, badgers, and raccoons (Collins 1995:381).

#### Archaic Period (8,000-1,200 years ago)

Primarily, by studying the differences in the stone tools, the diversities in campsites or other types of sites, the locations of the sites, as well as many other measurable and analytical observations such as ethnobotanical and faunal remains found at Central and South Texas archaeological sites, archaeologists have been able to dissect about 6,000 years of our past into what we commonly term the "Archaic". Based on these same aforementioned affinities, the Archaic has further been defined in terms of the Early Archaic, the Middle Archaic, and the Late Archaic.

#### Early Archaic (ca. 8,800-6,000 years ago)

The region was most probably occupied by small groups who moved almost constantly during the Early Archaic period. Archaeologists have observed a distinctive change in projectile point styles that are unique to this period; they include Early Corner Notched and Early Basal Notched dart points. Although they were still very much hunters and gatherers, the large animals such as mammoths that their Paleoindian ancestors had hunted were by this time extinct. To survive, they capitalized on exploiting the other abundant food resources that Central Texas had to offer Texas—such as deer, fish, rodents, prickly pear tunas, and various plant bulbs and tubers. Archaeologists point to the increased numbers of ground stone, firecracked limestone used in cooking ovens larger in size than normal campfires, and specialized stone processing tools as evidence that Native Americans refocused their pursuit of foodstuffs (Weir 1976; McKinney 1981; Story 1985; Collins 1995; Hester 1995).

#### Middle Archaic (ca. 6,000-4,000 years ago?)

When this period actually began and ended is always debatable among archaeologists. Some (e.g., Collins 1995) see a significant pattern in the archaeological record between 6,000 and 4,000 years ago, but others (e.g., Hester 1995) don't think the same changes were prevalent until much later in South Texas - about between 4,500 and 2,400 years ago. Nevertheless, the climate began changing in Central and South Texas beginning around 6,000 years ago, and a continuum of dry climate known as the Altithermal, is believed by some archaeologists to have caused the Native Americans to gather in larger groups. They gathered in large groups to exploit plant foods that were more dependable than larger game animals such as bison (Sollberger and Hester 1972:338; Weir 1976:125, 128; Story 1985:40). Archaeologists have found more sites that date to this period, and in Summer seasons the groups apparently took advantage of the numerous prickly pear tunas and pads that thrived in the environs of South-Central Texas, as well as deer and rabbit (Campbell and Campbell 1981:13-15; Collins 1995:383).

Later, they apparently congregated along the many creeks and rivers in the area to gather the abundant and nutritional nuts ripening in the Fall (Black 1989). On the Edwards Plateau, they may have come together to gather acorns, and then built large cooking ovens to steam the tannic acid out of them to make them edible (Weir 1976). The large cooking ovens were apparently used over and over again. Whether they were repeatedly used within just a few years or over

several hundred years is still being debated, but the consensus seems to be that they were used to cook not only deer, but also a great deal of tubers and other plants (Black et al. 1997; Mauldin et al. 2003). These large cooking ovens which contain mounds of accumulated firecracked rocks are called “burned rock middens” in the archaeological community, but are sometimes referred to as “Indian mounds” by artifact collectors.

Late Archaic (4,000-1,200 years ago?)

As with my synthesis of the Middle Archaic period, differences in the traits of Native Americans inhabiting Central and South Texas during the Late Archaic period may have occurred over several hundred years. Whether it was a matter of cultural adaptation or an adaptation to the environment is questionable. In either case, the uniqueness seen in archaeological sites of the two regions imply that change may have been slower in South Texas than in Central Texas.

Collins (1995) dates the final interval of the Archaic in Central Texas to approximately 4,000–1,200 years ago, while Hester (1995) believes the Late Archaic traits seen in South Texas archaeological sites may better be defined as between 2,400–1,300 years ago. The large cooking ovens which after repeated uses coalesced into burned rock middens, intensified during the Late Archaic (Black et al. 1997; Mauldin et al. 2003). Some researchers believe populations increased throughout the Late Archaic (Prewitt 1985), while others feel populations remained the same or fell during this period (Black 1989:30). Although the Native Americans of Central Texas still sought the abundant acorns, prickly pear, and riverine plant foods such as nuts, the slightly cooler and moister climate allowed them to pursue other food goods. Even though by about 1,500 years ago the gregarious, large herds of bison no longer predominated the now-dwindling grasslands of Central and South Texas (Dillehay 1974), the Native Americans still hunted and/or gathered deer and smaller animals such as rabbits, rodents, fish, and turtles (Black 1989:30).

Although farther south, near Brownsville and Rockport, the Native Americans inhabiting those areas began making pottery about 1,800 years ago, those groups farther to the north, around the Panther Springs Creek area, either elected not to make pottery vessels, lacked the skills, or because of their generally highly nomadic lifestyle, simply elected not to use the easily breakable vessels until 1,000± years later (Story 1985:45–47). In addition to the uniqueness of Central Texas’ hunter-gatherers not adapting to the use of pottery, archaeologists have also observed a noticeable change in the styles/types of killing dart points used during the Late Archaic. Keep in mind that dart points were manufactured to be used with the atlatl, a spear-like shaft with a dart point attached to it, and thrown or launched from over the shoulder. It would not be until perhaps 1,200 years ago that the bow-and-arrow was adapted for use for hunting in the region. Late Archaic dart points tend to be much smaller than Middle Archaic points, and the most common dart points that are found within the area are what archaeologists call Ensor and Frio types (Turner and Hester 1999:114,122).

As with most spectrums of scientific research, there is ongoing speculation amongst professional archaeologists as to when, and what traits mark a transition between the Late Archaic, hunter-gatherer practices of Central Texans and the Late Prehistoric peoples who presumably began to settle down into territorial groups claiming a part of the landscape as their own.

### Transitional Archaic (2,300 - 1,300 years ago?)

A clear and abrupt transition of Native Americans adapting or developing the traits that archaeologists define as being inclusive to the Late Archaic period, separate from the Late Prehistoric period, around the project area is simply not distinct in the many sites that archaeologists have been able to excavate and analyze. In effect, some of the same characteristics that archaeologists see in Late Archaic artifacts and earlier Late Prehistoric assemblages left behind are nearly identical - or at least transitional in technology and style. Therefore, some archaeologists prefer to deem this transitional period as the "Terminal, or Transitional Archaic", spanning from approximately 1,200 to perhaps as long ago as 2,300 years ago - depending on where in South or Central Texas the groups who left behind the now-present archaeological sites were living (Weir 1976; Hester 1995). Nevertheless, the increased number of burned rock midden sites that archaeologists have documented in Central Texas, and that date to this time period, suggest that people returned time and again to the same sites to once again take advantage of cooking and eating the abundant plants available during this time (e.g., Mauldin et al. 2003).

### Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1,250-300 Years Ago)

Although artifacts commonly associated with earlier Late Archaic occupations are also found on some Late Prehistoric-in-age archaeological sites, archaeologists have documented a distinct change in projectile point styles that Native Americans began manufacturing about 1,250 years ago. These stone points suggest that Native Americans in the Central and South Texas regions surrounding the Gardens at Pinnacle project area adapted the bow-and-arrow as a weapon rather than the shoulder-thrown atlatl with a dart point attached. As such, the stone points devised for killing became much smaller and streamlined. In layman terminology, the smaller, sleeker shafts arrow shafts carried an "arrowhead", instead of a dart point. Archaeologists have found Edwards and Scallorn arrow points dating to the earliest 600+ years of the period (e.g., Goode 1991:71). Concurrently, excavations by professional archaeologists have provided evidence that Native Americans began using crude clay pottery vessels made from local clays, as well as perhaps trading vessels from the South, Southeast Coastal, and Northeast Texas regions. As with any successful venture, the making of pottery was refined so that vessels were used more, and the technique of firing became perhaps an art (e.g., Story 1985:45-47; Black 1989:32; Hester 1995; Nickels 2000).

Archaeologists probably know more about the Native Americans who lived in Texas during this time than any other time in prehistory (Hester 1995). They continued to build large cooking ovens that we commonly call "Indian Mounds", or burned rock middens in which they roasted tubers nuts, and some game animals (see for example, Mauldin et al. 2003). During this same period, the inhabitants may have increased their dependence upon bison (Steele and Assad-Hunter 1986:468). Huebner (1991) suggests that the sudden return of bison to South and Central Texas resulted from a more xeric climate in the plains north of Texas, and increased grassiness in the Cross-Timbers and Post Oak Savannah in north Central Texas, forming a "bison corridor" into the South Texas Plain along the eastern edge of the Edwards Plateau (Huebner 1991:354-355).

One theory is that perhaps there were not as many people occupying Central Texas and the area

around the Gardens at Pinnacle during the Late Prehistoric period (Black 1989:32). We do know that they began occupying the limestone overhangs and rockshelters created by the many creeks and rivers cutting into the Balcones Escarpment limestone cliffs. Examples of rockshelters occupied by Native Americans along the escarpment include Scorpion Cave beside the Medina River in Medina County (Highley et al. 1978), Classen Rockshelter along Cibolo Creek in northern Bexar County (Fox and Fox 1967), and Timmeron Rockshelter in Hays County (Harris 1985).

### **Historic Period**

Primarily beginning slightly over 300 years ago, European explorers, entrepreneurs, Catholic missionaries, and government officials encroached into what is today South and Central Texas in ever-increasing numbers. This transitional end of the Late Prehistoric and beginning of the Historic period in both Central and South Texas is characterized by a continuum of written accounts of European contact with the numerous indigenous, Native American groups encountered in the two regions. In Central Texas, we can be ever grateful to the meticulous writings of the Spanish priests and government officials for their recording of the names, numbers, and lifeways of the indigenous groups. However, South Texas at the time was largely bypassed by early Euro-Americans seeking permanent settlement. As such, the technology and lifestyles of the indigenous groups in South Texas may have been affected by transient European influence, but today we can only observe these changes in the archaeological record because the written accounts simply are not available. Dr. Thomas Hester (1995) is most often credited with recognizing this transitional period between the Late Prehistoric and the Historic, and labels this largely unknown period as the "Protohistoric."

Traveling northward from present-day central Mexico in the 1500s and 1600s, the Spanish encountered numerous small groups of Coahuiltecas (Campbell 1983; Campbell and Campbell 1985; Hester 1989; John 1975; Newcomb 1961; Swanton 1952). In later years, intrusive groups such as the Tonkawa, Lipan Apache, and Comanche took over the lands roamed by the Coahuiltecas (Ewers 1969; Hester 1989; Jones 1969; Kelley 1971; Newcomb 1961, 1993; Sjoberg 1953a, 1953b).

For example, around A.D. 1700, many south Texas Indian groups were being pushed northward by continual Spanish expansion. But by about 1750, the Apache, adapting to a more Southern Plains-lifeway style of bison hunting, entered what is today's Texas from the northwest. Their incursion was especially rapid because they had acquired horses from the Spaniards (Campbell and Campbell 1985:27). As if the indigenous groups were not effectively dispersed and disrupted by the Apaches, the remnants of native American cohesion that previously existed in Central Texas were even further disrupted by the nomadic, bison-hunting Comanche from the High Plains of Texas (Campbell 1991:111).

Thus ensued over a century of turmoil for those numerous, but splintered Native American groups who had established a semi-permanent foothold in Central Texas before the arrival of the Apache and Comanche. They must have been heavily traumatized and significantly demoralized over the constant conflicts resulting in death, and the mysterious diseases caused by the forced continual mixing and remixing among ethnicities from around the regions and the

world (Bolton 1915; Campbell 1991:345; León et al. 1961). Supposedly, there were dozens if not hundreds of language dialects that were spoken by the earlier inhabitants, but nearly all have been lost (e.g. Johnson 1994; Johnson and Campbell 1992).

Amidst the turmoil, the Spanish Catholic missions became a refuge for many of the otherwise dispersed bands and tribes within Texas. By the early 1700s, several missions had been established, and reestablished within the Nacogdoches and San Antonio areas (Campbell and Campbell 1985; Chipman 1992; de la Teja 1995; Habig 1968a, 1968b; Hard et al. 1995). Those that entered the missions did so usually voluntarily, seeking refuge from more powerful, warring bands or tribes. Others did so because they were starved for food that the protective missions could offer in seasons of natural destitution. Regardless, the Spanish government saw the Catholic religious zeal as a means of peaceful conquest in an otherwise untenable, unsettled, and hostile environment. At the same time, each and every Native American who relied upon support from the Spanish missions became less of a threat to eventual Spanish domination of the region, and infiltration by France or other countries (Campbell 1975:2; 1991:346–347).

Although a treaty with the Apaches in 1749 brought peace for a while, Apaches continued to range over the area between San Antonio and Laredo until the early 1800s, pushed southward by the invading Comanche who had moved into the Hill Country of Central Texas (Campbell and Campbell 1985:27; de la Teja 1995:100). In 1785, a peace treaty was agreed to in Santa Fe, New Mexico between the Spanish Crown and the Comanches. Although the ceremony of this treaty took place hundreds of miles to the west, its signing signaled the opening of a period of peaceful coexistence in what is today Bexar County, in which Comanches brought hides, meat, and tallow to San Antonio to trade for goods and services not available elsewhere, such as blacksmithing and gun repair (Fehrenbach 1983:221-224; Poyo and Hinojosa 1991:125-126).

In 1821, after a hard-fought rebellion, Mexico gained its national sovereignty from Spain; including the vast expanse that was to become the Republic of Texas. After only 15 years, the combined Tejano and Euro-American compatriots rebelled against Mexican rule, and defeated the Mexican army to declare an independent Republic of Texas in 1836. By the 1840s, the city of San Antonio was well-established as the most progressive and most populated city in the newly formed Republic. The image of San Antonio as a metropolitan magnet has been enhanced in a continuum ever since, from Texas' evolution into statehood in 1846, through today.

### **Previous Archaeological Work in the Area**

The first officially recognized local (Bexar County) institution organized to promote an interest in Texas archaeology was the Witte Memorial Museum, established in 1926 (Fehrenbach 1978:195; Martin 1933). The Witte continues to this day to promote to citizens of all ages the need to preserve our cultural resources. Almost 40 years ago, in the early 1970s, two other organizations were formed. The Center for Archaeological Research (CAR) at the University of Texas at San Antonio was born in 1973. As the Center's first director, Dr. Tom Hester sought to foster a hand-in-hand relationship among amateur collectors, landowners, and professional

archaeologists. As such, he was instrumental in establishing the Southern Texas Archaeological Association (STAA) in 1973, a dedicated bunch of individuals who were (and still are) committed to documenting and preserving archaeological sites throughout Bexar County and South Texas.

While we will never know for sure how many archaeological sites have been destroyed, or how many still remain in Bexar County, we do know that professional and avocational archaeologists have managed to document nearly 4,000 over the past 35+ years. Although it may seem odd that there have been more sites recorded in Bexar County than in all its surrounding counties, and the reader could presume that there are simply a whole lot more sites in Bexar, there are other factors that influence the documentation of sites. For example, the largest city in the area is San Antonio, and as such the city has many historic structures that qualify as archaeological sites that skew the numbers in favor of Bexar County. Thanks to the city's historic preservation office and codes enacted by the city, many have been recorded over the years.

It also makes sense that the more pieces of property that archaeologists are able to examine, the more sites are likely to be found. Most archaeological projects are undertaken because of Federal and State Antiquity codes that require cultural resource surveys be conducted when public money (tax dollars) are used for construction, such as highways, schools, prisons, etc. In addition, military installations and the National Park Service (NPS) are required by federal law to evaluate any cultural resources within their lands. Because of Bexar County's explosive population growth, many military installations, and the Spanish missions administered by NPS, it seems reasonable that Bexar County should have more archaeological sites documented than in the surrounding counties. In addition, professional and avocational archaeologists and historians have been actively involved for many years in the county.

Construction undertaken to improve the San Antonio River channel, to include the river frontage along the eastern edge of the project area was monitored by archaeologists from the Center for Archaeological Research at The University of Texas at San Antonio (CAR-UTSA) during the period May 2007 through February 2009. No cultural features were observed along the river abutting the Project Area (Ulrich et al. 2009). The closest known archaeological sites are 41BX1817 and 41BX1818 (Figure 8).

Site 41BX1817 "...is a limestone dam and associated limestone retaining wall built to bring the river, leading to a mill constructed downstream, at the corner of 8th Street and Avenue B. The dam was constructed in 1883 to power the Alamo Mills and Flour Company. The dam pushed water into the mill race that was located approximately two blocks south of the dam. The dam was constructed of cut limestone blocks, that were expertly fit together. The dam showed evidence of alteration over the years in the form of cement patches and a large portion missing from the center of the dam to allow for more water flow. The mill race was filled circa 1904, thereby leaving the dam useless" (Atlas 2011a; Ulrich et al. 2009). surface of the San Antonio

River up enough for water to enter a mill race on the east side of the

Site 41BX1818 is known as the Lexington Avenue Dam. “The Lexington Avenue Dam was constructed according to the Hugman architectural master plan of the Riverwalk. The dam was built along sometime between 1939 and 1941. The dam was constructed to maintain the water level in the unimproved part of the river. Original plans drawn up by Hugman in 1939 reveal that the dam was to keep the water at 632.6 feet, which was approximately 0.6 feet above the improved channel portion of the river. The San Antonio Express mentioned the construction of the dam had occurred by March

of 1941 (Cox, et al. 2002). A portion of the dam has been removed to allow for river barges to access the newly improved portion of the river. Other unique features along the Riverwalk have been recorded as archaeological sites. This feature represents the completion of one of Hugman’s architectural feature designs. It is unique to the history and landscape of San Antonio” (Atlas 2011b; Ulrich 2009; Zunker 1983).

Historical neighborhood survey sites in close proximity and to the northeast of the Project Area include a demolished native limestone house at 216 Arden Grove, a one-story frame house at 217 Arden Grove, a 1½ story frame house at 218 Arden Grove, a Greek revival saltbox house at 222 Arden Grove, and a 1½ story frame house at 226 Arden Grove.

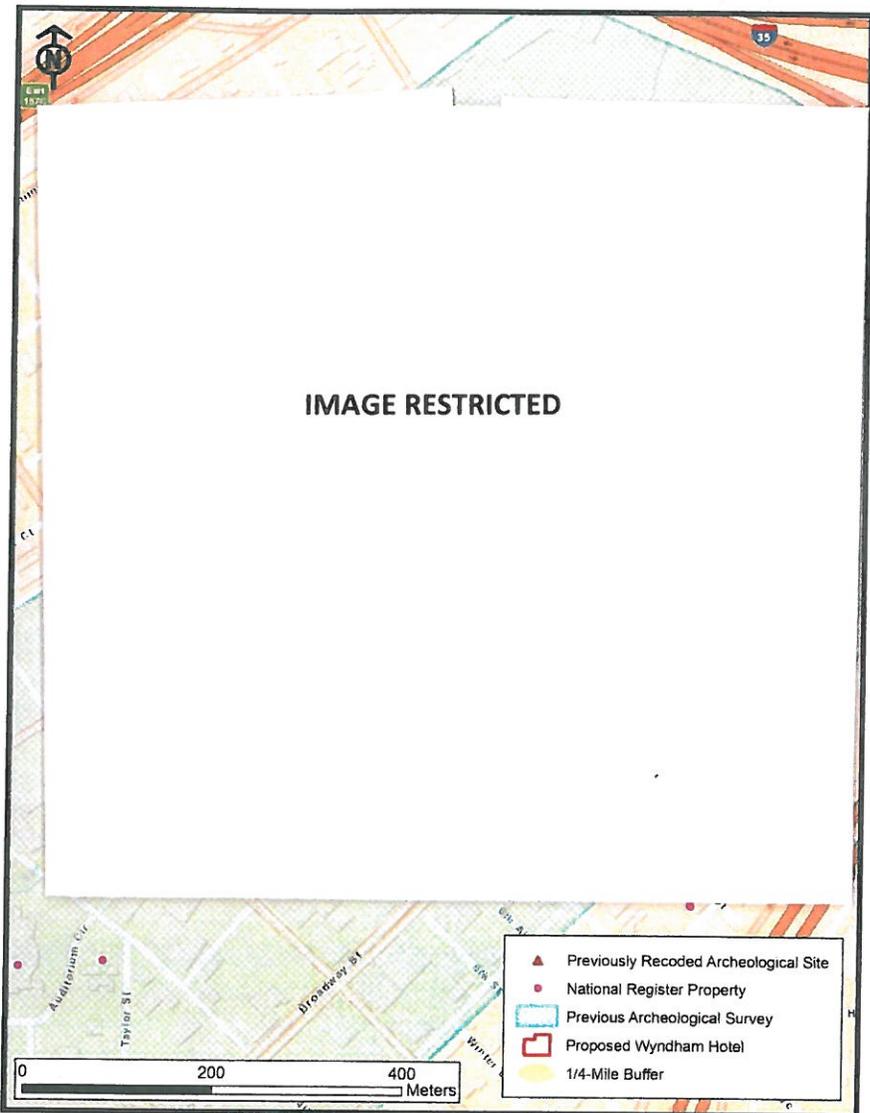


Figure 8. Archaeological sites and National Register properties around the Project Area.

## Archival Research

### San Antonio River Channel Straightening

The earliest topographic map found of the Project Area was produced in 1903 (Figure 9). At this time, the river channel in the area of 9<sup>th</sup> Street had not been straightened (Maps 1903). The next map discovered is a 1909 street map (Figure 10). Once again, this map shows that the river channel had not been straightened, and at that time Arden Grove Street was named Maverick Grove (Maps 1909).

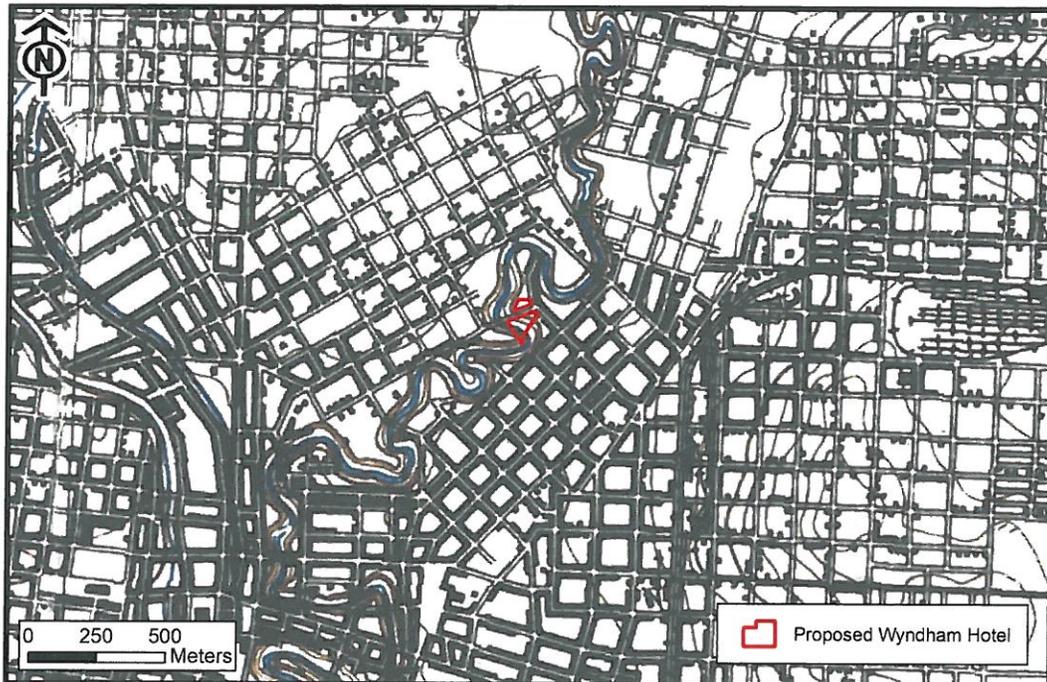


Figure 9. Modern overlay of the Project Area on 1903 topographic map (Maps 1903).

The next available map is a street map of San Antonio produced in 1920 (Maps 1920). Once again this map shows that the river channel in the area of 9<sup>th</sup> Street had not been straightened (Figure 11). Following a history of severe flooding in downtown San Antonio, particularly so in the early 1900s, the engineer consulting firm of Metcalf and Eddy was hired by the city to evaluate what could be done to prevent future flood disasters from occurring to the downtown.

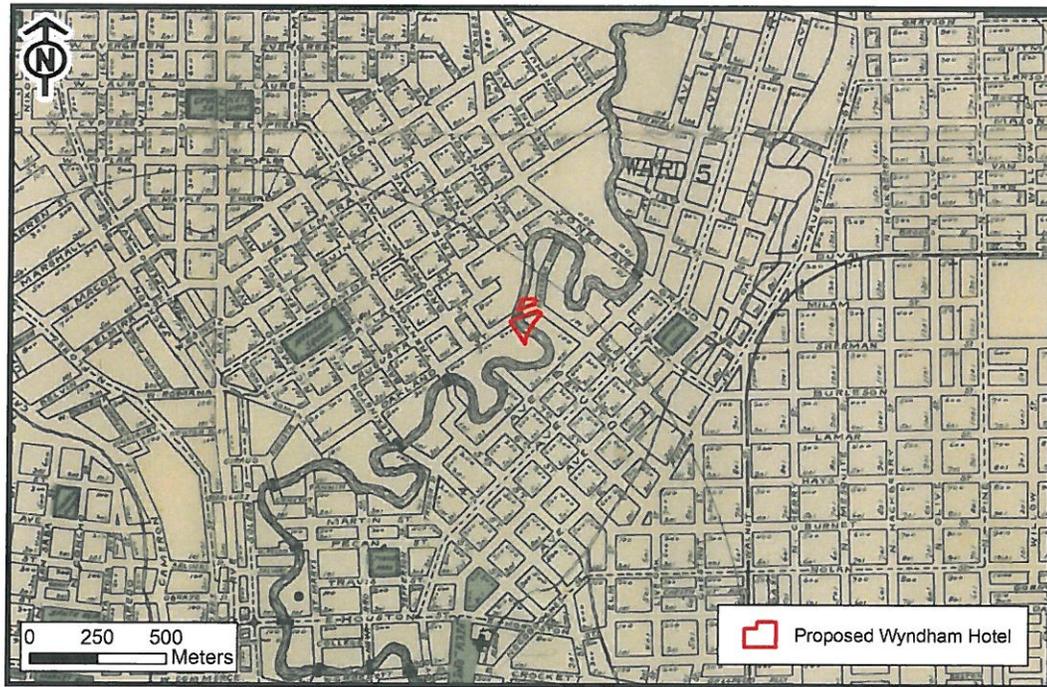


Figure 10. Modern overlay on 1909 City of San Antonio street map (Maps 1909).



Figure 11. Modern overlay on 1920 City of San Antonio street map (Maps 1920).

In June 1920, they suggested that six cut-off across the bends in the river would alleviate the problem. The second of six cuts was recommended between 8<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> Streets, at the intersection of Ninth Street, Oakland, and Arden Grove (Metcalf and Eddy 1920; Ulrich et al. 2009).

In September 1921, a tropical disturbance that formed in the Gulf of Mexico and then settled over the upper San Antonio River basin once again caused severe flooding throughout the city. Following this disaster, the city's Committee on Flood Prevention recommended the construction of several cut-offs to straighten the river's channel (San Antonio Express, December 4, 1921). A bond issue passed in 1923 provided funding for the cut-off between 6<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> Streets (San Antonio Express, December 5, 1923). Because of landowner protests over property values, the city elected to condemn the disputed properties in 1928 (San Antonio Express, October 16, 1928). Finally, as shown in Figure 12, by 1929, the old river channel no longer existed, and the newly straightened channel along the east edge of Project Area was in place (Maps 1929).

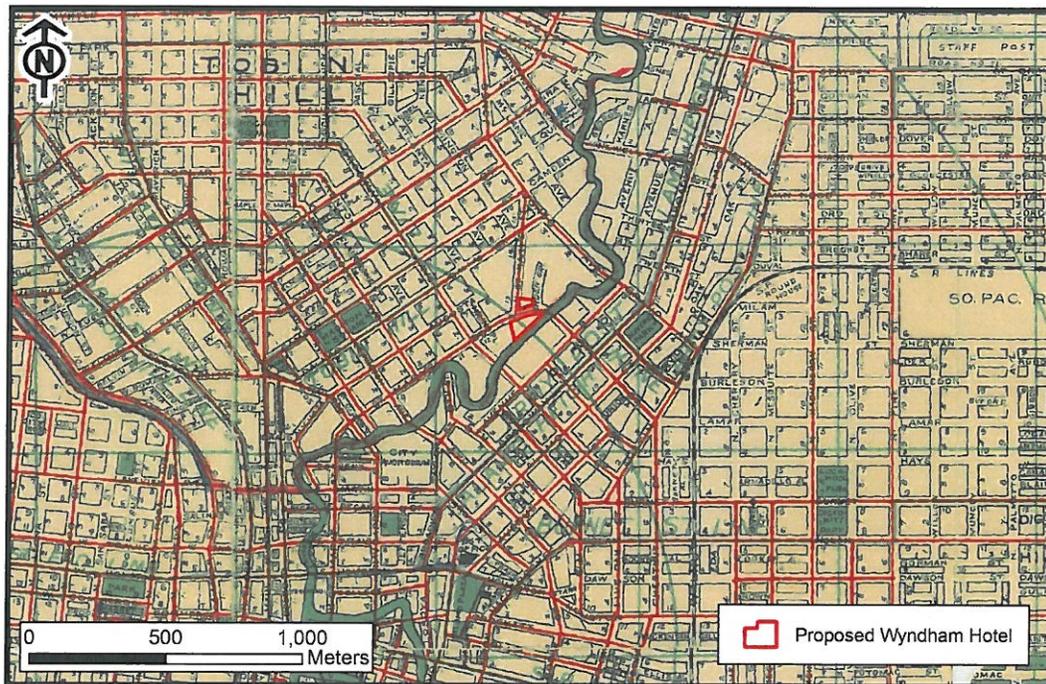


Figure 12. Modern overlay on 1929 City of San Antonio street map (Maps 1929).

### **Previous Structures within the Project Area**

The earliest Sanborn's Fire Insurance map of the Ninth Street and Maverick Grove (later Arden Grove) areas show that the Baylor Hospital existed on the site in 1912, before the river channel was straightened (Figure 13). It was constructed of a wooden frame covered with a wire and stucco exterior, and measured approximately 140 feet long x 45 feet wide. It had steam heat, with electric lights. The west set of wards was two-story with a stone basement; the east set of wards was also two-story, but with an apparent unfinished basement. Elevators were located on the west end of the west set of wards, and on the north front of the east set of wards; on the east end was a one story, probable entrance. To the southwest and west respectively, were two-story and a one-story outbuildings. At that time, both Ninth Street and Maverick Grove were constructed of macadamized material.

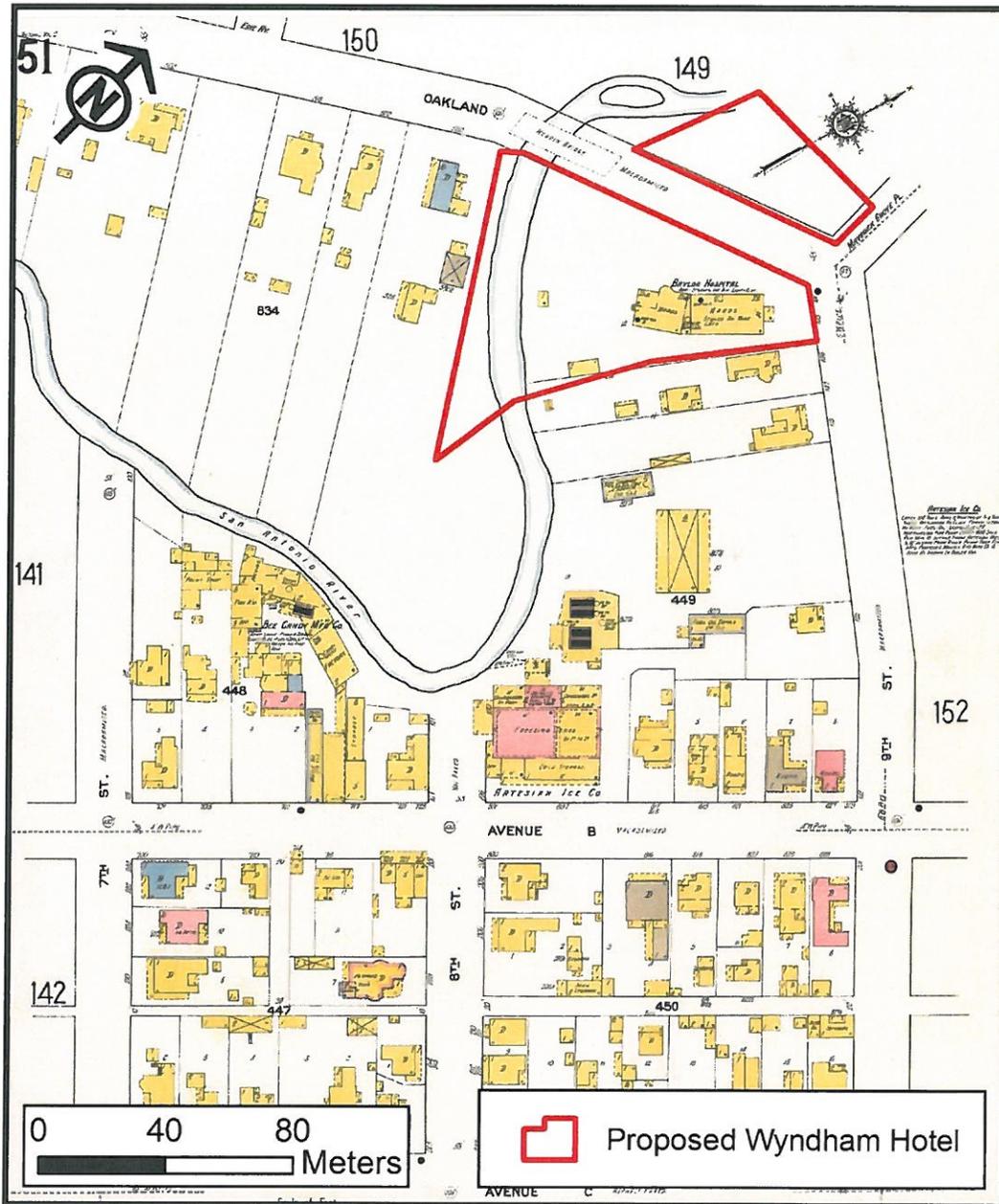


Figure 13. Modern overlay on 1912 Sanborns Insurance Map (Maps 1912).

In 1937, the building and grounds were taken over by the Texas Methodist Mission Home & Training School. The Texas Methodist Mission Home & Training School had its beginnings as the Methodist Mission Home on San Saba Street in 1895. Its founder was Madam M. L. Volino who ran a brothel on San Saba Street, but because of her conversion to Christianity, converted the brothel into a rescue home for “fallen women”. When the San Saba mission became overcrowded, the mission was moved into the old Baylor Hospital. The Texas Methodist Mission Home & Training School outgrew the facility at Ninth and Arden, and abandoned that location for newer facilities in 1945 (Methodist Mission Home 2011).

The history of the current project area is presented below. Tables 1 and 2 list each deed record consulted from the Bexar County Deed Records (BCDR) online. The ownership of the two tracts appears to overlap in their earliest years. All appear to have been part of the Anna Maria Baca grant. Later, Samuel Maverick came into ownership. Sam Maverick became a landowner of large tracts of land not only in San Antonio, but also in portions of West and South Texas. He arrived in San Antonio in 1835, prior to the Siege of Bexar. He was put under house arrest until December 1. At the time of his release, he encouraged an attack which occurred on December 5, 1835. He left San Antonio on December 2 to meet with delegates at Washington-on-the-Brazos to discuss Texas independence. Once the convention ended, Maverick made his way back to his home in Alabama to attend to the family business. During his time in Alabama he met and married Mary Ann Adams. In 1838, they returned to San Antonio and established their home. This appears to be the time that Maverick began acquiring large tracts of land. Mary and Sam Maverick continued to live in San Antonio on and off until his death in 1870 (Marks 2012). No accounts of building a homestead on the property was located during the deed research, so it is likely that this is just a parcel of land that Maverick purchased during his land speculation. It is extremely likely that Sam and Mary did not inhabit the property.

### **Main Tract (Tract 1)**

The earliest deed found concerning the ownership of Tract 1 dates to 1872. The property was conveyed to George Maverick (1845-1913) by his mother, Mary Maverick. George Maverick was the son of Sam and Mary Maverick and later became a prominent land owner and is credited for being a driving force in the development of San Antonio. The property, which included the other tract in the current project, transferred to Mary Maverick after the death of her husband, Sam. In 1872, Mary conveyed the property to George noting that it was part of what Sam had intended to pass on to his son. It is highly unlikely that Maverick would have used this property himself as he was out of San Antonio between 1862 and 1897 (Fenstermaker 2011).

Between 1872 and 1878, Maverick had dealings with David Geddes and associates concerning the property. It was noted in the records encountered that the grantees had to allow Ninth and Tenth Streets to pass through the property and allow public usage of the streets with no impediments. In addition, the grantees were tasked with building a bridge that would allow passage over the mill race on the property. The bridge over the mill race is noted on the 1896 Sanborn's Map. According to the deed records, it had to be constructed by 1879.

Early maps consulted indicate that the property may have been part of the Anna Maria Baca grant as seen on a map that depicts San Antonio as it was in 1837 (Rullman 1912) (Figure 14). Baca's property was located in the Labor de los Adaisenos. In 1773, the Spanish Crown abandoned the presidio of Los Adaes in East Texas. The people living at the presidio were removed to San Antonio and requested that they be given property for their homesteads and fields. With the increase in population due to the Adaesanos coming to San Antonio, the lands belonging to Mission Valero that were not being used were divided up amongst the

families arriving. Potentially, the Baca family was part of the Adaesanos that arrived in San Antonio in 1773.

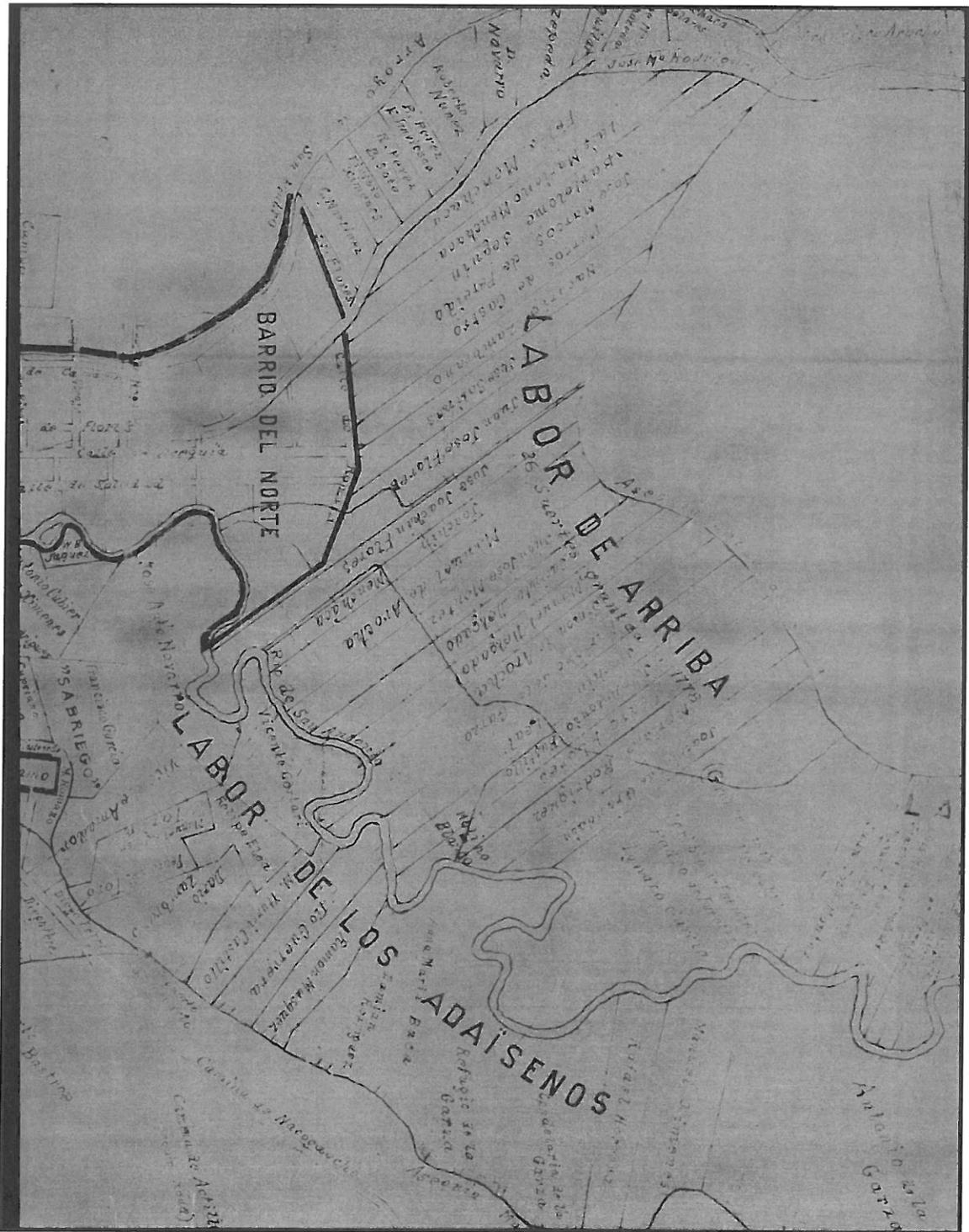


Figure 14. Map of Old San Antonio de Bexár (Rullman 1912).

Some of the Adaesanos had returned to East Texas the following year, but at least 60 families stayed on in San Antonio (de la Teja 1995). A portion of the project area may also have fallen within the plot of land owned by Damian Rodriguez according to the Rullman map.

Interesting to note, is that the four early deed records located refer to the property within the bend of the River as Milam Place. Potentially, the property is referred to Milam's Place due to its proximity to the Old Mill (Molino Blanco). Records indicate that Ben Milam rallied troops and had them meet at the Old Mill prior to the Siege of Bexar on December 5, 1835. The Old Mill was located in the bend of the San Antonio River in close proximity to the current project area (Figure 15). Milam led troops from the Old Mill on the morning of December 5 to encounter General Cos' men within the center of the town. The Siege lasted until December 9, although Milam was shot by a sniper in the head on December 7 (Hall 1930; Ramsdell 1948). It is likely that people would refer to the place near the Old Mill as Milam's Place, as that is near the location where he raised troops.

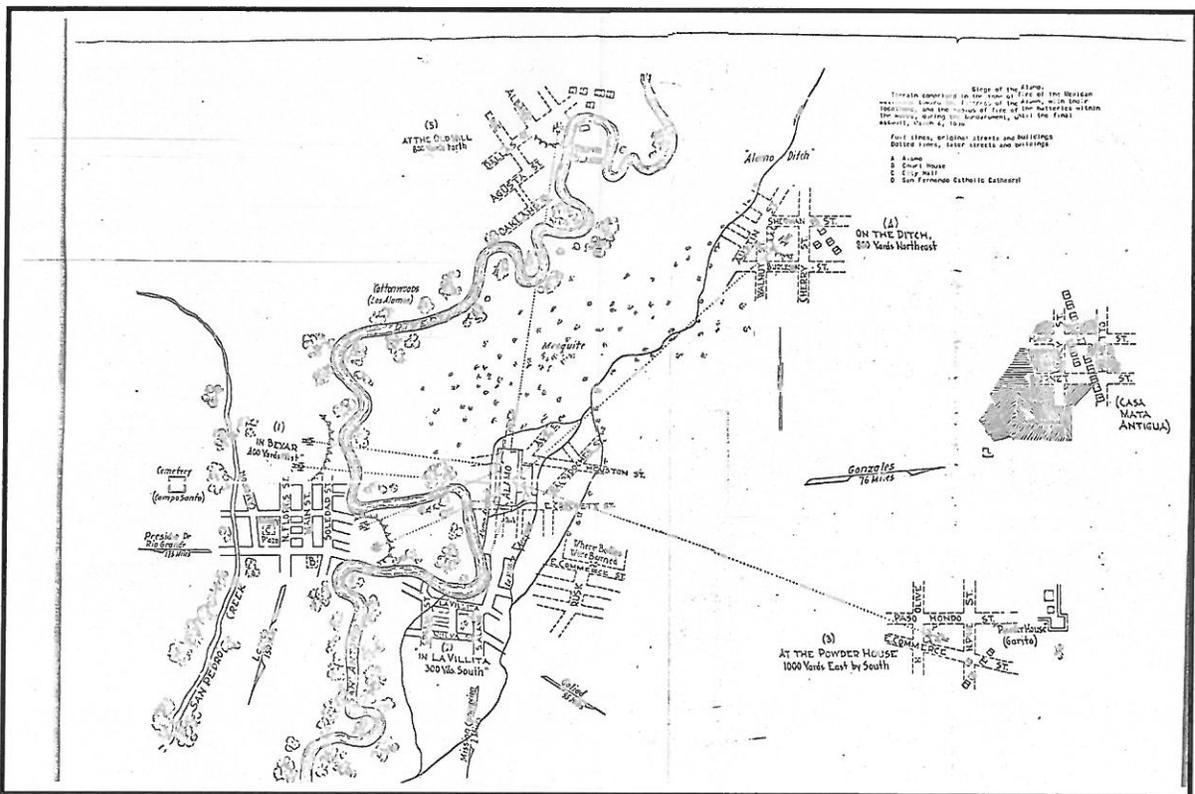


Figure 15. Map of 1835 Siege of Bexar (from Ramsdell 1948).

Koch's 1886 Bird's Eye View of San Antonio map contains the property (Figure 16). A few structures are noted, although due to the scale of the map it is hard to determine whether it

was a homestead or business. No bridges crossing the San Antonio River appear to have been constructed within the project area at this time.

In 1908, the property was conveyed to Bessie Baylor by F.F. Collins. Baylor appears to be the daughter of John Robert Baylor who was a lieutenant Colonel commanding the Second Texas Mounted Rifles during the Civil War. It is known that he had three daughters and seven sons and was living in San Antonio between 1873 and 1878 (Thompson 2011). It is likely that the Baylor Hospital was started by Bessie and was in existence until it was converted into the Texas Mission Home and Training School.

In 1981, the deed records indicate that the changing of hands of the property is no longer for use as a hospital or school. Rather, larger corporations appear to be dealing with the tract of land and over the next two decades the way is paved for the construction of the new Wyndham hotel.

Table 1. Tract 1 Property Owners.

<u>Vol</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Lot</u>	<u>Block</u>	<u>NCB</u>	<u>Sum</u>	<u>Record Type</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	138	Board of Land Commisioner	Baca, Ana Maria						10/25/1838
W1	531	Maverick, M A	Maverick, Geo. M.					Deed	4/6/1872
W1	533	Maverick, Geo M.	Geddes, David J					Deed	4/8/1872
V3	483	Geddes, David J	Maverick, Geo. M.				\$1900 gold	Deed of Trust	3/21/1873
14	10	Maverick, Geo M.	Geddes et al.					Deed	12/14/1878
32	32	Maverick, Geo M.	Mason, W.H.	12	27		\$ 1,000.00	Deed	3/28/1881
32	35	Mason, W. H.	Marshall, J. G	12	27			Deed	11/3/1883
32	37	Marshall, J.G	Murphy, James	12	27		\$ 1,000.00	Warranty Deed	11/8/1883
164	350	Murphy, James	Collins, F.F.	12	27		\$ 3,500.00	Deed	2/19/1898
286	289	Collins, F.F.	Baylor,Bessie	12	27	449		Deed	7/20/1908
285	506	Baylor, Bessie	Collins, F.F., Guinn, J.D.	12	27	449		Deed of Trust	7/21/1908
2	568	Hillyer Duetsch and Jarratt	Baylor, Bessie	12	27	449		Mechanics Lien Release	5/25/1910
342	80	Collins, F.F.	Baylor, Bessie	12	27	449		Release of Deed of Trust	7/27/1910
342	98	Baylor Hospital	Hillyer Duetsch and Jarratt	12	27	449		Deed of Trust	8/2/1910
770	434	Dosman, Carmen DeLeon	Helmer and Veith	11	27	449		Deed of Trust	5/21/1924
773	323	Helmer	Veith	12	27	449		Deed of Trust	7/01/1924
1021	115	Burney, H P	Baylor Hospital Company	12	27	449		Warranty Deed	3/19/1928
8	478	Baylor Hospital	Ethridge, W B	12		449		Bill of Sale	30/4/1935
1497	193	Baylor Hospital	Ethridge, W B	12	27	449		Deed	3/04/1935
1576	74	Ethridge, W.B.	SA Mission Home and Training School	12	27	449		Deed	1/16/1937
3797	453	City of San Antonio	TX Mission Home and Training School					Deed	12/20/1955
6815	534	Rall, George E	Bouton, Arthur G and Eleanor M	12		449		Deed	5/31/1972
2365	1906	Bouton, Eleanor	Western Securities LTD	12		449		Deed	6/23/1981
2365	1911	Western Securities LTD	Joe Frazier Brown, Sr.	12		449		Deed of Trust	6/23/1981
2818	1417	James A. Delaney et al.	Texas Savings and Loan Assn.	12		449		Deed of Trust	4/25/1983
4977	441	Braden, Maynard H	Texas Federal Savings Assn	12		449		Deed	1/02/1991
5835	1645	Resolution Trust Corp.	Alamo Rivers Partners LTD	12		449		Deed	10/21/1993
9623	1	Sanford, Tim	Paradigm Hotel	13	27	449		Plat	4/08/2001
12953	563	Alamo Rivers Partners LTD	Paradigm Hotel SA Riverwalk LP	12		449		Deed	6/26/2007

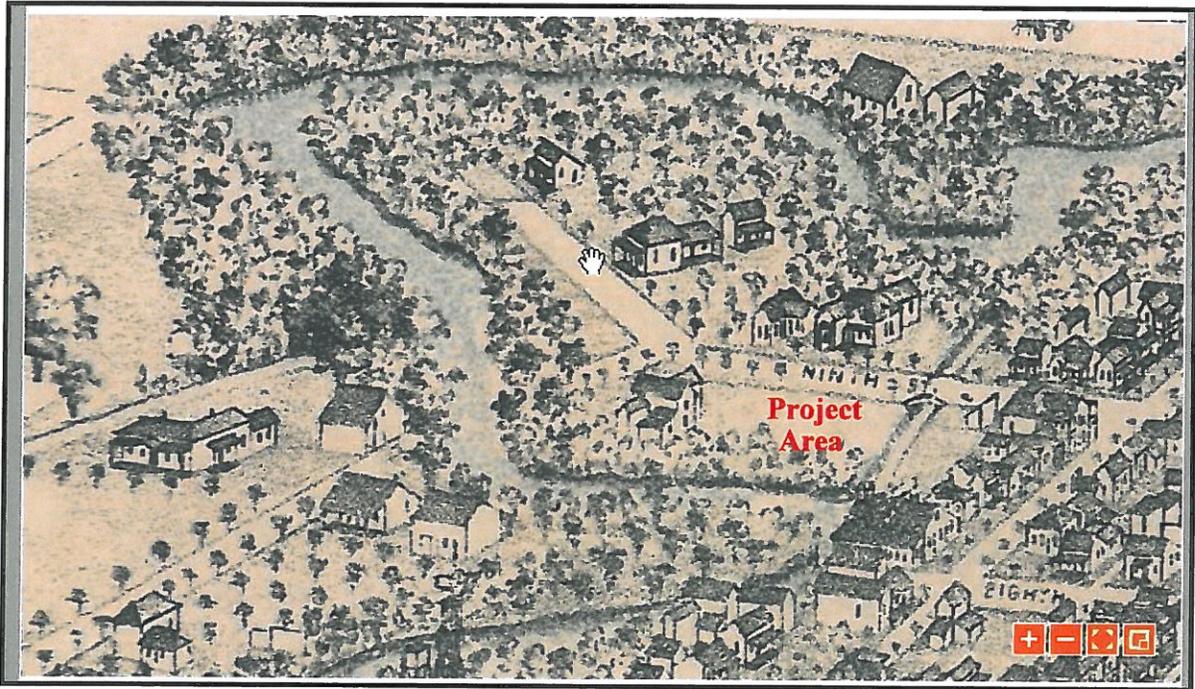


Figure 16. 1886 Birds Eye view of San Antonio (Koch 1886).

### Secondary Tract (Tract 2)

The earliest deed record found concerning Tract 2 dates to 1883 (Table 2). I. P. Simpson purchased the property from Fannie Norton. Simpson appears to have been dealing in a lot of real estate during the late half of the 1800s in San Antonio. Simpson was partner with John Herndon James in the Simpson and James law firm which handled many cases concerning large land holdings in western and southern Texas. James was the son of John James who helped to resurvey Bexar County during the mid 1800s (Strong 2011). It is possible that Norton had obtained the property as early as 1874, but an actual deed record was not located that supported that claim. References to the 1874 date were noted in the 1883 deed.

Also similar to the Main Tract, the property appears to be part of the Baca grant as seen on the 1912 map (see Figure 14). In addition, this tract would have also been part of the property conveyed to George Maverick by his mother in 1872. Many of the deeds between 1901 and 1972 refer to the property as part of the Maverick Grove subdivision. The Maverick name seems to have been given due to George Maverick owning the property in the area. George Maverick was noted as helping to develop San Antonio (Fenstermaker 2011). By 1982, the named changed to Arden Grove Subdivision likely due to the Manion Arden Grove Ltd. that had purchased the property.

The 1886 Bird's Eye View map does not appear to have any structures on this plot of land (see Figure 16). It is likely that structures were not constructed until between 1896 and 1904, as the 1896 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map does not include the area. However, the location is developed by 1904 as part of the Maverick Grove subdivision (Figure 17).

The deed roles that occur after 1883 and until 1967 are typical with a property being sold and bought similar to in any other residential area. In 1967, the property was acquired by the Arden Grove Corporation, that indicates that the property at that point is being treated as commercial land. From that point on, the property exchanges hands through corporations rather than individuals. In 2007, the property is acquired by Paradigm Hotel which paves the way for the construction of the new Wyndham building.

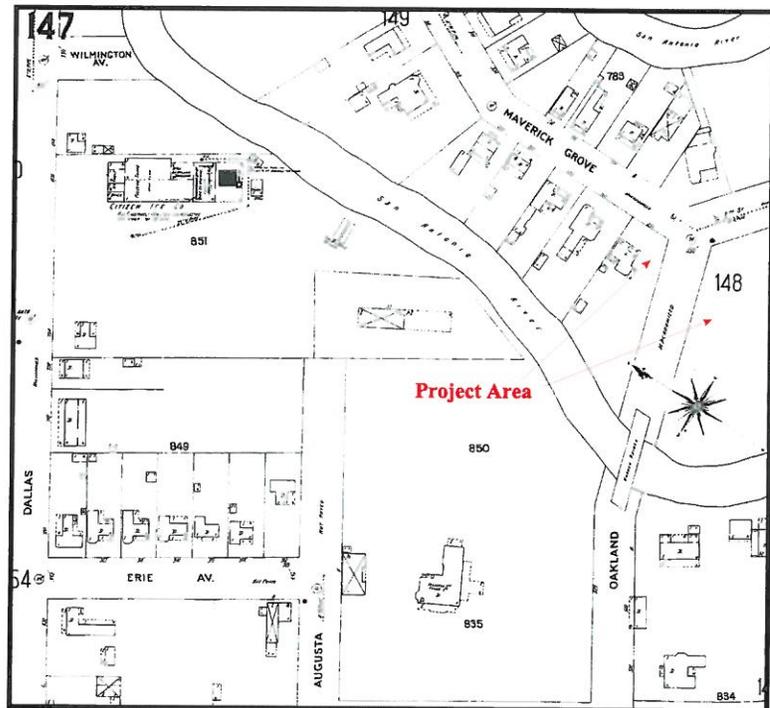


Figure 17. 1904 Sanborns Insurance Map (Maps 1904).

Table 2. Tract 2 Property Owners.

<u>Book</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Lot</u>	<u>Block</u>	<u>NCB</u>	<u>Sum</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Date</u>
27	459	Norton, Fannie	Simpson, I.P.					Deed	5/19/1883
29	129	Simpson, I.P.	Dunbar, Clara					Deed	7/9/1883
31	106	Dunbar, Clara	Song, Fannie					Deed	7/21/1883
60	26	Bartow, F.L.	Glaze, E.F.					Deed	12/24/1888
149	518	Glaze, E.F.	Shepherd, A.M.					Deed	11/5/1896
196	383	Shepherd, J.P.	Luter, John and Mabel					Deed	8/26/1901
271	595	Luter, Mabel	Carrie Bell Huff		26	783		Deed	8/17/1907
2285	70	Taylor, Nellie	Carrie Bell Huff	1	26	783		Deed	8/15/1946
5833	390	Quinones, Rudolph	Arden Grove					Deed	9/27/1967
6799	243	Carrie Bell Huff est	Samuel Huff	1	26	783		Deed	5/5/1972
6799	247	Samuel Huff	Quinones, Rudolph	1	26	783		Deed	5/5/1972
2174	549	Quinones, Rudolph	Guttman, Herman	1	26	783	\$205,000	Deed	12/12/1980
4133	338	Guttman, Herman	Manion Arden Grove Ltd.	1	26	783			8/31/1982
5517	716	Manion Joe Rainey, Trustee	Manion Joe Rainey	1	26	783	\$101,875	Deed	12/8/1992
5696	2056	Manion, Joe Rainey	Hartz International Ltd	1	26	783		Deed	6/15/1993
7057	627	Hartz International Ltd	Manion, Joe Rainey	1	26	783		Deed	4/9/1997
7972	240	Manion, Joe Rainey	Geis, George	1	26	783		Deed	5/14/1999
10420	438	Seeligson, Arthur A Jr. Est.	A A Seeligson Jr Co	1	26	783		Deed	9/24/2003
13161	473	A A Seeligson Jr Co	Paradigm Hotel SA River Walk LP	1	26	783		Deed	10/5/2007

## **Project Goals and Methods**

### **Goals**

The project goals focused on archaeological issues that could be addressed by the types of data obtained through pedestrian survey, along with limited shovel testing and backhoe trenching. The topics addressed were site type, distribution, density, size, depth, and stratigraphy. The prehistoric theoretical framework is structured around patterns of settlement, mobility, subsistence, and social systems for the South-Central Texas region. The historic framework is structured around the settlement along the San Antonio River as documented in the earliest written accounts by Spanish priests and government representatives, through Mexican and Republic of Texas sovereignty, and into the Texas Statehood period.

The goals of the project were to:

- 1) locate and record cultural locations and sites in the project area using a systematic survey methodology;
- 2) quantify site size, as well as depth, and stratigraphy; and,
- 3) place any diagnostic artifacts within the regional time frame.

### **Methods and Levels of Effort**

#### **Prefield Preparation**

Before the official survey began, the Principal Investigator inspected the project area with the developer, Mr. Tim Sanford, to better understand the topography, surface visibility, and site potential. The Project Area was clearly delineated by the San Antonio River on the west, and by modern streets and fencelines along the north and east. The western edge of the Project Area was defined by an old-growth tree line.

#### **The Survey**

In accordance with Texas Historical Commission (THC) and Council of Texas Archeologists (CTA) Archaeology Survey Standards, a systematic, 100% pedestrian survey of the two tracts was conducted. Surface visibility ranged from 50 to 100 percent across the area. A single shovel test and five backhoe trenches were placed in a systematic pattern across the area (Figure 18). The sediments and soils removed from the backhoe trenches were scrutinized by two archaeologists and a volunteer (Figure 19). All backhoe trench walls were examined for potentially intact cultural deposits and features, and the walls were

photographed. The results of shovel testing were fully documented on a Shovel Test form. The shovel test was dug in 20-cm levels, and all sediments were screened through 1/4-inch wire mesh. Following our designed research plan, any artifacts recovered from shovel tests or backhoe trenches were not to be collected, but were to be placed in the upper 10 cm of the backfilled shovel test and backhoe trenches.

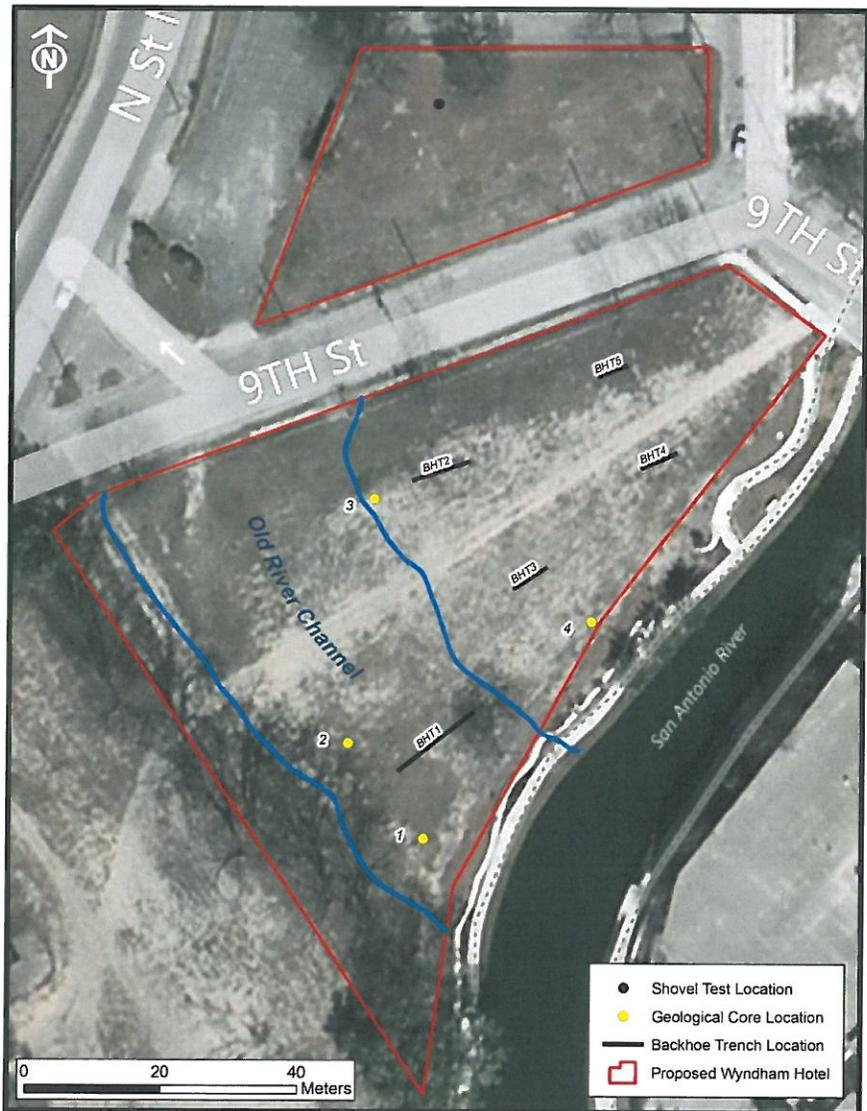


Figure 18. Locations of backhoe trenches, geological cores, and a shovel test in the Project Area.

## Results of the Investigations

### Surface Examination and Shovel Testing

During the survey it became readily apparent that the entire Project Area was covered with introduced fill of varying depths, and was otherwise disturbed by demolition and riverbank construction activities. A single shovel test placed in Tract 2 north of Ninth Street (see Figure 16) revealed layered gray and yellow caliche fill to 50 centimeters below the surface (cmbs), with light green asbestos siding fragments and rotting lumber pieces. From 50-80 cmbs, additional fill consisted of gray, fine sandy loam with white caliche fragments.



Figure 19. All trench backdirt was examined and sifted through as it was removed; BHT 1, facing northeast.

### Backhoe Trenching

#### Backhoe Trench 1

Backhoe Trench 1 was positioned so to investigate the depth and width of the San Antonio River channel prior to it being filled in and re-channeled in 1928 or 1929 (see Figure 18). Based upon the profile of this 13.5-meter trench, it appears that the trench was placed in the center of the old channel. Stratified layers of fill were clearly evident from 0-140 cmbs, underlain by dense gravels and cobbles in a brown and yellowish brown coarse sandy loam matrix to 340 cmbs. Below that, the backhoe bucket penetrated the Trinity Frio (tf) clay on the old river bottom. Trenching was then terminated at 355 cmbs (Figures 20 and 21).



Figure 20. Fill in upper 140 cm of BHT 1; facing west.

All of the artifacts retrieved from sifting through the backdirt were clearly within the layers of fill in the upper 140 cm; no artifacts were observed within the backdirt below 140 cm. Based upon their potential to yield maker's marks or otherwise diagnostic attributes, selected artifacts were singled out for closer examination. Those artifacts from BHT 1 singled out as unique were washed, further examined, and photographed. They are shown in Figures 22 and 23.



Figure 21. BHT 1 cut through center of filled-in, old San Antonio River channel, with modern-day Ninth Street Bridge in background; facing north.



Figure 22. Selected artifacts recovered from mixed contexts in BHT1 (a) Condiment bottle, (b) square Great Western Glass Company bottle, (c) round French perfume bottle, (d) rectangular medicinal or mineral bottle.

Shown at Figure 22a is an unbroken, round condiment bottle made from clear glass with what is not an amethyst hue, but rather a patina surface hue resulting from exposure to sunlight. Offset and round modern machine mold marks are very evident on its base. Double mold seams run from its base to the top of its lip. The lip is then machine smoothed, but with a partial vertical machine groove remaining. A maker's mark on the base of this specimen consists of an "O" inside a square. This unique trademark ended in 1929 when the Owens Bottling Company merged with the Illinois Glass Company. The clarity of the glass in this bottle suggests that it was manufactured near the very end of that merger (Toulouse 1971).

At Figure 22b is an unbroken, square, aqua colored glass bottle exhibiting heavy patina, highly crazed, wavy mold markings. Mold seams are evident on all four corners from its base to halfway onto its neck. It has a stopper type opening and a machine-tooled lip. The letters "G W" in raised lettering are visible inside a raised rectangle on its base. These are most likely the maker's mark used between 1874-1886 by the Great Western Glass Company, St. Louis, Missouri (Glass Manufacturers 2011).

A broken, clear glass, round bottle is shown in Figure 22c. Double mold seams extend from its base to its remaining upper portion. Although a slight patina is evident, there is no

amethyst or amber hue, and normally this attribute would suggest a post-1930 manufacturing date if it were manufactured in the United States. However, the raised lettering on this specimen indicates that it was manufactured for Ed Pinaud perfumes in Paris, France. Edouard Pinaud purchased a perfume business in France, and by 1840 all products were sold under the Ed Pinaud name. Soon after the 1873 Vienna Exhibition, Pinaud became a household name, and the company was a major exporter, especially to the United States. In 1905, the company was renamed (Ed Pinaud Perfumes 2011). Thus, it appears that this specimen was manufactured sometime between 1873 and 1905.

The fourth example of broken glass recovered from introduced fill in BHT 1 is a light green, rectangular bottle base (Figure 22d). It exhibits modern, post-1903 mold seams, and has an “N” within a square, and a “3” in raised letters on its base. The “N” in a square mark was used by the Obear-Nester Glass Company of East St. Louis, Illinois from 1915 through at least 1971. By the 1920s, these flint green and amber bottles held among other liquids, medicinal prescriptions and minerals (Toulouse 1971).

Other selected unique items recovered from introduced fill contexts in BHT 1 are shown in Figure 23. The first (Figure 23a) is a broken ceramic crock pot top. Its decorative brown, green, and blue shades are a form of banded slip, popular in San Antonio beginning about the last quarter of the nineteenth century, but can also be found through today (Miller 1991). Three slate fragments were among the many items observed in the backdirt from disturbed contexts in BHT 1 (Figure 23b). Slate ‘chalkboards’ were commonly used in schools and business establishments in the 1800s and 1900s.



Figure 23. Selected items observed from introduced fill contexts in BHT 1 (a) banded slip crock pot top, (b) slate fragments.

## Backhoe Trench 2

Backhoe Trench 2 was positioned in an attempt to intersect the slope of the old San Antonio River channel prior to it being filled in and re-channeled prior to 1929 (Figure 24; see also, Figure 16). Obvious introduced and layered fill in the form of caliche, and sandy loam with large gravels made up the upper 120 cm in this area, before encountering what appeared to be the sloping and underlying Trinity Frio soils that make up the bank of the old river channel. Excavations were terminated at 175 cmbs.

Selected glass items retrieved from the upper, mixed fill contexts in BHT 2 are shown in Figure 24. No prehistoric or historic artifacts were observed in the in situ soils near the base of the trench. Based upon their attributes, it is highly probable that all the artifacts shown in Figure 23 were manufactured in the early 1900s (Munsey 1971).



Figure 24. Excavating BHT 2; facing northwest.



Figure 25. Selected glass artifacts from mixed contexts in BHT 2 (a). double ringed stopper neck on clear glass bottle neck, (b) aqua glass bottle cork stopper neck, (c) dark green thick glass bottle sherd, (d) blue, or bromine, bottle sherd, (e) green insulator glass with heavy patina, (f) brown, thick bottle glass sherd.

### Backhoe Trench 3

Because of the deep and extremely compacted overburden, a backhoe trench (BHT 3) was used to investigate the potential terrace deposits to the east of the old channel in lieu of shovel testing (Figures 26 and 27; also see Figure 16). The backhoe trench revealed a filled matrix to 65 cmbs, before encountering the underlying in situ Trinity Frio terrace soils. Although at that point, backhoe operations were slowed so to more closely examine the darker in situ backdirt, no cultural material was observed. Excavations in BHT 3 were terminate 100 cmbs.



Figure 26. Monitoring excavation of BHT 3; facing east.

### Backhoe Trench 4

Although a shovel test was attempted in this area, the extremely dense and compacted overburden proved to be impenetrable. As such, the backhoe was brought in to remove the overburden and further examine the in situ subsoil. Fragmented pieces of metal were observed in the 60 cm of overburden, but no cultural material was observed in the darker, clayey subsoils removed (Figure 28; see also, Figure 18). Excavations in BHT 3 were terminated at 120 cmbs.



Figure 27. BHT 3 north wall @ 80 cmbs.

### Backhoe Trench 5

Based upon the obvious compacted and deep fill in this area, a backhoe was deemed the most effective method for investigating the northeastern portion of Tract 1 (see Figure 18). As shown in Figure 29, the overburden extended to a depth of between 60-65 cmbs. Modern plastic and rusted metal fragments were observed in the filled matrix, but no cultural material was observed in the carefully removed and sifted underlying in situ soils. Excavations in BHT 5 were terminated at 125 cmbs.



Figure 28. BHT 4 north wall @ 75 cmbs.



Figure 29. Upper 80 cm of BHT 5; north wall.

### Shovel Testing

As discussed above, shovel testing within the Project Area, proved to be an ineffective field method due to the extremely thick and compacted overburden within Tract 1, nearest the river. However, one shovel test was dug across Ninth Street, in the Tract 2 area (see Figure 18). The results of shovel testing revealed layered gray and yellow caliche sandwiched between light grayish brown, coarse sandy loam fill between 0-50 cmbs. Numerous fragmented pieces of light green siding fragments were found within the fill. The underlying soil consisting of gray, fine silty between 50-80 cmbs also appeared to be introduced fill, with white caliche fragments throughout.

## Summary, Conclusions, and Recommendations

Although no intact structural remains were found during this investigation, archival research into property ownership and structures that previously existed on the two tracts revealed interesting information, and will contribute to our knowledge of this small area of the upper portion of the San Antonio River, and the City of San Antonio. In this regard, we recommend that any future development on the property include public awareness that draws attention to the area. Examples of this could include encased items of tourist and local historian interests, such as historic photographs and maps, along with breveted historical information.

A 100% pedestrian survey of the surface that offered up to 100% visibility within the project area was conducted, but no evidence of neither prehistoric nor historic occupation of significance was found. Although the sediments and soils removed from extensive backhoe trenching were carefully monitored and sifted, no prehistoric or historic materials were observed within intact and undisturbed deposits. In addition, the single shovel test dug within the Project Area revealed introduced fill to 80 cmbs.

In sum, we recommend that the project should proceed as currently designed by the project sponsor. The project should be considered as having “no effect” on any properties considered as eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places or inclusion in the State

Archeological Landmark program. However, if any cultural resources are encountered during construction, work should immediately be halted. In turn, the City of San Antonio's Archeologist should be contacted, and such finds should be examined and evaluated by Tierras Antiguas, or by any qualified archaeological consultant, and by the City of San Antonio's Archeologist.

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**Appendix A. Photographs of Structures 45 Years and Older Adjacent to the Project Area**

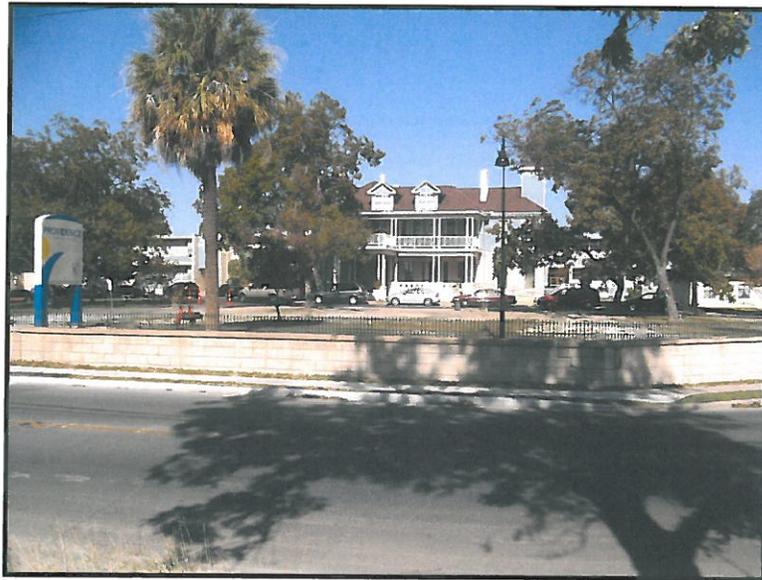


Figure A1. Providence High School across St. N. Mary's Street to the north.



Figure A2. Second Providence High School building across N. St. Mary's to the north.



Figure A3. Central Catholic High School building across N. St. Mary's to the north.



Figure A4. Second view of Central Catholic High School building across N. St. Mary's to the north.

