CPS Energy 2021 Annual Permit: Final Report for Ten CPS Energy Projects, Bexar County, Texas

by

Sarah Wigley, Peggy Wall, Jonathan Paige, Leonard Kemp, Clinton M.M. McKenzie, David Yelacic, and Cynthia Munoz

Texas Antiquities Permit No. 30154

REDACTED

Principal Investigator
Cynthia Munoz

Prepared for:
Adams Environmental, Inc.
13032 Nacogdoches Road, Suite 214
San Antonio, Texas 78217

Prepared by:
Center for Archaeological Research
The University of Texas at San Antonio
One UTSA Circle
San Antonio, Texas 78249-1644
Archaeological Report, No. 502

CPS Energy 2021 Annual Permit: Final Report for Ten CPS Energy Projects, Bexar County, Texas

by
Sarah Wigley, Peggy Wall, Jonathan Paige, Leonard Kemp, Clinton M.M. McKenzie, David Yelacic, and Cynthia Munoz

Texas Antiquities Permit No. 30154

REDACTED

Principal Investigator
Cynthia Munoz

Prepared for:
Adams Environmental, Inc.
13032 Nacogdoches Road, Suite 214
San Antonio, Texas 78217

Prepared by:
Center for Archaeological Research
The University of Texas at San Antonio
One UTSA Circle
San Antonio, Texas 78249
Archaeological Report, No. 502

Abstract:

From July 27, 2021 through January 5, 2023, the University of Texas at San Antonio (UTSA) Center for Archaeological Research (CAR), in response to a request from Adams Environmental, Inc. (AEI), conducted cultural resources investigations on 10 project areas for CPS Energy (CPS). Because CPS is owned by the City of San Antonio (COSA) and is defined as a political subdivision of the State of Texas, the projects require review by the Texas Historical Commission (THC) under the Antiquities Code of Texas. CAR obtained an annual permit, Texas Antiquities Permit (TAP) Number 30154. Cynthia Munoz served as the Principal Investigator and Sarah Wigley, Peggy Wall, Jonathan Paige, and Leonard Kemp served as the Project Archaeologists.

The 10 archaeological investigations were conducted in advance of the installation of a gas main, utility poles, and substation infrastructure. They consisted of five intensive survey projects with shovel testing, one intensive survey project with shovel testing and backhoe trenching, and four cultural monitoring projects. Four new sites, 41BX2480, 41BX2481, 41BX2482, and 41BX2528 were recorded on two project areas, Whisper Falls and Howard Road Parcel 345. CAR recommends site 41BX2528 on the Howard Road Parcel and the portions of sites 41BX2481 and 41BX2482 within the Whisper Falls linear project alignment as ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or for designation as a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL). No further work is recommended for the three sites. CAR recommends the portion of site 41BX2480 within the Whisper Falls linear project alignment as having undetermined eligibility for listing in the NRHP or designation as a SAL due to moderately dense, deeply buried deposits and preservation of organic material suitable for radiocarbon dating. Because additional testing is necessary to make an eligibility determination, CAR recommends avoidance of the site. To comply with CAR's recommendations for 41BX2480, CPS planned boring methodology for installation to successfully avoid impacting deposits associated with the site.

No materials were collected as part of these investigations. Associated records generated during this project are curated at CAR in accordance with the THC guidelines under CAR Accession 2742.

This page intentionally left blank.

Table of Contents:

This page intentionally left blank.

List of Figures:

This page intentionally left blank.

List of Tables:

This page intentionally left blank.

Acknowledgements:

The successful completion of this project is owed in a large part to the hard-working field crew. They included the following individuals from the Center for Archaeological Research who acted as Project Archaeologists: Sarah Wigley, Peggy Wall, Jonathan Paige, and Leonard Kemp, and the following who acted as field technicians: Dakota Maas, David Burns, David Yelacic, Jason Perez, Jesus Figueroa Alcantar, Jonathan Paige, Leonard Kemp, Matthew Degraffenried, Michelle Carpenter, Peggy Wall, and Raymond Mauldin. Thank you all. Brooke Salzman prepared the paperwork for curation. Dr. Mary Whisenhunt and Dr. Raymond Mauldin offered comments on the report. The authors would also like to thank Peggy Wall for her creation of project GIS layers and for drafting the figures and producing the final manuscript. The authors thank Heath Bentley, CPS Energy Archaeologist, and Sable Kitchen, President of Adams Environmental Inc. for their work facilitating these projects.

This page intentionally left blank.

Chapter 1: Introduction

by Cynthia Munoz

The University of Texas at San Antonio (UTSA) Center for Archaeological Research (CAR), in response to a request from Adams Environmental, Inc. (AEI), conducted cultural resource investigations, encompassing 10 projects, for CPS Energy (CPS) under a single annual permit, TAP No. 30154. The annual permit adheres to the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between CPS and the Texas Historical Commission (THC). The MOU, executed and effective as of October 29, 2020, is a regulatory vehicle for CPS to expedite projects to comply with local, state, and/or federal regulations affecting known or potential cultural resources. The MOU is included in Appendix A. Cynthia Munoz served as the Principal Investigator and Sarah Wigley, Peggy Wall, Jonathan Paige, and Leonard Kemp served as the Project Archaeologists.

CPS is owned by the City of San Antonio (COSA) and is defined as a political subdivision of the State of Texas (THC 2021a). A political subdivision is subject to the Antiquities Code of Texas and mandated to comply with the NRC Title 9, Sec.191.002. CPS projects are also subject to the COSA's Unified Development Code (UDC; Article VI, Historic Preservation and Urban Design) for projects located within its jurisdiction (COSA 2021). In addition, if federal funds and/or lands are involved, projects are subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

CPS serves an eight-county area in south central Texas. The service area includes the entirety of Bexar County and portions of Atascosa, Bandera, Comal, Guadalupe, Kendall, Medina, and Wilson counties (Figure 1-1; CPS 2021). The counties are located within 31 quads (Table 1-1). Generally, CPS projects are located on COSA-owned right-of-ways (ROW), CPS-owned properties, or utility easements.

The vetting of CPS projects relative to cultural resources is described in Attachment A of the MOU (Appendix A). Project designers and managers must address a series of

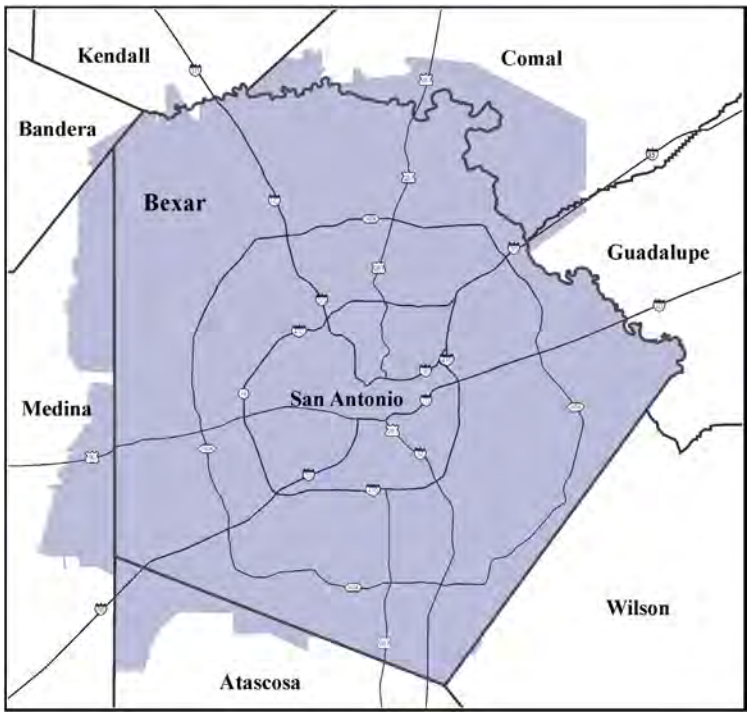

Figure 1-1. CPS Energy service area.

Table 1-1. USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangles Containing the CPS Energy Area

SA East	Smithson Valley	Saspamco	Macdona	SA West	Bat Cave	Losoya	Culebra Hills
Castle Hills	Schertz	Leming	La Coste NE	Longhorn	Marion	Thelma	La Coste
Camp Bullis	Martinez	Poteet	Lytle	Bulverde	St. Hedwig	Somerset	San Geronimo
Bergheim	Elmendorf	Southton	Van Raub	Anhalt	La Vernia SW	Terrell Wells	

questions in which the project is evaluated as to whether or not it will potentially affect cultural resources. If the project can potentially affect a cultural resource, first the Environmental and Sustainability (E&S) Department, then the CPS Archaeologist will review it further. The CPS Archaeologist or the designated contractor will conduct a background review for projects that may affect unknown cultural resources. CPS policy is to avoid impacts to cultural resources through project redesign; however, if this is not possible, the CPS Archaeologist can recommend several levels of actions to mitigate project impacts to the cultural resource.

When cultural resource investigations were required, CPS contacted CAR to complete the cultural resources investigations under an existing on-call services agreement. Upon notice to proceed, CAR completed notification to the THC and the COSA Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), then proceeded with the archaeological investigations. The results of each project were submitted as individual interim reports for review to the THC and CPS. Concurrence letters for each project are included in Appendix B. This report is a compilation of the results in one final annual report.

The 10 archaeological projects under TAP 30154 were located within downtown San Antonio, the surrounding urban areas, and the outlying rural areas of Bexar County (Figure 1-2). Table 1-2 lists the projects. The investigations consisted of five intensive survey projects with shovel testing, one

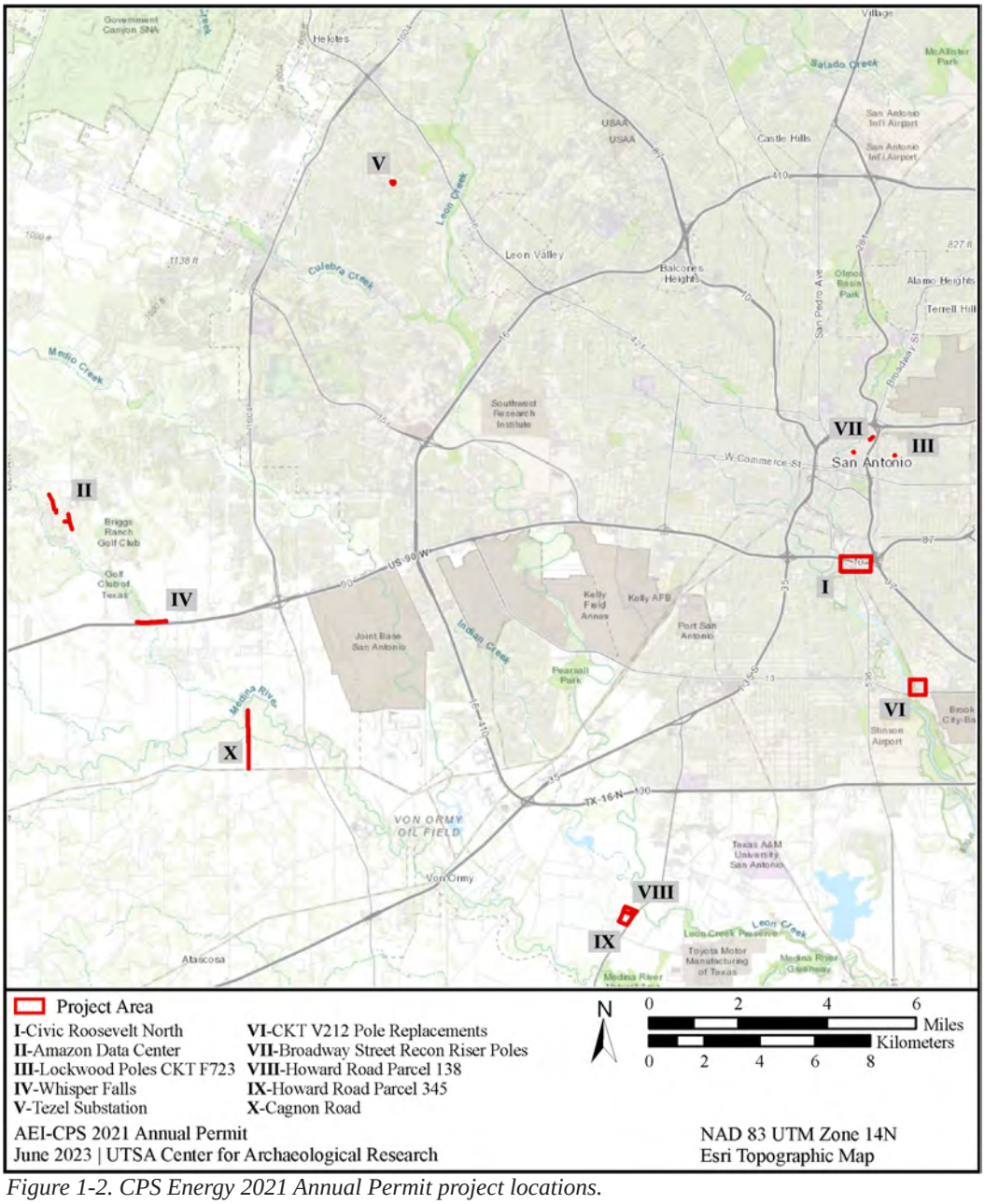

Figure 1-2. CPS Energy 2021 Annual Permit project locations.

Table 1-2. CPS Energy 2021 Annual Permit Project List (see Figure 1-2)

Project Number	CPS Workorder	Project Name	Investigation	Work Description	Location	Approximate Project Area
I	40501161	Civic Roosevelt North	Monitoring	Pole installation	COSA property in south central Bexar County	4.0 acres
II	40491532	Amazon Data Center	Survey	Pole installation	CPS easements in western Bexar County	3.7 acres
III	40405566	Lockwood Poles CKT F723	Monitoring	Pole installation	COSA property just east of downtown San Antonio	Less than 1 acre
IV	40488076	Whisper Falls	Survey	Gas main line	CPS easement in southwest Bexar County	4.0 acres
V	600023	Tezel Substation	Survey	Substation	CPS property in northwest Bexar County	1.9 acres
VI	40614151	CKT V212 Pole Replacements	Monitoring	Pole installation	COSA property in south central Bexar County	114 acres
VII	40479802, 40600416	Broadway Steet Recon Riser Poles	Monitoring	Pole installation	COSA property in downtown San Antonio	Less than 1 acre
VIII	N/A	Howard Road Parcel 138	Survey	Substation	CPS property in south Bexar County	15.0 acres
IX	N/A	Howard Road Parcel 345	Survey	Substation	CPS property in south Bexar County	35.0 acres
X	40671820	Cagnon Road	Survey	Pole installation	CPS easement in southwest Bexar County	4.2 acres

intensive survey project with shovel testing and backhoe trenching, and four cultural monitoring projects. Fieldwork occurred from July 27, 2021 through January 5, 2023.

The work resulted in the excavation of 138 shovel tests, two backhoe trenches, and the monitoring of 28 pole locations in accordance with the survey and monitoring guidelines established by the Council of Texas Archaeologists (CTA 2020). Four new sites, three from the Whisper Falls survey (41BX2480, 41BX2481, 41BX2482) and one (41BX2528) from the Howard Road Parcel 345 survey were recorded during the investigations. CAR recommends site 41BX2528 and the portions of sites 41BX2481 and 41BX2482 within the Whisper Falls linear project alignment as ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or designation as a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL). CAR recommends the portion of site 41BX2480 within the linear project alignment as having undetermined eligibility for listing in the NRHP or designation as a SAL due to moderately dense, deeply buried deposits and preservation of organic material suitable for radiocarbon dating.

No materials were collected as part of these investigations. All records generated during this project are curated at CAR in accordance with the THC guidelines under CAR Accession 2742.

This report is organized into 14 chapters. Chapter 2 discusses the environment of the project area and provides an overview of the cultural chronology of the area. Chapter 3 discusses the fieldwork and laboratory methodology used during the excavations. The results of the fieldwork for each project are presented in Chapters 4 through 13. Chapter 14 summarizes the fieldwork.

This page intentionally left blank.

Chapter 2: Project Overview

by Cynthia Munoz

This chapter contains a description of the environmental setting of Bexar County, including vegetation, geology, and climate. It concludes with a discussion of the cultural history of the region.

Environment

Bexar County crosses three physiographic regions including the Edwards Plateau, the Blackland Prairies, and the Interior Gulf Coastal Plains. The Edwards Plateau is characterized as a karst landscape comprised of Cretaceous-aged limestones, marine sandstones, shales, and dolomites with elevations ranging from 30-1000 m amsl. The Blackland Prairies province is comprised of chalks and marls in beds that are tilted to the south and east. It is characterized by lightly to moderately dissected, irregular plains and fine-textured, clayey soils. This low rolling terrain has elevations ranging from approximately 137-305 m amsl. The Interior Coastal Plains province contains alternating bands of uncemented sands among weaker shales that erode into long sandy ridges. Elevations range from roughly 91-244 m amsl (Wermund 1996). The 10 project areas are all located within the Blackland Prairie.

The boundary of the Tamaulipan and Balconian biotic provinces crosses Bexar County with most of the southern portion of the county falling in the former and the northern portion in the latter (Blair 1950; TPWD 2023b). The Tamaulipan province, ranging from the east-west portion of the Balcones Escarpment in southern Texas to the east of the eastern Sierra Madre in northeastern Mexico, includes a mix of plants and animals typical of neotropical Mexico, the semiarid southern Plains, and the humid southeastern United States. Presently this subhumid to semi-arid land is dominated by thorny brush. The Balconian province covers most of the Edwards Plateau, an uplifted, limestone-dominated region, and is characterized by a semi-arid climatic regime and relatively denser vegetation. The province is dominated by oak, juniper, and mesquite often underlain by a variety of grasses (Blair 1950). Six of the CPS projects lie within the Balconian province and four lie within the Tamaulipan province (Figure 2-1).

The 10 archaeological projects are located on three of the nine vegetation types found in Bexar County (Figure 2-2). One investigation was in Mesquite-Live Oak-Bluewoods Parks, which are found on the South Texas Plains. The remaining projects were located on cultivated land or urbanized settings with five in crop areas and four in urban areas (TPWD 2023a). It is likely that prior to European settlement of the region in the mid-1800s, grassland was much more common and the juniper, mesquite, woody brush, and shrubs that dominate the region today had a much more restricted distribution. Table 2-1 lists plants commonly found in the Mesquite-Live Oak-Bluewoods Parks vegetation area.

Prior to Anglo-European settlement, indigenous people would have had access to a wide variety of faunal resources, including prairie chickens (*Tympanuchus cupido*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), collared peccary (*Dicotyles tajacu*), bison (*Bison bison*), pronghorn antelope (*Antilocapra americana*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), black bear (*Ursus americanus*), wolves (*Canis lupus*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), badger (*Taxidea taxus*), and ocelot (*Leopardus pardalis*; Gerstle et al. 1978; Griffith et al. 2007:61; Schmidly 2002). Present day fauna occupying Bexar County include white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), armadillo (*Dasypus novemcinctus*), black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), eastern cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger*), and deer mouse (*Peromyscus maniculatis*). Predatory mammals include coyote (*Canis latrans*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), and gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*; Davis and Schmidly 1994). Bird species commonly found within the county include black vulture (*Coragyps atratus*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*), northern bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*), mourning dove (*Zanaida macroura*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), and several species of sparrows (Blair 1950; Davis and Schmidly 1994).

The edge of the Balcones Escarpment contains numerous springs, seeps, and drainages. The major river system in Bexar County is the San Antonio system consisting of the San Antonio River and a number of smaller streams that flow into it, including the Medina River and Medio, Leon, Helotes, Olmos, Salado, and Calaveras creeks (Long 2023). The San Antonio River originates from a group of springs, the “blue hole,” located north of downtown San Antonio. The river flows approximately 386 km to the southeast where it merges into the Guadalupe River, then empties into the Gulf of Mexico at San Antonio Bay (Donecker 2010).

Climate in Bexar County is classified as humid subtropical with humid, hot summers and dry, mild, winters. The mean long term monthly temperatures and precipitation amounts for South Central Texas from 1895-2021 are shown in Table 2-2 (Southern Regional Climate Center 2023). Over this period, the

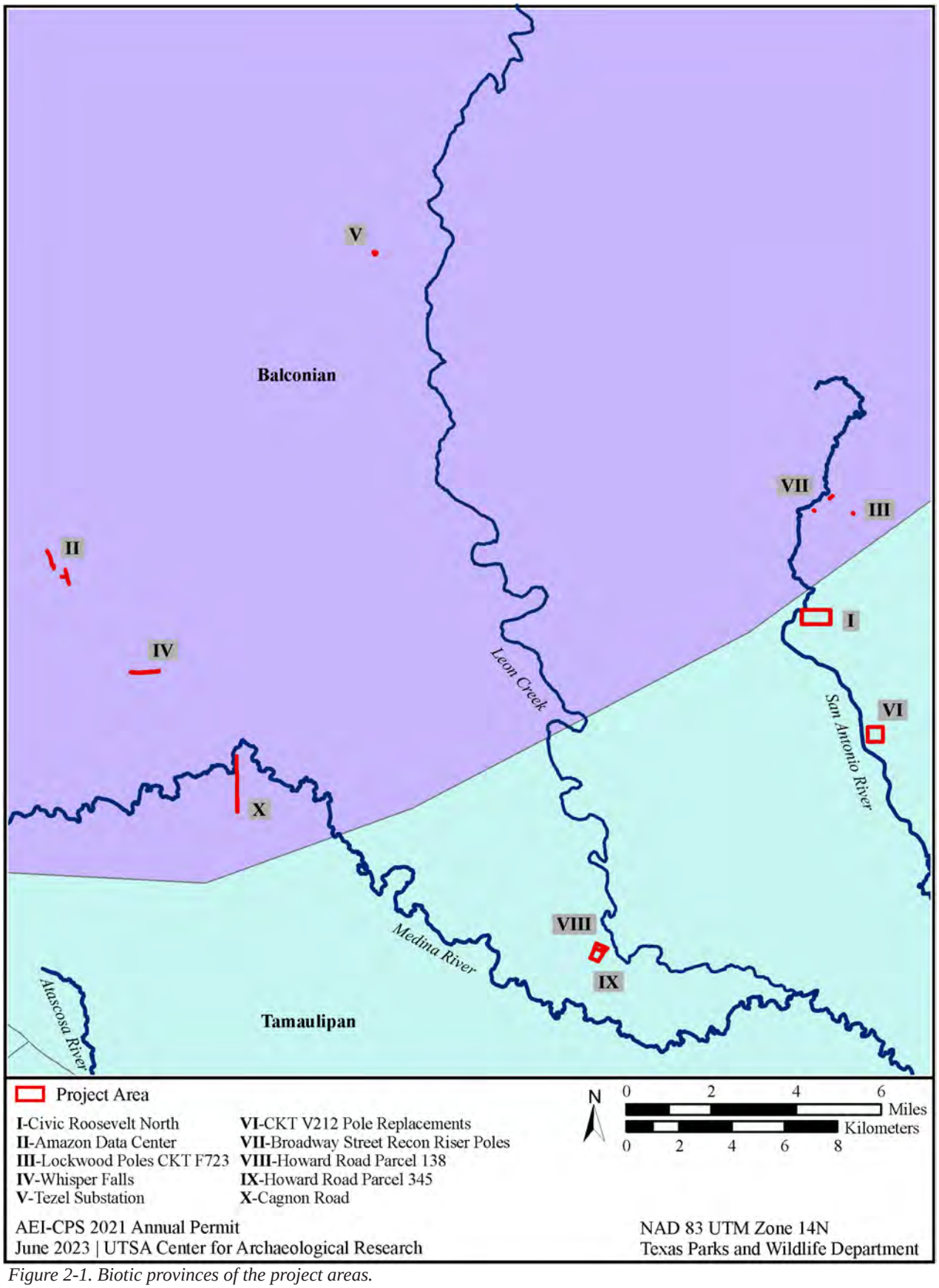

Figure 2-1. Biotic provinces of the project areas.

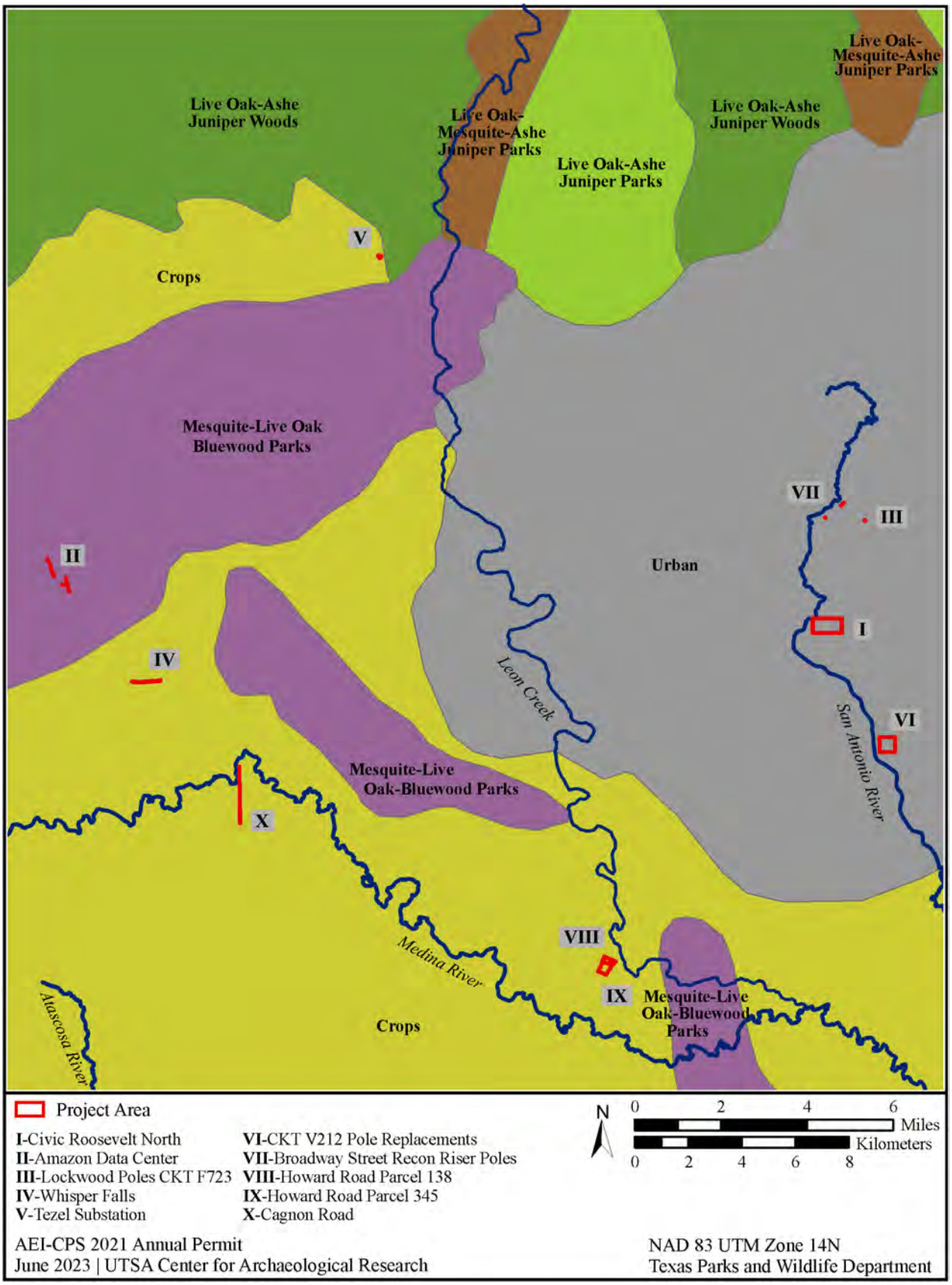

Figure 2-2. Modern vegetation on the project areas.

Table 2-1. Plants Found in the Project Areas (TPWD 2023b)

Common Name	Scientific Name
huisache	*Acacia farnesiana*
blackbrush	*Acacia rigidula*
huisachillo	*Acacia tortuosa*
whitebrush	*Aloysia gratissima*
purple three-awn	*Aristida purpurea*
Roemer three-awn	*Aristida roemeriana*
agarito	*Berberis trifoliolata*
woollybucket bumelia	*Bumelia lanuginosa*
slimlobe poppymallow	*Callirhoe involucrata var. lineariloba*
two-leaved senna	*Cassia roemeriana*
granjeno	*Celtis pallida*
Mexican persimmon	*Diospyros texana*
mat euphorbia	*Euphorbia serpens*
Berlandier wolfberry	*Lycium berlandieri var. berlandieri*
tasajillo	*Opuntia leptocaulis*
Texas pricklypear	*Opuntia lindheimeri*
Halls panicum	*Panicum hallii*
pink pappusgrass	*Pappophorum bicolor*
desert yaupon	*Schaefferia cuneifolia*
sensitive briar	*Schrankia spp.*
lotebush	*Ziziphus obtusifolia*

Table 2-2. Mean Monthly Temperatures and Precipitation in South Central Texas from 1895-2021 (Southern Regional Climate Center 2023)

Month	Temperature (°F)	Precipitation (cm)
January	51.7	5.3
February	55	5.3
March	61.7	5.3
April	69.2	7.4
May	75.8	10.4
June	81.6	8.4
July	83.9	6.1
August	81.2	6.1
September	79.4	9.4
October	70.6	8.4
November	60.6	6.4
December	53.4	5.8

region's temperature averaged 68.7°F and the yearly rainfall averaged 84.3 cm. The coolest months occurred in December and January and the warmest in June and July. Rainfall peaked in May with a smaller peak in September. Because of this region's proximity to the Gulf of Mexico moisture source and the effects of easterly waves and tropical storms, it is prone to intensive rainfall resulting in severe flooding. Another factor contributing to heavy rain events is the convergence of polar air masses with tropical storms or easterly waves off the Gulf of Mexico (Holliday et al. 2001; Thoms and Mandel 2007b).

Soils

Discussions of the soils and soil maps showing the project areas for each of the 10 investigations are included in each of the respective interim report chapters.

Cultural History

Bexar County is located at the intersection of two broad archaeological regions, Central Texas and South Texas. Four major time-periods define the Prehistoric period in South Central Texas: Paleoindian, Archaic, Late Prehistoric, and Historic. These periods are further divided into sub-periods that are based on particular subsistence strategies and material culture. Table 2-3 presents a summary of the Prehistoric periods.

While Europeans first came in contact with Native Americans in Texas in 1528 with the shipwreck of the Narváez expedition along the coast, it was not until the late eighteenth century that Europeans replaced Native Americans as the majority

Table 2-3. Prehistoric Periods in South-Central Texas (based on chronologies developed by Collins (1995, 2004), Johnson and Good (1994), Black (1989), and Hester (2004))

Time Period	Characteristics	Landforms	Sites	Sub-Period/Phase	Diagnostics
Paleoindian	Generalized hunter-gatherers-mammoth, *Bison antiquus*, deer, *Bison*, turtles, alligators, rabbit, raccoon	High terraces, valley margins, and upland locations	Gault-41WM9[1,2], Pavo Real-41BX52[3,4], St. Mary's Hall-41BX229[5,6], Richard Beene-41BX831[7], River Mammoth-41BX1239[8]	Early (11,500-10,000 BP)	Clovis, Folsom, Plainview points, bifacial Clear Fork tools, finely flaked end scrapers
				Late (10,000-8800 BP)	Wilson, Golondrina, and St. Mary's Hall points
Archaic	Hunting and gathering intensifies, greater exploitation of local resources, broadening material culture, burn rock middens, small highly mobile groups	River terraces, hills overlooking valleys	Wilson-Leonard-41WM235[9], Richard Beene-41BX831[10], Hall's Cave-41KR474[11,12], 41BX1888[13], 41BX1396[14]	Early (8800-6000 BP)	Angostura, Early Split Stem, Martindale-Uvalde, Early Basil-Notched dart points, ground stone, Guadalupe bifaces, Clear Fork gouges
	Increasing populations, seasonal harvests, intensive plant gathering and processing, burned rock middens	Upland settings, floodplains, low terraces, natural levees	Granberg-41BX17/217[15], Gatlin-41KR621[16], Jonas Terrace-41ME29[17]	Middle (6000-4000 BP)	Bell, Andice, Calf Creek, Taylor, Nolan, Bulverde, and Travis dart points, triangular bifaces, tubular stone pipes
	Burned rock middens, large cemeteries, territoriality	All settings	Loma Sandia-41LK28[18], Ernest Witte-41AU36[19], Panther Springs-41BX228[20], Hitzfelder Cave-41BX26[21,22,23], Olmos Dam-41BX1[24]	Late (4000-1200 BP)	Pedernales, Kinney, Lange, Marshall, Marcos, Montell, Castroville, Ensor, Frio, and Darl dart points
Late Prehistoric	Shift to bow and arrow, burned rock midden use peaks, increasing subsistence complexity, very large populations	All settings	Loeve Fox-41WM230[25], Smith Rockshelter-41TV42[26], Scorpion Cave-41ME7[27]	Austin (1200-650 BP)	Scallorn and Edwards arrow points
	First occurrence of pottery, large populations	All settings	Hinijosa-41JW8[28], Rainey-41BN33[29], Biensenbach-41WN88[30], Toyah Bluff-41TV441[31], Coleman-41BX568[32,33]	Toyah (650-350 BP)	Perdiz and Cliffton arrow points, ceramics

[1]Collins 1999a, [2]Collins 1999b, [3]Collins et al. 2003, [4]Figueroa and Frederick 2008, [5]Hester 1977, [6]Hester and Kohnitz 1975, [7]Thoms and Mandel 2007a, [8]Carpenter et al. 2013, [9]Collins 1998, [10]Thoms and Mandel 2007a, [11]Toomey 1993, [12]Toomey and Stafford 1994, [13]Munoz and Devito 2012, [14]Thompson and Nichols n.d., [15]Munoz et al. 2011, [16]Houk et al. 2009, [17]Johnson 1995, [18]Taylor and Highley 1995, [19]Hall 1981, [20]Black and McGraw 1985, [21]Givens 1968, [22]Mauldin et al. 2013a, [23]Munoz et al. 2013, [24]Lukowski 1988, [25]Prewitt 1974, [26]Suhm 1957, [27]Highley et al. 1978, [28]Black 1986, [29]Henderson 2001, [30]Nickels 2000, [31]Karbula 2003, [32]Mauldin et al. 2013b, [33]Potter et al. 2005

within the region (Favata and Fernandez 1993). In 1685, the coastal Karankawas encountered René Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, when Fort St. Louis was established along Matagorda Bay (Foster 1998). Hunger, disease, and escalating hostilities between the French and the Native Americans subsequently destroyed the colony. The southward incursion of the Comanche and Apache and the northward expansion of Spanish influence led to the displacement of many of the area's indigenous groups. Decimated by disease brought by Europeans (see Ramenofsky 1987), many of the remaining groups sought refuge in the numerous Spanish missions established early in the eighteenth century. The move to the missions significantly impacted the hunter-gatherer way of life and the material culture. Native artifacts from the Historic period reflect European influences and include metal, glass, and ceramics along with pre-Hispanic Goliad wares and lithic arrow points, tools, and gunflints (Taylor 1996).

For this report, the Historic period is divided into four subperiods consisting of the Proto-historic (AD 1528-1700), the Colonial/Mission period (AD 1700-1821), the Mexican period (AD 1821-1836), and the Republic of Texas/Early State period (AD 1836-1900). For more detailed summaries of these subperiods see Mauldin et al. (2015; 2018) and McKenzie et al. (2016). For information on the post AD 1900 period for Central and South Texas, see Campbell (2003), Jasinski (2018), and Ramsdell (1959).

Proto-historic (ca. 1528-1700)

The Proto-historic period in Texas begins with the arrival of Europeans in AD 1528 (Favata and Fernandez 1993; Krieger 2002) and ends with the establishment of sustained, regional European settlements around AD 1700 (Chipman and Joseph 2010; Weddle 1968). Most of the recorded data from this period comes from accounts of French and Spanish soldiers and Spanish missionaries. Archaeological evidence for this period in Central and South Texas is minimal (see Thoms and Ahr 1995).

Following the shipwreck of the Narváez on the Texas coast in 1528, Cabeza de Vaca and three other Spanish survivors lived as slaves in wretched conditions among the Texas inland and coastal Native Americans until 1535, at which point they escaped and returned to Mexico (Favata and Fernandez 1993; Krieger 2002). Little direct contact is documented in the Central Texas region between the Spanish and Native Americans over the next 150 years (Foster 2008; Wade 2003).

One of the earliest Spanish excursions into Central Texas occurred in 1675 when the Bosque-Larios expedition traveled from Monclova in Coahuila onto the Edwards Plateau (Wade 2003:24-54). In 1684 the Mendoza-Lopez expedition explored the region from the El Paso area, to the Concho River and the San Saba River (Wade 2003:82). The following year, the French established Fort St. Louis, along Matagorda Bay on the Texas Gulf Coast. Disease and conflicts with coastal Native American groups resulted in the destruction of the colony in 1689 (Foster 1998).

As a response to the French settlement at Fort St. Louis, Spain sent General Alonzo de León to secure the region in 1689. The following year, the Terán de los Rios entrada was dispatched to secure East Texas (see Cox 2005b; de la Teja 1995; Hatcher 1932; McGraw and Hindes 1987). A diary entry made in 1691 by Terán de los Rios, described the San Antonio River area as "the most beautiful in New Spain…" (Chabot 1932:10). Another member of the expedition, Father Massanet, wrote "the country is very beautiful…. The river is bordered with many trees, cottonwoods, oaks, cedars, mulberries and many vines" (Hatcher 1932:54-55).

The Colonial/Mission Period (1700-1821)

The founding of Mission San Juan Bautista in 1700, near present day Eagle Pass/Piedras Negras along the Rio Grande, represented the first successful Spanish settlement in South Central Texas (Weddle 1968). Several additional missions were built in the early 1700s in east Texas to establish a permanent Spanish presence in response to real and perceived threats from the French (see Chipman 1992). To expand their influence in the region, a series of expeditions were launched by the Spanish including the Espinosa-Olivares-Aguirre Expedition of 1709 (Tous 1930a), the Domingo Ramón Expedition of 1716 (Tous 1930b), and the Alarcón Expedition of 1718-1719 (Hoffman 1938). All three excursions provided accounts of the San Antonio area. Father Isidro Felix de Espinosa of the 1709 expedition provided the first known description of the San Pedro Springs. The Alarcón Expedition established a permanent presence in the region with the founding of the Presidio San Antonio de Béxar, the Villa de Béxar, and Mission Valero (the Alamo; Chabot 1931, Cox 1997, 2005a, b; de la Teja 1995; Habig 1968; Hoffman 1938).

In May of 1719, the French seized Spanish Pensacola in present day Florida, then in June crossed the Sabine River from Louisiana into East Texas and captured Mission San Miguel de los Adaes (Chipman and Joseph 2010; Forrestal 1935:3-4). As a result, Spain abandoned their East Texas Missions and retreated to the Presidio San Antonio de Béxar. In 1721, an *entrada* out of Coahuila, under the command of Governor José de Azlor y Virto de Vera, Marqués de San Miguel de Aguayo, reestablished the East Texas missions and presidios (Forrestal 1935; Hackett 2010). By 1731, due to the high cost of maintenance and resupply, and the low rates of Native American converts, several of

the East Texas missions were shut down. Three, Missions Concepción, San Juan, and Espada were reestablished in the San Antonio area (Almaraz 1989; Habig 1968). In the same year, 15 families from the Canary Islands arrived at the Villa de Béxar. The settlers dominated much of the economic, political, and cultural life in the area throughout the 1700s (de la Teja 1995; Poyo 1991).

The second half of the eighteenth century concluded the French threat in Texas. The Seven Years War (1754-1763) between Great Britain and the allied forces of France and Spain resulted in the Treaty of Paris in 1763. With Britain as the victor, the treaty terminated the war and ended French involvement in Texas (Baugh 2011; Calloway 2006). By the end of the century, the declining status of the missions in San Antonio resulted in a 1794 decree that called for their secularization. By 1824 all missions in the area were secularized (Carlson 1994; Cox 1997).

Tensions at the close of the eighteenth century between Colonial Mexico, including what is now modern-day Texas, and Spain increased, and on September 16, 1810 a formal declaration of rebellion was issued by Father Hidalgo in Dolores, Mexico (Henderson 2009; Marley 2014). Several uprisings occurred in Texas including the Battle of Rosillo in 1813, and the Battles of the Alazán and the Medina, both encounters between loyalists and rebels associated with the Gutierrez-Magee expedition of 1812-1813 (Marley 2014; Schwarz and Thonhoff 1985; Thonhoff 2013a, b). The rebellions were successful, and in 1821 Mexico gained independence, ending Spanish rule (Henderson 2009).

The Mexican Period (1821-1835)

Subsequent to Spanish rule, Mexico adopted the constitution of 1824. The constitution merged Texas with the state of Coahuila, established the state capital in Satillo, and enacted laws that enabled heads of households to claim land in Mexico (Cox 1997). After an influx of settlers from the United States into Texas, the laws were changed. By 1830, immigration into Texas was prohibited. The enforcement of the "Law of April 6, 1830" resulted in building hostility between Mexico City and Texas (Campbell 2003; Cox 1997; Fehrenbach 2000; Henson 1982:47-49; Weber 1982). The tension resulted in conflicts, with one of the earliest occurring in 1832 along the Brazos River at Fort Velasco (see Cox 1997).

In 1834, General Antonio López de Santa Anna took over the Mexican government, officially revoked the Constitution of 1824 (Weber 1982), and sent forces under the command of General Cos to suppress uprisings in Coahuila and Texas. Cos eventually occupied San Antonio, but withdrew his forces south after several battles with a rebel army led first by Stephen F. Austin, then by Ben Milam (Cox 1997; Marley 2014). In February of 1836, Santa Anna and a Mexican army of approximately 2,000 men arrived on the outskirts of San Antonio to reassert governmental control. Rebel forces of less than 200 men retreated to Mission San Antonio de Valero and after a short siege, were defeated on March 6, 1836. In late April, under the command of Sam Houston, the Texan forces defeated the Mexican troops at the battle of San Jacinto. The defeat and capture of Santa Anna resulted in the establishment of the Republic of Texas (Campbell 2003; Cox 1997; Davis 2004).

The Republic of Texas and the Early Texas State (1836-1900)

The new Republic was not recognized by Mexico, and disputes, many centered on the establishment of a southern boundary with Mexico, continued into the 1840s (Fehrenbach 1983). San Antonio was occupied by 700 Mexican soldiers in March of 1842, and again in September by forces loyal to Mexico. An armistice was established in June of 1843 (Cox 1997).

Soon after the creation of the Republic, Texans began negotiations for annexation into the United States. Despite significant foreign debt and a proslavery stance, Texas was admitted as the 28th state on December 29, 1845 (Neu 2015; Texas State Library and Archivist Commission 2016). Following the annexation, Mexico cut diplomatic ties to Texas. Various battles occurred between Mexican and United States troops concerning disputed territories along the Rio Grande leading to a declaration of war on May 13, 1846 by the United States. The war, fought on Mexican soil, concluded in February of 1848 with the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo. The treaty ceded most of what is now Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, and Utah to the United States and established the Rio Grande as the southern boundary of Texas (Bauer 1992; Campbell 2003; Wallace 1965).

Following the war with Mexico, the population of Texas expanded rapidly, increasing from approximately 142,000 in 1847 to over 600,000 by 1860 (Campbell 2003). The dominant crop in East Texas, cotton, was supported, for the most part, by slave labor. By 1860 over 180,000 slaves were in the state (Campbell 1989, 2003). In 1861, with the commencement of the Civil War, Texas joined the Confederacy and seceded from the United States (Campbell 2003). Following the defeat of the Confederacy in 1865, the state was placed under military rule for roughly five years. In 1870, Texas was readmitted to the United States (Moneyhon 2017).

The population in Texas continued to expand from one million in the early 1870s to over three million in 1900 (Meinig 1969). Major industries in the state during this period consisted of cattle ranching and farming (Campbell 2003; Meinig 1969; Sonnichsen 1950). The railroads expanded into Texas in the 1870s, and by 1900 they crisscrossed the state connecting it to the rest of country (Meinig 1969; Reed 1941).

Chapter 3: Field and Laboratory Methods

by Cynthia Munoz

This chapter discusses field and laboratory methods used during the archaeological investigations of the 10 projects. The projects were completed using a combination of methods, including surface reconnaissance, shovel testing, backhoe trenching, or monitoring of mechanical excavations. The CPS Archaeologist coordinated with the THC and/or COSA-OHP, depending on the ownership of the ROW on which the project was located, to determine the method of investigation.

Field Methodology

CAR followed a noncollection policy for artifacts. Artifacts exposed in the field were photographed with a scale, then returned to their excavated locations. CAR's procedures for monitoring and survey follow.

Archaeological Monitoring

Archaeological monitoring is undertaken when there are ground-disturbing activities that cannot be investigated prior to the project's inception. The excavation of a trench or auger in a hardscaped setting, e.g. street or sidewalk, is an example of a situation requiring monitoring. CAR archaeological monitors maintained a standard form, which consisted of a daily log of activities that included documentation of the excavations, evidence of past disturbances, soil description and/or profile, isolated artifacts, etc. The logs were supported by digital data, including, but not limited to, photographs of the excavation and its location, trench profile walls, and artifacts with a reference scale. The monitoring locations were recorded with a Trimble GPS and/or referenced with high-resolution aerial imagery in cases where the GPS signal was compromised. A lab-based Illustrator (GIS) supported the field monitor by downloading and managing GPS data. Monitors maintained a photographic log and downloaded and archived photographic data on a regular basis.

Upon discovery of a historic or prehistoric site, CAR was to temporarily stop ground-disturbing activities in the immediate area of concern, then inform the CPS Archaeologist of the discovery, who would initiate consultation with THC and/or COSA-OHP archaeologists to determine what actions would be necessary to proceed with construction in that particular area. In the interim, CAR would initiate documentation of the feature or site using standard archaeological procedures to expedite any delays. Standard archaeological documentation includes completion of feature or site forms, measured drawings, photographs, documentation of isolated artifacts with photographs and scale, and in specific cases 3-dimensional documentation. An archaeological site form would be completed for each new site and submitted to the THC or in the case of a previously recorded site, an update form would be submitted to THC. No features or sites were discovered during CAR's monitoring excavations.

Archaeological Surveys

The Council of Texas Archeologists guidelines (2020) state that the purpose of an archaeological survey is to ensure that a property has undergone due diligence to identify the potential presence of archaeological deposits, if determined to be a site it can be spatially delineated, and that there is sufficient data to support survey recommendations concerning the site and survey (CTA 2020; THC 2021b). If CPS determined a project required survey, CAR scheduled fieldwork prior to CPS-ground disturbing activities. Survey consisted of surface reconnaissance with shovel testing and, in areas with the potential to contain deeply buried cultural deposits, backhoe trenching.

The minimum number and spacing of shovel tests followed recent THC standards for linear and area surveys (CTA 2020; THC 2021b). In the case of linear surveys, a single transect is required for every 30 m of width with one shovel test excavated every 100 m or approximately 16 shovel tests per mile. For nonlinear survey areas less than 25 acres in size, two shovel tests per acre are required with 30 m being the maximum spacing of transects. A project area of 25 to 200 acres requires a minimum of 25 shovel tests for the first 25 acres and a single shovel test for every 5 acres over the 25 acres. The maximum transect spacing is also 30 m.

Shovel tests were excavated in 20 cm levels to a minimum depth of 80 cmbs unless the archaeologists encountered the bottom of the Holocene deposit, subsoil in an upland deposit, an impenetrable obstruction (e.g., bedrock), or dangerous objects (e.g., utility lines). All material was screened through ¼-inch mesh. Artifacts were photo-documented and provenience (shovel test number and level) was recorded. They were then returned to the shovel test. Standard shovel test forms, supported by digital data, including Trimble GPS records and photographs, were completed. Temporally diagnostic isolated surface artifacts were photo-documented and recorded with a GPS unit.

CAR defined a site as having one of the following: 1) Four or more surface artifacts within a 3-meter radius; 2) an intact

surface feature, such as a hearth or evidence of a structure; 3) a positive shovel test with five or more artifacts; 4) a shovel test with three or more positive levels; 5) evidence of a feature in a shovel test; or 6) two positive shovel tests within 30 m.

When evidence of cultural materials meeting one of these criteria for an archaeological site was encountered in a shovel test or on the surface, additional shovel tests were excavated at 15 m intervals to define the extent of the distribution. A minimum of six shovel tests were excavated to define the site boundaries within the limits of the project area. Site boundaries were plotted on aerial photographs and a topographic quadrangle map and location data was collected using a GPS unit. An archaeological site form was completed for each new site and submitted to the THC. Four sites were recorded during CAR's archaeological investigations.

Projects with the potential for deeply buried cultural deposits may need mechanically-excavated backhoe trenches to adequately assess the project area. Backhoe trenches were excavated to a depth sufficient to determine the presence or absence of buried cultural materials and features and to collect geomorphic data. All trenching was monitored by an experienced archaeologist. Upon completion of excavation, the archaeologist cut back the trench walls, examined the profiles for artifacts and features, and documented the trench stratigraphy. Soil samples representing each stratum were collected. The archaeologist maintained a standard form supported by digital data, including photographs of the trench and its location, trench profile walls, and artifacts with a reference scale. Any features encountered during trenching were to be mapped and photographed. The trench locations were recorded with a Trimble GPS. All backhoe work was performed in accordance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations (29 CFR Part 1926). Upon completion of excavations, all trenches were backfilled, leveled, and returned, as much as possible, to their original state. CAR excavated two backhoe trenches during the archaeological investigations. No features or artifacts were recovered.

Laboratory Methodology

Throughout the projects, the organization of records was ongoing. All records generated during the investigations were prepared in accordance with federal regulation 36 CFR part 79 and THC requirements for State Held-in-Trust collections. Field forms were printed on acid-free paper and completed in pencil. All field notes, forms, photographs, and drawings were placed in labeled archival folders. Digital photographs with corresponding photologs were printed on acid-free paper. Upon completion of the project, all records were permanently curated at the CAR facility under Accession Number 2742.

Chapter 4: Interim Report I-Archaeological Monitoring of CPS Poles for the Civic-Roosevelt North Project

by Sarah Wigley

Introduction

From September 30, 2021, through November 9, 2021, CAR-UTSA conducted archaeological monitoring of excavations to replace five CPS poles in response to a request from Adams Environmental, Inc. (AEI). Initial design plans provided to CAR-UTSA indicated that 11 poles would be replaced; however, the final design provided by Heath Bentley of CPS Energy consisted of four pole replacements and one new pole installation. The monitoring was conducted within a 1.6 ha (4 acre) project area owned by the City of San Antonio (COSA), located in south central San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas (Figure 4-1, see Figure 1-2). The project area was situated along Roosevelt Ave., bounded by West Highlands Blvd. to

Figure 4-1. Project area for Interim Report I, Civic Roosevelt North.

the north, East Mitchell St. on the south, Mission Road on the west and South Presa St. on the east. As a public municipal property, undertakings that might affect archaeological or historical sites are subject to regulatory review. At the municipal level, the property falls under COSA's Unified Development Code (UDC; Article 6 35-630 to 35-634). As such, the project also requires review by the Texas Historical Commission (THC) under the Antiquities Code of Texas. The work was conducted under TAP No. 30154. Cynthia Munoz served as the PI and Sarah Wigley served as the PA.

Seven excavations for five pole installations were monitored along Roosevelt Ave. Cultural material observed was limited to modern trash and construction debris. Two of the seven excavations occurred without a monitor present. CAR-UTSA was notified after the excavations had occurred and documented the excavations with GPS and photos. No archaeological sites were recorded. CAR recommends no further work.

Background

This section discusses the natural environment of the project area and concludes with a brief examination of the previous archaeology of the area. This discussion is included in order to provide localized contextual information for the project results.

Project Environment

The project area is located along Roosevelt Ave. south of West Highlands Blvd. and north of East Mitchell St. It is located within a COSA utility easement, and the project area has been impacted by the previous installation of utilities. The area is a mix of commercial and residential development, with the underpass for US Highway 90 located in the northern portion of the project area. The elevation is 197 m above sea level. The San Antonio River cuts through the far northwest corner of the project area.

Soils within the project area are dominated by Lewisville silty clays (LvB, Figure 4-2). These soils are formed on stream terraces of one to three percent slopes. They are well-drained and reach depths of more than 203 cm before encountering bedrock. They are prime farmland (NRCS 2022). Around the western margins of the project area, soils include Sunev clay loams (VcB), Loire clay loam (Fr), and rock outcrops (HgD). Along the eastern edge, small areas containing Branyon clays (HtA, HtB) and Patrick soils (PaB) are found.

The project area is located within the Northern Blackland prairies ecoregion. This ecoregion is a true tallgrass prairie, and vegetation is dominated by tallgrass species (*Andropogon gerardii, Sorghastrum nutans, Panicum virgatum, Tripsacum dactyloides, Schizachyrium scoparium*) and midgrass species (*Bouteloa curtipendula, Elymus virginicus, Paspalum floridanum, Nassella leucotricha, Bouteloa hirsuta, Sporobolus* spp.). Live oak (*Quercus virginiana*) and a variety of forbs are also significant components. More than 99% of the original vegetation in this ecoregion was lost over the 19th century, first to agriculture and later to urban development. This is the case for most of the project area (NRCS 2022).

Previous Archaeology

Eleven archaeological sites have been recorded during previous investigations within 1000 m of the project area (Table 4-1, Figure 4-3). These sites include prehistoric to late historic material, several of which have been previously found to be eligible for designation as SALs or listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Most of these sites are associated with the San Antonio River.

Site 41BX12, Mission Concepción, is located within the southwest corner of the project area (THC 2022). The northern project area is located within land that comprised Mission Concepción's *labores* during the Spanish colonial period (Rullman 1912). Mission Concepción is the site of a Spanish colonial mission established in San Antonio in 1731 (NPS 2021). It has been designated as a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL), listed on the NRHP (THC 2022), and is part of the Mission Historic District (Clark et al. 1975), the San Antonio Missions National Historic Park (NPS 2021), and the San Antonio Missions UNESCO World Heritage Site (UNESCO 2021). The westernmost portion of the project area lies within the Historic District, and the southwest corner is located within the National Historic Park. Mission Concepción has been the subject of numerous previous archaeological projects, beginning in the 1930s (Ivey and Fox 1999). Kemp (2020) provides a discussion of previous excavations at the site in his report on the CAR's recent work at the mission. Much of the work has been associated with the installation of utilities and infrastructure. No pole excavations occurred within the site.

Sites 41BX238, 41BX257, and 41BX278 were recorded during the Mission Parkway project (Scurlock et al. 1976). Site 41BX238 consists of a scatter of lithic artifacts and recent historic artifacts observed on the surface in a plowed field (Scurlock et al 1976). The site is located about 725 m southwest of the project area near the San Antonio River. No eligibility determination is recorded, but the site was recommended for further investigation (Scurlock et al. 1976; THC 2022). Site 41BX257 is located about 900 m west of the project area near San Pedro Creek. It consists of a caliche

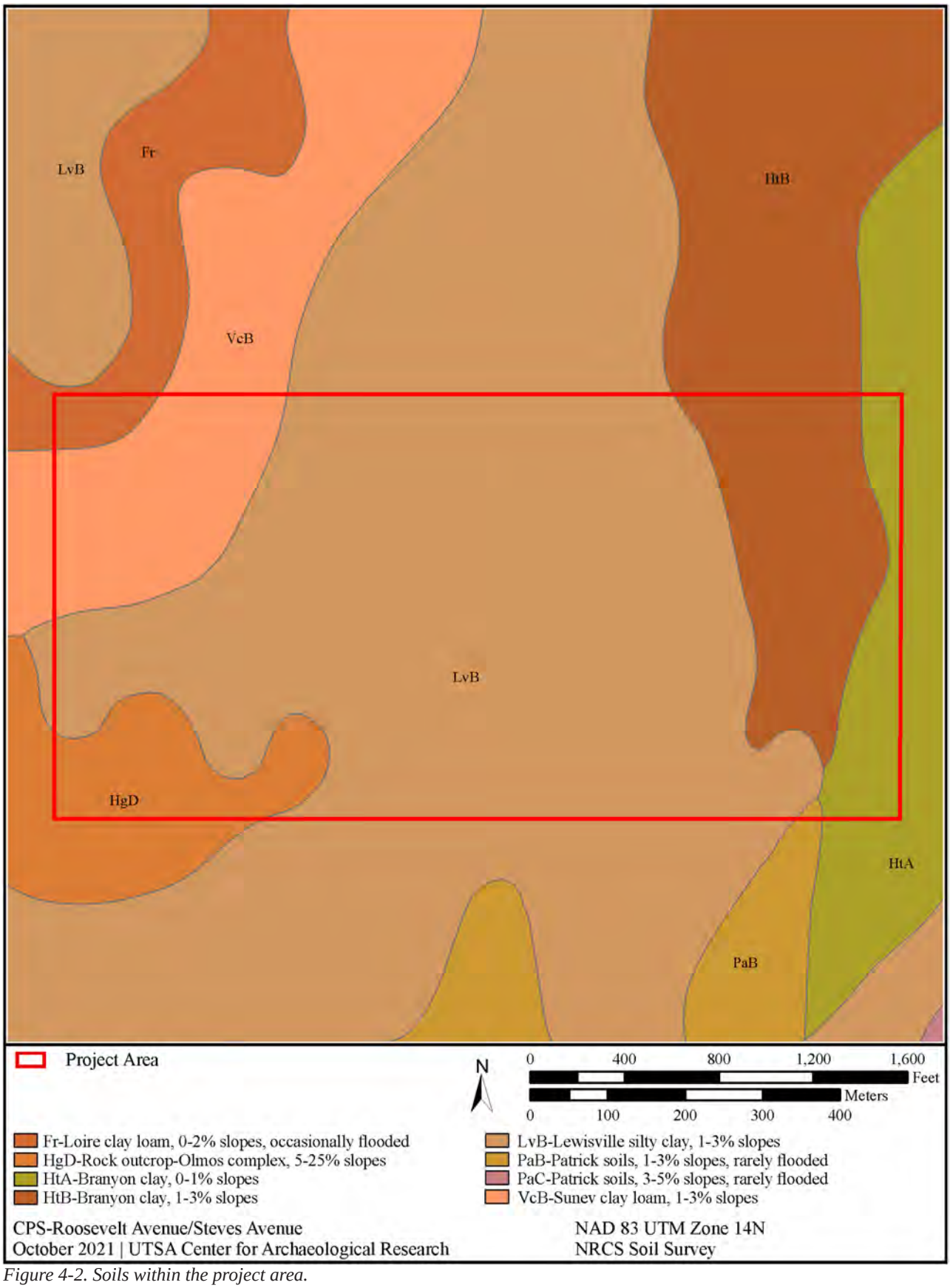

Figure 4-2. Soils within the project area.

Table 4-1. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within 1000 m

Trinomial	Time Period	Site Description
41BX12	Spanish colonial	Spanish colonial mission
41BX238	Prehistoric/historic	Artifact scatter
41BX257	Spanish colonial/historic	Residence
41BX278	Early 19th century	Historic house and mill
41BX1665	Late Prehistoric	Occupation
41BX1887	Spanish colonial	Irrigation ditch
41BX2136	Middle/Late Archaic	Occupation
41BX2174	Middle Archaic/Protohistoric	Occupation
41BX2179	Transitional Archaic	Lithic scatter/occupation
41BX2249	Late Statehood	Farmstead
41BX2357	Prehistoric/historic	Burned rock scatter, engineered structure

block house constructed in the early 1800s, known for its occupation by Padre Navarro, a parish priest from Mission Concepción, and Roy Bean, a Texas judge who lived in the house in the 1870s (Scurlock et al. 1976; THC 2022). Site 41BX278 is the Yturri-Edmonds house and mill, located about 366 m north of the project area near the San Antonio River. At the time it was recorded, the mill was thought to date to 1824, as that was the date Manuel Yturri Castillo received a grant for the land (Scurlock et al. 1976). However, later investigations conducted by GMI suggest the mill was already present and dates to the Spanish Colonial Period, with a likely construction date of 1807 (Iruegas et al. 2009). The site was recommended as eligible for the NRHP and is a part of the Mission Historic district.

Site 41BX1665 is a Late Prehistoric occupation recorded in 2006 in Roosevelt Park by Abasolo Archaeological Consultants (THC 2022). The site is located approximately 473 m north of the project area near the San Antonio River. Chipped stone and fire-cracked rock (FCR) were recovered from the surface and to a depth of 1.5 m in backhoe trenches, and the site was considered potentially associated with the mission period. Site 41BX1665 was designated as a SAL in 2007 (THC 2022). The site has also been recommended as eligible for the NRHP (THC 2022). Further testing conducted in 2009 (Ahr and DeFreece Emery 2010) expanded the site boundaries and found that it contained potentially intact and stratified deposits dating to the Late Prehistoric and/or Early Historic periods. The site was revisited during a monitoring project conducted by Raba-Kistner in 2019, which found the site disturbed in the areas monitored (Whitaker 2021).

Site 41BX1887 is the Concepción Acequia (Hanson 2011). The *acequia* had been documented in previous investigations associated with the mission (Ivey and Fox 1999; Tennis et al. 2001), but had not been formally assigned a trinomial. The portion recorded as 41BX1887 is located about 455 m north of the project area and was documented in 2011 by PBS&J during the Mission Road Realignment Project (Hanson 2011). It was recorded as a deep, wide earthen ditch feature containing significant dumping of late 19th to early 20th century artifacts. Archival evidence suggests that the path of the acequia bisected the western side of the project area near Mission Road, with an eastern branch terminating just north of the project area. No pole excavations took place near this projected path.

Site 41BX2136 is a Middle/Late Archaic site recorded during the Mission Grove project by Abasolo Archaeological Consultants (THC 2022). The site is located about 500 m south of the project area. FCR, debitage, and a burned dart point were recorded in cultural deposits reaching from 60 cmbs to more than 2 m below the surface. Further investigation was recommended.

Site 41BX2174 is a prehistoric occupation containing thermal features and lithic artifacts recorded during an investigation of a proposed detention pond at the Blessed Sacrament Academy by Ama Terra in 2017 (Bentley and Feit 2017; THC 2022). It is located near the San Antonio River approximately 760 m south of the project area. The site is primarily prehistoric in nature; the two thermal features produced radiocarbon dates falling within the Middle Archaic and the Protohistoric periods, respectively. The site also includes an upper component containing late 20th century trash. The site was recommended as ineligible for listing in the NRHP or designation as a SAL due to the low density of materials, lack of formal tools, and lack of organic preservation (Bentley and Feit 2017).

Site 41BX2179 is a Transitional Archaic site about 442 m north of the project area along the San Antonio River. It was

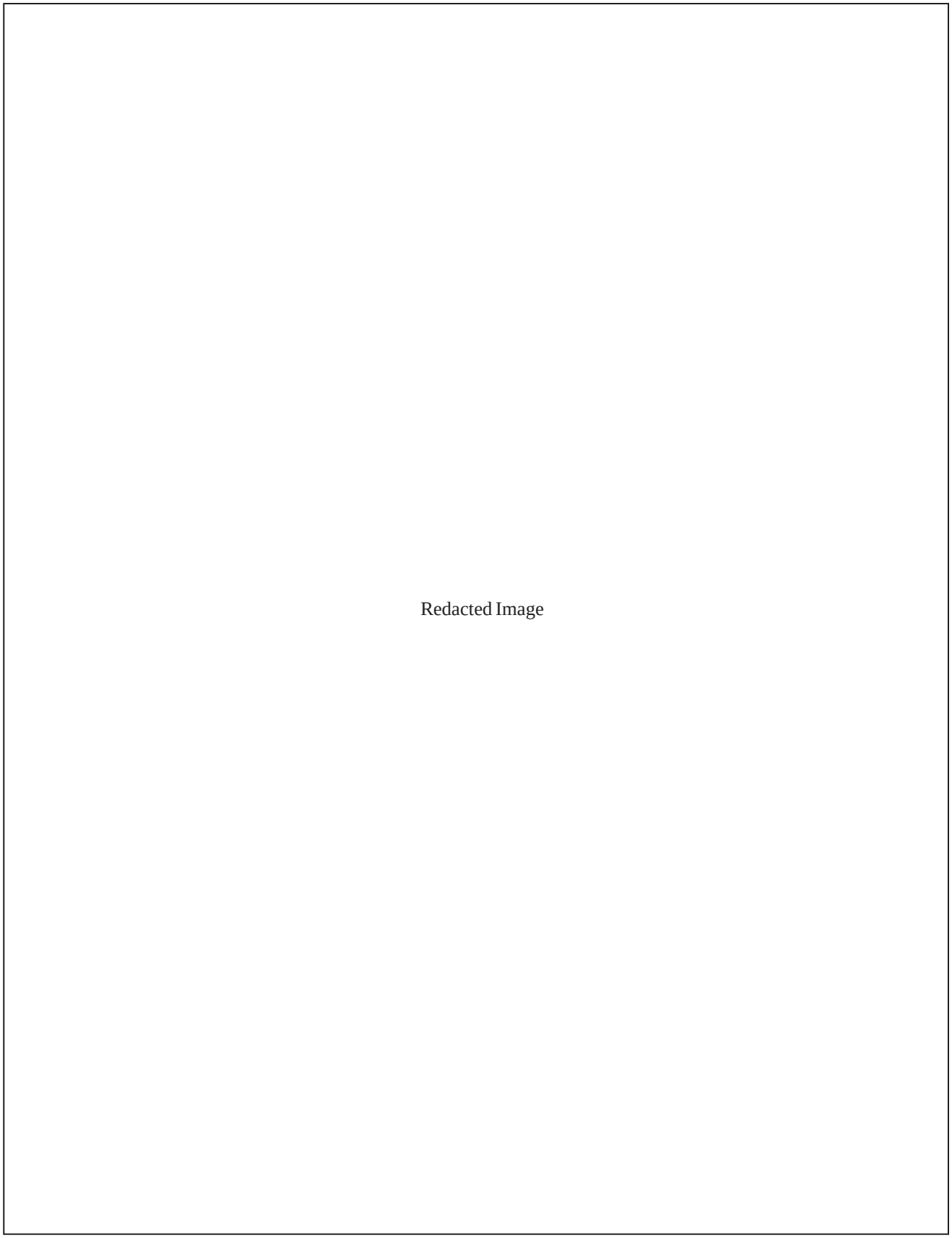

Figure 4-3. Previously recorded archaeological sites within 1000 m of the project area.

recorded during the Lone Star Brewery District project by Pape-Dawson Engineers (THC 2022). Deposits including chipped stone, FCR, burned clay and charcoal, extended to a depth of 115 cmbs in backhoe trenches. Historic material associated with fill deposits were also recorded. Three burned clay features were recorded in association with the prehistoric material, one of which produced two radiocarbon dates falling within the early Late Prehistoric period. However, due to their amorphous nature the features were found to be the result of a tree burn. A formal eligibility determination is not recorded, but no further work was recommended (THC 2022).

Site 41BX2249 is a late 19th to early 20th century farmstead consisting of a Laredo brick foundation and historic artifact scatter. It was recorded during an investigation conducted by SCI Engineering in advance of development (THC 2022). It is located about 994 m north of the project area. The site was recommended as potentially significant (THC 2022).

Site 41BX2357 is a site containing both prehistoric and historic materials recorded during the CPS Energy Ballpark project by Raba Kistner in 2020 (THC 2022). The site is located about 75 m north of the project area near the San Antonio River. The site included a burned rock scatter and the remains of a wooden post extending from 20-91 cmbs. It was recommended as ineligible for the NRHP or designation as a SAL within the project area.

Results

Beginning September 30th, 2021, through November 9, 2021, CAR monitored seven excavations for CPS poles located within an easement along Roosevelt Ave. between West Highlands Blvd. and East Mitchell St. (Figure 4-4). The first

Figure 4-4. Map of poles excavations.

three locations were excavated on September 30, 2021, along Roosevelt Ave. north of McKinley Ave. and south of the US 90 underpass. CAR was not notified of the excavation in advance, and the first two locations were hydro vacuumed without a monitor present. An archaeologist visited the site to examine the locations that had already been excavated and to monitor the third location planned for that day. Due to the use of a hydro vacuuming truck, no backdirt was available for examination, and profiles were heavily obscured with mud. Pole excavations were 2.7 m in depth (Figure 4-5). Within the limited deposits available for examination, no cultural material was noted, and one of the excavations showed evidence of disturbance in the form of an existing utility bisecting the pole excavation. The third location, situated at the northeast corner of the McKinley and Roosevelt Avenue intersection, was hand-excavated the first 60 cm, allowing the archaeologist to examine the profile and the backdirt. Soils consisted of dark, clumpy clays, and appeared undisturbed past the first few centimeters, which exhibited mottling. No cultural material was observed, and the rest of the excavation was hydro vacuumed.

Figure 4-5. Hydro vacuumed pole excavation.

Four additional excavations were monitored on October 8, October 21, and November 9, 2021. All were located along the east side of Roosevelt Avenue. Soils were similar to those of the previously excavated poles. Modern trash such as container glass, Styrofoam, and aluminum container fragments were observed, as well as modern construction debris including rebar and old iron pipe fragments. No historic or prehistoric cultural material was observed in the pole excavations, and no cultural features were documented.

Summary and Recommendations

Beginning September 30, 2021, through November 9, 2021, CAR staff monitored seven excavations for five CPS poles located in COSA right-of-way along the east side of Roosevelt Ave. This work was conducted in advance of the installation of the new poles. The only cultural material observed during monitoring consisted of modern trash and construction debris. No cultural features were observed, and no archaeological sites were recorded. CAR recommends no further work.

This page intentionally left blank.

Chapter 5: Interim Report II-Archaeological Survey for the Amazon Data Center

by Sarah Wigley

Introduction

On July 27 and 28, 2021, CAR-UTSA conducted a linear archaeological survey with shovel testing in response to a request from AEI. The survey was conducted on two linear tracts located in western Bexar County, owned by CPS Energy (Figure 5-1). As a public municipal property, undertakings that might affect archaeological or historical sites are subject to regulatory review. As such, this project required review by the THC under the Antiquities Code of Texas. The work was conducted under TAP No. 30154. Cynthia Munoz served as the PI and Sarah Wigley served as the PA.

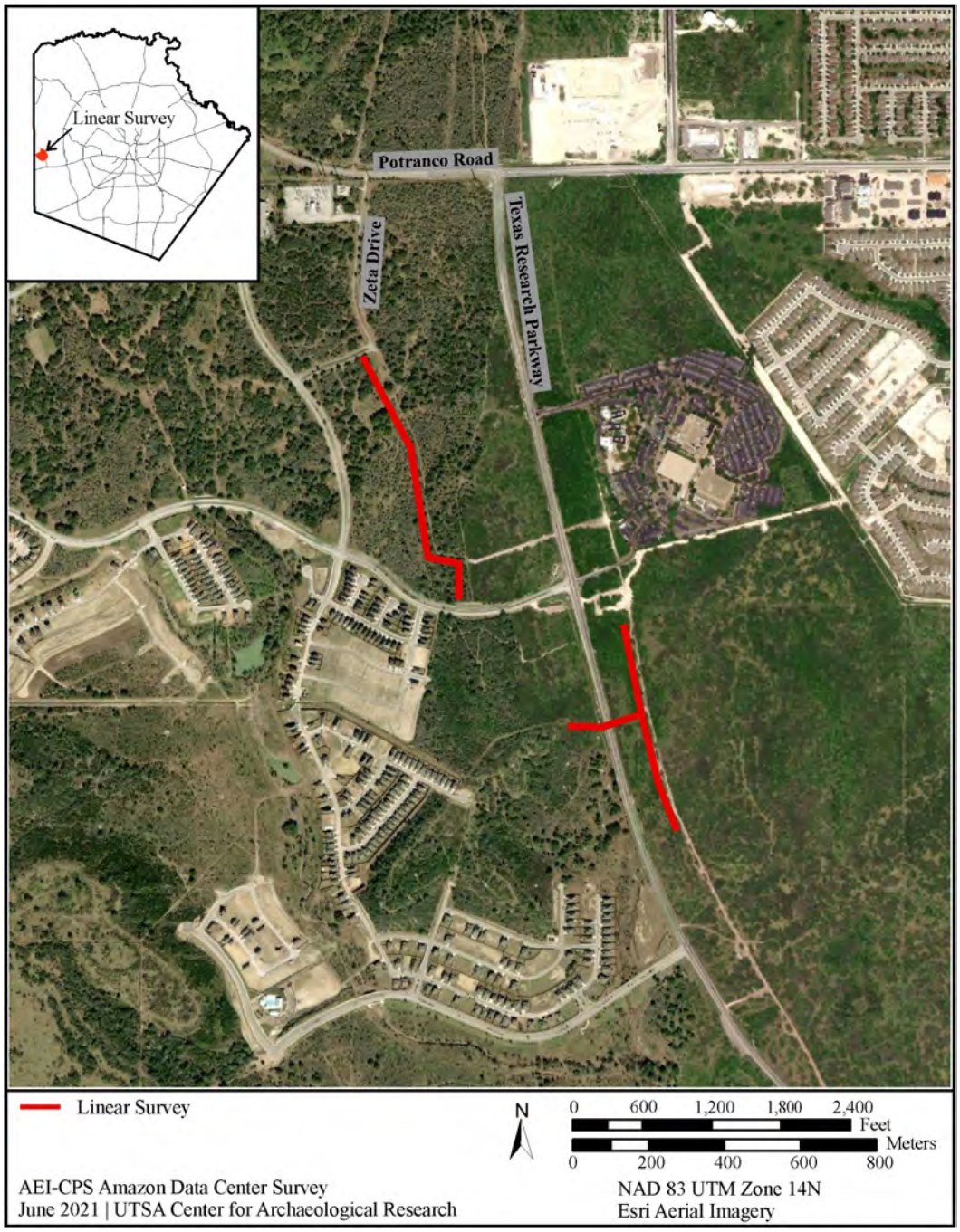

Figure 5-1. Project area for Interim Report II, Amazon Data Center Survey.

The work was conducted in advance of the installation of power poles. The north linear tract is 770 m long and 10 m wide. It is located south of the intersection of Theta Drive and Zeta Drive and 326 m west of Texas Research Parkway (SH 211) along a CPS Energy easement. The south linear tract is 765 m long and 10 m wide. It is located 193 m south of the Citibank Operations Center and 87 m east of Texas Research Parkway (SH 211), with the exception of a short section that extends west across the highway. In total, 1535 m, or 1.5 ha (3.7 acres) were surveyed.

CAR excavated 20 shovel tests along these two linear tracts. One (ST 7) was positive for cultural material, a single fragment of burned chert in the first level. Delineating shovel tests were negative, and no new sites were documented. No temporally diagnostic artifacts or cultural features were recorded during the course of the survey. CAR recommends that work within the project area can proceed as planned.

Background

This section discusses the natural environment of the project area and concludes with a brief examination of the previous archaeology of the area. This discussion is provided in order to provide localized contextual information for the project results.

Project Environment

The project area is located along State Highway 211 (SH 211), south of Potranco Road and north of West Grosenbacher Road, in western San Antonio. It is located within a CPS easement. The immediate project area is undeveloped with the exception of impact by utilities, but the surrounding area includes sparse residential and commercial development. Elevations within the project area range from 274-298 m above sea level. The surrounding area contains a number of small drainages, including Lucas Creek about 390 m to the west of the project area. Lucas Creek rises in eastern Medina County, running 16 km to its mouth at Leon Creek (TSHA 2021).

The project area crosses a variety of soil types (Figure 5-2), the most prevalent being Whitewright clay loams (BpC) and Whitewright Austin complex soils (BsC; NRCS 2022). Whitewright clay loams are formed on ridges of one to five percent slopes. These soils are well-drained and reach depths of 25-51 cm before encountering bedrock. Whitewright Austin complex soils consist of a layer of clay loam over silty clay. They are formed on ridges of one to five percent slopes. They are well drained and reach depths of 25-51 cm before encountering bedrock. Neither are prime farmland. Smaller soil components include Brackett gravelly clay loams (BrD), Lewisville silty clays (LvB), and Eckrant cobbly clays (TaB). Brackett gravelly clay loams also form on ridges, in this case of three to twelve percent slopes. These soils are also not prime farmland. They are well-drained and reach depths of 15-51 cm before encountering bedrock. Lewisville silty clays are formed on stream terraces. These soils are prime farmland. They are well-drained and reach depths of more than 203 cm. The small area of Lewisville silty clay within the project area is associated with an ephemeral drainage south of Zeta Drive draining into Lucas Creek. Eckrant cobbly clays are formed on ridges of one to eight percent slopes. They are not prime farmland. These soils are well drained and reach depths of 10-51 cm before encountering bedrock (NRCS 2022). Overall, soils within the project area are shallow, characteristic of the area's topography.

Vegetation within the area is a mix of the Southern Chalky Ridge ecological site and the Adobe ecological site (NRCS 2022). The Chalky Ridge site is located within a tall grass prairie, found in soils of variable depth that are high in calcium carbonate. The tallgrass prairie was historically dominated by tall perennial bunchgrasses, including big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*), Indiangrass (*Sorghastrm nutans*), and switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*). A wide variety of forbs, midgrass species, and mottes of live oak (*Quercus virginiana*) and hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) are also present. More than 99% of the original vegetation of this ecological site has been lost since the 19th century, first to agriculture, and later to urban development. The Adobe ecological site contains a similar range of species as the Southern Chalky Ridge, but is dominated by oak savannah (NRCS 2022).

Previous Archaeology

Eleven archaeological sites have been identified within 1500 m of the project area during the course of previous investigations (Table 5-1, Figure 5-3). These sites include several prehistoric lithic scatters, a late historic artifact occupation, and a cemetery dating to the early historic to modern period. These sites are primarily surficial in nature due to shallow soils in the area.

Sites 41BX1397 and 41BX1398 were recorded by SWCA in 2000 during the course of survey associated with the expansion of State Highway 211 (Chavez and Acuna 2007; THC 2022). Site 41BX1397 is a prehistoric lithic scatter located on a hilltop. Shovel testing indicates that the deposits are restricted to the surface and that soils are shallow (15-20 cm). The initial survey recorded a scatter of debitage and a Marshall-like projectile point, indicating a Late Archaic component at the site. No features were documented. The site has been impacted by vegetation clearing, highway

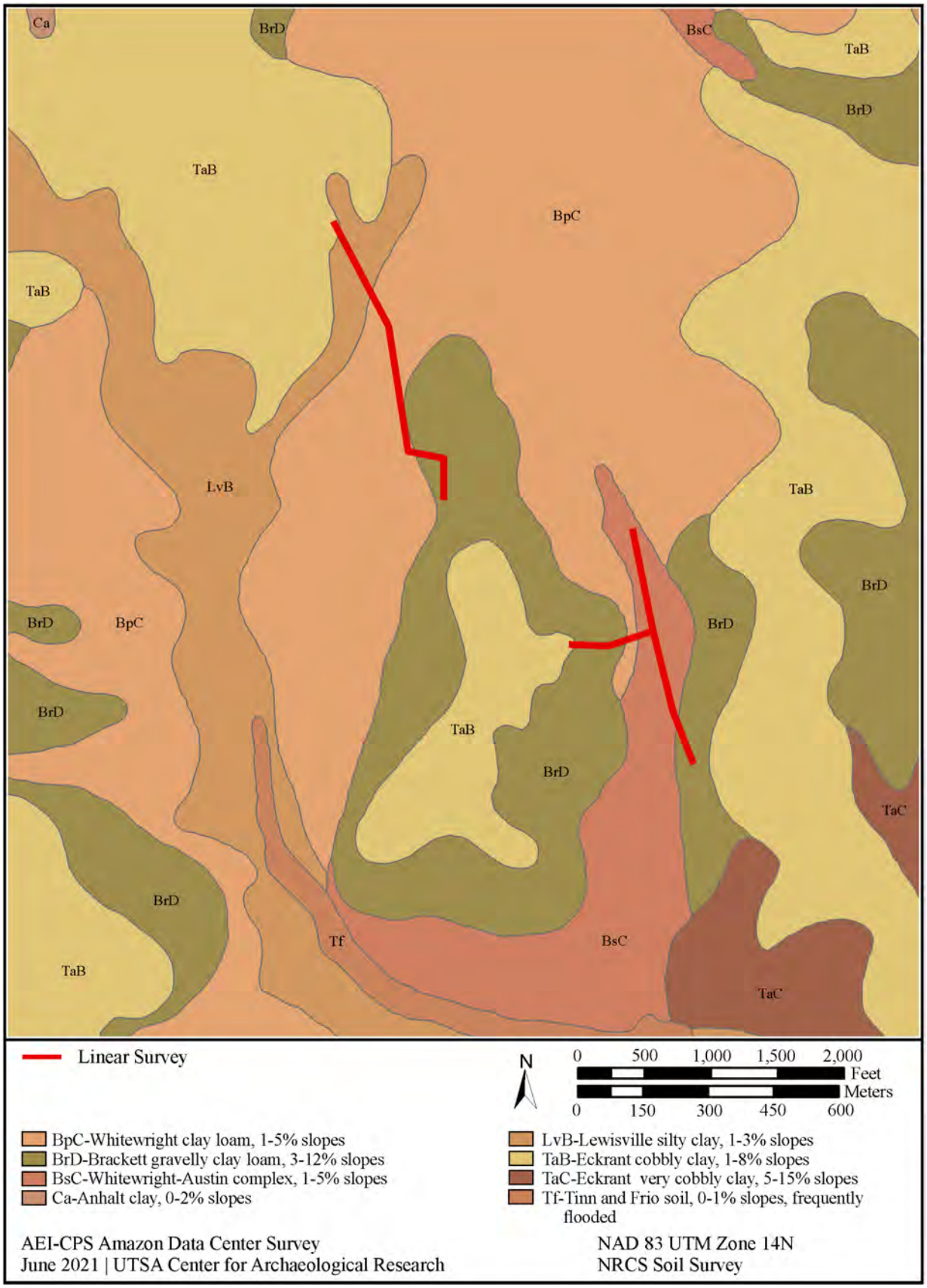

Figure 5-2. Soils within the project area.

Table 5-1. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within 1500 m

Trinomial	Time Period	Site Description
41BX1397	Late Archaic	Lithic scatter
41BX1398	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
41BX1683	Archaic	Lithic scatter
41BX1684	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
41BX1768	Historic to modern	Cemetery
41BX1822	Transitional/Late Archaic	Open campsite
41BX1825	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
41BX1826	Mid-20th century, prehistoric	Homestead, lithic scatter
41BX1827	Prehistoric	Open campsite
41BX1828	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
41BX2093	Late 19th to early 20th century	Historic occupation

construction, and construction of transmission lines. The site was found ineligible for the NRHP or designation as a SAL due to disturbance, low density, lack of diversity, and the lack of a buried component (Chavez and Acuna 2007; THC 2022). Site 41BX1398 is also a prehistoric lithic scatter, consisting of debitage and burned rock. It is located downslope of 41BX1398, approximately 400 m north. This site was also found to be restricted to the surface during shovel testing, and soils were also shallow. No temporally diagnostic artifacts or cultural features were recorded within this site. The site was found ineligible for the NRHP or designation as a SAL due to disturbance, low density, lack of diagnostic material and features, and lack of buried components (Chavez and Acuna 2007; THC 2022).

Sites 41BX1683 and 41BX1684 were recorded by PBS&J during the course of a 2006 survey associated with construction of a transmission line in Bexar and Medina counties (Nash and Heiligenstein 2006; THC 2022). Site 41BX1683 is an Archaic period lithic scatter located on a dirt maintenance road, about 60 m northeast of Lucas Creek. Debitage, burned rock and an unidentified medial dart point fragment were documented. The site is noted as surface only due to its upland location, and was impacted by bulldozing, road maintenance and transmission line construction. The site was found ineligible for the NRHP or designation as a SAL due to low density, shallow soils, disturbance, and lack of temporally diagnostic material (Nash and Heiligenstein 2006; THC 2022). Site 41BX1684 is a prehistoric lithic scatter consisting of burned rock, debitage and a core. The site is surficial in nature and was found located primarily on exposed bedrock near an ephemeral tributary of Lucas Creek. The site was found ineligible for the NRHP or designation as a SAL due to lack of temporally diagnostic artifacts, lack of cultural features, shallow soils, and overall lack of density (Nash and Heiligenstein 2006; THC 2022).

Site 41BX1768 was recorded by Raba-Kistner in 2008 during the course of survey of school sites for the Northside Independent School District (Held and Darnell 2008; THC 2022). The site is a cemetery, containing a single marked grave and bordered by a barbed wire fence. The marked grave indicates that the burial took place in 1985, but the barbed wire is noted as potentially dating to the 1930s. The cemetery itself may be associated with a nearby ranch. The cemetery is noted as impacted by animal burrowing and possible looting or burial exhumation. Preservation of the site, as well as survey to establish cemetery boundaries and determine if other graves are present, was recommended (Held and Darnell 2008; THC 2022).

Four archaeological sites were recorded during a survey conducted by SWCA in 2009 south of the project area (THC 2022). Site 41BX1822 is a Late Archaic to Transitional Archaic campsite containing chipped stone artifacts, including two temporally diagnostic (Ellis and Edgewood) projectile points associated with features, and two burned rock features. Deposits were visible on the surface, and shovel testing determined that these deposits extended to 40 cmbs. The site was found potentially eligible for the NRHP, and further testing was recommended. Site 41BX1825 is a prehistoric lithic scatter containing chipped stone artifacts. A shovel test excavated within the site indicates that the material is restricted to the surface. The site was recommended as ineligible for the NRHP due to sparse materials, lack of temporally diagnostic artifacts and subsurface deposits, and disturbance. Site 41BX1826 is a multicomponent site containing a historic homestead dating to the 1940s and a prehistoric lithic scatter. Shovel testing determined that deposits extend from the surface to 50 cmbs. Archival research was recommended for the historic component of the site. Site 41BX1827 is a prehistoric open campsite containing two burned rock features and lithic material. Shovel testing

Figure 5-3. Previously recorded archaeological sites within 1500 m of the project area.

determined that the site extends from the surface to 70 cmbs. The site was recommended as having low research value due to sparse material and the lack of temporally diagnostic artifacts or organic preservation. Site 41BX1828 is a prehistoric lithic scatter. The site contains burned rock and chipped stone. Deposits are restricted to the surface, and include chipped stone artifacts and burned rock. Within the site, area bedrock is visible at the surface. The site was recommended as having low research value due to sparse materials, shallow soil, and a lack of diagnostic artifacts (THC 2022).

Site 41BX2093 is a historic occupation recorded by Pape-Dawson Engineers during the course of a 2015 pedestrian survey (THC 2022). The site consists of a scatter of glass, ceramics, and metal artifacts, and two features. The features are a rectangular, raised area of ground lined with limestone, and a circular depression in the ground surface. A single debitage fragment was also recovered. Shovel testing determined that deposits reached 50 cmbs. The site had been impacted by use for cattle grazing, and was anticipated to be impacted by residential development. Eligibility for the NRHP was undetermined (THC 2022).

In addition, several no-finds investigations were conducted within 1500 m of the project area. A survey associated with construction of a transmission line was conducted by SWCA in 2016 (Ward et al. 2017). The survey was conducted west of the FM 1957 and SH 211 intersection. It consisted of 15 shovel tests, all of which terminated early (5-35 cmbs) due to compact soils, disturbance, or encountering bedrock. No cultural materials or features were documented, and the project area was found to be highly disturbed. SWCA also conducted a survey in the area for CPS Energy in 2019, located east of SH 211. A total of 27 shovel tests were excavated, all of which were negative for cultural material. Soils were shallow and topsoil showed evidence of modern disturbance (Salgado et al. 2020).

Results

In July of 2021, CAR conducted a pedestrian survey along two tracts of CPS easement located south of Potranco Road and east and west of SH 211 in advance of the installment of new CPS poles. CAR staff excavated 20 shovel tests (Table 5-2, Figure 5-4), one of which (ST 7) was positive for cultural material. Soils within both tracts were highly variable in depth and composition. Five of the 20 shovel tests (STs 1, 10, 11, 12, and 16) reached the full 80 cmbs, while all other shovel tests terminated early due to bedrock or sterile Pleistocene clays.

Table 5-2. Shovel Test Summary

ST	Survey Area	Cultural Material Present	Termination Depth (cmbs)	Reason for Termination	Reason for Excavation
1	North Tract	No	80	Complete	Initial Testing
2	North Tract	No	40	Bedrock	Initial Testing
3	North Tract	No	37	Bedrock	Initial Testing
4	North Tract	No	70	Pleistocene clay	Initial Testing
5	North Tract	No	75	Pleistocene clay	Initial Testing
6	North Tract	No	40	Degraded bedrock	Initial Testing
7	North Tract	Yes	55	Degraded bedrock	Initial Testing
8	North Tract	No	25	Bedrock	Initial Testing
9	North Tract	No	20	Degraded bedrock	Initial Testing
10	South Tract	No	80	Complete	Initial Testing
11	South Tract	No	80	Complete	Initial Testing
12	South Tract	No	80	Complete	Initial Testing
13	South Tract	No	40	Pleistocene clay	Initial Testing
14	South Tract	No	25	Pleistocene clay	Initial Testing
15	South Tract	No	15	Pleistocene clay	Initial Testing
16	South Tract	No	80	Complete	Initial Testing
17	North Tract	No	60	Degraded bedrock	Positive Test Delineation
18	North Tract	No	50	Degraded bedrock	Positive Test Delineation
19	North Tract	No	25	Bedrock	Positive Test Delineation
20	North Tract	No	40	Bedrock	Positive Test Delineation

Figure 5-4. Results of shovel testing.

No surface artifacts were recorded during the survey. However, surface visibility in the majority of the project area was extremely poor, with most of the surface obscured by either dense secondary vegetation or thick grasses. In the areas where portions of the surface were visible, primarily the two-track utility road (which itself was partially overgrown with grasses) and upland areas with little to no soil deposition, no cultural material was observed. Both project areas were variable in elevation and vegetation, with dense vegetation in lower areas associated with drainage and sparser vegetation in upland areas (Figures 5-5 and 5-6).

Figure 5-5. Vegetation in north tract.

Figure 5-6. Vegetation in the south tract.

North Tract

Thirteen shovel tests were excavated in the north tract. Nine of these were part of the initial survey of the area, and four were excavated to delineate the extent of the cultural material documented in ST 7. This material consisted of a single fragment of burned, pot lidded chert (Figure 5-7) recovered from Level 1 (0-20 cmbs). The find itself was unusual because little to no natural chert was noted within the project area soils. The four shovel tests (STs 17, 18, and 19) excavated north and south of ST 7 to delineate the extent of this material were all negative. These results indicate that the ST 7 material represented an isolated find.

Shovel tests were not excavated east or west of ST 7 due to the limited extent of the linear project area. Soils were variable. A few STs (STs 2, 3 and 6) documented an initial 10 cm thick layer of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) to dark brown (10YR 3/3) layer of silty clays, but in the remaining STs this layer was absent. Soils ranged from dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay to yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) clay sand to a depth of about 40 cmbs, frequently containing carbonates. Soils below 40 cmbs ranged from dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clays in ST 1 to either yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) mottled Pleistocene clays or light gray (10YR 7/2) degraded bedrock in areas where soils were shallower (Figure 5-8). Only ST 1, located near an ephemeral creek,

Figure 5-7. Burned rock fragment recovered from ST 7.

Figure 5-8. ST 7 termination.

reached 80 cmbs in the north tract. The other 12 shovel tests reached depths ranging from 20-75 cmbs, encountering bedrock or sterile Pleistocene-age soils. Generally, soil depth decreased as elevation increased. Impacts observed to the north tract were primarily related to the area's use as a CPS easement, including installation of utility poles and maintenance of the two-track utility road.

South Tract

Seven shovel tests were excavated within the south tract. All were negative for cultural material. Initially, nine shovel tests were planned for the southern tract. However, the far northern part of that tract was found to have been used for a construction yard, and no suitable areas for excavation remained (Figure 5-9). The natural surface in this area was obscured by road base and construction equipment. Additionally, survey of the western portion of the tract on the other side of SH 211 found that the area contained exposed bedrock and very little soil, and was unsuitable for excavation (Figure 5-10). No cultural material was visible on the surface in this area.

As in the north tract, soil depth and composition was highly variable. Four of the seven shovel tests (STs 10, 11, 12 and 16) reached the full 80 cmbs. These shovel tests were all associated with a small drainage located in the northern part of this tract, which appeared either artificial or very heavily modified. Soil depth decreased as elevation increased, and shovel tests in the southern portion of the tract encountered hard, mottled, Pleistocene clays at termination, with depths ranging from 15-40 cmbs. Shovel tests in the northern part of the tract had an initial 30-50 cm layer of mottled, dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) to brown (10YR 4/3) fill. Below this layer another layer of black (10YR 2/1) to very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay was encountered. In some STs this extended to 80 cmbs, while other STs encountered a gradual shift to softer, clumpy grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clays near the termination depth. The shallower soils in the southern part of the tract included mottled, compact brown (10YR 5/3) to light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silty clays (Figure 5-11). These soils showed little variation with depth. Impacts to the south tract included the area's use as a CPS easement, the modification of the drainage area, and active excavation of existing gas lines that occurred prior to the arrival of CAR staff in the area (Figure 5-12).

Figure 5-9. Construction yard in the vicinity of a planned ST.

Figure 5-10. Exposed bedrock in the vicinity of a planned ST.

Figure 5-11. ST 13 termination.

Figure 5-12. Gas line excavation within project area.

Summary and Recommendations

On July 27 and 28th, 2021, CAR staff conducted a linear archaeological survey with shovel testing along two 10 m wide linear tracts in western Bexar County, spanning a combined total of 1535 m. This work was conducted in advance of the installation of new CPS poles in order to identify and document cultural resources within the project area.

Twenty shovel tests were excavated. One shovel test (ST 7), located in the northern tract, contained a single fragment of burned chert in the first level. Four delineating shovel tests determined that this artifact was an isolated find. No cultural features or surface artifacts were encountered. Across the project area, soils were highly variable in composition and depth, ranging from areas of exposed bedrock to more than 80 cmbs. Prior impacts to the project area included installation of utilities, maintenance of the two-track utility road, and drainage modification. No archaeological sites were documented during the course of the survey. CAR recommends no further work, and that construction proceed as planned. Should archaeological material be encountered during construction, work in the immediate area should cease and the THC and COSA-OHP should be consulted.

Chapter 6: Interim Report III-Archaeological Monitoring of CPS Energy CKT F723 Pole Replacements in Dignowity and Lockwood Parks, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

by Peggy Wall

Introduction

On July 28, 2021, the University of Texas (UTSA) Center for Archaeological Research (CAR) responded to a request from Adams Environmental Inc. (AEI) to monitor excavations connected to the replacement of two utility poles in Lockwood and Dignowity Parks by CPS Energy (CPS) in San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. On the 29th of July, the CAR monitored the hand excavations of Poles 3 and 4 by the subcontractor Engineered Solutions Inc. (ESI) for cultural resources.

The project area (Figure 6-1) is located on property owned by the City of San Antonio (COSA), and is subject to regulatory review as a public municipal authority under the Texas Antiquities Code as well as under COSA's

Figure 6-1. The project areas for Interim Report III within Lockwood and Dignowity Parks.

Unified Development Code (UDC; Article VI Sec. 35-630 to 35-634). The archaeological work was performed under the Texas Antiquities Annual Permit No. 30154 issued by the Texas Historical Commission (THC). Cynthia Munoz served as Principal Investigator. Peggy Wall served as the Project Archaeologist.

The project area is located along the western side of North Olive Street within the boundaries of Lockwood and Dignowity Parks, which are defined by Hays Street on the north, Nolan Street on the south, North Hackberry on the west, and North Olive Street on the east. The ESI crews excavated two 60-x-60 cm pits that reached a depth of 240 cm below surface (bs) when completed. The total project area was 0.75 m^2 and monitoring occurred from the surface to a depth of at least 91 cmbs in both locations. In total, less than 0.04 ha (0.1 acre) were monitored. No temporally diagnostic artifacts or cultural features were recorded during monitoring.

Background

This section briefly discusses the natural environment of the project area and previous archaeology within 500 m of the project areas.

Project Environment

The two project areas are located alongside the western side of North Olive Street in the southeastern portion of Lockwood Park and in the northeastern portion of Dignowity Park. The neighboring public recreational parks owned by COSA are east of downtown San Antonio in the central part of Bexar County (see Figure 6-1). The parks are located within the Dignowity Hill Historic District, an area of Folk Victorian and Craftsman Bungalow-type homes that was designated by the city (COSA 2021). Dignowity Hill became an exclusive suburb of San Antonio beginning in the 1860s (Bobbitt 1980). Lockwood Park was named after Joseph Lockwood, a local banker in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It became a park in 1928 after the land was donated to the city by his widow (Zapata 2019). Dignowity Park has been a city park since 1952 and is located on land once owned by Dr. Anthony M. Dignowity, a prominent San Antonio physician in the mid-nineteenth century (COSA 2021). Lockwood and Dignowity Parks are undergoing improvements as part of the Lockwood-Dignowity Park Project, which will combine the two parks into one. They are in an area of urban residential and commercial development. Elevations in the project areas are 226 m above sea level at the highest point on Dignowity Hill.

Soils at and near the project areas are predominantly Houston Black gravelly clay, with three to five percent slopes (HuC; Figure 6-2). This soil is a vertisol, which expands and contracts with differences in moisture content, and can create a mixing process within the soil known as argilliturbation (NRCS 2022). The Houston Black gravelly clay soil near the project areas consisted of two layers of very dark grayish brown clay with 50-80% gravels during previous excavations (Zapata 2019). The San Antonio River is the closest drainage 1.2 km northwest of the project areas. Salado Creek is 3.9 km to the east.

The project area is situated in the central part of Bexar County, Texas, within the Northern Blackland Prairie of the Texas Blackland Prairies (Griffith et al. 2007). The Northern Blackland Prairie once was an area of tallgrass prairie vegetation. Common species within the tallgrass prairie are little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*), and Indiangrass (*Sorghastrum nutans*; Texas Parks and Wildlife Department [TPWD] 2022). Due to the impact of urban and agricultural development in historic times, few areas of Blackland Prairie remain in Texas. Disturbance species are now most prevalent including grasses such as Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), Johnsongrass (*Sorghum halepense*), kleingrass (*Panicum coloratum*), and King Ranch bluestem (*Bothriochloa ischaemum var. songarica*) or forbs such as western ragweed (*Ambrosia psilostachya*; TPWD 2022). Secondary vegetation in the immediate vicinity of the project areas consists of grasses and forbs due to the presence of disturbed soil during the ongoing improvements to Lockwood and Dignowity Parks.

Previous Archaeology

A search on the THC Archaeological Sites Atlas identified four archaeological sites within 500 m of the project area (Table 6-1, Figure 6-3). Three archaeological sites are within the boundaries of Lockwood and Dignowity Parks and were documented by CAR in 2019 (41BX2294, 41BX2295, and 41BX2296; Zapata 2019). One additional archaeological site, 41BX2108, is located to the north of the project area. Two nearby properties are listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Site 41BX2108 is on the corner of Burleson Street and North Olive Street. Historic materials were found during backhoe trenching by SWCA Environmental Consultants in 2015 (THC 2022). The remains of a late nineteenth to early twentieth century house and one cistern were documented. The structures were heavily disturbed by previous demolition and construction. The site was determined to be ineligible for listing on the NRHP and as a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL).

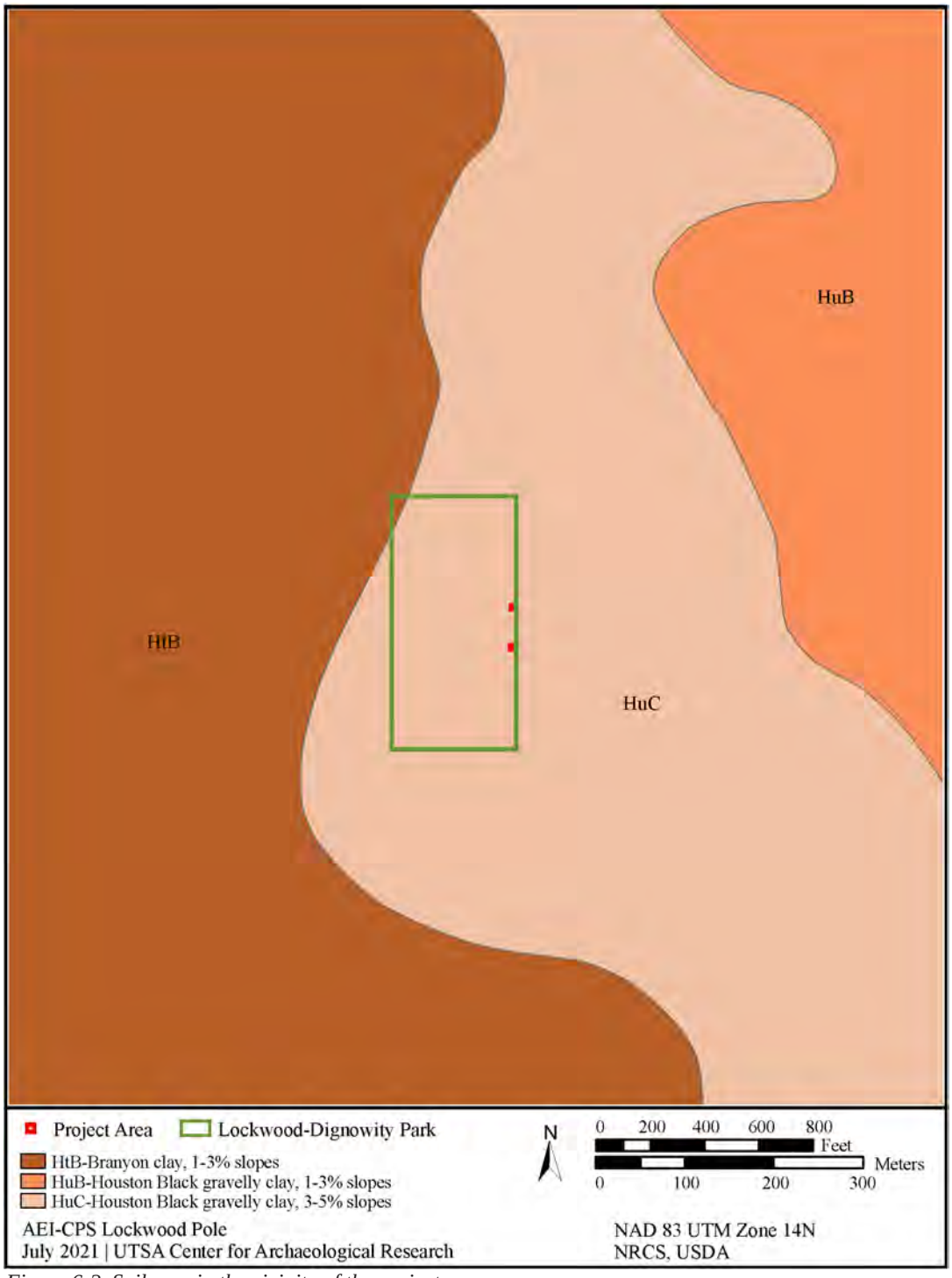

Figure 6-2. Soil map in the vicinity of the project areas.

Table 6-1. Archaeological Sites within 500 m of the Project Areas

Trinomial	Time Period	Site Description
41BX2108	Historic Late 19th-Early 20th century	Historic house and cistern
41BX2296	Historic Late 19th-Early 20th century, prehistoric	Dignowity property, mixed historic/prehistoric artifacts
41BX2295	Historic Late 19th-Early 20th century, prehistoric	Lockwood family property, small lithic scatter
41BX2294	Historic ca. 1836	Civil War-era fortification

Figure 6-3. Archaeological sites and NRHP properties within 500 m of the project areas.

Site 41BX2296 encompasses an oblong area in the southeast part of Lockwood Park and the northeast part of Dignowity Park (Zapata 2019:20-21). A mixture of both historic and prehistoric artifacts, consisting mainly of lithic material and glass, were found during shovel testing in 2019 by CAR archaeologists. The artifacts were likely mixed by previous construction in the upper 20 cm of soil (Zapata 2019:22). No diagnostic materials were found, and the site was deemed ineligible to be listed on the NRHP or as a SAL.

Located in the northwest corner of Lockwood Park, 41BX2295 is a historic site consisting of the remains of a wood-frame building where the staff of the Lockwood family once lived (Zapata 2019:22). Occupation of the site predated 1928 when the city purchased the property from Elizabeth C. Lockwood, and all artifacts recovered predated 1950 (Zapata 2019:22). In addition to the historic metal, glass and construction material found during shovel testing, five lithic flakes were found. The site was impacted by previous construction and was deemed ineligible for listing on the NRHP (Zapata 2019:29).

Site 41BX2294 was identified as a remnant of a Civil War-era fortification during backhoe trenching in 2019 (Zapata 2019:26). The site is within the boundaries of 41BX2294 in the southeast part of Lockwood Park and the feature consisted of a layer of limestone cobbles set in a lime slurry between 48 and 68 cmbs (19 and 27 in; Zapata 2019:26). A hand-forged metal knife handle was found in soil excavated from above the feature. The CAR recommended listing this site as eligible for the NRHP and as a SAL (THC 2022; Zapata 2019:29).

Two properties near the project area are listed on the NRHP. The William J. Morrison Jr. House is located at 710 North Olive Street, built between 1900-1924 in the Classical Revival architectural style, which was popular in San Antonio in the early twentieth century (Watson and Pemberton 1990). The Classical Revival style is known for its distinctive full-height front porch with classic Greek columns with Corinthian, Doric, or Ionic capitals (Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission 2015). The William J. Morrison Jr. House has been listed in the NRHP since 1990. The Emil Elmendorf House at 509 Burleson Street has been listed since 1980. Built between 1875-1899 by the architect Alfred Giles, the Elmendorf house reflects Late Victorian architectural style (Bobbitt 1980). Emil Elmendorf was a business owner and civic leader in San Antonio. Alfred Giles was an English-born architect who was the leading architect in San Antonio of residential and public buildings in the late nineteenth century (Bobbitt 1980).

Results

On July 29, 2021, the CAR monitored the hand excavations of Poles 3 and 4 (see Figure 6-1) connected to the replacement of utility poles by CPS through subcontractor ESI in Lockwood and Dignowity Parks at the request of AEI. Archaeological monitoring was required due to the proximity of the project areas to archaeological sites 41BX2294 and 41BX2296. Both excavations were monitored until they reached a depth of at least 91 cmbs. The hand excavation included the use of hand shovels, buckets, pole diggers, and a pneumatic hammer. No diagnostic artifacts or features were found during excavations.

The pit for Pole 3 was placed 40 cm to the north of the existing utility pole and was approximately 40 cm in diameter (Figures 6-4 and 6-5). The first 20 cmbs produced a small assortment of modern trash: red and clear plastic fragments less than

Figure 6-4. Overview of the project areas (shown as white circles) for Pole 3 (left) and Pole 4 (right).

Figure 6-5. Termination of monitoring at Pole 3 at a depth of 120 cmbs.

3 cm in width, a chrome "E" likely from an automobile, and a metal fence anchor. A metal utility pole anchor was encountered at 40 cmbs, likely 10 to 20 years old. The first 15 cmbs was a dark grayish brown clayey soil (10YR 4/2). From 15-90 cmbs a gray (10YR 6/1) silty calcareous clay (dry) with 40-50% gravel was excavated, changing to a light gray (10YR 7/1) calcareous clay with 50% gravel after 90 cmbs to 120 cmbs when the archaeological monitoring of the excavation terminated.

The excavation of Pole 4 progressed more slowly due to the prevalence of up to 80% gravel in the first 91 cm of soil (Figure 6-6). Similar soil was excavated in shovel testing and backhoe trenches in the same area of Lockwood Park by CAR archaeologists in 2019 (Zapata 2019:25-31). No artifacts or features were found during excavation. The width of the excavation started at 40 cm in diameter but later expanded to 60 cm in diameter after 40 cmbs. The excavated soil consisted of gravels set in a grayish brown (10YR 5/2)

Figure 6-6. Near the termination of monitoring at Pole 4 at a depth of 91 cmbs.

silty clay matrix. In the first 40 cmbs the soil contained 75% gravels, largely 2-3 cm in width. After 40 cmbs, gravels increased in size to 10-20 cm in diameter, the width of the pit increased in diameter, and a jackhammer began to be used to loosen the soil. Archaeological monitoring terminated after the excavation reached 91 cm in depth.

Summary and Recommendations

On July 29, 2021, CAR archaeologists monitored the excavation of two pits associated with the placement of two new utility poles in Lockwood and Dignowity Parks. This work was conducted within or near two archaeological sites, 41BX2294 and 41BX2296, along the western side of North Olive Street. Two pits were hand excavated consisting of a total of less than 0.04 ha (0.1 acre), and no diagnostic artifacts or features were encountered. Only a few artifacts associated with the late twentieth century were excavated. No new archaeological sites were recorded.

Prior impacts to the project area include previous demolition and construction activities in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries connected with homestead activities and the conversion of the property to recreational city parks. Ongoing construction activities for the Lockwood-Dignowity Park Improvements Project have impacted the project areas over the past year and may impact the project areas in the future. As a result, the area in the immediate vicinity of the project areas was covered in secondary vegetation and construction debris. Although no features or diagnostic artifacts were found, CAR recommends that any further excavation within the archaeological sites be monitored. If archaeological artifacts or features should be found elsewhere during construction work, work in the immediate area should stop and the THC and COSA Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) should be notified.

This page intentionally left blank.

Chapter 7: Interim Report IV-Intensive Archaeological Survey of CPS Energy Easement along State Highway 90 for the Whisper Falls Project, Bexar County, Texas

by Peggy Wall and Sarah Wigley

Introduction

The University of Texas at San Antonio (UTSA) Center for Archaeological Research (CAR) was contacted on October 21, 2021 to perform an archaeological survey along a linear tract on the north side of U.S. Highway 90 in southwest Bexar County, Texas. The survey was completed before the installation of a new gas main line (WR 40488076). The project area within the CPS Energy easement is located on the north side of U.S. Highway 90, east of Mansion Bluffs Road, encompassing an area about 15 m wide and 1,067 m long (Figure 7-1). The total project area was 16,290 $m^{2.}$

The project area was located on a City Public Service Energy (CPS Energy) easement, subject to regulatory review by the Texas Historical Commission (THC) under the Texas Antiquities Code, and the work falls under the CAR's Texas Antiquities Permit No. 30154. Cynthia Munoz served as Principal Investigator and Peggy Wall served as the Project Archaeologist.

Figure 7-1. The project area for Interim Report IV located along the north side of U.S. Highway 90, east of Mansion Bluffs Road.

On January 21, 24, and 27, 2022, the CAR performed an intensive pedestrian archaeological survey covering 100% of the area, and placed 25 shovel tests along this linear tract. Shovel tests were at least 30 cm in width and went to a depth of 80 cm or until obstructions were reached. No temporally diagnostic artifacts or cultural features were recorded during the intensive pedestrian survey or in shovel testing; however three new archaeological sites were documented.

CPS Energy plans to install the gas main line by boring underneath the Lucas Creek floodplain. This will create disturbances within the project area of two open trenches expected to be 2.4-x-2.4-x-2.4 m at the entry and exit points of the boring. From the entry trench, boring will proceed at a 45-degree angle until the bore levels off at 6.5 m in depth below the existing grade. It is likely that at this depth, the boring will not impact any of the new archaeological sites, nor will the placement of the entry and exit trenches create any impacts based on the survey results.

Background

This section briefly discusses the natural environment of the project area and previous archaeology within 1.5 km of the project area.

Project Environment

The project area is located in southwestern Bexar County on the north side of U.S. Highway 90 within the CPS Energy easement east of Mansion Bluffs Road. The northern part of the project area had been fenced in and used for ranching in the recent past. The southern portion of the project area began near the northern edge of the drainage alongside U.S. Highway 90. The local area has been used for ranching and agriculture in historic times, though it is now undergoing significant residential and commercial development due to its location near the growing metropolis of San Antonio. Lucas Creek runs north to south through the project (see Figure 7-1) and Potranca Creek, a tributary of the Medina River, is about 1.1 km to the east of the project area.

The predominant soil in the project area is Houston Black gravelly clay with varying slopes. Soils in the project area range from Houston Black gravelly clay 3-5% slopes and 1-3% slopes, Branyon clay 0-1% slopes, and Tinn and Frio soils, 0-1% slopes, frequently flooded, on the east portion of the project area to Houston Black gravelly clay 3-5% slopes and 5-8% slopes along with Lewisville silty clay, 0-1% slopes on the west side (Figure 7-2). Houston Black gravelly clay, along with Branyon clay and Tinn and Frio soils are

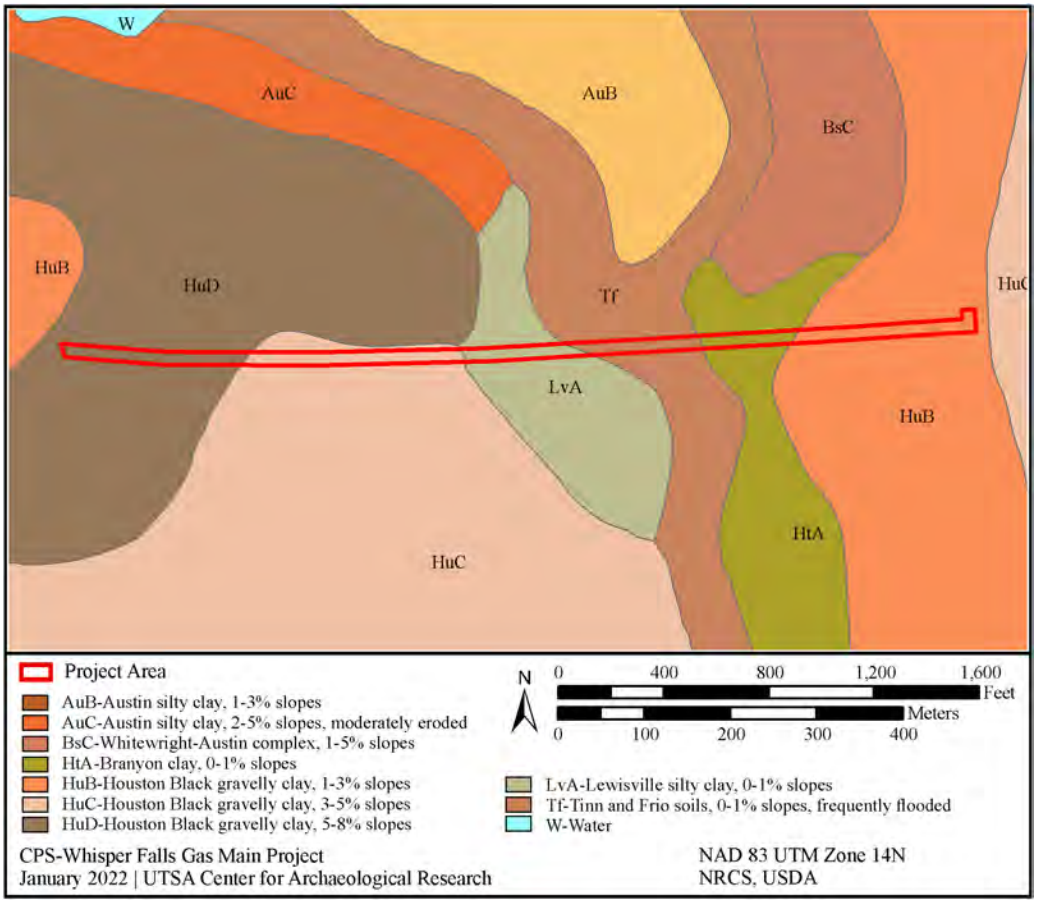

Figure 7-2. Soil map in the vicinity of the project area.

vertisols. Vertisols are subject to a high degree of expansion and contraction with changes in moisture content (NRCS 2022). Branyon soils formed in calcareous clayey alluvium from the Pleistocene and are very deep and well drained. Tinn and Frio soils are very deep, moderately well drained, and formed in calcareous clayey alluvium. Lewisville soils are well-drained mollisols that formed in ancient loamy and clayey calcareous sediments.

The project area is situated in the southwestern part of Bexar County, Texas within the Northern Blackland Prairie of the Texas Blackland Prairies (Griffith et al. 2007). This area was previously dominated by tallgrass prairie vegetation such as little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*), and Indiangrass (*Sorghastrum nutans*; Texas Parks and Wildlife Department [TPWD] 2022). Agricultural and urban development has impacted the area. Disturbance species including Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), Johnsongrass (*Sorghum halepense*), Kleingrass (*Panicum coloratum*), and King Ranch bluestem (*Bothriochloa ischaemum var. songarica*), and forbs such as western ragweed (*Ambrosia psilostachya*) are now the most common species within the Northern Blackland Prairie (TPWD 2022). Riparian areas often contain various oaks (*Quercus macrocarpa, Q. shumardii*), elm (*Ulmus* spp.), sugar hackberry (*Celtis laevigata*), ash (*Fraxinus* spp.), cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), and pecan (*Carya illinoinensis*) trees (Griffith et al. 2007:62).

Previous Archaeology

Four prehistoric archaeological sites, all identified by Pape-Dawson Engineers Inc., were found within 1.5 km of the project area in the THC Archaeological Site Atlas (Figure 7-3; Table 7-1). A historical marker, commemorating the location of the 1861 Battle of Adams Hill, was located on W.T. Montgomery Road, but was recently removed.

Site 41BX2228, located approximately 750 m southeast of the project area on the west side of Masterson Road, was documented in 2018 during a pedestrian survey with shovel testing (Moore 2018). None of the shovel tests excavated by Pape-Dawson were positive for artifacts, but a surficial lithic scatter containing bifaces, chipped stone flakes, edge-modified flakes, cores, a butted hand ax, and a unifacial tool was identified (THC 2022). No subsurface or diagnostic artifacts were found. The area was subject to erosion due to cattle grazing and road traffic. The scatter was not determined to be eligible as a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL) or for a National Register of Historic Places listing and no further archaeological work was recommended (Moore 2018).

Site 41BX2280, recorded in 2019, is a prehistoric subsurface lithic scatter lying on top of a low ridge west of Briggs Ranch Creek. It is located 1.4 km north of the current project area. Lithic artifacts, including fire-cracked rock, debitage, shatter, and ochre were found in shovel tests and in a backhoe trench from 0-100 cm below the surface (cmbs; THC 2022). No diagnostic artifacts were documented. The extent of the site was not determined. Further archaeological investigation was recommended before determining the site's research value and eligibility as a SAL.

In 2018, Pape-Dawson Engineers Inc. recorded site 41BX2282 as a prehistoric lithic scatter of unknown age. It is located approximately 28.4 m north of the project area on a terrace north of the confluence of Lucas Creek and Briggs Ranch Creek (THC 2022). Core fragments, shatter, debitage, and fire-cracked rock were found 0-60 cmbs in one backhoe trench and a column sample. No other cultural features or artifacts were observed. The site was impacted by previous cattle grazing, clearing, and erosion. Additional research was recommended to determine its research value, extent, and eligibility as a SAL.

In 2021, site 41BX2409, a surficial and subsurface prehistoric lithic scatter was recorded approximately 700 m to the northwest of the project area (THC 2022). Subsurface deposits were found to a depth of 32 cm and consisted of debitage and fire-cracked rock. Surface observations identified tested cobbles, cores, and debitage, but no diagnostic artifacts. Because the site was subject to previous disturbance by agricultural activities, erosion, and unimproved roads, it was determined to be ineligible as a SAL and its research value was listed as minimal. The extent of the site to the south and west were unknown due to the archaeological survey constraints.

A historical marker, designating the Battle of Adams Hill, was located on W.T. Montgomery Road to the northeast of the project area. Initially placed in 1965, the marker was replaced in 2007, and subsequently removed in April 2018 by the Blue Skies Retirement Community for safekeeping until it can be relocated (Allen 2018). The marker commemorated a May 9, 1861 confrontation between U.S. troops and Texas Confederate soldiers. Approximately 320 U.S. soldier and officers under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Isaac Van Duzer Reeve were marching from Fort Bliss near El Paso to the Texas coast to vacate Texas after the state seceded from the Union on March 2, 1861 (Young 2020). After receiving word that Colonel Earl Van Dorn, who had assumed command of Confederate forces in Texas, was advancing from San Antonio to confront them, Reeve halted on a hill near San Lucas Springs to await the arrival of the Confederates (Young 2020). Van Dorn's forces included 1,370 men and artillery, while Reeve's contingent had been reduced to 270 through desertions and sickness (Young 2020). Reeve surrendered his forces. The Union troops were not allowed

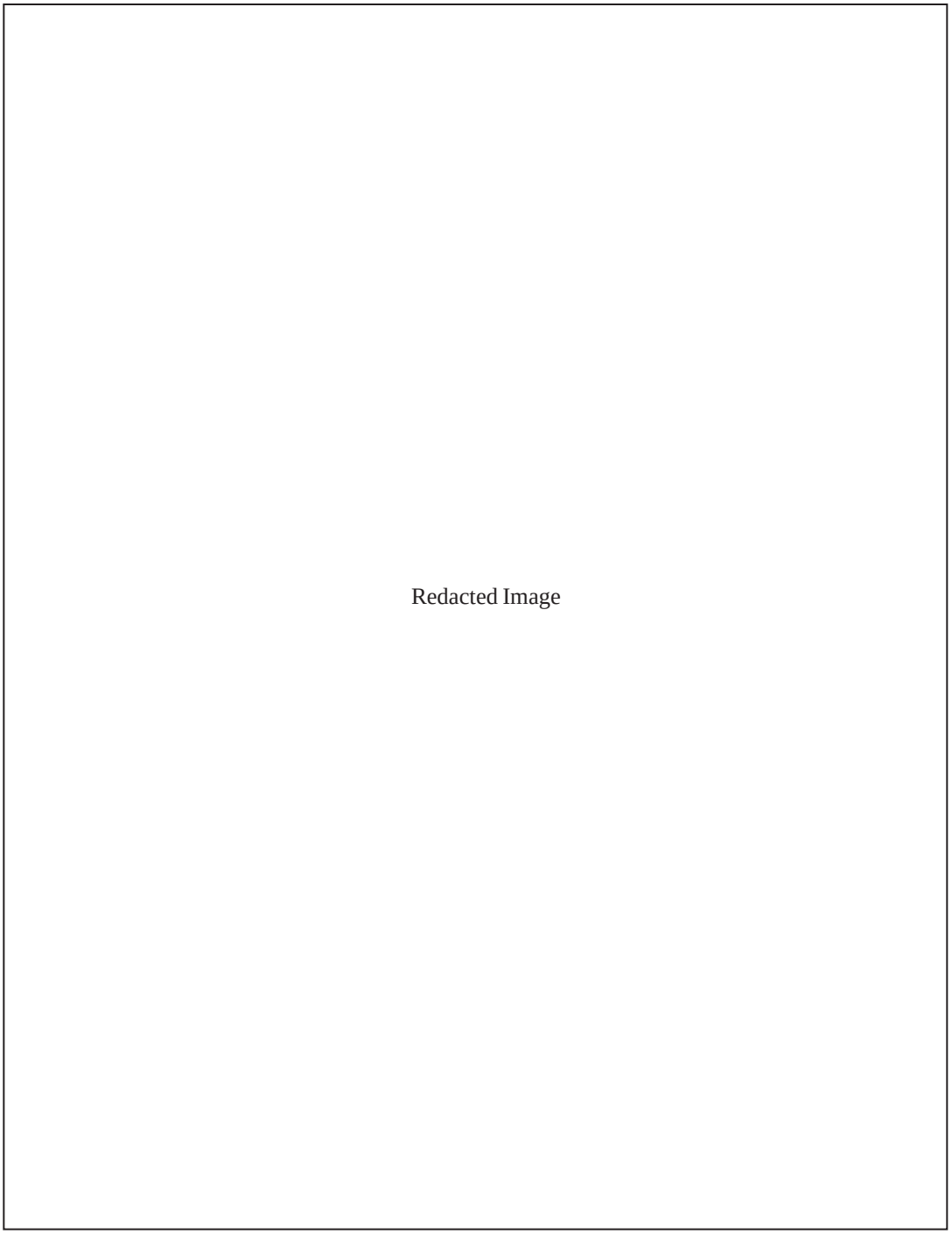

Figure 7-3. Archaeological sites within 1.5 km of the project area and placement of the former historical marker for the "Battle" of Adams Hill.

Table 7-1. Archaeological Sites within 1.5 km of the Project Area

Trinomial	Time Period	Site Description
41BX2228	Prehistoric	Surficial lithic scatter
41BX2280	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
41BX2282	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/occupation site
41BX2409	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter

parole, but were made prisoners of war, and exchanged later in the war for Confederate prisoners (Sprague 1862; THC 2022). The exact location of the confrontation is unclear, as early reports designated the place as San Lucas Springs, and later reports mentioned Adams Hill.

Results

The 100% intensive linear survey followed Council of Texas Archeologists Guidelines for Near Surface Intensive Surveys (CTA 2020). Background research was conducted to identify previously recorded archaeological sites and historic properties within 1.5 km of the project area. On January 21 and 24, 2022, one project archaeologist and two field technicians completed a pedestrian survey of the length of the project area, and excavated 12 initial shovel tests at 100 m intervals. Surface visibility was generally less than 15% and no artifacts were noted on the surface. Of the 12 shovel tests, three (ST 9, ST 10, and ST 11) were positive. On January 27, 2022, thirteen additional shovel tests (STs 13-25) were excavated to delineate the positive shovel tests. Of the 13, eight (STs 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25) were positive for cultural material. Of the 25 excavated shovel tests, 11 (44%) were positive (Figure 7-4). The results are summarized in Table 7-2.

Soils consisted of hard clays containing gravels and cobbles. Soil color ranged from black (10YR 2/1) to dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4). Nine of the 25 shovel tests excavated reached 80 cmbs. The Principal Investigator (PI) made the decision to terminate STs 23 and 25 above 80 cmbs based on the depth of recovered historic artifacts in the surrounding shovel tests. The remaining shovel tests were terminated due to gravels, cobbles and hard clays that obstructed the excavators.

During the survey, three new sites were recorded, 41BX2480, 41BX2481, and 41BX2482. Site boundaries

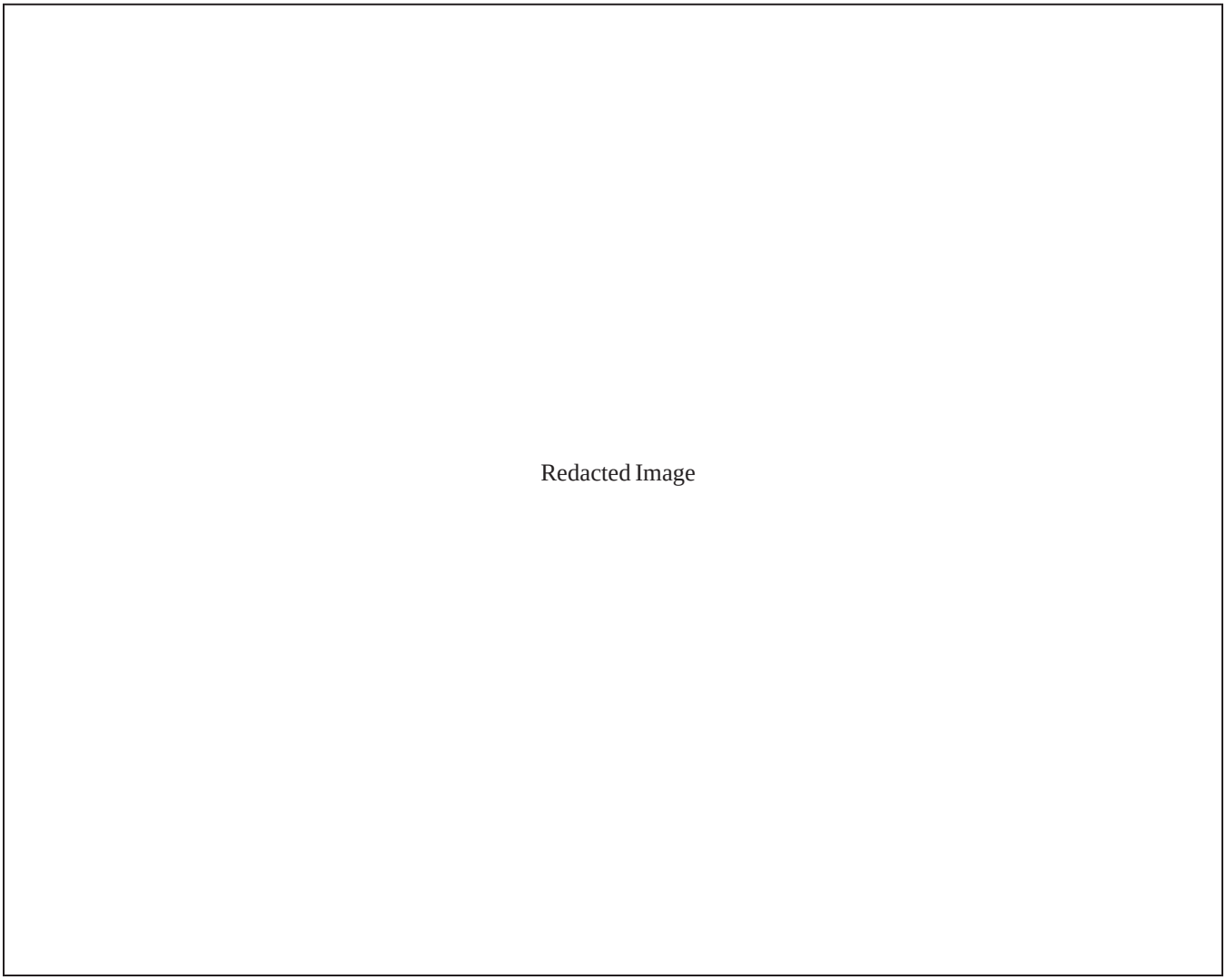

Figure 7-4. Positive and negative shovel tests.

Table 7-2. Shovel Test Summary

ST	Cultural Material Present	Termination Depth (cmbs)	Reason for Termination	Reason for Excavation
1	No	80	Complete	Initial Testing
2	No	38	Cobbles	Initial Testing
3	No	80	Complete	Initial Testing
4	No	60	Hard clay	Initial Testing
5	No	80	Complete	Initial Testing
6	No	79	Gravels	Initial Testing
7	No	80	Complete	Initial Testing
8	No	80	Complete	Initial Testing
9	Yes	47	Gravels	Initial Testing
10	Yes	80	Complete	Initial Testing
11	Yes	80	Complete	Initial Testing
12	No	80	Complete	Initial Testing
13	No	65	Cobbles	Positive Test Delineation
14	No	80	Complete	Positive Test Delineation
15	No	60	Hard clay	Positive Test Delineation
16	Yes	60	Degraded limestone	Positive Test Delineation
17	Yes	44	Cobbles	Positive Test Delineation
18	Yes	60	Gravels	Positive Test Delineation
19	Yes	75	Gravels	Positive Test Delineation
20	Yes	60	Gravels	Positive Test Delineation
21	No	42	Cobbles	Positive Test Delineation
22	Yes	50	Gravels	Positive Test Delineation
23	No	50	PI decision	Positive Test Delineation
24	Yes	40	Gravels	Positive Test Delineation
25	Yes	60	PI decision	Positive Test Delineation

were determined based on the previously established site definition: four or more surface artifacts within a 3-m radius, five or more artifacts observed within a single shovel test, evidence of an archaeological feature (e.g., wall, hearth, midden), a shovel test with three or more positive levels, or two positive shovel tests within 30 m of each other. Prehistoric materials were recovered from 41BX2480 and 41BX2481. 41BX2482 is primarily historic but contained a small quantity of prehistoric material.

Site 41BX2480

41BX2480 is a prehistoric site located approximately 25 m east of Lucas Creek and 16 m north of Highway 90. The site is located approximately 46 m southeast of previously recorded site 41BX2282 and possibly represents an extension of that site (Figure 7-5). Five shovel tests (STs 9, 16, 17, 18, and 20) excavated within this site were positive for cultural material (Figure 7-6). No delineating shovel tests were excavated to the north or south due to the limits of the project area; therefore the site may extend outside the project area. Table 7-3 summarizes the recovered cultural material. Documented artifacts include debitage, burned rock, and charcoal (Figure 7-7). Deposits extended from 0-60 cmbs. Soils consisted of gravelly clays. Excavation in this area was obstructed below 60 cmbs due to cobbles, gravels, and possible bedrock in ST 16. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were recorded, but the presence of charcoal was noted in ST 20. No cultural features were recorded. These results are consistent with previous findings at site 41BX2282, where a column sample was terminated at 60 cmbs, prior to reaching sterile soils, due to extremely compact clays (Anderson et al. 2019).

Despite the lack of cultural features or diagnostic artifacts, cultural material was moderately dense. The deposits

Redacted Image

Figure 7-5. Archaeological site 41BX2480 (shaded in light blue).

Figure 7-6. ST 9 termination.

Table 7-3. Summary of Cultural Material Recorded in 41BX2480

Level	Depth (cmbs)	ST 9	ST 16	ST 17	ST 18	ST 20
1	0-20	4 pcs. debitage	8 pcs. burned rock	1 pc. debitage	4 pcs. burned rock	4 pcs. debitage, 3 pcs. burned rock, 2 pcs. charcoal
2	20-40	1 pc. debitage	1 pc. burned rock	Negative	2 pcs. debitage, 2 pcs. burned rock	1 pc. debitage, 2 pcs. burned rock
3	40-60	Negative	Negative	Negative	1 pc. debitage, 4 pcs. burned rock	1 pc. burned rock
4	60-80	Not excavated	Not excavated	Not excavated	Not excavated	Not excavated

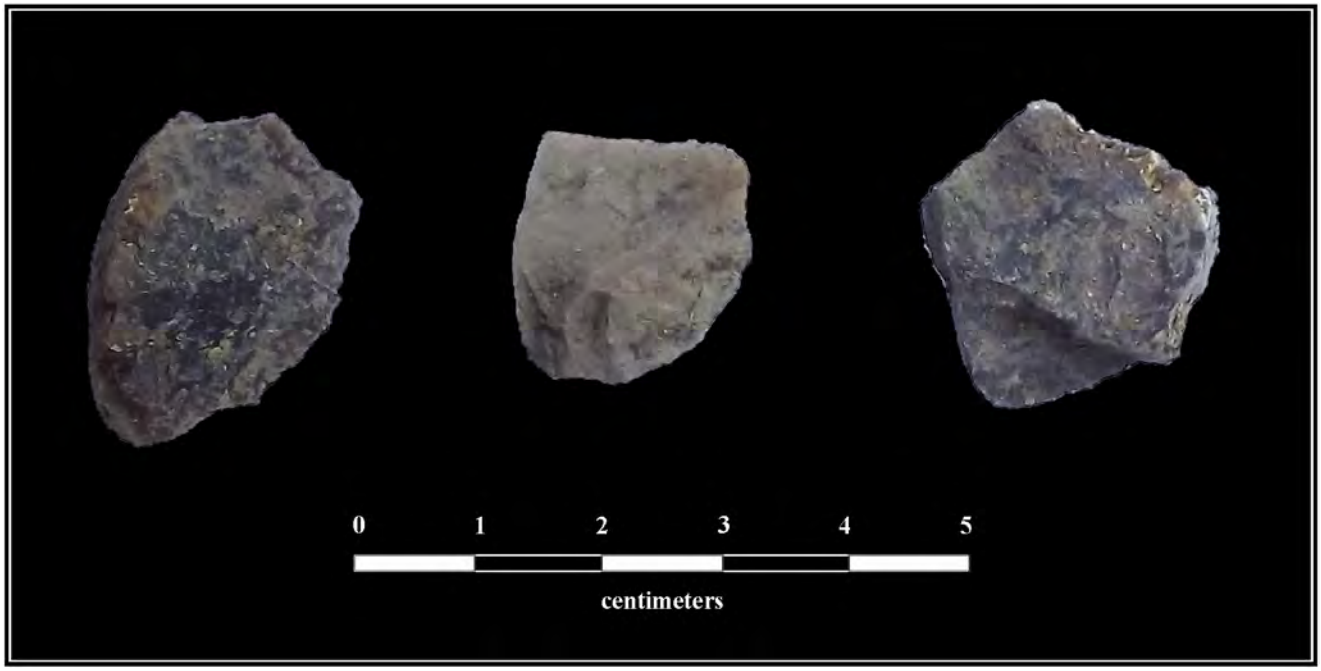

Figure 7-7. Artifacts recovered from Level 1 of ST 9.

exhibit potential for buried, stratified deposits, and showed preservation of organic material in ST 20, indicating possible research potential. CAR recommends that additional testing is necessary to determine the significance of 41BX2480, and its eligibility for listing in the NRHP or designation as an SAL. Avoidance of impact to the site is recommended.

Site 41BX2481

41BX2481 is a prehistoric site located approximately 14 m north of Highway 90, 46 m east of 41BX2480 and 30 m west of 41BX2482 (Figure 7-8). Two shovel tests (STs 10 and 19) excavated within the site were positive for cultural material (Figure 7-9). No delineating shovel tests were excavated to the north or south due to the limits of the project area, therefore the site may extend outside the project area. The results are summarized in Table 7-4. Artifacts recorded within 41BX2481 consisted of debitage and burned rock (Figure 7-10). Deposits extended from 0-80 cmbs. Soils consisted of clays containing as much as 40% gravels with soil colors ranging from black (10YR 2/1) near the surface to dark brown (10YR 3/3) below 50 cmbs. No temporally diagnostic artifacts or organic materials were recorded, and no cultural features were documented.

41BX2481 is spatially restricted, encompassing 521 m^2. Deposits recorded in ST 10 were moderately dense and deeply buried, reaching 80 cmbs, while material documented in ST 19 consisted of a single fragment of burned rock in Level 1. Due to the limited nature of the deposits, 41BX2481 is assessed as lacking in research potential. CAR recommends that the portion of the site within the project area is not eligible for listing in the NRHP or designation as a SAL.

Redacted Image

Figure 7-8. Archaeological site 41BX2481 (shaded in light blue).

Figure 7-9. ST 10 termination.

Table 7-4. Summary of Cultural Material Recorded in 41BX2481

Level	Depth (cmbs)	ST 10	ST 19
1	0-20	Negative	1 pc. burned rock
2	20-40	3 pcs. burned rock	Negative
3	40-60	1 pc. debitage, 6 pcs. burned rock	Negative
4	60-80	2 pcs. burned rock	Negative

Figure 7-10. One specimen of debitage (bottom left) and two pieces of burned rock from Level 3 of ST 10.

Site 41BX2482

41BX2482 is a primarily historic site located approximately 18 m north of US 90 and 30 m east of 41BX2481 (Figure 7-11). Four shovel tests (STs 11, 22, 24, and 25) were positive for cultural material within the site (Figure 7-12). No delineating shovel tests were excavated to the north or south due to the limits of the project area, therefore the site may extend outside the project area. Table 7-5 summarizes the results. Materials recovered included one sherd of undecorated white earthenware and clear, aqua and brown glass (Figure 7-13). Debitage was recovered from the first level of ST 25. The site showed evidence of construction disturbance. Soils consist of gravelly clays that exhibit mottling and oil stains. No cultural features, organic material or temporally diagnostic artifacts were recorded. The presence of undecorated white earthenware and predominance of clear, aqua and brown glass suggests that the site post-dates the Civil War (THC 2006, Lindsey 2021). A review of the 1930 Stoner Maps (Map 1100) indicate that the project area was part of the Masterson Ranch. The maps show no structures within 41BX2482.

41BX2482 is a low-density scatter of late historic material and shows evidence of disturbance. A small quantity of prehistoric material was found near the surface. The site is not found to be significant. CAR recommends that the portion of the site found within the project area is not eligible for listing in the NRHP or designation as a SAL.

Redacted Image

Figure 7-11. Archaeological site 41BX2482 (shaded in light blue).

Figure 7-12. ST 11 termination.

Table 7-5. Summary of Cultural Material Recorded in 41BX2482

Level	Depth (cmbs)	ST 11	ST 22	ST 24	ST 25
1	0-20	Negative	Negative	1 pc. glass	2 pcs. debitage
2	20-40	1 pc. ceramic, 1 pc. glass	2 pcs. glass	Negative	Negative
3	40-60	Negative	Negative	Not excavated	Negative
4	60-80	Negative	Not excavated	Not excavated	Not excavated

Figure 7-13. Ceramic recovered from ST 11.

Summary and Recommendations

On January 21, 24, and 27, 2022, CAR conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of a linear CPS easement located along US 90. Twenty-five shovel tests were excavated, and three previously unrecorded archaeological sites, 41BX2480, 41BX2481, and 41BX2482, were documented. Sites 41BX2480 and 41BX2481 are prehistoric, while 41BX2482 is primarily historic but includes a small amount of prehistoric material.

41BX2480 is potentially significant due to moderately dense, deeply buried deposits and preservation of organic material suitable for radiocarbon dating. The site's eligibility for listing in the NRHP or designation as a SAL is undetermined. Additional testing is necessary is order to make a determination. Avoidance of the site is recommended. CPS's planned boring methodology for installation should successfully avoid impacting deposits associated with the site (Figure 7-14). At the proposed depth, the boring will be in bedrock. The proposed entry and exit trenches are outside the boundaries of the recorded archaeological sites.

CAR's investigations determined that neither 41BX2481 nor 41BX2482 are significant within the project area. 41BX2481 is spatially restricted, primarily to a single shovel test, and contains no temporally diagnostic artifacts, organic material, or cultural features. 41BX2482 is a low density, late historic site with evidence of disturbance. It contains no temporally diagnostic artifacts or cultural features. Both of these sites are recommended as not eligible for the NRHP or designation as a SAL within the project area.

Since CPS Energy's boring methods for the placement of the gas line avoid impact to 41BX2480, CAR recommends that the construction proceed as planned. However, if archaeological materials are encountered at any point during the boring of the gas main line, operations should cease in the immediate area, and THC should be notified.

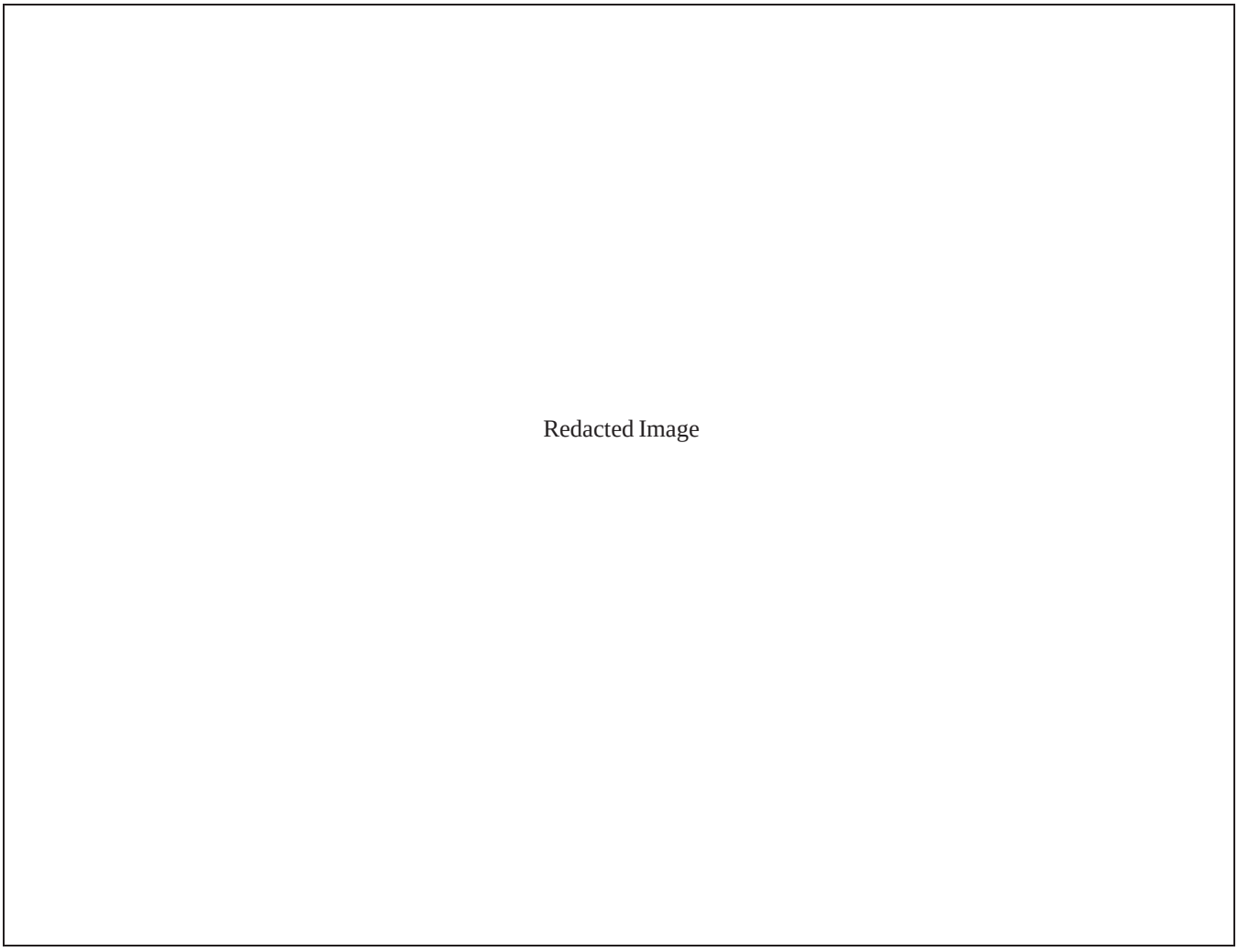

Figure 7-14. Expected CPS bore entry and exit points (in purple) and their position relative to the archaeological sites (in blue) discovered within the project area.

This page intentionally left blank.

Chapter 8: Interim Report V-Intensive Archaeological Survey of City Public Service Energy Substation Property at Old Tezel and Guilbeau Road

by Jonathan Paige

Introduction

In January of 2022, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Center for Archaeological Research (CAR) was contacted by Adams Environmental, Inc. with a request to conduct an archaeological survey of a 1.9-acre tract of public municipal property in northwest Bexar County. The property is owned by City Public Service Energy (CPS Energy), and is located on Guilbeau Road, between Olde Village Drive, and Old Tezel Road (Figure 8-1). Any planned work on public municipal property in Texas that might affect archaeological or historical sites is subject to regulatory review by the Texas Historical

Figure 8-1. Project area for Interim Report V, Tezel substation.

Commission under the Antiquities Code of Texas. The work under this project fell under CAR's Texas Antiquities Permit No. 30154. Cynthia Munoz served as Principal Investigator and Jonathan Paige served as the Project Archaeologist.

On February 14, 2022, CAR performed a 100% pedestrian survey and excavated eight shovel tests, each at least 30 cm in diameter, to a target depth of 80 cm below (cmbs) surface. Of the eight shovel tests, none contained cultural material, either artifacts or features, and all terminated at bedrock well above 80 cmbs. The average depth of bedrock was 15 cmbs, and ranged from 6 to 40 cmbs, which highlights the shallow soil development in the project area. No historic or older features or artifacts were found, and no new sites were identified. These findings highlight the low potential for buried archaeological deposits in the project area. CAR recommends that work proceed in the project area as originally planned.

Background

This section briefly outlines the broader environmental context and prior archaeological work within 2 km of the project area.

Project Environment

The project area consists of 1.9 acres of public municipal land located in northwest San Antonio. It is bounded to the north by Guilbeau road, to the east and south by a residential neighborhood, and to the west by a northwest/southeast oriented transmission corridor. The surrounding area is heavily developed, and zoned for single-family residential homes, as well as commercial use. Development of the area is relatively recent. The area was sparsely developed as of the late 1960s (U.S. Geological Survey 1966), and the adjacent residential neighborhood bounding the south and east margin of the project area, "The Village in the Woods" was constructed in 1982.

The project area falls just below and south of the Edwards Plateau, and within the southernmost extent of the northern Blackland Prairie ecoregion (Griffith et al. 2007). The Blackland Prairies, prior to widespread ranching before 1800, and widespread farming in the late 1800s and 1900s, were distinguished from adjacent ecoregions by their clayey soils, and tallgrass Prairie vegetation (Dowhower et al. 2021). These include grasses, and forms adapted to regular wildfires like Texas Bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), Yellow Indiangrass (*Sorghastrum nutans*), Big Bluestem (*Andropogon gerardi*), and Tall Dropseed (*Sporobolus compositus*; Dowhower et al. 2021). The Blackland Prairie supported medium to large bodied herbivores (bison, pronghorn antelope, deer), omnivores (large collared peccary, black bear, badger), and carnivores (mountain lion, bobcat, ocelot, coyote, otter). Regular prairie fires, as well as grazing and trampling by herbivores maintained open prairie habitats by inhibiting tree growth and encouraging the growth of pyrophytic grasses and forbs (Dowhower et al. 2021; Griffith et al. 2007). Similar to today, riparian settings were more heavily wooded, with Oak, Elm, Cypress Ash, Cottonwood and Pecan trees (Griffith et al. 2007). With the development of ranching and farming practices introduced by Europeans, landscapes became more tightly managed, which included extirpation of wild mammals, replacement of wild plants with crops and other introduced plants, and interruption of fire regimes (Rooney and Stambaugh 2019; Stambaugh et al. 2011).

The soils within the project area and most of the soils in the surrounding area tend to be relatively shallow, clay rich, and stony. They are entirely Eckrant (TaC) very cobbly clay, which are clay rich, shallow, rocky, and often covered in part by limestone fragments (NCRS 2022; Figure 8-2). Lower layers include fractured limestone filled with clay loam just above bedrock. The rolling soils subtype encompasses Eckrant association soils on 5-15% slopes (NCRS 2022). Eckrant (TaB) cobbly clay to the west and east of the project area tend to form on terraces that drain limestone prairies. They are clayey, near level, and shallow, with underlying gravel rich layers, and caliche formations (NCRS 2022). Lewisville silty clay (LvB) to the east of the project area form on stream terraces on 1-3% slopes. The deepest soils in the surrounding area include patches of Crawford, stony and Bexar Soils series (Cb) soils to the northeast of the project area, near the west bank of French Creek. Crawford soils tend to be deeper than Eckrant association soils, and bear more abundant chert, as opposed to limestone.

Previous Archaeology

Five previous archaeological surveys have been performed within 2 km of the project center. In 2010, Atkins surveyed an 18 meter wide, and 14 km long northwest/southeast transect along a transmission line right of way that bounds the west margin of the project area. This project was performed under Texas Antiquities Permit No. 5853. Atkins found no archaeological sites within 2 km of the Tezel project center (Nash and Robinson 2011) and argued for low potential for subsurface archaeological deposits, in part due to the lack of deep deposits, and presence of exposed bedrock across much of the survey area (Nash and Robinson 2011). In 2009, SWCA Environmental Consultants performed an intensive archaeological survey of Nani Falcone Park, an area of 65.5 acres, just east of the project area, under Texas Antiquities Permit 5234 (Galindo 2010). SWCA excavated 14 shovel tests in areas proposed to have highest probability

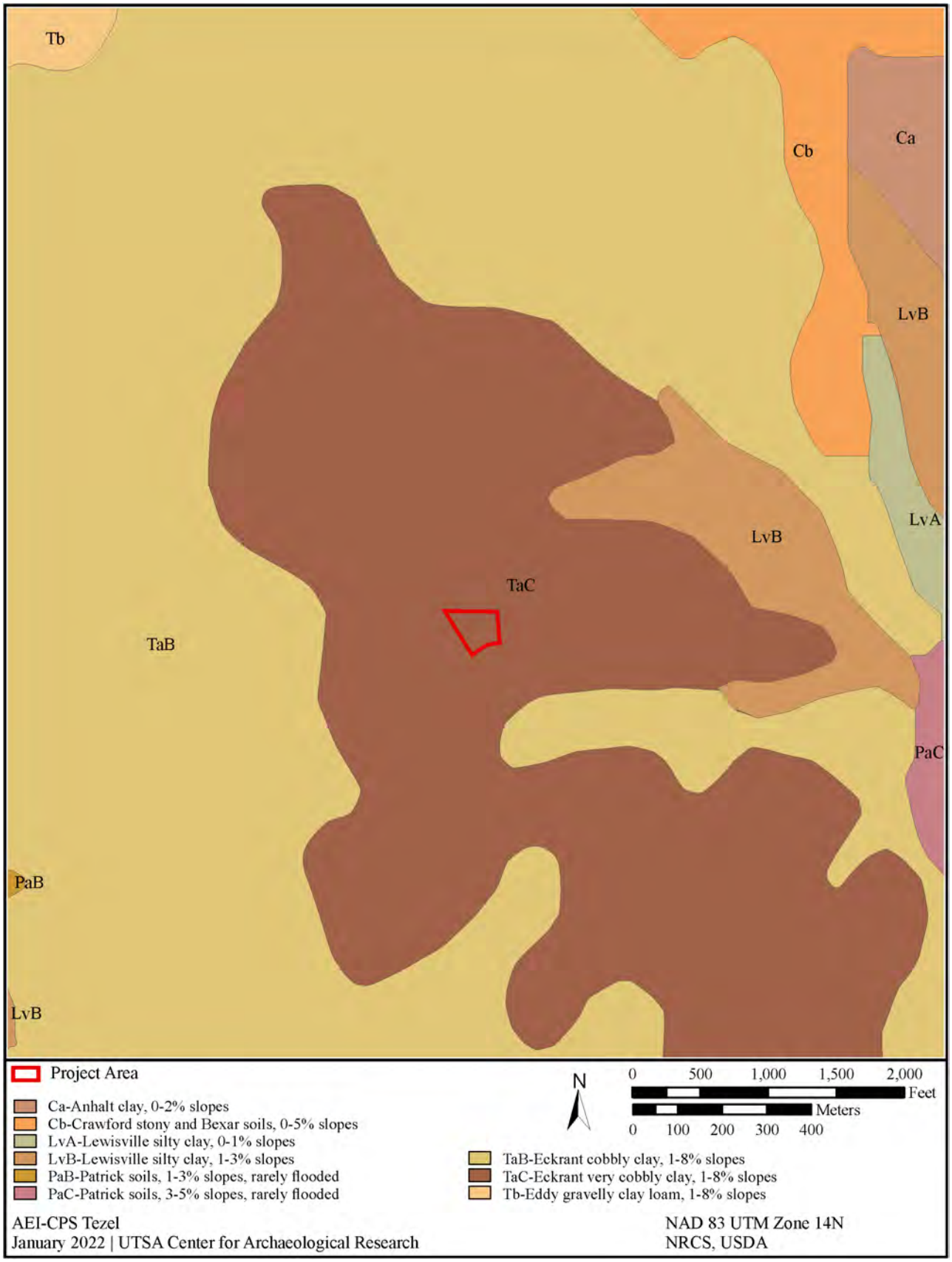

Figure 8-2. Soils within the project area.

of archaeological deposits. However, no cultural materials were identified through either subsurface testing, or ground survey. Shovel tests were terminated at depths of between 10 and 45 cm below surface due to hardpan clays, and gravels. In 2014, Pape-Dawson performed a 1.2-acre surface, and subsurface survey in advance of improvements to French Creek Park, east of the project area, under Texas Antiquities Permit No. 6950. All of the 13 shovel tests excavated were negative, and no other cultural resources were identified over the course of surface survey. Most pits were terminated at depths 10-20 cm, at which point either pre-Holocene clays with cemented limestone inclusions, or indurated limestone were uncovered.

In 1976, the Environmental Protection Agency sponsored an archaeological survey of an area encompassing the area to the west of Bandera road, from Leon Creek to the intersection of Bandera and Hausman Road. While there is little other information about this survey in the Texas Historical Commission Atlas, one archaeological site within that project area, and within 2 km of the current project, 41BX325 was subsequently investigated by UTSA-CAR in 1977 (Figure 8-3). 41BX325 was an approximately 1.8 acre prehistoric lithic scatter north of Nani Falcone Park, west of French Creek, and south of Braun Road. Lithic debris and tools were observed through surface survey. No temporally diagnostic materials were identified, and the site

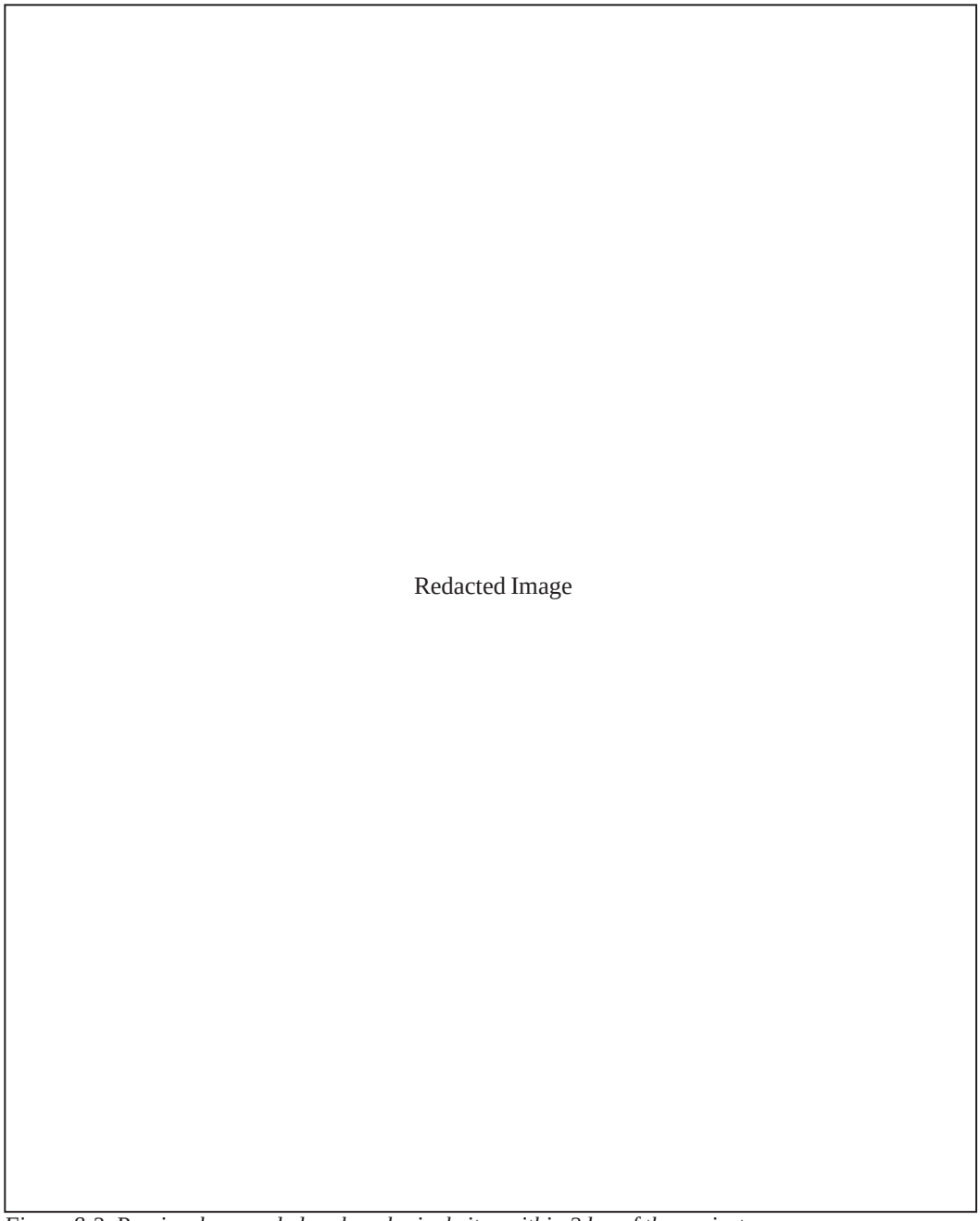

Figure 8-3. Previously recorded archaeological sites within 2 km of the project area.

was never excavated. In July 2007, Geo-Marine Inc. revisited 41BX325, over the course of the Leon Creek Watershed Overview project, funded by the U.S. Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, and found 41BX325 had been destroyed over the course of residential development (THC 2022).

Results

The non-linear survey of the project area followed and exceeded the Council of Texas Archaeologists' recommendations for projects of this type and scope. A Project Archaeologist performed background research of archaeological sites and historic properties within 2 km of the project area. One Project Archaeologist and one field technician surveyed the surface of the project area along transects separated by no more than 30 m. Both also excavated eight shovel tests with diameters of at least 30 cm, excavated to a target depth of 80 cm below surface, or at the depth of obstructions. Each shovel test was excavated in 20 cm levels, within which sediment type, inclusions, color, and other observations were recorded on standardized forms. Each test pit was photographed at its terminal level. All excavated sediments were passed through ¼-inch mesh screens. No artifacts were collected over the course of the project. Instead, the project design called for artifact documentation and photography in the field before return to the shovel test fill. The location of each test pit was recorded using a handheld Trimble GeoXT GPS. All documents, forms and photos were curated at CAR'S curation facility.

On February 14, 2022, CAR archaeologists completed the surface survey and shovel testing of the project area. The surface of the project area follows a slope ranging from 5 to 15 % with the highest elevation at the northwest corner (approximately 290.8 m above sea level), and the lowest at the southeast corner (approximately 281.9 m above sea level). The area vegetation is scrubby, with oak, grass, and cactus throughout (Figures 8-4 and 8-5). Surface visibility was patchy, ranging from 0% to 20% in most areas. Some spots had higher visibility, up to 50%. Areas with higher visibility tend to be either in areas with abundant surface limestone fragments, or at the base of shrubs and trees.

Figure 8-4. Area representative of open, higher visibility ground surfaces. Note the abundant angular limestone on the ground surface.

Figure 8-5. Example of exposed bedrock and shrubby vegetation at western margin of project area. Photo taken facing northeast.

Exceptions include areas of exposed bedrock near the western margin of the project area (Figure 8-5), and in patches throughout the remainder of the area. Most of the stone in the area is limestone. There are a few examples of broken and stream-rolled chert pebbles, though none had evidence of knapping.

There are multiple brush piles and trash dumps associated with brush clearing throughout the project area (Figure 8-6). However, the cultural material within these dumps all appear to be relatively recent, younger than the 1980s. One possible exception is a steel, pull top can (Jumex brand) identified on the surface of the center of the project area.

Figure 8-6. Typical brush/trash dump in the project area. This dump is at the southern margin of the project area, just north of the fenced off residential neighborhood. Photo taken facing southwest.

However, Jumex products were not exported to the United States until 1982 (Jumex 2022), which is around the time when the neighborhood at the south and east margin of the project area was constructed.

Of the eight shovel tests excavated, none yielded cultural material (Figure 8-7, Table 8-1). Soil development was sparse and shallow across much of the project area, and the planned locations for shovel tests were in most cases

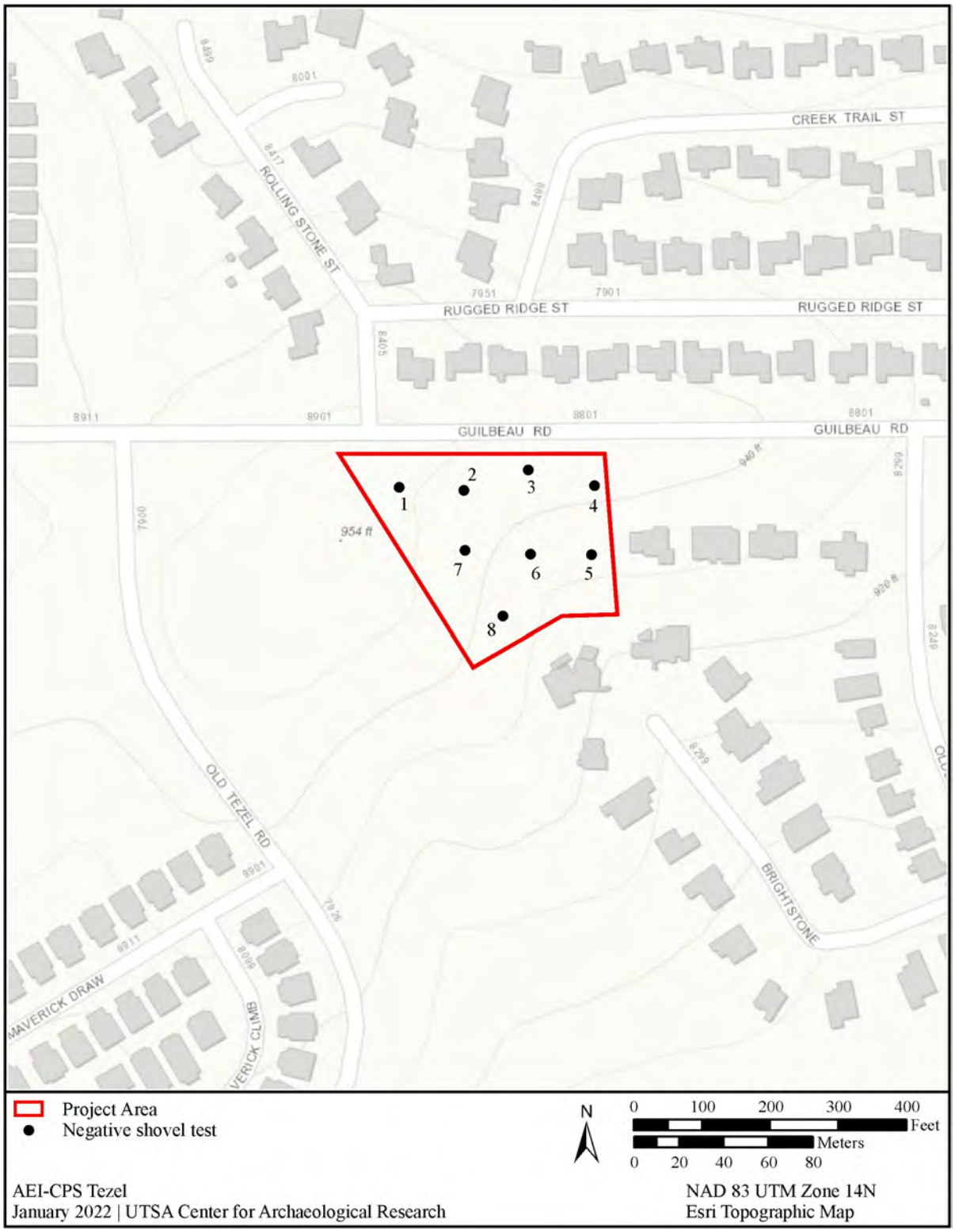

Figure 8-7. Results of shovel testing. Eight shovel tests were excavated, none of which yielded cultural material.

Table 8-1. Shovel Test Summary

Shovel Test	Cultural Material Present	Termination Depth (cmbs)	Reason for Termination
1	None	7	Bedrock
2	None	6	Bedrock
3	None	10	Bedrock
4	None	10	Bedrock
5	None	20	Bedrock
6	None	40	Bedrock
7	None	9	Bedrock
8	None	20	Root and Bedrock

modified by several meters after probing with a shovel to locate spots with sediment deeper than 5 cm or so below the surface. Even so, while the target depth was 80 cmbs, most shovel tests hit bedrock within 20 cm (Figure 8-8) and the average terminal depth was only 15 cmbs. Across each shovel test, soil color was close to uniform. All levels were dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4), except for ST 3 which was very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2). The soil matrix in all cases contained angular to subangular limestone fragments, representing broken pieces of bedrock worked through root action and weathering. These limestone fragments increased in frequency with depth until the level of bedrock. The soil matrix was loamy, and soft across all shovel tests. The entirety of each shovel test was also moderately, to heavily rooted with either grass, or oak roots. The deepest shovel test (ST 6) was located adjacent to a shallow drainage running

Figure 8-8. Representative terminal level of shovel tests in the project area. ST 4 was placed at the northeastern portion of the project area. Bedrock is visible at 10 cm below surface.

northwest to southeast across the project area (Figure 8-7). It terminated at degraded limestone bedrock 40 cmbs.

Summary and Recommendations

On February 14, 2022, CAR archaeologists completed a surface survey with shovel tests within the Tezel Substation project area. Prior archaeological research in the area had found some surface deposits within 2 km of the project area at the now destroyed site of 41BX325, within a bend of French Creek. However, systematic survey work in the area has found low potential for buried archaeological deposits, in large part due to shallow soil formations.

Of the eight shovel tests excavated by CAR, none contained cultural material. The only cultural material identified through the 100% surface survey likely post-dates 1980. While there is some variability in soil depth, ranging from 6 to 40 cmbs, the overall shallow soil deposits, and lack of cultural material greater than 50 years old suggest low potential for disturbing either surface or subsurface archaeological material. CAR recommends that work proceed in the project area as planned.

This page intentionally left blank.

Chapter 9: Interim Report VI-Archaeological Monitoring of 17 CPS Energy CKT V212 Pole Replacements in South Central San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

by Sarah Wigley

Introduction

Beginning September 19, 2022, through September 29, 2022, the University of Texas (UTSA) Center for Archaeological Research (CAR) conducted archaeological monitoring of hydro-vacuuming for 17 CPS Energy (CPS) pole replacements in response to a request from Adams Environmental Inc. (AEI). The monitoring was conducted within City of San Antonio (COSA) right of way (ROW) property spanning a 46 ha (114 acres) project area located in south central San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas (Figure 9-1). The project area is located along South Presa Street and Southeast Military Drive, broadly bounded by East Pyron Road on the north, Southeast Military Drive on the south, the San Antonio River on the west and old Corpus Christi Road on the east. As a public municipal property, undertakings that might affect archaeological or historical sites are subject to regulatory review. At the municipal level, the property falls under COSA's Unified Development Code (UDC; Article 6 35-630 to 35-634). As such, the project also requires review by the Texas Historical Commission (THC) under the Antiquities Code of Texas. The work was conducted under TAP No. 30154. Cynthia Munoz served as the principal investigator (PI) and Sarah Wigley served as the project archaeologist (PA).

Twenty-three holes were excavated by hydro vacuuming for 17 new CPS poles. The additional holes represent excavations for pole anchors. No cultural features or cultural materials were observed during monitoring. CAR recommends no further work.

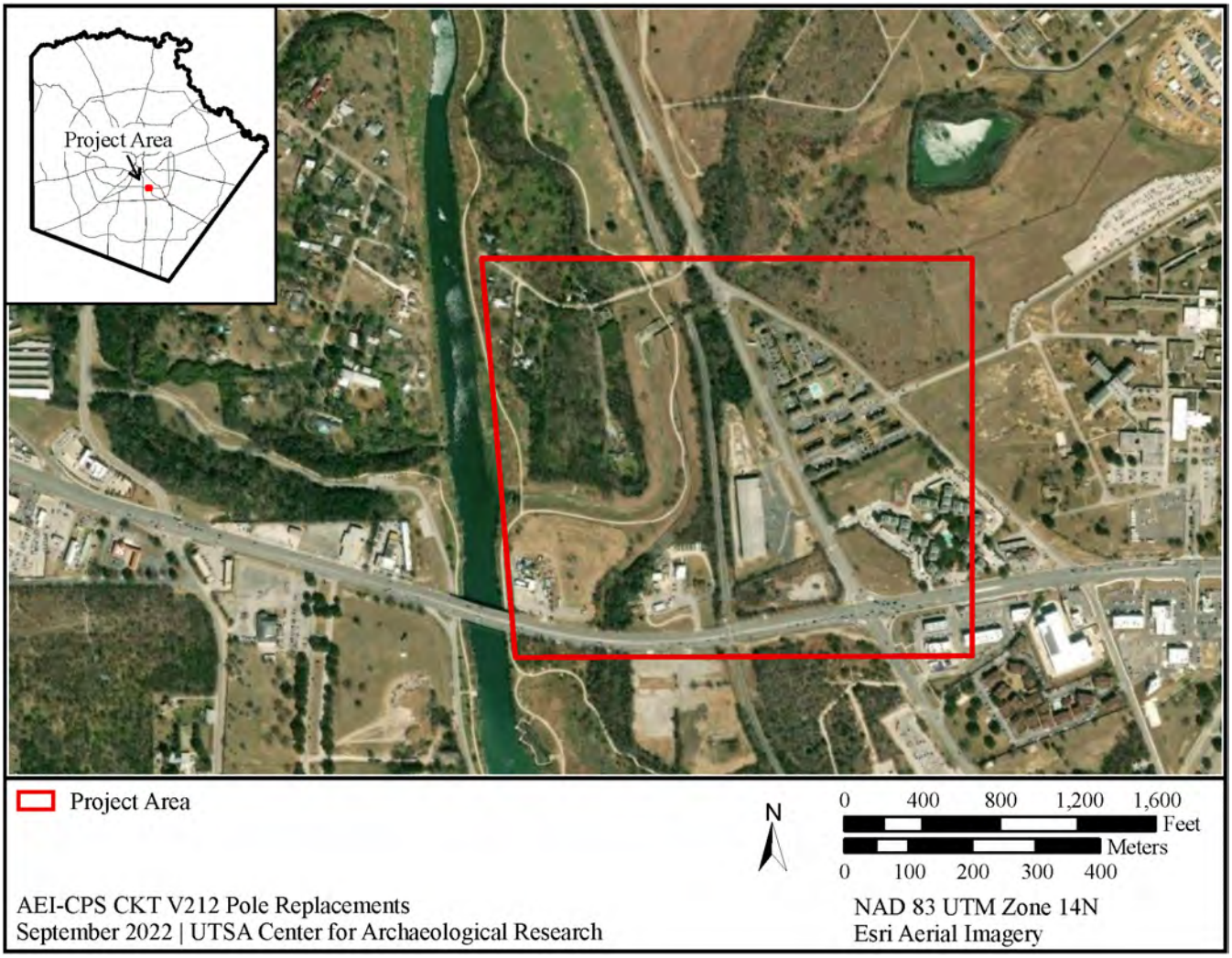

Figure 9-1. Project area for Interim Report VI on aerial with county inset.

Background

This section discusses the natural environment of the project area and concludes with a brief examination of the previous archaeology of the area. This discussion is included in order to provide localized contextual information for the project results.

Project Environment

The project area is located along South Presa Street and Southeast Military Drive, south of Pyron Road and north of the Presa Street-Military Drive intersection. The San Antonio River is located immediately to the west. The Texas Center for Infectious Disease is located to the east. The area is sparsely developed with a mix of residential, industrial, and public buildings. The elevation ranges from 169-188 m above sea level, trending upwards as the topography moves east of the river.

Soils within the northern part of the project area consist of Sunev clay loams (VcB; Figure 9-2). These soils are found on stream terraces. They are well drained and reach depths of more than 203 cm. The majority of the project area where excavation occurred is located within Patrick soils (PaC), a type of gravelly clay loam that grades to gravelly sand below 43 cm. These soils are found on paleoterraces. They are well drained and reach depths of more than 203 cm. Along the western side of the project area adjacent to the San Antonio River, soils consist of Loire clay loams (Fr). These soils are located in flood plains. They are well drained and reach depths of more than 203 cm (80 in; NRCS 2022).

Most of the project area is located within the Clay Loam ecological setting (NRCS 2022). These areas, located in the eastern part of the Edwards Plateau, are characterized by limestone ridges, canyons, and gently sloping valley floors.

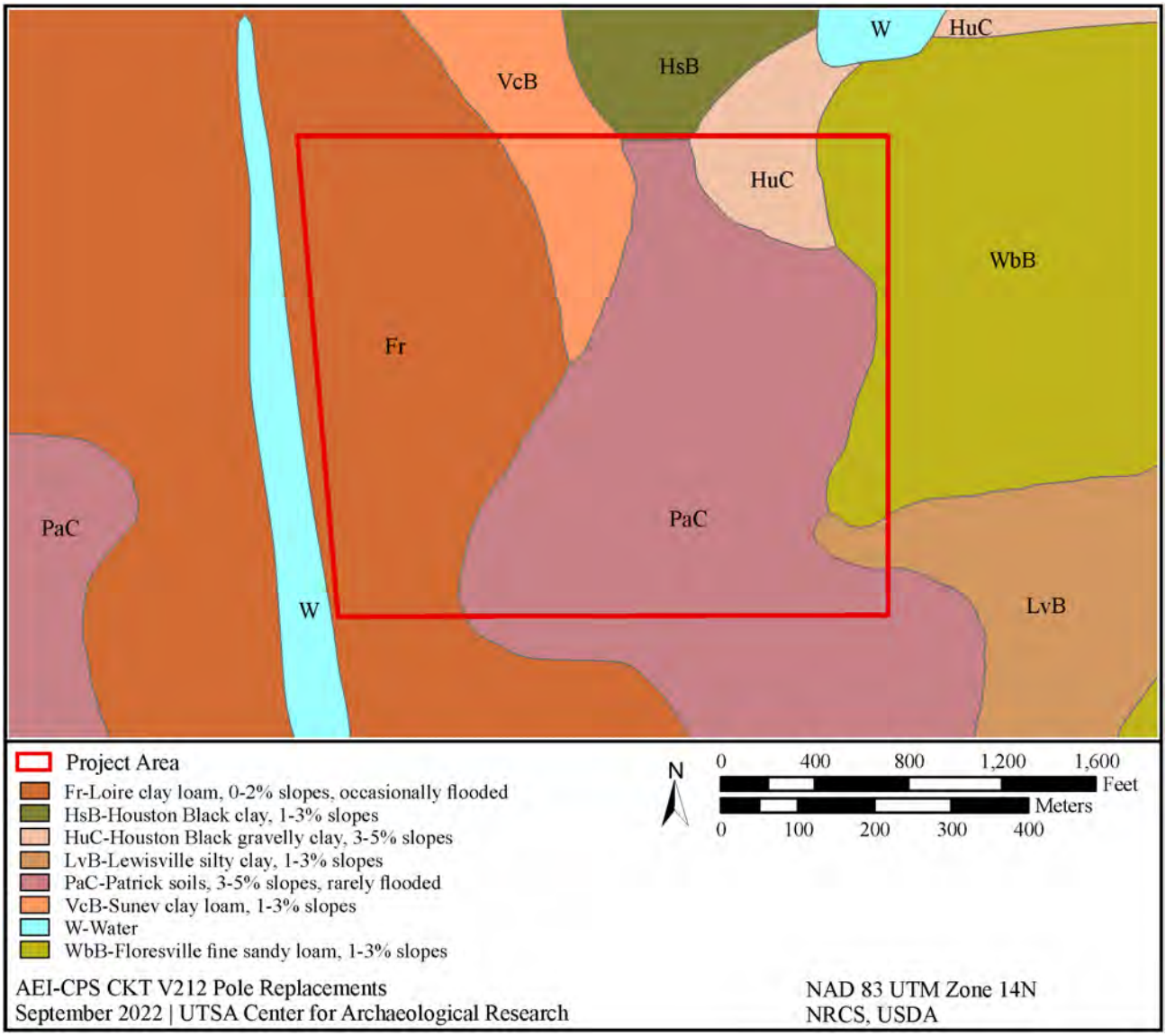

Figure 9-2. Soils within the project area.

Natural vegetation consists of tallgrasses (S*chizachyrium scoparium*), a variety of forbs, and mottes of live oak (*Quercus fusiformis*). Without fire or brush management woody species proliferate. Along the river the area is dominated by Loamy Bottomland (NRCS 2022). These low-lying floodplains consist of Mixed Savannah grasslands that are also rapidly invaded by woody species without fire management. In the United States, these areas were impacted by conversion to cropland as well as implementation of flood control programs.

Previous Archaeology

Nineteen archaeological sites were recorded in previous investigations within 1000 m of the project area (Figure 9-3; Table 9-1). These sites span the Paleoindian period through the mid-twentieth century. The majority are associated with the San Antonio River. The project area is located immediately east of the Mission Parkway National Register District. Three sites, 41BX239, 41BX240, and 41BX1622, were located within the broad project area, but no pole excavations occurred within the boundaries of any of these sites.

Sites 41BX239, 41BX240, 41BX241, 41BX266, 41BX267, 41BX268, 41BX279 and 41BX280 were recorded during the course of the Mission Parkway survey. Site 411BX239 is an abandoned cemetery associated with the previous location of the Eden Home for the Aged. It dates from approximately 1921-1953. No additional work was recommended at this site (Scurlock et al. 1976; THC 2022).

Site 41BX240 is an abandoned, brick-lined well or cistern that was excavated in 1946 (Scurlock et al. 1976). It was potentially associated with the *acequia*. No additional work was recommended at this site (Scurlock et al. 1976; THC 2022).

Site 41BX241 is a house foundation and well associated with a man named Brown who operated a farm in the area (Scurlock et al 1976; THC 2022). Neighbors reported potential for prehistoric material at the site as well, but none was encountered at the time of recording. Additional work was recommended at that time. CAR revisited the site in 2002, but could not locate any remaining architectural features or a prehistoric component (Meissner et al. 2007).

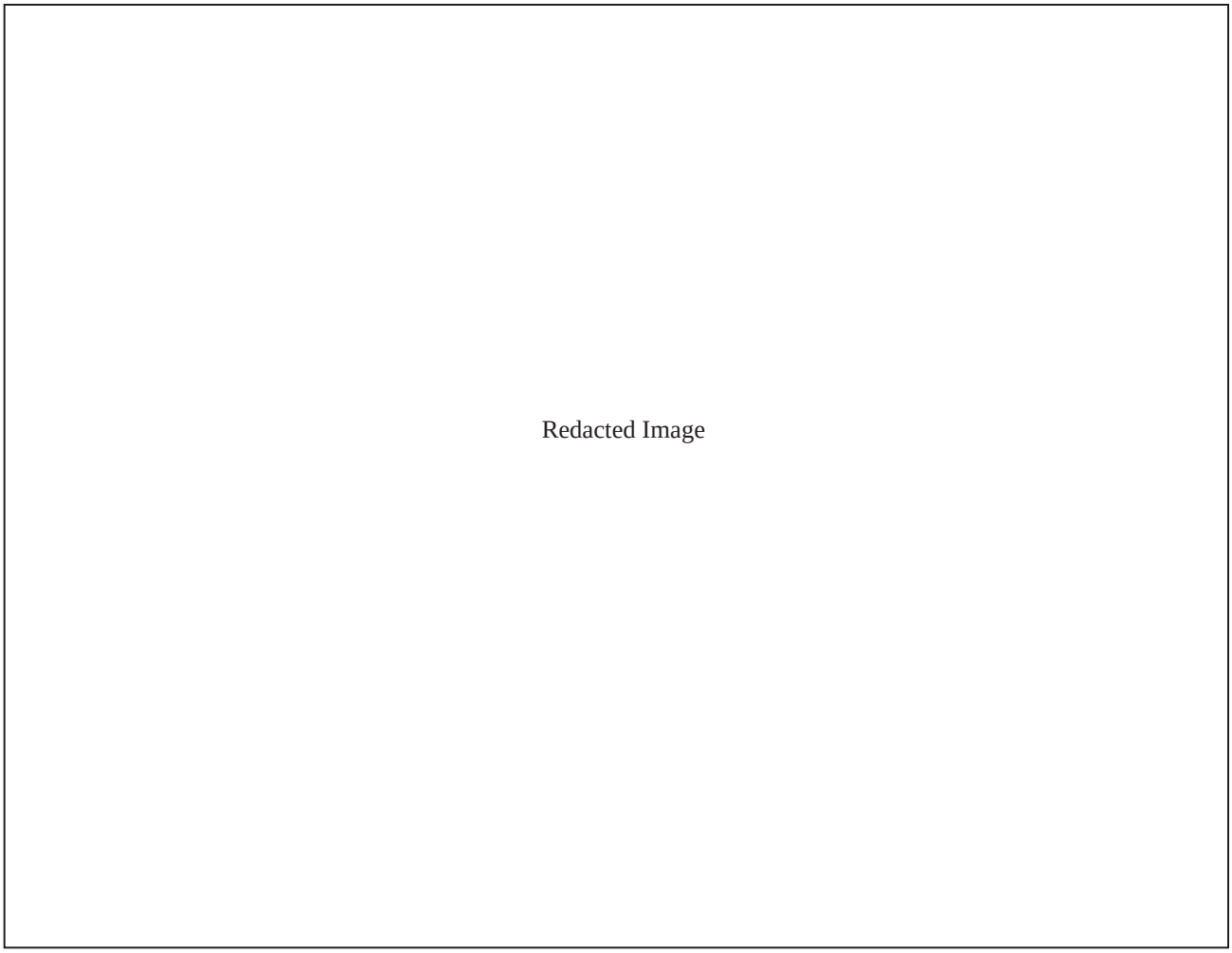

Figure 9-3. Previously recorded archaeological sites within 1000 m of the project area.

Table 9-1. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within 1000 m of the Project Area

Trinomial	Time Period	Site Description
41BX239	Early 20th century	Abandoned cemetery
41BX240	Mid-20th century	Historic well or cistern
41BX241	Early 20th century	House foundation and well
41BX266	Spanish colonial	San Juan Dam
41BX267	Spanish colonial	San Jose Acequia
41BX268	Spanish colonial	San Juan Acequia
41BX279	Mid-19th century	Charles Pyron house
41BX280	Spanish colonial	Espada Dam
41BX1622	Prehistoric/historic	Mixed occupation
41BX1628	Prehistoric/historic	Occupation, burials present
41BX1757	Historic	Artifact scatter
41BX1888	Paleoindian/Early Archaic	Prehistoric campsite
41BX1902	Early Archaic/Late Prehistoric	Occupation
41BX2089	Prehistoric/historic	Artifact scatter
41BX2318	Late 19th to 20th century	Hot Wells Cabins
41BX2380	Historic	Dump
41BX2513	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
41BX2514	Prehistoric/Historic	Artifact scatter
41BX2515	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter

Site 41BX266, the San Juan Dam, was constructed during the Spanish Colonial period in order to divert water for the San Juan Acequia (Scurlock et al. 1976; THC 2022). The dam functioned from the 1730s until the 1950s when the San Antonio River was channelized (Scurlock et al. 1976). It was destroyed by a flood in 1977 (Hafernik et al. 1989). The San Juan Acequia, still extant, flows south of the dam. The site was investigated by the CAR in 1988 (Hafernik et al. 1989). As a result of this work, the site, already a contributing resource to the Mission Parkway National Register District (Clark et al. 1975), was recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and designated as a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL; Hafernik et al. 1989; THC 2022). Sites 41BX266, 41BX267, 41BX268, and 41BX280 are all part of San Antonio's Spanish Colonial *acequia* system. This system was designated a National Historic Civil Engineering Landmark (Minor and Steinberg 1968) and, as such, sufficiently intact portions are considered eligible for the NRHP. The sections of the system associated with the San Antonio Missions are also part of the San Antonio Missions UNESCO World Heritage Site (NPS 2022a).

Site 41BX267, the San Jose Acequia, is a Spanish colonial irrigation channel constructed to serve Mission San Jose (Scurlock et al. 1976; THC 2022). Portions of the ditch are extant but not operational, and the site is a contributing resource to the Mission Parkway National Register District (Clark et al. 1975).

Site 41BX268, the San Juan Acequia, is a Spanish Colonial irrigation channel constructed to serve Mission San Juan (Scurlock et al. 1976; THC 2022). The ditch is extant and in parts operational (Scurlock et al. 1976), and can be viewed at the Mission San Juan demonstration farm (NPS 2022b). The site is a contributing resource to the Mission Parkway National Register District (Clark et al. 1975).

Site 41BX279 is an adobe house possibly dating to the 1830s or 1840s, owned by William S. Oury and Charles L. Pyron (Scurlock et al. 1976; THC 2022). The house was a contributing resource to the Mission Parkway National Register District (Clark et al. 1975). The house was razed by 1991 (Cox 1992) and a survey conducted in 1998 found no intact 19th century deposits associated with the site (Meissner et al. 2007).

Site 41BX280, the Espada dam, was constructed during the Spanish Colonial period to divert water for the Espada Acequia (Scurlock et al. 1976; NPS 2022a; THC 2022). The dam, still extant, is the only surviving Spanish colonial dam from the San Antonio acequia system. The site is a contributing resource to the Mission Parkway National Register District (Clark et al. 1975).

Sites 41BX1622 and 41BX1628 were recorded as part of the Mission Reach project in 2005 (Peter et al. 2006; THC 2022). Site 41BX1622 is a prehistoric and historic occupation site located adjacent to the San Antonio River. The site is partially located

on private property. Prehistoric material recovered include lithic tools and cores, debitage, and burned rock. Historic materials recovered include a 1921 German coin, metal, glass, faunal bone, and construction material. The site was primarily tested through augering, so the integrity of the site is unclear. The eligibility of the site is unknown (Peter et al. 2006; THC 2022).

Site 41BX1628 was initially recorded as a lithic scatter of unknown eligibility (Peter et al. 2006; THC 2022). The site was determined eligible after further testing by Geo-Marine (Osburn et al. 2007), Ecological Communications Corporations (Padilla and Nickels 2010), and the CAR (Kemp and Mauldin 2022). Significant deposits were encountered and the site was found eligible for listing in the NRHP (THC 2022). Two burials, an adult and an infant, were recorded, and associated charcoal returned a radiocarbon date falling within the Late Archaic period (Osburn et al. 2007). In addition, thermal features and cultural material falling within six distinct temporal components ranging from the Early Archaic to the Historic periods were documented (Osburn et al. 2007; Padilla and Nickels 2010; Kemp and Mauldin 2022). The site is located along the San Antonio River.

Site 41BX1757 is a historic site recorded in 2007 during the course of backhoe trenching conducted by the CAR (Dowling 2008; THC 2022). The site is an isolated trash deposit dating to the post-1840 period. The site was determined to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP or designation as a SAL due to prior disturbance (Dowling 2008; THC 2022).

Sites 41BX1888, 41BX1902, and 41BX2089 were recorded by the CAR during the course of the Mission Reach project. Site 41BX1888 is a prehistoric campsite with Paleoindian and Early Archaic components located along the San Antonio River. It was initially recorded in 2011 during archaeological monitoring (Kemp and Mauldin 2022; THC 2022). Testing and mitigation were conducted following the site's initial discovery. The site contained 37 features, predominately burned rock concentrations; a variety of chipped stone artifacts, including St. Mary's Hall and Bell projectile points; charcoal; shell; and faunal bone (Kemp and Mauldin 2022; THC 2022). The site was found eligible for the NRHP. It was removed during construction for the Mission Reach project after mitigation (Kemp and Mauldin 2022).

Site 41BX1902 was recorded by the CAR in 2011 during archaeological monitoring (Kemp and Mauldin 2022; THC 2022). The site area had been previously investigated by Geo-Marine in 2005, but had not been assigned a trinomial (Peter et al. 2006). Testing and data recovery were conducted prior to removal of the site by construction activities. Sixty thermal features, primarily burned rock but also burned clay and/or daub, were documented at the site. A variety of chipped stone artifacts, including two arrow points and an Angostura point were recovered, as well as prehistoric ceramics, burned rock, burned clay, faunal bone, mussel shell, charcoal, and ochre. The site was considered eligible for the NRHP (Kemp and Mauldin 2022; THC 2022).

Site 41BX2089 was recorded in 2015 (THC 2022; Kemp and Mauldin 2022). The site is a multiple component lithic scatter located along the San Antonio River. Shovel testing, backhoe trenching, and test units were excavated, recovering debitage, burned rock, ochre, bone, and 20th century glass bottles. The site's research value is undetermined (THC 2022).

Site 41BX2318, the Hot Wells Cabins, was recorded by SCI Engineering, Inc. during the course of a survey in 2019 (THC 2022). The site includes a late nineteenth to early twentieth century brick and limestone house foundation and the post-1925 ruins of cabins associated with the Hot Wells resort. While no formal eligibility recommendation is recorded, the site form suggests that the earlier foundation has some research value (THC 2022).

Site 41BX2380 is a surficial historic dump site dating to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, located on State Hospital property. The site was recorded by Baer Engineering and Environmental Consulting, Inc., during the course of an archaeological survey in 2020. It was found to contain glass, whiteware, and a porcelain Prosser button (de Marigny et al. 2020). The site is likely associated with State Hospital activities. The site was found to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP. Its status as a potential SAL is undetermined (de Marigny et al. 2020; THC 2022).

Sites 41BX2513, 41BX2514, and 41BX2515 were recorded during the course of a pedestrian survey by the CAR in 2022 (THC 2022; Wigley 2023). Sites 41BX2513 and 41BX2515 are prehistoric in nature, containing chipped stone and burned rock. These two sites are of undetermined eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Site 41BX2514 is a disturbed deposit containing prehistoric, historic and modern materials. This site is considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP due to lack of integrity.

Results

All pole excavations were hydro vacuumed. This methodology uses high water pressure spray to cut a small (approximately 50 cm [20 in.] in diameter in most cases) hole in which to set the pole. The water/soil matrix is vacuumed into a container rig during the operation. This method prevents the contractor from breaking utilities during their work. However, it poses several challenges for the archaeological monitor. The vacuumed soil is not available to the archaeologist for examination for artifacts when this methodology is employed. The pressure and volume of water also mixes the deposits and smears the profile. The

small resulting hole offers a narrow window into any cultural deposits that are present. This method does offer the advantage of less risk of damage to any architectural elements that may be present than traditional mechanical excavation. With these limitations in mind, the archaeological monitor observed the process and examined the resulting hole and soil profile for any evidence of cultural material or features.

Twenty-three excavations for 17 CPS poles and associated anchors were monitored (Figure 9-4). Excavations reached from 1.8-2.4 m deep. Soils consisted primarily of dark brown silty clays with varying percentages of gravels (Figures 9-5 and 9-6). In some areas roots were dense for the first 60 cm. Soils generally lightened in color and gravels increased near termination. No cultural material or features were noted during monitoring.

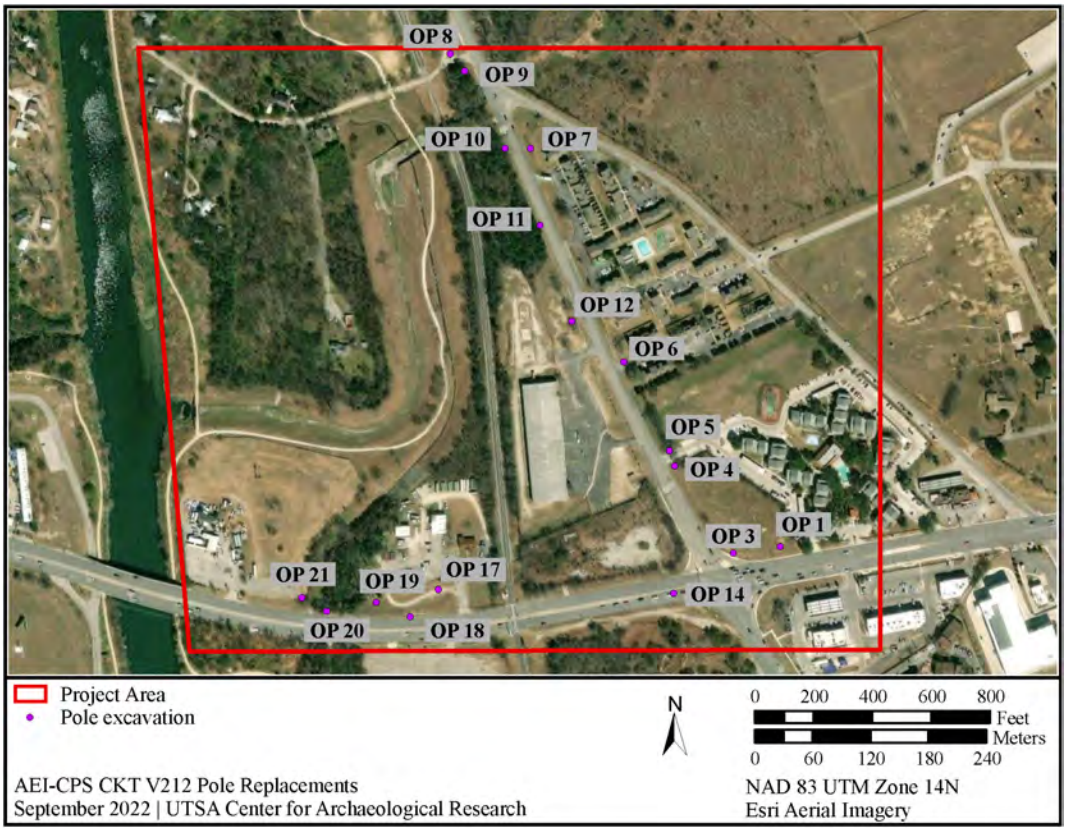

Figure 9-4. Monitored pole locations.

Figure 9-5. Representative photo of pole excavation: hole for OP 4 in the southern part of the project area.

Figure 9-6. Representative photo of pole excavation: hole for OP 9 in the northern part of the project area.

Summary and Recommendations

Beginning September 19, 2022, through September 29, 2022, CAR staff monitored the hydro-vacuuming of 17 CPS pole replacements and associated anchor holes located within the CPS easement near the intersection of South Presa Street and Southeast Military Drive. This work was conducted in advance of installation of new poles. No cultural materials or features were observed during the course of monitoring, and no previously unrecorded archaeological sites were documented. CAR recommends no further work.

This page intentionally left blank.

Chapter 10: Interim Report VII-Archaeological Monitoring of CPS Energy's Broadway Street Reconstruction Riser Poles, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

by Peggy Wall

Introduction

On June 30, 2022, the University of Texas at San Antonio (UTSA) Center for Archaeological Research (CAR) received a request from Adams Environmental Inc. (AEI) to monitor excavations for the installation of four new utility poles for CPS Energy (CPS) in downtown San Antonio on property owned by the City of San Antonio (COSA). On November 17, 2022 and January 5, 2023, a CAR archaeologist monitored the hand excavations and hydroexcavations of vertical pole trenches for OP#1, 2, 17, and 20 by the subcontractor Bexar Pipeline & Utilities, Inc.

The project area is separated into two areas, one encompassing the northern and southern edges of Maverick Park and the other on 4th Street, between Alamo and Broadway (Figure 10-1). Since these properties are owned by the COSA, a public municipal authority, they are subject to regulatory review under the Texas Antiquities Code, as well as COSA's Unified Development Code (UDC; Article VI Sec. 35-630 to 35-634).

Figure 10-1. The project areas for Interim Report VII located in downtown San Antonio on Esri aerial imagery.

The monitoring was performed under Texas Antiquities Annual Permit No. 30154 issued by the Texas Historical Commission (THC). Cynthia Munoz served as Principal Investigator. Peggy Wall served as the Project Archaeologist.

Bexar Pipeline and Utilities, Inc. crews excavated four 60 cm diameter pits reaching a depth of at least 244 cm below surface (bs) for the future utility poles. The total project area was 1.17 m^2 with an excavation of 2.85 m^3 of soil. Other than one temporally diagnostic artifact (a WWI-era military button) found out of context, no other diagnostic artifacts or features were discovered during monitoring.

Background

This section briefly discusses the project environment and previous archaeology within 250 m of the project areas.

Project Environment

Two of the project area pole locations are on the northeastern and southwestern edges of Maverick Park, a 1.6 ha (4 acre) municipal park operated and owned by COSA in the downtown area (see Figure 10-1). The northern portion of Maverick Park was recently transformed into a dog park and is now frequented by local residents. The other two pole locations are located on the southern side of 4th Street between Avenue B and Broadway between the sidewalk and the asphalt of 4th Street.

Soils for all four pole locations are Branyon clay, 1-3% slopes (Figure 10-2). This deep soil occurs on stream terraces from the alluvium of mudstone from the Pleistocene (USDA 2022). The San Antonio River is the closest drainage, located approximately 200 m to the west of the project areas. While the project areas

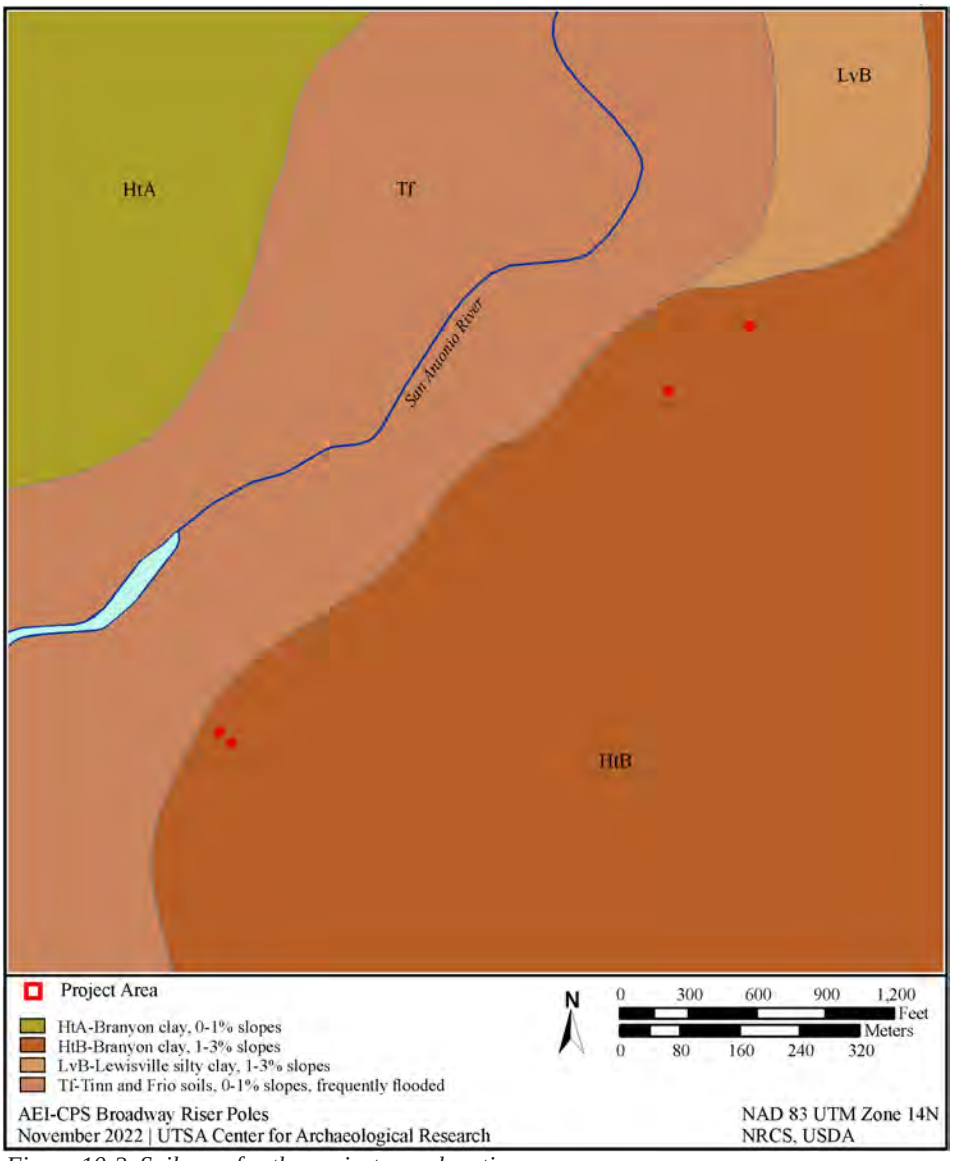

Figure 10-2. Soil map for the project area locations.

are within the Northern Blackland Prairie ecoregion, the project areas and immediate environs are within a modern highly urbanized environment in downtown San Antonio.

Previous Archaeology

The San Antonio area has been occupied and visited by humans for over 10,000 years, as both precontact hunter-gatherer groups and Spanish explorers and settlers were drawn to this area due to the prevalence of springs and other resources. While downtown San Antonio is highly urbanized, precontact and historic archaeological sites are common (Table 10-1, Figure 10-3). Many buildings in the immediate area, both residential and commercial, are listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP; Table 10-2).

Results

On November 17, 2022, the CAR monitored the excavation of OP#17 and 20, on the northeastern and southwestern edges of Maverick Park. Both pole excavations were hand excavated for the first 1.2 m, then hydrovacuumed until the excavation reached 2.4 m. The excavations were 0.6 m in diameter. The sediments in OP#17 from the surface to 1.4 mbs were a disturbed, dark gray 10YR 4/1, which transitioned to a pale brown 10YR 6/3 clay with 30-40% fine gravels up to 1.8 mbs. The sediment to the termination depth of 2.4 mbs consisted of a very pale brown 10YR 7/4 clay (Figure 10-4). At OP#20, the first 0.5 mbs was a very disturbed very dark gray 10YR 3/1 silty clay soil, which became very gravelly (up to 70-80% gravel) after 0.5 mbs. This dark grayish brown very disturbed soil became artifactually sterile after 0.6 mbs. The soil after 1.4 mbs was up to 90% gravel, with individual pieces up to 10 cm in diameter.

OP#1 and 2 were excavated on January 5, 2023. These excavations were completed with the same parameters: hand excavations for the first 1.2 m followed by hydrovacuuming to a depth of 2.4 m. OP#1 contained a layer of topsoil, very dark grayish brown 10YR 3/2, to 0.2 mbs. The soil then transitioned to a disturbed layer of soil/fill, which was very gravelly and light yellowish brown 10YR 6/4 to a depth of 1.5 mbs. The soil became a dark yellowish brown after this depth to 2.0 mbs becoming a very pale brown 10YR 7/3 to the termination depth of 2.4 mbs (Figure 10-5). OP#2 was excavated beneath a sidewalk. Underneath the concrete, a dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/4 clayey soil was found to a depth of 0.6 mbs. The soil then became very crumbly with some carbonates, a silty clay, yellowish brown 10YR 5/4. At a depth of 1.2 mbs, the soil, very pale brown 10YR 7/3 clay, became chalky with increasing carbonates.

Artifacts

During the excavation of OP#1, one small wood fragment and one small broken piece of ceramic sewer pipe were noted. No artifacts were found during the excavation of OP#2. Approximately 20 fragments of various colored and one clear

Table 10-1. Archaeological Sites within 250 m of the Project Areas

Trinomial	Site Name	Time Period	References
41BX1817	Alamo Mills Dam	Historic ca. 1872	Ulrich et al. 2009
41BX1818	Lexington Avenue Dam	Historic	Ulrich et al. 2009
41BX2072	Alamo Mills Raceway	Historic-water raceway	THC 2022
41BX2129	10th Street Rail Station	Historic-streetcar rails	Ward et al. 2017
41BX2133		Historic/prehistoric scatter	THC 2022
41BX2134	Navarro Acequia	Historic-irrigation ditch	THC 2022
41BX2169	CPS Headquarters Site	Historic/prehistoric artifact scatter; ineligible	THC 2022
41BX2244		Historic-possible concrete railroad footing and lime slaking pit	Owens and St. Clair 2018
41BX2308	Broadway-Jones	Historic-limestone feature; undetermined	Matthews and Ward 2019
41BX2309	Broadway-Jones	Historic-streetcar tracks and concrete; ineligible	Matthews and Ward 2019
41BX2362		Historic-privy/trash pit	THC 2022
41BX2383	Maverick Park	Historic, ca. 18th to 20th centuries, undetermined	Gadus and Dockall 2021
41BX2475		Historic subsurface scatter	THC 2022

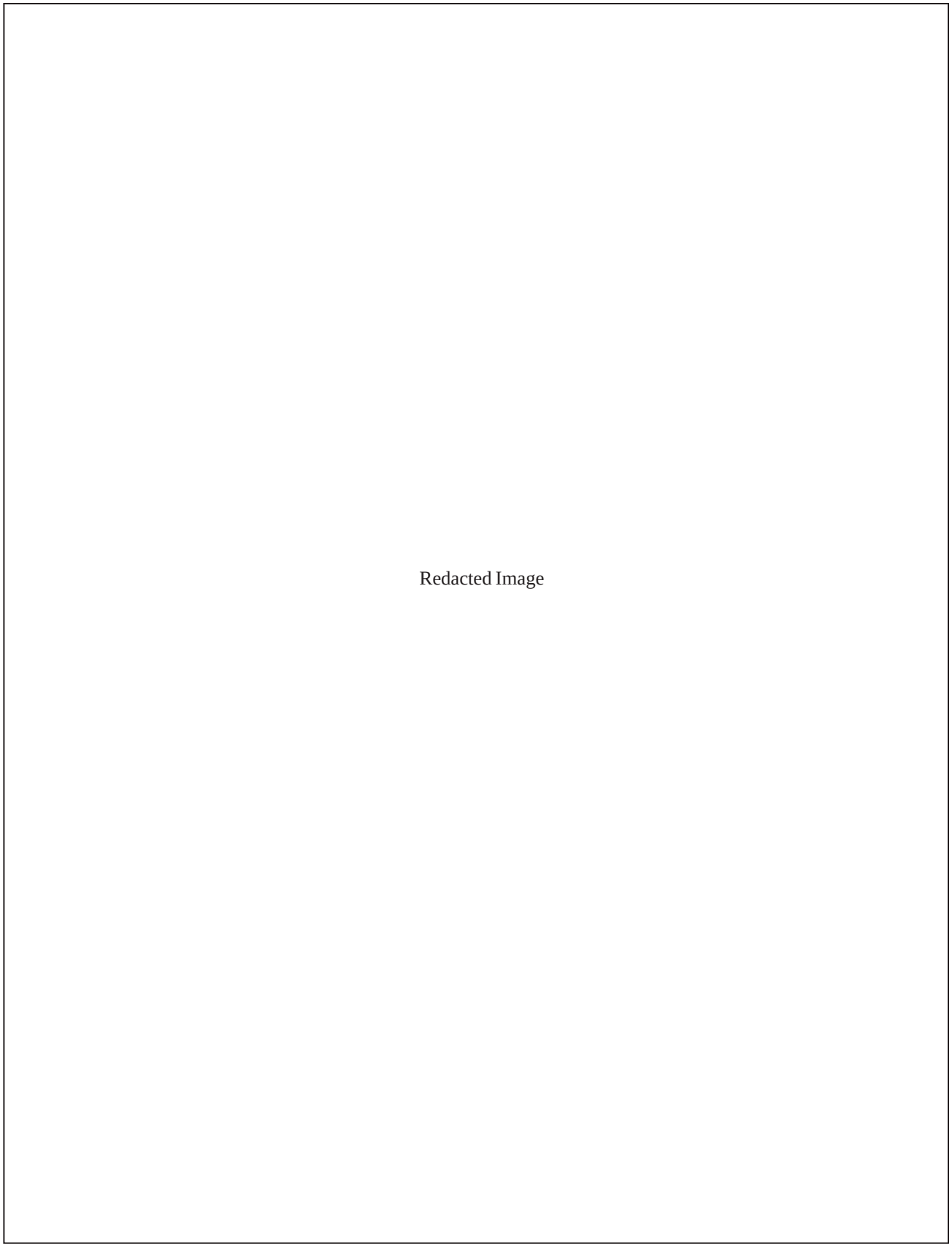

Figure 10-3. Archaeological sites and National Register properties within 250 m of the project areas.

Table 10-2. National Register Properties within 250 m of the Project Areas

Name	Description
Old Lone Star Brewery District	The former Lone Star Brewery complex built between 1895 and 1904, now the San Antonio Museum of Art
San Antonio Downtown and River Walk Historic District	The San Antonio River Walk and surrounding area between Camaron, Augusta, Sixth, Bonham, Losoya, and Tolle Place, selected due to the impact the River Walk has had in shaping downtown San Antonio and the integrity of properties in the surrounding area
Poe Motor Company	Historic commercial building constructed in 1926
Barr Building	Two-story building for residential and commercial use, designed by Leo M.J. Dielmann for David Perry Barr in 1912
Maverick-Carter House	Three story limestone building built in 1893 with Richardsonian Romanesque influence by Alfred Giles for William Harvey Maverick, son of Texas Declaration of Independence signer Samuel A. Maverick
Calcasieu Building	Six-story commercial building built by Atlee B. Ayres in the Chicago style
City of San Antonio Municipal Auditorium	Domed public building built in 1926 by Atlee B. Ayres and Associates in the Spanish Colonial Revival style
St. Mark's Episcopal Church	Gothic Revival style building built between 1859 and 1875
The Toltec	Three-story apartment complex built in 1913-1915
Travelers Hotel	Seven-story structure built between 1914 and 1928, a distinctive mid-rise budget hotel in the downtown business district

Figure 10-4. Termination of OP#17, looking southwest, on the southwestern side of Maverick Park at 2.4 m.

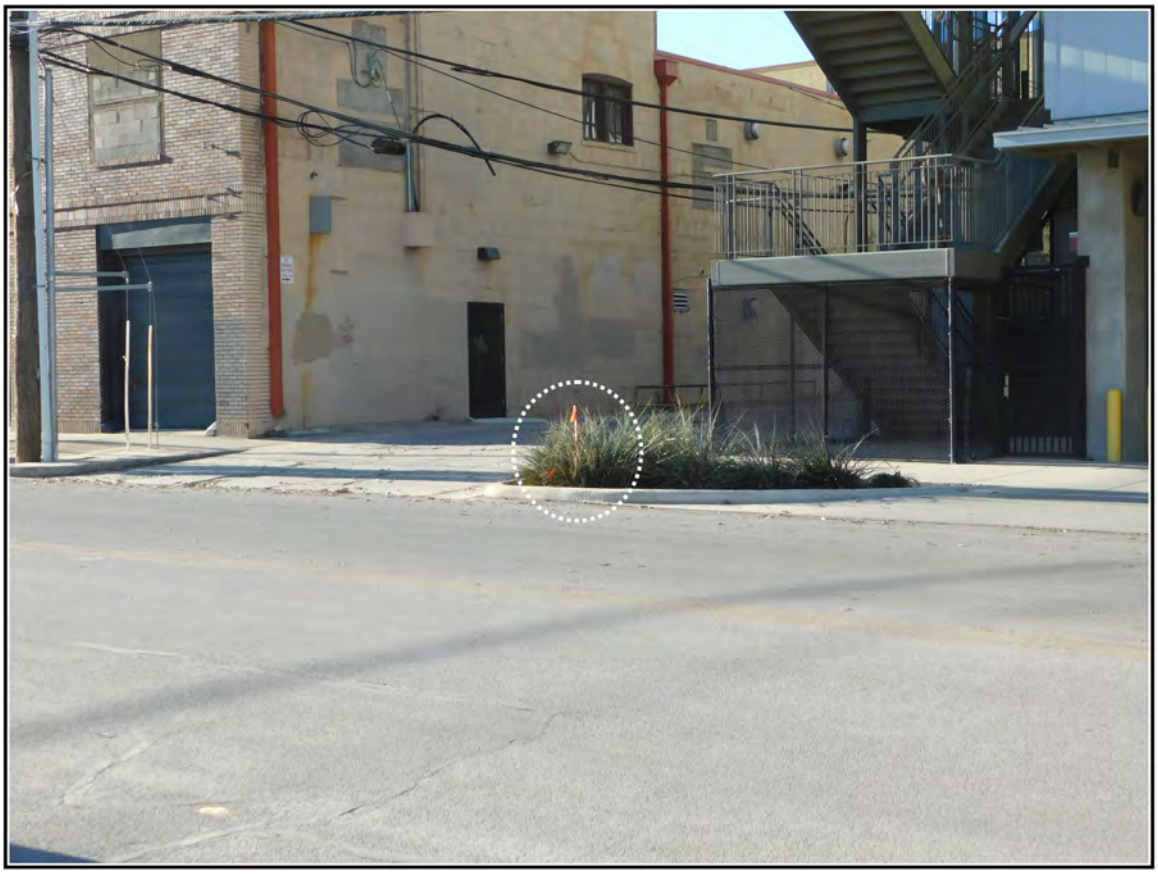

Figure 10-5. The project area and environs for the placement of utility pole OP#1 on the southern side of 4th Street between Avenue B and Broadway.

patinated fragment of container glass, one specimen of chert debitage, one small piece of metal, one modern crown cap, one metal button, and white plastic fragments were noted during the excavation of OP#17. One metal button (Figure 10-6), two aluminum pull tabs, concrete fragments, and one 2 in. wire nail were uncovered within the first 0.9 m of the excavation of OP#20. The button, found in the back dirt, was an U.S. Army enlisted cuff button, 9/16" diameter, with a raised rim and a manufacturer's imprint of "CITY BUTTON WORKS." It was manufactured between 1917 and 1918, a period when City Button Works only produced military buttons for World War I (Ty Smith, personal communication). City Button Works never produced any other military buttons. No features were recorded during the excavations and no artifacts were collected.

Figure 10-6. A U.S. Army enlisted cuff button from the World War I era found in the backdirt of OP#20.

Summary and Recommendations

On November 17, 2022 and January 5, 2023, the CAR monitored the excavation of four pits associated with the installation of new utility poles in downtown San Antonio. The excavation areas were previously impacted by construction activities within Maverick Park and along 4th Street. The disturbed sediments produced a limited number of artifacts. One diagnostic artifact, an U.S. Army enlisted cuff button, was recovered in the backdirt of OP#20. Although no features or other diagnostic artifacts were found, CAR recommends archaeological monitoring of any future excavations in the project area due to its proximity to historic and prehistoric archaeological sites and National Register properties.

This page intentionally left blank.

Chapter 11: Interim Report VIII-Archaeological Survey for the S-0931 Howard Road Project-Phase I Parcel 138

by Leonard Kemp

Introduction

On August 17 and 18, 2022, the University of Texas at San Antonio (UTSA) Center for Archaeological Research (CAR) conducted an archaeological survey with shovel testing in response to a request from Adams Environmental, Inc. (AEI) for CPS Energy (CPS) project S-0931 Howard Road. The archaeological survey was conducted in advance of the installation of CPS infrastructure. The Howard Road Project area is comprised of two contiguous parcels, 138 and 345. This document reports the archaeological survey results conducted on Parcel 138. As a public municipal property, undertakings that might affect archaeological or historical sites are subject to regulatory review under the City of San Antonio's (COSA) Unified Development Code (UDC) Article 6 35- 630 to 35- 634). This project also required review by the Texas Historical Commission (THC) under the Antiquities Code of Texas as CPS is a state agency and the property is owned by CPS. The work was conducted under the THC issued Texas Antiquities Annual Permit Number 30154. Cynthia Munoz served as the Principal Investigator and Leonard Kemp served as the Project Archaeologist.

Parcels 138 and 345 are located north and south of Howard Road, respectively and west of State Highway 16 South approximately 0.8 km north of Watson Road in southern Bexar County (Figure 11-1). Parcel 138 is a rectangular shaped area

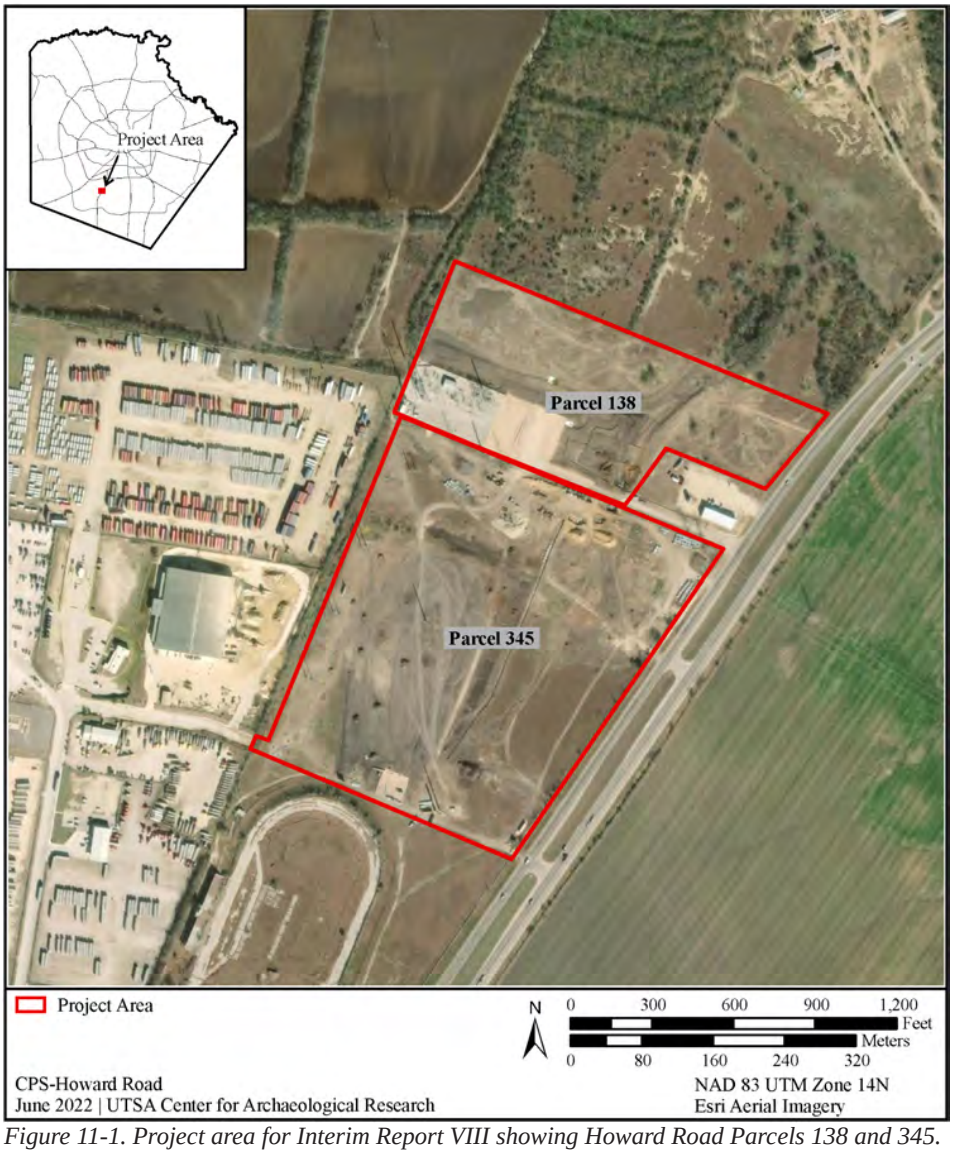

Figure 11-1. Project area for Interim Report VIII showing Howard Road Parcels 138 and 345.

that measures 6.0 hectares (ha; 15 acres). Parcel 345 is also rectangular and measures 14 ha (35 acres). CAR excavated 17 shovel tests distributed across Parcel 138. All shovel tests on Parcel 138 were negative for cultural material. In addition, no cultural material or features were observed on the ground surface. CAR recommends that work within Parcel 138 proceed as planned. Parcel 345 will be surveyed as Phase II of the project. A separate interim report will be produced.

Background

This section discusses the natural environment of the project area and concludes with a brief examination of the previous archaeology of the area. This discussion provides contextual information for the project results.

Project Environment

Parcel 138 is located north of an existing CPS facility and a hardscaped access road at 14065 State Highway 16 South in southwest San Antonio, Texas. The lot is currently undeveloped and was used as ranch land, with the exception of an operational CPS substation on the parcel's southwestern corner. Elevations within the project area range from 177 m above sea level (asl) in the southeast portion of the parcel rising to 181 m asl in the northwest portion. There are two major drainages near the property. Leon Creek is 495 m to the north and the Medina River is approximately 2,445 m to the south of the parcel. A dry unnamed drainage runs through the central portion of the parcel.

The project area (Parcel 138) contains three soil types. The western half of the parcel is comprised of Branyon clay (HtB), 1 to 3 percent slopes. A small portion of the northwest corner contains Lewisville silty clay (LvC), 3 to 5 percent slopes, eroded. The eastern half of the parcel is comprised of Atco loam (KaC), 3 to 5 percent slopes (Figure 11-2; NRCS 2022). Both Branyon clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes soil and Lewisville silty clay, 3 to 5 percent slopes, eroded are calcareous clayey alluvium derived from Pleistocene age mudstone. Both soils are formed on stream terraces. Atco loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes is calcareous loamy alluvium that is an erosional remnant of stream terraces. Overall, soils within the project area are likely deep, with the possibility of having deeper archaeological deposits.

The project area falls within the southern Blackland ecological zone and is classified as a tallgrass prairie (NRCS 2022). The tallgrass prairie was historically dominated by big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*), Indiangrass (*Sorghastrm nutans*), and switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*; NRCS 2022). The prairie also supports a wide variety of forbs and midgrass species, in addition to mottes of live oak (*Quercus virginiana*) and hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*; NRCS 2022). Modern agriculture and urban development have all but eradicated the tall grass prairie except for small blocks of native remnants and restored prairie (NRCS 2022).

Previous Archaeology

In June of 2022, CAR consulted the Texas Archeological Sites Atlas. There are no known sites located within the project area. Only one site, 41BX547, is located within 500 m of the project area. It is northeast of the project area along Leon Creek (Figure 11-3; THC 2022). The site is a sparse lithic scatter recorded by CAR during the Applewhite Reservoir investigations in 1981. No subsurface testing was conducted at 41BX547. Based on this site and the alluvial soils on the eastern portion of the project area, CAR suggests there is a low to moderate potential for additional subsurface archaeological resources in the project area.

Results

The Howard Road project consists of two contiguous parcels, 138 and 345, measuring approximately 20 ha (50 acres). The CAR Scope of Work (SOW) recommended that 55 shovel tests (ST) be excavated on the two parcels with 17 on Parcel 138 and 38 on Parcel 345. This level of work meets the THC minimum survey standards for an area less than 100 acres. In addition to shovel testing, CAR also proposed a 100 percent pedestrian survey to document any surface artifacts or features. This section presents the results of Phase I (Parcel 138).

CAR archaeologists excavated 17 shovel tests on Parcel 138 (Figure 11-4). The findings from these shovel tests are reported in Table 11-1. All 17 shovel tests were negative for cultural material. CAR did not conduct a pedestrian survey of the parcel due to low to zero visibility of the ground surface. Ground visibility was recorded at each shovel test location. It ranged from 0 to 10 percent with an estimated average of 1.5 percent visibility (Table 11-1). CAR archaeologists examined the ground surface between each of the shovel tests.

Parcel 138 is divided into two vegetation zones. The northern portion of the parcel is dominated by tall grasses with scattered mesquite (Figure 11-5) and the southern portion contains denser vegetation dominated by mesquite and bunch grasses (Figure 11-6). A currently dry drainage bisects the parcel and drains south to north (Figure 11-7).

The depth of excavated shovel tests ranged from 35 cmbs to 80 cmbs with an average depth of 64 cmbs. Approximately

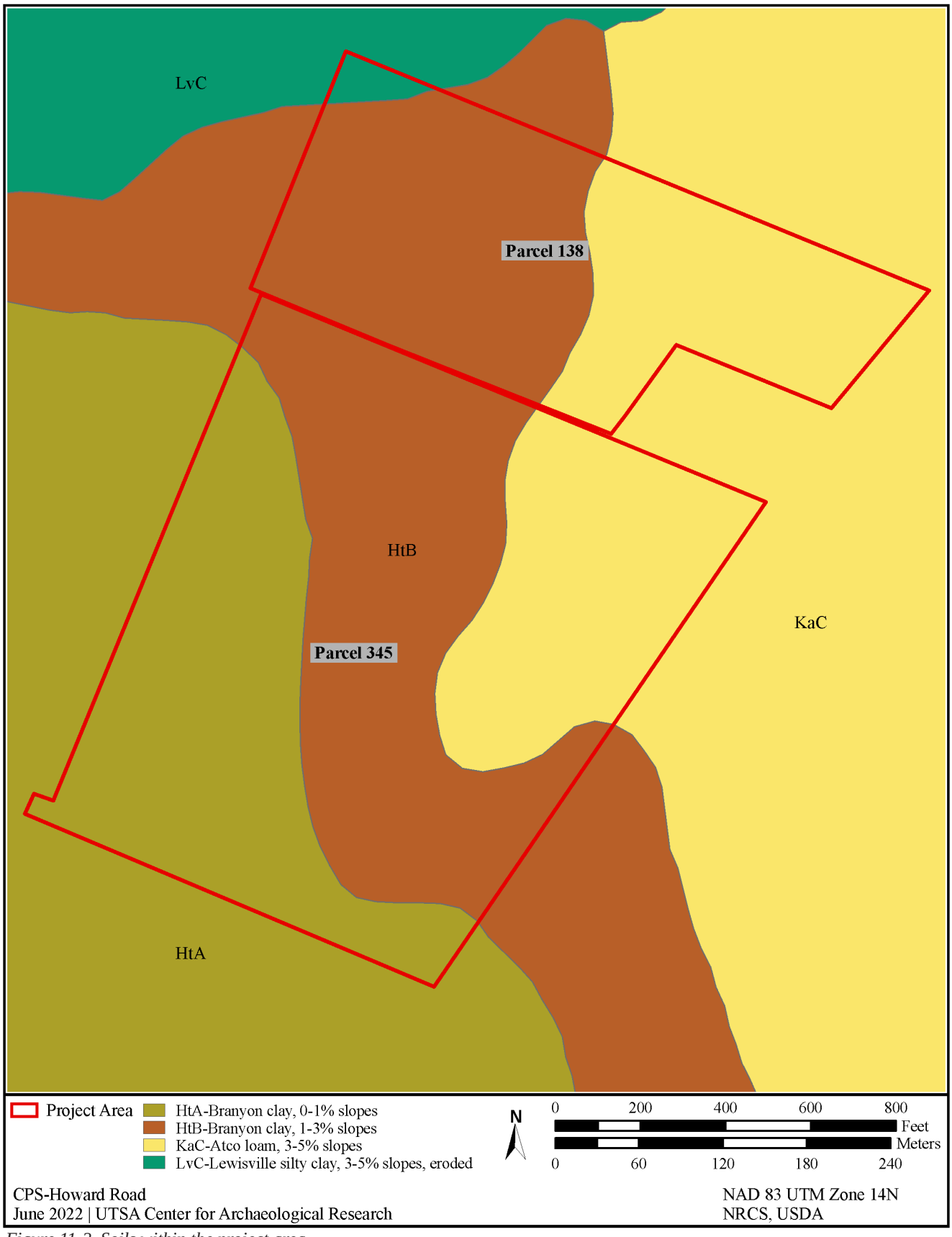

Figure 11-2. Soils within the project area.

Figure 11-3. One previously recorded archaeological site, 41BX547, is within 500 m of Parcel 138.

Figure 11-4. Locations of shovel tests on the Howard Road Project-Parcel 138.

Table 11-1. Shovel Test Summary of Howard Road Parcel 138

ST	Cultural Material	Termination Depth (cmbs)	Reason for Termination	Ground Visibility (%)
1	not present	70	calcareous horizon	3
2	not present	80	terminal depth	0
3	not present	40	calcareous horizon	1
4	not present	80	terminal depth	5
5	not present	50	terminal depth	10
6	not present	70	calcareous horizon	0
7	not present	80	terminal depth	5
8	not present	80	terminal depth	0
9	not present	60	calcareous horizon	0
10	not present	70	calcareous horizon	0
11	not present	60	calcareous horizon	0
12	not present	35	cemented sand	0
13	not present	50	degraded bedrock	0
14	not present	65	calcareous horizon	0
15	not present	60	calcareous horizon	0
16	not present	80	terminal depth	3
17	not present	55	calcareous horizon	0

Figure 11-5. View looking east from ST 16 in Parcel 138. ST 16 is located along the northern edge of the parcel.

Figure 11-6. View looking north from ST 1 in Parcel 138. ST 1 is located along the southern edge of the parcel.

Figure 11-7. View to the north from ST 11 showing drainage that bisects Parcel 138.

half of the shovel tests (n=8) were excavated to 70 or 80 cmbs. Reasons for early termination included encountering a calcic horizon marked by increasing calcium carbonates coupled with extremely hard clay due to a prolonged severe drought and encountering bedrock. Soils from all but two of the shovel tests consisted of silty clay. Shovel Tests (STs) 12 and 13 contained silty sand. Sediments from the 15 shovel tests containing silty clay ranged in color from dark brown (10YR 3/3) to very dark brown (10YR 2/2) with hardness from compact to very hard and were overall dry and blocky (Figure 11-8). The soils on the east portion of the parcel (STs 12 and 13) ranged in color from yellowish brown to very pale brown and in hardness from soft to very hard. ST 13 terminated at a degraded bedrock of gravels and ST 12 terminated at 35 cmbs due to cemented sand.

Figure 11-8. Typical soil profile found on Parcel 138 consisting of dry, blocky silt/clay. Note calcium carbonates at bottom portion of the shovel test.

Summary and Recommendations

On July 17 and 18, 2022, CAR staff conducted an archaeological survey of Parcel 138 of the Howard Road Project. This work was conducted in advance of the construction of new CPS infrastructure to identify and document cultural resources within the project area. Seventeen shovel tests were excavated. All shovel tests were negative for cultural material and no cultural material was observed on the surface. CAR recommends no further work on Parcel 138, and that construction proceed as planned. Should archaeological material be encountered during construction, work in the immediate area should cease and the CPS archaeologist, COSA-OHP, and THC should be consulted. Parcel 345 is discussed in Chapter 12. No construction should take place on that parcel until an archaeological survey has been completed with construction approved by the CPS archaeologist.

Chapter 12: Interim Report IX-Archaeological Survey for the S-0931 Howard Road Project-Phase II Parcel 345

by Jonathan Paige, Leonard Kemp, Clinton M.M. McKenzie, and Cynthia Munoz

Introduction

Between August 31, and September 7, 2022, the University of Texas at San Antonio (UTSA) Center for Archaeological Research (CAR) conducted an archaeological survey with shovel testing in response to a request from Adams Environmental, Inc. (AEI) for CPS Energy (CPS) project S-0931 Howard Road. The archaeological survey was conducted in advance of the installation of CPS infrastructure. The Howard Road project area is comprised of two contiguous parcels, 138 and 345. This document reports the results of the archaeological survey conducted on Parcel 345. As a public municipal property, undertakings that might affect archaeological or historical sites are subject to regulatory review under the City of San Antonio's (COSA) Unified Development Code (UDC) Article 6 35-630 to 35-634. This project also required review by the Texas Historical Commission (THC) under the Antiquities Code of Texas as CPS, a state agency, owns the property. The work was conducted under the THC issued Texas Antiquities Annual Permit Number 30154. Cynthia Munoz served as the Principal Investigator and Jonathan Paige served as the Project Archaeologist.

Parcels 138 and 345 are located north and south of Howard Road, respectively and west of State Highway 16 South, approximately 0.8 km north of Watson Road in southern Bexar County (Figure 12-1). Parcel 138, discussed in Chapter 11, is a

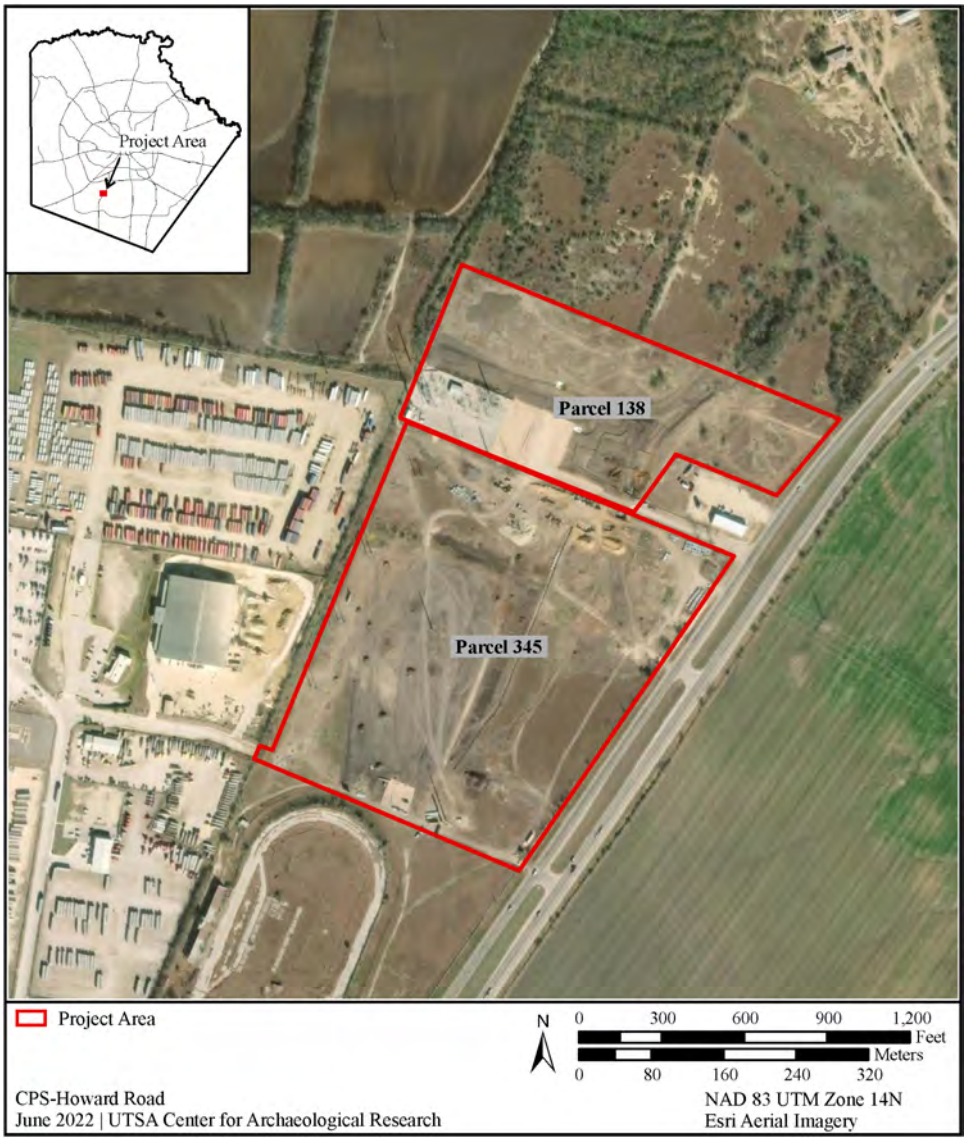

Figure 12-1. Project area for Interim Report IX showing Howard Road Parcels 138 and 345.

rectangular shaped area that measures 6.0 hectares (15 acres). Parcel 345 is also rectangular and measures 14 hectares (35 acres). CAR excavated 47 shovel tests distributed across Parcel 345. Three shovel tests on Parcel 345 were positive for twentieth century archaeological material. The shovel tests are located within a homestead dating to the 1930s. CAR recorded the homestead as archaeological site 41BX2528. CAR recommends site 41BX2528 as ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and further recommends that work within Parcel 345 proceed as planned.

Background

This section discusses the natural environment of the project area and concludes with a brief examination of the previous archaeology of the area. This discussion provides contextual information for the project results.

Project Environment

Parcel 345 is located south of an existing CPS facility and a hardscaped access road at 14065 State Highway 16 South in southwest San Antonio, Texas. The lot is currently undeveloped and was used as ranch land. Elevations within the project area range from 155 m above sea level (asl) in the northwest portion of the parcel rising to 185 m asl in the southwest portion. There are two major drainages near the property. Leon Creek is 495 m to the north and the Medina River is approximately 2,445 m to the south of the parcel. A dry unnamed drainage runs through the northern portion of the parcel.

The project area (Parcel 345) contains three soil types. The western and central portions are comprised of Branyon Series clays. These are deep, moderately well drained, and form in calcareous alluvium. The western third of the parcel is comprised of Branyon clays (HtA) with 0 to 1 percent slopes. The central portion of the parcel is comprised of Branyon clay (HtB), 1 to 3 percent slopes. The northeastern corner of the parcel is comprised of Atco loam (KaC), 3 to 5 percent slopes (Figure 12-2; NRCS 2022). Atco loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes is calcareous loamy alluvium that is an erosional remnant of stream terraces. Overall, soils within the project area are likely deep, with the possibility of having deeper archaeological deposits.

The project area falls within the southern Blackland ecological zone and is classified as a tallgrass prairie (NRCS 2022). The tallgrass prairie was historically dominated by big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*), Indiangrass (*Sorghastrm nutans*), and switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*; NRCS 2022). The prairie also supports a wide variety of forbs and midgrass species, in addition to mottes of live oak (*Quercus virginiana*) and hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*; NRCS 2022). Modern agriculture and urban development have all but eradicated the tall grass prairie except for small blocks of native remnants and restored prairie (NRCS 2022).

Previous Archaeology

In June of 2022, CAR consulted the Texas Archeological Sites Atlas. There are no known sites located within the project area. Only one site, 41BX547, is located within 500 m of the project area. It is to the northeast along Leon Creek (Figure 12-3; THC 2022). The site is a sparse lithic scatter recorded by CAR during the Applewhite Reservoir investigations in 1981. No subsurface testing was conducted at 41BX547. Based on the presence of this site and the alluvial soils on the eastern portion of the project area, CAR suggests there is a low to moderate potential for additional subsurface archaeological resources in the project area.

Results

The Howard Road project consists of two contiguous parcels, 138 and 345, measuring approximately 20 hectares (50 acres). The CAR Scope of Work (SOW) recommended that 55 shovel tests (ST) be excavated on the two parcels with 17 on Parcel 138 and 38 on Parcel 345. This level of work meets the THC minimum survey standards for an area less than 100 acres. In addition to shovel testing, CAR also proposed a 100 percent pedestrian survey to document any surface artifacts or features, with transects separated by no more than 30 m. This section presents the results of Phase II (Parcel 345).

CAR archaeologists excavated 47 shovel tests on Parcel 345 (Figure 12-4), exceeding the THC minimum survey standards for a parcel of this size. The findings from these shovel tests are reported in Table 12-1. All but three shovel tests (STs 13, 40, and 41) were negative for cultural material.

Parcel 345 is composed of short grasses and shrubs marking property boundaries in most areas except for the northeastern portion of the project area (Figure 12-5). These areas tend to have low visibility and were used as ranch/farmland throughout much of the twentieth century (Stoner and Berretta 1934). The area surrounding the Reeh homestead, a homestead at the northeastern portion of the project area, is surrounded by thicker brush and trees (Figure 12-6).

The depth of excavated shovel tests ranged from 10 cmbs to 80 cmbs with an average depth of 68 cmbs. Of the 47 shovel tests, 30 were excavated to 80 cmbs. Seven were excavated to a target depth of 40 cmbs to identify the boundaries of buried historic deposits on the Reeh homestead. The remainder terminated early due to encountering construction

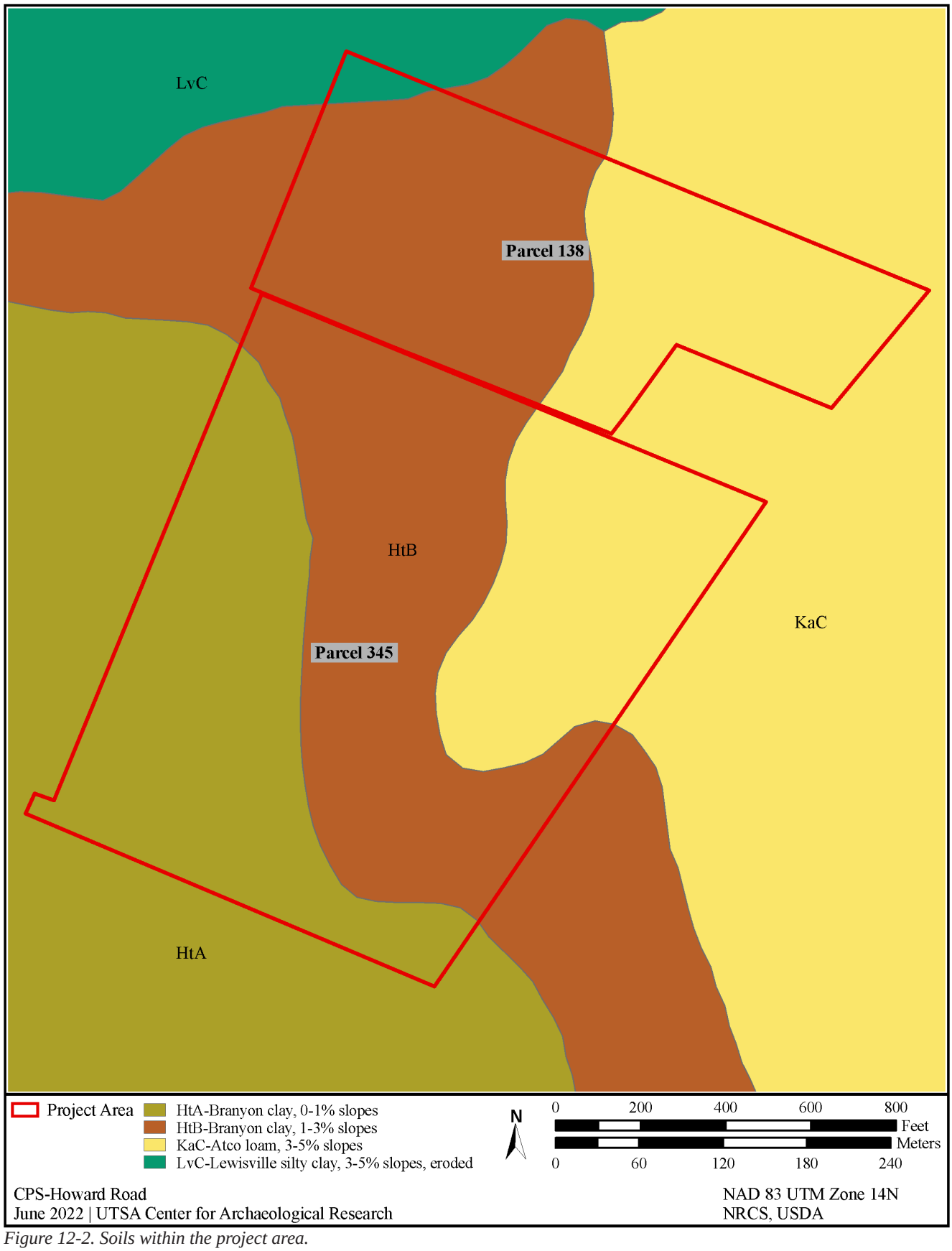

Figure 12-2. Soils within the project area.

Figure 12-3. One previously recorded archaeological site, 41BX547, is within 500 m of Parcel 345.

Figure 12-4. Locations of shovel tests on the Howard Road Project-Parcel 345.

Table 12-1. Shovel Test Summary of Howard Road Parcel 345

ST	Cultural Material Present	Termination Depth (cmbs)	Reason for Termination	Ground Visibility (%)
1	not present	80	terminal depth	10
2	not present	80	terminal depth	0
3	not present	80	terminal depth	5
4	not present	80	terminal depth	0
5	not present	80	terminal depth	0
6	not present	80	terminal depth	0
7	not present	80	terminal depth	0
8	not present	80	terminal depth	0
9	not present	80	terminal depth	5
10	not present	80	terminal depth	5
11	not present	10	road base	10
12	not present	70	calcareous horizon	10
13	Historic	80	terminal depth	80
14	not present	80	terminal depth	100
15	not present	80	terminal depth	0
16	not present	80	terminal depth	10
17	not present	75	calcareous horizon	1
18	not present	50	calcareous horizon	0
19	not present	63	utility line	0
20	not present	80	terminal depth	20
21	not present	80	terminal depth	0
22	not present	78	terminal depth	0
23	not present	10	asphalt and gravel deposit	0
24	not present	80	terminal depth	0
25	not present	80	terminal depth	0
26	not present	80	terminal depth	90
27	not present	80	terminal depth	0
28	not present	80	terminal depth	0
29	not present	80	terminal depth	0
30	not present	80	terminal depth	10
31	not present	80	terminal depth	0
32	not present	80	terminal depth	10
33	not present	80	terminal depth	0
34	not present	80	terminal depth	0
35	not present	80	terminal depth	0
36	not present	60	calcareous horizon	10
37	not present	80	terminal depth	0
38	not present	80	terminal depth	0
39	not present	60	terminal depth	100
40	Historic	60	terminal depth	100
41	Historic	60	target depth reached	100

Table 12-1. Shovel Test Summary of Howard Road Parcel 345 (continued)

ST	Cultural Material Present	Termination Depth (cmbs)	Reason for Termination	Ground Visibility (%)
42	not present	40	target depth reached	10
43	not present	40	target depth reached	10
44	not present	40	target depth reached	0
45	not present	40	target depth reached	0
46	not present	40	target depth reached	0
47	not present	40	target depth reached	0

Figure 12-5. Typical environment of the open grassy areas of Parcel 345. Photo taken facing east near ST 5 at the northwestern portion of the project area.

Figure 12-6. Typical vegetation cover for the northeastern portion of the project area surrounding the Reeh homestead.

material, road base, or utility lines (STs 11, 19, 23), or due to encountering increasing densities of calcium carbonates associated with very hard clay (STs 12, 17, 18, 36).

Sediments in the northeast and east portions of the project area consisted of pale, silty sandy clay (10YR 6/4 to 10YR 5/2 and 10YR 5/3) consistent with the presence of Atco Series Loam (Figure 12-7). The remainder of the project area consisted of hard dark silty clays (10YR 4/2, 10YR 3/2, 10YR 3/4 to 10YR 3/1; Figure 12-8). Most shovel tests had a loose and friable topsoil and had clay with increasing hardness and increasing density of calcium carbonate flecks and nodules with depth.

Figure 12-7. ST 1. Typical soil profile found in northeastern portion of Parcel 345. Note pale silty and sandy clay associated with Atco Series loam.

Figure 12-8. ST 8. Typical soil profile found in the central and southwestern portions of Parcel 345. The dark silty clay is consistent with Branyon series clay descriptions.

Ground visibility was recorded at each shovel test location. It ranged from 0 to 100 percent with an estimated average of 15 percent visibility (see Table 12-1). However, most of project area had no visibility (median visibility % = 0). Due to the low visibility CAR did not conduct a pedestrian survey of the parcel. CAR archaeologists examined the ground surface between each of the shovel tests.

Of the 47 excavated shovel tests, three were positive. The initial positive was ST 13, within a dump associated with the Reeh homestead. That shovel test yielded a piece of rusted barbed wire between 20 and 40 cmbs. Subsequently, an additional 10 shovel tests were excavated to identify the extent of subsurface deposits within the dump. Of those, two were positive, ST 40 and ST 41. Both yielded historic/modern glass and metal fragments as deep as 40 cmbs. No prehistoric artifacts were identified, nor other subsurface features.

The Reeh Homestead (41BX2528)

During the survey, one new site (41BX2528) was recorded (Figure 12-9). The site, measuring 90-x-180 m (16,200 m^2),

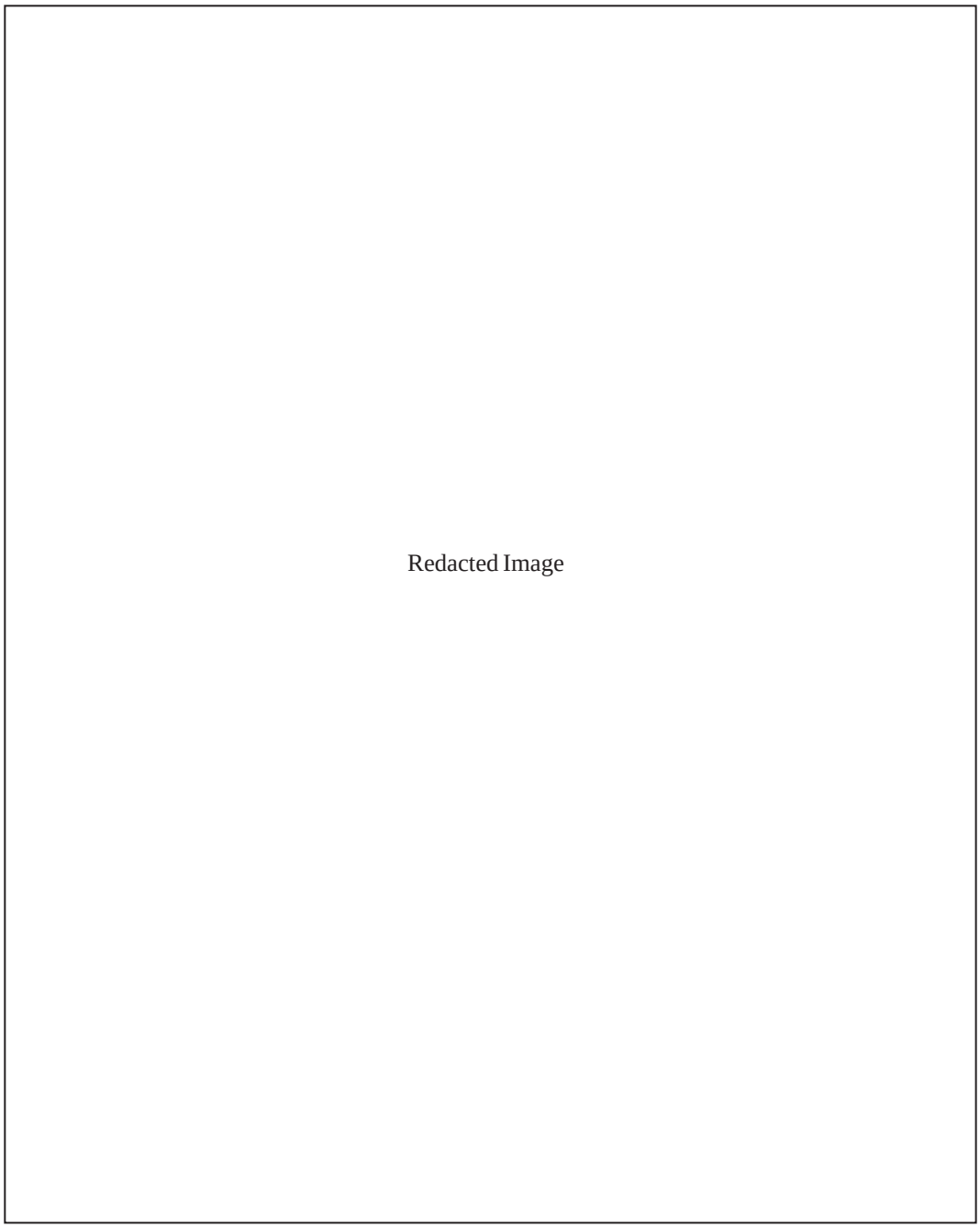

Figure 12-9. Archaeological site 41BX2528.

falls within a 67.6-acre plot that was owned by S. C. Reeh, per the Stoner Maps (Stoner and Baretta 1934: Volume 1, Map 1106). The site boundary was determined based on positive shovel tests, historic surface artifacts, currently standing structures, and foundations. All positive shovel tests excavated by CAR fell within an area of the homestead likely used as a dump since the early twentieth century. This area contained abandoned farm equipment, metal, and wood construction debris (Figure 12-10). The positive shovel tests contained barbed wire, clear glass, can ring tabs, and metal scrap. Deposits extended from 0-40 cmbs.

Some of the currently standing structures, or earlier versions of them, are visible in the Stoner maps produced in the early 1930s. These include the Reeh House, garage, shed/workshop, and privy (Figures 12-11 through 12-13). The garage and house share a similar early twentieth century style of construction, while the shed and privy are both of wood and corrugated metal construction.

Sylvester Carl Reeh was born in Wilson County in April 1889. He was one of six children born to Adolph and Augusta Reeh. Adolph Reeh was a farmer, and his occupation is listed as such on the 1900 census for Wilson County (U.S. Census 1900). Sylvester Reeh moved to Bexar County sometime prior to 1916, the year in which he married his wife (Bexar County Marriage License 1916). Mr. Reeh acquired the subject property February 7, 1924, from H. V. Kappleman

Figure 12-10. Area of the Reeh homestead used as a dump since the early twentieth century. Photo taken in the area of positive STs 13, 39 and 40. Vegetation and fences were cleared recently. Photo taken facing south.

Figure 12-11. Reeh house at the eastern margin of the Reeh homestead. Left: Overview of property taken from the south. Right: closeup of western side of the house.

Figure 12-12. Shed/workshop of wood and corrugated metal construction at the southwestern portion of the Reeh homestead. Left: View from the south side, looking northwest. Right: Taken from the north side, facing south.

Figure 12-13. Privy of wood and corrugated metal construction at the southeastern portion of the Reeh homestead site. Photo taken facing southeast.

(Bexar County Deed Records [BCDR] 756:425-426). The 1924 conveyance makes no mention of any improvements and the value listed for the sale is concomitant with a vacant property sales price for the period. The circa 1934 Stoner Aerial Map No. 1106 (Figure 12-14) shows the property remained in S. C. Reeh's control and that there are a number of structures present that match the footprints of the structures identified in this report (Stoner and Beretta 1934:1106).

A review of the 1930 census documents that Mr. Reeh was a widower. His wife, Ida, died August 15, 1925, following the birth of her second child. He was living on the State Highway 16 property at the time of the census with his 12 year-old daughter Edna and 4 ½ year-old son, Adolph (U. S. Census 1930). Mr. Reeh had purchased additional property nearby, which he also farmed (BCDR 483:81-83). He never remarried and lived another 28 years beyond his wife's death, passing away January 4, 1958. He was buried beside her in San Fernando Cemetery No. 3, in San Antonio, Texas (Find a Grave 2022).

CAR recommends 41BX2528 as ineligible for the NRHP, as it does not meet the registry criteria for eligibility. The standing house does retain integrity, but it does not possess value or research potential to yield information important in history.

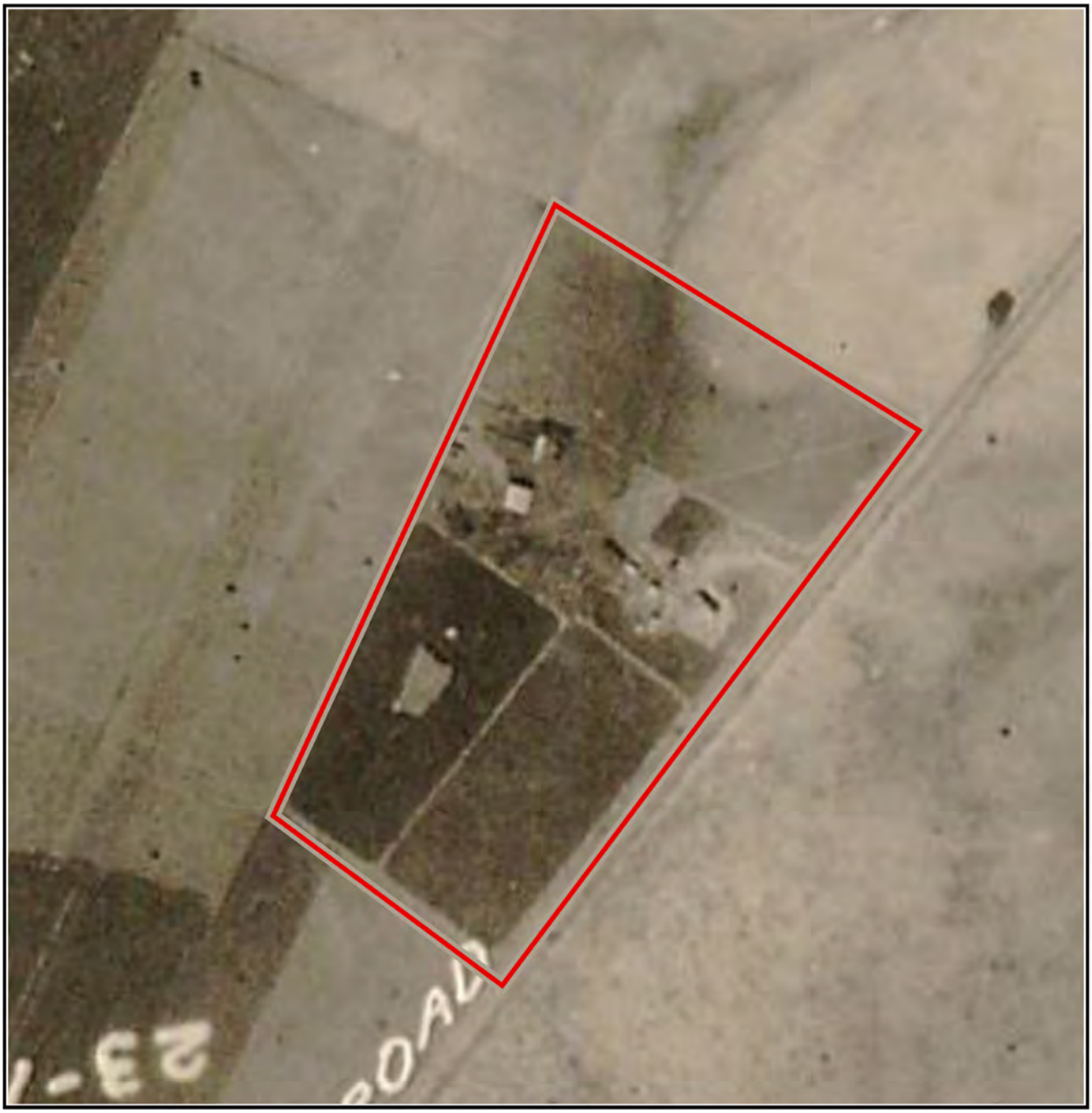

Figure 12-14. Circa 1934 Stoner aerial map showing S.C. Reeh's property.

Summary and Recommendations

Between August 31 and September 7, 2022, CAR staff conducted an archaeological survey of Parcel 345 of the Howard Road project. This work was conducted in advance of the construction of new CPS infrastructure to identify and document cultural resources within the project area. Of the 47 shovel tests excavated, 44 yielded no cultural material. Of the three positives, all were within an area used as a dump over the course of the history of the Reeh homestead and yielded only twentieth century glass and metal fragments. Archaeological surface material was limited to twentieth century trash heaps deposited throughout the Reeh Homestead property. CAR recorded the positive shovel tests and the remains of the Reeh homestead structures as archaeological site 41BX2528. CAR recommends the site as not eligible for the NRHP or designation as a State Antiquities Landmark. CAR recommends no further work on Parcel 345, and that construction proceed as planned.

Chapter 13: Interim Report X-CPS Cagnon Road Archaeological Survey

by Jonathan Paige and David Yelacic

Introduction

Between November 15th and December 1st, 2022, the University of Texas at San Antonio (UTSA) Center for Archaeological Research (CAR) conducted a linear archaeological survey with shovel testing and backhoe trenching in response to a request from Adams Environmental, Inc. (AEI). The work is within public right-of-way along the east and west sides of Cagnon Road, running approximately 2.1 km north from Macdona Lacoste Road (Figure 13-1).

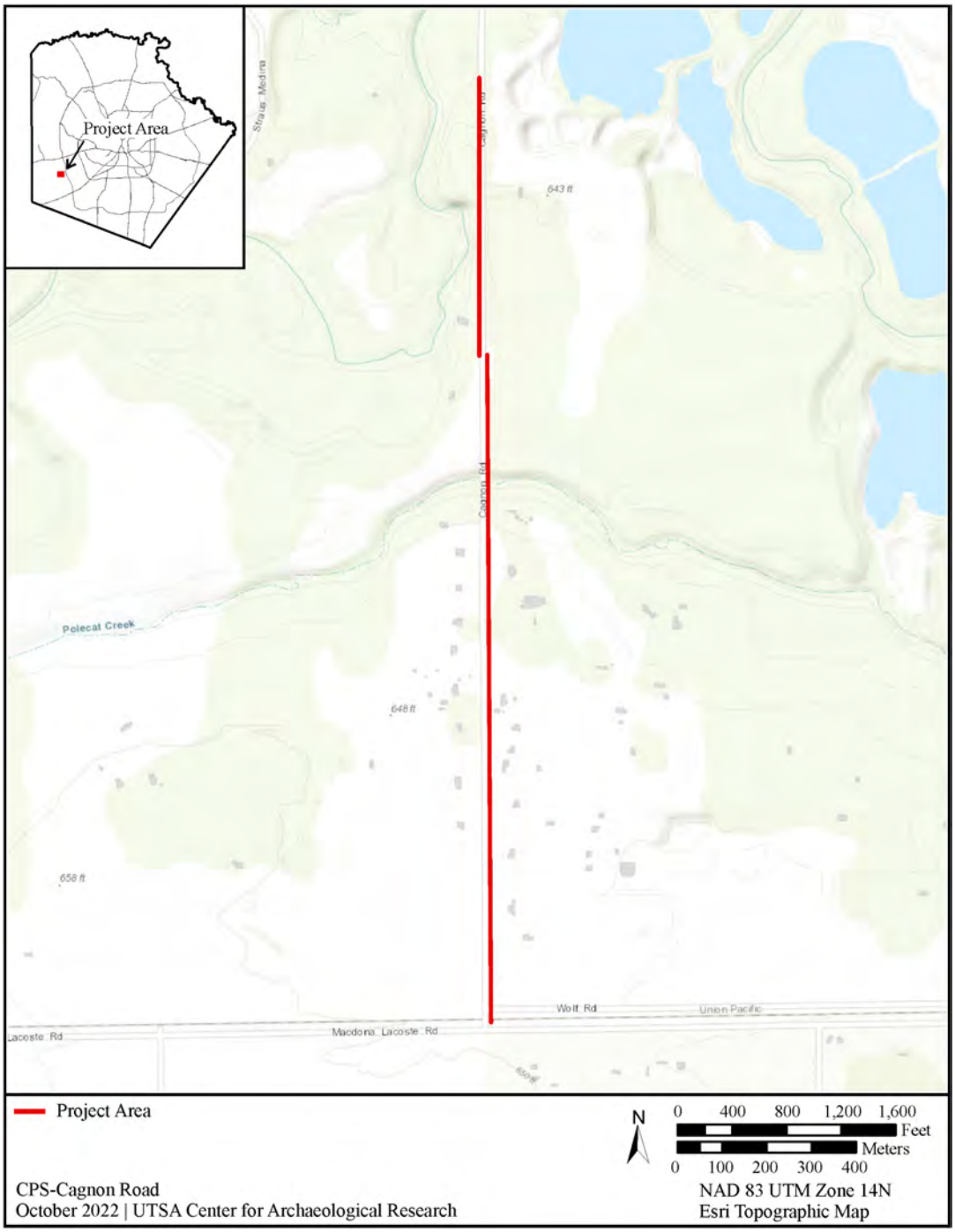

Figure 13-1. Project area for Interim Report X on Cagnon Road.

The archaeological survey was proposed in anticipation of the installation of new CPS Energy utility poles (WR 40671820). CPS Energy is a municipal utility that provides power to the City of San Antonio and surrounding areas. As a public landholding/controlling entity, projects that have potential to affect archaeological or historical sites are subject to regulatory review. As such, this project requires review by the Texas Historical Commission (THC) under the Antiquities Code of Texas. The project falls under CAR's THC-issued Texas Antiquities Annual Permit No. 30154. Cynthia Munoz served as the Principal Investigator and Jonathan Paige served as the Project Archaeologist.

The project area covers a roughly 2.1-kilometer (km) long, 8-meter-wide strip which spans several alluvial terraces associated with the Medina River, as well as a tributary, Polecat Creek (Figure 13-1). CAR excavated 21 shovel tests at 100 m intervals along the project corridor. None yielded cultural or archaeological material either in the form of artifacts or archaeological features. A 100% pedestrian survey of the project area was also conducted, as well as the excavation of two backhoe trenches. Of four planned backhoe trenches, two were not excavated due to a high density of residential utilities within the narrow project area. The two excavated backhoe trenches revealed deep alluvial deposits on two terraces overlooking the Medina River cutbank. No archaeological materials were identified within either backhoe trench. Due to the absence of archaeological material either on the surface, within excavated shovel test pits, or in two backhoe trenches, CAR recommends work in the project area proceed as planned and suggests that no further archaeological investigations are necessary.

Background

In this section, the natural environment and history of archaeological research near the project area is briefly discussed. This information will help to contextualize the findings.

Project Environment

The project area is located just below the Balcones Escarpment, which marks the division between the Tamaulipan biotic province, below the escarpment, and the semi-arid Balconian biotic province on top of the karstic Edwards Plateau (Blair 1950; Woodruff Jr. and Abbott 1979). The escarpment also divides the Great Plains to the northwest, and the Coastal Plain to the southeast, and marks the southernmost extent of the Blackland Prairie ecoregion (Griffith et al. 2007). The Blackland Prairies, prior to widespread ranching before 1800 and widespread farming in the late 1800s and 1900s, were distinguished from adjacent ecoregions by their clayey soils and tallgrass Prairie vegetation (Dowhower et al. 2021). By the 1800s, much of Bexar County's landscape was transformed for the purposes of ranching and farming. As evidenced by aerial photographs spanning the twentieth century, by the 1920s and 1930s there were few areas surrounding the project area that were not plowed or heavily modified (NETR Online 2022; Stoner and Beretta 1934).

The project area crosses Polecat Creek, which feeds into the Medina River, and skirts the Medina River at the northern margin of the project area. The southern project area is made up of fluvial, clay-rich sediments that form on stream terraces (Figure 13-2). The southernmost part of the project area consists of Branyon clays with 0 to 1% slopes. These are very deep and form in calcareous alluvium derived from mudstone. The top meter of this series consists of extremely hard, firm, dark clays (NRCS 2022). Further north, and closer to the Polecat Creek drainage running across the project area, the soil transitions to Lewisville Silty clays on 0 to 1% slopes. These clays are also very deep, but form in loamy and clayey calcareous sediments. The top meter of the Lewisville series tends to consist of dark grayish brown silty clays that are hard. The soils on the southern and nearest terrace to Polecat Creek are Sunev series soils on 1-3% slopes. These are also very deep soils that form in loamy alluvium on sloped terraces. These sediments tend to be friable and have a lower clay content relative to the Lewisville and Branyon series sediments. The top meter of the Sunev series tends to have dark grayish brown to a pale brown loam that is friable to blocky and hard with abundant worm-casts and snail shell. The Polecat Creek stream bank itself consists of an Atco clay loam, that forms on 3-5% slopes.

The terrace north of the Polecat Creek stream bank also consists of Sunev series soils as described above. This series transitions to an Atco clay loam that forms on 1-3 % slopes spanning at least two separate terraces above the Medina River floodplain: a lower terrace (T1) at the northernmost extent of the project area and a slightly higher terrace (T2) roughly 304.8 m south of the northernmost margin of the project area. More detail about the geomorphology of these terraces is included in the section below on backhoe trenching.

Previous Archaeology

In November of 2022, CAR consulted the Texas Site Atlas for the general project area. There are two archaeological sites located within 1000 m of the project corridor suggesting that additional archaeological resources could be anticipated (THC 2022; Figure 13-3). Both were recorded in 2009 by SWCA Environmental Consultants as part of the Medina River Sewer Outfall project. Site 41BX1839 consisted of a

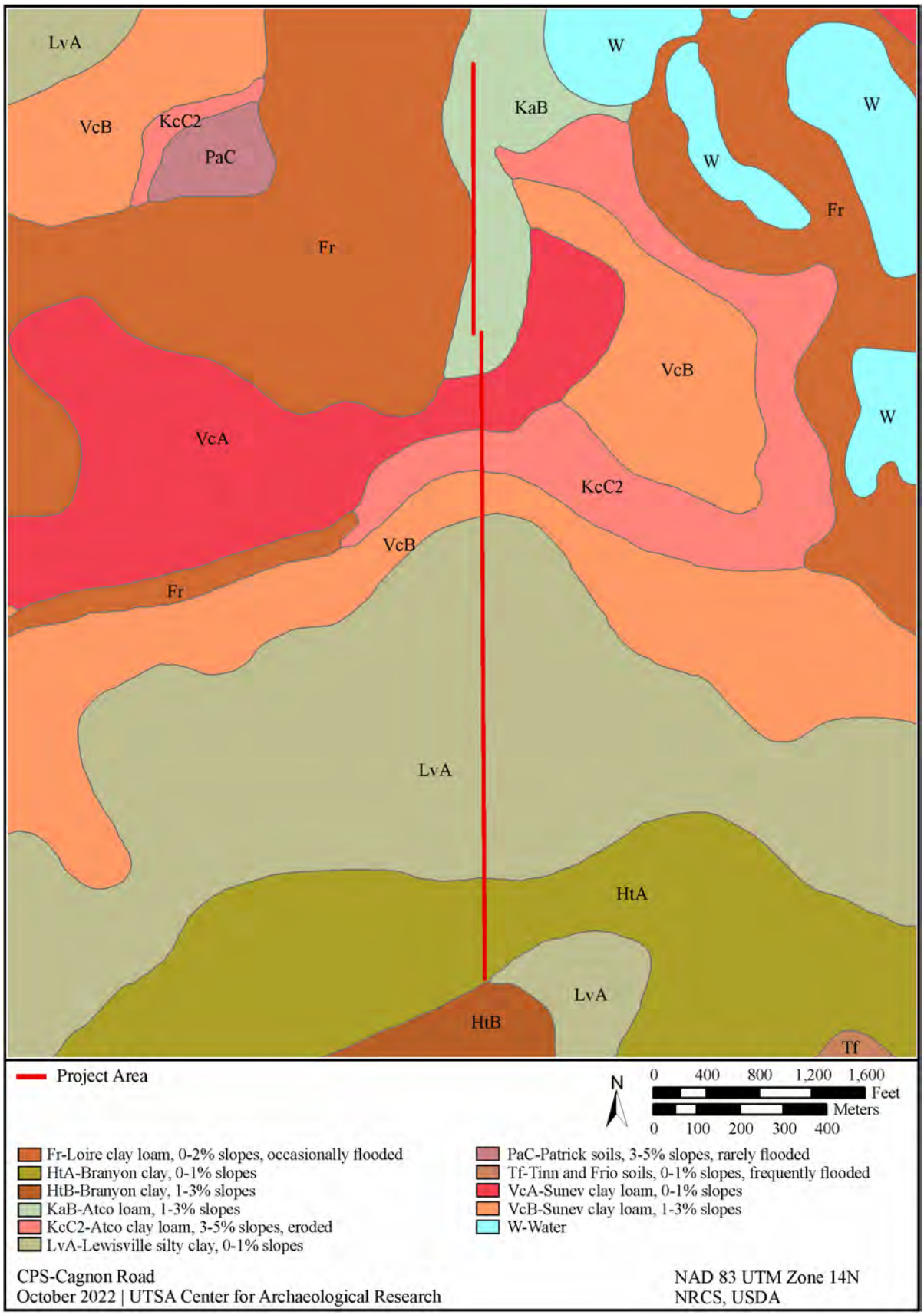

Figure 13-2. Map of soils in project area (NRCS 2022).

Figure 13-3. Previously recorded archaeological sites within 1000 m of the project area.

sparse scatter of lithic debitage and burned rock from the surface to 130 cmbs. Site 41BX1840 contained a dense scatter of burned rock and lithics from 0-50 cmbs (THC 2022). Neither site was recommended as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) due to displacement from agricultural plowing, bioturbation, and argilliturbation.

Results

On November 16, 18, and December 1, 2022, CAR performed an intensive pedestrian archaeological survey covering 100% of the project area including shovel testing and backhoe trenching. Of 21 excavated shovel tests, none were positive. Furthermore, of the two backhoe trenches excavated, neither uncovered evidence for archaeological features or materials. While the underground testing identified intact natural deposits, portions of Cagnon Road were likely scraped and levelled, which may have displaced archaeological material within the public easement.

Shovel Tests

CAR excavated 21 shovel tests, to a targeted depth of 80 cmbs. Most of the shovel tests encountered construction fill or ditch fill in the top 40 cm associated with the construction of nearby Cagnon Road (Table 13-1). Shovel tests that reached below the construction and ditch fill contained the natural sediments broadly representative of the published soil maps of the area. The southernmost portion of the project area consists of dark clays, while nearer to Polecat Creek, sediments became sandier, paler, and had a lower clay content (Figure 13-4). This loamier to sandier sediment continues from the margins of Polecat Creek to the northern extent of the project area. The presence of these intact natural sediments below the graded road suggest potential for archaeological material. However, none were identified across the 21 shovel tests (STs) excavated (Figure 13-5). In some cases, shovel tests were terminated prior to completing the fourth level as a result of encountering a calcareous horizon (STs 1, 3, 5, and 11) or gravel-rich fill likely associated with the construction of Cagnon Road (STs 15, 16, 18, 20, and 21). Most of the shovel tests that were terminated due to encountering gravel fill were in the northern portion of the project area. To help compensate for this, two backhoe trenches were excavated in that portion of the project area.

Backhoe Trenches

Backhoe trench locations were constrained by the narrow right-of-way and the presence of various utility lines (Figure 13-6).

Table 13-1. Shovel Test Data

ST#	Result	Terminal depth	Color	Sediment	Termination reason
1	Negative	40 cmbs	10YR 3/1	Silty Clay	Calcareous horizon
2	Negative	80 cmbs	10YR 4/2	Silty Clay	Terminal level reached
3	Negative	50 cmbs	10YR 3/4	Silty Clay	Calcareous horizon
4	Negative	80 cmbs	10YR 4/2	Silty Clay	Terminal level reached
5	Negative	75 cmbs	10YR 2/1	Silty Clay	Calcareous horizon
6	Negative	80 cmbs	10YR 4/4 to 10YR 4/6	Silty Clay	Terminal level reached
7	Negative	80 cmbs	10YR 4/2	Silty Clay	Terminal level reached
8	Negative	80 cmbs	10YR 4/4	Silty Clay	Terminal level reached
9	Negative	80 cmbs	10YR 3/6 to 10YR 4/6	Loamy sand	Terminal level reached
10	Negative	75 cmbs	10YR 3/5 to 10YR 3/4	Loamy sand	Root
11	Negative	30 cmbs	7.5YR 6/4	Loamy sand	Calcareous horizon
12	Negative	80 cmbs	10YR 4/6 to 10YR 8/6	Loamy sand	Terminal level reached
13	Negative	80 cmbs	10YR 6/3	Loamy sand	Terminal level reached
14	Negative	80 cmbs	10YR 3/4 to 10YR 5/4	Loamy sand	Terminal level reached
15	Negative	20 cmbs		Road fill	Road base fill
16	Negative	30 cmbs		Road fill	Road base fill
17	Negative	80 cmbs	10YR 6/6	Loamy sand	Terminal level reached
18	Negative	30 cmbs		Road fill	Road base fill
19	Negative	80 cmbs	10YR 3/4 to 10YR 3/6	Loamy sand	Terminal level reached
20	Negative	20 cmbs		Road fill	Road base fill
21	Negative	20 cmbs		Road fill	Road base fill

Figure 13-4. Termination of ST 19.

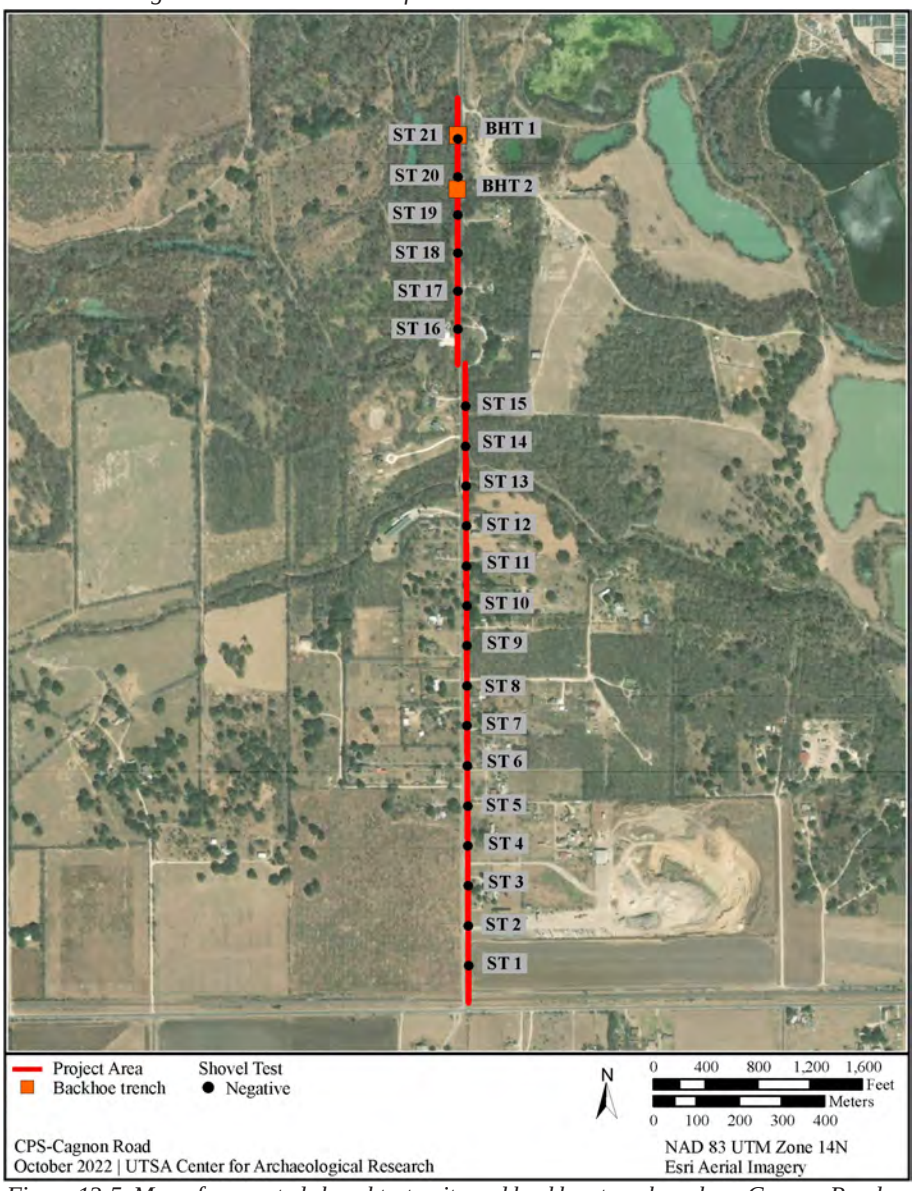

Figure 13-5. Map of excavated shovel test units and backhoe trenches along Cagnon Road.

The northern approximately 200-250 m of the project corridor, however, provided an opportunity to safely excavate trenches and explore deep sediments of Medina River alluvial terraces (Figure 13-7). Backhoe trench (BHT) 1 was excavated into the T2 terrace of the Medina River and BHT 2 was excavated just above the shoulder of the T3 terrace. The two trenches were located approximately 200 m apart (Figure 13-8). To the north of BHT 1, beyond the extent of the project area, the alluvial geomorphology was observed as increasingly complex in the vicinity of the meandering river.

Figure 13-6. Project area south of Polecat Creek. Note various utility markings spanning project area between private fencing and Cagnon Road. Photo taken facing southeast.

Figure 13-7. Excavation of BHT 1 in northern portion of project area on the second alluvial terrace. Note slight elevation rise in background up to Terrace 3. Photo taken facing south.

Figure 13-8. Location of the two backhoe trenches overlooking the Medina River cutbank.

The upper approximately 35 cm of the sediment profile exposed in BHT 1 consisted of modern gravelly fill clearly associated with the road (Table 13-2). Beneath the fill, the profile exposure consisted of a truncated dark brown topsoil to a depth of approximately 75 cm below modern surface. Beneath the topsoil, two calcareous horizons were distinguishable by color, dark yellowish brown (upper) and very pale brown (lower), and by increasing pedogenic carbonate (Figure 13-9). The trench was terminated at 225 cmbs. From the top to the bottom, BHT 1 exposed sandy alluvial deposits, but no alluvial stratigraphy (e.g., bedding) persists. No cultural materials were observed.

Table 13-2. Summary of Backhoe Trenches Excavated

BHT	Stratum.	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell color	Consistency	Texture	Grain size	Pedogenic structure	Gravels	Secondary carbonates	Ped surface feats.
1	1	0-36	7.5 YR 4/4	Very friable/ soft	Loamy sand	Medium	Weak blocky	>50% granules/ pebbles	None	NA
	2	36-75	7.5 YR 3/2	Very friable/ soft	Sand	Coarse	Moderate blocky	<2% granules	None	NA
	3	75-180+	10 YR 4/4	Very friable/ soft	Sand	Medium/ Coarse	Moderate blocky	5% rounded pebbles	2-20% filaments	Carbonate coats
	4	180-225+	10 YR 7/3	Friable/ slightly hard	Sand	Coarse	Strong blocky	3% rounded pebbles	2-20% filaments	Carbonate coats
2	1	0-36	10 YR 5/6	Very friable/ soft	Sand	Medium	Weak blocky	>50% granules/ pebbles	None	NA
	2	36-65	10 YR 7/4	Friable/ slightly hard	Loamy sand	Medium	Moderate blocky	NA	2-20% filaments and soft masses	NA
	3	65-180+	10 YR 6/4	Friable/ hard	Loamy sand	Medium/ Coarse	Moderate blocky	NA	2-20% filaments and soft masses	NA
	4	180-210+	10 YR 7/6	Friable/ slightly hard	Loamy sand	Coarse	Strong blocky	NA	2-20% soft masses	NA

Figure 13-9. BHT 1 west exposure at 1 mbs.

While the upper 35 cm of the profile exposure in BHT 2 was considerably less gravelly than in BHT 1, it was equally anthropogenically altered in modern times (see Table 13-2). Below the plow zone, the soil profile consisted of a truncated dark yellowish-brown topsoil. This calcareous topsoil transitioned to an underlying calcareous horizon at approximately 65 cm below the modern surface. The transition was distinguishable by a change of color to light yellowish brown, as well as an increase in the frequency and size of calcium carbonate filaments and masses. At the bottom of the trench, from 180 to 210-plus cmbs, was a yellow horizon with stronger soil structure than observed elsewhere (Figure 13-10). Overall, BHT 2 revealed sediment with an elevated clay/silt content, as well as more pedogenic carbonates, compared to those in BHT 1. Similarly, no cultural materials were observed.

Figure 13-10. West profile of BHT 2 at 1.5 mbs.

Summary and Recommendations

In November and December 2022, CAR performed an intensive pedestrian archaeological survey with backhoe trenching covering 100% of the project area. Of 21 shovel tests, none were positive. CAR was only able to excavate two of four planned backhoe trenches due to the very narrow nature and abundance of utility lines in the middle and southern portions of the project area. While there are deeply buried alluvial sediments spanning much of the project area, no archaeological materials were identified within the shovel tests or the two backhoe trenches excavated on the terraces overlooking the Medina River. The lack of archaeological material may be due in part to grading and sediment removal prior to the construction of Cagnon Road. CAR recommends that work proceed as planned in the project area.

Chapter 14: Summary and Recommendations

by Cynthia Munoz

The CAR conducted cultural resources investigations on 10 project areas for CPS under a single annual permit, TAP No. 30154. Table 14-1 lists the projects, results, and dates of concurrence from the THC (Appendix B). The archaeological investigations were located within downtown San Antonio, the surrounding urban areas, and the outlying rural areas of Bexar County. The fieldwork, from July 27, 2021 through January 5, 2023, consisted of five intensive survey projects with shovel testing, one intensive survey project with shovel testing and backhoe trenching, and four cultural monitoring projects. The investigations were conducted to identify all historic or prehistoric cultural resources located within CPS projects, determine horizontal and vertical site boundaries when applicable within the project areas, and evaluate the significance and eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and State Antiquities Landmark (SAL) designation of all recorded sites.

The CPS projects consisted of utility pole installations and replacements, a new gas main, and installation and upgrading of substation infrastructure. Survey investigations resulted in the excavation of 138 shovel tests and two backhoe trenches across 63.8-acres for six of the 10 projects in accordance with the survey guidelines established by the Council of Texas Archaeologists (CTA 2020). Cultural resources monitoring was conducted at 28 pole locations over approximately 16 days for four of the 10 projects.

Four new sites, three from the Whisper Falls survey (41BX2480, 41BX2481, 41BX2482) and one (41BX2528) from the Howard Road Parcel 345 survey were recorded during the investigations. CAR recommends site 41BX2528 and the portions of sites 41BX2481 and 41BX2482 within the Whisper Falls linear project alignment as ineligible for listing in the NRHP or for designation as a SAL. No further

Table 14-1. Projects and Recommendations

Interim Report No.	CPS Workorder	Project Name	Investigation Type	Sites within Project Area	Recommendations	THC Concurrence
I	40501161	Civic Roosevelt North	Monitoring	None	No further work is recommended.	12/13/2022
II	40491532	Amazon Data Center	Survey	None	No further work is recommended.	9/14/2021
III	40405566	Lockwood Poles CKT F723	Monitoring	None	No further work is recommended.	9/8/2021
IV	40488076	Whisper Falls	Survey	41BX2480, 41BX2481, 41BX2482	41BX2480-avoidance or further testing to determine eligibility; 41BX2481, 41BX2482-no further work recommended.	4/21/2022
V	600023	Tezel Substation	Survey	None	No further work is recommended.	3/24/2022
VI	40614151	CKT V212 Pole Replacements	Monitoring	None	No further work is recommended.	12/13/2022
VII	40479802, 40600416	Broadway Steet Recon Riser Poles	Monitoring	None	No further work is recommended.	3/15/2023
VIII	N/A	Howard Road Parcel 138	Survey	None	No further work is recommended.	9/26/2022
IX	N/A	Howard Road Parcel 345	Survey	41BX2528	No further work is recommended.	11/16/2022
X	40671820	Cagnon Road	Survey	None	No further work is recommended.	4/25/2023

work is recommended on these three sites. CAR recommends the portion of site 41BX2480 within the linear project alignment as having undetermined eligibility for listing in the NRHP or designation as a SAL due to moderately dense, deeply buried deposits and preservation of organic material suitable for radiocarbon dating. Additional testing is necessary is order to make an eligibility determination. CAR recommends avoidance of the site. To comply with CAR's recommendations for 41BX2480, CPS planned boring methodology for installation to successfully avoid impacting deposits associated with the site.

No materials were collected as part of these investigations. All records generated during this project are curated at CAR in accordance with the THC guidelines under CAR Accession 2742.

References Cited:

Ahr, S.W., and S.N. DeFreece Emery
2010 *Archeological and Historic Resources Survey of Two Alternative Playground Locations at Roosevelt Park in San Antonio Bexar County, Texas*. URS Miscellaneous Reports of Investigations. URS Corporation, Austin, Texas.

Allen, P.
2018 Missing Historical Marker Wasn't Stolen or Destroyed; Officials Say It's in Storage and Will be Relocated. San Antonio Express-News, April 21, San Antonio. Electronic document, https://www.expressnews.com/life/life_columnists/paula_allen/article/Missing-historical-marker-wasn-t-stolen-or-12854238.php#photo-15433351, accessed August 21, 2022.

Almaraz, F.D., Jr.
1989 *The San Antonio Missions and their System of Land Tenure*. University of Texas Press, Austin.

Anderson, N.J. Sullivan, S. Smith, and L. Camara
2019 *Intensive Archaeological Survey of High Probability Areas for the Briggs Ranch Master Development Bexar County, Texas.* Pape-Dawson Engineers, Inc., San Antonio, Texas.

Bauer, K.J.
1992 *The Mexican War, 1846-1848.* University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln.

Baugh, D.
2011 *The Global Seven Years War, 1754-1763.* Pearson Press, London.

Bentley, H. and R. Feit
2017 *Archaeological Investigations for a 3-Acre Detention Pond at the Blessed Sacred Academy, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas*. AmaTerra Report No. 201. AmaTerra Environmental, Inc., Austin, Texas.

Bexar County Deed Records (BCDR)
1916 756:425-426, April 12, Deed between Belle H. Edwards, Grantor and S.C. Reeh, Grantee.

1924 483:81-83, February 7, Deed between H.V. Kappleman, Grantor, and A. Reeh, Grantee.

Bexar County Marriage License (BCML)
1916 No. 41926, 27 September.

Black, S.L.
1986 *The Clemente and Herminia Hinojosa Site, 41JW8: A Toyah Horizon Campsite in Southern Texas.* Special Report No. 18. The Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

1989 Central Texas Plateau Prairie. In *From the Gulf Coast to the Rio Grande: Human Adaptation in Central, South and Lower Pecos Texas*, edited by T.R. Hester, S.L. Black, D.G. Steele, B.W. Olive, A.A. Fox, K.J. Reinhard and L.C. Bement, pp. 17-38. Research Series No. 33. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.

Black, S.L. and A.J. McGraw
1985 *The Panther Springs Creek Site: Cultural Change and Continuity in the Upper Salado Creek Drainage, South-Central Texas.* Archaeological Survey Report, No 100. Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

Blair, W.F.
1950 Biotic Provinces of Texas. *Texas Journal of Science* 1:93-116.

Bobbitt, L.O.
1980 National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form: Emil Elmendorf House. Electronic document, https://atlas.thc.texas.gov, accessed August 4, 2021.

Calloway, C.G.
2006 *The Scratch of a Pen: 1763 and the Transformation of North America*. Oxford University Press, New York.

Campbell, R.
1989 *An Empire for Slavery: The Peculiar Institution in Texas, 1821-1865*. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge.

2003 *Gone to Texas: A History of the Lone Star State*. Oxford University Press, New York.

Carlson, S.B.
1994 Texas beyond the Periphery: An Archaeological Study of the Spanish Missions during the Eighteenth Century. Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Texas A&M University, College Station.

Carpenter, S.M., C.B. Bousman, O. Potapova, L.D. Agenbroad, J.K. Hanselka, K.A. Miller, K. Lawrence, C.T. Hartneff, J. Lowe, M.C. Cody and L. Bement
2013 *The San Antonio River Mammoth Site: Archaeological Investigations on 41BX1239 for the Interstate 37 Bridge at the San Antonio River Improvement Project, Bexar County, Texas*. SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 13-275, Texas Department of Transportation, Archeological Studies Program Report No. 154. SWCA Environmental Consultants, Austin, Texas.

Chabot, F.C.
1931 *Presidio de Texas at the Place called San Antonio. In San Antonio and Its Beginnings 1691-1731*. Naylor Printing Company. San Antonio.

1932 Excerpts from the Memorias for the History of the Province of Texas: Being a Translation of Those Parts of the Memorias which Particularly Concern the Various Indians of the Province of Texas; Their Tribal Divisions, Characteristics, Customs, Traditions, Superstitions, and All Else of Interest Concerning Them. With a Prolog, Appendix, and Notes by Frederick C. Chabot. Covering the Period from Earliest Times to the Close of the Memorias by Padre Fray Agustin de Morfi, Lector Jubilado e Hijo de la Provincia del Santo Evangelio de Mexico. Translated and annotated by F.C. Chabot. Translation revised by C.E. Castaneda of the University of Texas. Naylor Printing Company, San Antonio.

Chavez, M. and L.I Acuna
2007 *Archaeological Investigations of SH 211, from US 90 to SH 16, Bexar and Medina Counties, Texas*. Report No. 2007-262. SWCA Environmental Consultants, Austin, Texas.

Chipman, D.E.
1992 *Spanish Texas, 1519-1821*. University of Texas Press, Austin.

Chipman, D.E. and H.D. Joseph
2010 *Spanish Texas, 1519-1821*. Revised ed. University of Texas Press, Austin.

City of San Antonio (COSA) Office of Historic Preservation
2021 Dignowity Hill. Electronic document, https://www.sanantonio.gov/historic/scoutsa/HistoricDistricts/Dignowity-Hill, accessed August 2, 2021.

City of San Antonio (COSA)
2021 Codes and Ordinances-Unified Development Code. Electronic document, https://www.sanantonio.gov/DSD/Resources/Codes#161133716-udc-2020, accessed December 2022.

2021 Parks & Facilities Details: Dignowity Park. Electronic document, https://www.sanantonio.gov/ParksandRec/, accessed August 2, 2021.

Clark, J., A. Benavides, D. Scurlock, and D. Isham
1975 Mission Parkway. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. National Park Service.

Collins, M.B.
1995 Forty Years of Archeology in Central Texas. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* 66:361-400.

1998 *Wilson-Leonard: An 11,000 Year Archeological Record of Hunter-Gatherers in Central Texas*. Studies in Archeology 31. Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, The University of Texas at Austin.

1999a *Clovis Blade Technology.* University of Texas Press, Austin.

1999b Gault Site. In *The Handbook of Texas*, edited by R.R. Barkley, pp. 117-118. Texas State Historical Association, Austin.

2004 Archeology in Central Texas. In *The Prehistory of Texas*, edited by T. K. Perttula, pp. 205-265. Texas A&M University Press, College Station.

Collins, M.B., D.B. Hudler and S.L. Black
2003 *Pavo Real (41BX52): A Paleoindian and Archaic Camp and Workshop on the Balcones Escarpment, South-Central Texas.* Studies in Archeology 41. Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, The University of Texas at Austin.

Council of Texas Archeologists (CTA)
2020 Standards and Guidelines Committee Intensive Terrestrial Survey Guidelines. Electronic document, https://counciloftexasarcheologists.org/resources/Documents/, accessed January 11, 2022.

Cox, I.W.
1992 *Archival Investigation of the Pyron Homestead (41BX279), New City Block 7657, San Antonio, Texas.* Archaeological Survey Report No. 210. Center for Archaeological Research, the University of Texas at San Antonio.

1997 The Growth of San Antonio. In *Archaeology at the Alamodome: Investigations of a San Antonio Neighborhood in Transition. Volume 1, Historical, Architectural, and Oral History Research*, edited by AA. Fox, M. Renner and R.J. Hard, pp. 8-44. Archaeological Survey Report No. 236. Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

2005a History of the "Priest's House" on Military Plaza. In *Test Excavations and Monitoring at 41BX1598*, edited by A.L. Figueroa and R.P. Mauldin, pp. 125-130. Archaeological Report No. 360. Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

2005b *The Spanish Acequias of San Antonio*. Maverick Publishing Company, San Antonio.

CPS Energy
2021 Who We Are. Electronic document, https://www.cpsenergy.com/en/about-us/who-we-are.html, accessed December 2022.

Davis, W.B. and D.J. Schmidly
1994 *The Mammals of Texas.* Texas Parks and Wildlife Press, Austin.

Davis, W.C.
2004 *Lone Star Rising*. Free press, London.

de la Teja, J.F.
1995 *San Antonio de Béxar: A Community on New Spain's Northern Frontier*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.

De Marigny, E., N. Prociuk, E. Foster, and K. Nunez
2020 *San Antonio State Hospital Intensive Archaeological Survey, Bexar County, Texas*. Baer Engineering and Environmental Consulting, Inc., Austin, Texas.

Donecker, F.
2010 San Antonio River. Handbook of Texas Online. Electronic Document, http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/rns06, accessed December 2017.

Dowhower, S.L., W.R. Teague, K. Steigman and R. Freiheit
2021 Effects of planned grazing and burning to restore tallgrass species in old-field sites under drought conditions in Texas Blackland Prairie. *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment* 306:107195. DOI:10.1016/j.agee.2020.107195.

Dowling, J.J.
2008 *Backhoe Trenching on the Banks of the Old San Antonio at Pyron Avenue, City of San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas*. Archaeological Report No. 380. Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

Favata, M.A. and J.B. Fernandez
1993 *The Account: Nunez Cabeza de Vaca's Relacion.* Arte Publico Press, Houston.

Fehrenbach, T.R.
1983 *Seven Keys to Texas*. Texas Western Press, El Paso.

2000 *Lone Star: A History of Texas and the Texans.* Da Capo Press, Boston.

Figueroa, A.L. and C.D. Frederick
2008 *Archeological Testing of the Pavo Real Site (41BX52), San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas*. Archaeological Report No. 382. Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

Find a Grave
2022 Burial Place of Sylvester Carl Reeh. Electronic document, https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/145180139/sylvester-carl-reeh, accessed October 4, 2022.

Forrestal, P.P.
1935 Pena's Diary of the Aguayo Expedition. *Preliminary Studies of the Texas Catholic Historical Society* 2(7):3-68.

Foster, W.C.
1998 *The La Salle Expedition to Texas: The Journal of Henri Joutel 1664-1687*. Texas State Historical Association, Austin.

2008 *Historic Native Peoples of Texas*. University of Texas Press, Austin.

Gadus, E.F. and J. Dockall
2021 *Archeological Monitoring at Maverick Park, City of San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas*. Archeological Report 339. Cox McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc., Austin, Texas.

Galindo, M.J.
2010 *Intensive Archaeological Resources Survey of the Proposed Skatepark Design Build Package–Nani Falcone Project in Bexar County, Texas*. Texas Antiquities Permit 5234. SWCA Environmental Consultants, Austin, Texas.

Gerstle, A., T.C. Kelly and C. Assad
1978 *The Fort Sam Houston Project: An Archaeological and Historical Assessment.* Archaeological Survey Report No. 40. Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

Givens, R.D.
1968 A Preliminary Report on Excavations at Hitzfelder Cave. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* 38:47-50.

Griffith, G.E., S.A. Bryce, J.M. Omernik, and A.C. Rogers
2007 Ecoregions of Texas. Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, State of Texas. Electronic document, https://gaftp.epa.gov/EPADataCommons/ORD/Ecoregions/tx/TXeco_Jan08_v8_Cmprsd.pdf, accessed January 10, 2022.

Habig, M.A.
1968 *The Alamo Chain of Missions: A History of San Antonio's Five Old Missions.* Franciscan Herald Press, Chicago.

Hackett, C.W.
2010 Aguayo Expedition. Handbook of Texas Online. Texas State Historical Association. Electronic document, http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/upa01, accessed November 20, 2018.

Hafernik, D.B., I.W. Cox, and A.A. Fox
1989 *Archaeological Investigation of the San Juan Dam, 41BX266, Bexar County, Texas*. Archaeological Survey Report, No. 179. Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

Hall, G. D.
1981 *Allens Creek: A Study in the Cultural Prehistoric of the Brazos River Valley*. Research Report 61. Texas Archeological Survey. The University of Texas at Austin.

Hanson, C.
2011 *Intensive Archaeological Survey "Mission Trails" Enhancement Project, Package IV, Mission Road Realignment Bexar County, Texas*. Document No. 110001. PBS&J, San Antonio, Texas.

Hatcher, M.A.
1932 The Expedition of Don Domingo Teran de los Rios into Texas (1691-1692). *Preliminary Studies of the Texas Catholic Historical Society* 2(1):3-67.

Held, P. and B. Darnell
2008 *An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey, 3 Proposed School Sites, Stevens Ranch, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas.* Raba-Kistner Consultants, San Antonio, Texas.

Henderson, J.
2001 *Excavations at the Rainey Site (41BN33): A Late Prehistoric Sinkhole Site in Bandera County, Texas*. Archeological Studies Program Report 5. Texas Department of Transportation, Environmental Affairs Division, Austin.

Henderson, T.J.
2009 *The Mexican Wars for Independence*. Hill and Wang Publishing, New York.

Henson, M.S.
1982 *Juan Davis Bradburn: A Reappraisal of the Mexican Commander of Anahuac*. Texas A&M University Press, College Station.

Hester, T.R.
1977 Excavations at St. Mary's Hall (41BX229): A Buried Plainview Campsite in South Central Texas. Manuscript of a Paper Presented at the 1977 Texas Archaeological Society Annual Meeting in Arlington Texas. Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

2004 The Prehistory of South Texas. In *The Prehistory of Texas*, edited by T. K. Perttula, pp. 127-151. Texas A&M University Press, College Station.

Hester, T.R. and H. Kohnitz
1975 Chronology and Placement of "Guadalupe" Tools. *La Tierra* 2(2):22-25.

Highley, L., C. Graves and G. Judson
1978 Archeological Investigations at Scorpion Cave (41ME7), Medina County, Texas. *Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological Society* 49:139-194.

Hoffman, F.L.
1938 The Mezquia Diary of the Alarcon Expedition into Texas, 1718. *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* 41:312-323.

Holliday, V.T., J.C. Knox, G.L. Running IV, R.D. Mandel and C.R. Ferring
2001 The Central Lowlands and Great Plains. In *The Physical Geography of North America*, edited by A.R. Orme, pp. 335-362. Oxford University Press, New York.

Houk, B.A., K.A. Miller, and E. Oksanen
2009 The Gatlin Site and Early-to-Middle Archaic Chronology of the Southern Edwards Plateau, Texas. *Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological Society* 80:51-75.

Iruegas, S.A., M.T. Iruegas, D. Hill, and V. Moore
2009 *San Antonio Mission Trails Statewide Transportation Enhancement Project Volume III Construction Package IV: An Intensive Archaeological Survey and National Register Testing at Historic Yturri-Edmunds Mill, Roosevelt Park, and Eagleland Neighborhood, Bexar County, Texas.* GTI Environmental Inc., Houston, Texas.

Ivey, J.E., and A.A. Fox
1999 *Archaeological Investigations at Mission Concepción and Mission Parkway.* Archaeological Survey Report, No. 114. Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

Jasinski, L.E.
2018 San Antonio, TX. Handbook of Texas Online. Texas State Historical Association. Electronic document, http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/hds02, accessed November 19, 2018.

Johnson, L.
1995 *Past Cultures and Climates at Jonas Terrace, 41ME29, Medina County, Texas.* Office of the State Archeologist, Report 40. Texas Department of Transportation and Texas Historical Commission, Austin.

Johnson, L. and G. Goode
1994 A New Try at Dating and Characterizing Holocene Climates, as well as Archaeological Periods, on the Eastern Edwards Plateau. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* 65:1-15.

Jumex, Inc.
2022 Jumex: Our History and Heritage. Electronic document, http://jumex.com/international/about-us/, accessed February 14, 2022.

Karbula, J.W.
2003 Toyah Bluff Site (41TV441): Changing Notions of Late Prehistoric Subsistence in the Blackland Prairie, Travis County, Texas. *Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological Society* 74:55-81.

Kemp, L.
2020 *Archaeological Monitoring and Sampling of Excavations at Mission Concepción (41BX12), San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas*. Archaeological Report, No. 474. Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

Kemp, L. and R. Mauldin
2023 *Archaeology Along the San Antonio River: The Mission Reach Project, Bexar County, Texas. Volume III: Testing*. Archaeological Report, No. 459, Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio (in press).

Krieger, A.D.
2002 *We Came Naked and Barefoot, the Journey of Cabeza de Vaca across North America*, edited by M.H. Krieger. University of Texas Press, Austin.

Lindsey, B.
2021 Historic Glass Bottle Identification & Information Website. Electronic document, https://sha.org/bottle/index.htm, accessed February 3, 2022.

Long, C.
2023 Bexar County. The Handbook of Texas Online. Electronic document, http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/hcb07, accessed June 2023.

Lukowski, P.D.
1988 Archaeological Investigations at 41BX1, Bexar County, Texas. Archaeological Survey Report, No. 135. The Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

Marley, D.
2014 Mexico at War: From the Struggle for Independence to the 21st-Century Drug Wars. ABC-CLIO, Santa Barbara, California.

Matthews, C. and R. Ward
2019 *Cultural Resources Investigations for the CPS Energy Broadway-Jones Avenue Gas Main Replacement Project, Bexar County, Texas*. Cultural Resources Report No. 19-008. Raba-Kistner Environmental, Inc., San Antonio, Texas.

Mauldin, R.P., A.L. Figueroa, L. Kemp, C.M.M. McKenzie and S. Wigley
2018 *An Archaeological Survey and Resource Assessment of 1,445 Acres in Southern Bexar County, Texas*. Archaeological Report, No. 455. Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

Mauldin, R.P., R.J. Hard, C.M. Munoz and J.L. Rice
2013a Stable Carbon ($\delta^{13}C_{collagen}$, $\delta^{13}C_{carbonate}$) and Nitrogen ($\delta^{15}N$) Isotopes from Radiocarbon Dated Hunter-Gatherers at Hitzfelder Cave, Texas. Poster Presented at the 2013 Meetings of the Society for American Anthropologists, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Mauldin, R.P., R.J. Hard, C.M. Munoz, J.L. Rice, K. Verostick, D.R. Potter and N. Dollar
2013b Carbon and Nitrogen Stable Isotope Analysis of Hunter-Gatherers from the Coleman Site, a Late Prehistoric Cemetery in Central Texas. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 40(2):1369-1381.

Mauldin, R.P., S. Smith, S. Wigley, A.L. Figueroa and C.M.M. McKenzie
2015 *Archaeological Investigations within San Pedro Springs Park (41BX19), San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas*. Archaeological Report, No. 443. Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

McGraw, A.J. and K. Hindes
1987 *Chipped Stone and Adobe: A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Applewhite Reservoir, Bexar County, Texas.* Archaeological Survey Report, No. 163. Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

McKenzie, C., L. Martinez and R. Mauldin
2016 *Archaeological Monitoring and Test Excavations at the 1722 Presidio San Antonio de Bexar (Plaza de Armas Buildings), San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas*. Archaeological Report, No. 445. Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

Meinig, D.W.
1969 *Imperial Texas: An Interpretive Essay in Cultural Geography*. University of Texas Press, Austin.

Meissner, B.A., I.W Cox, J.D. Weston, and B.K. Moses
2007 *San Antonio Mission Trails Statewide Transportation Enhancement Project Volume II Construction Packages 2 and 3: Archaeological Testing and Monitoring of the Mission Trails Hike and Bike Trails, City of San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas.* Archaeological Report, No. 374. Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

Minor, J.E., and Steinberg, M.L.
1968 *A Brief on the Acequias of San Antonio*. The San Antonio Branch of the Texas Section, American Society of Civil Engineers.

Moneyhon, C.H.
2017 Reconstruction. Handbook of Texas Online. Texas State Historical Association. Electronic document, http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/mzr01, accessed November 29, 2018.

Moore, V.
2018 *Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed SAWS Masterson Road Water Line Project, Bexar County, Texas.* Pape-Dawson Engineers, Inc., San Antonio, Texas.

Munoz, C.M. and N. Divito
2012 Observations on a Paleoindian Component on the San Antonio River at 41BX1888. Paper Presented at the 2012 Meetings of the Society for American Anthropologists, Memphis, Tennessee.

Munoz, C.M., R.P. Mauldin, J. Thompson and S.C. Caran
2011 *Archeological Significance Testing at 41BX17/271, the Granberg Site: A Multi-Component Site along the Salado Creek in Bexar County, Texas. Texas* Department of Transportation Environmental Affairs Division. Archaeological Report No. 393. Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

Munoz, C.M., J.L. Rice, K. Verostick, R.J. Hard and R.P. Mauldin
2013 A Stable Isotope Analysis of Hunter-gatherers from Hitzfelder Cave, Texas. Paper Presented at the 2013 Meetings of the Texas Academy of Sciences, Kerrville, Texas.

Nash, M.A. and C.M. Heiligenstein
2006 *A Cultural Resources Survey of the Cagnon-Lytle Transmission Line, Bexar and Medina Counties, Texas*, Document No. 0160159. PBS&J, Austin, Texas.

Nash, M.A. and D.G. Robinson
2011 *An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the Grissom-Helotes-Bandera Transmission Line Rebuild Project Bexar County, Texas*. Atkins North America, Inc.

National Park Service (NPS)
2021 Learn About the Park. Electronic document, https://www.nps.gov/saan/learn/index.htm, accessed October 4, 2021.

2022a Mission San Juan Farm. Electronic document, https://www.nps.gov/places/, accessed September 26, 2022.

2022b Espada Dam. Electronic document, https://www.nps.gov/places/espada-dam.htm, accessed September 26, 2022.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
2022 Web Soil Survey. United States Department of Agriculture. Electronic document, https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm, accessed various dates, 2022.

NETR Online
2022 Historic Aerials and Topographic Maps. Electronic document, www.historicaerials.com, accessed August 9, 16, and 31, 2022.

Neu, C.T.
2015 Annexation. Handbook of Texas Online. Texas State Historical Association. Electronic document, http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/mga02, accessed November 29, 2018.

Nickels, D.L.
2000 The Beisenbach Site (41WN88): A Case Study in Diet Breadth. Unpublished Masters Thesis, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

Osburn, T.L., C.D. Frederick, and C.G. Ward
2007 *Phase II Archaeological Investigations at Sites 41BX254, 41BX256, 41BX1628, and 41BX1621 within the Historical Mission Reach Project Area, San Antonio, Texas*. Miscellaneous Reports of Investigations No. 373. Prepared for United States Army Corps, of Engineers, Fort Worth District, by Geo-Marine Inc., Plano, Texas.

Owen, J.D. and K. St. Clair
2018 *Archaeological Investigations on the 3.3-acre Broadway Jones Tract, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas*. Horizon Environmental Services, Inc., Austin, Texas.

Padilla, A.E., and D.L. Nickels
2010 *Archaeological Data Recovery on Three Sites along the San Antonio River, Bexar County, Texas.* Ecological Communications Corporation, Austin, Texas.

Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission
2015 Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide: Classical Revival Style 1895-1950. Electronic document, www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/, accessed August 4, 2021.

Peter, D.E., D. Kuehn, S.N. Alladay, A.L. Tine, S.M. Hunt, and M.D. Freeman
2006 *Archaeological Assessment of the Potential Impact of the San Antonio River Improvement Project-Mission Reach on Historic Properties*. Miscellaneous Reports of Investigations No. 355, Geo-Marine, Inc., Plano, Texas.

Potter, D.R., R.B. Pickering and C.E. Mear
2005 Salvage Excavation at the Coleman Cemetery Site, 41BX568. *La Tierra* 32(1).

Poyo, G.E.
1991 The Canary Islands Immigrants of San Antonio: From Ethnic Exclusivity to Community in Eighteenth-Century Bexar. In *Tejano Origins in Eighteenth-Century San Antonio*, edited by G.E. Poyo and M. Hinojosa, pp. 41-58. University of Texas Press, Austin.

Prewitt, E.R.
1974 *Archeological Investigations at the Loeve-Fox Site*. Research Report 49, Texas Archeological Survey. The University of Texas at Austin.

Ramenofsky, A.
1987 *Vectors of Death: The Archaeology of European Contact*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.

Ramsdell, C.W.
1959 *San Antonio: A Historical and Pictorial Guide*. University of Texas Press, Austin.

Reed, S.G.
1941 *A History of the Texas Railroads.* St. Clair Publishing Company, Houston.

Rooney, M.V. and M.C. Stambaugh
2019 Multi-scale synthesis of historical fire regimes along the south-central US prairie–forest border. *Fire Ecology* 15(1):26. DOI:10.1186/s42408-019-0043-y.

Rullman, J.D.
1912 Historic Map of Old San Antonio de Bexar in 1837. Map on file, Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

Salgado, S., and Z.M. Overfield, R. Lackowicz, B. Bonorden, C. Roush, M. Martin, J. Welch, K.M. Atwood, V.C. Pagano, R. Jensen, L. Vilsack, P. Lopez
2020 *CPS Energy 2017 Annual Permit: Final Report for the 41 CPS Energy Projects under Antiquities Permit Number 7961, Bexar, Comal, and Medina Counties, Texas*. SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 18-301. SWCA Environmental Consultants, San Antonio.

Schmidly, D.J.
2002 Texas Natural History: A Century of Change. Texas Tech University Press, Lubbock, Texas. Electronic document, https://web-s-ebscohost-com.libweb.lib.utsa.edu/ehost/command/detail?vid=0&sid=264bad5c-47a1-4307-b0ba-4c0949e0f3ec%40redis&bdata=JnNjb3BlPXNpdGU%3d#jid=24K1&db=tih, accessed November 23, 2022.

Schwarz, T. and R.H. Thonhoff
1985 *Forgotten Battlefield of the Texas Revolution: The Battle of Medina, August 18, 1813.* Eakin Press, Austin, Texas.

Scurlock, D., A. Benavides, Jr., D. Isham, and J. Clark, Jr.
1976 *An Archeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed Mission Parkway, San Antonio, Texas*. Archeological Survey Report No. 17. Texas Historical Commission, Office of the State Archeologist, Austin.

Sonnichsen, C.L.
1950 *Cowboys and Cattle Kings.* University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

Southern Regional Climate Center
2023 Monthly Graphs. Electronic document, https://www.srcc.tamu.edu/monthly_graphs/, accessed June 2023.

Sprague, J.T.
1862 *The Treachery in Texas, the Secession of Texas, and the Arrest of the United States Officers and Soldiers Serving in Texas.* Press of the Rebellion Record, New York.

Stambaugh, M.C., J. Sparks, R.P. Guyette and G. Willson
2011 Fire History of a Relict Oak Woodland in Northeast Texas. *Rangeland Ecology & Management* 64(4):419–423. DOI:10.2111/REM-D-10-00128.1.

Stoner, J.B., and J. Beretta
1934 Stoner System Aerial Photos and Maps. Documents (map no. 1106) digitized and on file at the Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

Suhm, D.A.
1957 Excavations at the Smith Rockshelter, Travis County, Texas. *Texas Journal of Science* 9:26-58.

Taylor, A.J. and C.L. Highley
1995 *Archaeological Investigations at the Loma Sandia Site (41LK28): A Prehistoric Campsite in Live Oak County, Texas.* Studies in Archeology No. 20. Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, The University of Texas at Austin.

Taylor, R.
1996 *The New Handbook of Texas in Six Volumes*. The Texas State Historical Association, Austin.

Tennis, C.T., I.W. Cox, J.J. Durst, D.D. Edmondson, B.A. Meissner, and S.A. Tomka
2001 *Archaeological Investigations at Four San Antonio Missions: Mission Trails Underground Conversion Project.* Archaeological Survey Report, No. 297. Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

Texas Historical Commission (THC)
2006 *A Steward's Illustrated Key to Historic Ceramics*. Revised Edition. Texas Historic Commission, Austin.

2021a Antiquities Code of Texas. Electronic document, https://www.thc.texas.gov/project-review/statutes-regulations-rules, accessed December 2022.

2021b Archeological Survey Standards of Texas. Electronic document, https://www.thc.texas.gov/public/upload/publications/CTA-Intensive-Survey-Standards-2020.pdf, accessed December 2022.

2022 Texas Archeological Sites Atlas. Texas Historical Commission. Electronic document, https://atlas.thc.state.tx.us/, accessed November 2022.

Texas Parks and Wildlife (TPWD)
2022 Texas Blackland Tallgrass Prairie. Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. Electronic document, https://tpwd.texas.gov/landwater/land/programs/landscape-ecology/ems/emst/herbaceous-vegetation/texas-blackland-tallgrass-prairie, accessed January 10, 2022.

2023a The Vegetation Types of Texas. Electronic document, http://tpwd.texas.gov/publications/pwdpubs/pwd_bn_w7000_0120/, accessed June 2023.

2023b Biotic Provinces of Texas. Texas Parks & Wildlife Department GIS Lab. Electronic document, http://www.tpwd.texas.gov/publications/pwdpubs/media/pwd_mp-e0100_1070ad_08.pdf, accessed June 2023.Texas State Historical Association (TSHA)

2021 Lucas Creek. Handbook of Texas Online. Electronic document, https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/lucas-creek, accessed July 16, 2021.

Texas State Library and Archivist Commission
2016 Hard Road to Texas, Texas Annexation 1836-1845. Electronic document, https://www.tsl.texas.gov/exhibits/annexation/index.html, accessed November 29, 2018.

Thompson, J. and K. Nichols
n.d. *Pedestrian Survey and Data Recovery at 41BX1396, Brackenridge Park, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas Trail Segments 12 and 12b*. Manuscript on file. Center for Archaeological Research, the University of Texas at San Antonio.

Thoms, A.V. and S.W. Ahr
1995 The Pampopa-Talon Crossings and Heerman Ranch Sites: Preliminary Results of the 1994 Southern Texas Archaeological Field School. *La Tierra* 22(2):34-67.

Thoms, A.V. and R.D. Mandel
2007a *Archaeological and Paleoecological Investigations at the Richard Beene Site, South-Central Texas*. Reports of Investigations 8. Center for Ecological Archaeology, Texas A&M University, College Station.

2007b Ecological Setting: The Lower Medina River Valley and Surrounding Inner Gulf Coastal Plain. In *Archaeological and Paleoecological Investigations at the Richard Beene Site, South-Central Texas*, edited by A. V. Thoms and R. D. Mandel. Reports of Investigations 8. Center for Ecological Archaeology, Texas A&M University, College Station.

Thonhoff, R.H.
2013a Battle of Medina. Handbook of Texas Online. Texas State Historical Association. Electronic document, http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/qfm01, accessed November 20, 2018.

2013b Battle of Rosillo. Handbook of Texas Online. Texas State Historical Association. Electronic document, http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/qfr02, accessed November 20, 2018.

Toomey, R.S.
1993 Late Pleistocene and Holocene Faunal Environmental Changes at Hall's Cave, Kerr County, Texas. Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, The University of Texas at Austin.

Toomey, R.S. and T.W. Stafford Jr.
1994 Paleoenvironmental and Radiocarbon Study of the Deposits from Hall's Cave, Kerr County, Texas. Program and Abstracts. 52nd Plains Conference, 65th Annual Meeting of the Texas Archeological Society, Lubbock.

Tous, G.
1930a The Espinosa-Olivares-Aguirre Expedition of 1709. *Preliminary Studies of the Texas Catholic Historical Society* 1(3):3-14.

1930b Ramon's Expedition: Espinosa's Diary of 1716. *Preliminary Studies of the Texas Catholic Historical Society* 1(4):4-24.

Ulrich, K.M., B.A. Meissner, and M.W. Pfeiffer
2009 *Archaeological Monitoring of the Urban Reach Section of the San Antonio River Improvement Project, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas*. Archaeological Report, No. 407. Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
2021 San Antonio Missions. Electronic document, https://www.nps.gov/saan/learn/index.htm, accessed May 4, 2021.

U.S. Census 1900
2022 Electronic document, https://www.ancestryheritagequest.com/discoveryui-content/view/44592964:7602?tid=&pid=&queryId=76034791685e59af94b085c3eea490b0&_phsr=IyA3&_phstart=successSource, accessed October 4, 2022.

U. S. Census 1930
2022 Electronic document, https://www.ancestryheritagequest.com/discoveryui-content/view/65695045:6224?tid=&pid=&queryId=76034791685e59af94b085c3eea490b0&_phsr=IyA4&_phstart=successSource, accessed October 4, 2022.

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
2022 Branyon Series. Electronic document, https://soilseries.sc.egov.usda.gov/OSD_Docs/B/BRANYON.html, accessed November 2022.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)
1966 USGS 1:24000-scale Quadrangle for Helotes, TX.

Wade, M.
2003 *The Native Americans of the Texas Edwards Plateau, 1585-1799*. The University of Texas Press, Austin.

Wallace, E.
1965 *Texas in Turmoil, 1849-1875*. Steck-Vaughn, Austin.

Ward, R.A., A.E. Padilla, K.A. Sloan, K.M. Atwood, C. Matthews, and K. Jenkins
2017 *CPS Energy 2016 Annual Permit: Final Report for the Eighteen CPS Energy Projects under Antiquities Permit Number 7541, Bexar and Medina Counties, Texas.* SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 17-229. SWCA Environmental Consultants, San Antonio, Texas.

Watson, A.M and Pemberton, S.A.
1990 National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: William J. Morrison House. Electronic document, https://atlas.thc.texas.gov, accessed August 4, 2021.

Weber, D.J.
1982 *The Mexican Frontier, 1821-1846: The American Southwest under Mexico*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.

Weddle, R.A.
1968 *San Juan Bautista: Gateway to Spanish Texas*. University of Texas Press, Austin.

Wermund, E.G.
1996 Physiography of Texas. Bureau of Economic Geology, The University of Texas at Austin. Electronic document, http://www.beg.utexas.edu/UTopia/images/pagesizemaps/physiography.pdf, accessed December 2017.

Whitaker, J.M.
2021 *Cultural Resources Investigations for the Utility Repair in Roosevelt Park Project, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas*. Cultural Resources Report No. 20-025. Raba Kistner, San Antonio, Texas.

Wigley, S.
2023 *Archaeological Investigations and Monitoring on the Grounds of the San Antonio State Hospital, Bexar County, Texas.* Archaeological Report, No. 501. Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

Woodruff Jr., C.M., and P.L. Abbott
1979 Drainage-basin evolution and aquifer development in a karstic limestone terrain South-Central Texas, U.S.A. *Earth Surface Processes* 4(4):319–334. DOI:10.1002/esp.3290040403.

Young, K.R.
2020 Adams Hill, Battle of. Handbook of Texas, Texas State Historical Association. Electronic document, https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook, accessed January 11, 2022.

Zapata, J.E.
2019 *Archaeological Investigations for the Lockwood and Dignowity Parks Improvements Project*. Archaeological Report, No. 476. Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

Appendix B: Concurrence Letters

Cindy Munoz

From: noreply@thc.state.tx.us
Sent: Tuesday, December 13, 2022 10:05 AM
To: Cindy Munoz; reviews@thc.state.tx.us
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Section 106 Submission

"EXTERNAL EMAIL"
This email originated outside of The University of Texas at San Antonio.
Please exercise caution when clicking on links or opening attachments.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Re: Project Review under the Antiquities Code of Texas
THC Tracking #202302636
Date: 12/13/2022
AEI-CPS Civic Roosevelt North (Permit 30154)
Roosevelt Ave between Mission Rd and S. Presa St.
San Antonio,TX 78214

Description: CAR-UTSA conducted archaeological monitoring of excavations to replace five CPS poles along Roosevelt Ave., bounded by West Highlands Blvd., East Mitchell St., Mission Road, and South Presa St.

Dear Cynthia Munoz:
Thank you for your submittal regarding the above-referenced project. This response represents the comments of the Executive Director of the Texas Historical Commission (THC), pursuant to review under the Antiquities Code of Texas.

The review staff, led by Caitlin Brashear and Emily Dyla, has completed its review and has made the following determinations based on the information submitted for review:

Archeology Comments

- THC/SHPO concurs with information provided.
- This draft report is acceptable. Please submit of one bound and one unbound paper final report, a completed Abstracts in Texas Contract Archeology online form, a curation form, and complete and redacted tagged PDF copies of the final report for the above referenced permit. Archeological project area shapefiles are due with the submittal of the draft report; if this has not occurred, please submit the via the tab on eTrac. For questions on how to submit these please visit our video training series at:
  https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLONbbv2pt4cog5t6mCoZVaEAx9d0MkgOC

1

We look forward to further consultation with your office and hope to maintain a partnership that will foster effective historic preservation. Thank you for your cooperation in this review process, and for your efforts to preserve the irreplaceable heritage of Texas. If the project changes, or if new historic properties are found, please contact the review staff. If you have any questions concerning our review or if we can be of further assistance, please email the following reviewers: caitlin.brashear@thc.texas.gov, emily.dylla@thc.texas.gov.

This response has been sent through the electronic THC review and compliance system (eTRAC). Submitting your project via eTRAC eliminates mailing delays and allows you to check the status of the review, receive an electronic response, and generate reports on your submissions. For more information, visit http://thc.texas.gov/etrac-system.

Sincerely,

for Mark Wolfe, State Historic Preservation Officer
Executive Director, Texas Historical Commission

Please do not respond to this email.

This Correspondence sent to cindy.munoz@utsa.edu on 09-14-2021

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Re: Project Review under the Antiquities Code of Texas
THC Tracking #202115188
Date: 09/14/2021
CPS Energy 2021 Annual Permit - Amazon Data Center Survey
Intersection of Theta and Zeta Drives
San Antonio,TX 78245

Description: CAR conducted a linear archaeological survey with shovel testing in advance of pole installation on 3.7 acres in western Bexar County. Project falls under the CPS Energy Annual permit.

Dear Cynthia Munoz:
Thank you for your submittal regarding the above-referenced project. This response represents the comments of the Executive Director of the Texas Historical Commission (THC), pursuant to review under the Antiquities Code of Texas.

The review staff, led by Caitlin Brashear, Emily Dylla, has completed its review and has made the following determinations based on the information submitted for review:

Archeology Comments

- No effect on identified archeological sites or other cultural resources. However, if cultural materials are encountered during project activities, work should cease in the immediate area; work can continue where no cultural materials are present. Please contact the THCâ€™s Archeology Division at 512-463-6096 to consult on further actions that may be necessary to protect the cultural remains.
- THC/SHPO concurs with information provided.
- This draft report is acceptable. Please submit a final report: one restricted version with any site location information (if applicable), and one public version with all site location information redacted. To complete the Texas Antiquities Permit, submit an abstract online at http://xapps.thc.state.tx.us/Abstract and ensure a curation form has been forwarded to the agency. Archeological project area shapefiles are due with the submittal of the draft report; if this has not occurred, email them to Archeological_projects@thc.texas.gov.

We look forward to further consultation with your office and hope to maintain a partnership that will foster effective historic preservation. Thank you for your cooperation in this review process, and for your efforts to preserve the irreplaceable heritage of Texas. If the project changes, or if new historic properties are found, please contact the review staff. If you have any questions concerning our review or if we can be of further assistance, please email the following reviewers: caitlin.brashear@thc.texas.gov, emily.dylla@thc.texas.gov.

This response has been sent through the electronic THC review and compliance system (eTRAC). Submitting your project via eTRAC eliminates mailing delays and allows you to check the status of the review, receive an electronic response, and generate reports on your submissions. For more information, visit http://thc.texas.gov/etrac-system.

Sincerely,

for Mark Wolfe, State Historic Preservation Officer
Executive Director, Texas Historical Commission

Please do not respond to this email.

Cindy Munoz

From: noreply@thc.state.tx.us
Sent: Wednesday, September 8, 2021 3:11 PM
To: Cindy Munoz; reviews@thc.state.tx.us
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Section 106 Submission

****EXTERNAL EMAIL****
This email originated outside of The University of Texas at San Antonio.
Please exercise caution when clicking on links or opening attachments.

Re: Project Review under the Antiquities Code of Texas
THC Tracking #202114798
Date: 09/08/2021
CPS Energy 2021 Annual Permit - Lockwood Pole CKT F723
North Olive Street
San Antonio,TX 78202

Description: CAR monitored the excavation of two pits for two new utility poles in Lockwood and Dignowity Park within or near 41BX2294 and 41BX2296. No diagnostics or features were recorded.

Dear Cynthia Munoz:
Thank you for your submittal regarding the above-referenced project. This response represents the comments of the Executive Director of the Texas Historical Commission (THC), pursuant to review under the Antiquities Code of Texas.

The review staff, led by Emily Dylla, has completed its review and has made the following determinations based on the information submitted for review:

Archeology Comments

- THC/SHPO concurs with information provided.
- This draft report is acceptable. Please submit a final report: one restricted version with any site location information (if applicable), and one public version with all site location information redacted. To complete the Texas Antiquities Permit, submit an abstract online at http://xapps.thc.state.tx.us/Abstract and ensure a curation form has been forwarded to the agency. Archeological project area shapefiles are due with the submittal of the draft report; if this has not occurred, email them to Archeological_projects@thc.texas.gov.

We look forward to further consultation with your office and hope to maintain a partnership that will foster effective historic preservation. Thank you for your cooperation in this review process, and for your efforts to preserve the irreplaceable heritage of Texas. If the project changes, or if new historic properties are found, please contact the review staff. If you have any questions concerning our review or if we can be of further assistance, please email the following reviewers: emily.dylla@thc.texas.gov.

1

This response has been sent through the electronic THC review and compliance system (eTRAC). Submitting your project via eTRAC eliminates mailing delays and allows you to check the status of the review, receive an electronic response, and generate reports on your submissions. For more information, visit http://thc.texas.gov/etrac-system.

Sincerely,

for Mark Wolfe, State Historic Preservation Officer
Executive Director, Texas Historical Commission

Please do not respond to this email.

Cindy Munoz

From:	noreply@thc.state.tx.us
Sent:	Thursday, April 21, 2022 9:00 AM
To:	Cindy Munoz; reviews@thc.state.tx.us
Subject:	[EXTERNAL] Section 106 Submission

****EXTERNAL EMAIL****
This email originated outside of The University of Texas at San Antonio.
Please exercise caution when clicking on links or opening attachments.

Re: Project Review under the Antiquities Code of Texas
THC Tracking #202208966
Date: 04/21/2022
AEI-CPS Whisper Falls Survey (Permit 30154)
US 90 east of Mansion Bluffs Rd
San Antonio,TX 78245

Description: CAR conducted an archaeological survey along a linear tract (15 by 1067 m) on the north side of U.S. Highway 90 in southwest Bexar County, Texas. Three new sites were recorded.

Dear Cynthia Munoz:
Thank you for your submittal regarding the above-referenced project. This response represents the comments of the Executive Director of the Texas Historical Commission (THC), pursuant to review under the Antiquities Code of Texas.

The review staff, led by Caitlin Brashear and Emily Dylla, has completed its review and has made the following determinations based on the information submitted for review:

Archeology Comments

- No effect on identified archeological sites or other cultural resources. However, if cultural materials are encountered during project activities, work should cease in the immediate area; work can continue where no cultural materials are present. Please contact the THC's Archeology Division at 512-463-6096 to consult on further actions that may be necessary to protect the cultural remains.
- THC/SHPO concurs with information provided.
- This draft report is acceptable. Please submit a final report: one restricted version with any site location information (if applicable), and one public version with all site location information redacted. To complete the Texas Antiquities Permit, submit an abstract online at http://xapps.thc.state.tx.us/Abstract and ensure a curation form has been forwarded to the agency. Archeological project area shapefiles are due with the submittal of the draft report; if this has not occurred, email them to Archeological_projects@thc.texas.gov.

We look forward to further consultation with your office and hope to maintain a partnership that will foster effective historic preservation. Thank you for your cooperation in this review process, and for your efforts to preserve the irreplaceable heritage of Texas. If the project changes, or if new historic properties are found, please contact the review

1

staff. If you have any questions concerning our review or if we can be of further assistance, please email the following reviewers: caitlin.brashear@thc.texas.gov, emily.dylla@thc.texas.gov.

This response has been sent through the electronic THC review and compliance system (eTRAC). Submitting your project via eTRAC eliminates mailing delays and allows you to check the status of the review, receive an electronic response, and generate reports on your submissions. For more information, visit http://thc.texas.gov/etrac-system.

Sincerely,

for Mark Wolfe, State Historic Preservation Officer
Executive Director, Texas Historical Commission

Please do not respond to this email.

Cindy Munoz

From:	noreply@thc.state.tx.us
Sent:	Thursday, March 24, 2022 10:18 AM
To:	Cindy Munoz; reviews@thc.state.tx.us
Subject:	[EXTERNAL] Section 106 Submission

"EXTERNAL EMAIL"
This email originated outside of The University of Texas at San Antonio.
Please exercise caution when clicking on links or opening attachments.

Re: Project Review under the Antiquities Code of Texas
THC Tracking #202207277
Date: 03/24/2022
Tezel Substation Survey (Permit 30154)
Guilbeau Rd between Olde Village Dr. and Old Tezel
San Antonio,TX 78254

Description: In January 2022, CAR conducted a survey with shovel tests of a 1.9-acre tract in northwest Bexar County for CPS Energy. No artifacts or features were found. No sites were recorded.

Dear Cynthia Munoz:
Thank you for your submittal regarding the above-referenced project. This response represents the comments of the Executive Director of the Texas Historical Commission (THC), pursuant to review under the Antiquities Code of Texas.

The review staff, led by Caitlin Brashear and Emily Dyla, has completed its review and has made the following determinations based on the information submitted for review:

Above-Ground Resources

- No historic properties are present or affected by the project as proposed. However, if historic properties are discovered or unanticipated effects on historic properties are found, work should cease in the immediate area; work can continue where no historic properties are present. Please contact the THC's History Programs Division at 512-463-5853 to consult on further actions that may be necessary to protect historic properties.

Archeology Comments

- No effect on identified archeological sites or other cultural resources. However, if cultural materials are encountered during project activities, work should cease in the immediate area; work can continue where no cultural materials are present. Please contact the THC's Archeology Division at 512-463-6096 to consult on further actions that may be necessary to protect the cultural remains.
- THC/SHPO concurs with information provided.
- This draft report is acceptable. Please submit a final report: one restricted version with any site location information (if applicable), and one public version with all site location information redacted. To complete the Texas Antiquities Permit, submit an abstract online at http://nappes.thc.state.tx.us/Abstract and ensure a

1

curation form has been forwarded to the agency. Archeological project area shapefiles are due with the submittal of the draft report; if this has not occurred, email them to Archeological_projects@thc.texas.gov.

We look forward to further consultation with your office and hope to maintain a partnership that will foster effective historic preservation. Thank you for your cooperation in this review process, and for your efforts to preserve the irreplaceable heritage of Texas. If the project changes, or if new historic properties are found, please contact the review staff. If you have any questions concerning our review or if we can be of further assistance, please email the following reviewers: caitlin.brashear@thc.texas.gov, emily.dylla@thc.texas.gov.

This response has been sent through the electronic THC review and compliance system (eTRAC). Submitting your project via eTRAC eliminates mailing delays and allows you to check the status of the review, receive an electronic response, and generate reports on your submissions. For more information, visit http://thc.texas.gov/etrac-system.

Sincerely,

for Mark Wolfe, State Historic Preservation Officer
Executive Director, Texas Historical Commission

Please do not respond to this email.

Cindy Munoz

From: noreply@thc.state.tx.us
Sent: Tuesday, December 13, 2022 10:05 AM
To: Cindy Munoz; reviews@thc.state.tx.us
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Section 106 Submission

****EXTERNAL EMAIL****
This email originated outside of The University of Texas at San Antonio.
Please exercise caution when clicking on links or opening attachments.

Re: Project Review under the Antiquities Code of Texas
THC Tracking #202302634
Date: 12/13/2022
AEI-CPS CKT V212 Pole Replacements (Permit 30154)
South Presa and Southeast Military Drive
San Antonio,TX 78223

Description: UTSA-CAR conducted archaeological monitoring of hydro vacuuming for CPS Energy pole replacements along South Presa Street and Southeast Military Drive.

Dear Cynthia Munoz:
Thank you for your submittal regarding the above-referenced project. This response represents the comments of the Executive Director of the Texas Historical Commission (THC), pursuant to review under the Antiquities Code of Texas.

The review staff, led by Caitlin Brashear and Emily Dylla, has completed its review and has made the following determinations based on the information submitted for review:

Archeology Comments

- THC/SHPO concurs with information provided.
- This draft report is acceptable. Please submit of one bound and one unbound paper final report, a completed Abstracts in Texas Contract Archeology online form, a curation form, and complete and redacted tagged PDF copies of the final report for the above referenced permit. Archeological project area shapefiles are due with the submittal of the draft report; if this has not occurred, please submit the via the tab on eTrac. For questions on how to submit these please visit our video training series at: https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLONbbv2pt4cog5t6mCqZVaEAx3dOMkgQC

We look forward to further consultation with your office and hope to maintain a partnership that will foster effective historic preservation. Thank you for your cooperation in this review process, and for your efforts to preserve the irreplaceable heritage of Texas. If the project changes, or if new historic properties are found, please contact the review staff. If you have any questions concerning our review or if we can be of further assistance, please email the following reviewers: caitlin.brashear@thc.texas.gov, emily.dylla@thc.texas.gov.

This response has been sent through the electronic THC review and compliance system (eTRAC). Submitting your project via eTRAC eliminates mailing delays and allows you to check the status of the review, receive an electronic response, and generate reports on your submissions. For more information, visit http://thc.texas.gov/etrac-system.

Sincerely,

for Mark Wolfe, State Historic Preservation Officer
Executive Director, Texas Historical Commission

Please do not respond to this email.

2

Cindy Munoz

From: noreply@thc.state.tx.us
Sent: Wednesday, March 15, 2023 1:52 PM
To: Cindy Munoz; reviews@thc.state.tx.us
Subject: [EXTERNAL] AEI-CPS Broadway St Recon Riser Poles

EXTERNAL EMAIL
This email originated outside of The University of Texas at San Antonio.
Please exercise caution when clicking on links or opening attachments.

Re: Project Review under the Antiquities Code of Texas
THC Tracking #202305401
Date: 03/15/2023
AEI-CPS Broadway St Recon Riser Poles (Permit 30154)
4th St between Alamo and Broadway and Maverick Par
San Antonio,TX 78215

Description: CAR received a request from AEI to monitor excavations for the installation of four new utility poles for CPS in downtown San Antonio on property owned by COSA. All sediments were disturbed.

Dear Cynthia Munoz:
Thank you for your submittal regarding the above-referenced project. This response represents the comments of the Executive Director of the Texas Historical Commission (THC), pursuant to review under the Antiquities Code of Texas.

The review staff, led by Caitlin Brashear and Emily Dylla, has completed its review and has made the following determinations based on the information submitted for review:

Archeology Comments

- THC/SHPO concurs with information provided.
- This draft report is acceptable. Please submit of one bound and one unbound paper final report, a completed Abstracts in Texas Contract Archeology online form, a curation form, and complete and redacted tagged PDF copies of the final report for the above referenced permit. Archeological project area shapefiles are due with the submittal of the draft report; if this has not occurred, please submit the via the tab on eTrac. For questions on how to submit these please visit our video training series at: https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLONbbv2pt4cog5t6mCqZVaEAx3d0MkgQC

We look forward to further consultation with your office and hope to maintain a partnership that will foster effective historic preservation. Thank you for your cooperation in this review process, and for your efforts to preserve the irreplaceable heritage of Texas. If the project changes, or if new historic properties are found, please contact the review staff. If you have any questions concerning our review or if we can be of further assistance, please email the following reviewers: caitlin.brashear@thc.texas.gov, emily.dylla@thc.texas.gov.

This response has been sent through the electronic THC review and compliance system (eTRAC). Submitting your project via eTRAC eliminates mailing delays and allows you to check the status of the review, receive an electronic response, and generate reports on your submissions. For more information, visit http://thc.texas.gov/etrac-system.

Sincerely,

for Mark Wolfe, State Historic Preservation Officer
Executive Director, Texas Historical Commission

Please do not respond to this email.

Cindy Munoz

From: noreply@thc.state.tx.us
Sent: Monday, September 26, 2022 10:34 AM
To: Cindy Munoz; reviews@thc.state.tx.us
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Section 106 Submission

****EXTERNAL EMAIL****
This email originated outside of The University of Texas at San Antonio.
Please exercise caution when clicking on links or opening attachments.

Re: Project Review under the Antiquities Code of Texas
THC Tracking #202214103
Date: 09/26/2022
AEI-CPS Howard Rd Survey Parcel 138 (Permit 30154)
Howard Rd and SH16
San Antonio,TX 78264

Description: Archaeological survey with shovel testing of a 15 acre parcel owned by CPS Energy in advance of the installation of CPS infrastructure.

Dear Cynthia Munoz
Thank you for your submittal regarding the above-referenced project. This response represents the comments of the Executive Director of the Texas Historical Commission (THC), pursuant to review under the Antiquities Code of Texas.

The review staff, led by Caitlin Brashear and Emily Dyllla, has completed its review and has made the following determinations based on the information submitted for review:

Above-Ground Resources

- No further review of potential effects to above-ground historic resources is required under the Antiquities Code of Texas. However, should this project ultimately include any federal involvement, additional consultation with THC/SHPO under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act will be required.

Archeology Comments

- No effect on identified archeological sites or other cultural resources. However, if cultural materials are encountered during project activities, work should cease in the immediate area; work can continue where no cultural materials are present. Please contact the THC's Archeology Division at 512-463-6096 to consult on further actions that may be necessary to protect the cultural remains.
- THC/SHPO concurs with information provided.
- This draft report is acceptable. Please submit of one bound and one unbound paper final report, a completed Abstracts in Texas Contract Archeology online form, a curation form, and complete and redacted tagged PDF copies of the final report for the above referenced permit. Archeological project area shapefiles are due with the submittal of the draft report; if this has not occurred, please submit the via the tab on eTrac. For questions on

how to submit these please visit our video training series at:
https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLONbbv2pt4cos616mCoZVaEAn8d0MksOC

We look forward to further consultation with your office and hope to maintain a partnership that will foster effective historic preservation. Thank you for your cooperation in this review process, and for your efforts to preserve the irreplaceable heritage of Texas. If the project changes or if new historic properties are found, please contact the review staff. If you have any questions concerning our review or if we can be of further assistance, please email the following reviewers: caitlin.brashear@thc.texas.gov, emily.dylla@thc.texas.gov.

This response has been sent through the electronic THC review and compliance system (eTRAC). Submitting your project via eTRAC eliminates mailing delays and allows you to check the status of the review, receive an electronic response, and generate reports on your submissions. For more information, visit http://thc.texas.gov/etrac-system.

Sincerely,

for Mark Wolfe, State Historic Preservation Officer
Executive Director, Texas Historical Commission

Please do not respond to this email.

2

Cindy Munoz

From: noreply@thc.state.tx.us
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2022 12:35 PM
To: Cindy Munoz; reviews@thc.state.tx.us
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Section 106 Submission

EXTERNAL EMAIL
This email originated outside of The University of Texas at San Antonio.
Please exercise caution when clicking on links or opening attachments.

Re: Project Review under the Antiquities Code of Texas
THC Tracking #202301872
Date: 11/16/2022
AEI-CPS Howard Rd Survey Parcel 345 (Permit 30154)
US 90 east of Mansion Bluffs Rd
San Antonio,TX 78245

Description: Between August 31, and September 7, 2022, UTSA-CAR conducted an archaeological survey with shovel testing of a 35-acre CPS Energy owned parcel off of US Hwy 90. One new site, 41BX2528, was recorded.

Dear Cynthia Munoz
Thank you for your submittal regarding the above-referenced project. This response represents the comments of the Executive Director of the Texas Historical Commission (THC), pursuant to review under the Antiquities Code of Texas.

The review staff, led by Caitlin Brashear and Emily Dyllla, has completed its review and has made the following determinations based on the information submitted for review:

Above-Ground Resources

- No further review of potential effects to above-ground historic resources is required under the Antiquities Code of Texas. However, should this project ultimately include any federal involvement, additional consultation with THC/SHPO under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act will be required.

Archeology Comments

- No effect on identified archeological sites or other cultural resources. However, if cultural materials are encountered during project activities, work should cease in the immediate area; work can continue where no cultural materials are present. Please contact the THC's Archeology Division at 512-463-6096 to consult on further actions that may be necessary to protect the cultural remains.
- THC/SHPO concurs with information provided.
- This draft report is acceptable. Please submit of one bound and one unbound paper final report, a completed Abstracts in Texas Contract Archeology online form, a curation form, and complete and redacted tagged PDF copies of the final report for the above referenced permit. Archeological project area shapefiles are due with the submittal of the draft report; if this has not occurred, please submit the via the tab on eTrac. For questions on

how to submit these please visit our video training series at:
https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLONbbv2pt4coq5t6mCqZVaEAx3dOMkgQC

We look forward to further consultation with your office and hope to maintain a partnership that will foster effective historic preservation. Thank you for your cooperation in this review process, and for your efforts to preserve the irreplaceable heritage of Texas. If the project changes, or if new historic properties are found, please contact the review staff. If you have any questions concerning our review or if we can be of further assistance, please email the following reviewers: caitlin.brashear@thc.texas.gov, emily.dylla@thc.texas.gov.

This response has been sent through the electronic THC review and compliance system (eTRAC). Submitting your project via eTRAC eliminates mailing delays and allows you to check the status of the review, receive an electronic response, and generate reports on your submissions. For more information, visit http://thc.texas.gov/etrac-system.

Sincerely,

for Mark Wolfe, State Historic Preservation Officer
Executive Director, Texas Historical Commission

Please do not respond to this email.

Cindy Munoz

From: noreply@thc.state.tx.us
Sent: Tuesday, April 25, 2023 3:14 PM
To: Cindy Munoz; reviews@thc.state.tx.us
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Cagnon Road Survey

****EXTERNAL EMAIL****
This email originated outside of The University of Texas at San Antonio.
Please exercise caution when clicking on links or opening attachments.

Re: Project Review under the Antiquities Code of Texas
THC Tracking #202306769
Date: 04/25/2023
Cagnon Road Survey (Permit 30154)
Cagnon Road and Macdona Lacoste Road
San Antonio,TX 78252

Description: A pedestrian archaeological survey with backhoe trenching. Of 21 excavated shovel tests, none were positive. No archaeological materials were identified within the shovel tests or trenches.

Dear Cynthia Munoz:
Thank you for your submittal regarding the above-referenced project. This response represents the comments of the Executive Director of the Texas Historical Commission (THC), pursuant to review under the Antiquities Code of Texas.

The review staff, led by Caitlin Brashear and Emily Dylla, has completed its review and has made the following determinations based on the information submitted for review:

Above-Ground Resources

- No historic properties are present or affected by the project as proposed. However, if historic properties are discovered or unanticipated effects on historic properties are found, work should cease in the immediate area; work can continue where no historic properties are present. Please contact the THC's History Programs Division at 512-463-5853 to consult on further actions that may be necessary to protect historic properties.

Archeology Comments

- No effect on identified archeological sites or other cultural resources. However, if cultural materials are encountered during project activities, work should cease in the immediate area; work can continue where no cultural materials are present. Please contact the THC's Archeology Division at 512-463-6096 to consult on further actions that may be necessary to protect the cultural remains.
- THC/SHPO concurs with information provided.
- This draft report is acceptable. Please submit of one bound and one unbound paper final report, a completed Abstracts in Texas Contract Archeology online form, a curation form, and complete and redacted tagged PDF copies of the final report for the above referenced permit. Archeological project area shapefiles are due with the submittal of the draft report; if this has not occurred, please submit the via the tab on eTrac. For questions on

1

how to submit these please visit our video training series at:
https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLONbbv2pt4cog5t6mCqZVaEAx3d0MkgQC

We look forward to further consultation with your office and hope to maintain a partnership that will foster effective historic preservation. Thank you for your cooperation in this review process, and for your efforts to preserve the irreplaceable heritage of Texas. If the project changes, or if new historic properties are found, please contact the review staff. If you have any questions concerning our review or if we can be of further assistance, please email the following reviewers: caitlin.brashear@thc.texas.gov, emily.dylla@thc.texas.gov.

This response has been sent through the electronic THC review and compliance system (eTRAC). Submitting your project via eTRAC eliminates mailing delays and allows you to check the status of the review, receive an electronic response, and generate reports on your submissions. For more information, visit http://thc.texas.gov/etrac-system.

Sincerely,

for Mark Wolfe, State Historic Preservation Officer
Executive Director, Texas Historical Commission

Please do not respond to this email.