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Archaeological Monitoring of Utility Installations Between Dolorosa and Nueva Streets Immediately East of Military Plaza, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF UTILITY INSTALLATIONS BETWEEN DOLOROSA AND NUEVA STREETS IMMEDIATELY EAST OF MILITARY PLAZA, SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS

FINAL REPORT (Redacted)

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Texas Antiquities Committee Permit Number 8416

Cultural Resources Report No. 18-12
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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In May and June, 2018**, Raba Kistner Environmental, Inc.** (**RKEI**) was contracted by Davila Construction, Inc. (CLIENT), to conduct archaeological monitoring of construction associated with utility installations for the City Annex Project. The Project Area is located within a lot between Dolorosa and Nueva Streets in Downtown San Antonio, Bexar County Texas. The proposed project is located on lands controlled by the City of San Antonio (COSA) a political subdivision of the State of Texas. As such, the proposed project is subject to review under the City of San Antonio's Unified Development Code (UDC) (Chapter 35 Article VI) and the Antiquities Code of Texas (ACT; Texas Natural Resource Code, Title 9). All work was conducted under ACT Permit No. 8416 with Steve A. Tomka serving as Principal Investigator. Field work was conducted by Project Archaeologist Chris Matthews and Chris Murray.

During the investigations, a majority of the APE showed evidence of disturbance. Disturbances included existing utilities, previous construction, and landscaping. Monitoring of the excavations revealed that intact soils were only present in the northeastern portion of the APE. Excavations for Trench 7 (T-7) identified a yellow brick and limestone feature that was documented as 41BX2247. The site is likely the structural foundation associated with a blacksmith shop identified on late nineteenth to early twentieth Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Excavations for Trench 8 also identified structural foundation remains, documented as 41BX2248. Site 41BX2248 consisted of a limestone foundation likely associated with a residential dwelling illustrated on the late nineteenth to early twentieth Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.

Both sites are recommended as not significant due to a lack of integrity. Neither site is considered contributing element to the Main and Military Plazas National Register Historic District. **RKEI** does not recommend any further archaeological investigations within the areas monitored. However, should additional excavations of trenches in the Project Area occur, further work may be required and archival research is recommended for sites 41BX2247 and 41BX2248. All field records and photographs produced during investigations are curated at the Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Texas at San Antonio.

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CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

Raba Kistner Environmental, Inc. (**RKEI**) was contracted by Davila Construction, Inc. (CLIENT), to conduct archaeological monitoring for the installations of utilities at the City Annex Project in downtown, San Antonio Texas (**Figure 1-1**). The project was located on lands controlled by the City of San Antonio (COSA), a political subdivision of the State of Texas. As such, the project is subject to review under the City of San Antonio's Unified Development Code (UDC) (Chapter 35 Article VI) and the Antiquities Code of Texas (ACT; Texas Natural Resource Code, Title 9, Chapter 191).

The purpose for archaeological monitoring was to identify any archaeological deposits that maybe located within the Project Area, and if possible, assess their significance and eligibility as contributing elements to the Main and Military Plazas National Register Historic District. Steve Tomka served as the Principal Investigator and archaeological monitoring was conducted by Staff Archaeologists Chris Matthews and Chris Murray. All work was conducted under the Texas Antiquities Committee (TAC) Permit No. 8416.

Project Description and Area of Potential Effect

The Project Area encompassed roughly 2 acres of parking lot and grass-covered area between Dolorosa and Nueva Streets, southeast of Plaza de Armas. The lot formerly housed the City Hall Annex Building, which was demolished in 2009. Impacts were limited to the northwestern and southern portions of the Project Area and included two bore pits for directional boring and eight trenches for the installation of utility and sewer lines. The initial scope of work for the project proposed only three utility trenches; however, location issues with existing utilities required five additional trenches within the Project Area.

For archaeological purposes, the Areas of Potential Effect (APE) were the locations where the bore pits and trenches were excavated (**Figure 1-2**). Sizes of the two bore pits ranged from 3 feet 7 inches by 3 feet 7 inches (1.09 by 1.09 meters [m]) to 3 feet 11 inches by 3 feet 7 inches (1.19 by 1.09 m), while the trenches ranged from 4 to 179 feet (1.22 to 55 m) in length and 1 feet 3 inches to 4 feet 11 inches (38 centimeters [cm] to 1.5 m) in width. The direct APE is 0.22 acres; the combined total of each component. Depths of impacts varied with bore pits reaching depths of 3 feet 3 inches (1 m) below surface, while depths of the trenches ranged from 3 feet 3 inches to 12 feet (1 to 3.66 m) below surface.

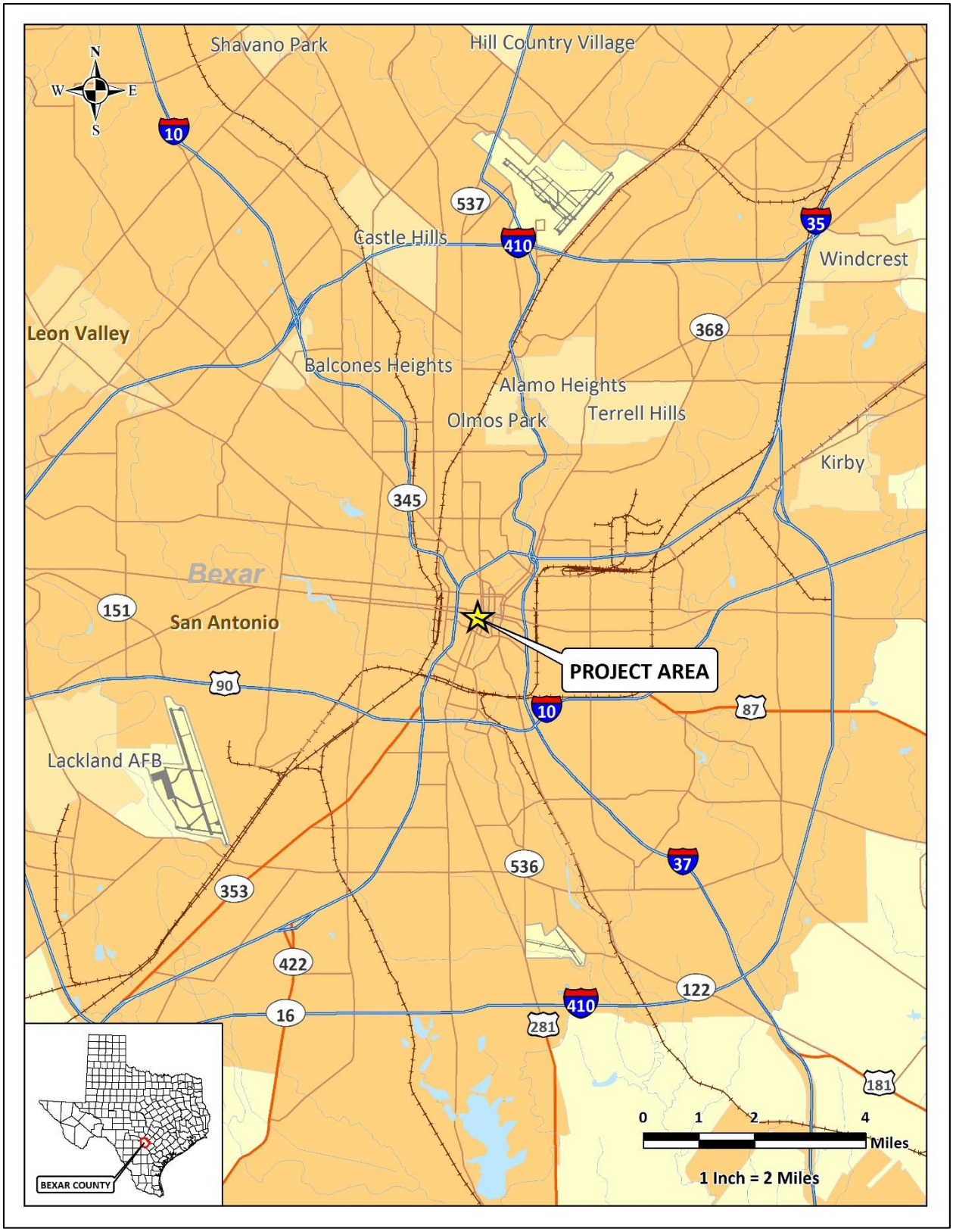

Figure 1-1. Project location.

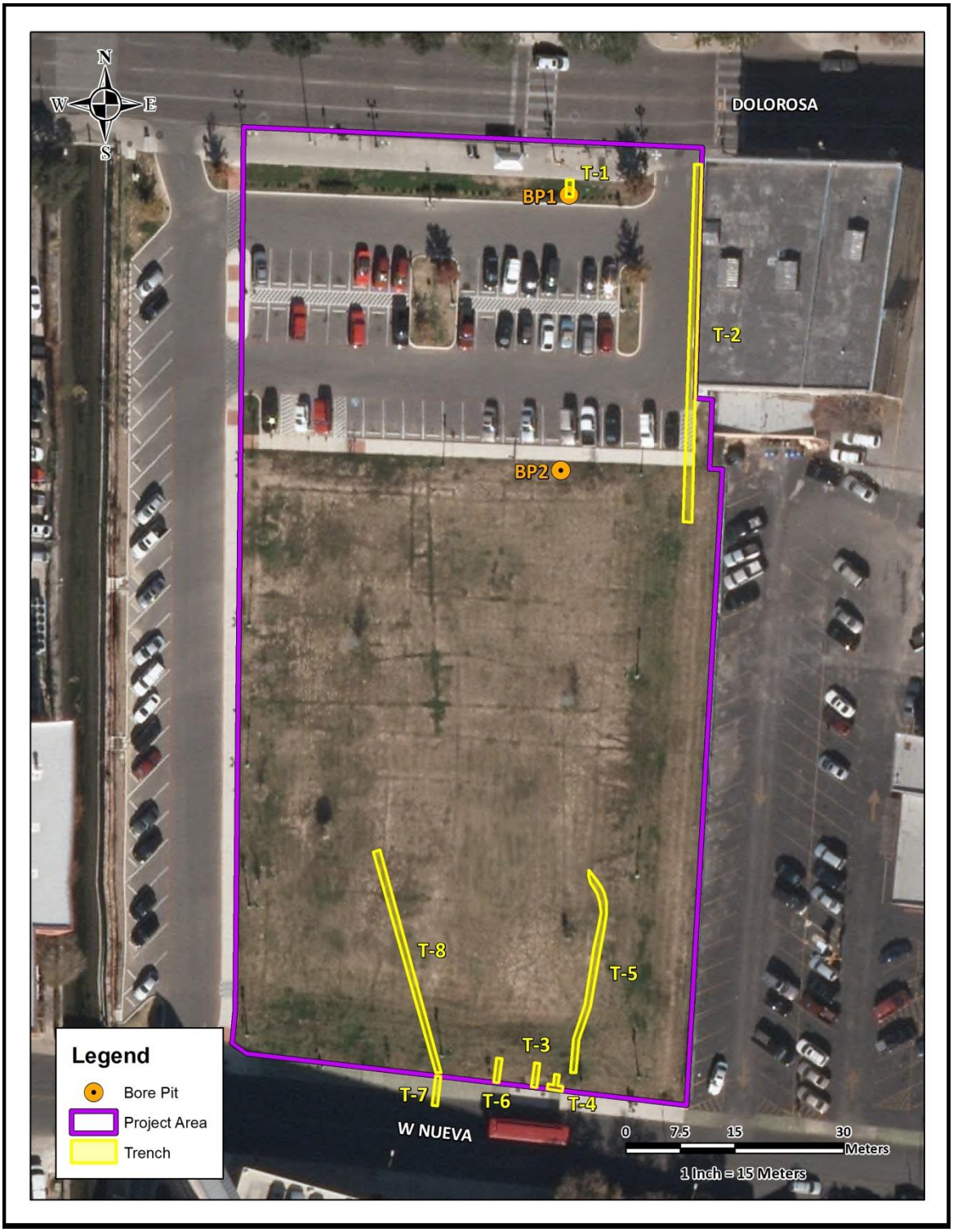

Figure 1-2. Map of the Project Area and Areas of Potential Effect.

CHAPTER 2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project Area is located within the Blackland Prairie ecoregion. The Blackland Prairie is an area of low topographic relief and poor drainage, prone to frequent flooding (Collins 1995). The Blackland Prairie ecoregion is characterized by gently undulating topography and is generally defined as grasslands punctuated by riparian bands along creeks, rivers, and other drainages (Griffith et al. 2007). Creation of the Blackland Prairies occurred during the late Tertiary, with the erosions of soils on the Edwards Plateau. These soils were deposited by eolian and colluvial processes across an existing, eroded parent material of the Gulf Coastal Plain, creating a mix of deep Tertiary and Quaternary calcareous clay soils (Black 1989).

Geology

The Project Area is underlain by a single geological unit: Terrace deposits (Qt). The deposits consist of late Quaternary sands, silts, clays and gravels that comprise terraces inset to upper Cretaceous clays and mudstones of the Navarro Group and Marlbrook Marl (Knb) (Bureau of Economic Geology 1983). Gravel percentages within the terrace deposits vary with higher terraces containing more gravels than the lower terraces, which are typically capped with clayey silts and sands that are 6.5 to 13 feet (2 to 4 m) thick. The terrace deposits are locally indurated with calcium carbonate, which illustrates their great antiquity.

Soils

Soils mapped on the terrace deposits (Qt) within the Project Area belong to the Branyon Series (Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) 2018) (**see Figure 2-1**). The Branyon clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes (HtB), occupies the western portion of the Project Area while Branyon clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes (HtA) occupy the eastern portion of the Project Area. Branyon soils are Vertisols that are characterized as very deep (up to 6.7 feet [203 centimeters] thick), moderately well-drained soils that are slowly permeable (NRCS 2018). These soils form in calcareous clayey alluvium derived from mudstones of Pleistocene age deposits on nearly level to very gently sloping stream terrace surfaces.

Flora and Fauna

The Project Area is located near the intersection of the Balconian and Taumaulipan biotic provinces. Floral and faunal resources consist of a mix of species from the Austroriparian, Taumaulipan, Chihuahuan, Kansan, Balconian, and Texan biotic provinces. There are three major geographic regions nearby the Project Area: the Edwards Plateau, the Blackland Prairie, and the South Texas Plains. Trees, plants, and grasses in this region include cedar (*Juniperus ashei*), live oak (*Quercus fusiformis*), Texas mountain laurel (*Sophora secundiflora*), mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*), prickly pear (*Optunia* sp.), agarita (*Berberis trifoliolata*), cat claw (*Smilax bona-nox*), mustang grape (*Vitis mustangensis*), sotol (*Dasylirion texanum*), and Spanish dagger (*Yucca* sp.).

The fauna that inhabit the south-central Texas region includes at least 95 bird and 29 mammal species. The area also contains a wide array of reptiles, fish, and amphibians. Mammal species that were noted within the APE include white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), nine-banded armadillo (*Dasypus novemcinctus*), Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virgininana*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), feral hog, domestic and feral cat, and squirrel.

South Texas Climate

The climate in south-central Texas is humid subtropical with hot and humid summers. From May through September, hot weather dominates with the cool season beginning around the first of November and extending through March. Winters are typically short and mild with little precipitation. San Antonio averages only 33 inches of rain per year (Southern Reginal Climate Center 2015; based on monthly averages from 1980 to 2010). Monthly temperature averages range between 52°F in January to 85°F in August.

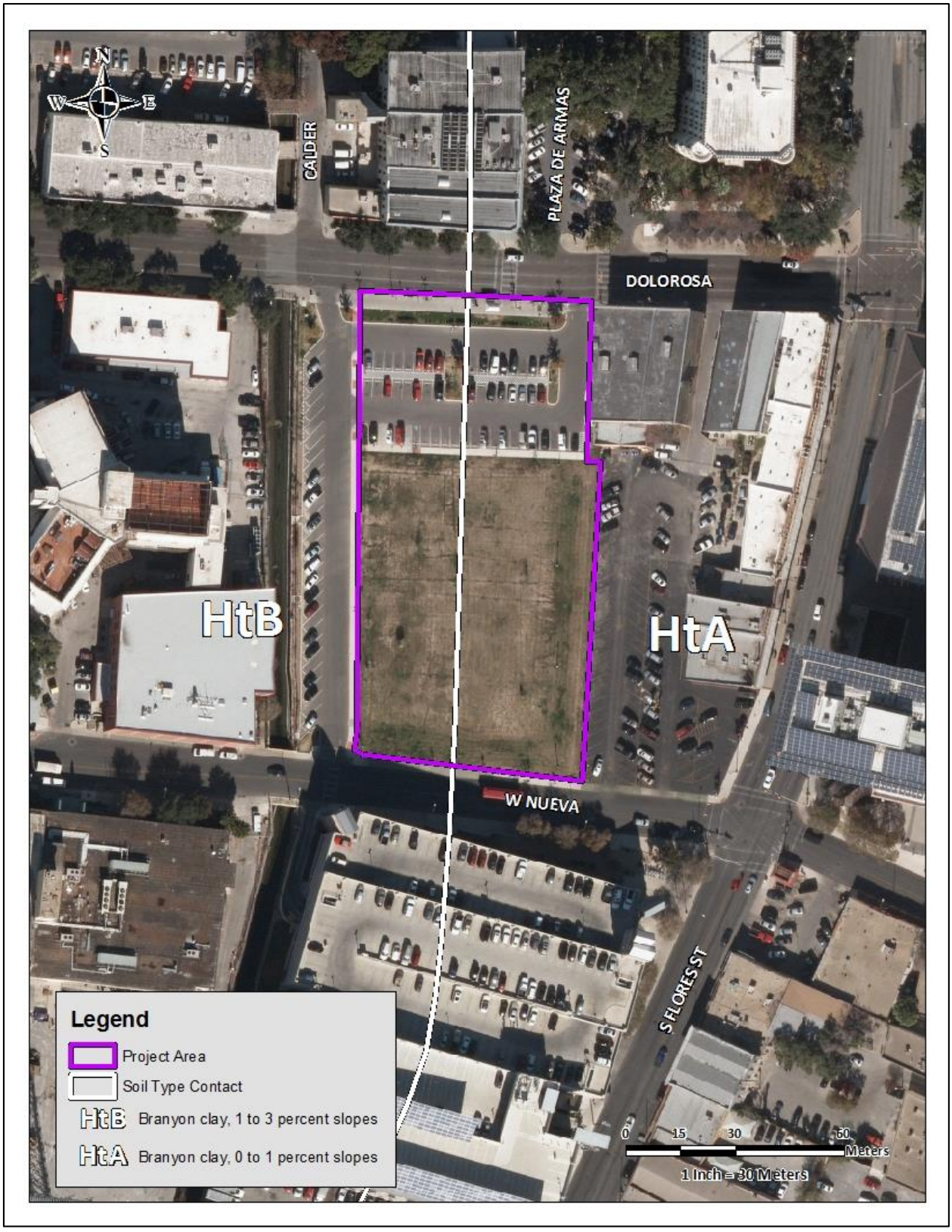

Figure 2-1. Soils within the Project Area.

CHAPTER 3. CULTURAL CONTEXT

The Project Area is located at the cusp of Central Texas and South Texas archaeological regions (Turner and Hester 1999). Based on extensive research conducted by Black (1989), Collins (2004), Hester (2004), Johnson et al. (1962), Prewitt (1981, 1985), Sorrow et al. (1967), Suhm (1957, 1960), Suhm et al. (1954), and Weir (1976), Central Texas has a well-established chronological sequence beginning 12,000 years ago. The sequence for South Texas is less defined, though the Project Area likely shares many of the attributes identified for central Texas. The chronological sequence of central Texas is divided in to four cultural periods: Paleoindian (11,500–8,800 B.P.), Archaic (8,000–1,200 B.P.), Late Prehistoric (1,200–400 B.P.), and Historic (400 B.P. to present).

Although the South Texas Plains archaeological region is generally considered a distinct archaeological entity, much of what is known of the area is in part derived from comparisons and extrapolation with adjacent areas that been the subjected to more intensive investigation, particularly the Central Texas archaeological region. Similar to the cultural chronology provided by the Central Texas region, the South Texas chronology follows the same fourfold divisions. The chronology for South Texas is similar. Following Hester's (2004) chronology, the four prehistoric cultural periods in South Texas include the Paleoindian (11,200–8,000 B.P), Archaic (8,000–1,200 B.P.), Late Prehistoric (1,200–400 B.P.), and Protohistoric (400–300 B.P).

These divisions are not absolute, but represent contrived temporal categories based on perceived cultural expressions reflected in lithic technology, subsistence practices, mortuary behavior, and other sorts of material remains. These material expressions further reflect boarder patterns in the environment and human behavior.

The most commonly recorded sites in South Texas are open occupation sites. In some cases, meaningful excavation of these sites has proven to be a challenge to archaeologists (Hester 2004). This vexing situation stems from the exclusively horizontal patterning of many open occupation sites in the region. These sites tend to exist as laterally extensive occupation and use areas where temporally separated components occur on a single surface without overlapping (Hester 2004). Other open occupation sites, especially in upland settings, occur on stable ancient surfaces with very shallow or deflated cultural deposits that are sometimes impossible to conclusively attribute to a particular time period. Comparatively few deeply stratified occupation sites have been excavated in South Texas. Black (1989)

posits that this is the result of both settlement patterning and depositional context. Common site types in South Texas include lithic procurement and reduction sites. By contrast, the Central Texas archaeological region is one of the most intensively studied in Texas (Black 1989). More sites have been recorded and excavated in Central Texas than any other region. Aside from procurement and reduction sites, burned rock middens, located on hilltops or upland settings are the most characteristic prehistoric site type in Central Texas. However, site types also include buried terrace occupation sites, sites in rock shelters, and burials.

Paleoindian

The Paleoindian Period was commonly characterized throughout Texas by nomadic big-game hunters who heavily relied on megafauna of the Pleistocene (e.g., mammoth, mastodon, bison, camel, and horse) for subsistence (*sensu* Willey 1966). However, a more accurate description of this period is presented by Bousman et al. (1990: 22): "…this period may have seen use by small, mobile bands of nonspecialized hunters and gathers occasionally utilizing megafauna perhaps only as the opportunity arose." Thus, according to Bousman et al. (1990), Paleoindians used a wider variety of resources than previously thought. Evidence of this broader resource subsistence is based on the works of Johnson (1977), Collins (1998: 155–156), and Collins and Brown (2000). Johnson (1977) reviewed reports on numerous Paleoindian sites that indicated a range of small and medium fauna were harvested in addition to big game. Investigations at the Wilson-Leonard site (41WM235), the Gault site (41BL323), and Lubbock Lake (41LU1) provide evidence of small and medium faunal remains (i.e., turtle, rabbit, squirrel, snakes, gopher, and deer) associated with megafaunal remains (i.e., bison and mammoth) (Collins 1998: 155–156). Clovis and Folsom points are the primary diagnostic artifacts associated with this period (Turner and Hester 1999; Collins 2004).

Archaic Period

The Archaic Period spans nearly 7,000 years of prehistory. The primary cultural marker of this time period is the burned rock midden (Collins 2004: 119). These piles of burned limestone, sandstone, and other lithic debris represent the remains of multiple ovens that were used, reused, and discarded over time. Their appearance signifies a shift from a big-game hunting subsistence strategy to a less mobile, generalized subsistence strategy. Projectile point technology also changed; lanceolate-shaped points gave way to dart

points that were stemmed and barbed (Black 1989). During the Archaic Period the climate changed from wet and mild conditions seen in the Paleoindian Period, to warmer and drier conditions. Researchers believe that the changes in climate influenced prehistoric subsistence strategies (Story 1985: 38–39; Weir 1976).

The Archaic period is typically divided into three sub-periods: early, middle and late. The Early Archaic Period is still relatively obscure in the archaeological record. The majority of Early Archaic sites are distributed around the Edwards Plateau along the eastern and southern margins, suggesting concentrations near reliable water sources with a variety of food resources. These sites are generally described as small with highly diverse tool assemblages. Cultural material associated with Early Archaic sites are points (specifically Angostura, Early Split Stem, and Martindale-Uvalde) (Collins 2004), Clear Fork and Guadalupe bifaces, manos, hammerstones, burins, metates, circular scrapers, and various biface styles (Osburn et al. 2007), suggesting specialized tool usage. Also, burials have been found associated with this period, although very few (Prewitt 1981; Story 1985).

During the Middle Archaic, the climate became very warm and dry. The number and size of burned rock middens from this period increases dramatically, leading many archaeologists to posit not only a population increase but also an intensification in the types of food processing typically done in earth ovens. Types of projectile points that frequently occur on Middle Archaic sites are Bulverde, Langtry, and Kinney dart points (Hall et al. 1986). Other materials found among Middle Archaic assemblages are an increase of wooden and bone implements, plant processing implements, and the intensive use of large burned rock features. Burials during this period become more frequent than in the previous period.

During the Late Archaic, climatic conditions once again became more mesic. Cultural traditions observed in the Middle Archaic carry over in to the Late Archaic. There is an intensification of the Middle Archaic traditions. Trade is observed during this period with the exchanging of material from different localities. Coastal materials, such as shells used as ornaments, have been reported to have been exchanged in for both finished tools and raw material (Story 1985). Rock ovens and hearths were continuously used as a means to prepare food, and bison once again became available. Ritualized mortuary practice became more common during the Late Archaic, with interments becoming quite elaborate in terms of associated burial furniture. Large cemeteries established along drainages suggested the importance of the location, and perhaps territorial ties by groups to these localities (Story 1985). Location of these cemeteries “are

believed to be the result of the same cultural group using a place on the landscape to reaffirm their rights of descent and control/access to critical resources" (Osburn et al. 2007: 15; see Taylor et al. 1995: 627–631 and Taylor 1998).

Late Prehistoric

Of the prehistoric periods, the Late Prehistoric Period is the best defined, marked by the adoption of the bow and arrow and the production of small arrow points (Hester 1981: 122). The emergence of agriculture and ceramics, also occurred in the Late Prehistoric. While incipient agricultural and ceramic use is evident in South Texas, most researchers believe that these technologies diffused into South Texas from other regions (Bousman et al. 1990). Late Prehistoric hunter-gathers exploited a wide range of animal and plant resources. Food processing techniques relied heavily on manos and metates, and earth ovens for cooking. Diagnostic artifacts of this time period include Scallorn, Edwards and Perdiz arrow points. Sites tend to be more closely clustered to creeks, rather than dispersed along other landforms, suggesting intensifying nucleation around reliable natural resources.

Protohistoric Period

The Protohistoric Period (ca. A.D. 1528–1700) is ushered in by the arrival of the Spanish explorer Cabeza de Vaca in 1528 into south and southeast Texas. Hester (2004) generally considers the period prior to 1700 as Protohistoric. Archaeological sites dated to this sub-period contain a mix of European (e.g., metal and glass arrow points, trade beads, and wheel-made or glazed ceramics) and traditional Native American artifacts (e.g., manufactured stone tools). The effect the Spanish presence in Mexico had on Indians in Texas prior to about 1700 is not well-understood. What is known is that the initial arrival of Spanish missionaries and explorers spread severe disease that killed, displaced, and fragmented a huge percentage of the population. As colonization spread from Mexico, some of the Native American groups moved northward to avoid the Spanish. Many others formed extensive confederacies to protect each other, resist against the Spanish settlers, and maintain access to Central Texas bison hunting territories (Tomka, Personal Communication 2017). At the same time, invading Indian groups from the north put pressure on Native American groups in North Texas (Nickels et al. 1997). Historians believe that these pressures led to intense territorial disputes, further destabilizing Native American populations.

Historic Period

The beginnings of San Antonio came about with the establishment of Mission San Antonio de Valero in 1718. Fray Antonio de San Buenaventura y Olivares briefly visited the site several years prior, and petitioned to set up a mission at the headwaters of the San Antonio River to act as a waypoint in the journey to East Texas. The Marques de Valero, Viceroy of New Spain, granted Olivares' request (de la Teja 1995). The mission, presidio, and villa were first established on the San Pedro Creek, the "first spring" of the San Antonio River. Mission Valero occupied at least one other location on the east side of the San Antonio River before it was moved in 1724 to its final location.

Four days after Mission Valero was founded, Presidio de Bexar was established on May 5, 1718. The presidio was to house the Spanish soldiers who had come along with the expedition to found the Mission. Typically, the families that followed the soldiers lived just outside the presidio.

Two years later, in 1720, Mission San José y San Miguel de Aguayo was established on the opposite bank of the San Antonio River, and to the south of Mission Valero and Presidio San Antonio de Bexar. This mission was established to help serve native groups that did not want to reside at Mission Valero because they were not on friendly terms with groups already living there. The original location of Mission San José was along the east bank of the San Antonio River, approximately three leagues from Mission Valero. The mission was then moved to the opposite bank sometime between 1724 and 1729, and relocated to its present site during the 1740s due to an epidemic (Scurlock et al. 1976:222).

In 1722, just two years after Mission San José was founded, Mission San Francisco Xavier de Nàjera was established. The mission was to serve a group of 50 Ervipiami families that came from the Brazos River area (Schuetz 1968:11). Mission San Francisco Xavier de Nàjera was located on or near the present site of Mission Concepción. The mission was unsuccessful due to a lack of funding. An attempt was made to make the mission a sub-mission of Valero, but this failed as well (Habig 1968:78-81). Its doors closed in 1726 (Schuetz 1968:11). Ivey (1984:13) argued that the closure of the mission was due to the natives' lack of interest in entering mission life.

Within the next few years, three other missions were established within the San Antonio area. The remaining three missions were established in San Antonio within weeks of each other in 1731. These three missions, Mission Nuestra Señora de la Purisima Concepción, Mission San Juan de Capistrano, and Mission

San Francisco de la Espada, were originally missions established in east Texas. When each failed along the eastern border, they were moved to San Antonio.

In 1731, in addition to the five missions, Villa San Fernando de Bexar was established by the Canary Islanders. Prior to the establishment of Villa San Fernando, Villa de Bexar had been settled by 30 presidial soldiers, seven of whom were married and brought their families. Archival research indicates that upon arrival, the Canary Islanders immediately took over the land surrounding the garrison. This land was used as pasture and was originally property of Mission Valero. There had been a lack of cleared agricultural land at the time, leading Captain Juan Antonio Pérez de Almazán to allow the Canary Islanders use of the property (de la Teja 1995). The initial plan was for additional Canary Island settlers to be sent to San Antonio after the first group was established. Due to high costs to the Spanish Crown, no more groups were brought to Texas. The Canary Islanders launched a formal complaint against Mission Valero. In 1731, the Canary Islanders established their own villa, named San Fernando de Bexar, with their own church. The arrival of the *Isleños* resulted in the first clearly defined civilian settlement in San Antonio.

With the establishment of the San Antonio Missions, the Spanish constructed a system of *acequias* (irrigation ditches) utilizing local springs, streams, and the San Antonio River to supply water for the agricultural fields of the missions, personal use, and house hold purposes (Cox 2005; Porter 2009). The first *acequias* were simple, soil-lined, gravity-flow canals whose depressions can still be seen today in certain areas around central San Antonio (Cox et al. 1999). This system allowed the Spanish to sustain the large population of the Native Americans, settlers, and soldiers that occupied the area.

Main and Military Plazas National Register District and the 1722 Presidio San Antonio de Bexar

The Project Area is located within the southwestern boundary of the Main and Military Plazas National Register (NR) District. The District encompasses 13 city blocks, and includs 36 contributing structures, 24 compatible structures, and an open green space (Main Plaza). Contributing structures include the Spanish Governor's Palace, City Hall, the Bexar County Courthouse, and San Fernando Cathedral (National Register Nomination Form No. 79002914). A review of historic maps, discussed below, determined that Project Area is situated along the southern boundary of what would have been Military Plaza.

The Main and Military Plazas NR District formed the center of the Villa de Bexar, which is one of the oldest settlements in Texas. Its history began in 1722, when Aguayo ordered the relocation of the Presidio San

Antonio de Bexar, the military fort that protected the civilian settlement and missions in the upper reach of the San Antonio River, to be moved to a more favorable location between San Pedro Creek and the San Antonio River. In his order, Aguayo also laid out specific plans and actions that were to be taken by the soldiers that were at the settlement to ensure that the plan was realized while he attended to other duties in the Province (Buckley 1911:55; Forrestal 1935:60). Aguayo's orders even included a detailed conceptual map of the configuration of the fortification that was to protect the soldiers from Comanche raids (**Figure 3-1**).

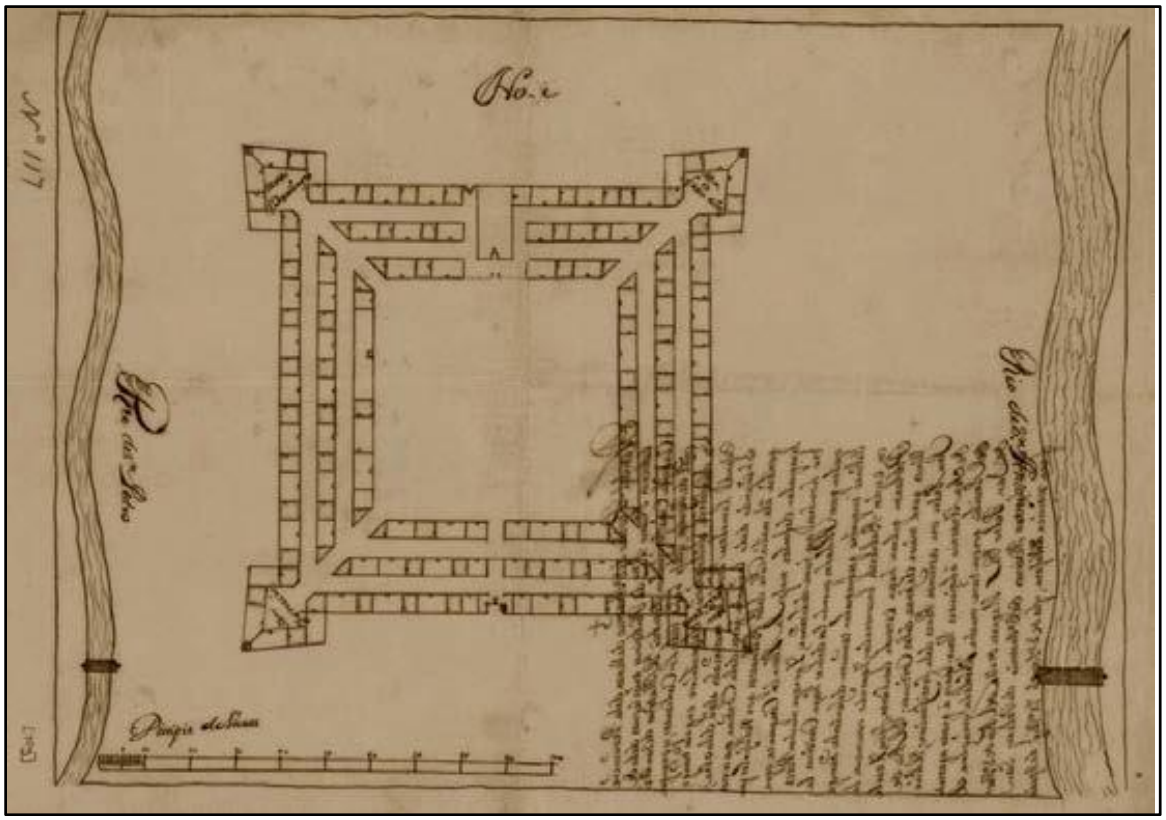

Figure 3-1. 1722 depiction of the Presidio San Antonio de Bexar as conceived by Aguayo in his orders for the Presidios construction. San Pedro Creek is on the left, and the San Antonio River is on the right.

The notation adjacent at the southeast corner of the map indicates that the southern wall of the Presidio was 30 varas from the channel of San Pedro Creek, while the northern wall was some 200 varas from the San Antonio River. The banks of the San Antonio River were lined with trees while none were present on the banks of the San Pedro Creek. Furthermore, in line with the northeastern and southeastern corners of the Presidio, bridges were to be built to cross the respective waterways. Georeferencing of the map suggests that the 1722 Aguayo map is not to scale in relation to the creek and the river; however, an overlay of the Presidio footprint on a modern aerial of Plaza de Armas (Military Plaza) shows the east and west walls of the Presidio as positioned to match the distances in the notation, that is, 30 and 200 varas, respectively. Even so, the planned footprint fits well within the space that is currently Military Plaza. In addition, the 1722 Aguayo conceptual map also depicts two bridges that cross the respective streams in line with and east and west of the bastion towers located at the southeast and southwest corners of the presidio. Finally, a small gate is present in the central portion of the south wall of the Presidio and a larger one is evident in the north wall.

In 1764, a map of the Presidio was illustrated by José Antonio Menchaca. The 1764 map depicts Plaza as lined to the north, west, and south by rectangular buildings, with San Fernando Cathedral at its center. The eastern end of the Plaza is illustrated as open towards the San Antonio River, with multiple buildings spread throughout. The building that would later be identified as the "*Casa del Capitan*" on the 1767 Urrutia map is illustrated along the western boundary of the Plaza. The entrance to the *Casa* on the 1764 map is depicted as facing towards the San Pedro Creek, with a potential livestock pen between it and the creek bank. It is evident that the crossings of the two streams initially depicted on the 1722 Aguayo map were in use in 1764, as suggested by the road segments that lead away from the streams to the east and west, respectively. Further comparison of the historic maps also determined that the two north-south pointing wall segments that would form the two bastions on the east side of the Presidio on the 1722 Aguayo map seem to align very closely with the two L-shaped structured on the 1764 Menchaca map. However, a circa 1836 map of the Villa de Bexar clearly shows that the buildings that formed the Plaza did not reach the layout planned by Aguayo in 1722 (**Figure3-2**). Rather, while Main and Military Plazas can be discerned, the overall layout of Military Plaza resembles nothing of the 1722 Aguayo map.

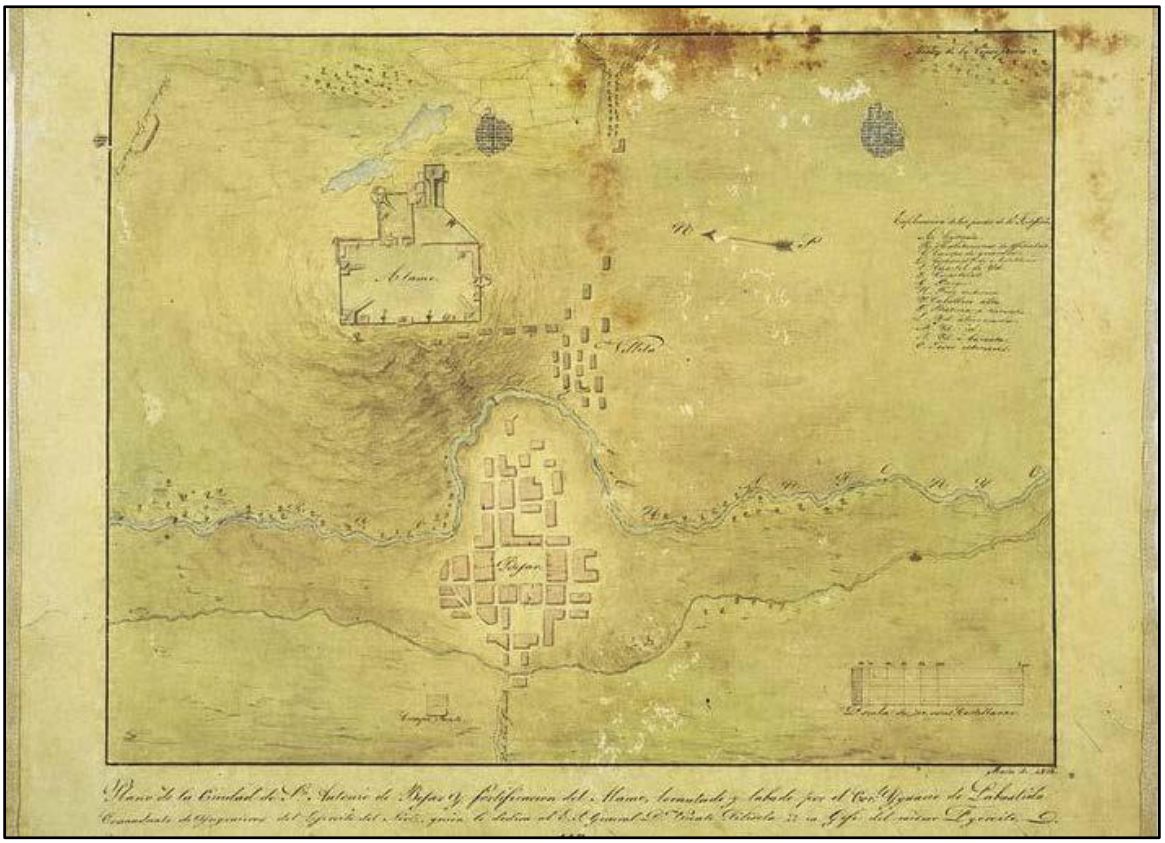

Figure 3-2. Map of Villa de Bexar and its vicinity, circa 1836.

A review of the 1722, 1764, 1767, and 1836 maps generated a construction sequences that began with the idea of a well-fortified Presidio envisioned by Aguayo. The original plans called for a fortified square complex with three rows of parallel buildings surrounding a central Plaza. Examining the fragmentary data, the maps illustrating the changes that took place around the Plaza from 1764 through 1836, it is evident that the construction of the Presidio had been initiated by 1722. Remnants of two rows of buildings were present along the southern margin of the Plaza de Armas. These buildings stood separate of each other in depictions dating between 1764 and 1767. A Cathedral stood opposite the *Casa del Capitan*, which faced the Plaza and backed-up against the San Pedro Creek along the western edge of the Plaza. A narrow alleyway, or street, ran between the rows of buildings on the south side of the Plaza. This configuration was maintained throughout the late 1700s, and even on the map drawn in 1836. On the 1836 map, there is only one L-shaped building depicted on the southern edge of the Plaza. It would appear that by this time the spaces between the individual buildings were filled in by newly constructed businesses. Thereby, these buildings formed an L-shape along the southern margin of the Plaza and turning toward the south along what later became N. Flores Street.

The Ruiz House

According to historical maps and archival records, a portion of the Project Area is located within the boundaries of the Ruiz family property. Juan Manuel Ruiz of Queretaro, Spain, immigrated to Texas circa 1760 and acquired a less than one-half acre property from José Antonio Rodriguez along the southern boundary of Plaza de Armas (Uecker et al. 1991). The property was originally granted to Rodriguez in October 1736, and was developed with a soft limestone home in 1749. The home opened to the north, towards Dolorosa Street. Upon Juan Ruiz death in 1797, the "stone" house was passed to his son, José Francisco Antonio Ruiz (Uecker et al. 1991).

José Ruiz, born in San Antonio in 1790, was educated in Spain at an early age and appointed as the teacher of the village school in January 1803 upon his return to San Antonio (Uecker et al. 1991). Schooling sessions were held at stone house on the southern edge of the Plaza. Later, Ruiz became a lieutenant in the Republican Army of the North and fought at the Battle of Medina. Preceding the battle, Ruiz was forced to flee from Texas until 1822. Upon his return, he was promoted to colonel and went on to join the Texas Army, where he played a key role during the Texas Revolution. José Ruiz died in San Antonio in January 1840 and left the Ruiz homestead to his son, Francisco Antonio Ruiz (Uecker et al. 1991).

The Ruiz property and homestead would continue to be passed on to five generations of the Ruiz family until the early twentieth century (Uecker et al. 1991). In 1883, the stone house was leased as a grocery store and camp yard to Antonio Bruni, and continued to be used so until 1910. A second dwelling was constructed near the southwestern corner of the Ruiz property between 1888 and 1892, but was razed between 1926 and 1929. In August 1942, a hurricane devastated San Antonio, severely damaging the old Ruiz home. The home was condemned and set for demolition; however, local conservation groups were able to save the building. The Ruiz home was relocated to the grounds of the Witte Museum and reconstructed for use as a ceramics studio. A complete history on the Ruiz Property can be found in the technical report for the 1989 archaeological investigations conducted by the Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Texas at San Antonio (UTSA-CAR), discussed below (Uecker et al. 1991).

Previous Archaeological Investigations and Cultural Resources

RKEI conducted a desktop review to determine if any previously conducted archaeological investigations or any cultural resources have been documented within the Project Area. Review of the Texas Archaeological Sites Atlas (*Atlas*) identified three previous investigations conducted within the boundaries of the Project Area, conducted in 1979, 1989 and 2008. However, a review of the 2008 survey report concluded that the boundaries of the previous investigation are incorrectly plotted on *Atlas* and are actually located east across South Flores Street (Figueroa 2011). Further review of the *Atlas* also determined that the Project Area is located within the Main and Military Plazas NR Historic District, but no previously recorded archaeological sites have been recorded within its boundaries. A number of historically significant archaeological sites have been recorded within a 0.5-kilometer radius of the Project Area (**Figure 3-1**).

In 1979, a large area survey was conducted by UTSA-CAR (Fox 1979). The survey was completed on behalf of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in order to document all historical, architectural, and archaeological sites for 0.25–mile on either side of the San Antonio River from the Olmos Dam to South Alamo Street, and the San Pedro Creek from San Pedro Park to Guadalupe Street. The purpose of the survey was to compile as much information on prehistoric and historic sites for use in future flood control projects. Although the Project Area is included within the limits of the 1979 investigations, it is unlikely that any subsurface cultural investigations were conducted within the project boundaries.

In 1989, CAR-UTSA conducted cultural resources investigations for the installation of an auxiliary electrical power generator for the City Hall Annex building at the northeastern corner of the Project Area (Uecker et al. 1991). Investigations consisted of controlled test units as well as cultural monitoring of all construction excavations.

At the time of investigations for the current Project Area, **RKEI** was conducting cultural resources investigations for the San Pedro Creek Improvements Project, immediately west of the Project Area. Investigations include cultural resources monitoring of all utility installation and creek restoration efforts, as well as a data recovery excavations within the Calder Alley right-of-way, to the northwest of the Project Area. Weekly summaries of the San Pedro Creek Improvements Project were made available to reviewing agencies; however, a full technical report on the current findings was not yet available.

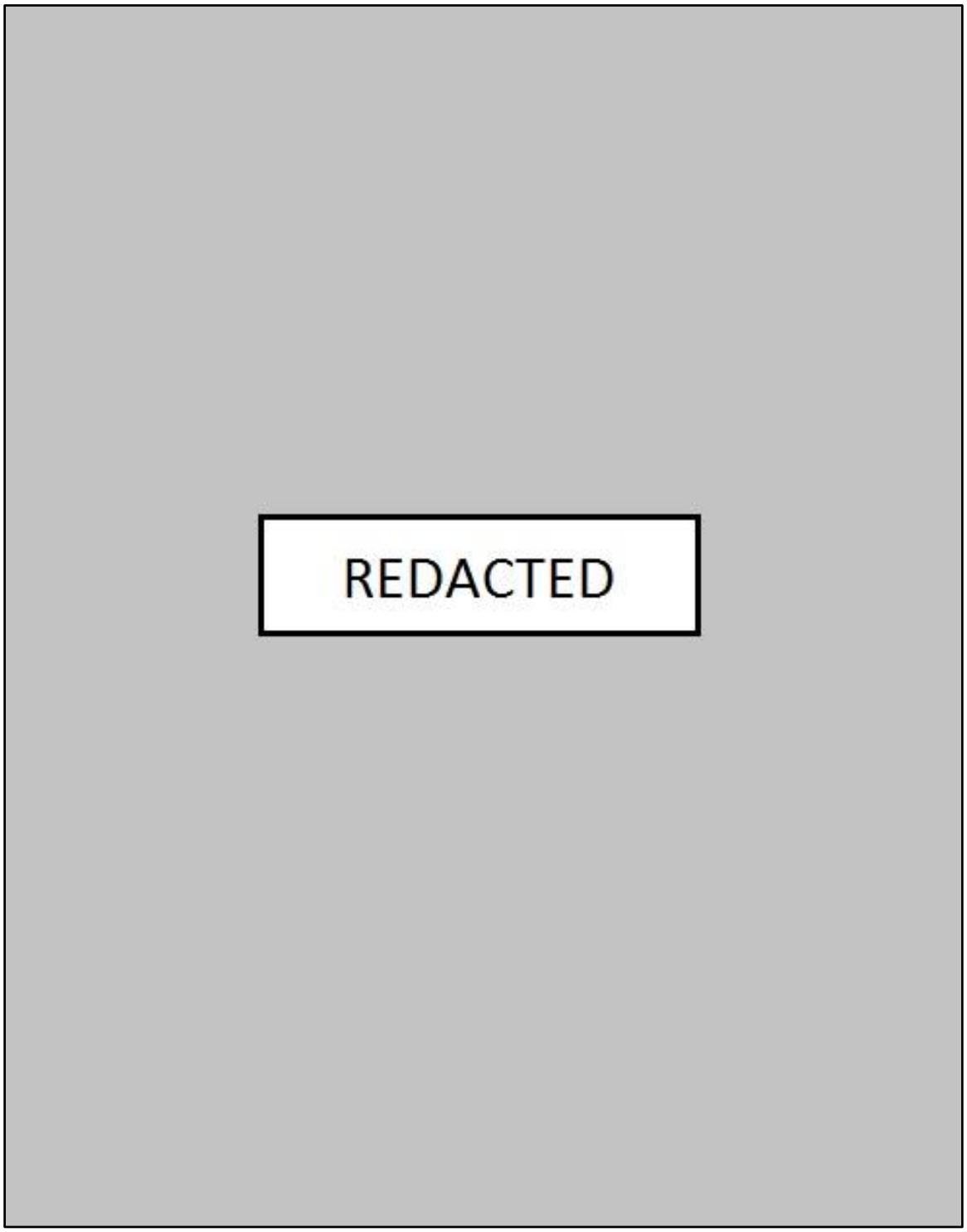

Figure 3-3. Previous investigations and archaeological sites within 0.5-kilometer of the Project Area.

CHAPTER 4. METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

To ensure that construction did not impact significant archaeological resources, **RKEI** archaeologists conducted archaeological monitoring of ground disturbing activities associated with the APEs within the Project Area. All work complied with THC and CTA standards for the overall project. In order to conduct this work, an **RKEI** archaeologist stood on the edge of the active excavation, within a safe distance of heavy equipment, and observed the removal of soil matrix. None of the matrix removed during the mechanical excavation was screened for artifacts. Artifacts noted in the back dirt were inspected and collected if they were temporally diagnostic. If, during monitoring, clusters of artifacts were exposed, excavations were temporarily suspended in the area to allow for careful inspection of the feature. No architectural or other features were noted during the monitoring.

The project adhered to a temporally diagnostic artifact collection only policy; however, one diagnostic glass bottle base was documented within the Trench 8 excavations. The bottle was observed within the backdirt and was not associated with any cultural deposit or features. Because of a lack of provenience and association, the bottle base was not collected. As a result, no artifacts were collected during the course of the investigations, and no artifacts will be curated at the completion of the project. The only materials to be processed and curated consist of documents and digital photographs produced during field investigations. Digital photographs were printed on acid-free paper, labeled with archival-quality materials, and placed in archival-quality plastic sleeves. Ink-jet produced maps and illustrations were placed in archival quality plastic page protectors to prevent against accidental smearing due to moisture. Field notes, field forms, photographs, and field drawings were placed into labeled archival folders and were also converted into electronic files (i.e., pdf). A copy of the report and all digital material were burned onto a CD and permanently curated with field notes and documents. All field records generated by this project will be permanently curated at UTSA-CAR.

CHAPTER 5. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS

In May and June of 2018, **RKEI** monitored the construction activities associated with the installation of utilities within a 2-acre parcel between Dolorosa and Nueva Streets southeast of the Plaza de Armas for the City Annex Project. The undertaking included the excavation of two bore pits (BP1 and BP2) as well as the excavation of eight trenches (T1–T8) on the northwestern and southern portions of the Project Area (**Figure 5-1**). The initial scope of work for the project proposed only three utility trenches for the overall project; however, location issues with existing utilities required five additional trenches within the Project Area into order to locate the sewer main tie-in. All excavations were monitored for cultural resources. The purpose of excavations was to install new water and sewer lines for modular buildings. Due to the nature of the project impacts from the bore pits and trenches within the Project Area were not consistent, and varied in size and depth. Excavation of the bore pits and trenches were conducted mechanically as well as by hand.

Within the Project Area, disturbances observed in the northern portion of the Project Area consisted of curbs, a sidewalk, utilities, an asphalt parking lot, and landscaping. The southern portion of the Project Area is a flat grass covered field with a sidewalk and utilities along Nueva Street. The majority of the Project Area was previously disturbed by past construction activities associated with the construction of the City Hall Annex Building, which was demolition in 2009. Vegetation was limited to the southern half of the Project Area and consisted of maintained grasses and trees. Due to the asphalt parking lot and grass covered field, surface visibility was less than 30-percent. However, during the commencement of the project the southern portion was graded, allowing for 100-percent surface visibility **(Figure 5-2)**.

Bore Pit 1 (BP1) was excavated south of the Dolorosa Street sidewalk and north of the Dolorosa Street parking lot **(Figures 5-3)**. BP1 measured 3 feet 7 inches (110 cm) in length, 3 feet 7 inches (110 cm) in width, and reached a depth of 3 feet 3 inches (1 m). During the excavation of BP1, four different stratigraphic layers were observed. The upper 6 inches (15 cm) consisted of a very dark gray (10YR3/1) silty clay. This was underlain by a brown (10YR4/3) silty clay with over 20-percent gravels, that reached a depth of 8 inches (20 cm). The third stratigraphic layer consisted of a red (5YR5/6) sandy loam with over 25-percent gravels, that reached a depth of 1 foot 1 inch (33 cm). The final stratigraphic layer observed consisted of a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty clay with over 10-percent gravels, that reached a depth of 3 feet 3 inches (1 m) **(Figure 5-4)**. No cultural material was observed during the excavation of BP 1.

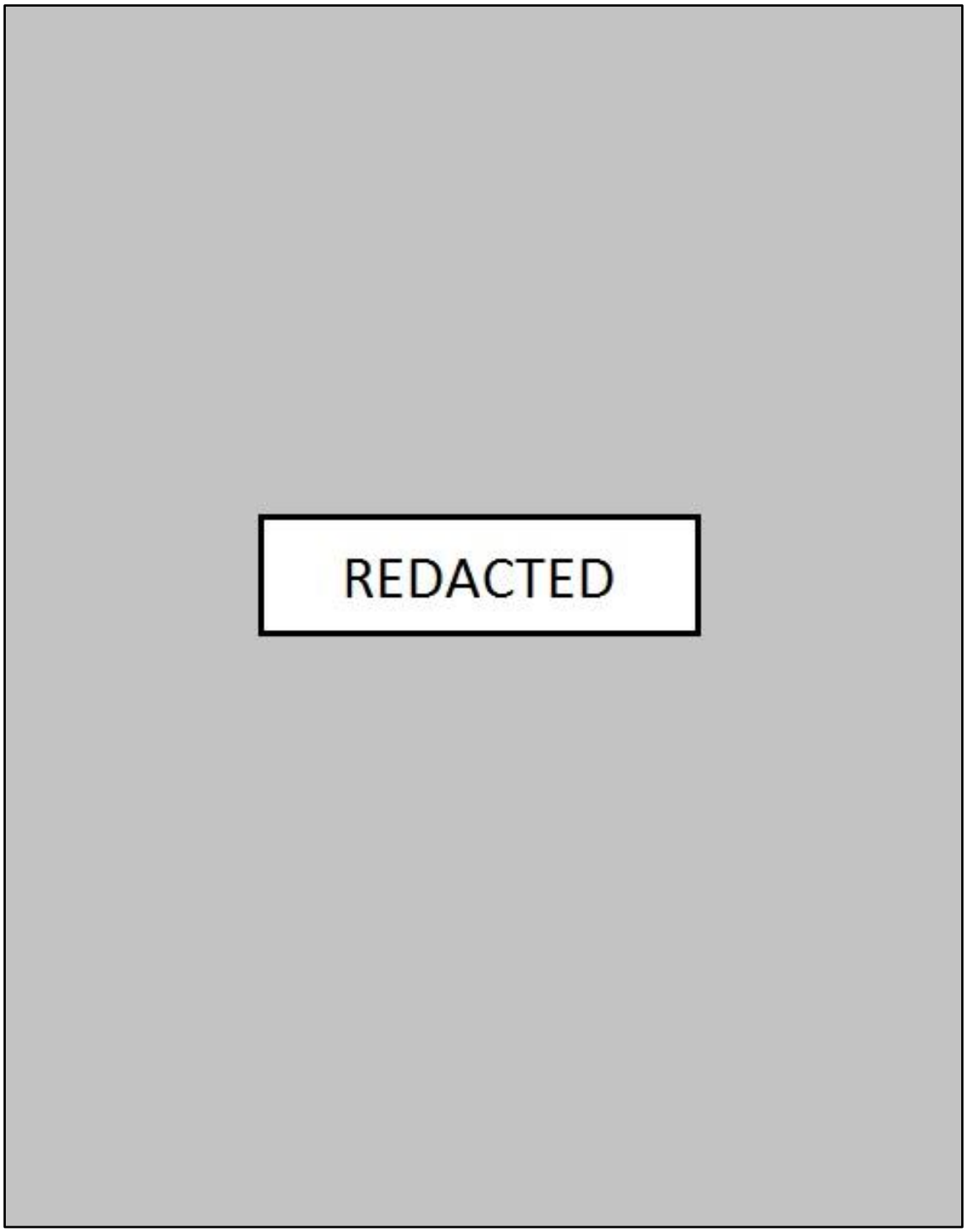

Figure 5-1. Results of cultural resources monitoring.

Figure 5-2. Overview of Project Area, facing north.

Figure 5-3. Overview of BP1, facing north.

Trench 1 (T-1) was hand excavated, north of BP1, and extending to a handhold **(Figure 5-5)**. The trench measured 4 feet (1.2 m) long, 1 foot 3 inches (40 cm) wide, with a depth of 1 foot (30 cm). The purpose of the trench was expose utilities that may have been impacted from the boring. No cultural materials or features were observed during the excavation of T-1.

Bore Pit 2 (BP2) was excavated directly south of the Dolorosa Street parking lot and measured 3 feet 11 inches (1.2 m) in length, 3 feet 7 inches (110 cm) in width, and reached a depth of 3 feet 3 inches (1 m) **(Figure 5-6)**. The soils in BP2 were a homogenous light brownish gray (10YR6/2) silty loam with over 25-percent gravels that reached a depth of 3 feet 3 inches. The soils within BP2 were consistent with heavily disturbed soils or fill soils **(Figure 5-7)**. No features were observed in BP2; however, orange brick fragments, pieces of orange tile, and an undecorated white earthenware sherd were recovered from the back dirt **(Figure 5-8)**. Due to the disturbance of the soils within BP2, the materials encountered were deemed insignificant.

Figure 5-4. Profile of BP1, facing south.

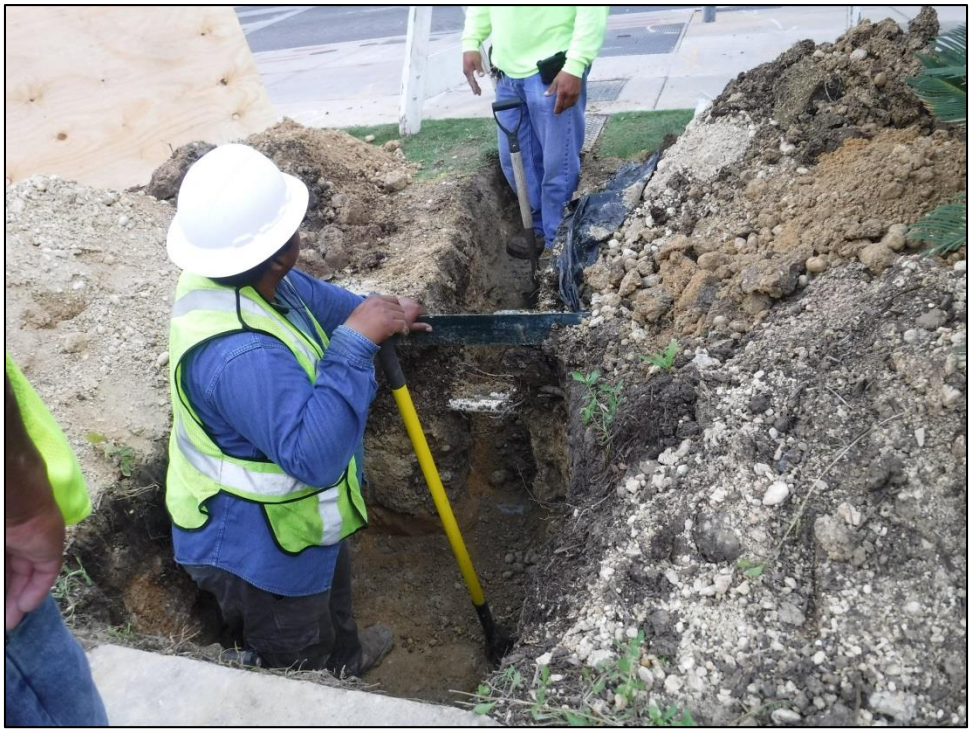

Figure 5-5. Hand excavation of T-1.

Figure 5-6. Overview of BP2, facing north.

Figure 5-7. Profile of BP2, facing north.

Figure 5-8. Cultural material recovered from back dirt of BP2.

Trench 2 (T-2) was excavated by hand and was located directly to the east of the Dolorosa Street parking lot. The northern section of the trench was adjacent to the western face of the Fawcett Building. The trench measured approximately 179 feet (54.5 m) in length, with a width of 1 foot 6 inches (45 cm) and depth of 8 to 14 inches (20-35 cm). The soils of the northern section were grayish brown (10YR5/2) silty loams with over 25-percent gravels and cobbles (**Figure 5-9**). The southern section had soils that were a light brownish gray (10TR6/2) silty loams, similar to the soil from BP2 (**Figure 5-10**). Rough cut limestone was uncovered in the northern section of T-2, near the southwest corner of the Fawcett Building (**Figures 5-11 and 5-12**). The length of the limestone was 4 feet 10 inches (1.47 m) and was uncovered at a depth of 6 inches (15 cm). The limestone was unarticulated stone that does not appear to be part of a feature and was most likely rubble from a demolished building. Yellow and orange brick fragments and clear flat glass were also observed in the back dirt in both sections of the trench.

Figure 5-9. Northern section of T-2, facing south.

Figure 5-10. Southern segment of T-2, facing north.

Figure 5-11. Limestone in the northern portion of T-2, facing south.

Figure 5-12. Limestone in the northern portion of T-2, facing west.

Trench 3 (T-3) was excavated in the southern portion of the Project Area near the southern border. The trench was excavated in order to locate a sewer line main tie-in location. T-3 measured 8 feet 2 inches (2.48 m) long, 3 feet 3 inch (1 m) wide, and 10 feet (3.04 m) deep **(Figure 5-13)**. The existing sewer line was located at the bottom of the trench, along the southern profile, but the tie-in location was not. With the exception of the red (5YR5/6) silty loam and orange sand in the southern trench wall the soils in the trench were light brownish gray (10YR6/2) silty loam with over 25-percent gravels and cobbles. No cultural material or features were observed in the trench and no cultural material was observed in the back dirt.

Trench 4 (T-4) was excavated directly east of T-3, in a continued effort to locate the existing sewer tie-in location. T-4 was 8 feet (2.48 m) long, 3 feet (91 cm) wide, and benched for safety purposes as the excavation extended to 10 feet (3.04 m) in depth (**Figure 5-14**) The soils in the trench were similar to those in T-3, with red (5YR5/6) silty loam and orange sand mixed in with the light brownish gray (10YR6/2) silty loam with over 25-percent gravels and cobble inclusions (**Figure 5-15**). No cultural material was observed in the trench or in the back dirt, and the sewer tie-in location was not exposed.

Figure 5-13. T-3 with shoring placed in trench, facing south.

Figure 5-14. View of T-4, facing southwest.

Figure 5-15. Overview of T-3 and T-4, facing south.

Another trench was located to the east of T-4. This trench was labelled as T-5 and was excavated for utility installation. T-5 measured approximately 93 feet (28.3 m) in length, 1 foot 6 inches to 2 feet (46-60 cm) in width, and reached a depth of 3 feet to 4 feet 6 inches (90-130 cm) **(Figure 5-16 and 5-17)**. Soils for T-5 consisted of a light brownish gray (10YR6/2) silty loam with over 25-percent gravels and cobbles. These soils are similar to those found in BP2 and were considered to be fill material. A piece of broken concrete with rebar was removed during excavations, though it was not part of an intact feature. No other cultural materials were observed in the trench walls or back dirt.

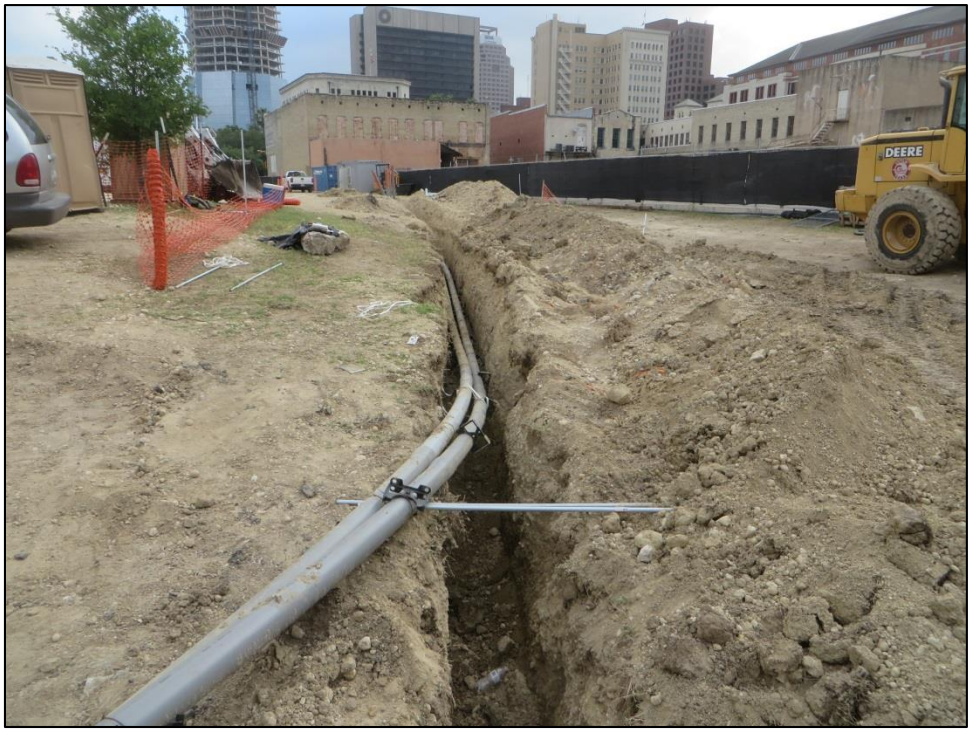

Figure 5-16. View of T-5 with pipes installed, facing north.

Figure 5-17. Showing orientation of T-5 with T-4, facing southwest.

Trench 6 (T-6) was excavated in the continued attempt to find the tie-in location for the existing sewer. T-6 was located to the west of T-3, and measured 12 feet (3.65 m) long, 3 feet 11 inches (1.19 m)wide, and 12 feet (3.65 m) deep (**Figure 5-18**). A layer of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty clay was present along the southern end of the trench that extended to a depth of approximately 6 feet (1.82 m) below surface. The very dark grayish brown soils faded out as the trench progressed north (**Figure 5-19 and 5-20**). The depth of the dark soil was 3 to 6 feet (91 cm to 1.82 m) beneath surface with disturbed fill soils on top and beneath the dark soil. A layer of strong brown (7.5YR4/6) silty loam with over 50-percent gravels that was present at 10 feet (3.04 m) and continued to the trench floor. The existing sewer tie-in location was again, not uncovered. Cultural material recovered from the back dirt included a piece of asphalt and orange tile fragments (**Figure 5-21**).

Figure 5-18. Profile of T-6, facing east.

Figure 5-19. Showing the dark layer of soil in the southern portion of T-6, facing south.

Figure 5-20. Showing the dark layer of soil in the southern portion of T-6, facing east.

Figure 5-21. Cultural material recovered from the back dirt of T-6.

The continued search for the sewer tie-in location resulted in the excavation of Trench 7 (T-7). T-7 was excavated directly south of the Project Area within the Nueva Street sidewalk, roughly 38 feet (11.5 m) west of T-6. The trench measured 8 feet 2 inches (2.48 m) long with a width of 4 feet 11 inches (1.5 m), and a depth of 6 feet (1.82 m). The stratigraphy of the east trench wall was as follows: 0 to 4 inches (0-10 cm) concrete; 4 inches to 4 feet 11 inches (10-152 cm) very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty clay with pockets of brown (10YR5/3) silty clay mixed in, possibly from disturbances created by utility construction; and 4 feet 11 inches to 6 feet 8 inches (152-205 cm) light gray (10YR7/1) silty clay (**Figure 5-22**). The eastern wall of T-7 contained a feature that was recorded as 41BX2247. The existing sewer tie-in location not uncovered during T-7 excavations.

41BX2247

Site (41BX2247) consisted of a yellow brick over rough cut limestone feature, encountered at a depth of 2 feet 1 inch (65 cm). The feature measured 4 feet 6 inches (137 cm) long and appeared to be a structural foundation (**Figure 5-23**). The top 5 inches (12.7 cm) of the feature was initially impacted during the trenching; however, the trench was expanded with most of the intact brick being removed (**Figure 5-24**).

The upper portion of the feature consisted of at least four courses of yellow brick that measured 2 feet to 2 feet 11 inches (61-66 cm) below surface. The limestone portion of the feature was present from 2 feet 11 inches to 3 feet 11 inches (89-119 cm) below surface. The southern 2 feet of 41BX2247 appeared to have been disturbed, with orange sand present and unarticulated bricks visible. It does not appear that the feature extended to the south, but may have extend to the north, based on the observation of loose yellow and orange brick fragments within the northern portion of the trench wall. Other cultural material observed during trenching included aqua glass and orange tile fragments **(Figure 5-25)**. The feature was covered with wet sand with asphalt over the sand which will protect the feature from further impacts.

41BX2247 was located in the approximate area of a blacksmiths shop depicted on the 1892 to 1912 Sanborn Maps. The 1892, 1986, and 1904 maps depict the shop as a single story, fire-proof construction with an 8-inch brick veneer located at 321 West Nueva Street (**Figure 5-26,** left pane). Two, single-story, wood frame additions were added to the eastern and northern elevations of the building, with an 18-inch firewall above the roof line between the main portion of the building and the northern addition. By 1912 building had been converted in to a single story, brick buggy storage, connected to a network of wood-framed stables, a hay house, and office (see **Figure 5-26**, right pane).

Although 41BX2247 likely represents the late nineteenth-early twentieth century blacksmith shop depicted on historic maps, the site is recommended as not significant due to a lack of integrity. Furthermore, 41BX2247 does not contribute additional information to the eligibility of the Main and Military Plazas NR District. No further work is recommended for the monitored portions of 41BX2247; however, additional investigations and archival research are recommended for any future work adjacent to the site to determine if the structural foundation is present.

Figure 5-22. Profile of east wall of T-7, facing east.

Figure 5-23. Profile of 41BX2247 in west trench wall, facing west.

Figure 5-24. 41BX2247 after being impacted, facing west.

Figure 5-25. Cultural material recovered from T-7 back dirt during excavation.

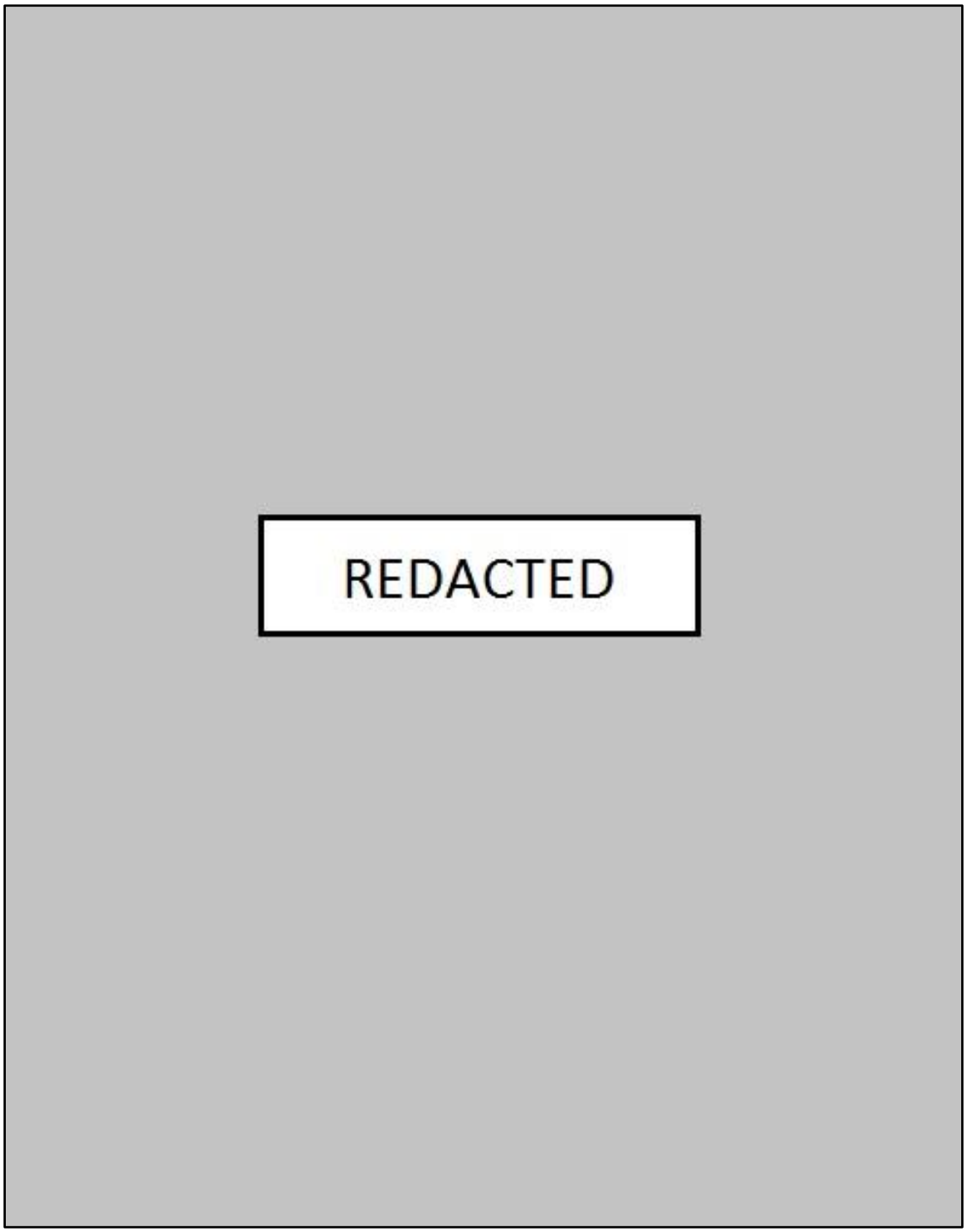

Figure 5-26. 41BX2247 on 1892 and 1912 Sanborn Maps.

The final trench excavated, which uncovered the tie-in location, was Trench 8 (T-8), which was excavated north of T-7 with an orientation of approximately 345-degrees (**Figure 5-27**). The trench was 98 feet 5 inches (30 m) long, 4 feet 1 inches (125 cm) wide, and 5 feet 10 inches (180 cm) deep. The predominant soils consisted of construction base matrix from 0 to 1 feet 9 inches (0-55 cm) below surface, over 1 feet 9 inches to 5 feet 10 inches (55-180 cm) very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty clay with less than 5-percent gravels. A deposit of unarticulated yellow bricks was observed in the east trench wall, approximately 22 m from the start of T-7 (**Figure 5-28**). The deposit was 6 feet 6 inches (2 m) long and was present from 7 inches to 3 feet 11 inches (20-120 cm). A small amount of orange brick and concrete fragments were observed mixed in with the yellow brick deposit.

The only cultural material recovered from T-8 excavations was a green bottle base with a "Dr. Siegert and Hijos" makers mark. The bottle fragment appears to be an Angostura Bitters bottle dating from the late 1800s to early 1900s (**Figures 5-29**). The bottle was observed within the for T-8 excavations backdirt and was not readily associated with any cultural deposit or features. As such, the bottle base was not collected.

Figure 5-27. Crew excavating T-8, facing north.

Figure 5-28. Yellow brick deposit in east trench wall, facing east.

Figure 5-29. Showing markings on bottle base.

41BX2248

At approximately 4 m south of the end of T-8, an intact limestone wall was uncovered (41BX2248). The feature appeared to be a structural foundation, oriented at approximately 355-degrees (**Figure 5-30**). The exposed foundation was 12 feet 5 inches (3.8 m) long and extended into the east and west trench profiles. The width was 1 foot 10 inches (56 cm), with an exposed depth of 4 feet to 5 feet 10 inches (124-180 cm); however, the base of the foundation was not exposed during excavations. The foundation was constructed of cut limestone blocks with a sandy slurry mortar. Soil stratigraphy to the northeast of the foundation was: 0 to 3 feet 8 inches (0-112 cm) base material; 3 feet 8 inches to 4 feet (112-122 cm) very dark gray (10YR3/1) silty clay; 4 feet to 4 feet 3 inches (122-130 cm) dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) fine sand; and 4 feet 3 inches to 5 feet 10 inches (130-180 cm) limestone. Soils to the south of the feature consisted of very dark brown (10YR2/2) silty clays (**Figure 5-31**). Cultural material recovered in association with the foundation included yellow and orange brick fragments and small amounts of clear flat glass. A possible a grate cover was disturbed and removed from the east trench wall (**Figure 5-32**). The object was located 5 feet 2 inches (160 cm) from the north end of the feature and was at a depth of 4 feet 1 inch to 4 feet 7 inches (125-140 cm). 41BX2248 was covered with geofabric to protect the feature during placement of the sewer line (**Figure 5-33**).

41BX2248 appeared to represent the eastern elevation of a residential dwelling illustrated at 325 West Nueva Street on the 1892 to 1912 Sanborn Maps (**Figure 5-34**). The 1892 map depicts the central portion of the dwelling as a two-story stone construction, with a single-story, stone addition at its northwestern corner. A single story, wood-frame addition was also located at the interior elevation of the northeastern corner of the dwelling, and a two-story, wood frame porch was present along the southern elevation of the dwelling. By 1896 the two northern additions of the dwelling had raised to two-story levels. The 1904 Sanborn Map depicts the same footprint of the dwelling, but illustrates the northwestern addition as constructed of adobe on the first-story level, and brick with three window openings at the second story. The 1912 Sanborn Maps illustrate the same building as the 1904 maps, but with the addition of a stairwell along the northern elevation of the building.

Although 41BX2248 likely represents the late nineteenth-early twentieth century residential dwelling depicted on historic maps, the site is recommended as not significant due to a lack of integrity. Furthermore, 41BX2248 is not considered a contributing element to the Main and Military Plazas NR District. No further work is recommended for the monitored portions of 41BX2248; however, additional

investigations and archival research are recommended for any future work adjacent to the site to determine if the structural foundation is present.

Figure 5-30. 41BX2248 in trench floor and east wall, facing east.

Figure 5-31. Profile of northern portion of 41BX2248, facing east.

Figure 5-32. Metal object recovered from east trench wall.

Figure 5-33. The feature covered with geofabric, facing east.

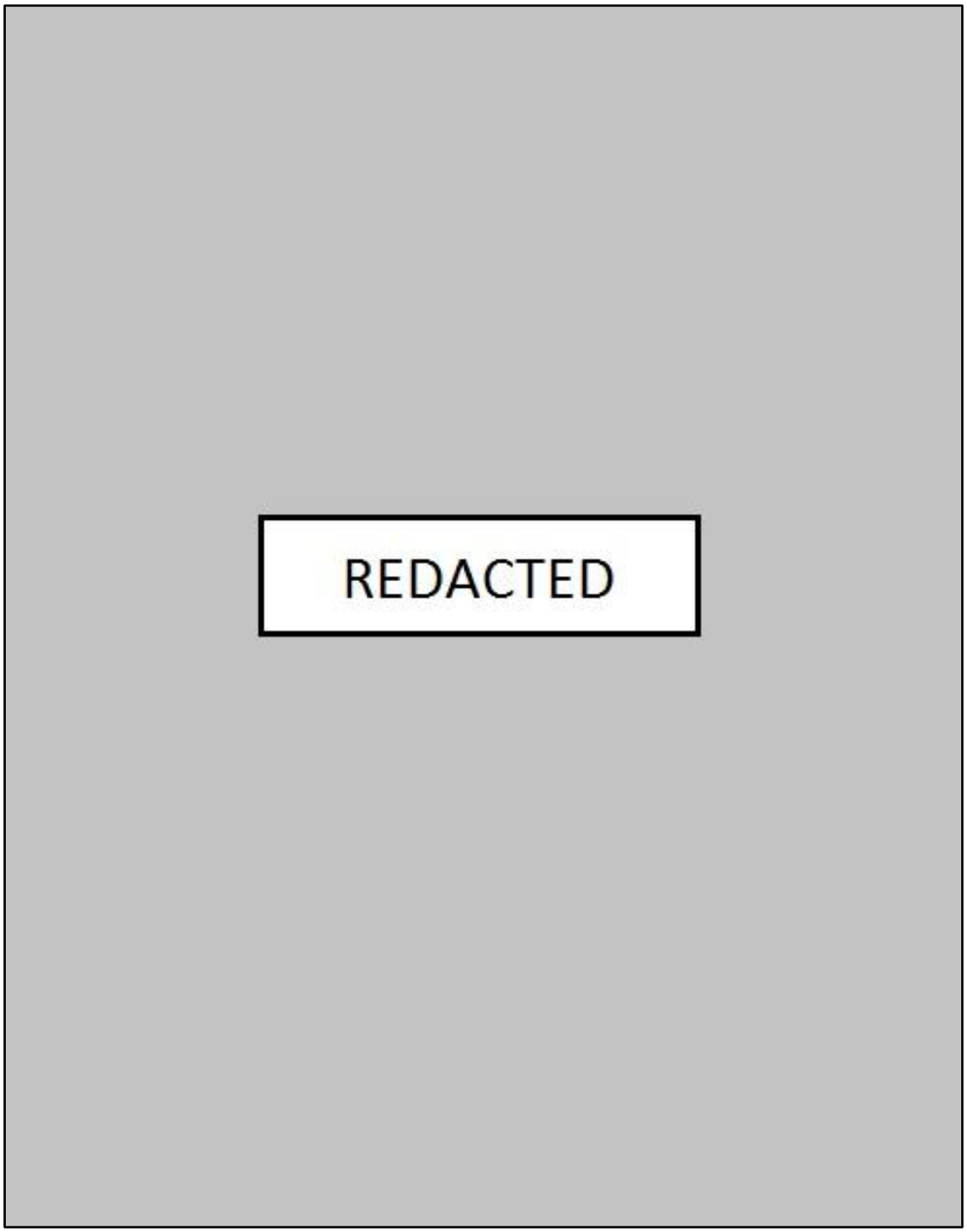

Figure 5-34. Location of 41BX2248 on 1896 and 1904 Sanborn Maps.

CHAPTER 6. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The archaeological monitoring for construction activities for the installation of a sewer line and utility lines was conducted during May and June, 2018. Monitoring was conducted at excavation of two bore pit locations and eight utility trench locations. The initial scope of work for the project proposed only three utility trenches for the overall project; however, location issues with existing utilities required five additional trenches within the Project Area into order to locate the sewer main tie-in. All excavations were monitored for cultural resources. BP1 and BP2 were located at the north end of the Project Area and averaged 3 feet and 7 inches (110 cm) length and width with a depth of 3 feet 3 inches (1 m). T-1 was a hand excavated trench connecting BP1 with a handhold and had a length of 4 feet (1.2 m) with a width of 1 foot 3 inches (40 cm) and depth of 1 foot (30 cm). T-2 was approximately 179 feet (54.5 m) long with a width of 1 foot 6 inches (45 cm) and a depth of 8 to 14 inches (20-35 cm). T-3 was 8 feet 2 inches (2.48 m) long, 3 feet 3 inches wide, and 10 feet (3.04 m) deep. T-4 was 8 feet (2.48 m) long, 3 feet (91 cm) wide, and 10 feet (3.04) deep. T-5 had an approximate length of 93 feet (28.3) with a width of 1 foot 6 to 2 feet (46-60 cm) and a depth of 3 feet to 4 feet 6 inches (90-130 cm). T-6 was 12 feet (3.65 m) long, 3 feet 11 inches (1.19 m) wide, and 12 feet (3.65 m) deep. T-7 was 8 feet 2 inches (2.48 m) long, 4 feet 11 inches (1.5 m) wide, and 6 feet (1.82 m) deep. A feature (41BX2247), possibly associated with a blacksmiths shop present in the late 1800s to early 1900s, was exposed in T-7 during attempts to locate the sewer line tie-in. The feature was impacted during trenching, but is still intact and protected by sand placed in the trench. T-8 was 98 feet 5 inches (30 m), 4 feet 1 inches (125 cm) wide, and 5 feet 10 inches (180 cm) deep. Another feature, 41BX2248, was uncovered at the northern end of the trench. 41BX2248 was a limestone foundation that is most likely associated with a residential dwelling mapped on the 1892, 1896, and 1904 Sanborn Maps. 41BX2248 was partially impacted by construction and was covered with geofabric to help protect the feature from future impacts.

Disturbances observed within the Project Area include the installation of existing utilities, sidewalk construction, and building up an elevated surface with base soil. During the monitoring, soils and soil profiles were examined for the presence of cultural materials and any possible features. The majority of soils in the Project Area consisted of light brownish gray (10YR6/2) silty loam with over 25-percent gravels and cobbles. This suggests that the main portion of the APE has been heavily disturbed by previous construction.

Two structural foundations, 41BX2247 and 41BX2248 were documented during archaeological monitoring investigations. Both sites likely represent late nineteenth to early twentieth century buildings, identified on historic Sanborn Maps. Both sites are recommended as not significant due to a lack of integrity, and neither site contributes to the eligibility of the Main and Military Plazas NR District. **RKEI** does not recommend any further archaeological investigations within the areas monitored. However, should additional excavations of trenches in the Project Area occur, further work may be required, and archival research is recommended for site 41BX2247 and 41BX2248.

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