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Cultural Resources Investigations for the CPS Energy Leal Road & Martinez Losoya Road Gas Regulator Station Upgrade, Bexar County, Texas

Rhiana D. Ward

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CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE CPS ENERGY LEAL ROAD & MARTINEZ LOSOYA ROAD GAS REGULATOR STATION UPGRADE, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS

FINAL REPORT (Redacted)

Prepared for:
CPS Energy
145 Navarro Street
San Antonio, Texas 78205

Prepared by:
Rhiana D. Ward

RABA-KISTNER ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.
12821 West Golden Lane
San Antonio, Texas 78254

Principal Investigator
Rhiana D. Ward, M.A.

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Raba Kistner Environmental, Inc. (RKEI), was contracted by CPS Energy (CLIENT) to conduct cultural resources monitoring investigations for the CPS Energy (CPSE) Leal Road & Martinez Losoya Road Gas Regulator Station Upgrade Project (Leal-Martinez Gas Project) in southern San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. The project was conducted under CPSE Work Order Number 40243475, and consisted of the installation of 113 feet (34 meter [m]) of new gas main and regulator system. Given that the project took place within a publicly owned right-of-way (ROW) and because CPSE is a political subdivision of the State of Texas, the project was subject to review under the jurisdiction of Chapter 35 of the Unified Development Code (UDC) of the City of San Antonio (COSA) (Article VI, Historic Preservation and Urban Design, COSA UDC), as well as the Antiquities Code of Texas (ACT) (Texas Natural Resources Code, Title 9, Chapter 191). For archaeological purposes, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) encompassed 49.7 cubic yards of soil, or 0.006 acre of disturbance.

An archaeological desktop review submitted on November 6, 2018, determined that the project was located within the potential boundaries of the 1813 Battle of Medina battleground, and cultural resources monitoring was recommended. **RKEI** conducted monitoring investigations on November 15-17 and 18-20, 2018. Rhiana D. Ward served as Project Manager and Principal Investigator, and field work was conducted by Kirsten Atwood, Kathleen Jenkins, Lindy Martinez, and Rhiana Ward. Monitored excavations included one bore entrance pit, one bore exit pit, three location pits that exposed the existing gas main to be tied into, and approximately 52 feet (16 m) of linear trenching. Excavations uncovered heavily disturbed soil deposits in areas of existing underground utilities, but a majority of the excavations encountered intact stratigraphic deposits. A single, heavily patented, brown container glass fragment and a few fragments of red brick were observed within the upper levels of linear trench excavations, none of which were associated with an intact deposits. As a result, no significant cultural materials, cultural deposits, or cultural features were documented during the Leal-Martinez Gas Project.

RKEI made a reasonable and good faith effort to identify cultural resources within the given APE. **RKEI** recommends no further archaeological investigations for the current APE. However, should additions be made to the Project Area, additional cultural resources investigations may be required. All photographs and records produced during field investigations will be 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 CPS Energy (CLIENT) to conduct cultural resources monitoring investigations for the CPS Energy (CPSE) Leal Road & Martinez Losoya Road Gas Regulator Station Upgrade Project (Leal-Martinez Gas Project) in southern Bexar County, Texas (**Figure 1-1**). The project was conducted under CPSE Work Order Number 40243475, and consisted of the installation of 113 feet (34 meter [m]) of new gas main and regulator system. This report summarizes the results of the investigations.

Given that the project took place within a publicly owned right-of-way (ROW) and because CPSE is a political subdivision of the State of Texas, the project was subject to review under the jurisdiction of Chapter 35 of the Unified Development Code (UDC) of the City of San Antonio (COSA) (Article VI, Historic Preservation and Urban Design, COSA UDC), as well as the Antiquities Code of Texas (ACT) (Texas Natural Resources Code, Title 9, Chapter 191). These legislations call for the assessment of all improvement activities that have a potential to disturb historically significant resources and significant subsurface deposits on lands owned by the State. Oversight of compliance with the UDC is provided by the COSA Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), while the ACT is administered by the Texas Historical Commission (THC).

Project Area and Area of Potential Effects

The Project Area is situated within a moderately developed, rural setting of southern Bexar County, Texas (**Figure 1-2**). Residential housing mixed with cultivated fields and vegetated rangeland dominate the general landscape of the Project Area. The Southside High School campus, Losoya Intermediate School campus, and associated sports complexes border the project to the west and south, and El Carmen Church campus borders the project to the north. Palo Blanco Creek is 0.29 mile (0.47 kilometer [km]) north of the Project Area, and the Medina River is 0.42 mile (0.68 km) northeast. The project is located on the Losoya (2998-123) 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map.

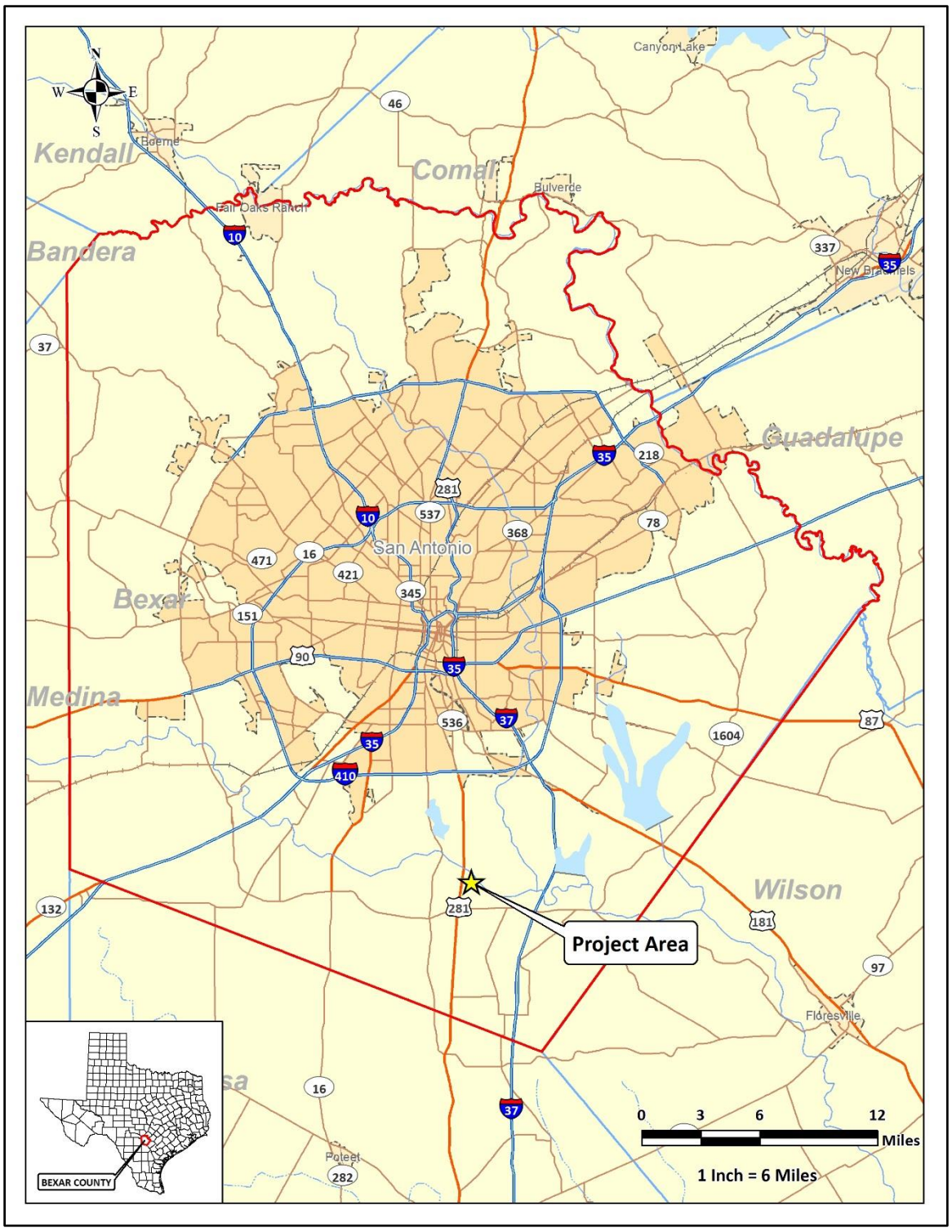

Figure 1-1. Project Area location in southern Bexar County, Texas.

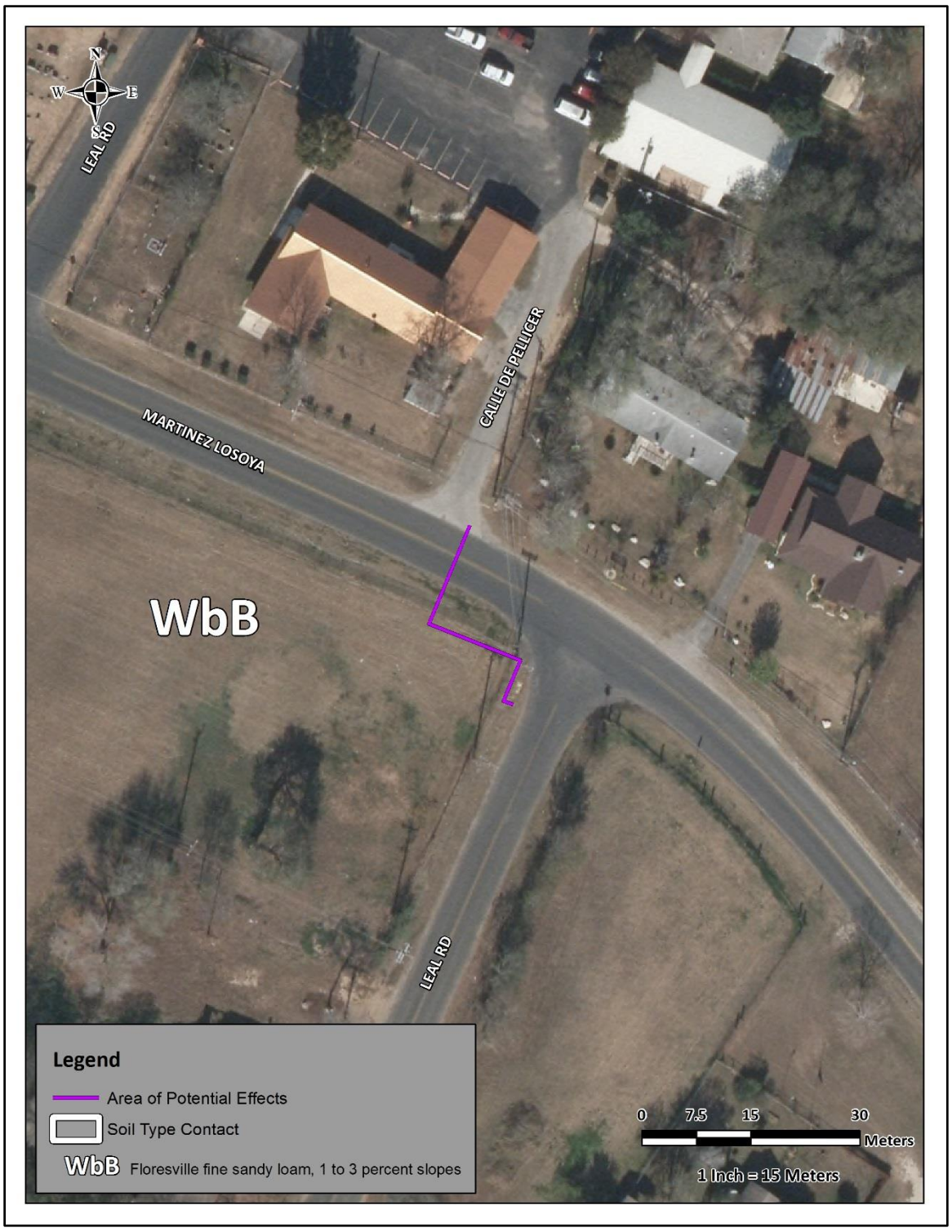

Figure 1-2. Overview of the Project Area with soils.

An archaeological desktop review submitted on November 6, 2018, determined that the project was located within the potential boundaries of the 1813 Battle of Medina battleground. Archival records and maps, as well as artifacts discovered by landowners, suggest that Battle of Medina may have taken place in northern Atacosa County near Old Pleasanton Road; however, this has not been archaeologically verified. The bodies of over 1,300 casualties were left on the battlefield for nine years. In 1822 the remains were collected and interred at the present day site of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Catholic Church, 200 feet (61 m) west-northwest of the APE (**Figure 1-3**). A THC Historical Marker commemorates the founding and history of the cemetery and church and its association with the 1813 battle (**Figure 1-4**). Due to the uncertainty of the location of the battlefield, the significant time gap between the battle and burial of the battle casualties, and close proximity of cemeteries to the Project Area, cultural resources monitoring was recommended for the Leal-Martinez Gas Project.

Figure 1-3. Overview of El Carmen Cemetery, facing north.

CPSE installed 113 feet (34 m) of gas main alignment within the Leal Road and Martinez Losoya Road ROWs. Excavations measured 30 inches (76 centimeters [cm]) wide and 57 inches (145 cm) deep. For archaeological purposes, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) encompassed 49.7 cubic yards of soil, or 0.006 acre of disturbance.

Figure 1-4. THC Marker for El Carmen Cemetery.

CHAPTER 2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Leal-Martinez Gas Project is located in the south-central Texas geographic region 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 physiographic region is characterized by gently undulating topography and is generally defined as grasslands punctuated by riparian bands along creeks, rivers, and other drainages. Creation of the Blackland Prairie 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 1989a).

Geology

The underlying geology of the APE is mapped as 100-percent Wilcox Group, undivided, of Paleocene Eocene-age (Barnes 1983). The Wilcox Group deposits consist of mostly mudstone with various amounts of sandstone, ironstone concretions, lignite, and glauconitic. Deposits range between 1,400 to 1,800 feet (428 to 549 m) thick (Barnes 1983).

Soils

Soils within the APE are mapped as Floresville fine sandy loams with 1 to 3 percent slopes (Natural Resources Conservation Services [NRCS] 2019) (see **Figure 1-2**). Floresville soils are characterized as very deep, well drained soils that formed in loamy alluvium and/or residuum derived from sandstone of Tertiary-age on nearly level to gently sloping interfluves or ridges (NRCS 2019).

Flora and Fauna

The APE is located near the juncture of the Balconian and Taumaulipan biotic provinces (Blair 1950). The Balconian Biotic Province is associated with the Edwards Plateau, which is typically characterized by open savannah rangeland interspersed with live oak-ash juniper woodlands and small brush (Griffith and Omernik 2019). The Texan Biotic Province, associated with the Blackland Prairie physiographic region, is characterized by gently undulating topography and generally defined as grasslands punctuated by riparian bands along creeks, rivers, and other drainages (Griffith and Omernik 2019).

Due to the location of the APE, floral and faunal resources consist of a mix of the two provinces. Common vegetation types of the area include post oak (Quercus stellate), live oak (Quercus virginiana), bald cypress (Taxodium distichum), pecan trees (Carya illinoinensis), cedar (Juniperus ashei), 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.). A brief list of some of the animal species found in Bexar County includes the eastern cottontail (Sylvilagus floridianus), nine-banded armadillo (Dasypus novemcincus), white-tailed deer (Odocoileus virginianus), Virginia opossum (Didelphis virginiana), common raccoon (Procyon lotor), fox squirrel (Sciurus niger), striped skunk (Mephitis mephitis), Carolina chickadee (Poecile carolinensis), northern cardinal (Cardinalis cardinalis), great horned owl (Bubo virginianus), mourning dove (Zenaida macroura), red-shouldered hawk (Buteo jamaicensis), northern mockingbird (Mimus polyglottos), Texas rat snake (Elaphe obsoleta lindheimeri), western coachwhip (Masticophis flagellum), Texas toad (Bufo speciosus), Texas spiny lizard (Sceloporus olivaceus), and the western diamondback rattlesnake (Crotalus atrox) (Blair 1950).

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 Regional Climate Center 2019; based on monthly averages from 1980 to 2010). Monthly temperature averages range between 52°F in January to 85°F in August.

CHAPTER 3. CULTURAL CONTEXT

The Leal-Martinez Gas Project is located at the cusp of the Central Texas and South Texas archaeological regions (Turner and Hester 1999). Based on extensive research conducted by Black (1989b), Collins (1995, 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. Nonetheless, the chronological sequence of Bexar County and the vicinity is divided in to four cultural periods, spanning approximately 11,500 years. Archaeologists have divided the occupation of the region into four principal periods and several sub-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). The periods are characterized by changes in climatic conditions, distinct vegetation types and structure, and concomitant adaptive changes by human populations in hunting and gathering technologies and strategies, general material culture, and at the tail end of the cultural sequence, the arrival of non-indigenous populations.

Paleoindian Period

The oldest cultural materials found in the region date to the Paleoindian period. The period spans roughly from 11,500–8,800 B.P. (Collins 1995, 2004). The Aubrey site in Denton County has one of the earliest occupations, with radiocarbon assays dating to between 11,542 ± 11 B.P. and 11,590 ± 93 B.P. (Bousman et al. 2004:48). Paleoclimatic proxy measures suggest that a cooler climate with increased precipitation was predominant during the Late Pleistocene (Mauldin and Nickels 2001; Toomey et al. 1993), the later portion of the period.

Initial reconstructions of Paleoindian adaptations typically viewed these hunter-gatherers as traversing extreme distances in pursuit of now extinct mega-fauna such as mammoth and mastodon. While these Paleoindian populations did exploit the Late Pleistocene mega-fauna when it was accessible, a number of faunal assemblages from a larger number of sites indicate that the Paleoindian diet was more varied and consisted of a wide range of resources, including small game and plants. The Lewisville (Winkler 1982) and Aubrey sites (Ferring 2001) produced faunal assemblages that represented a wide range of taxa, including large, medium, and small species. Information on the consumption of plant resources during the

Paleoindian period is lacking. Bousman et al. (2004) reported that the late Paleoindian component at the Wilson-Leonard site reflected the exploitation of riparian, forest, and grassland species. Analysis of Paleoindian skeletal remains indicates that the diets of the Paleoindian and later Archaic hunter-gatherers may have been similar (Bousman et al. 2004; Powell and Steele 1994).

The early portion of the Paleoindian period was characterized by the appearance of Clovis and Folsom fluted projectile points that were used for hunting mega-fauna. Typical projectile points produced at sites with occupations dating to the later portion of the Paleoindian period included the Plainview, Dalton, Angostura, Golandrina, Meserve, and Scottsbluff types. Meltzer and Bever (1995) have identified 406 Clovis sites in Texas. One of the earliest, 41RB1, yielded radiocarbon assays that put the maximum age for the Paleoindian component at 11,415 ± 125 B.P. (Bousman et al. 2004:47).

Sites in Bexar County that contain Paleoindian components include St. Mary's Hall (Hester 1978, 1990), Pavo Real (Collins et al. 2003), the Richard Beene site (Thoms et al. 1996; Thoms and Mandel 2006) and 41BX1396 (Tomka 2012). St. Mary's Hall, 41BX229, was first encountered in 1972 during the construction of a house just outside the school's property. The Pavo Real site, 41BX52, is located along Leon Creek in northwest Bexar County. The site was first documented in 1970 and has been investigated several times over the past 40 years (Collins et al. 2003). The Richard Beene site, 41BX831, is located along the Medina River in southern Bexar County (Thoms et al. 1996). Site 41BX1396 is located in Brackenridge Park in San Antonio, and was encountered during installations for lighting in 2010. Dating of organic samples indicated that occupation at the site occurred as early as 10,490–10,230 B.P.

Archaic Period

The Archaic period dates between ca. 8,800 to 1,200 B.P. It is divided into three subperiods: Early, Middle, and Late. During the Archaic, mobility strategies may have shifted to more frequent short distance movements that allowed the exploitation of seasonal resource patches. The intermittent presence of bison in parts of Texas, combined with changes is climatic conditions and the primary productivity of the plant resources may have contributed to shifts in subsistence strategies and associated technological repertoire. When bison was not present in the region, hunting strategies focused on medium to small game along with continued foraging for plant resources. When bison was available, hunter-gatherers targeted the larger-bodied prey on a regular basis.

Early Archaic

The Early Archaic spans from 8,800 to 6,000 B.P. (Collins 1995, 2004). Projectile point styles characteristic of the Early Archaic include Angostura, Early Split Stem, Martindale, and Uvalde (Collins 1995, 2004). The Early Archaic climate was drier than the Paleoindian period and witnessed a return to grasslands (Bousman 1998). Mega-fauna of the Paleoindian period could not survive the new climate and ecosystems, therefore eventually dying out. Early Archaic exploitation of medium to small fauna intensified.

The excavations at the Wilson-Leonard site (41WM235) produced a wealth of cultural materials representative of a lengthy period in regional prehistory. The projectile point assemblages from the site indicate that the lanceolate Paleoindian point forms continue from the Paleoindian into the Early Archaic (Angostura). However, relatively quickly during the Early Archaic, they are replaced by corner- and basally-notched and shouldered forms (Early Triangular, Andice, Bell) that quickly become the dominant points tipping the atlatl-thrown darts. In addition, the uses of small to medium hearths similar to the previous period were noted. The appearance of earth ovens suggests another shift in subsistence strategies. The earth ovens encountered at the Wilson-Leonard site were used to cook wild hyacinth along with aquatic and terrestrial resources (Collins et al. 1998). Analyses of Early Archaic human remains encountered in Kerr County (Bement 1991) reveal diets low in carbohydrates in comparison to the Early Archaic populations found in the Lower Pecos region.

Middle Archaic

The Middle Archaic sub-period spans from 6,000 to 4,000 B.P. (Collins 1995, 2004; Weir 1976). Archaeological data indicates that there appeared to be a population increase during this time. The climate was gradually drying leading to the onset of a long drought period. Changes to the demographics and cultural characteristics were likely in response to the warmer and more arid conditions. Projectile point styles characteristic of this sub-period include Bell, Andice, Calf Creek, Taylor, Nolan, and Travis.

Subsistence during the Middle Archaic saw an increased reliance on nuts and other products of riverine environments (Black 1989b). The increase of burned rock middens during the Middle Archaic represented the increased focus on the use of plant resources (Black 1989b; Johnson and Goode 1994). Little is known about burial practices during the Middle Archaic. An excavation in an Uvalde County sinkhole (41UV4) contained 25–50 individuals (Johnson and Goode 1994:28).

Late Archaic

The Late Archaic spans from 4,000 to 1,200 B.P. (Collins 1995, 2004). It is represented by the Bulverde, Pedernales, Kinney, Lange, Marshall, Williams, Marcos, Montell, Castroville, Ensor, Frio, Fairland, and Darl projectile points. The early part of the Late Archaic exhibited fluctuations in the temperature and rainfall. There appears to have been an increase in population at this time (Nickels et al. 1998).

Some researchers believe that the use of burned rock middens decreased during the Late Archaic. Some research has challenged this notion (Black and Creel 1997; Mauldin et al. 2003). Johnson and Goode (1994) discuss the role of burned rock middens in relation to acorn processing.

Human remains from burials related to the Late Archaic in Central and South Texas suggest the region saw an increase in population. This increase may have prompted the establishment of territorial boundaries which resulted in boundary disputes (Story 1985). Human remains dating to this sub-period have been encountered near the Edwards Plateau.

Late Prehistoric Period

The Late Prehistoric period begins ca. 1,200 B.P. (Collins 1995, 2004), and appears to continue until the beginning of the Protohistoric period (ca. A.D. 1700). The term Late Prehistoric is used in Central and South Texas to designate the time following the end of the Archaic period. A series of traits characterizes the shift from the Archaic to the Late Prehistoric period. The main technological changes were the shift to the bow and arrow and the introduction of pottery. The Late Prehistoric period is divided into two phases: the Austin phase and the Toyah phase.

At the beginning of this period, environmental conditions were deemed to be warm and dry. Moister conditions appear after 1,000 B.P. (Mauldin and Nickels 2001). Subsistence practices appeared similar to the Late Archaic. Projectile points associated with the Austin phase include the Scallorn and Edwards types. The Toyah phase is characterized by the prominence of the Perdiz point (Collins 1995, 2004).

Most researchers concur that the early portion of the Late Prehistoric period saw a decrease in population density (Black 1989b:32). Radiocarbon dates from some sites have indicated that the middens were utilized during the Late Prehistoric. Some archaeologists feel the peak of midden use was after A.D. 1 and into the Late Prehistoric (Black and Creel 1997:273). Radiocarbon dates from Camp Bowie middens provide evidence that supports Black and Creel's arguments that burned rock middens were a primarily Late Prehistoric occurrence (Mauldin et al. 2003).

Beginning rather abruptly at about 650 B.P., a shift in technology occurred. This shift is characterized by the introduction of blade technology, the first ceramics in Central Texas (bone-tempered plainwares), the appearance of Perdiz arrow points, and alternately beveled bifaces (Black 1989b:32; Huebner 1991:346). Prewitt (1981) suggests this technology originated in north-central Texas. Patterson (1988), however, notes that the Perdiz point was first seen in southeast Texas by about 1,350 B.P., and was introduced to west Texas some 600 to 700 years later.

Early ceramics in Central Texas (ca. A.D. 1250 to 1300) are associated with the Toyah phase of the Late Prehistoric and are referred to as Leon Plain ware. The Leon Plain ceramic types are undecorated, bone-tempered bowls, jars, and ollas with oxidized, burnished, and floated exterior surfaces (Ricklis 1995). There is notable variation within the type (Black 1986; Johnson 1994; Kalter et al. 2005). This variation can be attributed to differences in manufacturing techniques and cultural affiliation. Analysis of residues on ceramic sherds suggests that vessels were used to process bison bone grease/fat, mesquite bean/bison bone grease and deer/bison bone grease (Quigg et al. 1993).

The return of bison to South and Central Texas during the Late Prehistoric resulted from a drier climate in the plains located to the north of Texas and increased grasses in the Cross-Timbers and Post Oak Savannah in north-central Texas (Huebner 1991). The increased grasses in the two biotas formed the "bison corridor" along the eastern edge of the Edwards Plateau and into the South Texas Plain (Huebner 1991:354–355). Rock shelter sites, such as Scorpion Cave in Medina County (Highley et al. 1978) and Classen Rock Shelter in northern Bexar County (Fox and Fox 1967), have indicated a shift in settlement strategies (Skinner 1981). Burials encountered that dated to this period often reveal evidence on conflict (Black 1989b:32).

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 presidio 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.

Battle of Medina

Prior to Mexico's independence in 1821, a series of battles and skirmishes between armed insurgent groups and the Spanish military set the foundation for rebellion against Colonial rule in what would later become Texas. One such battle occurred on August 18, 1813, between the Spanish Royalist Army and the Republican Army of the North. Events leading to the Battle of Medina began with the capture of Nacogdoches, Trinidad de Salcedo, and the Presidio Nuestra Señora de Loreto de la Bahía (Presidio La Bahía) in Goliad by the Republican Army of the North. A series of lesser battles and military maneuvers occurred in the following months, eventually forcing the Royalists to retreat up Camino de la Bahia (Goliad Road) towards San Antonio de Béxar (Cox 1990; Marshall 2015; Webb 1952:750).

On March 25, 1813, the Republican Army, comprised of forces from the José Bernardo Maximiliano Gutiérrez de Laura and Lieutenant Augustus W. Magee (Gutiérrez–Magee) Expedition under the direction of Samuel Kemper, advanced towards San Antonio from Goliad (Cox 1990; Webb 1952:750). Upon hearing

of the Republican movement, Spanish Texas Governor Manuel María Salcedo sent Lieutenant Colonel Simón de Herrera and the Royalist Army to meet the insurgents on the La Bahía Road. A Royalist force took position astride the La Bahia Road, roughly 8 to 9 miles (13 to 14 km) from San Antonio and waited for the advancing Republican Army (Cox 1990; Marshall 2015).

On the morning of March 29, 1813, the Battle of Rosillo Creek was fought near the confluence of Rosillo Creek and Salado Creek in southeastern Bexar County. A series of fortuitous events and well-placed forces led to a victory for the Republican Army. Proceeding the battle, the Republican Army advanced north towards San Antonio de Béxar, and on April 1, Governor Salcedo surrendered. Salcedo's surrender and the occupation of San Antonio by the Republican Army resulted in the first declaration of the "Republic of Texas under the Republic of Mexico" on April 6, 1813 (Thonhoff 2019a, 2019b).

In response to the declaration, commandant-general Juaquín de Arrendondo gathered a force of 1,830 men and marched towards San Antonio. In an attempt to save San Antonio from the ravages of battle, General José Álvarez de Toledo y Dubois led 1,400 men from the Gutiérrez–Magee Expedition to an encampment 20 miles (32 km) south of the city. The camp, strategically placed between the Atascosa and Medina Rivers in an area known as *el encinal de Median,* was situated approximately 6 miles (10 km) from Arrendondo's camp in hopes that an ambush could be made on the Royalist forces as they advanced. Unfortunately, on the morning of August 18, Royalist scouts flushed out the republicans. Defying Toledo's orders, Miguel Menchaca led the Republican forces in a pursued of a Royalist cavalry unit which they believed to be the bulk of the army. Using the distraction to his advantage, Arrendondo rallied his forces on favorable ground. By the time the Republican Army met the Royalist lines, their energy had been spent. A four-hour battle ensued, eventually forcing the Republicans to break rank and retreat. Most of the fleeing men not killed in active battle were captured and immediately executed. Of the 1,400 insurgents that entered the fray, only 100 were able to escape with their lives. The Royalists' only suffered 55 casualties. The devastating loss efficiently silenced insurgent groups until Mexico's Independence in 1821 and labeled the Battle of Medina as "the bloodiest battle ever fought on Texas soil" (Thonhoff 2019a, 2019b).

Previous Archaeological Investigations

A cultural resources desktop review submitted to CPSE on November 6, 2018, summarized all known cultural resources and surveys within a 1-mile (1.6 km) radius of the APE (**Figure 3-1**). The review identified five known archaeological sites, two cemeteries, and three historical markers (THC 2019; **Table 3-1**). Furthermore, it was determined that the APE had not been previously surveyed for cultural resources. The review also determined that the Project Area is located within the potential boundaries of the 1813 Battle of Medina.

Table 3-1. Cultural resources within a 1-mile (1.6 km) radius of the APE

Resources	Distance/Direction from Project Area	Brief Resource Description	Eligibility Determination
41BX796	0.83 mile/northeast	No information available on Atlas	No determination listed
41BX797	0.79 mile/east	No information available on Atlas	No determination listed
41BX798	0.73 mile/east	No information available on Atlas	No determination listed
41BX799	0.73 mile/northeast	No information available on Atlas	No determination listed
41BX800	0.73 mile/northeast	No information available on Atlas	No determination listed
BXC110	215 feet/northwest	Cemeterio del Carmen. Founded in 1813, this cemetery holds the remains of casualties of the Battle of Medina, as well as members of the local community. The cemetery is still in use.	COSA-OHP-designated Historic Site
BX-C133	10 feet/northwest	Martinez Cemetery/Herrara Cemetery	–
Historical Marker #1413	339 feet/north	El Carmen Cemetery (Cementerio del Carmen). Founded in 1813, this cemetery holds the remains of casualties of the Battle of Medina, as well as members of the local community.	–
Historical Marker #1502	0.14 mile/north	Esparza, Enrique 1824–1917. Eye witness to the Battle of the Alamo and the disposal of casualties in two funeral pyres.	–
Historical Marker #12646	174 feet/west	The Battle of Medina, 1813	–

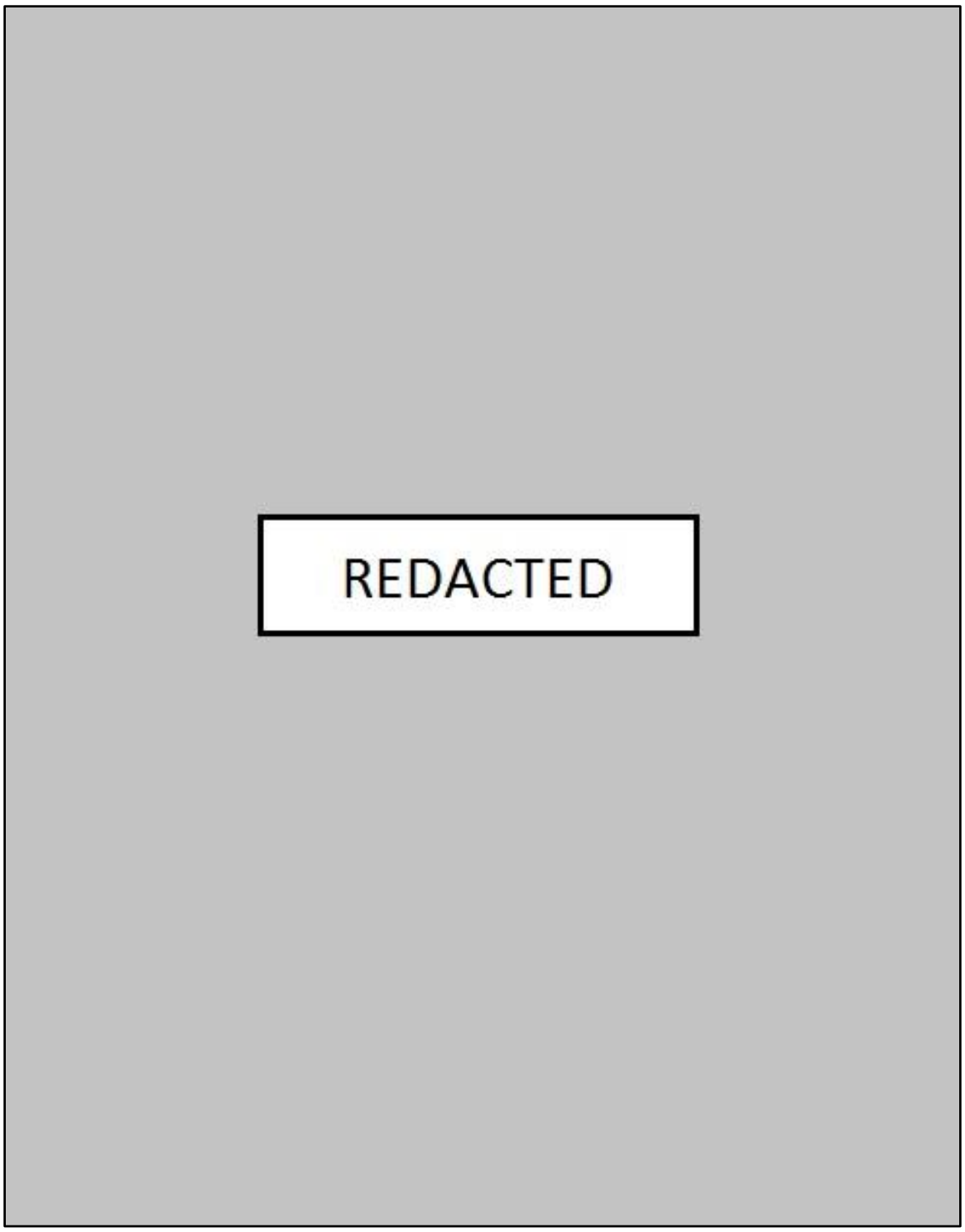

Figure 3-1. Overview of cultural resources and previous investigations within a 1-mile (1.6 km) radius of the Project Area.

CHAPTER 4. METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

To ensure that construction did not impact significant archaeological resources, **RKEI** archaeologists conducted archaeological monitoring for all ground disturbing activities within the APE. 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. If, during monitoring, clusters of artifacts were exposed, excavations were temporarily suspended in the area to allow for careful inspection of the feature. No cultural deposits or features were documented during the course of field work.

The project adhered to a temporally diagnostic artifact collection only policy. No diagnostic artifacts were collected during the course of the investigations, thus, 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 archivally appropriate 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 in accordance with the Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Texas at San Antonio (CAR UTSA).

CHAPTER 5. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS

RKEI conducted monitoring investigations for the Leal-Martinez Gas Project on November 15-17 and 18-20, 2018 (**Figure 5-1**). Rhiana D. Ward served as Project Manager and Principal Investigator, and field work was conducted by Kirsten Atwood, Kathleen Jenkins, Lindy Martinez, and Rhiana D. Ward. Overall, no cultural deposits or features were documented during field investigations.

Initial planning for the Leal-Martinez Gas Project called for open-cut trenching for the entire 113-foot (34 m) alignment installation. However, the Project Area is located immediately adjacent to a school and church campus, as well as a VIA bus stop (**Figure 5-2**). Furthermore, Leal Road is the main route required to access the Southside High School stadium parking lot, 0.35 mile (0.56 km) south of its intersection with Martinez Losoya Road. As such, the APE experiences a high volume of pedestrian and vehicular traffic. A site meeting with the COSA inspector, the contractor, and CPSE determined that boring excavations across the Martinez Losoya Road ROW would be more appropriate to accommodate traffic and safety concerns for the project. As such, approximately 26 feet (8 m) of open-cut trenching was eliminated from the APE. The remaining 87 feet (27 m) of open-cut excavations for the APE were monitored for cultural materials.

Excavations began with a location trench along the southwestern ROW of Martinez Losoya Road to identify an existing water line. The exploratory trench measured 24 inches (61 cm) wide, and 72 inches (183 cm) long. The water line was identified approximately 24 inches (61 cm) southwest of the asphalt pavement, at a depth of 48 inches (122 cm) below surface. The average soil profile for intact soil deposits observed consisted of (**Figure 5-3**):

- 0 to 6 inches (0 to 15 cm) – very dark brown (7.5YR2.5/2) sandy loam with no inclusions;
- 6 to 24 inches (15 to 61 cm) – dark brown (7.5YR3/4) sandy loam with no inclusions;
- 24 to 54 inches (61 to 137 cm) – brownish-yellow (10YR6/6) sandy clay loam with no inclusions;
- 54 inches (137 cm) and below – brownish-yellow (10YR6/6) sandy clay loam with 20-percent gravel inclusions.

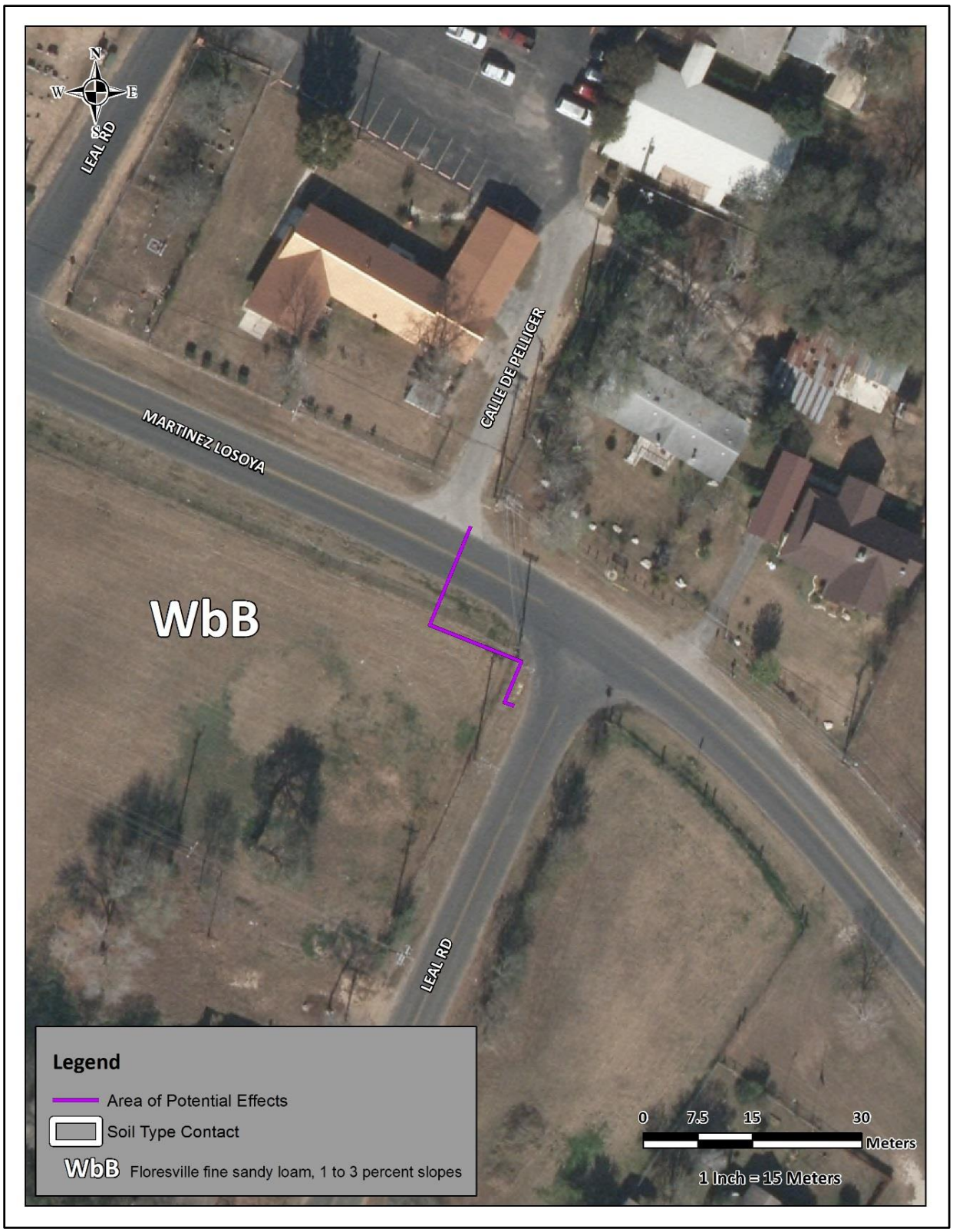

Figure 5-1. Cultural resources monitoring results.

Figure 5-2. Overview of APE with Southside High School campus in background, facing west.

Figure 5-3. Average soil profile for intact soil deposits along the southwestern side of Martinez Losoya Road ROW.

Once the water line was identified, excavations for a bore entrance pit were conducted along the northeastern edge of the Martinez Losoya Road ROW (**Figure 5-4**). The pit measured 48 inches (122 cm) northwest/southeast by 96 inches (244 cm) northeast/southwest and was excavated to approximately 60 inches (152 cm) below surface. Soils were found to be highly disturbed from the installation of a concrete culvert, a private drive, the existing gas main, and a series of electrical conduits located in the immediate vicinity.

Figure 5-4. Bore entrance pit along the northeastern side of Martinez Losoya Road, facing west-northwest.

Excavations continued on the southwestern side of Martinez Losoya Road, within the fence line for the Southwest High School campus. A 48-x-96 inch (122-x-244 cm) bore exit pit was excavated to a depth of 60 inches (152 cm) below surface to locate the bore and allow room for pipe installation (**Figure 5-5**). Soils for the bore exit pit reflected the same soil stratigraphy detailed above. Once the new pipe was installed, linear trench excavations began at the bore exit pit, directing southeast (**Figure 5-6**). The trench measured 30 inches (76 cm) wide, 57 inches (145 cm) deep, and projected southeast for approximately 40 feet (12 m) before crossing the campus fence line into the Leal Road ROW. The alignment then redirected southwest for an additional 12 feet (4 m). The general soil profile for linear trenching reflected the same soil stratigraphy as that detailed above.

Figure 5-5. Bore exit pit along the southwestern side of Martinez Losoya Road, facing north.

Figure 5-6. Overview of linear trenching excavations, facing north.

One fragment of a heavily patinated, brown container glass and 5-10 fragments of red brick were observed within the upper 12 inches (30 cm) of linear trench excavations (**Figure 5-7**); however, no intact cultural deposits or features were observed. A single existing utility was observed within the linear trench, approximately 20 feet (6 m) southwest of the Leal-Martinez Losoya Roads intersection. The utility of the metal pipe was unknown.

Figure 5-7. Single fragment of heavily patinated, brown container glass observed during linear trench excavations.

Linear trenching terminated at a 102-x-78 inch (259-x-198 cm) pit that was excavated in order to locate the existing gas main (**Figure 5-8**). The existing gas main was located within the southeastern profile of the pit at approximately 54 inches (137 cm) below surface. In order to abandon the existing main, two additional location pits were excavated to expose the existing gas valves for shutoff. A 72-x-60 inch (183-x-152 cm) pit was excavated within the northeastern Martinez Losoya ROW at its intersection with Leal Road, and a 60-x-72 inch (152-x-183 cm) pit was excavated within the Leal Road ROW, approximately 70 feet (21 m) southwest of the intersection (**Figure 5-9**). Both pits were heavily disturbed from the installation of the existing gas main "T" valves.

Figure 5-8. Overview of tie-in pit excavation and linear trench within the Leal Road ROW, facing northeast. Note the existing gas main on the right side of the pit, foreground, and the existing unknown utility within the linear trench, background.

Figure 5-9. Example of "T" valve exposed to cut off the existing gas main for tie-in, facing north.

CHAPTER 6. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

RKEI was contracted by CPSE to conduct cultural resources monitoring investigations for the Leal-Martinez Gas Project in southern San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. The project was conducted under CPSE Work Order Number 40243475 and consisted of the installation of 113 feet (34 m) of new gas main and regulator system. An archaeological desktop review submitted on November 6, 2018, determined that the project was located within the potential boundaries of the 1813 Battle of Medina battleground, and cultural resources monitoring was recommended for Work Order 40243475. For archaeological purposes, the APE encompassed 49.7 cubic yards of soil, or 0.006 acre of disturbance.

Initial planning for the Leal-Martinez Gas Project called for open-cut trenching for the entire 113-foot (34 m) alignment installation. However, a site meeting with the COSA inspector, the contractor, and CPSE determined that boring excavations across the Martinez Losoya Road ROW would be more appropriate to accommodate traffic and safety concerns for the project. As such, approximately 26 feet (8 m) of linear trenching was eliminated from the APE.

RKEI conducted monitoring investigations for the open-cut excavations of the Leal-Martinez Gas Project on November 15-17 and 18-20, 2018. Open-cut excavations included one bore entrance pit, one bore exit pit, three location pits that exposed the existing gas main to be tied into, and approximately 52 feet (16 m) of linear trenching. Excavations uncovered heavily disturbed soil deposits in areas of existing underground utilities, but a majority of the excavations encountered intact stratigraphic deposits. A single, heavily patinated, brown container glass fragment and a few fragments of red brick were observed within the upper levels of linear trench excavation, none of which were associated with an intact deposit.

RKEI made a reasonable and good faith effort to identify cultural resources within the given APE. As a result, no significant cultural materials, cultural deposits, or cultural features were documented during the Leal-Martinez Gas Project. **RKEI** recommends no further archaeological investigations for the current APE. However, should additions be made to the Project Area, additional cultural resources investigations may be required.

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