Volume 2020 Article 100

2020

Archaeological Investigation of the Potomac Street Archaeological Monitoring Project, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Adam D. Leroy

Archaeological Investigation of the Potomac Street Archaeological Monitoring Project, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE POTOMAC STREET ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING PROJECT

October 2020

PAPE-DAWSON ENGINEERS

Transportation | Water Resources | Land Development | Surveying | Environmental

FINAL REPORT

Archaeological Investigation of the Potomac Street Archaeological Monitoring Project, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Prepared For:

CPS Energy

145 Navarro Street

San Antonio, TX 78205

Prepared By:

Adam D. Leroy, M.A., RPA

Pape-Dawson Engineers

2000 NW Loop 410

San Antonio, Texas 78213

Principal Investigator:

Adam D. Leroy, M.A., RPA

October 2020

Report No. 2020-004

ABSTRACT

At the request of CPS Energy (CPS), Pape-Dawson Engineers (Pape-Dawson) conducted archaeological monitoring during the installation of a new gas mainline (ML) and eight individual service extension line replacements (LSETs) along Potomac Street in eastern San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas (Project). The Project consists of the addition and replacement of approximately 151 feet (ft; 46 meters [m]) of gas main within Potomac Street and its right-of-way, between the intersections of St. James Street and St. George Street (ROW) (Project Area). The Project is situated in an urban residential area bordering historic and modern structures to the north and south, as well as the Agudas Achim Cemetery, a Jewish cemetery included in the Old San Antonio City Cemeteries National Register of Historic Places District.

The Project is located within the San Antonio City Limits and requires compliance with the Historic Preservation and Design Section of the City's Unified Development Code (UDC). The Project also impacted ROW owned by the City of San Antonio (COSA), requiring compliance with the Antiquities Code of Texas (ACT). As no federal permitting or funding is associated with the Project, compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 800), is not required.

The proposed Project included the excavation of a backhoe trench to expose an existing east/west-oriented gas mainline, an adjacent trench to install a new east/west-oriented replacement gas ML, and eight lateral LSETs (four to the north and four to the south, branching off from the new replacement gas mainline into eight of the adjacent houses). Depths of impact for the Project did not exceed 4 ft (1.2 m) below the ground surface.

Archaeological monitoring of the Project Area occurred between April 22 and May 5, 2020. Adam Leroy served as the Principal Investigator for the Project and was assisted by bioarchaeologist Mikayla Mathews. No significant cultural features or undisturbed cultural material deposits were encountered during the monitoring effort.

As no significant cultural resources were encountered during the Project, and provided that all gas line replacements associated with the Project occur within the monitored area, Pape-Dawson recommends

no further work for the proposed Project as inventoried, mapped, photographed, and described herein. All records associated with this Project are curated at the University of Texas at San Antonio Center for Archaeological Research. Following analysis, artifacts will be returned to the landowners or discarded with landowner approval

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

POTOMAC STREET ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING PROJECT
Archaeological Investigation

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

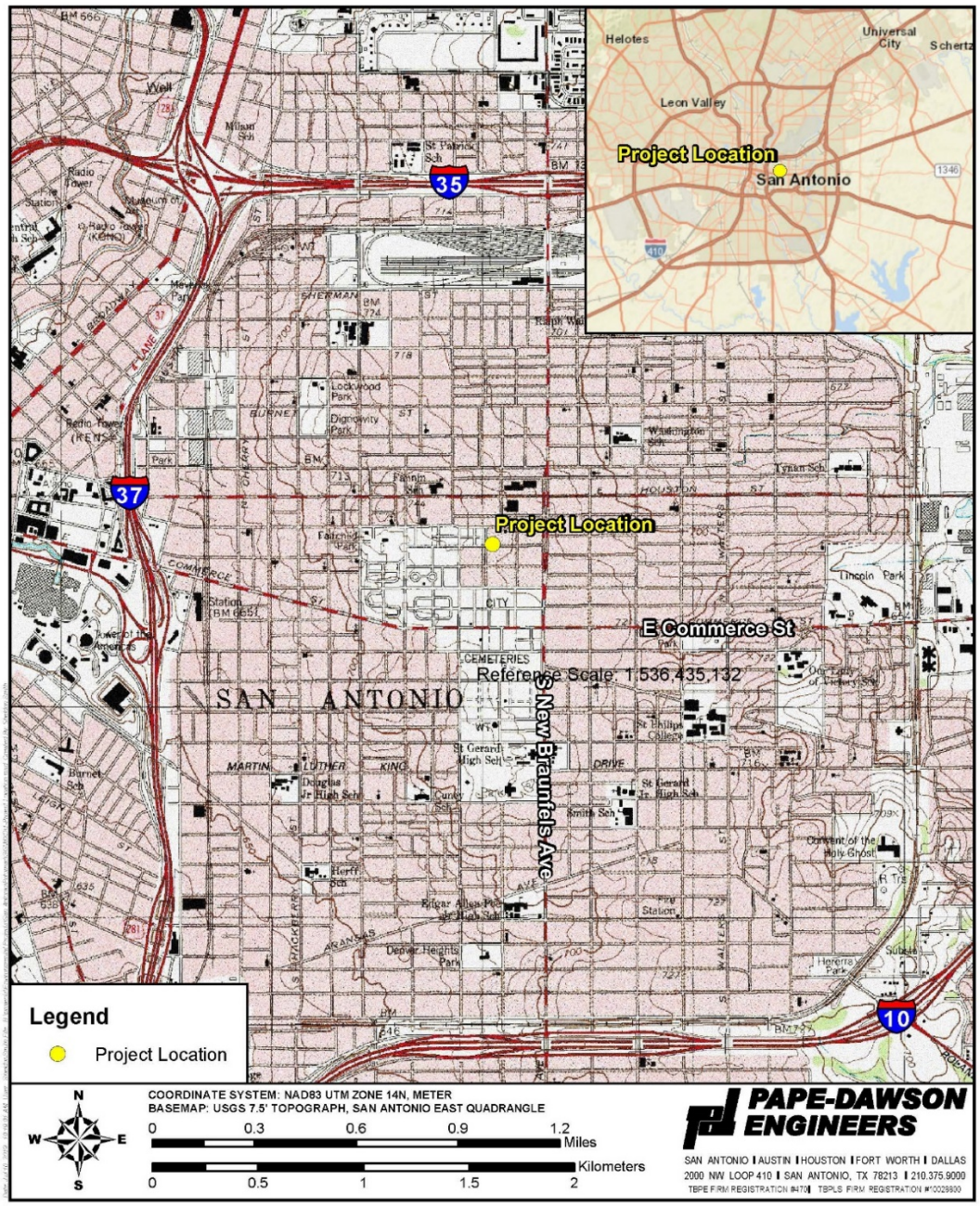
At the request of CPS Energy (CPS), Pape-Dawson Engineers (Pape-Dawson) conducted archaeological monitoring for the installation of a new gas mainline (ML) and eight individual service extension line replacements (LSETs) (the Project) within both the City of San Antonio (COSA) right-of-way and privately-owned land along Potomac Street, between the intersections of St. James Street and St. George Street, in eastern San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas (**Figure 1**). The Project Area comprises a 151-foot (ft; 46-meter [m])-long by 2-ft (0.6-m)-wide area, with the gas ML running parallel and adjacent to the north edge of Potomac Street. Eight LSETs branch off from this ML to four residences on the north side of Potomac Street and four houses on the south side (**Figure 2**).

As the Project is located within the COSA City Limits, compliance with the COSA's Unified Development Code (UDC) (Article 6 35-630 to 35-634) was required. The Project also impacted ROW owned by the COSA, requiring compliance with Antiquities Code of Texas (ACT). As no federal permitting or funding is associated with the Project, compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended (36 CFR 800), was not required.

Prior to the monitoring effort, Pape-Dawson archaeologists conducted a background review to identify any known cultural resources and/or previously conducted cultural resource investigations located within a 0.6-mi (1-km) radius of the Project. Additionally, Pape-Dawson archaeologists reviewed both modern and historic aerial photographs and topographic maps to identify historic high probability areas (HHPAs) within the Project Area and examine evidence of past disturbances.

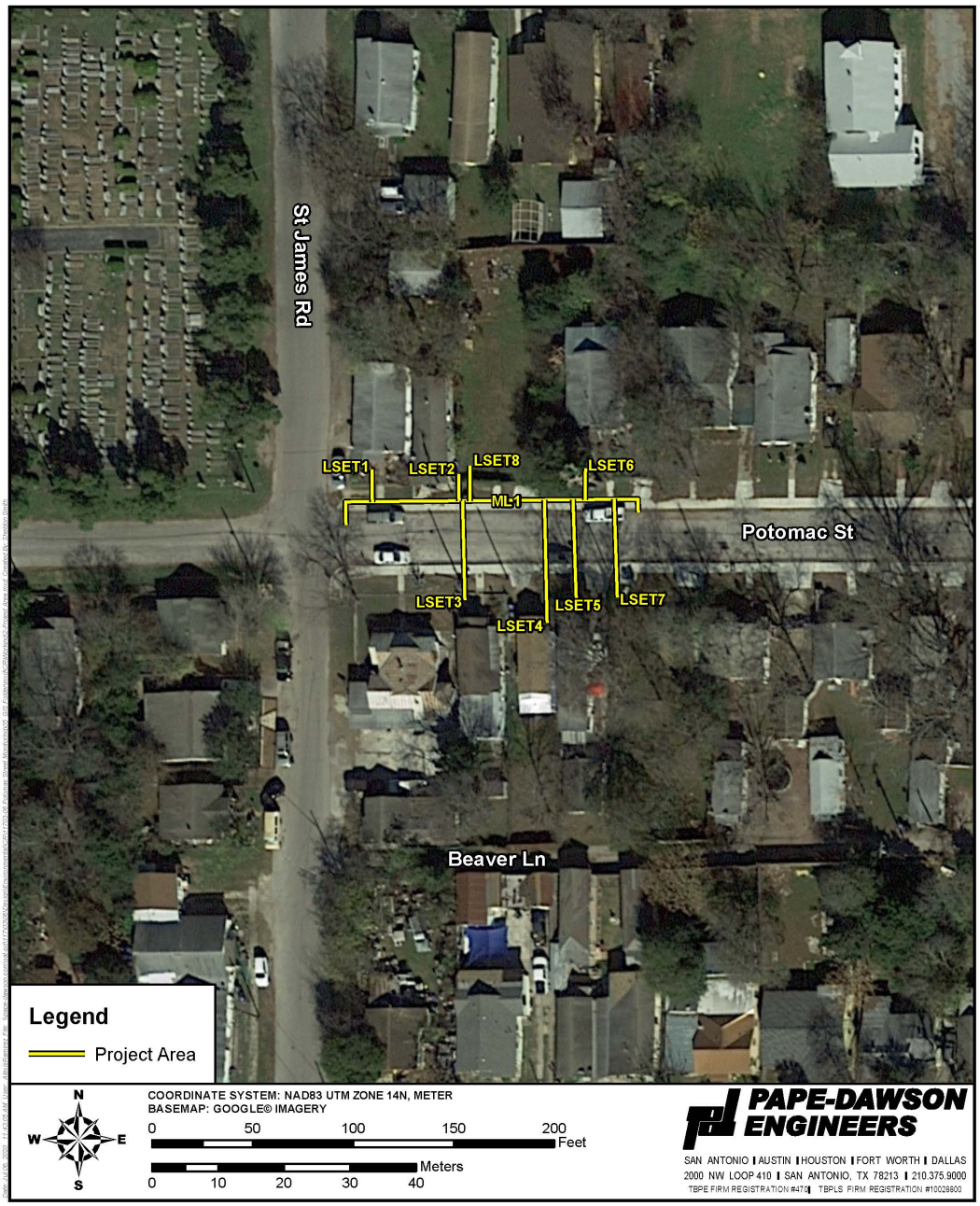
Archaeological monitoring of the Project Area occurred between April 22 and May 5, 2020. Adam Leroy served as the Principal Investigator for the Project and was assisted by bioarchaeologist Mikayla Mathews. Several historic artifacts were encountered during the monitoring effort; however, the artifacts were all recovered from disturbed, secondary contexts and do not constitute an intact archaeological site or other significant cultural deposit. Because of this and the Project design, no delineation of the encountered cultural deposits occurred. Additionally, one feature of undetermined provenance was encountered during monitoring. The ML bisected this feature which consisted of a dark clay fill. No artifacts were recovered from the excavated portion of the feature. Therefore, Pape-Dawson determined the feature

Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or as a State Archaeological Landmark (SAL). No human remains or associated features were encountered during monitoring. As no significant cultural resources were encountered during the investigation, and provided that all gas line replacements associated with the Project occur within the monitored area, Pape-Dawson recommends no further work for the proposed Project as inventoried, mapped, photographed, and described herein. All records associated with this Project are curated at the University of Texas at San Antonio Center for Archaeological Research (UTSA-CAR).



Potomac PN: 11703-06
Bexar County, Texas
July 2020

Figure 1. Project Area location map.



Potomac PN: 11703-06
Bexar County, Texas
July 2020

Figure 2. Project Area map on aerial background.

CHAPTER 2: PROJECT SETTING

The Project is situated in an urban residential area of eastern San Antonio on the margins of the Northern Blackland Prairie subregion of the greater Texas Blackland Prairies ecoregion of Texas (Figures 3 to 5) (Griffith et al. 2007). The Texas Blackland Prairies are distinguishable from surrounding ecoregions by the fine-textured, clayey soils present throughout the ecoregion that support natural prairie vegetation, including little bluestem (Schizachyrium scoparium), big bluestem (Andropogon gerardii), yellow Indiangrass (Sorghastrum nutans), and switchgrass (Panicum virgatum). The ecoregion historically contained habitat for bison (Bison bison), pronghorn antelope (Antilocapra americana), mountain lion (Puma concolor), bobcat (Lynx rufus), ocelot (Leopardus pardalis), black bear (Ursus americanus), collared peccary (Pecari tajacu), deer (Odocoileus virginianus), coyote (Canis latrans), fox (Vulpes vulpes), badger (Meles meles), and river otter (Lontra canadensis) (Griffith et al. 2007). The closest major water body to the Project Area is Salado Creek, which is approximately 1.9 mi to the east.

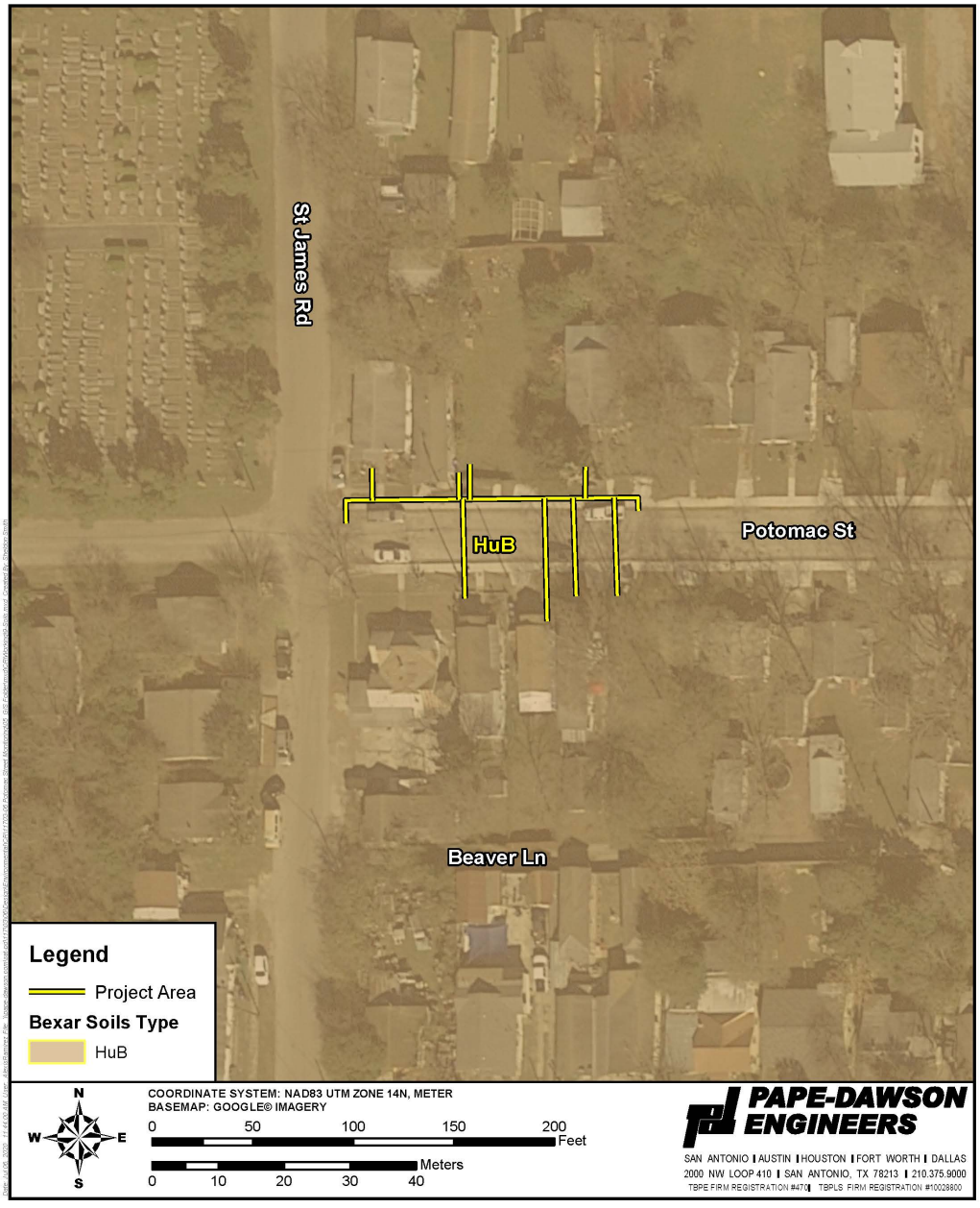
In addition to the plant communities found throughout the Texas Blackland Prairies, the Northern Blackland Prairie subregion historically contained tall dropseed (Sporobolus asper), eastern gamagrass (Tripsacum dactyloides), Silveanus dropseed (Sporobolus silveanus), Mead's sedge (Carex meadii), longspike tridens (Tridens strictus), asters (Aster spp.), prairie bluet (Hedyotis nigricans), prairie clovers (Dalea spp.), and coneflowers (Rudbeckia spp.) (Griffith et al. 2007). Stream bottoms present within the Northern Blackland Prairie exhibited bur oak (Quercus macrocarpa), Shumard oak (Q. shumardii), sugar hackberry (Celtis laevigata), elm (Ulmus spp.), ash (Fraxinus spp.), eastern cottonwood (Populus deltoides), and pecan (Carya illinoinensis) trees as well. However, since the late 1800s, nearly all native tallgrass prairie in the ecoregion has been converted to cropland, pasture, or for urban use in major metropolitan areas. Non-native Johnson grass (Sorghum halepense), Bermuda grass (Cynodon dactylon), or King Ranch bluestem (Bothriochloa ischaemum) currently dominate the landscape (Griffith et al. 2007). The overall Project landscape is characterized by gently sloping uplands. The underlying geology of the Project Area is mapped as Pliocene-aged Uvalde Gravel (T-Qu), which includes caliche-cemented gravel and large boulders, as well as chert, quartz, limestone, and igneous rock cobbles (Bureau of Economic Geology [BEG] 1983). The Project Area is entirely mapped as Houston Black clay, with 0 to 1 percent slopes (Figure 6). The Houston Black series is classified as a Vertisol and is formed in clayey residuum weathered from calcareous mudstone of Upper Cretaceous age. Houston Black clay is moderately well-drained and

typically found on nearly level to very gently sloping treads of stream terraces near waterways. The series is characterized by a thin, very dark grayish to black clay (A-horizon) yielding to a thick, dark grayish clay (B-horizon) at an average depth of 8 inches (in; 15 centimeters [cm]) below the ground surface (cmbs). Since Houston Black soils are frequently flooded, they have the potential for deeply buried archaeological deposits (Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)-United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) (NRCS-USDA 2014).

Figure 3. Overview of the Project Area near the western terminus at the St. James Road and Potomac Street intersection, facing east.

Figure 4. Overview of the Project Area near the eastern terminus, facing west.

Figure 5. Overview at the western terminus of the Project Area, looking across St. James Road towards the Agudas Achim Jewish cemetery, facing northwest.



Potomac PN: 11703-06
Bexar County, Texas
July 2020

Figure 6. Project Area Soils Map.

CHAPTER 3: CULTURAL HISTORY

Bexar County falls within the Central Texas archaeological region of the Central and Southern Planning Region as delineated by the Texas Historical Commission (THC) (Mercado-Allinger et al. 1996). Cultural developments in this region are typically divided into four time periods: Paleoindian, Archaic, Late Prehistoric, and Historic. These classifications are defined by changes in material culture and subsistence strategies over time, as evidenced by archaeological data recovered from sites across the region. This cultural chronology provides a brief summary of each major cultural period with reference to significant archaeological work that has occurred within the region.

Paleoindian (11,500 B.P. – 8,800 B.P.)

Although there is some debate about whether pre-Clovis Paleoindian peoples lived in Texas, there is evidence of Paleoindian occupation within Texas by 11,500 B.P. Collins (1995:376, 381) has proposed dividing this period into early and late phases, with Dalton, San Patrice, and Plainview possibly providing the transition between them. Research has shown Paleoindians were gathering wild plants and hunting large mammals (mammoth, bison, etc.) as well as smaller terrestrial and aquatic animals (Collins 1995:381; Bousman et al. 2004:75). Projectile points characteristic of the Paleoindian period in Central Texas are lanceolate-shaped and include Clovis, Plainview, and Folsom (Turner and Hester 1999). In Texas, most Paleoindian sites are classified as procurement or consumption sites (Bousman et al. 2004:76-78), but a few, such as the Wilson-Leonard site in Williamson County (Collins 1995) and the Pavo Real site in Bexar County (Henderson 1980; Collins et al. 2003; Figueroa and Frederick 2008), have produced burials in context (Collins 1995:383). Other Paleoindian sites discovered within Bexar County include site 41BX47 on Leon Creek (Tennis 1996), the Richard Beene site (41BX831) (Thoms et al. 2005; Thoms and Mandel 2007), and the St. Mary's Hall site (41BX229), which has provided insight into a more diverse diet for Paleoindian groups (Hester 1978).

As the climate warmed, the Paleoindian people began to shift away from hunting large animals. The changing environment, which led to extinction of the megafauna, likely influenced their decision to focus more on hunting small game animals, including deer and rabbit, as well as gathering edible roots, nuts, and fruits (Black 1989). This change in food supply, as well as a different set of stone tools, marks the transition into the Archaic Period.

Archaic (8,800 B.P. – 1,200 B.P.)

Usually divided into early, middle, late, and sometimes transitional sub-periods, the Archaic marks a gradual shift from hunting Megafauna and some smaller animals supplemented with wild plants to a focus on hunting medium and small animals and gathering wild plants, and an eventual transition to agriculture. Beginning with Clear Fork gouges and Guadalupe bifaces in the Early Archaic (8500 B.P. – 6000 B.P.) (Turner and Hester 1999; Collins 1995), people produced a variety of point types. The variety of points and their scattered distribution over a large area in the Early Archaic may indicate smaller groups of people moving over larger territories (Prewitt 1981). Point types transition to Bell-Andice-Calf Creek, Taylor, and Nolan-Travis points in the Middle Archaic (6000 B.P. – 4000 B.P.) (Turner and Hester 1999; Collins 1995) and burned rock middens become an important characteristic. The Middle Archaic focus on constructing burned rock ovens to cook a diverse array of plant food (Black 1989) suggests a slightly more sedentary focus. The Bulverde, Pedernales, Ensor, Frio, and Marcos points in the Late Archaic (4000 B.P. – 1300 B.P.) (Turner and Hester 1999; Collins 1995) mirror the diversity of point types found in the Early Archaic. During the Late Archaic, cemeteries, especially associated with rock shelters, become common in central Texas (Dockall et al. 2006). In Bexar County, sites with Early Archaic components include the Housman Road site (41BX47), the Richard Beene site (41BX831) (Thoms et al. 2005; Thoms and Mandel 2007), the Higgins site (41BX184) (Black et al. 1998), and the Panther Springs site (41BX228) (Black and McGraw 1985). While the Elm Waterhole site (41BX300) is representative of a Middle Archaic site within Bexar County (McNatt et al. 2000), the Granberg site (41BX17\41BX271) in San Antonio is a multi-component site with occupations from both the Middle and Late Archaic sub-periods.

Late Prehistoric (1,200 B.P. – 250 B.P.)

As the Archaic transitioned into the Late Prehistoric period, several technological changes become apparent. The most notable change is the use of the bow and arrow rather than the spear and atlatl, evidenced by smaller dart points. Another significant innovation is the creation and use of ceramic vessels. Some groups began to practice consistent agriculture during this time as well. There is some evidence that peoples in Central Texas may have incorporated agriculture into their lives, but primarily remained hunter gatherers (Collins 1995). During this period, there are also possible indications of major population movements, changes in settlement patterns and perhaps lower population densities (Black 1989). Archaeologists divide the Late Prehistoric into two phases: the Austin phase, followed by the Toyah phase.

Protohistoric and Historic (1600S – 1950)

While there is an overlap between the prehistoric and historic periods (sometimes called the protohistoric), Europeans did not begin exploration in the area until the seventeenth century. Alonso de Leon's 1689 and 1690 expeditions and de los Rios' 1691 expedition were likely the some of the first interactions between Europeans and Native groups (de la Teja 1995: 6). According to historical accounts of the expeditions, these early Spanish explorers encountered numerous indigenous groups residing in and near Central Texas (Mercado-Allinger et al. 1996). These indigenous groups likely included the Payaya and the Pamaya who resided in the southern plains of Texas as well as the Tonkawa, Karankawa, Lipan Apache, and Comanche, who entered the area from the northern plains in pursuit of food and stopped at the area's springs (Long 2010). In 1691, Spanish explorers traveling through Bexar County began creating what would become the El Camino Real de los Tejas (The King's Highway, also known as the Old San Antonio Road in portions) (United States Department of the Interior [DOI], 2011). This network of roadways at least in part likely followed existing trails already well established by the numerous highly mobile indigenous groups within the area.

These explorations helped the Spanish select locations to establish five missions in and around what would later become San Antonio. Don Martín de Alarcón established the first mission, San Antonio de Valero, in 1718, on the west bank of the San Pedro Creek, followed by the Presidio San Antonio de Bexar and the Villa de Bexar (de la Teja 1995). However, the Marqués de San Miguel de Aguayo had moved the presidio and villa to the west side of the San Antonio River by 1722 (Clark et al. 1975). Other missions, including Mission San José y San Miguel de Aguayo, Nuestra Señora de la Purísma Concepción, San Juan Capistrano, and San Francisco de la Espada were established in the area between 1718 to 1731 (Wright 2016). The Native American groups recruited to live at these missions were comprised many different groups (Campbell 1977), although it is difficult to identify all the groups that were present, due to the variations in spelling by the Spaniards due to the phonetic complexity of Native languages. The missions used the Native American labor force to construct acequias, or irrigation ditches, which helped them to develop self-sustaining communities bordered by farmland (Long 2010).

In 1731, Spain sent 16 families from the Canary Islands to the Villa de Bexar to establish the secular village. With the arrival of these families, surveyors plated the city's main plaza, or Plaza de las Islas, a church, a

designated spot for the Casas Reales, and established residential lots (Spell 1962). This began San Antonio's gradual secularization. In 1773, San Antonio de Bexar was named the capital of Spanish Texas, and had a population of about 2,000, including mission Indians, by 1778 (Fehrenbach 2010).

During the 1820s and early 1830s, American settlers began moving to San Antonio in increasing numbers, though the population remained predominately Mexican. In 1824, Texas and Coahuila were united into a single state with the capital at Saltillo. San Antonio fought for Mexican Independence in 1813, then for its own sovereignty during the Texas Revolution. The Siege of Bexar and the Battle of the Alamo, in 1835 and 1836, were both located within San Antonio, showing its importance in the region. After Texas gained its independence from Mexico in 1836, Bexar County was created, and San Antonio was chartered as its seat (Long 2010). However, this was not the end of conflict in the city; a dispute with Comanche Indians resulted in the Council House Fight in 1840, and Woll's invasion in 1842 precipitated Texas' entrance into the United States as the 28th state. By 1846, San Antonio's population had decreased to approximately 800 people (Fehrenbach 2010).

After the Civil War, Bexar County continued to grow larger, spurred on by the arrival of the railroad in 1877 (Fehrenbach 2010). Industries such as cattle, distribution, ranching, mercantile, gas, oil, and military centers in San Antonio prospered. The city served as the distribution point for the Mexico-United States border as well as the rest of the southwest. At the turn of the twentieth century, San Antonio was the largest city in Texas with a population of more than 53,000. Much of the city's growth after the Civil War was a result of an influx of southerners fleeing the decimated, reconstruction-era south. An additional population increase came after 1910, when large numbers of Mexicans began moving into Texas to escape the Mexican Revolution (Fehrenbach 2010).

Modernization in San Antonio increased dramatically between the 1880s and the 1890s, compared to the rest of the United States. Civic government, utilities, electric lights and street railways, street paving and maintenance, water supply, telephones, hospitals, and a city power plant were all built or planned around this time. The First United States Volunteer Cavalry was organized in San Antonio during the Spanish-American War, and San Antonio was an important military center for the U.S. Army and Air Force during

both world wars. Its five military bases provided an important economic base and contributed to the evolution of the city's medical research industry (Fehrenbach 2010).

CHAPTER 4: METHODOLOGY

Background Review

Prior to the monitoring effort, Pape-Dawson archaeologists conducted a background literature and records search of the proposed Project Area. This research included reviewing data from the THC online Atlas database to identify any previously recorded cultural resources and/or previously conducted cultural resources surveys, located within a 1 kilometer (km) radius of the Project Area, including historic properties and districts listed on the NRHP, SALs, Official State of Texas Historical Markers (OTHMs), Recorded Historic Texas Landmarks (RHTLs), cemeteries, and archaeological sites. A review of the USDA, NRCS, WSS was also completed for the proposed Project (NRCS-USDA 2014), along with a review of modern and historic aerial photographs and topographic maps.

Field Methods

Due to the Project being located within the former City Cemeteries and it also being in close proximity to other historic cemeteries, as well as the possibly inaccurate cemetery boundary information, Pape-Dawson archaeologists monitored all excavations associated with the gas line installations for the Project. Archaeologists observed backhoe excavation as they occurred, inspecting the excavated soils for cultural materials. Once completely excavated, representative trench profiles were recorded. No burial related artifacts or features, such as human remains, coffin hardware, and grave shafts, were observed. All features and trenches were documented, photographed, and mapped.

No new archaeological sites were recorded during monitoring. Pape-Dawson collected some diagnostic artifacts from non-burial contexts. Non-diagnostic artifacts were photographed in the field and then reburied in the backfilled tranches. Diagnostic artifacts were brought to Pape-Dawson's archaeological laboratory in Austin, TX for cleaning, analysis, and curation. After being analyzed, these artifacts either will be curated at the UTSA-CAR or will be discarded after the approval of a discard letter from the THC.

Backhoe Trenches

Pape-Dawson monitored the excavation of one large mainline trench (ML 1) and eight LSETs (LSET 1 through LSET 7) within the Project Area. Details of all trenches are discussed in detail in the Results section of this report.

CHAPTER 5: RESULTS

Background Study

Pape-Dawson archaeologists conducted a background literature and records search of a 0.6-mi (1-km) radius circumscribing the proposed Project Area (Study Area). This research included a review of data from the THC's Texas Archeological Sites Atlas (Atlas) to locate previously recorded cultural resources within the Study Area, including National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-listed properties and districts, State Antiquities Landmarks (SALs), Official Texas Historical Markers (OTHMs), Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHLs), cemeteries, and previously recorded archaeological sites. In addition, archaeologists consulted the COSA's geodatabase for Local Historic Landmarks and Historic Districts within the Study Area.

Historic Resources

The background review indicates 96 previously documented historic resources are present within the Study Area, several of which have multiple designations. Historic resources identified within the Study Area include two NRHP properties, three NRHP districts, ten OTHMs, six centennial historical markers, 31 cemeteries, 44 Local Historic Landmarks and one Local Historic District (**Table 1; Figures 7 to 9**). Although 31 cemeteries are located within the Study area only one, the Agudas Achim Cemetery is directly adjacent to the Project Area. It is discussed below. The remaining cemeteries are not discussed due to their greater distance from the Project Area. Please note **Figure 7** was generated from available COSA shapefile data, which only included the locations for 40 of the 44 Local Historic Landmarks.

The Old San Antonio City Cemeteries NRHP District is west of the Project Area, across St. James Road (see **Figure 9**). This NRHP district contains 31 adjoining cemeteries spread over a 103-acre (ac; 41.7-hectare [ha]) area. The cemeteries include "six begun by the City of San Antonio, nine by local churches and synagogues, twelve by religious and fraternal originations, two by local families, one by the United States Government, and one by the United Confederate Veterans" (Pfeiffer and Victor 2000). The cemetery complex developed between 1853 and 1904, with the original burial ground comprising 20 ac (8.1 ha) north of Commerce Street intended to replace the old public and Catholic burial grounds near Milam Park and the Santa Rosa Hospital. Although some cemeteries within this complex remain active, most burials pre-date 1949. The NRHP nomination form mentions that the cemeteries are eligible under Criteria A and

C (under Criteria Considerations A and D) for their significance to local Community Planning and Development and Art (Pfeiffer and Victor 2000).

Within the Old San Antonio City Cemetery NRHP district, the Agudas Achim Cemetery is closest to the Project Area. Agudas Achim is one of two Jewish cemeteries in the NRHP district, the cemetery is currently 2 ac (0.8 ha) in size. At one point in the 1880s, the land associated with the Agudas Achim cemetery was closer to 4.5 ac (1.8 ha), but 2 ac (0.8 ha), which contained no internments at that time, were sold to Temple Beth-El in 1916. There is some confusion within the NRHP nomination form as to when the cemetery land was acquired by the Agudas Achim – the form states that the organization petitioned the COSA in 1880 for additional land for a cemetery, but also that the organization from which Agudas Achim was formed was not founded until 1883. The cemetery was initially dedicated in 1885, and then rededicated in 1928 (Pfeiffer and Victor 2000).

Table 1. Previously Recorded Historic Resources within the Study Area

Resource Name	Historic Designation	Location (Figure Number)	Within Project Area?
107 S Pine Street	COSA Local Historic Landmark	23 (13)	No
1502 E Crockett Street	COSA Local Historic Landmark	14 (13)	No
1503 Wyoming Street	COSA Local Historic Landmark	30 (13)	No
1516 Burnet Street	COSA Local Historic Landmark	6 (13)	No
1639 Dawson Street	COSA Local Historic Landmark	7 (13)	No
208 Vargas Street	COSA Local Historic Landmark	40 (13)	No
518 S New Braunfels Avenue	COSA Local Historic Landmark	37 (13)	No
551 Canton Street	COSA Local Historic Landmark	8 (13)	No
Adina Emilia de Zavala	OTHM	N/A (14)	No
Agudas Achim	Cemetery	3 (12)	Adjacent to western Project Area boundary
Alamo Masonic Cemetery	Cemetery, OTHM, COSA Local Historic Landmark	13 (12), 22 (13)	No
Anchor Lodge Masonic Cemetery	Cemetery, COSA Local Historic Landmark	19 (12), 25 (13)	No
Archaeological Site at 121 N Olive Street	COSA Local Historic Landmark	20 (13)	No
Beacon Light Masonic Lodge #50	Cemetery	23 (12)	No

Table 1. Previously Recorded Historic Resources within the Study Area

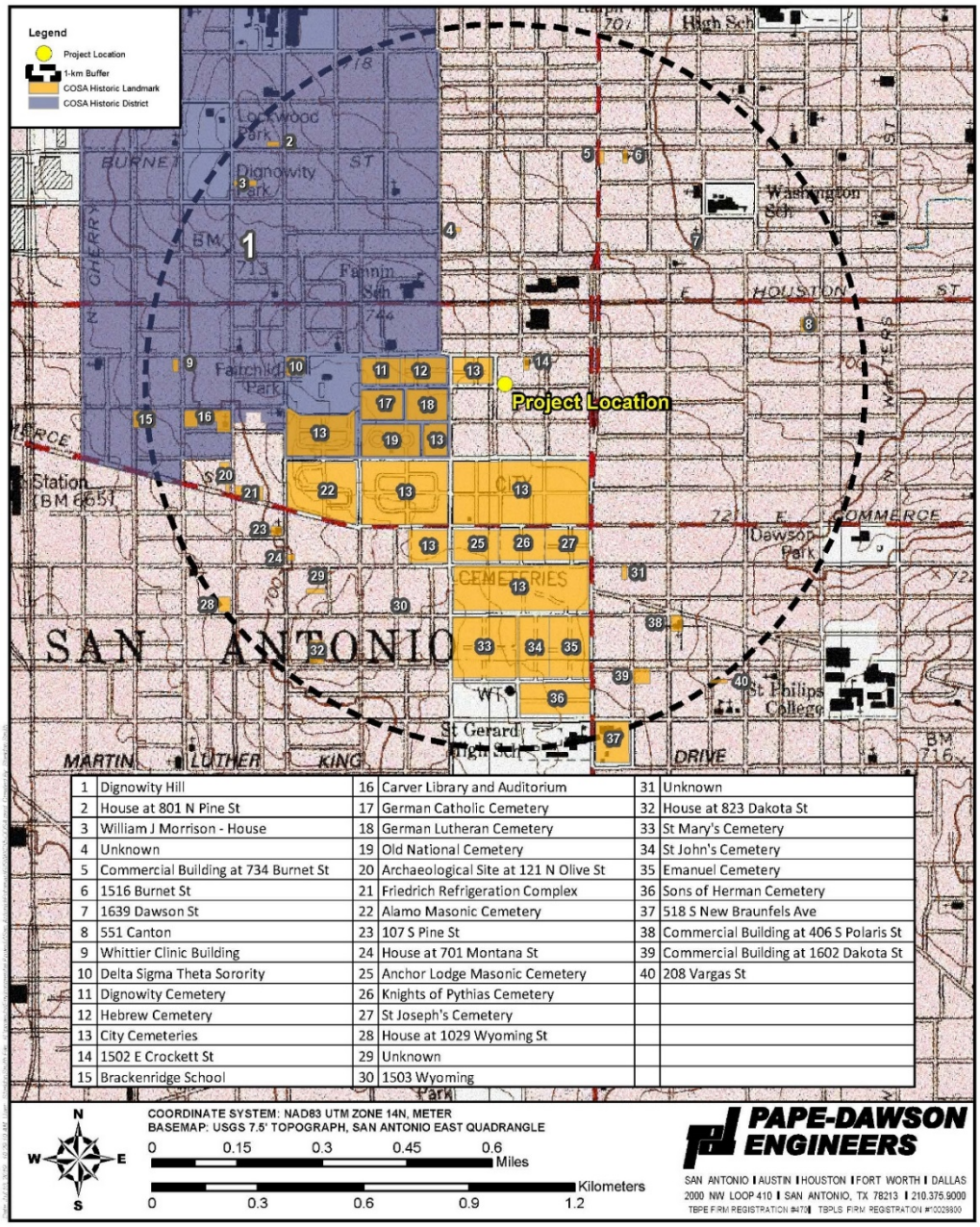
Resource Name	Historic Designation	Location (Figure Number)	Within Project Area?
Brackendridge School	COSA Local Historic Landmark	15 (13)	No
Captain Lee Hall	OTHM	N/A (14)	No
Carver Library and Auditorium	COSA Local Historic Landmark	16 (13)	No
Charles Frederick King	Centennial Historic Marker	N/A (14)	No
City Cemetery No. 1	Cemetery, COSA Local Historic Landmark	17 (12), 13 (13)	No
City Cemetery No. 2	Cemetery, COSA Local Historic Landmark	18 (12), 13 (13)	No
City Cemetery No. 3	Cemetery, COSA Local Historic Landmark	28 (12), 13 (13)	No
City Cemetery No. 4	Cemetery, COSA Local Historic Landmark	16 (12), 13 (13)	No
City Cemetery No. 5	Cemetery, COSA Local Historic Landmark	10 (12), 13 (13)	No
City Cemetery No. 6	Cemetery, COSA Local Historic Landmark	14 (12), 13 (13)	No
Clara Driscoll	OTHM	N/A (14)	No
Colonel Edward Miles	OTHM	N/A (14)	No
Colonel George Wythe Baylor C.S.A.	Centennial Historical Marker	N/A (14)	No
Commercial Building at 1602 Dakota Street	COSA Local Historic Landmark	39 (13)	No
Commercial Building at 406 S. Polaris Street	COSA Local Historic Landmark	38 (13)	No
Commercial Building at 734 Burnet Street	COSA Local Historic Landmark	5 (13)	No
Confederate Cemetery	Cemetery, OTHM	15 (12)	No
Delta Sigma Theta Sorority	COSA Local Historic Landmark	10 (13)	No
Dignowity Cemetery	Cemetery, COSA Local Historic Landmark	1 (12), 11 (13)	No
Dignowity Hill	COSA Local Historic District	1 (13)	No
Dullnig Family	Cemetery	8 (12)	No
Emanuel Cemetery	COSA Local Historic Landmark	35 (13)	No

Table 1. Previously Recorded Historic Resources within the Study Area

Resource Name	Historic Designation	Location (Figure Number)	Within Project Area?
Friedrich Complex/Friedrich Refrigeration Complex	NRHP District, COSA Local Historic Landmark	21 (13)	No
George Washington Carver Library and Auditorium	NRHP Property, COSA Local Historic Landmark		No
German Catholic Cemetery	COSA Local Historic Landmark	17 (13)	No
German Lutheran Cemetery	Cemetery, COSA Local Historic Landmark	5 (12), 18 (13)	No
Grand United Order of Odd Fellows	Cemetery	26 (12)	No
Hamilton P. Bee	Centennial Historical Marker	N/A (14)	No
Harmonia Lodge No. 1	Cemetery	11 (12)	No
Hebrew Cemetery	COSA Local Historic Landmark	12 (13)	No
Hermann Sons	Cemetery	31 (12)	No
House at 1029 Wyoming Street	COSA Local Historic Landmark	28 (13)	No
House at 701 Montana Street	COSA Local Historic Landmark	24 (13)	No
House at 801 N Pine Street	COSA Local Historic Landmark	2 (13)	No
House at 823 Dakota Street	COSA Local Historic Landmark	32 (13)	No
James Nathaniel Fisk	Centennial Historical Marker	N/A (14)	No
John Lang Sinclair	OTHM	N/A (14)	No
John Salmon “Rip” Ford	OTHM	N/A (14)	No
Knights of Pythias Cemetery	Cemetery, COSA Local Historic Landmark	24 (12), 26 (13)	No
Nat Lewis Plot and Mausoleum	Cemetery	12 (12)	No
Odd Fellows Cemetery	Cemetery	6 (12)	No
Old Powder Mill	OTHM	N/A (14)	No
Old San Antonio City Cemeteries Historic District	NRHP District	N/A (14)	Adjacent to western Project Area boundary
Samuel S. Smith	Centennial Historical Marker	N/A (14)	No
San Antonio Lodge #1	Cemetery	27 (12)	No
San Antonio National Cemetery/Old National Cemetery	NRHP District, Cemetery, COSA Local Historic Landmark	7 (12), 19 (13)	No
Simona Smith Fisk	Centennial Historical Marker	N/A (14)	No
Sons of Hermann Cemetery	COSA Local Historic Landmark	36 (13)	No

Table 1. Previously Recorded Historic Resources within the Study Area

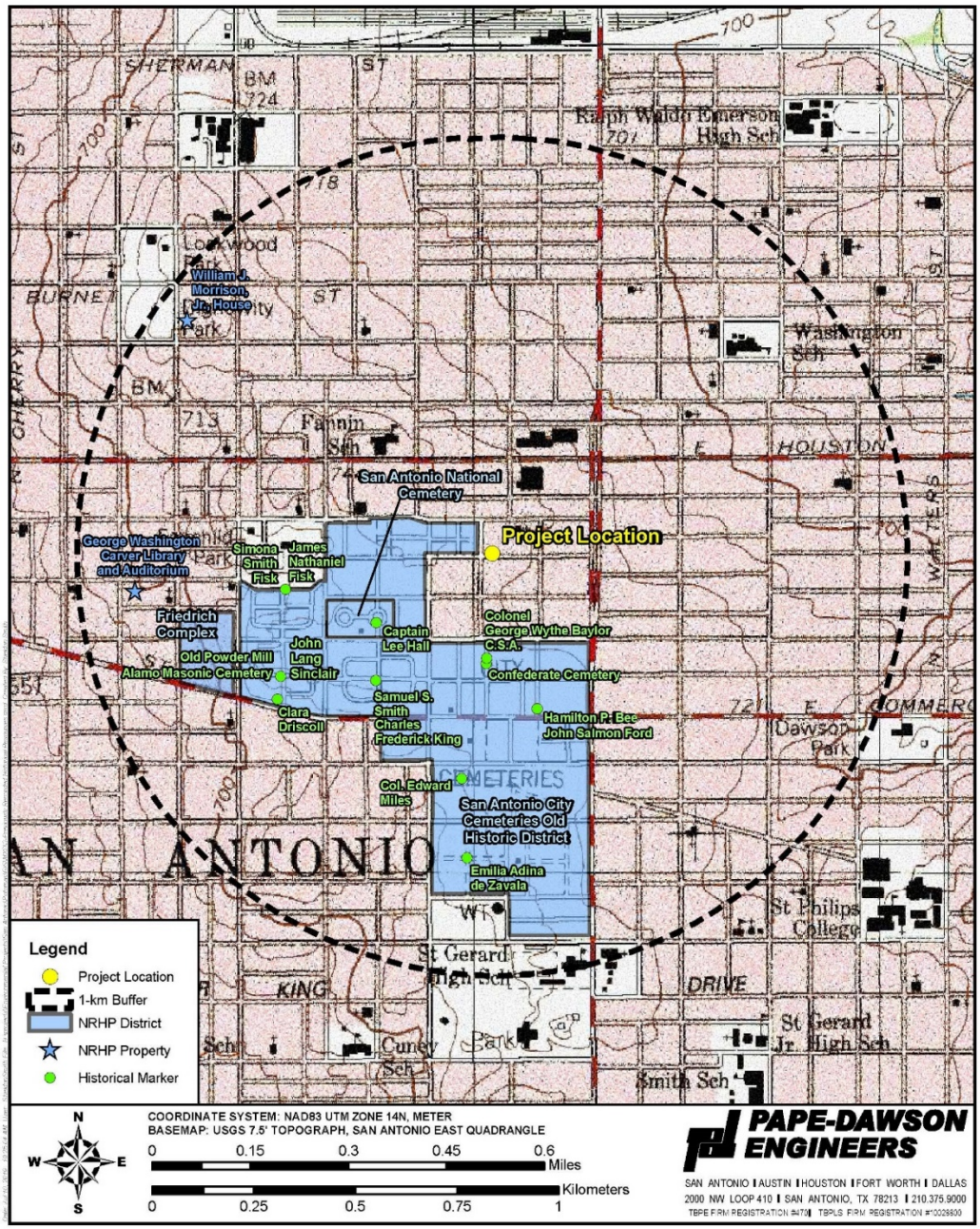
Resource Name	Historic Designation	Location (Figure Number)	Within Project Area?
St. John Lutheran Cemetery	Cemetery, COSA Local Historic Landmark	30 (12), 34 (13)	No
St. Joseph's Catholic Cemetery	Cemetery, COSA Local Historic Landmark	4 (12), 27 (13)	No
St. Joseph's Society	Cemetery	21 (12)	No
St. Mary's Cemetery	Cemetery, COSA Local Historic Landmark	29 (12), 33 (13)	No
St. Elmo Lodge No. 25	Cemetery	20 (12)	No
St. Michael's Catholic	Cemetery	9 (12)	No
St. Peter Claver Catholic	Cemetery	22 (12)	No
Temple Beth-El	Cemetery	2 (12)	No
United Brothers of Friendship	Cemetery	25 (12)	No
Unknown	COSA Local Historic Landmark	4 (13)	No
Unknown	COSA Local Historic Landmark	29 (13)	No
Unknown	COSA Local Historic Landmark	31 (13)	No
Whittier Clinic Building	COSA Local Historic Landmark	9 (13)	No
William J. Morrison Jr. House	NRHP Property, COSA Local Historic Landmark	3 (13)	No



1	Dignowity Hill	16	Carver Library and Auditorium	31	Unknown
2	House at 801 N Pine St	17	German Catholic Cemetery	32	House at 823 Dakota St
3	William J Morrison - House	18	German Lutheran Cemetery	33	St Mary's Cemetery
4	Unknown	19	Old National Cemetery	34	St John's Cemetery
5	Commercial Building at 734 Burnet St	20	Archaeological Site at 121 N Olive St	35	Emanuel Cemetery
6	1516 Burnet St	21	Friedrich Refrigeration Complex	36	Sons of Herman Cemetery
7	1639 Dawson St	22	Alamo Masonic Cemetery	37	518 S New Braunfels Ave
8	551 Canton	23	107 S Pine St	38	Commercial Building at 406 S Polaris St
9	Whittier Clinic Building	24	House at 701 Montana St	39	Commercial Building at 1602 Dakota St
10	Delta Sigma Theta Sorority	25	Anchor Lodge Masonic Cemetery	40	208 Vargas St
11	Dignowity Cemetery	26	Knights of Pythias Cemetery		
12	Hebrew Cemetery	27	St Joseph's Cemetery		
13	City Cemeteries	28	House at 1029 Wyoming St		
14	1502 E Crockett St	29	Unknown		
15	Brackenridge School	30	1503 Wyoming		

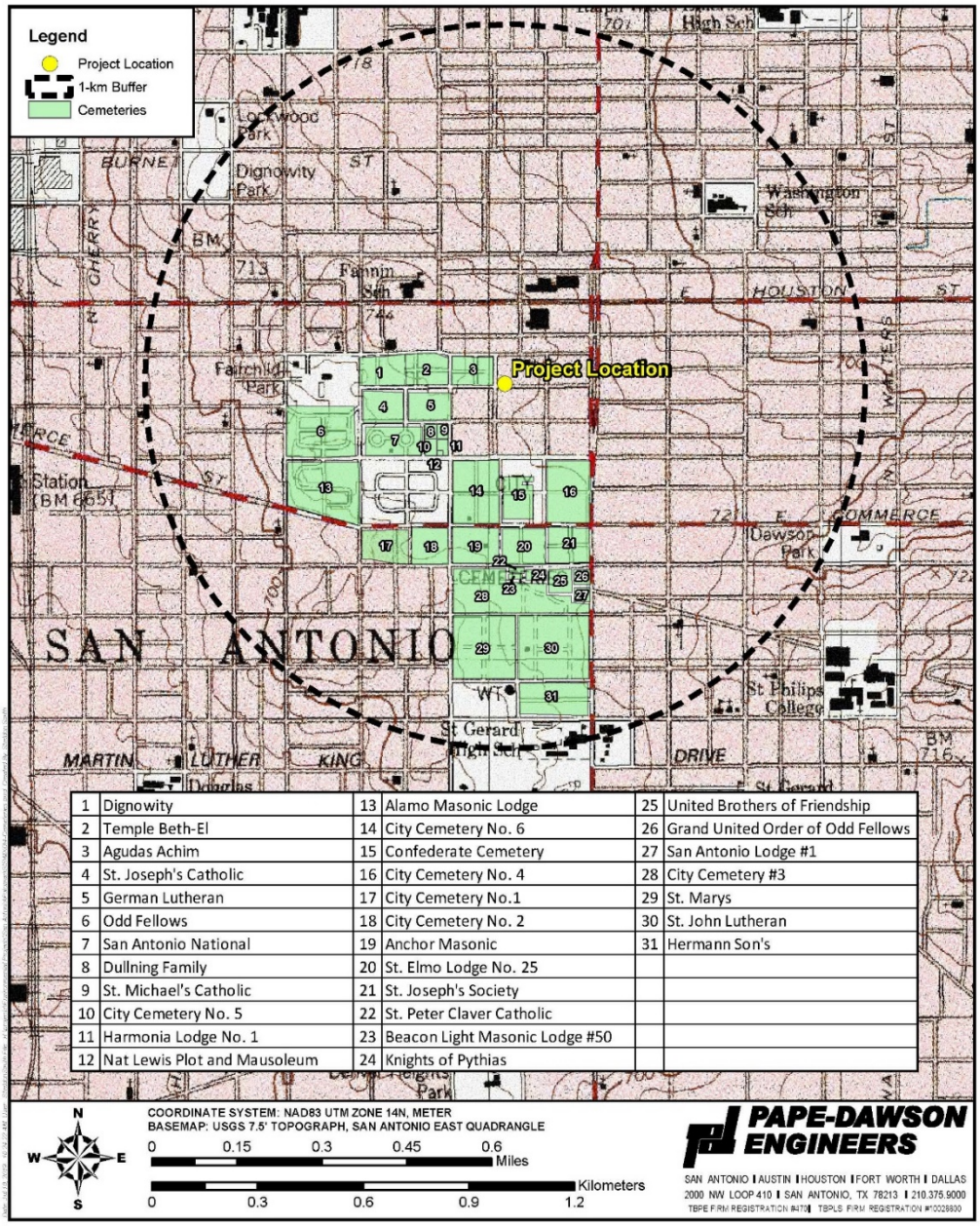
Potomac PN: 11703-06
Bexar County, Texas
July 2020

Figure 7. Previously Recorded COSA Local Historic Districts and Landmarks within the Study Area.



Potomac PN: 11703-06
Bexar County, Texas
July 2020

Figure 8. Previously Recorded NRHP Districts, NRHP Properties, and OTHMs within the Study Area.



Potomac PN: 11703-06
Bexar County, Texas
July 2020

Figure 9. Cemeteries Located within the Study Area.

Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Investigations

Four previous cultural resources investigations were conducted within the Study Area, none of which overlap any part of the Project Area (**Table 2**). Two of the investigations were surveys conducted for the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (HCRS), but additional information regarding the results of these surveys is not available on the Atlas (THC 2020). Regardless, both HCRS projects were conducted in 1979 and therefore do not meet the current Council of Texas Archaeologists survey standards. The remaining two projects were conducted by UTSA-CAR for COSA park improvements. Two archaeological sites (41BX2294 and 41BX2296) were recorded during one of the park improvement projects, consisting of a multi-component site and a Civil War-era (ca. 1865) site.

Table 2. Previous Cultural Resources Investigations within the Study Area

Atlas ID#	Cultural Resources Survey Description	Author	Sponsor	Year	Within APE?
8500003036	HCRS	-	-	1978	No
8500003041	HCRS	-	-	1978	No
8500080943	Archaeological Monitoring of Tree Plantings at Selected San Antonio Parks, Bexar County, Texas	UTSA-CAR	COSA-Parks and Recreation	2016	No
8500081443	Investigations for the Lockwood and Dignowity Parks Improvements Project, San Antonio, TX	UTSA-CAR	COSA	2019	No

Archaeological Sites

While the Project Area was not previously surveyed for cultural resources and no archaeological sites are recorded within its boundaries, four archaeological sites (41BX2152, 41BX2273, 41BX2294, and 41BX2296) are recorded within the Study Area (**Table 3 and Figure 10**). Site 41BX2152, located approximately 0.2 mi (0.4 km) southwest of the Project Area, consists of the remains of the Spanish Colonial Powder House and Watch Tower. With deposits extending from 3.1 to 37.4 in (8 to 95 cmbs), this site is situated within the City Cemetery No. 2 in the Old San Antonio City Cemetery NRHP District. 41BX2273 is 0.3 mi (0.5 km) southeast of the Project Area. This site consists of a Late Nineteenth Century occupation with deposits ranging from 19.7 to 46 in (50 to 117 cmbs). The site is not considered eligible for NRHP listing (THC 2020). The other two sites, 41BX2294 and 41BX2296, are approximately 0.6 mi (1 km) northwest of the Project Area. Site 41BX2294, the Dignowity Hill Fortification, is a Civil War-era site located within the 41BX2296 site boundary. 41BX2294 is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP.

41BX2296 consists of a prehistoric lithic scatter of unknown temporal affiliation and a historic artifact scatter.

Table 3. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within 1 km of the Project Area Corridor

Archaeological Site Trinomial/Name	Site Type	Age of Deposits	Depth of Deposits	NRHP Eligibility per THC Atlas
41BX2152	Historic- Powder House and Watch Tower Site	Spanish Colonial	8-95 cmbs	Listed
41BX2273	Historic- Alamo Inn Foundation	Late 19th Century	50-117 cmbs	Not Eligible
41BX2294	Multicomponent- Not Specified	Not Specified	Not Specified	Not Eligible
41BX2296	Historic- Fortification	Civil War-Era	Not Specified	Eligible

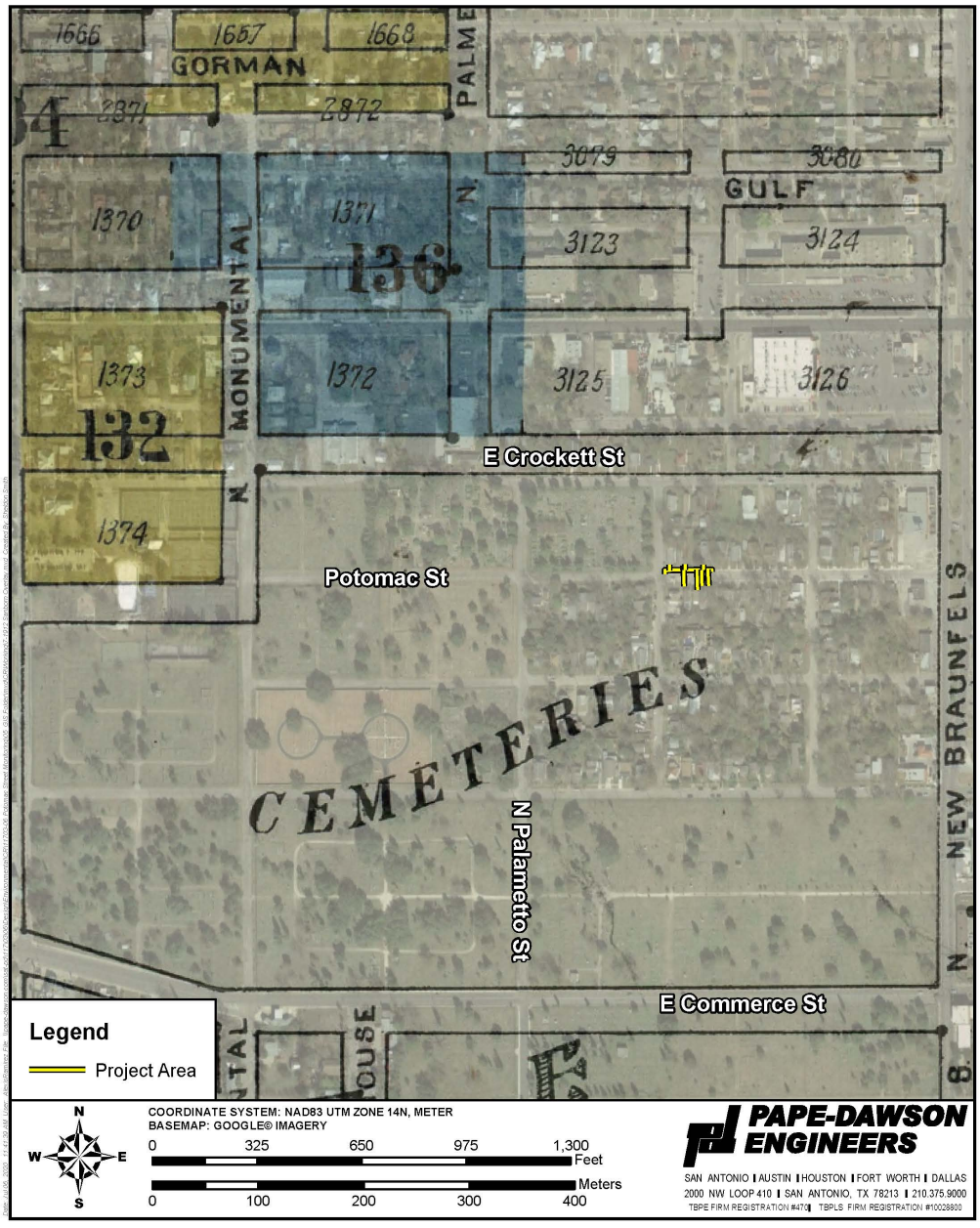
This page has been redacted as it contains restricted information

Historic Map Review

Pape-Dawson examined recent (Google Earth 2020) and historic-age (NETR Online 2020) topographic maps (2016, 2013, 1982, and 1961) and aerial photographs (2016, 2014, 2012, 2010, 2008, 2004, 1995, and 1955) to identify HHPAs where historic-age archaeological resources may exist within or directly adjacent to the Project Area. In addition, archaeologists utilized these resources to identify previous impacts that may have adversely affected the Project Area prior to Project construction.

Pape-Dawson archaeologists also reviewed Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (Sanborn Maps) available online via the Perry Casteneda Library at the University of Texas at Austin. The Sanborn Maps do not provide coverage of the Project Area until 1912, when the map key illustrates the City Cemeteries in an area bounded by New Braunfels Street to the east, Commerce Street to the south, S Pine Street to the west, and Crockett Street to the north. This illustration differs from the current City Cemetery footprint, as the cemetery boundary on the Sanborn Map encompasses the Project Area (**Figure 11**). It is possible that the cemetery boundary did include the Project Area in 1912; however, as the map coverage did not extend beyond the eastern boundary of the cemetery complex, the illustration may depict an estimated boundary rather than an accurate representation. Due to the Project location within the bounds of the former City Cemeteries and the historic Dignowty Hill residential neighborhood, the entire Project Area is considered a HHPA.

The aerial photograph and topographic map review indicate the Project Area has remained virtually unchanged since 1955. Houses adjacent to the Project Area are either single-story homes, constructed in the Craftsman style that was typical of homes built during the 1920s, or modern two-story homes. The boundary of the Agudas Achim Cemetery has remained consistent in aerial photographs as well. Both St. James Road and Potomac Street have not been widened since 1955 (**Figure 12**).



Potomac PN: 11703-06
Bexar County, Texas
July 2020

Figure 11. Project Area with 1912 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map overlay.

This page has been redacted as it contains restricted information

Figure 13. Overview of ML 1 from near the midpoint, facing west towards St. James Road.

Figure 14. Exposed old gas ML and other utility lines at western terminus of ML 1.

Figure 15. Overview of ML 1 from the western terminus at the intersection of Potomac Street and St. James Road, facing east.

Figure 16. ML 1 at the eastern terminus showing excavated trench for new ML (right) and existing old gas ML (left).

Figure 17. Overview of ML 1 trench from eastern terminus, facing west.

Figure 18. Close-up of typical ML 1 profile, photo is of a portion of the north wall of the trench.

Table 4. Main Line Trench Data

BHT#	Zone (cmbs/inbs)	Boundary (Lower)	Color	Texture	Artifacts	Fill/Disturbed/ Natural
ML 1	1 (0-20 cm) (0-7.9 in)	Clear/Wavy	10YR 7/3 Light Gray	Limestone rock road base	None	Fill/Disturbed
	2 (20-45 cm) (7.9-17.7 in)	Clear/Wavy	10YR 3/2 Dark Brown 10YR 4/3 Brown mottles	Silty clay with limestone rock and pebble inclusions	None	Disturbed
	3 (45-122 cm) (17.7-48 in)	Unobserved	10YR 8/4 Very Pale Brown	Sand and limestone rock fill	Metal nail and bolt, glass shard, creosote-treated wood fragments (2), carnival glass shard, red brick fragment, limestone brick	Fill/Disturbed

Gas Lateral Service Line Extension Trenches

A total of eight LSETs were excavated perpendicular to ML 1, four to the north from ML 1 and four to the south from ML 1 (**Figures 20 to 31**). The LSETs served as access to individual house service lines and were partially excavated near their connection with the gas ML and at their connections to individual house meters. Lengths of each LSET varied but were all, on average, 2 ft (0.6 m) wide and approximately 2.5 ft (0.8 m) deep. Four of the eight LSETs (LSETs 2, 6, 7, and 8) were positive for cultural materials. All LSETs contained disturbed soil, as they had been previously excavated to install the original service lines to the homes. Details of each LSET are presented in **Table 5**.

Figure 19. LSET 1 at connection with house meter, facing north.

Figure 20. LSET 2, plan view.

Figure 21. LSET 3 at meter connection with house, facing northwest.

Figure 22. North portion of LSET 3 at tie-in with ML 1, facing east.

Figure 23. LSET 4 at old ML connection, facing south.

Figure 24. LSET 4 at connection with house meter, facing south.

Figure 25. LSET 5 at old ML connection, plan view.

Figure 26. Southern terminus of LSET 6 at tie-in to ML 1, facing northwest.

Figure 27. Middle and northern terminus of LSET 6, facing northeast.

Figure 28. LSET 7 at old ML connection, plan view.

Figure 29. LSET 7 on south side of Potomac Street, facing south.

Figure 30. Overview of LSET 8, facing south.

Table 5. LSET Trench Data

LSET#	Zone (cmbs)	Lower Boundary	Color	Texture	Artifacts	Fill/Disturbed /Natural
LSET 1	1 (0-90 cm) (0-35.4 in)	Unobserved	10YR 4/1 Dark Gray 10YR 7/1 Light Gray mottles 10YR 3/1 Very Dark Gray mottles	Sandy clay and limestone rocks and pebbles	-	Fill
LSET 2	1 (0-90 cm) (0-35.4 in)	Unobserved	10YR 3/1 Very Dark Gray 10YR 4/3 Brown mottles	Sandy clay with limestone rock and pebble inclusions	Ferrous metal horseshoe, ferrous wire nails (2), unidentified metal fragment, butchered bone	Disturbed
LSET 3	1 (0-10 cm) (0-3.9 in)	Gradual/Wavy	10YR 2/1 Black	Silty clay	-	Disturbed
	2 (10-65 cm) (3.9-25.6 in)	Unobserved	10YR 2/1 Black	Clay loam w/ high concentrations of limestone rocks and pebbles	-	Disturbed
LSET 4	1 (0-27 cm) (0-10.6 in)	Gradual/Wavy	10YR 2/1 Black	Silty Clay	-	Disturbed
	2 (27-53 cm) (10.6-20.9 in)	Unobserved	10YR 2/1 Black 10YR 7/3 Very Pale Brown mottles 10YR 5/2 Grayish Brown mottles	Clay loam w/ high concentrations of limestone rocks and pebbles	-	Disturbed
LSET 5	1 (0-15 cm) (0-5.9 in)	Gradual/Wavy	10YR 2/1 Black	Silty Clay	-	Disturbed
	2 (15-60 cm) (5.9-23.6 in)	Unobserved	10YR 2/1 Black	Clay loam w/ high concentrations of limestone rocks and pebbles	-	Disturbed
LSET 6	1 (0-20 cm) (0-7.9 in)	Gradual/Wavy	10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown	Silty clay w/ heavy organic material	-	Disturbed
	2 (20-45 cm) (7.9-17.7 in)	Gradual/Wavy	10YR 5/2 Grayish Brown	Sandy clay loam	Butchered faunal bone	Disturbed
	3 (45-70 cm) (17.7-27.5 in)	Unobserved	10YR 8/2 Very Pale Brown	Sand fill w/ limestone pebble inclusions	-	Disturbed

Table 5. LSET Trench Data

LSET#	Zone (cmbs)	Lower Boundary	Color	Texture	Artifacts	Fill/Disturbed /Natural
LSET 7	1 (0-10 cm) (0-3.9 in)	Abrupt/Smooth	10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown	Concrete	-	Fill
	2 (10-25 cm) (3.9-9.8 in)	Clear/Wavy	10YR 4/1 Dark Gray	Sand with high concentrations of crushed limestone rocks	-	Fill
	3 (25-75 cm) (9.8-29.5 in)	Unobserved	10YR 2/1 Black	Silty clay with limestone pebble inclusions	Colorless curved glass shards (4), cobalt curved glass shard, amber carved glass shard, penny, aqua bottle finish, aqua curved glass shards (4), red brick fragment, faunal bone fragments (3)	Disturbed
LSET 8	1 (0-20 cm) (0-7.9 in)	Gradual/Wavy	10YR 2/1 Black	Silty clay with organic material	Butchered faunal bone, stoneware sherd with partial maker's mark	Disturbed
	2 (20-45 cm) (7.9-17.7 in)	Gradual/Wavy	10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown	Clay w/ sparse limestone pebble inclusions	-	Disturbed
	3 (45-70 cm) (17.7-27.5 in)	Unobserved	10YR 8/6 Yellow	Sand with calcium carbonate nodule inclusions	-	Fill

Features Observed

One feature (Feature 1) was observed in the profile of ML 1 during monitoring (**Figures 32 to 34**). Feature 1 consisted of a backfilled square or rectangular pit which continued to the north under the northern Potomac Street sidewalk and to the south under Potomac Street. Soil contained within the feature consisted of 10YR 2/1 black silty clay, creating a high contrast between Feature 1 and the surrounding fill soil. Two straight wall edges were visible within the Feature 1 profile, suggesting it was not a natural feature, such as a burrow. Although complete measurements of the feature could not be obtained because it extended underneath portions of the concrete sidewalk and asphalt street that were not removed, it was approximately 55.1 in (140 cm) at its east/west extent and 17.7 in (45 cm) thick. No artifacts were recovered from Feature 1 and its approximate age could not be determined.

Figure 31. North and west profiles view of Feature 1, facing northwest.

Figure 32. Southern profile of Feature 1, facing southwest.

Figure 33. North profile of Feature 1 with scale, facing north.

Artifacts Observed

During monitoring, 39 historic artifacts were recovered and documented from the gas ML and LSETs. The artifacts range in age from the 1860s to the Mid-Twentieth Century. All artifacts were recovered from disturbed fill soils, sometimes alongside modern trash, indicating they were removed from their original depositional contexts. All artifacts were collected for analysis and will be either discarded or returned to the landowner(s) at their request. Descriptions of each artifact are provided below.

Glass

A total of 12 glass artifacts were recovered during the Project, including three aqua glass bottle body fragments, one cobalt glass bottle fragment, two amber glass bottle fragments, three colorless window glass fragments, 1 green glass bottle base fragment, one dark red "Royal Ruby"-colored carnival glass shard, and one aqua glass bottle finish with a hand-applied, rounded, blob bottle finish (**Figures 35 to 38**). Based on the diagnostic blob finish and the carnival glass fragment, the glass assemblage was manufactured between the 1860s and 1920s (Jones and Sullivan 1989).

Metal

A total of nine metal artifacts were recovered during the Project, including three wire nails, one dome-head threaded bolt, three unidentified iron fragments, one "U" shaped cable fencing staple, and one iron horseshoe (**Figure 35; Figures 39 and 40**). The only temporally diagnostic metal artifact is the horseshoe, which was manufactured between the Mid-Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries (Ahalt 2019).

Figure 34. Metal wire nail segment, metal threaded bolt, and glass shard recovered from ML 1.

Figure 35. Glass and ceramic artifacts recovered from LSET 7. Note modern pull-tab, plastic pen cap, and 1997 penny mixed with historic artifacts.

Figure 36. Aqua glass bottle finish with a hand applied, rounded blob bottle finish, recovered from LSET 7.

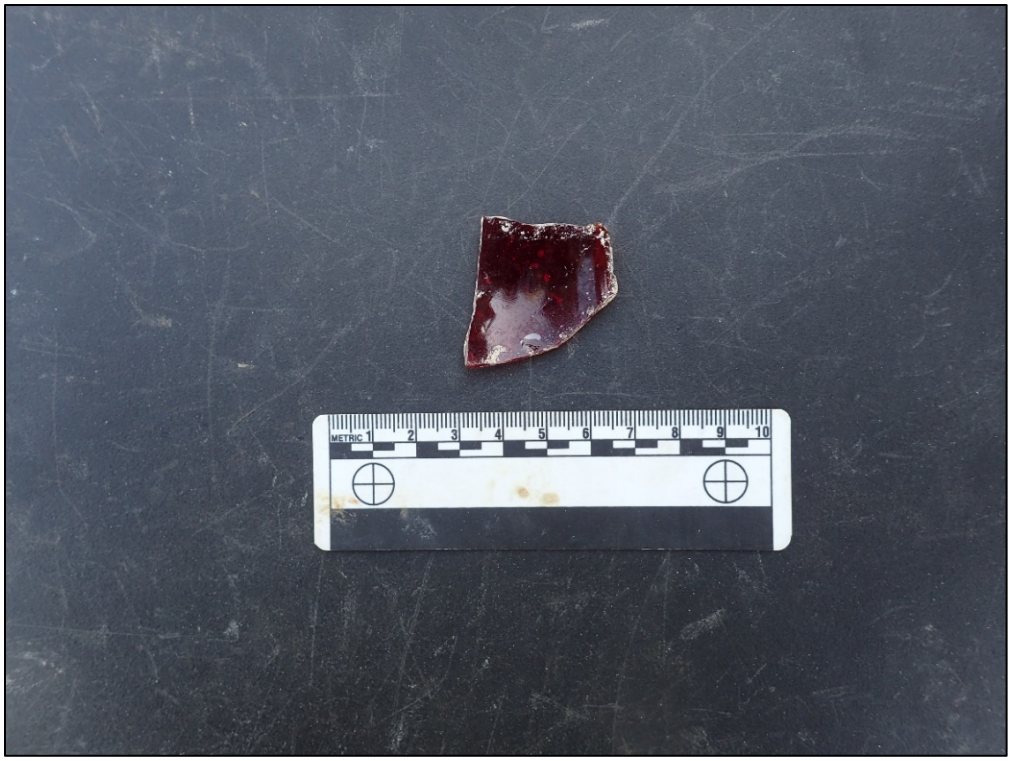


Figure 37. “Royal Ruby” carnival glass shard recovered from ML 1.

Figure 38. Metal and bone artifacts recovered from LSET 2. Note modern water bottle cap mixed with artifacts.

Figure 39. Metal artifacts and dorsal side of core. Note cortex on top of proximal end.

Bone

Six bone artifacts were recovered during the Project, including one butchered bovine fore or hind shank cut femur bone segment, one butchered bovine clavicle bone, one butchered bovine round bone, and three faunal long bone fragments (see **Figure 39; Figures 41 to 43**). All bones were examined and none of the butchered bones or bone fragments appear to be human or from a burial context. The assemblage could not be dated.

Ceramics and Stone

Nine ceramic artifacts and one stone artifact were recovered during the Project. The assemblage is composed of five red terra cotta and limestone brick fragments, one salt glazed terra cotta drainage pipe fragment, two whiteware plate fragments, and one ironstone (English) plate fragment with a partial maker's mark of "Stone…by max…" (see **Figure 36; Figures 41 and 43 to 46**). Only one of the whiteware fragments exhibits a partial design of a red hand-painted line in the interior below the rim.

Wood

Two wooden artifacts were recovered during the Project. Both artifacts consisted of wooden block fragments, possibly mesquite, that had been treated with creosote. Both fragments emitted a pungent chemical smell and were recovered from the gas ML trench under Potomac Street. Based on the treated nature of the wood, it is possible these fragments came from street pavers, which were used as surfaces for San Antonio streets during the late 1800s, prior to the development and use of asphalt (Allen 2015) (**Figure 44**).

Figure 40. Butchered bovine clavicle bone and glazed ironstone plate/dish base fragment recovered from LSET 8.

Figure 41. Butchered bovine femur bone section from shank meat cut recovered from LSET 6.

Figure 42. Faunal bone and brick fragment, along with modern trash, from LSET 7.

Figure 43**. Treated wood fragment artifacts recovered from the eastern terminus of ML 1. Note the modern rubber glove recovered from same area as the artifacts.**

Figure 44. Modern wood fragment, terra cotta drainpipe and brick fragments, and cut limestone fragment recovered from LSET 8.

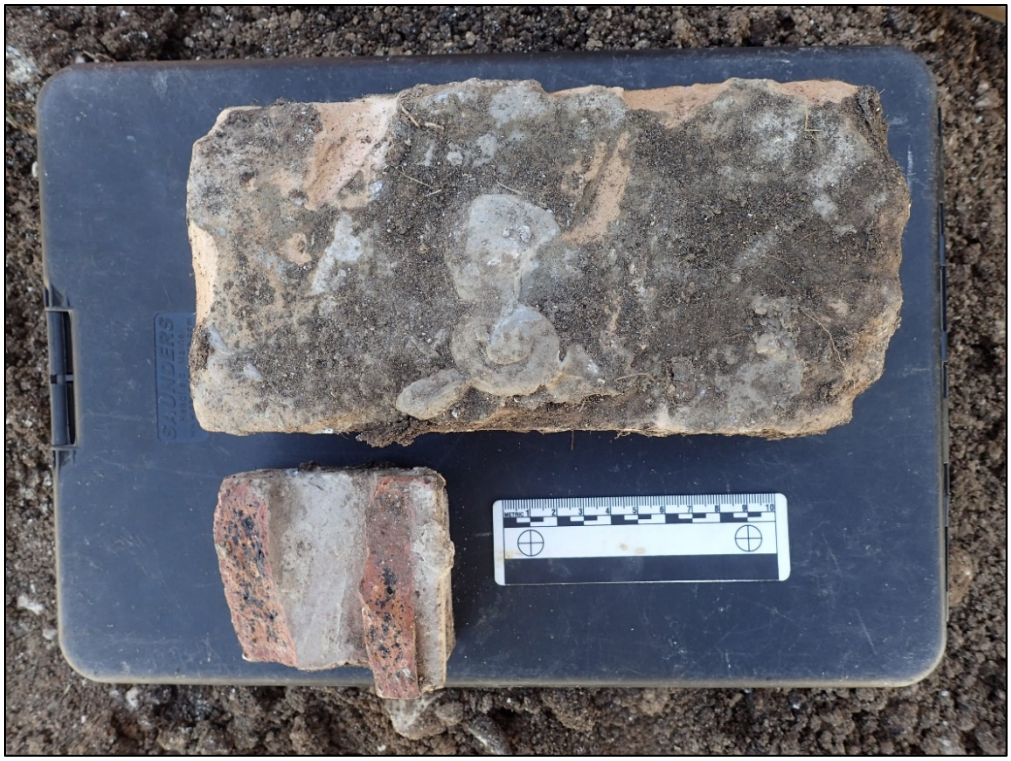


Figure 45. Limestone brick and red terra cotta brick fragment recovered from ML 1.

CHAPTER 6: SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

At the request of CPS, Pape-Dawson conducted archaeological monitoring of gas ML and individual service line replacements along Potomac Street in eastern San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas to comply with the Historic Preservation and Design Section of the COSA's UDC, as well as the ACT.

During the monitoring, effort 39 historic artifacts were recovered, and one feature was documented from the gas ML and eight LSETs, ranging in manufacture from the 1860s to the Mid-Twentieth Century. All artifacts were recovered from disturbed fill soils, sometimes alongside modern trash material, and are considered removed from their original depositional contexts and do not constitute an intact site or other significant cultural resource deposits. Because of this and the Project design, no delineation of the encountered cultural deposits occurred. No human remains or human burial related features were encountered during monitoring, despite the Project Area's former location within the boundary of the City Cemeteries and its proximity to the existing Agudas Achim Cemetery.

As no significant cultural resources were encountered during the investigation, and provided that all gas line replacements associated with the Project occur within the monitored area, Pape-Dawson recommends no further work for the proposed Project as inventoried, mapped, photographed, and described herein.

REFERENCES CITED

Ahalt, Daphne

2019 History and the Horseshoe. C.A.R.T. Archaeology. Posted November 1, 2019. Available online at https://cartarchaeology.wordpress.com/2019/11/01/history-and-the horseshoe/#:~:text=Horseshoes%20are%20often%20found%20during,colonial%20and%20post%2Dcolonial%20sites.&text=Margins%20are%20the%20edges%20of,each%20branch%20is%20the%20heel, Accessed July14, 2020.

Allen, Paula

2015 Early Roads Built with Wooden Blocks. San Antonio Express-News. Published March 15, 2015. Available online at https://www.expressnews.com/150years/culture/article/Early-roads-built-with-wooden-blocks-6135750.php, Accessed May 29, 2020.

Black, Steve L.

1989 South Texas Plains. In From the Gulf to the Rio Grande: Human Adaptation in Central, South, and Lower Pecos Texas, edited by T.R. Hester, S.L. Black, D.G. Steele, B.W. Olive, A. A. Fox, K. J. Reinhard, and L. C. Bement, pp. 38-62. Center for Archeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio and the Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.

Black, Steve and Al J. McGraw

1985 Panther Springs Creek Site: Cultural Change and Continuity Within the Upper Salado Creek Watershed, South-Central Texas. Archaeological Survey Report, No. 100. Center for Archeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

Black, Steve, Kevin Jolly, Charles D. Frederick, Jason R. Lucas, James W. Karbula, Paul T. Takac, and Daniel R. Potter

1998 Archeology Along the Wurzbach Parkway, Module 3: Investigation and Experimentation at the Higgins Site (41BX184). Vol 2. Studies in Archeology 27. Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, The University of Texas at Austin.

Bousman, C.B., B.W. Baker, and A.C. Kerr

2004 Paleoindian Archeology in Texas. In The Prehistory of Texas, edited by T.K. Perttula, pp 15-99.

Bureau of Economic Geology

1983 Geologic Atlas of Texas, San Antonio Sheet.

Campbell, Thomas N.

1977 Ethnic Identities of Extinct Coahuiltecan Populations: Case of the Juanca Indians. The Pearce-Sellards Series 26. Texas Memorial Museum, Austin.

Clark, John, A. Benavides, S. Scurlock, D. Isham

1975 National Register of historic Places Inventory Nomination Form, Mission Parkway, Prepared by Texas Historical Commission, State Archaeologist's Office.

Collins, Michael .B.

1995 Forty Years of Archeology in Central Texas. In Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society 66: 361-400.

Collins, Michael B., Dale B. Hudler, and Stephen L. Black

2003 Pavo Real: A Paleoindian and Archaic Camp and Workshop on the Balcones Escarpment, South-Central Texas. Antiquities Permit No. 249. TxDOT Archeological Studies Program, Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, The University of Texas, Austin.

de la Teja, J.F.

1995 San Antonio De Bexar: A Community on New Spain's Northern Frontier. University of New Mexico Press.

Dockall, J.E., D.K. Boyd, and L.E. Kittrell

2006 Geoarcheological and Historical Investigations in the Comal Springs Area, LCRA Clear Springs Autotransformer Project, Comal County, Texas. Investigation No. 149. Antiquities Permit No. 3850. Prewitt & Associates, Inc., Austin.

Fehrenbach, T.R.

2010 Handbook of Texas Online, "San Antonio," http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/hds02. Uploaded on June 15, 2010. Modified on June 30, 2016. Published by the Texas State Historical Association (Accessed April 27, 2020).

Figueroa, Antonia L. and Charles D. Frederick

2008 Archeological Testing of the Pavo Real Site (41BX52), San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. Archaeological Report Number 382. Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

Google Earth

2020 Aerial Imagery of San Antonio, TX. Available online at earth.google.com/web/ (Accessed April 27, 2020).

Henderson, J.

1980 A Preliminary Report of the Texas Highway Department Excavations at 41BX52-the Paleo Component. Texas Archeology 24(2):14-15.

Hester, T.R.

1978 Early Human Occupation in South Central and Southwestern Texas: Preliminary Papers on the Baker Cave and St. Mary's Hall sites. Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

Jones, Olive and Catherine Sullivan

1989 The Parks Canada Glass Glossary. National Historic Parks and Sites: Canadian Parks Service.

Long, Christopher

2010 Handbook of Texas Online, "Bexar County," http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/hcb07. Uploaded on June 12, 2010. Modified on February 17, 2016. Published by the Texas State Historical Association (Accessed April 27, 2020).

McNatt, L., C. Beceiro, M.D. Freeman, S.A. Tomka, P. Schuchert, and C.G. Ward

2000 Archeological Survey and History of Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Texas. Antiquities Permit No. 1669. Cultural Resources Program, Texas Parks and Wildlife, Austin.

Mercado-Allinger, P.A., N.A. Kenmotsu, and T.K. Perttulla

1996 Archeology in the Central and Southern Planning Region, Texas: A Planning Document. Office of the State Archeologist, Special Report 35 and the Department of Antiquities Protection Cultural Resource Management Report 7. Texas Historical Commission, Austin.

Nationwide Environmental Title Research Online (NETR Online)

2020 Aerial Imagery of Texas 1955, 1963, 1966, 1973, 1986, 1995, 2004, 2010, and 2012. http://www.historicaerials.com/ (accessed April 27, 2020).

Natural Resources Conservation Service-United States Department of Agriculture (NRCS-USDA)

2020 Web Soil Survey of Bexar County, Texas. http://websoilseries.sc.egov.usda.gov/ (Accessed April 27, 2020)

Prewitt, E.R.

1981 Cultural Chronology in Central Texas. Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society 52: 65-89.

Spell, Lota M.

1962 The Grant and First Survey of the City of San Antonio. The Southwestern Historical Quarterly, Vol. LXVI, No. 1.

Tennis, C. L.

1996 Archaic land use of upper Leon Creek terraces: Archeological testing in northern Bexar County, Texas. Archeological Survey Report No. 234. Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT)

2020 Potential Archeological Liability Maps (PALM) of the San Antonio District. https://www.txdot.gov/inside-txdot/division/environmental/compliancetoolkits/toolkit/archeological-map.html (Accessed April 27, 2020).

Thoms, A.V., P.A. Claybaugh, S. Thomas, and M. Kamiya

2005 Archaeological Survey and Monitoring in 2005 at the Richard Beene Site, South-Central Texas. Technical Report Series No. 7. Antiquities Permit No. 3836. Texas A&M at College Station.

Thoms, A.V., and R. D. Mandel (editors)

2007 Archaeological and Paleoecological Investigations at the Richard Beene Site, South-Central Texas. Technical Report Series No. 8. 2 Vols. Center for Ecological Archaeology, Texas A&M University, College Station.

Turner, E. S. and T. R. Hester

1999 A Field Guide to Stone Artifacts of Texas Indians. Gulf Publishing Co., Lanham, MD.

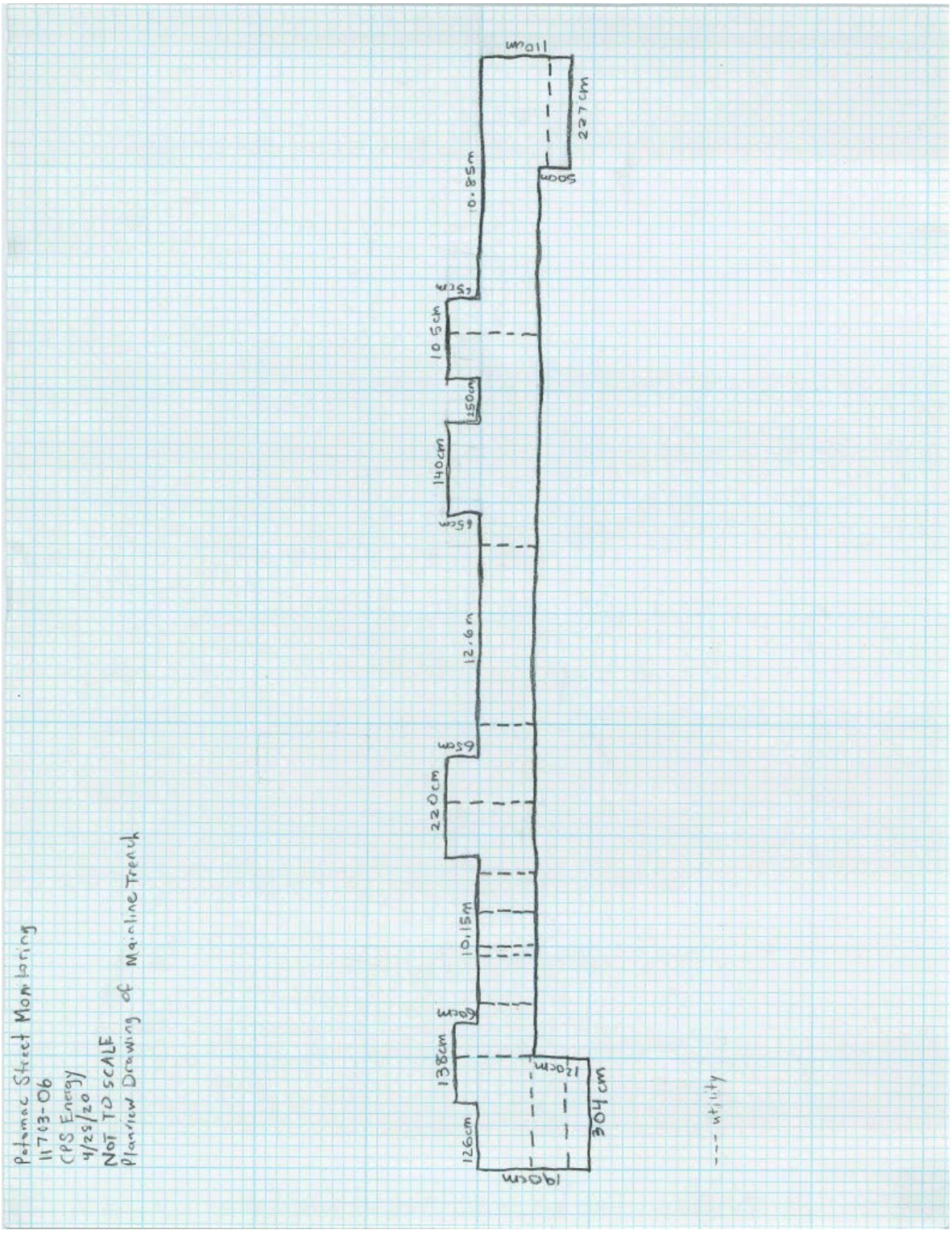
United States Department of the Interior (DOI)

2018 El Camino Real de los Tejas: History & Culture. https://www.nps.gov/elte/learn/historyculture/index.htm. (Accessed April 27, 2020).

Wermund E. G.

1996 Physiographic Map of Texas, Text by. Bureau of Economic Geology, The University of Texas at Austin.

APPENDIX A: MAINLINE (ML1) TRENCH PLAN VIEW SKETCH



PAPE-DAWSON ENGINEERS