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Intensive Archaeological Survey of CPS Energy Headquarters Parking Lot Improvements San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

David M. Yelacic

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Intensive Archaeological Survey of CPS Energy Headquarters Parking Lot Improvements San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

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Cultural Resources Survey

INTENSIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CPS ENERGY HEADQUARTERS PARKING LOT IMPROVEMENTS SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS

October 17, 2017

Terracon Project No. 90167647

Antiquities Permit No. 7859

David M. Yelacic, RPA, Principal Investigator



Prepared for:
CPS Energy
San Antonio, Texas

Prepared by:
Terracon Consultants, Inc.
San Antonio, Texas

6911 Blanco Road (210)641-2112
San Antonio, TX 78216 terracon.com

Terracon

Environmental



Facilities



Geotechnical



Materials

October 17, 2017



Mr. Mark Wolfe
State Historic Preservation Officer
Texas Historical Commission
108 West 16th Street
Austin, Texas 78701

Attention: Casey Hanson, Terrestrial Archaeologist
Telephone: 512-463-8883

RE: **Report for Intensive Archaeological Survey**
CPS Headquarters Parking Lot Improvements
Brooklyn Avenue at Avenue B
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas
Terracon Project No. 90167647

Dear Mr. Wolfe:

Terracon is pleased to submit this report of findings from systematic intensive archaeological survey for the proposed development's area of potential effect (APE), which is an approximate 5.1-acre developed lot situated in northern Downtown San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. CPS Energy is redeveloping the site for a new headquarters complex, and the current surface parking lot would be developed into a parking garage.

Prehistoric materials were encountered in two trenches, and historic-age materials were encountered in five backhoe trenches. As a result, a new archaeological site was recorded: 41BX2169. Overall, no significant cultural materials or features were encountered through the course of backhoe trenching. Pending approval of this report of findings by the Texas Historical Commission (THC), no further coordination with municipal or state agencies is recommended to be necessary for the currently designed project. Please contact David Yelacic (dmyelacic@terracon.com, 210-722-1201) if you should have any questions, comments, and/or concerns.

Sincerely,

Terracon Consultants, Inc.

David Yelacic, RPA
Principal Investigator Archaeologist

Ann M. Scott, PhD, RPA 16573
Natural/Cultural Resources Manager

Attachments

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Environmental



Facilities



Geotechnical



Materials

ABSTRACT

Terracon archaeologists carried out a modified intensive survey consisting of backhoe trench excavations on behalf of City Public Service (CPS) in northern Downtown San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. At this location, CPS plans to construct a multi-level parking garage and renovate existing buildings. As CPS is a publicly owned utility company, ground disturbing work on the property is under the purview of the Antiquities Code of Texas. Accordingly, archaeological investigations were performed under Antiquities Permit No. 7859, issued to David Yelacic.

Five total backhoe trenches revealed a variety of deposits and materials, including remnants of past built environments, some of which were pushed into the former channel of the San Antonio River, as well as a light scatter of prehistoric materials. These historic and prehistoric materials were recorded as a historic urban palimpsest situated atop a prehistoric scatter. The archaeological site was designated 41BX2169.

The site is presently a parking lot and has been for at least 25 years. The historic portion of the archaeological site represents the past built environment, which includes a former location of the First Chinese Baptist Church of San Antonio. The Church sold the property to the developer of the parking lot and existing buildings and since moved on to another location, and the former location is properly honored by a subject marker at approximately 607 Avenue B. Given the lack of architecture and the loss of integrity of the church's sacred space, and given the relative lack of paucity of prehistoric artifacts and features, it is Terracon's opinion that site 41BX2169 would not meet criteria or have the integrity for listing on the National Register of Historic Places nor for designation as a State Antiquities Landmark. Terracon recommends that the overall project should not disturb the subject marker representing the former church. It is also Terracon's recommendation that the project be allowed to proceed as planned without further consideration of archaeological resources.

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CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY: SYSTEMATIC INTENSIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CPS ENERGY HEADQUARTERS PARKING LOT SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS

Terracon Project No. 90167647
Antiquities Permit No. 7859
October 17, 2017

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In February of 2017, archaeologists with Terracon Consultants, Inc. carried out a modified intensive survey of approximately 2.3 acres adjacent to the San Antonio River in northern Downtown San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas (Appendix A: Maps 1 and 2). Terracon was contracted by City Public Service (CPS) to support a redevelopment project, which includes construction of a new, multi-level parking lot, as well as renovation of existing buildings. The purpose of Terracon's investigation is to assist the client in evaluating and complying with requirements relative to the Antiquities Code of Texas, defined in Title 13 Part 2 Chapter 26 of the Texas Administrative Code, as administered by the Texas Historical Commission (THC), as well as Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) Title 36 Part 800 and 33 CFR 325. The work described herein was performed under Texas Antiquities Permit Number 7859, issued to David Yelacic, Principal Investigator.

In accordance with short reporting standards set forth by the Council of Texas Archaeologists and accepted by the THC and other regulatory agencies, descriptions of the area of potential effect (APE), environmental context, and methodology will precede conclusions and recommendations.

2.0 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

With consideration of obligations to the Antiquities Code and the City of San Antonio's Unified Development Code (UDC), and limiting the scope of investigation to archaeological resources, the APE for the proposed project is limited to areas of ground disturbing activities. Aboveground resources would be noted during reconnaissance, but evaluation of standing structures, however, is not included in this effort. Proposed archaeological investigations within the APE focuses on approximately 2.3 acres comprising the parking lot and access drive. The remaining 2.8 acres of the project area that will not be subject to archaeological investigations include building footprints, small landscaped areas adjacent to the river, and areas of known previous disturbance (e.g., utility lines, drainage lines, etc.).

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Environments are composed of such interconnected elements as underlying bedrock geology, soil, biology (i.e., plants and animals), and climate. Environmental conditions are also connected to the initial patterning and subsequent preservation of materials left behind by humans, the culmination of which is referred to as site formation processes. Understanding site formation processes aids in assessing the presence and preservation of cultural resources. It is therefore important to consider environmental conditions of the past and present when assessing cultural resources of all ages. Cultural factors also play a role in the patterning of cultural resources, and these factors may be most apparent with historic sites. These factors may include, but are certainly not limited to, distances from transportation corridors and/or trade nodes, as well as suitability of land to economic/sustenance strategy.

In general terms, the project site is located at the transition between two large-scale biotic provinces or biomes, the Edwards Plateau and the Blackland Prairie/Gulf Coastal Plains (Griffith et al. 2004). Each of these biomes is characterized by a distinct set of physical and biological properties, and the transitional zone is known to have endemic plant and animal communities as well (Blair 1950). These transitional zones are known as ecotones, and they typically support relatively increased biological richness and diversity (Crumley 1994). Locally, the APE is situated along a stretch of the San Antonio River that flows through modified and relatively slightly realigned channel.

3.1 Geology

A factor that greatly contributes to the site setting is its location within the Balcones Fault Zone, which is a southwest to northeast aligned group of normal faults situated at the contact between the Edwards Plateau and the Gulf Coastal Plains. The fault system was most active during the Miocene as the Gulf subsided and pulled the Gulf Coastal Plain from the adjacent Edwards Plateau, and the normal fault created a physiographic feature known as the Balcones Escarpment (Spearing 1991; Swanson 1995). In this area, the Balcones Escarpment marks the boundary between the adjacent biomes, it affects weather patterns on either side, and its local topography creates ecological refuges for flora and fauna. Much of the Fault Zone and Late Cretaceous limestones are located north of Downtown San Antonio, and the bedrock geology on the southern, downthrust side of the Escarpment was created by numerous streams exiting the Hill Country and depositing sediment loads. Bedrock geology of the APE is mapped as Quaternary terrace deposits (Qt).

3.2 Soils

Soil formation is a function of local climate, biology, parent material, topography, and time, and so it is clearly tied to environment as defined above. Accordingly, soil can serve as a proxy for environmental conditions of the present and past. Defining soils as they are relevant to investigations of cultural resources, however, is useful because of how they are characterized and mapped by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, formerly Soil Conservation Service.

Though agricultural in nature, county soil surveys provide a description of soil characteristics, including depth, color, inclusions, etc., which can be used to elucidate site formation processes. The APE is located entirely within soils mapped as Tinn and Frio Soils (Tf), which are frequently flooded and relatively thick clays and loams formed out of Holocene-age alluvium (Taylor et al. 1962).

3.3 Past Climates

Because most cultural resources originate in the period of time between the Last Glacial Maximum and the colonization of the western hemisphere by emigrants of the European continent, it is necessary to consider past climates, too. Since past climatic conditions cannot be observed (i.e., measurements did not begin in this region until the late 19th century), we rely on proxy data to reconstruct past conditions. Proxy data do not directly reflect past environments, but they can be used to infer conditions under which they form (Ellis et al. 1995).

Based on fossil pollens (Bousman 1998), phytoliths (Joines 2005), microfaunal remains (Toomey 1993), soil chemistry (Nordt et al. 2002), and speleothems (Musgrove et al. 2001), it is pretty clear that climatic conditions of the past approximately 20,000 years have steadily become warmer and increasingly arid with several punctuated episodes. Transition from the Pleistocene to the Holocene at approximately 11,700 years ago was a marked increase in warmth and aridity. In addition to increased warmth and aridity, the Holocene is characterized by increasing seasonal variation of temperatures and precipitation. Peak warmth and aridity occurred during the mid- to late-Holocene Altithermal. Following the Altithermal, conditions similar to the early-Holocene returned, but warmth and aridity increase to the present.

4.0 CULTURAL HISTORY

Generally, the cultural chronology of Central Texas can be divided into two periods, Prehistoric and Historic. The boundary between the two periods is marked by the introduction of Europeans into the Western Hemisphere. The following description of Central Texas' cultural history is a gross compilation of a vast suite of data and interpretations (cf. Collins 1995, 2004).

4.1 Prehistoric

The Prehistoric people of Central Texas were primarily hunter-gatherers. Through the last 75-plus years of archaeological research in the region, identifiable and repeated patterns in artifact assemblages have indicated major shifts in subsistence strategies and technology through time. As a result, the Prehistoric period now has three subdivisions: Paleoindian, Archaic, and Late Prehistoric.

The Paleoindian period (ca. 12,500-8800 years ago) includes the earliest human occupation of North America, which extends back into the late Pleistocene. During this period of time, people hunted large game, but they generally had a broad diet and consumed much of what they could.

This included small game and aquatic creatures all the way up to mega fauna that went extinct with the close of the Pleistocene (i.e., mammoth, mastodon, bison, horse, camel, etc.). Technological traditions further subdivide the Paleoindian period into Early and Late.

The Archaic period (ca. 8800-1250 years ago) of Central Texas was the longest period in prehistory, and it is generally marked by the introduction of hot rock cooking in addition to the proliferation of a wide variety of diagnostic projectile points. Cooking with fire-heated rocks developed with increased reliance on plant foods, which may have been a response to diminishing game resources and ultimately climatic change/variation. This is not to say that human agency, and ultimately culture, did not play an important role in the shift of economic and subsistence strategies. The Archaic period is subdivided into Early-, Middle-, and Late-Archaic periods, each with a slight variation in response to cultural shifts and ambient conditions.

The Late Prehistoric (ca. 1250-250 years ago) was a relatively brief period, but it was marked by a shift in weapon technology: the introduction of the bow-and-arrow. Like the Archaic, the Late Prehistoric people utilized hot rock cooking to process plants to edible forms. There also appeared to be increasing contact among groups, which resulted in increased trade of materials and evident competition over resources.

4.2 Historic

Sometimes referred to as Protohistoric, Spanish Entradas, or expeditions, mark the onset of western influence in the New World. These explorations effectively scouted the new land and resulted in the settlement and establishment of missions spread throughout what has become northern Mexico and Texas. Through the Historic period, European populations and influence steadily increased as native populations steadily diminished.

San Antonio's history is rich and includes significant contributions from indigenous native people, European colonists, and immigrants from other regions of North America (Fehrenbach 2010). Spanish missions were the first European settlements in the area, and they provided infrastructure for the growing city throughout the eighteenth and into the nineteenth centuries. The city's population grew rapidly through the nineteenth century as Mexicans, Germans, and American colonists were drawn to the location and as an age of industry and modernization was ushered by railroads.

In addition to European immigrants and folks from across the Western Hemisphere, eastern Asian immigrants also settled in pockets of San Antonio. As described by a historical subject marker on Avenue B near the southwest corner of the project area, the first Chinese immigrants were brought into San Antonio from Mexico by General Pershing in 1917. By 1940, the Chinese community had established a Baptist Church in a small building at the intersection of Avenue B and Sixth Street, and by the mid-1950s, they expanded into the adjacent lots with new buildings (FCBCSA 2017). According to the Church's history and confirmed by deed records, the Church sold the property on Avenue B in the mid-1990s, which allowed the organization to develop facilities at its current location in northwest San Antonio.

4.3 Previous Investigations

The Texas Archeological Sites Atlas database shows that the location was surveyed once before, in 1979, in advance of a Fort Worth District Army Corps of Engineers project. No sites were identified or recorded within the APE at that time, but the methodology of investigations are not provided in the electronic data file.

Approximately 250 meters downstream from the APE are vestiges of the Lexington Dam, which was recorded as an archaeological site, 41BX1818, in 2009. The site record indicates that the dam was constructed in 1939-1940 to regulate discharge of the river, but the dam has since been partially deconstructed to allow for safe passage of river barges. Upstream from the APE approximately 250 meters are remnants of the mill race associated with the Alamo Flour Mill. The mill race was recorded as site 41BX2072 in 2014, and NRHP and SAL status remains undetermined. Additionally, site 41BX2134 designates the remains of the Navarro Acequia, a Spanish Colonial-age irrigation canal, just south of the current APE.

5.0 METHODS

Methods described below were employed to identify and characterize cultural resources present within the APE to the extent practicable. Because the current APE is paved over, it was determined that backhoe trenching would be the appropriate method of excavation for subsurface exploration, but heavy metals identified in the soils on the north and northeast portions of the APE limited the amount of interaction/screening. Thus, modified intensive survey was performed.

5.1 Backhoe Trenching

In coordination with the City of San Antonio's Office of Historic Preservation and THC, it was determined that five backhoe trenches would adequately sample the approximate 2.3-acre study area for buried cultural resources. Excavations were strategically spaced across the project area to maximize chances of encountering the former San Antonio River channel and remnants of historical land use/buildings (Appendix A: Maps 3 and 4). Trenches was approximately one meter wide, seven meters long, and as deep as needed to either reach Pleistocene (or older) deposits or sensitive materials up to approximately 10 feet below surface. Samples of excavated sediment from Backhoe Trenches (BHT) 1 and 2 were passed through ¼" hardware mesh and troweled through, whereas excavated sediment from BHTs 3-5 were troweled through opportunistically to avoid exposure to potentially dangerous contaminants in the soil. If soil encountered smelled of petroleum or otherwise indicated contamination, archaeologists limited exposure by not handling or screening sediment. Activities and resources were documented by GPS device, photographs, and field notes.

5.2 Artifact Analysis

Artifacts encountered through the course of investigations were described and photographed on-site, and then returned to their respective places. The importance of the artifacts is in their capacity

to relate temporal and other information about the former occupants of the site, and as such they are categorized according to their material and subdivided by unique or diagnostic characteristics.

Bottle glass has many diagnostic traits that offer varying amounts of information that depends upon the preservation of a given vessel (Lindsey 2014). Most glass artifact encountered during the current project were small fragments, and so color was the most diagnostic characteristic when maker's marks were not present. Amethyst-colored glass is indicative of the early-twentieth century, various colorless glass present at the site indicate the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries (Lindsey 2014). A low number of ceramic artifacts were encountered: whiteware and earthenware characteristic of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (Stelle 2001).

5.3 Evaluation Criteria

Once identified, cultural resources are evaluated for their importance or significance under federal and state law. For a cultural resource to be deemed eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, the resource must be at least 50 years old and must possess significance and integrity. The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and:

- a. That are associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- b. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- c. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- d. That have yielded, or may likely to yield, information important in our prehistory or history (36 CFR 60.4).

Additionally, the State of Texas affords important cultural resources a level of protection beyond that of NRHP status if the resource meets the criteria for listing as a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL). SAL criteria are divided into four categories based on the type of resource: archaeological site (13 TAC 26.10), shipwreck (13 TAC 26.11), cache and collection (13 TAC 26.12), and historic structure (13 TAC 26.19). Under each category is a short list of eligibility requirements that mirror NRHP criteria with a few notable inclusions; the concept of integrity is explicitly built into the criteria for archaeological sites and historical structures, potential looting and vandalism is considered for archaeological sites, and historic structures must already be listed on the NRHP.

6.0 RESULTS

Five backhoe trenches were spaced across the 2.3-acre study area, and each was strategically placed to explore/capture remains of historic buildings and the historic channel of the San Antonio River (See Appendix A: Maps 3 and 4). Backhoe Trench (BHT) 1 through 3 were placed at the

southern, eastern, and northern corners of the extant parking lot and study area, and BHT 4 and 5 were situated along the access drive on the western perimeter of the parking lot. Photographs of the investigation are presented in Appendix B while detailed trench profile descriptions are presented in Appendix C. To the west of the parking lot, a large waste/storm water line is relatively shallowly buried, and to the north of the parking lot and existing buildings, the landscape has been extensively modified with building, utility, and channelization projects over the last half century.

BHTs 1 through 3 were excavated down to three meters below the surface at the most, at which point pedogenic calcium carbonate nodules and coats indicated that soils were old and stable. These three trenches revealed similar profiles that were capped with up to a meter of construction fill associated with historical land use of the property. In BHT 1 and 3, parking lot-associated fill was observed above construction debris from the twentieth century related to buildings that were once located on the premises. In BHT 2, parking lot fill was bedded to a depth of approximately 75 centimeters below the surface, but no historical debris was otherwise observed. In BHT 1 through 3, a natural soil profile was encountered beneath the historical debris-bearing zones. Beginning at approximately 75 to 100 centimeters below the surface, a well-developed soil consisting of a truncated dark gray A horizon above clayey and calcareous brown and pale brown subsoils. The upper 50 centimeters of this soil in BHT 1 yielded a small amount of chipped stone (chert) and burned stone (limestone), and few burned limestone cobbles were observed in the same zones excavated from BHT 2 and 3.

BHT 4 was excavated near the center of the northern edge of the parking lot to explore for remnants of the old San Antonio River channel. BHT 4 was excavated more than three meters deep and exposed a series of bedded layers of construction materials. Aside from a wedge of gray brown sediment that was encountered near the southern end of the trench, the excavated sediment appeared to be channel infill, and much of that infill contained gravels and construction materials. This location was being monitored for contamination (positively identified) by environmental scientists, so handling of the sediment and materials was kept to a minimum.

BHT 5 was excavated near the northern end of the property approximately 30 meters southwest of BHT 3, and it was placed at this location to explore the old San Antonio River channel. The excavation of BHT 5, however, revealed considerably different results than BHT 3. Beneath the asphalt and approximately 80 centimeters of associated road base, a series of artifact-bearing lenses were encountered. While some of the debris was construction related, that is, "ALAMO" bricks, wire nails, and miscellaneous metal, the trench excavation also yielded domestic ceramics.

Site 41BX2169

Given the historical debris observed across the 2.3-acre study area, as well as the few presumably prehistoric stone artifacts encountered in BHT 1 through 3, a new archaeological site was recorded as a historic urban palimpsest mixed into a light scatter of prehistoric materials. Historical materials encountered across the site represent the built environment prior to the current configuration of buildings and parking lots, as well as a portion of the built environment prior to the re-channelization of the San Antonio River. Maps and aerial imagery show that

channelization occurred circa 1929, after the US Army Corps of Engineers completed the River cutoff channel project. The former river channel is projected to be under the access drive on the west side of the parking lot.

Sanborn maps of the location provide some of the greatest and accessible data relating to the built environment prior to channelization of the San Antonio River and prior to the current configuration. The Sanborn map representing 1911 to 1924 (Volume 2: 141) shows the original San Antonio River channel, which meanders towards Avenue B, surrounded by domestic structures. By the 1952 revision (Volume 1A: 27A), the San Antonio River channel is moved and many of the domestic structures within the study area are gone. In the southern corner of the study area, however, is the First Chinese Baptist Church chapel. According to the church's history (FBCSA 2017), the church opened at the location in 1940.

Deed records indicate that the property on which the First Chinese Baptist Church once stood, Lots 1 and 2 of New City Block 1760 (i.e., 607 Avenue B), were sold to the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention in 1950 (Deeds Volume 2885: 28). Prior to that, the property was passed through the Farrer family (2495: 23), Sparham (2447: 457), Creech (1609: 252), Bledsoe (523: 79), and King (199: 19) working back to 1901. On the northern portion of the property, Lots 1 and 2 of New City Block 439 (i.e., 507 Brooklyn Avenue) were passed through Jahn (3681: 326), Fonarow/Bleakley (3341: 447), Adams (2999: 111), Robards (2453: 408), Cassidy (1135: 337; 980: 6), Watson/Upham (927: 555), and the Mauermann Family (924:245; 446: 9; 304: 446) during the same period.

Prehistoric material associated with site 41BX2169 consisted of five chipped stone artifacts and fewer burned stone artifacts. No features or clusters were observed, though the chipped stone was encountered exclusively in BHT 1. No diagnostic artifacts or expedient tools were encountered. The original alignment of the San Antonio River channel meandered towards Avenue B, and so this portion of the landscape would have been on the outer bend of the river, which is typically stable and less frequently flooded relative to the inner bend or point bar.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Terracon archaeologists carried out a modified intensive survey consisting of backhoe trench excavations on behalf of CPS in northern Downtown San Antonio. At this location, CPS plans to construct a multi-level parking garage and renovate existing buildings. As CPS is a publicly owned utility company, ground disturbing work on the property is under the purview of the Antiquities Code of Texas. Accordingly, archaeological investigations were performed under Antiquities Permit No. 7859, issued to David Yelacic.

Five total backhoe trenches revealed a variety of deposits and materials, including remnants of past built environments, some of which were pushed into the former channel of the San Antonio River, as well as a light scatter of prehistoric materials. These historic and prehistoric materials

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Cultural Resources Services

CPS HQ Archaeological Survey ■ San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas
October 17, 2017 ■ Terracon Project No. 90167647



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Texas at Austin.

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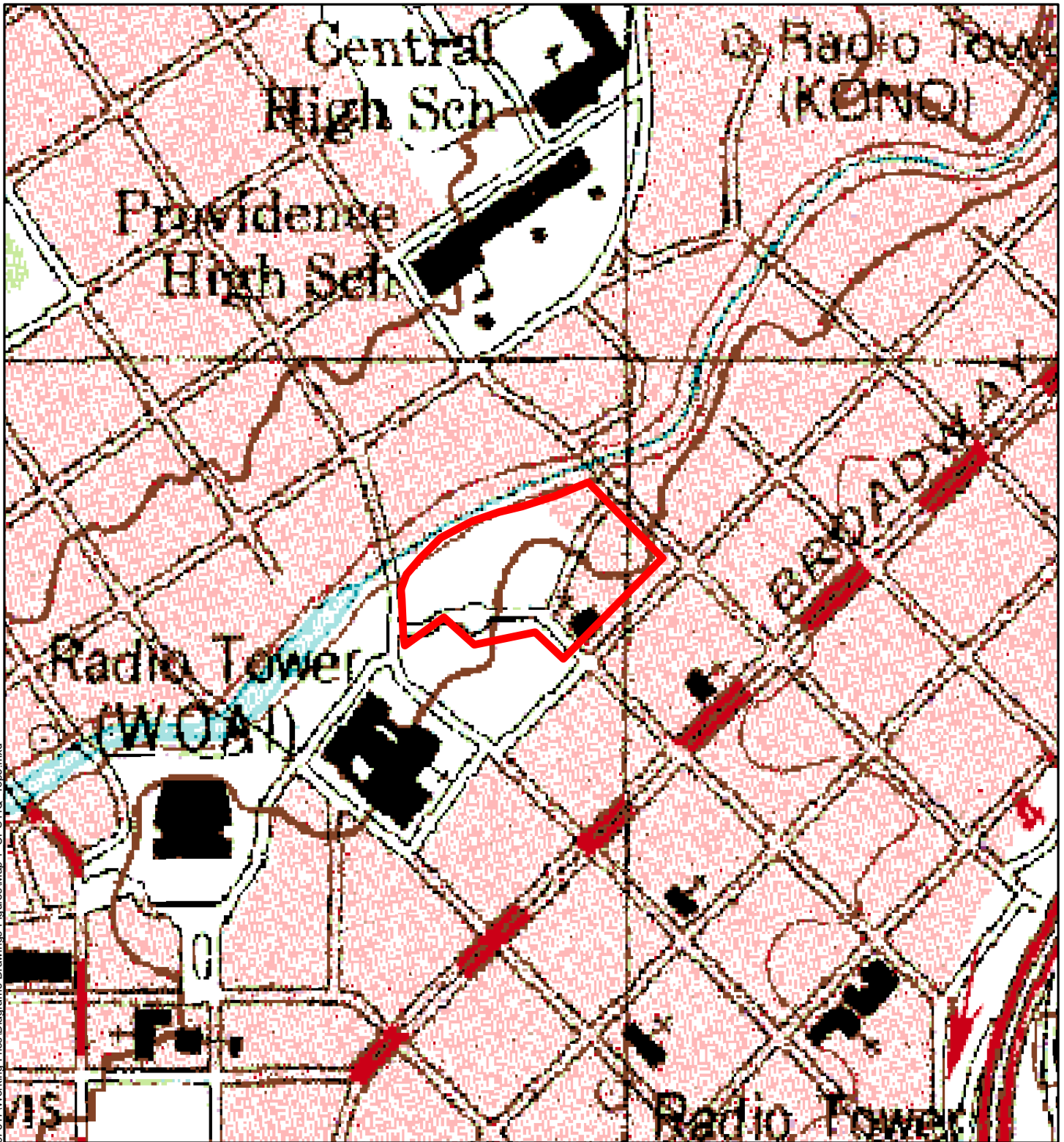
CPS HQ Archaeological Survey ■ San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

October 17, 2017 ■ Terracon Project No. 90167647




APPENDIX A

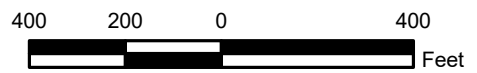
Maps



Path: N:\Projects\2016\90167\647\Working Files\Diagrams-Drawings-Figures\Map 1_CPS HQ_Topo.mxd

Legend

 Project Area (APE)



Project Mngr:	DMY
Drawn By:	DMY
Checked By:	JEH
Approved By:	DMY

Project No.	90167647
Scale:	1 in = 400 ft
TBPE Firm No.	F-3272
Date:	March 2017

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 Avenue B and Brooklyn Ave
 San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

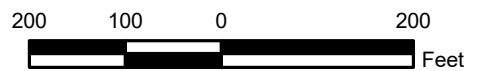
Map
1

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Legend

 Project Area (APE)



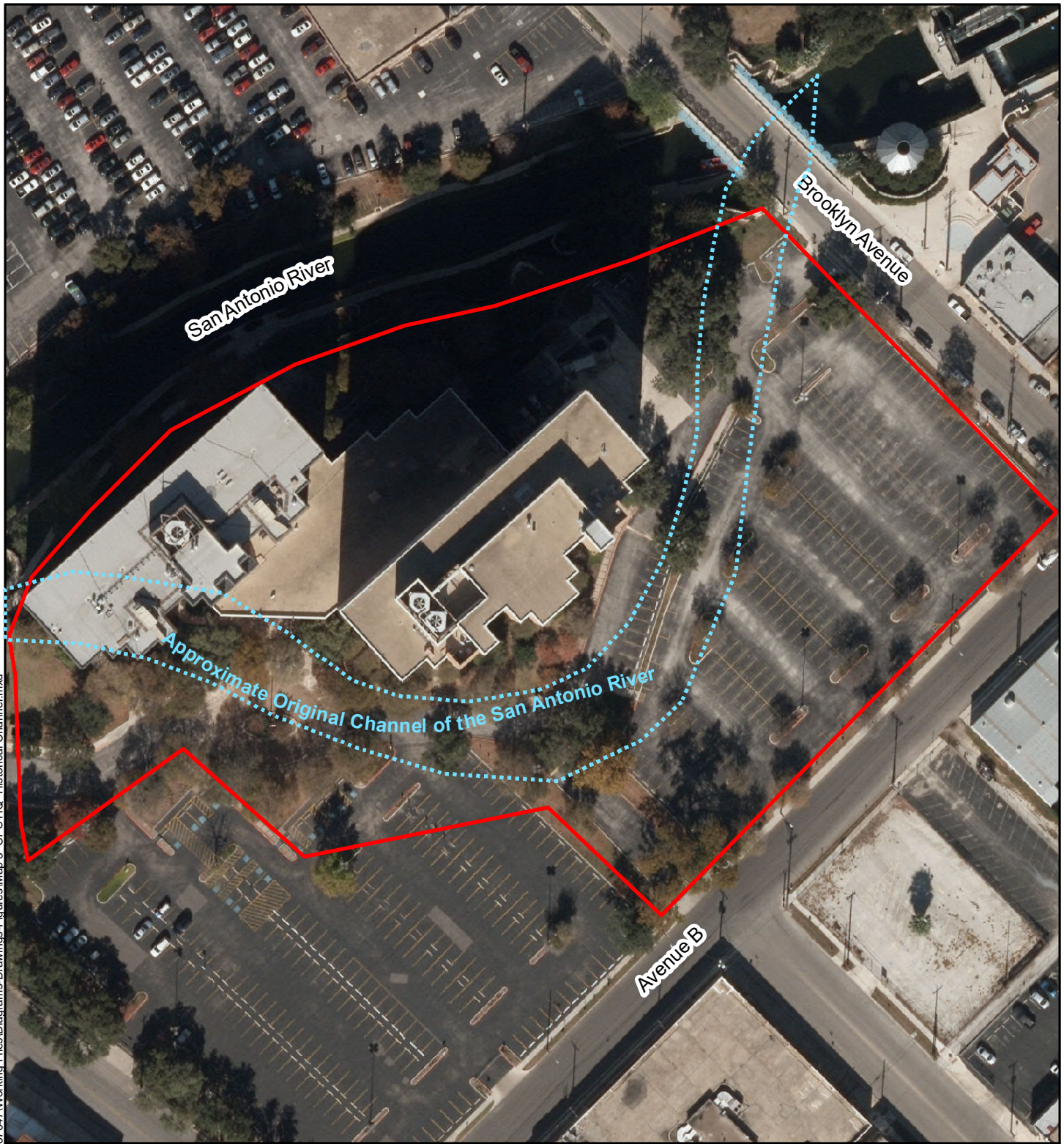
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Drawn By:	DMY	Scale:	1 in = 200 ft
Checked By:	JEH	TBPE Firm No.	F-3272
Approved By:	DMY	Date:	March 2017

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CPS Headquarters Archaeological Survey
CPS HQ CRM
Avenue B and Brooklyn Ave
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Map
2

Path: N:\Projects\2016\90167\Working Files\Diagrams-Drawings-Figures\Map 3 - CPS HQ - Historical Channel.mxd



Legend

 Project Area (APE)



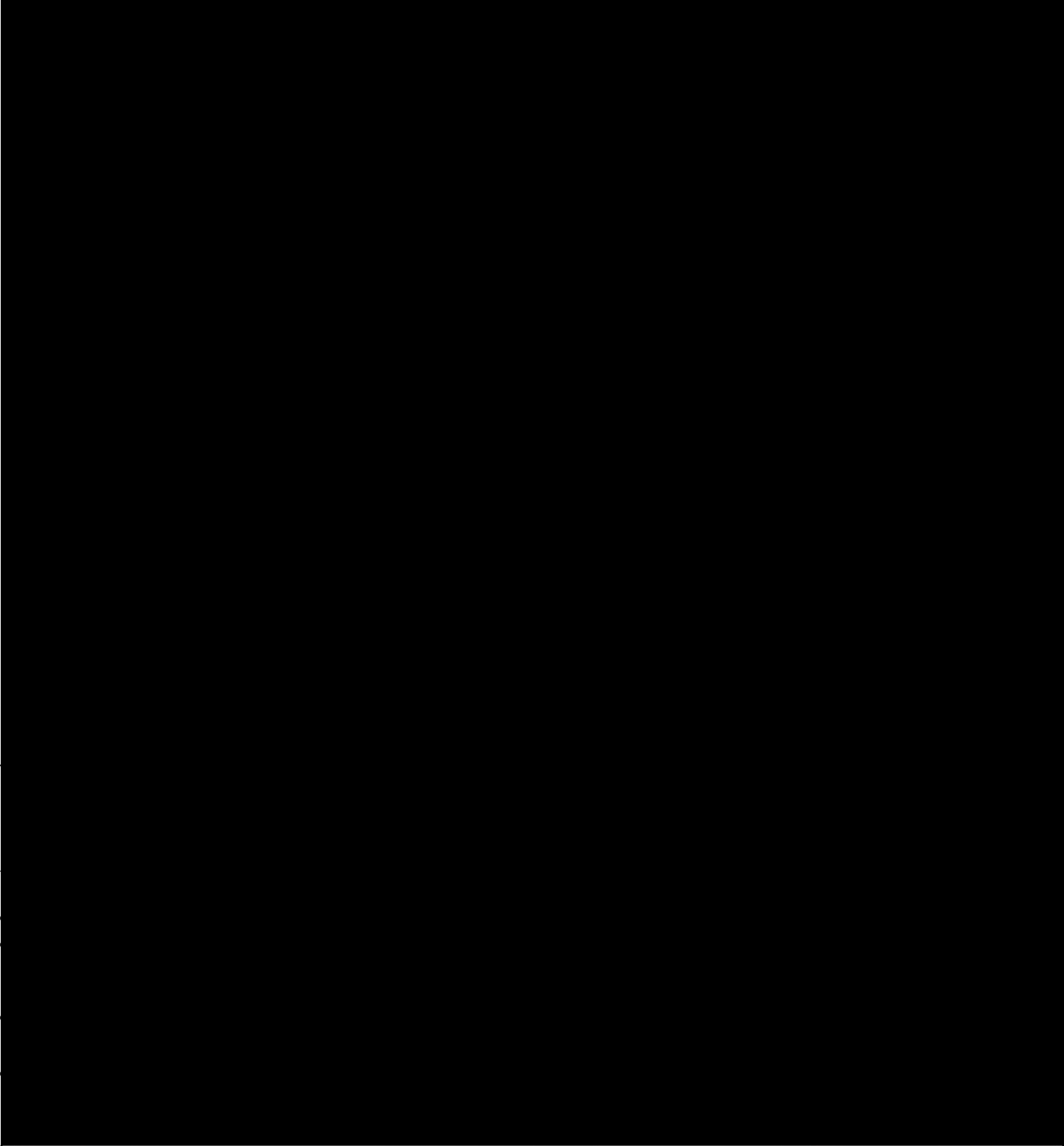
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Drawn By:	DMY	Scale:	1 in = 100 ft
Checked By:	JEH	TBPE Firm No.	F-3272
Approved By:	DMY	Date:	March 2017

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APE and Original River Channel
CPS HQ CRM
Avenue B and Brooklyn Ave
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

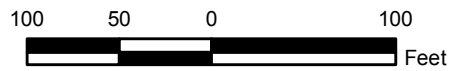
Map
3

Path: N:\Projects\2016\90167647\Working Files\Diagrams-Drawings-Figures\Map 5 CPS HQ Survey Results.mxd



Legend

-  41BX2169
-  Project Area (APE)
-  Backhoe Trenches (BHT)



Project Mngr:	DMY
Drawn By:	DMY
Checked By:	JEH
Approved By:	DMY

Project No.	90167647
Scale:	1 in = 104.17 ft
TBPE Firm No.	F-3272
Date:	March 2017

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CPS Headquarters Archaeological Survey
CPS HQ CRM
Avenue B and Brooklyn Ave
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Map
4

Cultural Resources Services

CPS HQ Archaeological Survey ■ San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

October 17, 2017 ■ Terracon Project No. 90167647



APPENDIX B

Photographs



Photo #1: Southwesterly view across the beginning of BHT 1 excavation.



Photo #2: Chipped stone artifacts from BHT 1.



Photo #3: Historical debris from BHT 1.



Photo #4: Brick fragments from BHT 1.

Project Name: CPS Headquarters CRM
Project Number: 90167647
Photos Taken: February 8-9, 2017

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Photo #5: BHT 1 profile exposure.



Photo #6: BHT 2 profile exposure.

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Project Number: 90167647
Photos Taken: February 8-9, 2017

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Photo #7: BHT 3 profile exposure with measuring tape/scale resting atop concrete footing.



Photo #8: Mixed lenses of river channel infill exposed in BHT 4.



Photo #9: Profile exposure of BHT 5.



Photo #10: Metal artifacts encountered in artifact-bearing lenses of BHT 5.

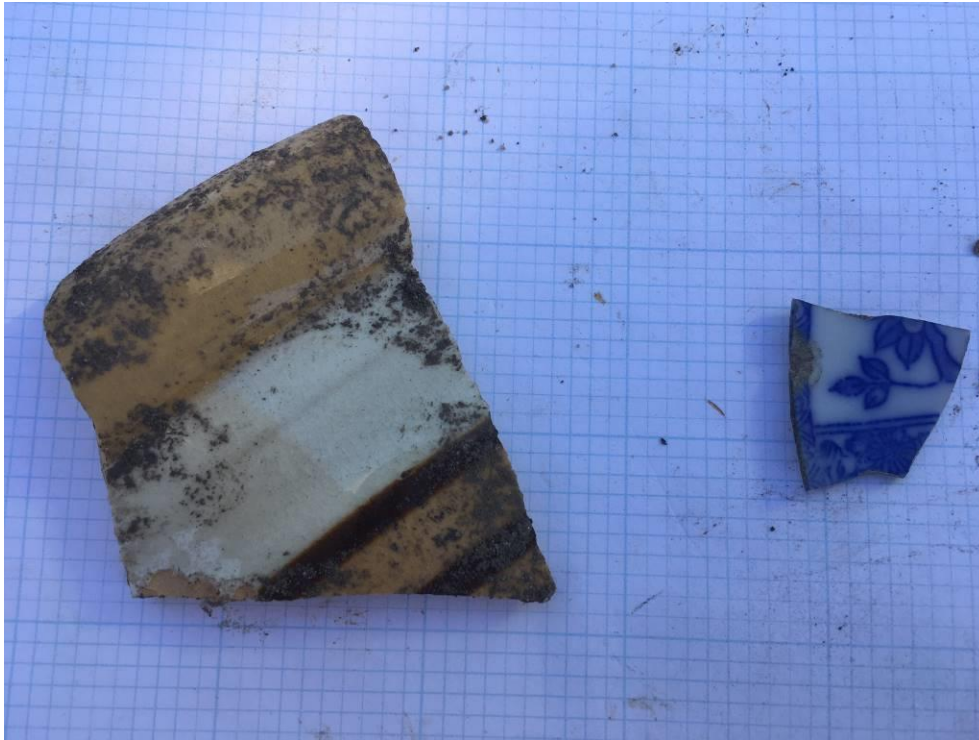


Photo #11: Ceramics encountered in artifact-bearing lenses of BHT 5.



Photo #10: View of historical marker for First Chinese Baptist Church of San Antonio near BHT 1 location.

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October 17, 2017 ■ Terracon Project No. 90167647



APPENDIX C

Backhoe Trench Log

BHT1: Located in SW corner of parking lot project area across Avenue B from intersection with 6th Street. Historical marker at fence line on Ave B at the location. Former location of church.

*Unable to enter trench - No clean walls

Zone	Description
I	Gravelly clay construction fill/parking lot base, distinct-smooth LB 10yr 7/6
II	Crumbly 10yr 4/2 – 3/1 mottled clay w/ common pebbles and brick fragments. Wire nail, patented colorless glass, wood frag, clear irregular LB
IIIa	10yr 4/3 clay with relatively strong blocky structure, snail shell fragments, stone artifacts
IIIb	Fewer snail shell frags, but otherwise same as IIIa without artifacts observed

BHT2: Located in the NE corner of the project area, about 20m from intersection of Brooklyn and Ave B. Initial location was on the opposite side of the parking lot median, but a car was parked on our spot and the driver was not present.

*Unable to enter trench - No clean walls

Zone	Description
I	Parking lot base in approximately 7 layers that vary in color and texture – Brick from lowest 2 layers, abrupt irregular LB
II	7.5yr 4/1 clay w/ loose blocky structure. 1 pc. Burned rock, small/very fine shell frags
III	10yr 5/2 clay with loose blocky structure common fine CaCO ₃
IV	10yr 8/3 clay CaCO ₃ with common round CaCO ₃ – coated cobbles and pebbles

BHT3: Located in the NE corner of the parking lot near the construction entrance on Brooklyn ~5m from road, and 20m from access drive/former river channel.

*Unable to enter trench - No clean walls

Zone	Description
I	Nearly identical to zone 1 from BHT2, this one contained cement footing/foundation, however no artifacts
II	7.5yr 4/2 clay with loose blocky structure, gradual smooth LB possible BR association
III	10yr 5/3 clay with uncommon very fine shell frags, relatively “clean” gradually smooth LB
IV	10yr 5/3 clay with common coarse CaCO ₃ concretions, filaments, etc.

BHT4: Located in approximately NW corner of parking lot near where the Ave B access drive intersects the CPS HQ access. Trench was initially located to cross the parking lot-drive median/divider, but in conversation with James Barry, the grassy divider probably contains hot electric and active irrigation – so the trench location was moved to the parking lot side of the divider. Rusty with Weston confirmed that bores at location contained materials identified as potential channel fill.

*Unable to enter trench – Sides sloughing and trench too deep – no clean walls

Zone	Description
I	Gravelly parking lot base
II	Gray clay with brick, tile, and glass
III	Black clay with large angular cobbles, some cement
IV	Bedded coarse sand and clay
V	Gray brown clay with common gravels, metal bands at bottom
VI	Natural gray brown clay
VII	Natural gray brown with CaCO ₃

BHT5: Located near the southeast corner of the big tower, in the access drive, approximately 20m from the loading docks on the east side of the building – moved across street because of issues with access, compaction of soil, etc.

Sandy lens was first thought to be utility line marker, but once explored it turned out to be a trash pit filled with historic debris: blue/white transferware, lots of metal, wire nails, red bricks “Alamo” and more. No glass, artifact sediment below, and sterile at bottom.

*Trench not entered at depth – no clean walls

Zone	Description
I	Gravelly parking lot base with abrupt smooth LB
II	Brown clay base clean smooth LB
III	Light brown sand with artifacts as described above, abrupt smooth LB
IV	Brown clay with artifacts, unknown LB
V	7.5yr 3/2 clay with material at top
VI	7.5yr 5/4 clay with CaCO ₃