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## Archaeological Monitoring Of The Henry B. Gonzales Convention Center Expansion Project, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

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## Archaeological Monitoring Of The Henry B. Gonzales Convention Center Expansion Project, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

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**Prepared for:**

**PROJECT CONTROL OF TEXAS, INC.**  
San Antonio, TX 78232

**NON-RESTRICTED**

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San Antonio, Texas

**Antiquities Permit Number 6517**

**RKEI Project No. ASA12-126-03 and ASA12-126-05**

**March 2015**

## Management Summary:

Project Control of Texas, Inc. (CLIENT) has contracted with **Raba Kistner Environmental, Inc. (RKEI)** on behalf of the City of San Antonio (COSA) to perform archaeological services for the proposed Henry B. Gonzalez Convention Center (HBGCC) Expansion Project in San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. **RKEI** performed an intensive pedestrian survey and subsequent construction monitoring activities over a period of eighteen months beginning in April 2013 and ending in September 2014. The expansion took place to the east and north of the current Henry B. Gonzales Convention Center, bounded by IH-37 on the east, Market Street on the north and Hemisfair Plaza on the south. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) measured approximately 19.45-acres. The archaeological services were performed under Permit Number 6517, issued to Pollyanna Clark. Christopher Murray and Pollyanna Clark, conducted the field monitoring, and Christopher Murray and Steve A. Tomka collaborated in producing the present report.

Sanborn Fire Insurance maps dating to the turn of the century and thereafter showed that a highly dynamic community thrived in the area. The maps show numerous residential compounds and business establishments across the 19.45-acre APE. In reviewing the historic 1912 Sanborn maps of the APE, RKEI Principal Investigator, Pollyanna Clark, suggested that three of these in particular should be the focus of further research if their remnants can be identified during the construction monitoring. They consisted of the Patrick Public School, No. 5, later to become Burnet Public School No. 5, St. Albert's Hall, and St. Michael's School. The Texas Historical Commission reviewers agreed with these recommendations.

The intensive pedestrian survey consisted of the excavation of nine trenches across the APE (Clark and Murray 2013). None of the trenches produced cultural materials or buried architectural features. Subsequent to the pedestrian survey, between June 2013 and September 2014, RKEI staff monitored mechanical excavations exceeding one meter in depth. Thirty-five late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century foundations and trash pits were noted during the monitoring. Of these, only four, documented between April and September 2014, were defined as features in the field. The other 31 features, observed between June 2013 and April 2014, were defined during the production of the current report based on the review of the field notes and photo documentation obtained during monitoring.

The thirty-five features fall within the boundaries of 13 sites identified based on the 1912 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. No Spanish Colonial or Native American deposits were observed. No significant intact cultural deposits and features were encountered during the monitoring.

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## Chapter 1: Introduction and Area of Potential Effect

In 2013, the Henry B. Gonzalez Convention Center (HBGCC) began a 726,000 square foot expansion of the existing convention center. The project also included a 49,000 square foot renovation, including the demolition of the original West Building. The City of San Antonio (COSA) funded the project and the improvements were taking place on City-owned property. Due to these conditions, combined with the fact that the improvements were to impact subsurface deposits that could potentially represent significant intact late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century materials, the project fell under the jurisdiction of the Antiquities Code of Texas, as administered by the Texas Historical Commission as well as under the umbrella of the City of San Antonio's Unified Development Code, as defined in Chapter 35, and administered by the Office of Historic Preservation.

### Project Background

Project Control of Texas, Inc. contracted with **Raba Kistner Environmental, Inc. (RKEI)** on behalf of the City of San Antonio (COSA) to perform an intensive pedestrian survey and subsequent archaeological monitoring for the proposed Convention Center Expansion Project in San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. **RKEI** performed these archaeological services over a period of eighteen months, beginning in April 2013 and ending in September 2014. Both the pedestrian survey and the construction monitoring were performed under Antiquities Permit Number 6517, issued to Pollyanna Clark.

Clark and Murray carried out the intensive pedestrian survey as well as the bulk of the construction monitoring on the project. Following the completion of the pedestrian survey, a draft technical report was issued (Clark and Murray 2013) providing a comprehensive historic background for the project area and summarizing the results of the field work, as well as providing recommendations for construction monitoring. The background review found that a total of 71 previously recorded sites and three National Register Districts are located within a one kilometer (0.61 mile) radius of the APE. According to the Texas Archeological Sites Atlas, no sites have been recorded within the APE; however, four sites: 41BX573, 41BX574, 41BX1296, and 41BX1297 are located in close proximity to the APE. Site 41BX573 is the Amaya House and 41BX574 is the O.K. Bar both recorded during Hemisfair I project. Sites 41BX1296 and 41BX1297 were recorded by Cynthia Tennis in 1998 during Convention Center Expansion project. Site 41BX1296 consists of the remnants of three, post-1850 house foundations and two trash pits while site

41BX1297 contains the remains of post-1850 structures consisting of some foundations, a privy, a well, and an artifact cluster (THC 2013). No impact to these sites was anticipated. In addition, three possible historic sites were identified within the APE using 1896 and 1912 Sanborn maps. The possible sites were the “Patrick Public School, No. 5” toward the northern half of the APE, “St. Albert’s Hall” is shown at the center of the APE, and “St. Michael’s School” partially within the southern portion of the APE. These three possible historic sites would be impacted construction activities and therefore **RKEI** recommended archeological monitoring of all initial subsurface demolition and construction phases.

In a letter dated June 21, 2013 the Texas Historical Commission (THC) concurred with the recommendations of the **RKEI** draft survey report which called for “spot monitoring to target potentially sensitive areas” based on findings of the archival and historic background study. Construction monitoring began immediately upon receipt of the THC correspondence in June 2013.

Tomka began oversight of the project in April 2014 and visited the project area on several occasions. As the preceding months of monitoring records were studied to begin work on the technical report, it became clear that during the months prior to Tomka’s affiliation with the project, several potential cultural features may have been noted but not defined as such in the field. Following a discussion with field personnel, new and clear guidelines were provided to the staff regarding the definition of features and recording procedures. Thereafter, four features were identified and documented during the remaining five months of monitoring. By this time, only two lengthy trenches remained to be excavated within the project area and both transected previously disturbed portions of the study area.

### **Area of Potential Effect**

The study area, or Area of Potential Effect (APE), is approximately 19.45 acres and is located south of Market Street and west of IH-37. **Figure 1-1** is a map of the project area plotted on the *San Antonio East, Texas* (2998-133), 7.5 minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle. **Figure 1-2** shows the APE plotted on a 2012 aerial photo.

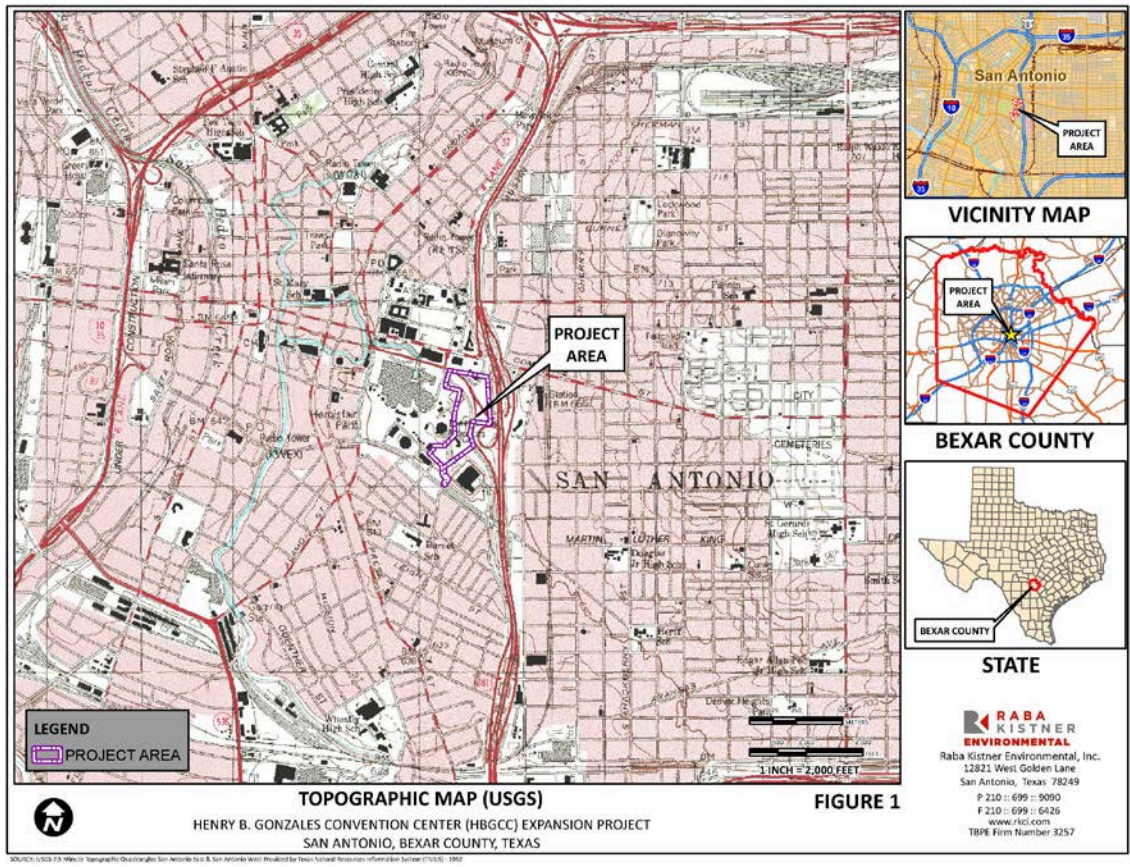


Figure 1-1. Area of Potential Effect on the San Antonio East U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute quadrangle map.

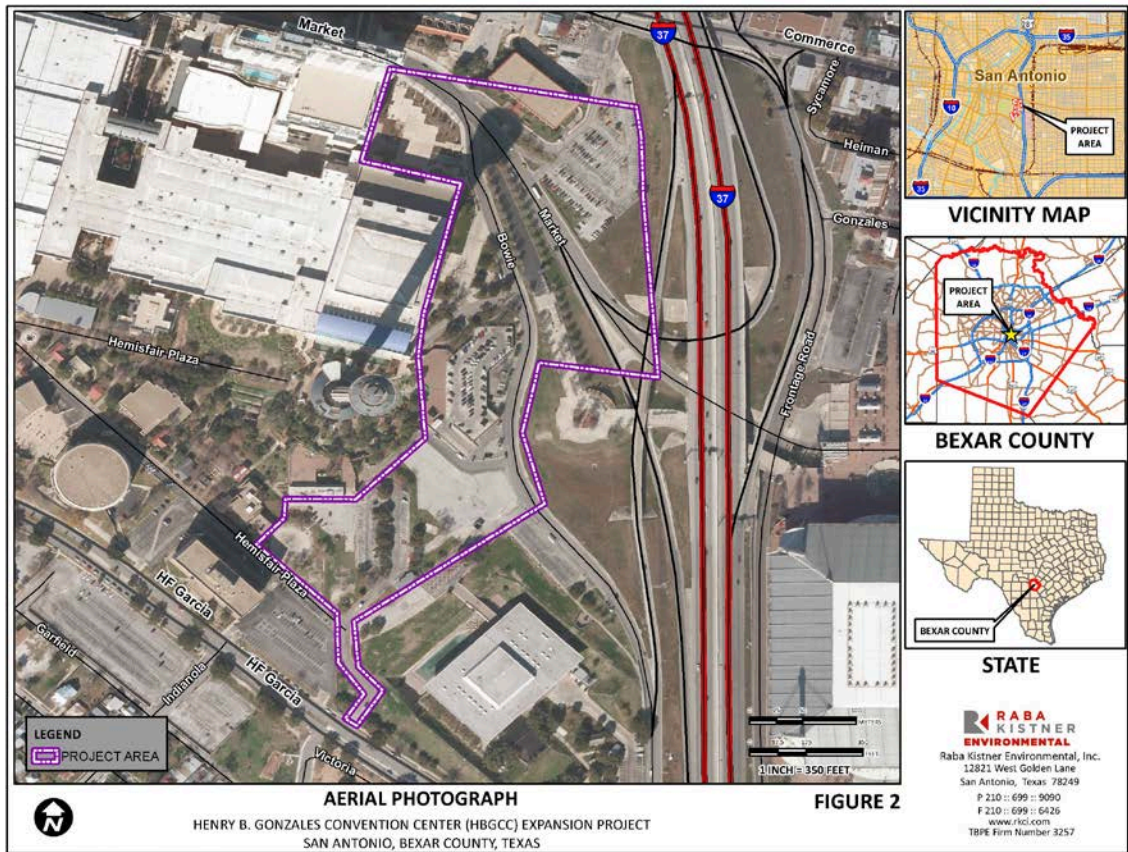


Figure 1-2. Area of Potential Effect on a recent aerial photograph.

As noted in Figure 1-2, the APE has been heavily impacted by previous construction activities. Modern and former roads cross the northern part of the APE as well as two large parking lots occupy much of the space on either side of Market and Bowie streets. While the southern half of the APE appears less disturbed, historic impacts associated with the construction of Hemisfair Plaza have also disturbed large portions of the APE. Nonetheless, the potential existed that pockets of undisturbed deposits were present across the APE and these pockets were believed to contain intact and possibly significant cultural deposits worth documentation and study.

This technical report is a compilation of the findings of the archival and historic background, the results of the intensive pedestrian survey, and the months of construction monitoring carried out during the project. Following this chapter, the next two chapters provide a brief description of the environmental setting of the project APE and reproduce the bulk of the archival and historic background that was

contained in the survey report. Chapter 4 describes the field and laboratory methods employed during the survey, construction monitoring, and report production. Chapters 5 and 6 describe the results of the intensive pedestrian survey and the construction monitoring, respectively. Chapter 7 provides a summary of the results and brief recommendations. The report closes with the references cited in the body of the text.

## Chapter 2: Environmental Setting

### Flora and Fauna

The project area is located within the Blackland Prairie ecological and physiographic regions (Bureau of Economic Geology 1996). This area supports a wide variety of vegetation types including post oak, live oak, mesquite, cypress, and pecan trees, and tall grasses (Long 2013). The different habitat types in this portion of Bexar County support a diverse array of wildlife. This includes species from grassland, open savannah, upland woodlands, and riparian habitats. Animal species found in Bexar County include the eastern cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), nine-banded armadillo (*Dasypus novemcinctus*), white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), common raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), Carolina chickadee, northern cardinal, great horned owl, mourning dove, red-shouldered hawk, northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), Great Plains skink, Texas rat snake, western coachwhip, Texas toad, Texas spiny lizard, Texas patchnose snake, and of course the western diamondback rattlesnake (Blair 1950). The project falls within an area that may be considered the interface of two broadly-defined archaeological regions, the Central Texas and South Texas archeological regions (Black 1989; Collins 1995; Hester et al. 1989; Hester 2004).

### Geology and Soils

A review of the 1983 *Geologic Atlas of Texas, San Antonio Sheet*, indicates the project site is underlain by low fluvial terrace deposits of the recent Holocene (Qt). These mostly low terrace deposits are located above the flood level along entrenched streams (Brown et al. 1983).

According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)/United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) online Web Soil Survey, soils within the APE are mapped as Branyon clay (HtB), one to three percent slopes. These soils are found along stream terraces in river valleys, mainly in the south-central and southwestern parts of Bexar County. A typical profile of HtB soils consists of moderately well drained clays from zero to 62-inches below the surface. Parent material consists of clayey alluvium of quaternary age derived from mixed sources (NRCS 2013). HtB soils underlay the entire APE.

## **Chapter 3: Cultural Context**

The project area is only 0.3 miles east of the San Antonio River. Therefore, the potential of finding prehistoric cultural remains was reasonably high. Nonetheless, no prehistoric archaeological deposits were noted during the pedestrian survey and subsequent construction monitoring, and therefore, this cultural context focuses only on the historic period beginning with the Spanish Colonial presence in the area.

### **Spanish Exploration and Settlement**

The three-pronged approach—presidio, mission, and civilian colonists—that the Spanish used for settlement proved to be more successful than the establishment of mission and presidio or presidio alone (Gilmore 1991). This was certainly true in the case of San Antonio. On May 1, 1718, a group led by Alarcón and including Fray Olivares founded the Mission San Antonio de Valero on San Pedro Creek, and on May 5, 1718, the presidio and the villa of San Antonio de Béxar were established (Habig 1968).

Five missions were established on the San Antonio River, all situated along the upper reach of the San Antonio River basin. They are: Mission San Antonio de Valero (1718), Mission San José y San Miguel de Aguayo (1720), Mission Nuestra Señora de la Purísima Concepción (1731), Mission San Juan de Capistrano (1731), and Mission San Francisco de la Espada (1731). The last three had initially been established in East Texas, but were relocated to the San Antonio River area. All of the missions in present-day San Antonio were administered by the order of Saint Francis. San José was under the authority of the College of Zacatecas, and the remaining four were under the authority of the College of Querétaro. In 1773, all the San Antonio missions were placed under the auspices of the College of Zacatecas (Jackson 1986:33). Each ministered to different groups of Indians.

In 1722, a short-lived mission, San Francisco Xavier de Najera, was founded for 50 families of Ervipiame Indians brought in from the Brazos River. This mission was closed in 1726 with the residents probably being absorbed into Mission Valero (Schuetz 1968:11). One source (Scurlock et al. 1976:133) places the location of this mission somewhere midway between Missions San Antonio de Valero and San José. Archival records and artifact collections from Mission Concepción suggest that the later mission was established at the site of the former Najera mission (Ivey and Fox 1999:45).



During the early 1700s, population growth was slow in the San Antonio area. Most inhabitants were members of military households. Alarcón's first settlement had included "an engineer, stone mason, blacksmith, and a number of women and children" (de la Teja 1988:56). A stable water supply for the missions was necessary for both crop production and human and animal consumption. Because of the relatively arid San Antonio environment, the missions needed an effective way to enhance the available water supply. The Franciscans adopted a system of irrigation ditches—called *acequias*—introduced into Spain by Moslems, and began construction in 1719 on a 15-mile network of seven gravity-flow ditches, five dams, and an aqueduct to distribute water to approximately 3,500 acres of cultivated land (National Park Service [NPS] 2005). Once the first of the *acequias* was operational, settlers "expected a large crop of maize, beans, and other produce" (de la Teja 1988:57).

By 1721, the small settlement of San Antonio consisted of a series of wood and mud huts (*jacales*), typical of Spanish frontier communities. All settlers, both military and civilian, were dependent on the garrison for defense, communications, and, civil administration.

The missions of San Antonio attracted a variety of Indian groups, primarily Coahuiltecan and Karankawan hunter-gatherers, during the mid-1700s, but also attracted Indians of other origins, some of whom were fleeing Spanish disruptions in Nuevo León and other regions of northern Mexico (Hester 1989:200). However, not all Indian groups were interested in what the missions had to offer:

*When our arms were first introduced in Texas, our foremost object was the propagation of faith, by the means of evangelic predication; but, notwithstanding the endeavors and apostolic zeal of the Reverend Missionaries, we could not succeed in gathering the Indians around the Missions. Used to a roving and unrestrained life, the Nations of that extended territory refused to submit to the merciful yoke of the Church, finding it rather burdensome, owing to their depraved habits. Unable to attract them to us of their own free will, we never availed ourselves of force. . . . [Buquor 1935:2].*

Mission settlements were disrupted frequently from 1721 to 1749 by raiding Apaches. Even after a formal truce had been signed in 1749, thievery and limited hostilities took place throughout the rest of the century (de la Teja 1988:61). Hostilities also were occurring with various Comanche bands, who disapproved of the tentative link between the Spanish and the Apache during the last half of the 1700s.

At the expense of the Spanish Crown, colonists from the Canary Islands had been sent to colonize other areas with great success. The harsh economic conditions that existed on the islands, coupled with the promise of land, made the islanders eager emigrants (de la Teja 1988:67). On March 9, 1731, a group of colonists from the Canary Islands came to San Antonio de Bexar and were to have a profound effect on the region. An additional 400 islander families were to immigrate to town, but the plan was abandoned when it became apparent that this endeavor would be too costly (de la Teja 1988:68). The Canary Islanders were given control over lands previously allotted to the military settlers. They also were given control of the town council effectively barring the original settlers from participating in local government (de la Teja 1988:68). Eventually, local elections took place in which the sitting council elected its successors.

Initially, town lots were only distributed among Canary Islanders. Captain Juan Antonio Pérez de Almazán, who served as commander and superior justice (*justicia mayor*) of San Antonio, began to lay the tract for the town of San Antonio in 1731. He had to work around the existing presidio and missions (de la Teja 1988:122) because, in general, the land west of San Pedro Creek was considered less desirable because of its vulnerability to Indian attack.

Land use outside of Béxar during the Spanish period was chiefly confined to large-scale ranching activities. Ranching during the eighteenth century consisted of free-range herding. Round-ups amounted to little more than the gathering of wild, unbranded stock when meat or hide and tallow were needed (McGraw and Hinds 1987:71). This lax attitude can be attributed primarily to the small population and the lack of markets. However, some ranches in what is present-day Bexar County were more productive (McGraw and Hinds 1987:72).

Outside political factors during the latter half of the eighteenth century had a great impact on the region. The end of the Seven Years' War (1754–1762) and the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1763 resulted in the French and Spanish ceding most of the lands east of the Mississippi River to England, and Spain acquiring the Louisiana Territory from France. These developments resulted in a reassessment of the situation in New Spain (McGraw and Hinds 1987:74). Local effects included the selection of Béxar as the new provincial capital.

The American Revolution encouraged economic growth in the region. Cattle from the ranches in the B xar area were rounded up for sale in Louisiana to the Spanish who were fighting the British along the Gulf Coast (McGraw and Hinds 1987). Another change in the region was the beginning of secularization of the missions by 1794. Secularization—the transition from mission status into secular Spanish society, based on official royal decree—was in part a result of the missions’ decline in status as a response to the removal of the French threat. The second factor in secularization was the decline of the missions’ indigenous inhabitants in the 1790s as those populations assimilated into Spanish society, achieving a major goal of the mission system, through intermarriage or conversion to Christianity. Pressure from the surrounding civilian settlers for mission farmland (*labores*) increased as mission populations fell, and eventually secularization was complete by 1824 as the last of the *labores* were privatized, divided, and distributed among the remaining mission Indians and the local population (Reese 1995: K-9; Spanish Missions 2001).

Political events continued to have a rapid impact on the region. The Louisiana Purchase in 1803 brought about the establishment of a “no-man’s land” between the Texas and Louisiana border. Both Spain and America were eager to avoid a costly war. The Louisiana Purchase, however, did generate increased American interest in Texas. Many from the former French province were eager to emigrate (Reese 1995).

### **Previous Archaeological Investigations**

A search of THC’s online sites Atlas identified a total of 71 previously recorded sites and three National Register Districts (Southern Pacific Depot Historic District, Alamo Plaza Historic District, and the Lavaca Historic District) within a one kilometer (0.61 mile) radius of the APE. According to the Atlas, no sites have been recorded within the project area; however, sites 41BX573, 41BX574, 41BX1297, and 41BX1296 are located in close proximity to the APE (THC 2013). The northern tip of the APE underwent archeological testing in 2008 by ECOMM for a project sponsored by COSA. In 1997, the same area was monitored for cultural resources during a project sponsored by the San Antonio Water System (SAWS). A list of previously recorded sites within a one kilometer (0.61 miles) radius of the APE is presented below in **Table 3-1**. The majority of these properties are designated Local Historic Landmarks and State Antiquities Landmarks.

Table 3-1. List of Recorded Archaeological Sites within a One Kilometer Radius of the Area of Potential Effect.

Trinomial	Recorded By	Date	Description
41BX648	Center for Archeological Research (CAR) at the University of Texas at San Antonio	Not listed	Mojaras/Goeth property; recorded during Navarro Street Garage project
41BX369	James E. Ivey, CAR at UTSA	1978	Gresser-Hayes House consisting of Spanish colonial foundations next to a stone German house; possible acequia on in eastern portion of site; recorded during Hemisfair I project
41BX917	Cynthia Tennis, CAR at UTSA	1993	Little Church of La Villita and possible prehistoric burial location; listed on the NRHP and designated as Local Historic Landmark
41BX575	I.W. Cox, CAR at UTSA	1983	Schultz Store; designated Local Historic Landmark; recorded during Hemisfair I project
41BX304	Paul R. Katz, CAR at UTSA	1978	Several standing structures and subsurface foundations dating primarily to the latter half of the 19th century
41BX576	I.W. Cox, CAR at UTSA	1983	Sweeny House; recorded during Hemisfair I project
41BX329	Daniel E. Fox, CAR at UTSA	1978	Dolores Aldrete House: Historic stone, brick, and jacal structures and refuse deposits
41BX584	I.W. Cox, CAR at UTSA	1983	Beethoven Hall; designated Local Historic Landmark; recorded during Hemisfair I project
41BX677	Joseph H. Labadie, CAR at UTSA	unknown	Historic La Villita Archaeological Collection/ earthworks dating between 1830-1850; designated SAL
41BX577	I.W. Cox, CAR at UTSA	1983	Schultz House; designated Local Historic Landmark
41BX585	I.W. Cox, CAR at UTSA	1983	Acosta House; designated Local Historic Landmark; recorded during Hemisfair I project
41BX588	I.W. Cox, CAR at UTSA	1983	Hermann Carriage House dating to 1917; designated Local Historic Landmark; recorded during Hemisfair I project
41BX586	I.W. Cox, CAR at UTSA	1983	Kampmann/Halff House; designated Local Historic Landmark; recorded during Hemisfair I project
41BX303	Paul R. Katz, CAR at UTSA	1978	Historic standing structures and subsurface foundations dating primarily to the latter half of the 19th century.
41BX326	James E. Ivey, CAR	1978	Mayer House; designated a Local Historic

Trinomial	Recorded By	Date	Description
	at UTSA		Landmark; recorded during Hemisfair I project
41BX236	John W. Clark, UT Austin	1974	A mid to late 19th century house
N/A	I.W. Cox, CAR at UTSA	1983	Eager House and Eager Dependency; designated a Local Historic Landmark; recorded during Hemisfair I project
41BX591	I.W. Cox, CAR at UTSA	1983	Pereida House; designated a Local Historic Landmark; recorded during Hemisfair I project
41BX579	I.W. Cox, CAR at UTSA	1983	Kusch House; designated a Local Historic Landmark; recorded during Hemisfair I project
41BX593	I.W. Cox, CAR at UTSA	1983	Espinosa House; designated a Local Historic Landmark; recorded during Hemisfair I project
41BX592	I.W. Cox, CAR at UTSA	1983	Koehler House; designated a Local Historic Landmark; recorded during Hemisfair I project
41BX982	I.W. Cox, CAR at UTSA	1992	Heubaum Homestead; recorded during Hemisfair Historic Building Phase II
41BX581	I.W. Cox, CAR at UTSA	1983	Richter House; designated a Local Historic Landmark; recorded during Hemisfair I project
41BX583	I.W. Cox, CAR at UTSA	1983	Dugosh House; designated a Local Historic Landmark; recorded during Hemisfair I project
41BX580	I.W. Cox, CAR at UTSA	1983	Max. Schultz House; designated a Local Historic Landmark; recorded during Hemisfair I project
41BX590	I.W. Cox, CAR at UTSA	1983	Solis House; designated a Local Historic Landmark; recorded during Hemisfair I project
41BX1298	Cynthia Tennis, CAR at UTSA	1998	One "new city block" containing remnants of one post-1850 structure foundation, two privies, one well, one artifact cluster, and two sections of the acequia; recorded during Convention Center Expansion project
41BX8	I.W. Cox, CAR at UTSA	1983	Alamo acequia
41BX573	I.W. Cox, CAR at UTSA	1983	Amaya House; designated a Local Historic Landmark; recorded during Hemisfair I project
41BX574	I.W. Cox, CAR at UTSA	1983	O.K. Bar; recorded during Hemisfair I project
41BX1297	Cynthia Tennis, CAR at UTSA	1998	Site contains remnants of five post-1850 structure foundations, one privy, one well, and one artifact cluster; recorded during Convention Center Expansion project
41BX1296	Cynthia Tennis, CAR at UTSA	1998	Remnants of three post-1850 house foundations and two trash pits; recorded during Convention Center Expansion project
41BX25	Mardith Scheutz	1972	This site was destroyed with the construction of the new Public Library. Previously, the site of

Trinomial	Recorded By	Date	Description
			the Old Jail. With excavation, historic Indian site was uncovered. Animal bones, pottery, flint, charcoal, and colonial artifacts were uncovered.
41BX983	W. Cox, CAR at UTSA	1992	Meyer and Soloman Halff Warehouse; designated a Local Historic Landmark;
41BX929	Kenny Wright and Herbert Uecker, CAR at UTSA	Not listed	John Umscheid Site, designated a Local Historic Landmark; recorded during Alamo Dome project
41BX928	Kenny Wright and Herbert Uecker, CAR at UTSA	Not listed	William F. Eckenroth Site; cultural features consisted of a yellow brick privy and various historic artifacts; recorded during Alamo Dome project
41BX891	Maureen Brown & Kenny Wright, CAR at UTSA	1990	Historic site dating to ca. 1850s (mid 19th c) to 1925 residential, 1925- present commercial (Alamo Iron Works Warehouse; recorded during Alamo Dome project
41BX955	Kenny Wright, CAR at UTSA	1991	Erecting Shop Site, Alamo Iron Works; recorded during Alamo Dome project
41BX890	Maureen Brown, CAR at UTSA	1990	Biesenbach site: adobe limestone house dating to 1860; recorded during Alamo Dome project
41BX927	Kenny Wright, CAR at UTSA	1990	Schulze Site consisting of Yellow brick privy / cesspool dating about 1888, 4 by 4 by 6 ft. filled with primarily domestic refuse; recorded during Alamo Dome project
41BX885	Maureen Brown, CAR at UTSA	1990	The Weaving/ Mendit-House; designated a Local Historic Landmark; recorded during Alamo Dome project
41BX930	Maureen Brown & Kenny Wright, CAR at UTSA	1990	Ries Well Site: a dry-laid well site dating to the 1880's; recorded during Alamo Dome project
41BX883	Maureen Brown, CAR at UTSA	1990	Cornelius King House Site; designated a Local Historic Landmark; recorded during Alamo Dome project
41BX884	Maureen Brown & Kenny Wright, CAR at UTSA	1990	Roatzsch-Griesenbach House dating to 1850; recorded during Alamo Dome project; designated as a SAL and might be eligible for listing in the NRHP
41BX881	Maureen Brown, CAR at UTSA	1990	Oeffinger House dating to 1895 to 1938; designated a Local Historic Landmark; recorded during Alamo Dome project
41BX882	Maureen Brown, CAR at UTSA	1990	One-story Haas House and later 19 <sup>th</sup> century artifacts; designated a Local Historic Landmark; recorded during Alamo Dome project
41BX898	Designated SAL in 1992	1992	E. Glaeser Site; 1850 home site; unique example of a mid-19th century "adobe" limestone

Trinomial	Recorded By	Date	Description
			structure built by a German immigrant; designated SAL
41BX926	Kenny Wright, CAR at UTSA	1990	Yellow brick privy; recorded during Alamo Dome project
41BX900	Kenny Wright, CAR at UTSA	1991	Earthen vault privy near NE property line (Ca. mid/late 1800's), trash fill zone, and limestone paving; recorded during Alamo Dome project
41BX956	Kenny Wright, CAR at UTSA	1991	Site was a collection of several homesteads which were mapped, photographed, and surface collected but were not selected for more intensive testing; recorded during Alamo Dome project
41BX957	Kenny Wright, CAR at UTSA	1991	Site is composed of seven primary structures, four of them on Hoefgen Street; recorded during Alamo Dome project
41BX937	Kenny Wright, CAR at UTSA	1991	Gilbert house site; recorded during Alamo Dome project
41BX896	Maureen Brown & Kenny Wright, CAR at UTSA	1990	Des Mazieres Site 1856 home site; designated SAL; 1856 limestone "adobe" house has potential for NRHP; recorded during Alamo Dome project
41BX938	Kenny Wright, CAR at UTSA	1991	Gottfried Conrad Site consisting of large limestone flag walkway; recorded during Alamo Dome project
41BX931	Maureen Brown & Kenny Wright, CAR at UTSA	1991	The Pettit Site House and yard complex dating to 1920; designated a Local Historic Landmark; recorded during Alamo Dome project
41BX936	Maureen Brown, CAR at UTSA	1991	Homer Burleson Site - 1920's house site; recorded during Alamo Dome project
41BX1274	No additional information available on the Atlas		
41BX1275	No additional information available on the Atlas		
41BX483	F. Valdez, Jr.	1977	Apfelbaum Cistern
41BX1952	Kristi Ulrich, CAR at UTSA	2012	Trash middens associated with the historic James' Family Homestead
41BX829	Alton K. Briggs, William R. Bryant, Evan A. Briggs, Lone Star Archaeological Services	1991	Stratified alluvial cultural deposits in river setting; Artifacts recovered include large bifacial tools, dart points, large sherds of aboriginal ceramics, Spanish Colonial and Mexican ceramics, etc
41BX984	I.W. Cox, CAR at UTSA	1992	Two, two-story limestone structures commercial usage
41BX436	Jake Ivey, CAR at UTSA	1979	Lopez-Losoya Houses with foundation traces and artifact-bearing strata

Trinomial	Recorded By	Date	Description
41BX438	Not available on the Atlas		Spanish adobe dwelling against outer wall of Mission Valero, overlaid by 1870's commercial building
41BX6	J.S. Clark	1982	The Alamo; Mission San Antonio de Valero - Chapel & Dependency; Historic structure: mission & fortress with Colonial Mexico 1744; listed in the NRHP and is a designated SAL
41BX507	Anne Fox, CAR at UTSA	Not listed	Thielepape House site, designated a Local Historic Landmark; part of the Alamo complex
41BX1894	Melissa Green, Geo-Marine, Inc.	2011	Inadvertent discovery of a well site
41BX941	Kenny Wright, CAR at UTSA	1991	Mary Houston house site; designated a Local Historic Landmark; recorded during Alamo Dome project
41BX945	Not available on the Atlas		Pauly house site dating to the mid 1850's
41BX894	Maureen Brown, CAR at UTSA	1990	Czernecki Rental Houses- East; designated a Local Historic Landmark; recorded during Alamo Dome project
41BX893	Maureen Brown & Kenny Wright, CAR at UTSA	1990	Czernecki House; Urban residence (ca. 1890s to 1990); designated a Local Historic Landmark; recorded during Alamo Dome project

### Historical Background

RKEI geo-referenced the current project area to historic maps using ARCGIS 10 Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software. The goal of the procedure was to document the known historic features (acequias, walls, cemeteries, or other structures) that fell within the project area. The findings are discussed below.

**Figure 3-1** shows the outline of the project area on a 1767 map of San Antonio. The APE is located east of the Alamo Acequia which was the easternmost of the irrigation ditches constructed by the Spanish through the labor of the neophytes that joined the missions. Maps of the project area overlaid the 1889, 1909 and 1929 ward maps of San Antonio (**Figure 3-2**), downtown San Antonio (**Figure 3-3**), as well as the 1912 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (**Figure 3-4**), are presented below.



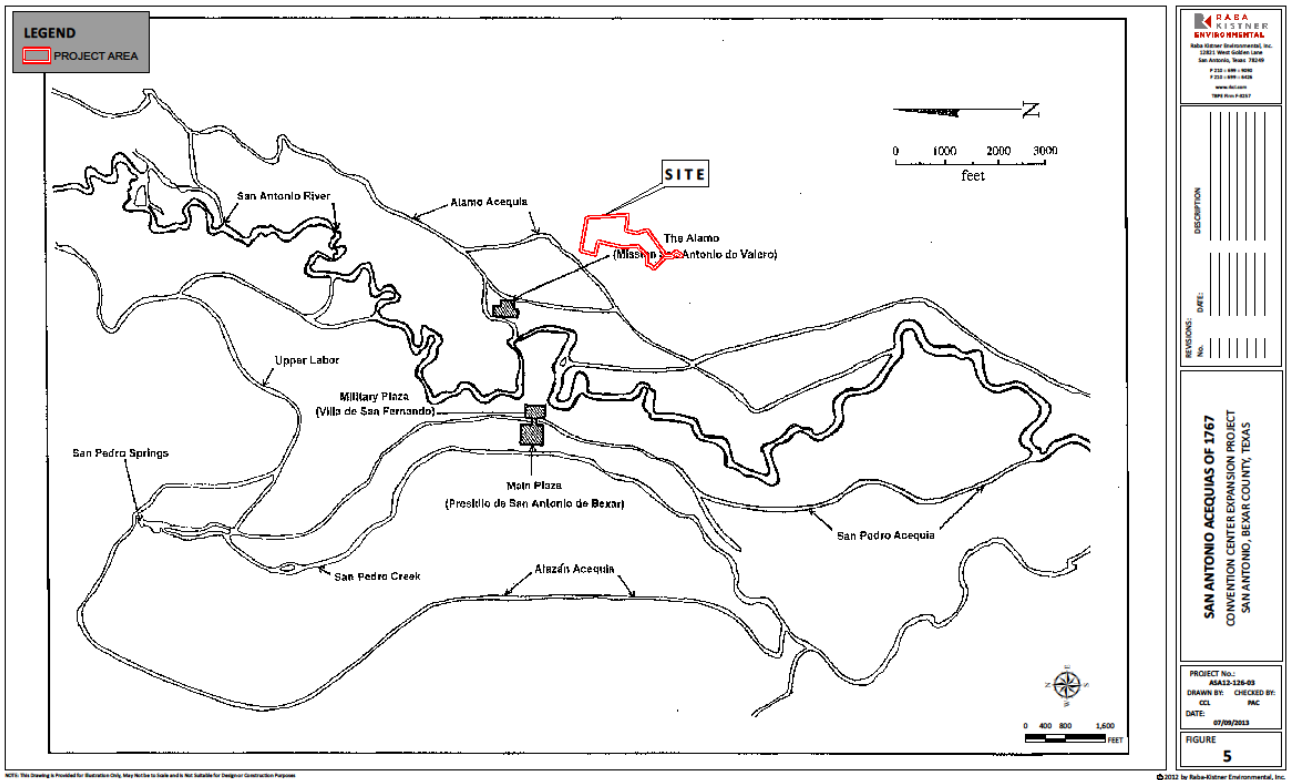


Figure 3-1. Location of APE on 1767 map of San Antonio.

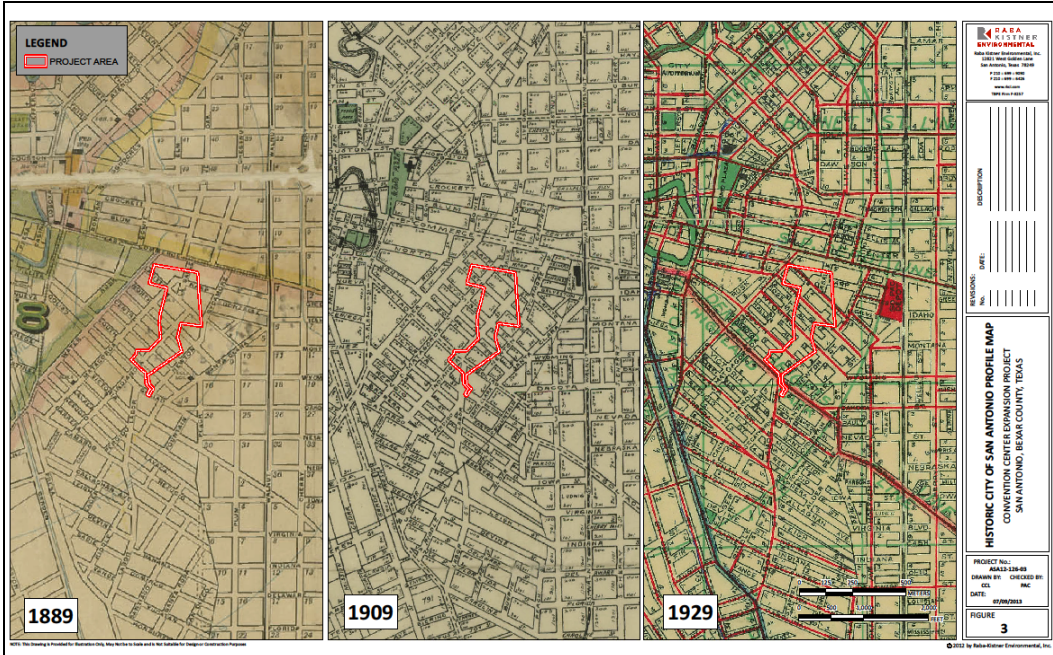


Figure 3-2. Location of APE on the 1889, 1909, and 1929 ward maps of San Antonio.

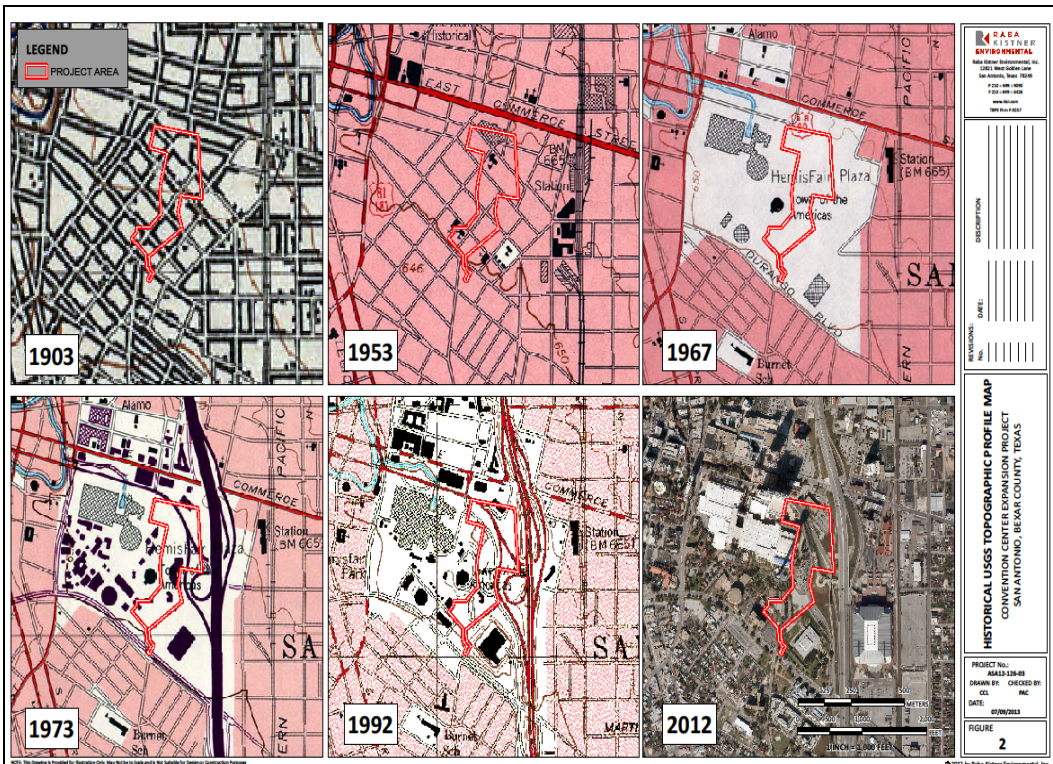


Figure 3-3. Location of APE on a sequence of maps of downtown San Antonio.

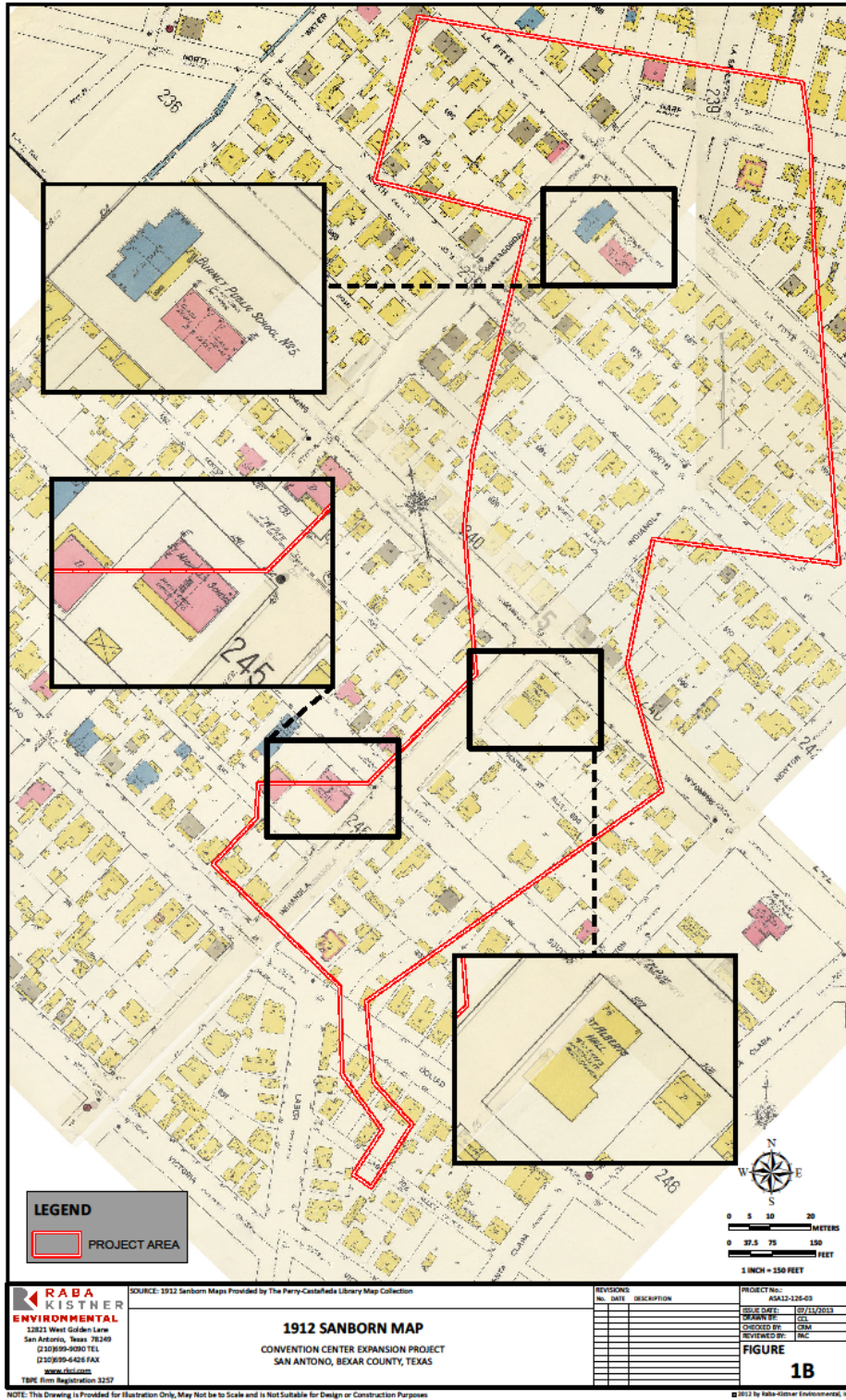


Figure 3-4. Location of the APE on the 1912 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.

In the late nineteenth century, the Sanborn Company began preparing property usage maps for fire insurance companies. **RKEI** reviewed the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps available online to assist in determining what structures or features may have existed within the APE. Only the 1896 and 1912 historic Sanborn maps included the APE. According to Sanborn Maps dated 1896 and 1912, the APE appears as a developed city block. The 1896 map shows “Patrick Public School, No. 5” toward the northern half of the project area and “St. Albert’s Hall” is shown at its center. The 1912 Sanborn map shows the “Alamo Ditch” outside the project area while the “Burnet Public School No. 5” is within the project area and located where Patrick Public School No. 5 was previously situated. “St. Albert’s Hall” is identified on both the 1896 and 1912 Sanborn maps. The 1912 Sanborn also shows “St. Michael’s School” partially within the project area.

## Chapter 4: Field and Laboratory Methods

The archaeological services performed during the project took place over a period of eighteen months, between April 2013 and September 2014.

### Intensive Pedestrian Survey Methods

The intensive pedestrian survey was completed during April and May 2013. The survey of the APE entailed visual inspection of the ground surface for cultural resources supplemented by mechanical backhoe trench excavations. Testing via backhoe trenching had the potential to identify deeply buried deposits as well as delineate the horizontal and vertical extent of potential cultural deposits across the large APE.

Backhoe trenches were excavated in accordance with THC and CTA survey guidelines. Trenches were excavated to a depth of 1.5 meters below surface or until sterile soils were encountered. Trench walls were scraped and examined for cultural features, artifacts, and soil horizons and the backdirt were examined for cultural materials. Each trench measured approximately four meters in length by one meter in width. The geographic coordinates of each trench were recorded using a handheld GPS (Global Positioning System). Upon completion, all trenches were backfilled.

Field notes were maintained and standardized backhoe trench forms were completed for each backhoe trench. These forms included location data, depth, soil type, and notations on artifacts encountered. Digital photographs with a photo log were completed as appropriate. The locations of all trenches were recorded via handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) units utilizing the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinate system and the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) map datum.

This survey utilized a no-collection policy. Temporally diagnostic and non-diagnostic artifacts (e.g., historic glass) were to be described, sketched, and/or photo-documented in the field and replaced in the same location in which they were found. If and when potential temporally diagnostic artifacts (e.g., ceramics, bottles with brand marks) were identified in the field, they were to be photo documented and examined for all diagnostic information which was to be recorded and/or photo documented prior to the artifact being returned to the trench where it was found. No artifacts were identified during the intensive backhoe trenching of the APE.

### **Construction Monitoring Methods**

Construction monitoring began in June 2013 and continued through September 2014. The Project Archaeologist and/or the Senior Field Technician were present either on a daily basis or to spot check excavations that extended deeper than 12-inches below the surface. Typically the monitoring archaeologist stood on the edge of the trench being excavated and observed the backhoe bucket as it scooped up matrix from within the trench. None of the matrix was screened for artifacts. Artifacts noted in the backdirt or in the walls of a trench, were typically collected if they were temporally diagnostic. Architectural or other features noted during the monitoring were photo-documented and their locations were captured using hand-held Trimble Global Positioning System units. In addition, the locations of features were also plotted on large- scale aerial photographs of the APE that allowed reasonably accurate placement of features.

### **Laboratory Methods**

Only a small number of artifacts were collected during the monitoring. These artifacts were typically temporally diagnostic items that could aid in establishing the ages of occupation or historic component. Photos were printed on acid-free paper and placed in separate page protectors. The photo log was printed on acid free paper. All field notes were placed in page protectors.

## Chapter 5: Results of Intensive Pedestrian Survey

The survey consisted of 100 percent visual inspection of the ground surface for cultural materials supplemented with mechanical backhoe trenching. Ground surface visibility ranged between zero and 95 percent. A total of nine trenches were excavated within the APE (**Figure 5-1**). Trenches 1, 2, 4, and 5 were excavated to a depth greater than eight feet (2.43 meters) since the proposed construction in this area will be no deeper than eight feet. Trenches 6, 7, 8 and 9 were excavated to a depth of one meter (3.28 feet) since proposed the construction excavations at these locations were not to exceed one foot (0.30 meter).

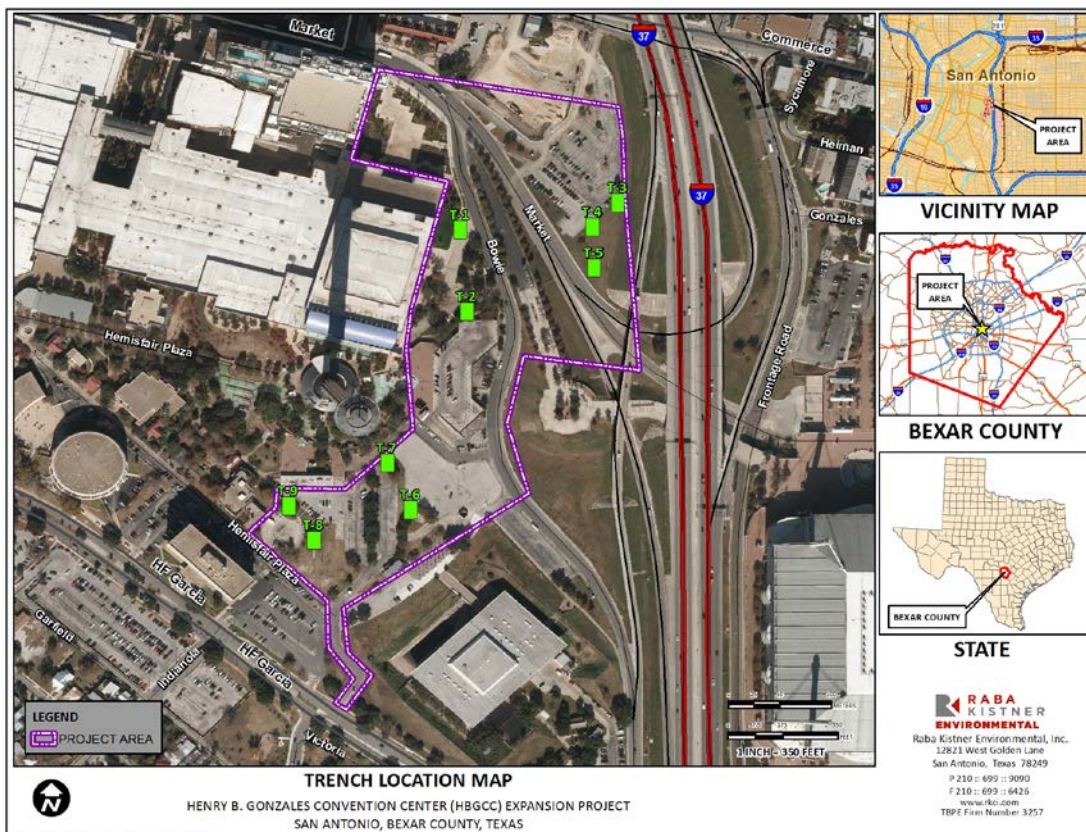


Figure 5-1. Location of the backhoe trenches excavated across the project APE.

### Backhoe Trench Descriptions

Trenches 3, 6, 8, and 9, were terminated due to modern subsurface utilities encountered at an average depth of one to 1.15 meters below the surface. Trench 5 also encountered a modern utility at the northern end of the trench, but there was enough space to extend the excavation three feet to the

south to continue the trench excavation to the desired depth. Modern fill material covers the entire APE, (Figure 5-2). Below the fill is either sterile caliche or sterile dark gray clay (Figure 5-3)



Figure 5-2. Thick zone of fill on top of sterile caliche in BHT 4.



Figure 5-3. Modern top soil and road base on top of sterile dark gray clay, BHT 1.



The trench locations and contents are described in **Table 5-1**, while the description of the soil strata within each excavated backhoe trenches is presented in **Table 5-2**. No historic or prehistoric cultural materials, and/or features were found on the ground surface or in any subsurface context within the APE.

**Table 5-1. Locations of Backhoe Trenches**

<b>Unit</b>	<b>Dimensions (in meters): length (L), depth (D), and width (W)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Findings</b>
Trench 1	4.10m L x 2.04 D x .69 W	Northing - 0550208 Easting – 3254674	Negative for cultural resources.
Trench 2	4.50 L x 2.77 D x .68 W	Northing - 0550213 Easting – 3254595	Negative for cultural resources.
Trench 3	6.50 L x 1.57 D x .70 W	Northing – 0550340 Easting – 3254710	Negative for cultural resources. Terminated excavation at 157cmbs due to modern utility.
Trench 4	4.10 L x 2.68 D x .68 W	Northing – 0550319 Easting – 3254677	Negative for cultural resources.
Trench 5	4.60 L x 2.50 D x .68 W	Northing - 0550321 Easting – 3254637	Negative for cultural resources.
Trench 6	4.30 L x 1.16 D x .69 W	Northing - 0550167 Easting – 3254404	Negative for cultural resources. Terminated excavation at 116 centimeters below surface (cmbs) due to modern utility.
Trench 7	4.20 L x .80 D x .66 W	Northing - 0550147 Easting – 3254449	Negative for cultural resources.
Trench 8	4.10 L x 1.0 D x .68 W	Northing - 0550085 Easting – 3254374	Negative for cultural resources. Terminated excavation at 100cmbs due to modern utility.
Trench 9	4.20 L x 1.15 D x .64W	Northing - 0550064 Easting – 3254407	Negative for cultural resources. Terminated excavation at 115cmbs due to modern utility.

**Table 5-2. Backhoe Trench Soil Descriptions**

Unit	Description of Soil Characteristics (Depths in cmbs)
Trench 1	0–18 cmbs – Dark Brown Loamy Clay; 18–68 cmbs – Fill Material consisting of PVC pipe fragments, modern brick fragments, plastic tarp and other modern debris; 68–204 cmbs – Light Tan Clay.  Negative for cultural resources.
Trench 2	0–33 cmbs – Brown Loamy Clay; 33–64 cmbs – Tan Sand; 64–137 cmbs – Dark Brown Clay; 137–277 cmbs – Light Tan Clay.  Negative for cultural resources.
Trench 3	0–40 cmbs – Dark Brown Loamy Clay; 40–50 cmbs – Tan Rocky Loamy Clay; 50–157 cmbs – Dark Brown Clay.  Negative for cultural resources.
Trench 4	0–14 cmbs – Dark Brown Loam; 14–18 cmbs – White Caliche; 18–62 cmbs – Dark Brown Clay; 62–132 cmbs – Fill Material consisting of concrete rubble and modern red bricks; 132–183 cmbs – Dark Brown Clay; 183–268 cmbs – Tan Clay mottled with white clay.  Negative for cultural resources.
Trench 5	0–37 cmbs – Dark Brown Clayey Loam; 37–167 cmbs – Dark Brown Clay; 167–250 cmbs – Light Tan Sandy Clay.  Negative for cultural resources.
Trench 6	0–26 cmbs – Dark Brown Loamy Clay; 26–30 cmbs – Light Tan Clay; 30–116 cmbs – Mottled Brown Clay with fill material, including modern red brick and sewer pipe fragments.  Negative for cultural resources.

Unit	Description of Soil Characteristics (Depths in cmbs)
Trench 7	0–66 cmbs – Dark Brown Mottled Loamy Clay; 66–80 cmbs – Dark Brown Mottled Clay.  Negative for cultural resources.
Trench 8	0–66 cmbs – Dark Brown Mottled Loamy Clay; 66–80 cmbs – Dark Brown Mottled Clay.  Negative for cultural resources.
Trench 9	0–103 cmbs – Dark Brown Mottled Loamy Clay; 103–115 cmbs – gravel.  Negative for cultural resources

# Chapter 6: Results of Construction Monitoring

## Construction Activities and Sequencing

Before considering in detail the findings of the monitoring, below we summarize the types of construction activities and their sequencing. Construction activities associated with the expansion of the Henry B. Gonzales Convention Center can be grouped into four categories: demolition of selected existing modern amenities, pad site excavation, drilling of piers, and utility trenching. The general location of the principal impacts within the project area is shown in **Figure 6-1**.

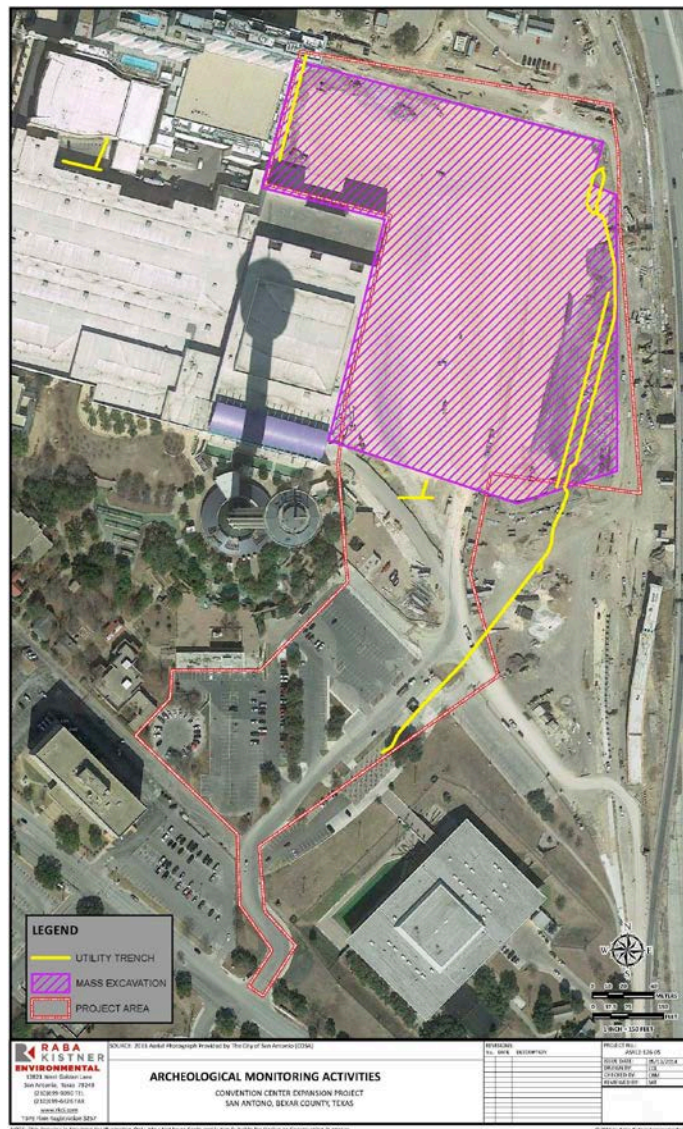


Figure 6-1. Locations of principal construction impacts and archaeological monitoring.

Demolition and excavation on the southern half of the APE, specifically the at-ground-level parking lots to the west of the Institute of Texas Cultures, began July 18, 2013. The goal of the work in the area was to increase parking capacity. None of the existing asphalt parking areas were excavated or demolished.

### **Demolition Sequencing**

Excavations across the APE averaged less than 45 centimeters below surface (cmbs) and took place in the areas that were not covered with asphalt (before current construction activities). These green spaces were backfilled canals that were created for the 1968 Hemisfair canal system. These areas were not excavated down to desired depth to allow for the installation of a subgrade base material, but were shaved down with a grader. All grading activities, as well as, demolition of curbs and tree removal were monitored by an **RKEI** archaeologist. Archaeological monitoring in the parking lot areas west of the Institute of Texas Culture continued until July 24, 2013, when permission to cease monitoring activities due to the shallow (less than 45 cm below surface) nature of the impacts was granted by Kay Hinds (email dated July 24, 2013), with the caveat that any future impacts below one meter were to be monitored by RKEI archaeological staff.

Contractors were instructed to notify RKEI if any excavations were to exceed 1 meter in depth to allow for appropriate monitoring activities. Due to the fact that no excavations took place below the pre-existing asphalt parking lots, no evidence of the St Albert's Hall or the St. Michaels's School was found.

### **Mass Excavations**

Pad site excavations for the expansion of the Henry B. Gonzales Convention Center in the northern half of the APE began December 04, 2013. Excavation started along the eastern edge of the current Convention Center at an average depth of 1.2 meters below surface (mbs). Excavations continued to the west and north across the APE, with depths of the excavation increasing to an approximated depth of 3.05mbs along the western edge of the APE. An excavator with a five yard capacity bucket dug the soils and dumped the material into waiting trucks to be hauled off site. The typical soil stratigraphy of the APE was 0-30 cmbs disturbed soils/base material, 30 to 195 cmbs dark brown clay, 195 to 360cmbs light brown to tan gravelly silty caliche clay, and 360 to 523 cmbs was light tan clay. The area was

heavily disturbed by the large number of previous excavations associated with utilities installations **(Figure 6-2)**.

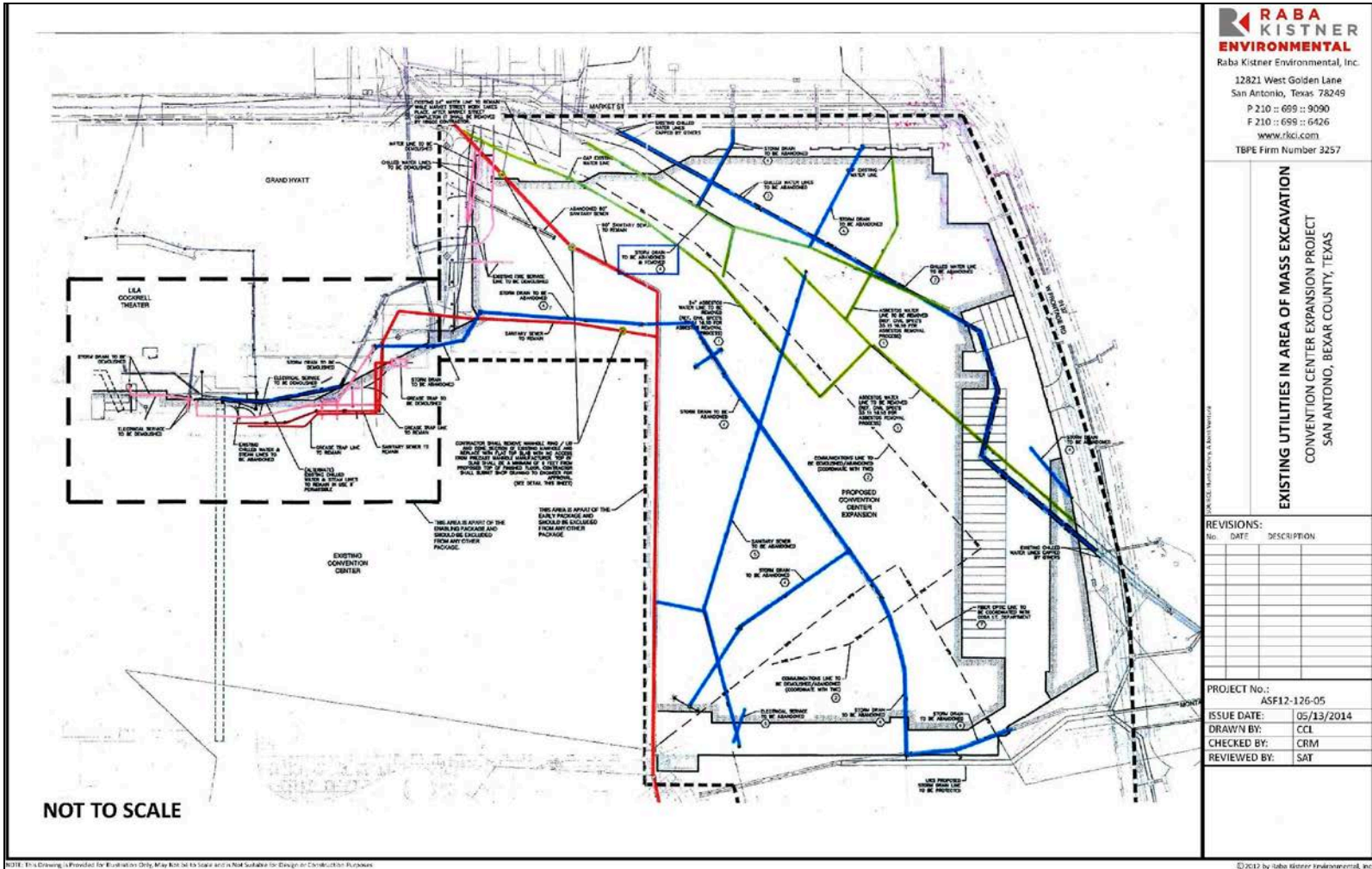


Figure 6-2. Existing utilities in area of mass excavation.

An **RKEI** archaeologist was present to observe all excavations and to assess the presence/absence of archaeological deposits. During excavation of the pad site, six historic refuse pit features were encountered. In addition, the brick piers and continuous footings of six historic structures (including the Patrick Public School, No. 5) were found and documented. The monitoring revealed that numerous modern concrete piers and slabs, and modern utility pipes crisscross the entire APE (see **Figure 6-2**). All cultural materials noted were located within the dark brown clay matrix between 30 and 195 cmbs. The mass excavation phase ended February 17, 2014.

### **Pier Drilling**

Pier drilling activities began February 19, 2014. After discussion with Mark Denton, via email on February 18, 2014, it was determined that pier excavations should be monitored to the depth of sterile deposits. Pier diameters ranged from 18 to 72 inches. At the time the monitoring of the pier drillings was suspended, in coordination with the THC and COSAOHP, approximately 180 of the 414 piers had been completed with approximately 30 started but terminated due to obstructions. All piers were monitored to a depth of 20 feet below current grade with the typical pier encountering a water bearing zone at approximately 14 feet below current grade. All piers are located within the pad site area. The pad site area was graded to a depth of 4 to 10 feet below modern grade and subsequently filled with compacted base material. The current grade is two feet below the original grade, on average. No historic cultural artifacts were observed in the pier profiles or excavated soils removed.

### **Utility Trenching**

Utility trenching activities across the APE began March 10, 2014. Only one feature, a limestone cobble continuous footing, was found. Archaeological monitoring of the trenches was completed on September 25, 2014 due to the fact that the remaining trenches not yet excavated were to be located within the pad site or in the alley between the Hyatt Hotel and the Convention Center. The trenches across the pad site were not excavated to a depth exceeding the imported base material. The trenches placed in the alley between the Hyatt Hotel and HBGCC are in heavily disturbed soils that have been excavated multiple times due to previous construction projects. Most of the trenches were in areas outside of the pad site. Four features (31, 32, 33, and 35) and three sites (41BX2031; 41BX2033; and 41BX2035) were uncovered during the trenching activities between March and September of 2014.

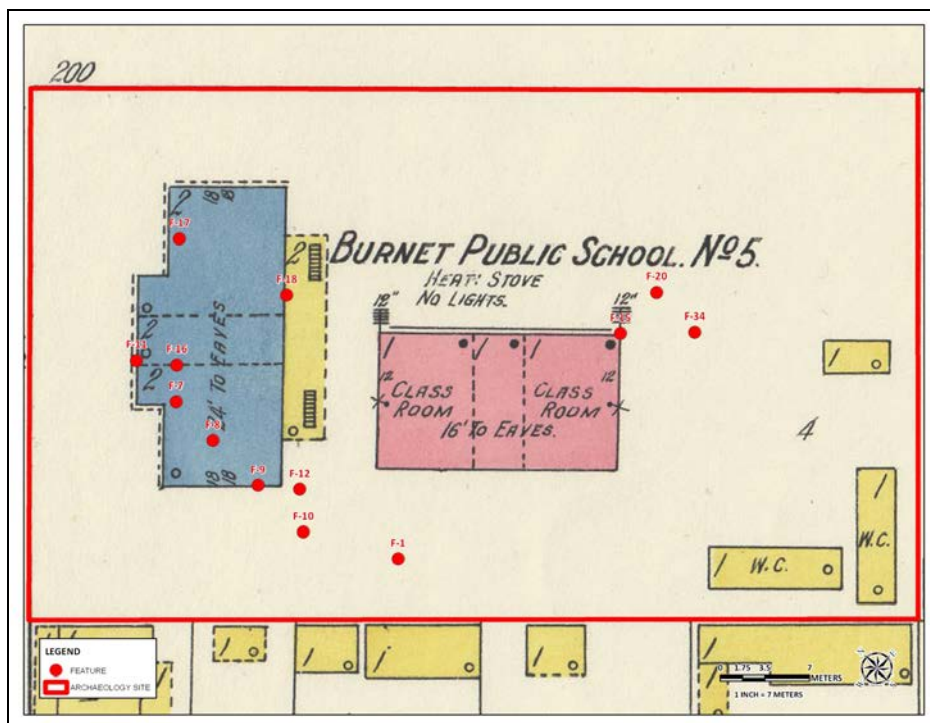


The five types of construction activities occurred in two main phases. The earliest activities focused on the demolition and excavations in the southern half of the APE, specifically the at-ground-level parking lots to the west of the Institute of Texas Cultures. These activities were followed by work in the northern half of the APE, which included the mass excavation of the pad site, pier drilling, and utility trenching.

Below, we present the descriptions of the findings grouped by the residential compounds that they represent. Each architectural feature and artifact concentration was associated with a family household that formerly existed in the project area. Site boundaries were defined on the basis of the property boundaries depicted on the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps.

### Site 41BX2023

This site is the location of Burnet Public School No. 5 (**Figure 6-3**). The main building (illustrated in blue) is depicted on the 1896 Sanborn map which identifies the building as the Patrick Public School No.5. The second large structure (illustrated in pink) is not shown on the 1896 map.



**Figure 6-3.** Location of features at 41BX2023 depicted on the 1912 Sanborn Map.

Thirteen features were discovered within the parcel boundaries of the Burnet Public School No. 5, as listed on the 1912 Sanborn map. The site was buried below approximately 130 centimeters (cm) of modern overburden. The uppermost deposit (0-10cmbs) consisted of asphalt followed by 50 cm (10 to 60cmbs) of brown gravelly silty clay road base. The bottom 70 cm (60 to 130cmbs) was dark brown clay. Several concrete piers and buried utilities within the footprint of the main school building indicated that the site was heavily disturbance. The piers would likely have been drilled/installed after the historic structure had been removed or demolished. All that remained of the school complex was subsurface architectural and buried refuse features. It is possible that not all thirteen features were associated with the public school complex. Below is a summary of features documented within the site. Feature numbers are not consecutive since they were assigned as features were identified across the entire project area over time.

**Feature 1** was found on 12/7/2013. It is a yellow brick lined rectangular feature with burned refuse on the inside of the feature (**Figure 6-4**). The feature had already been cut down to grade or a little below when it was discovered. No more of the feature was exposed since the terminal grading depth had been reached. The entire area was covered by a minimum of five feet of fill.



Figure 6-4. Photograph of Feature 1, facing northwest.

The feature was oriented NW/SE with two brick walls exposed. The northeast wall had 1.34 meters of exposed brick and the southwest wall had 1.98 meters of exposed brick. Both walls consisted of three-courses of bricks while the southwest wall was at least five-courses tall before the feature was exposed. The top two or more tiers of bricks were removed during excavation activities. The bricks were yellow but retained no maker's marks. Each brick measured 21x10x6 cm (Length x Width x Height). The top of the brick was approximately 1.2 meters below pre-excavation/original starting surface level. At the base of the feature was a white caliche floor or layer covered by a 20 cm-thick lens of burned material and a mixture of ash and charcoal. A 70x50 cm (Length x Width) excavation unit was positioned in the corner of the feature and excavated to a depth of 20 cmbs. All soil was screened and the artifacts recovered are listed in **Table 6-1** and a sample is shown in **Figures 6-5 and 6-6**.

<b>Table 6-1. Artifacts Encountered in Feature 1, 41BX2023.</b>			
<b>Super Class</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Count</b>
Bone			14
Ceramic	Stoneware	Albany	18
		Other	14
	White Earthenware	Transfer	3
		Undecorated	2
	Porcelain	Chinese Imari	26
Construction Material	Unknown	Unknown	2
Glass	Bottle	Clear	2
	Container	Aqua	7
		Clear	41
		Cobalt	2
	Flat	Clear	6
	Oil Lamp Chimney	Clear	4
Personal	Coin	1899 Nickel	1
	Glass Lens	Clear	2
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>144</b>

Only the diagnostic items were collected for curation. The retained artifacts consisted of:

- broken cork stopper bottles from 1880's to 1900's
  - McLean's Volcanic Liniment Oil
  - The Dunkley Celery Co.
- 1899 "V" Nickel
- 26 Porcelain Chinese Imari fragments
- 3 White Earthenware transfer pattern fragments



Figure 6-5. Artifacts found in Feature 1.



Figure 6-6. Diagnostic artifacts collected from Feature 1.

The northeast brick wall was 1.85 meters south of the storm water curb inlet. The southwest brick wall was 5 meters south of a manhole inlet and 3.30 meters north of a second manhole inlet. The feature appears to continue towards the buried storm water utility line that runs between the two manholes, which is approximately two meters away. The presence of the buried utilities suggests that the area was heavily disturbed.

The feature is unlikely to be related to the Burnet Public School complex. Rather, given the quantity and types of associated cultural materials, it is likely to be the remnants of a later residential structure.

**Feature 7** was found on 12/10/13 and is continuous footing/foundation constructed of yellow bricks laid on a concrete foundation (**Figure 6-7**). The feature is 4-bricks-wide and the bricks are mortared together. At the time of discovery, the feature was 204 cm long, 45 cm wide, and 5-bricks tall. It was oriented at 130 degrees. The feature continued into the unexcavated overburden.



Figure 6-7. Photograph of Feature 7, facing east.

**Feature 8** was found on 12/10/13 and is continuous footing/foundation constructed of red bricks laid on a 37 cm thick concrete base (**Figure 6-8**). The feature is 8-bricks-wide at the base and 4-bricks-wide at

the top. The feature consists of 6-courses of mortared bricks. At the time of discovery, the feature extended into the trench wall. A portion of the feature was bisected by a modern utility duct of nine 4-inch PVC conduits suspended in a concrete/flow able fill mix. The second cut into the feature (15 foot cuts) did not expose any remnants of the brick feature suggesting that the brick alignment represented as short footing or foundation.



Figure 6-8. Photograph of Figure 8, facing east.

**Feature 9** was found on 12/10/13 and is a continuous footing/foundation constructed of dry-stacked red bricks (**Figure 6-9**). No concrete foundation was apparent at the time of the monitoring. The feature consisted of nine courses of bricks and was 4-bricks wide. The feature continued into the trench wall and none of the bricks had maker's marks.



Figure 6-9. Photograph of Feature 9, facing east.

**Feature 10** was found on 12/10/13 and was a trench filled with burned construction materials (**Figure 6-10**). The feature was approximately 3 meters long, 27 cm wide and 90 cm deep. Dimensions are based on soil staining on floor of excavation and cut wall. The feature contained lumber, brick, and glass fragments. All contents were burnt. No diagnostic items or complete artifacts were identified. The feature was oriented 110 degrees. At the time of discovery, it appeared that there was a jumble of red bricks up against the burned feature (south side) and they were part of the jumbled burned feature. Further trenching indicated that the burned feature continued and the jumbled bricks were part of a continuous footing/foundation. Total length of feature was approximately 6 meters.



Figure 6-10. Feature 10, facing east.

**Feature 11** was found on 12/11/13 and was a continuous footing/foundation constructed of yellow and red bricks that were laid on a concrete base (no photo). A 12-meter section of the feature was exposed. The western 5 meters of the feature consisted of yellow bricks. The remaining portion was built of red bricks. The feature was oriented 120 degrees and was about 5 meters north of Feature 7.

**Feature 12** was found on 12/11/13 and represented the remains of a red brick column or corner (**Figure 6-11**). It was found between Feature 9 and 10 and was made up of “ALAMO” bricks. The feature was 113 cm by 86 cm by 48 cm tall and it was on a 22 cm-thick slab of concrete.





Figure 6-11. Feature 12, facing north.

**Feature 15** was found on 12/12/2013 and was the eastern corner of a continuous footing/foundation with the two foundation walls at a right angle from the corner (**Figure 6-12**). One foundation wall was oriented 130 degrees and the feature was approximately 22 meters in length. The other foundation was oriented approximately 70 degrees and was approximately 10 meters in length.



Figure 6-12. Feature 15, facing northeast.

**Feature 16** was found on 12-12-2013 and was a hand-quarried limestone continuous footing/foundation (**Figure 6-13**). The feature was approximately 80 cm tall, 70 cm wide and 3 meters long. The foundation had three tiers of limestone and it was oriented 220 degrees. The east end was removed during previous water and electrical utilities installations. The limestone blocks averaged 70x60x20 cm.



Figure 6-13. Feature 16, facing west. Note chisel marks in stone.

**Feature 17** was found on 12/12/2013 and was a corner wall or footing made of limestone blocks. The two foundation walls formed an approximate 45 degree angle (**Figure 6-14**). One foundation wall was oriented 220 degrees and the other was oriented at 270 degrees. The footings were 70 cm wide. The excavator had removed the top row of blocks before more data or photos could be gathered on the footing remnant. The bottom blocks were left in place since they were at grade.



Figure 6-14. Feature 17, facing northwest.

**Feature 18** was found on 12/12/2013 and was a hand-quarried limestone footing/foundation. The feature was oriented at 220 degrees. The feature was 70 cm wide. It was removed before it could be photo documented. It is likely that Features 16, 17 and 18 are remnants of the footing of the Burnet Public School building.

**Feature 20** was found on 12-13-2013 and was an underground storage tank used for petroleum products (**Figure 6-15**). The feature was located against the northern edge of Feature 15. The tank was completely encased in concrete (**Figure 6-16**) with an oily sheen visible from the exposed vent pipes. Below is an excerpt from the report to TCEQ in regards to the tank (ASA12-126-08 RDR final report):

**UST-1.** UST-1 is located immediately adjacent to and outside of then north east corner of the former Patrick Public School, No. 5 building. Based on its proximity to the former school building, it is probable that UST-1 stored heating oil or other petroleum product (i.e., kerosene) used for heating the school building(s). Upon exposure, the steel UST was observed to be encased in concrete and measured 17.75 feet in length and 5 feet in diameter, with a calculated approximate 2,600 gallon capacity. UST-1 was observed to have a 6-inch fill port at one end and

2-inch delivery port at other end, and was completely filled with water with a residual oily sheen prior to cleaning and removal activities.



Figure 6-15. Feature 20, facing southwest. Orange cones mark ends of feature.



Figure 6-16. Feature 20, after excavation, facing east.

**Feature 34** was found on 12/12/2013 and was a trench filled with burned construction material (**Figure 6-17**). All wood contained in the feature was milled lumber with round nails. The trench was approximately 5 meters long, 190 cm wide and at least 80 cm deep. No temporally diagnostic materials,

such as bottles or other personal items, were found in the feature. Some of the lumber was tongue and groove floor boards. The feature was oriented at 240 degrees.



Figure 6-17. Feature 34, facing southeast.

Of these thirteen features, it is likely that Features 16, 17 and 18 are parts of the footing of the old public school building. Feature 1 is the base of the wall of an unrelated structure, while Feature 15 may have supported the columns of the porch associated with the classroom building shown on the 1912 Sanborn Fire Insurance map.

## Site 41BX2024

Site 41BX2024 consists of four historic brick piers (**Figure 6-18**; Features 2 through 5).

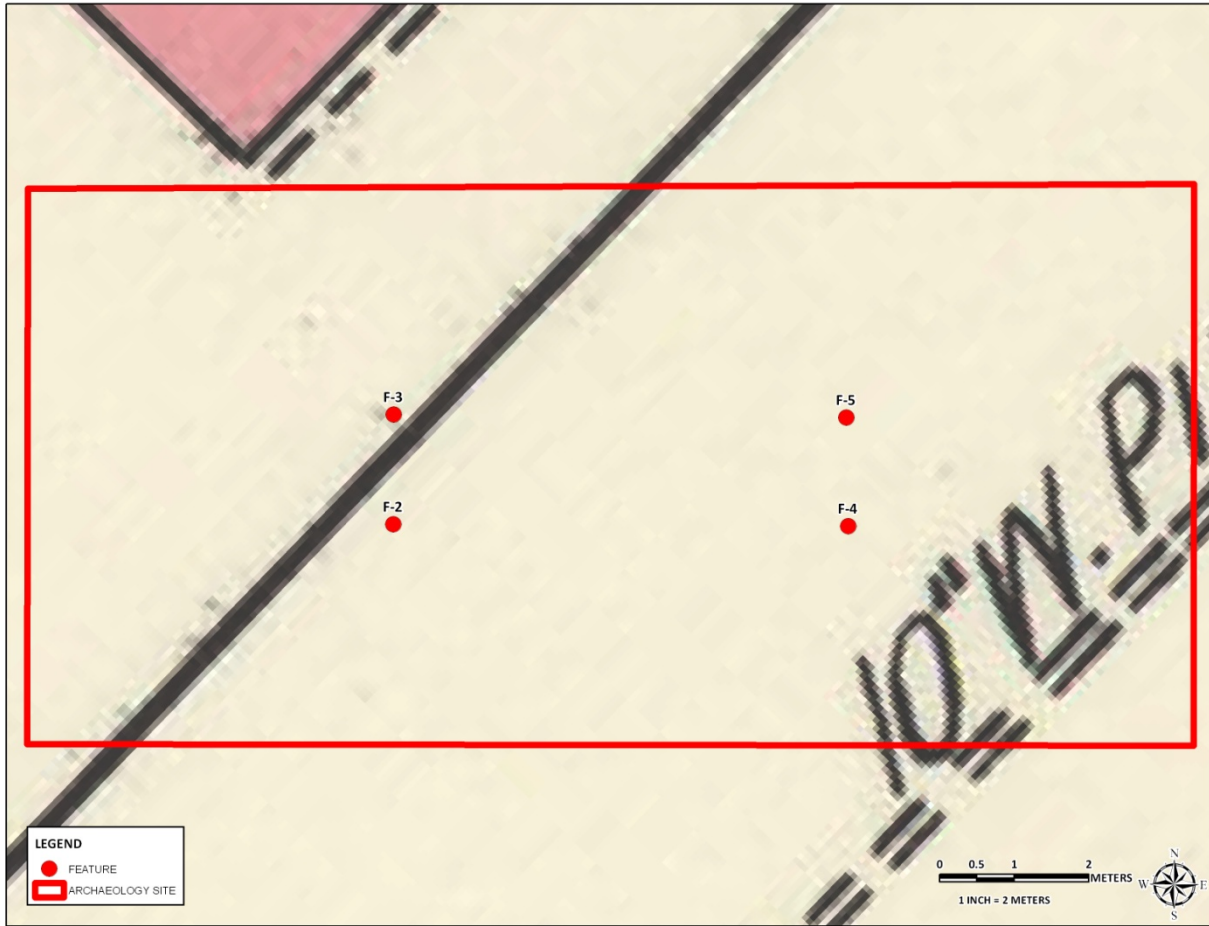


Figure 6-18. Locations of features within 41BX2024, on 1912 Sanborn map.

RKEI staff was not able to match the linear architectural features to any structures or facilities shown on historic imagery or Sanborn maps. The site boundaries around the features are arbitrary since no other features or diagnostic artifacts were found within the site. Feature 3 was approximately 7 meters south of a single family unit as shown on the 1896 and 1912 Sanborn maps. Below is a summary of features found within the site boundary.

**Feature 2** was found on 12/9/2013. It was a historic brick pier made of yellow/tan and red bricks (**Figure 6-19**). The top of the pier was 46 cmbs. The pier was 1 meter long, three-bricks wide and 14 bricks tall. The bricks measure 20x10x6 cm and were mortared in place.

**Feature 3** was found on 12/9/2013. It was a historic brick pier made of yellow/tan and red bricks (**Figure 6-19**). The top of the pier was approximately 85 cmbs. The pier was four bricks wide and eight bricks tall. The bricks measure 20x10x6 cm. The bricks are held together with mortar. The feature was previously disturbed by utilities installation as indicated by the modern PVC conduit with electrical wiring running across the feature (**Figure 6-19**).

Two modern concrete poured piers with rebar were also encountered just west of Features 2 and 3.

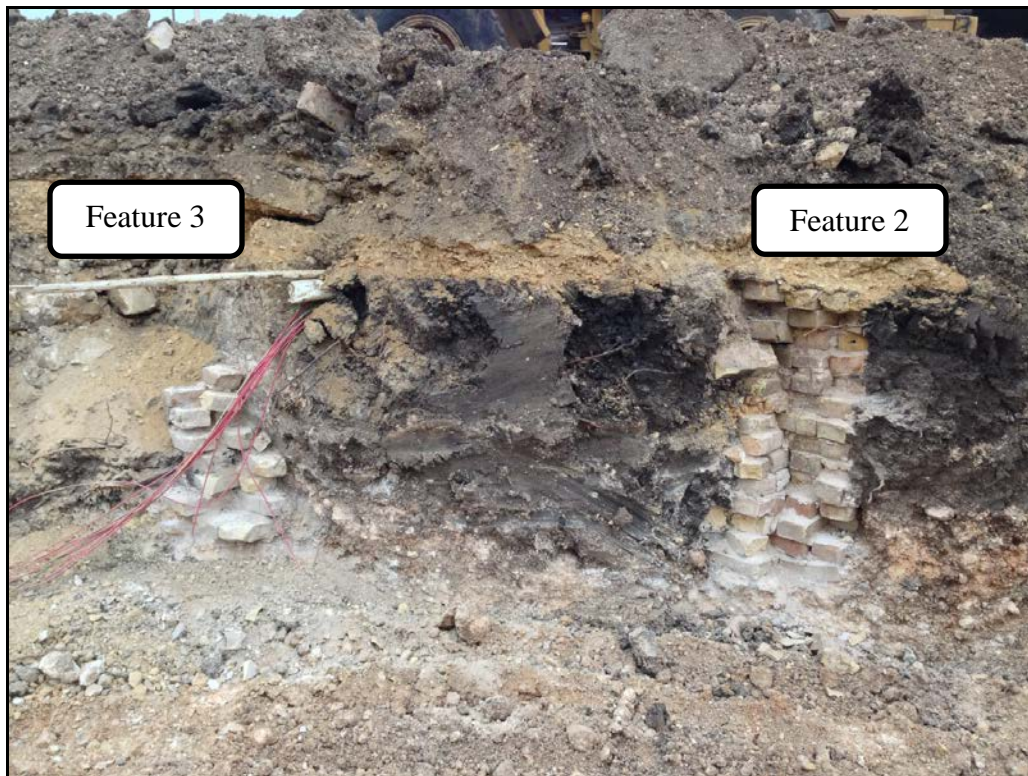


Figure 6-19. Features 2 and 3, facing east.

**Feature 4** was found on 12/9/2013. It was a historic brick pier made up of yellow/tan and red bricks (not shown). The top of the pier was 46 cmbs. The total length of the pier is 1 meter. The pier is 3 bricks wide and was heavily impacted during excavation. The number of courses of bricks forming the feature could not be determined due to the significant level of disturbance. The bricks measure 20x10x6 cm and were held together with mortar.

**Feature 5** was found on 12/9/2013. It was a historic brick pier made up of yellow/tan and red bricks (**Figure 6-20**). The top of the pier was approximately 77 cmbs. The total length of the pier was 1 meter.



The pier was 3-bricks-wide and 10-bricks-tall. The bricks measure 20x10x6 cm and were held together with mortar. It was approximately 7 meters east of Feature 3.



Figure 6-20. Feature 5, facing northeast.

## Site 41BX2025

Two buried refuse features were identified within the boundaries of site 41BX2025 (**Figure 6-21**). No architectural features were encountered within the parcel. The two features are described below.

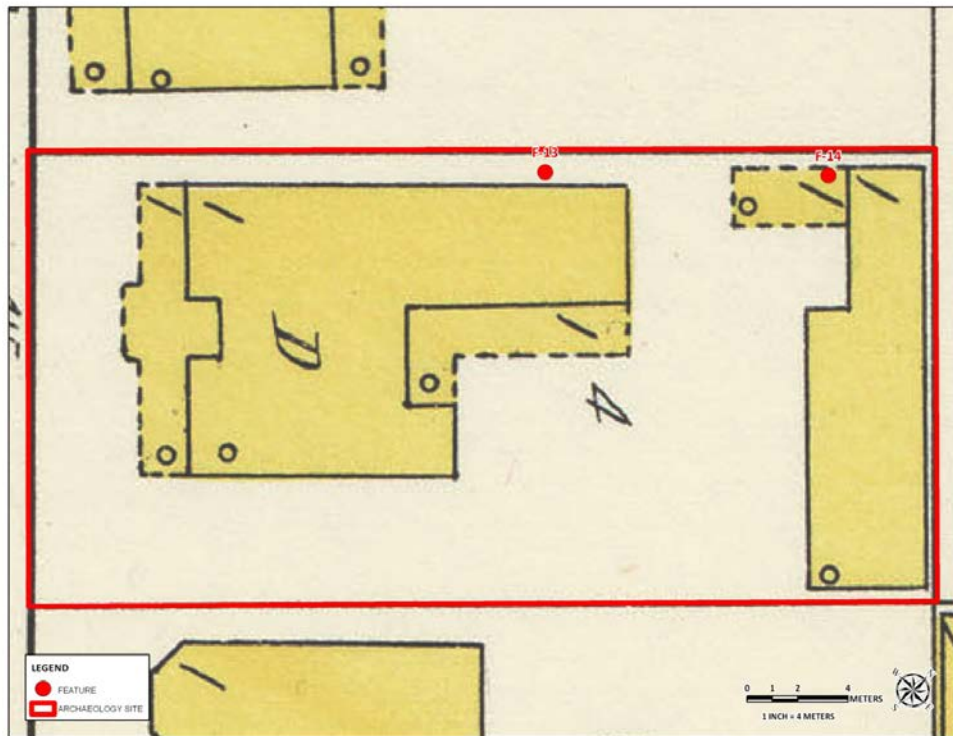


Figure 6-21. Locations of features within 41BX2025, on 1912 Sanborn map.

**Feature 13** was found on 12/11/14 and was a burned lumber pit (not shown). There were no diagnostic or non-burnt lumber pieces noted in the feature. It measured 2 meters by 80 cm in width. The depth could not be ascertained since the upper portion of the feature was removed by the excavator during grading.

**Feature 14** was found on 12/11/13 and was a small trash pit containing a cluster of artifacts (**Figure 6-22**). There was no soil discoloration within the area. Artifacts encountered included one partial wine glass, a few butchered animal bones, 2 unmarked prescription bottles, 1 marked prescription bottle, and multiple brown wine bottle fragments with three different maker's marks.



Figure 6-22. Feature 14, facing southeast.

A complete list of artifacts recovered from the site is provided in **Table 6-2**. The materials were scattered over an area measuring approximately 1.5 meter (E/W) by 1 meter (N/S).

<b>Table 6-2. Artifacts Encountered in Feature 14, 41BX2025.</b>			
<b>Super Class</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Count</b>
Bone			4
Ceramic	Porcelain	Undecorated	2
Glass	Bottle	Aqua	1
		Brown	1
		Clear	2
	Container	Brown	5
		Clear	2
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>17</b>

Only artifact collected from Feature 14 was an "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral", "Lowell, Mass" prescription bottle that was manufactured between the 1840's and 1870's (**Figure 6-23**).



Figure 6-23. Four faces of bottle collected from Feature 14.

### Site 41BX2026

A single feature, a trash pit, was identified within the boundaries of this site.

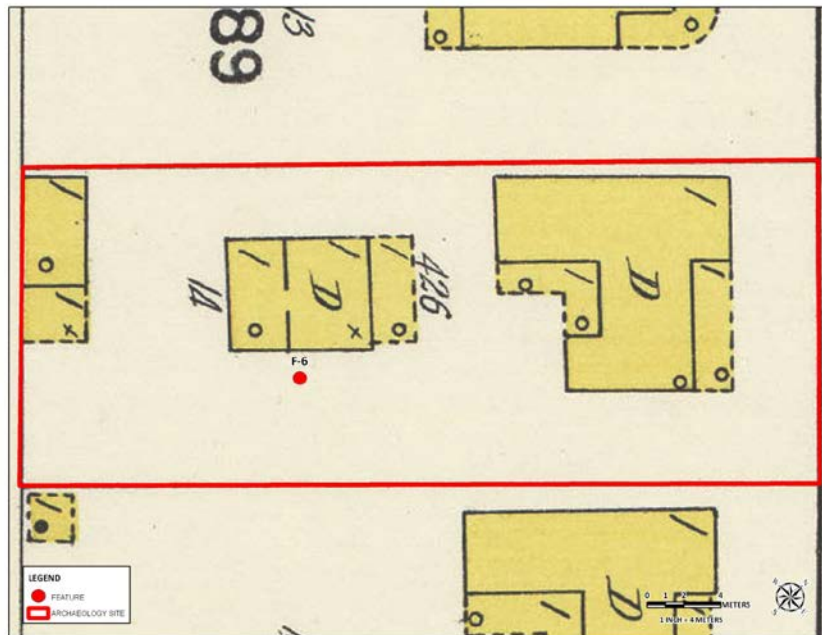


Figure 6-24. Location of Feature 6 in 41BX2026, on 1912 Sanborn map.

**Feature 6** was found on 12/9/2013 and was located under a modern concrete slab and adjacent to a storm water manhole. A few complete bottles, broken bottles, metal, and butchered bone, were observed. The feature was encountered during excavation when the monitor was not present on site.

Upon arrival to the site, the monitor was directed to the location where the excavated soils had been piled adjacent to the trash pit. The artifacts were found in the piled soils adjacent to the excavation. The materials observed and counted are listed in **Table 6-3** and a sample of the materials is shown in **Figure 6-25**).

<b>Table 6-3. Artifacts Encountered in Feature 6, 41BX2026.</b>			
<b>Super Class</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Count</b>
Bone			1
Ceramic	Stoneware		17
	White Earthenware	Transfer	1
		Undecorated	1
Glass	Bottle	Aqua	2
		Clear	3
	Container	Green	1
		Clear	6
	Oil Lamb Chimney	Clear	1
Metal	Ammunition	Casing	1
	Ferrous	Unknown	2
	Other Metal	Light Bulb	1
Other	Other	Battery Core	1
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>38</b>

Items collected consisted of:

- "G.A. Duerler MFG. Co." bottle dating to the late-19th to early-20th century
- "Atlas E-Z Seal" Mason Jar dating to the late 19th century.
- "Olive Growers Assn Los Angeles, CA" bottle base fragment.
- Rifle bullet casing
- Unidentified metal finial or spike.
- three stoneware fragments with an unusual light green outer glaze.
- White Earthenware transferware fragment



Figure 6-25. Diagnostic artifacts collected from Feature 6.

**Site 41BX2027**

Two features were identified with site 41BX2027, Feature 19 and Feature 21 (**Figure 6-26**).

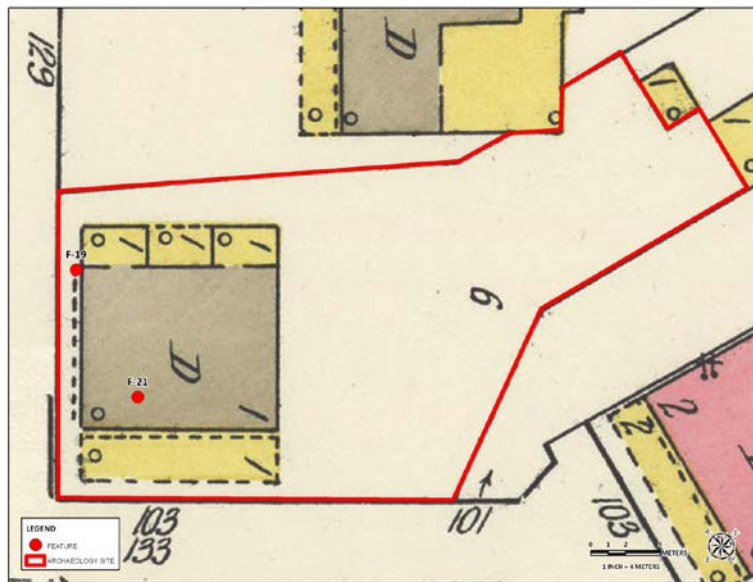


Figure 6-26. Locations of features within 41BX2027, on 1912 Sanborn map.

**Feature 19** was found on 12/12/2013 and it was a continuous footing/foundation constructed of red brick laid on a limestone foundation (**Figure 6-27**). The southern end of the structure was destroyed by the installation of the chill water lines. Remains of the feature were approximately 2-meters-long.



Figure 6-27. Feature 19, facing south.

**Feature 21** was found on 12/13/2013 and was an underground petroleum products storage tank (**Figure 6-28**). The feature was found north of the chill-water line and east of Feature 19. The tank was dry and there was a fill-port with attached fill pipe located near the north end (tank oriented N/S). The fill-line continued north towards the surface out of the mass excavation area. Below is an excerpt from the report to TCEQ in regards to the tank (ASA12-126-08 RDR final report):

**UST-2.** UST-2 is located immediately adjacent to a concrete foundation structure possibly associated with a former filling station building. The “Approximate Former Gas Station Location” is shown on *Figure 1 – Site Plan* dated 01/03/05, prepared by ATC Associates, Inc. (*Project No. 46.23683.0014*) that was provided as *Attachment 2* of *Appendix E* of the above-referenced Geo Strata ESA-II report, and is provided herein as **Attachment A**. Subsequent to discovery of UST-2,

exploratory trenching conducted by H-Z in the immediately surrounding area did not reveal the presence of additional USTs or any underground product piping associated with UST-2. It is possible that other tanks associated with the former filling station, if existing, were removed in conjunction with a previous phase (or phases) of SITE development (i.e., installation of roads, utility trenches, etc.). As further discussed in the following section, upon exposure the steel UST was observed to be completely empty of fluids but contained approximately 3 inches of residual sediment. UST-2 measured 14 feet in length and 7 feet in diameter, with a calculated capacity of 4,030 gallons, situated within a 11-foot x 18-foot tank hold backfilled with dry, fine-grained orange sand.



Figure 6-28. Feature 21 in 41BX2027, facing east.



### Site 41BX2028

Three features were identified in association with this site, Feature 22, Feature 24, and Feature 25 (Figure 6-29).

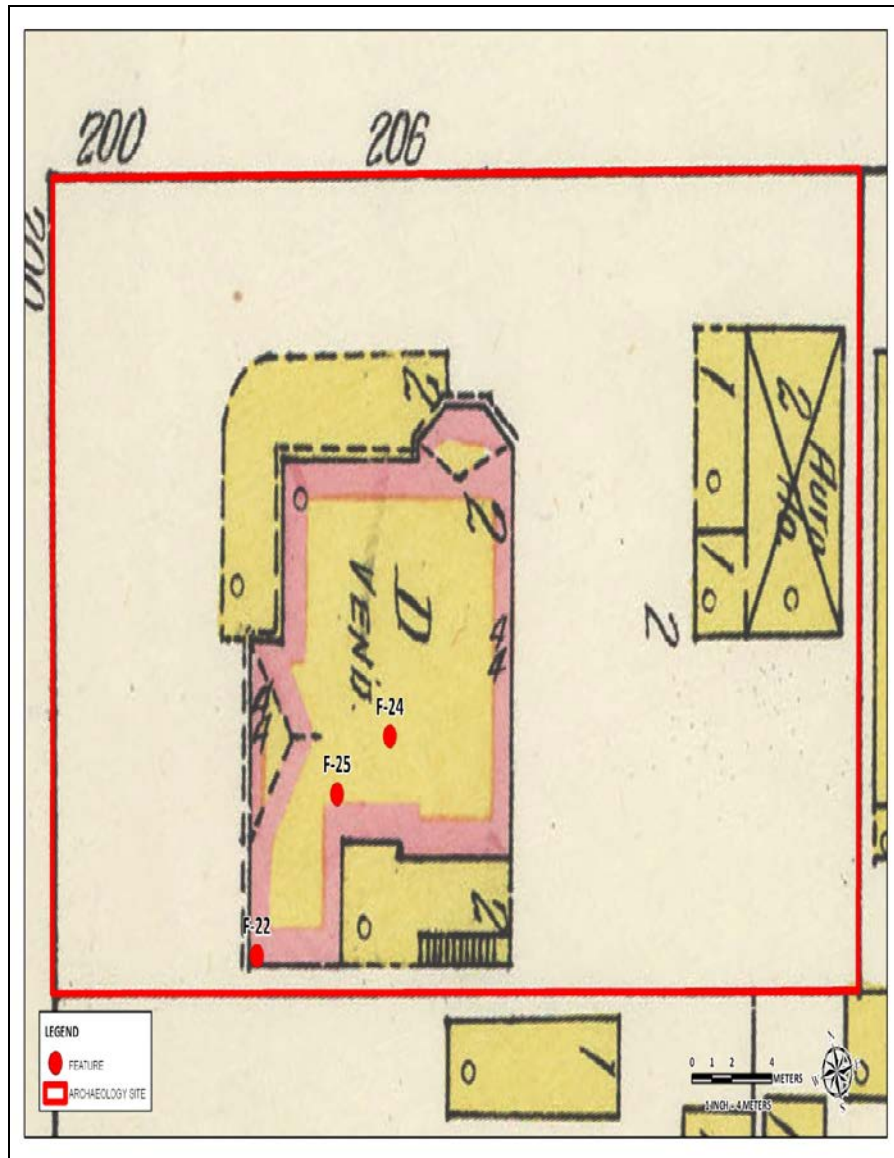


Figure 6-29. Locations of features within 41BX2028, on 1912 Sanborn map.

**Feature 22** was found on 1/13/2014 and was a rectangular footing/foundation (Figure 6-30). The short walls were 3.5 meters long and the two long walls were 8 meters long. The walls were oriented at 270 degrees. Each mortared red brick footing was 10-bricks tall and 3-bricks wide. The bricks have a “Blumberg” makers mark and measure 22x11x6 cm. The continuous footings/walls were not laid on a

concrete foundation, but each of the four corners was set on a concrete pad. The large aggregate gravel in the concrete ranged from 10 to 15 cm in size. Four meters west of the west wall was a 2x2 brick column in a concrete pad that was 5-courses of bricks tall. The feature was found approximately 2.5 feet below grade. It was found just below the road base lens in the undisturbed dark brown clay.

Extending northward from the northwest corner, the foundation made a 90 degree turn towards the east. The north-bound wall was 2.5-meters long and the east-bound wall was 4-meters long.



Figure 6-30. "L"-shaped brick footing of Feature 22, facing northeast.

The Blumberg Brick Co. was founded in 1904, one mile south of McQueeney or Seguin, Texas (U.S. Geological Survey 1935).

**Feature 24** was found on 1/14/2014 and was a trash pit containing burned construction materials (**Figure 6-31**). East of Feature 22, and exposed in the same cut bank, was a mixed deposit of burned lumber, metal, white porcelain light bulb socket (2 seen), a metal round door knob with skeleton key lock, and Blumberg bricks. Only construction-related items were noticed in the feature. The feature was 4 meters wide (N/S) and 6 meters long (E/W). No artifacts were collected.



Figure 6-31. Feature 24, outlined in red, facing northwest. Feature 25 to the right.

**Feature 25** was found on 1/14/2014 and was a continuous footing/foundation constructed of quarried limestone (**Figure 6-31**). When first exposed, Feature 25 consisted of a 150-cm-long footing, oriented at 90 degrees. Additional excavations exposed what appeared to be portions of a rectangular foundation or footing measuring approximately 1.5 x 3.5 meters. It was constructed of three courses of limestone cobbles, and averaged 48cm in height. At the west end of the footing, there was a single large slab that formed the corner (see **Figure 6-31** to the right of the vertical red line). It is possible that the feature represents the remnants of a privy.

At the base of the footing, as seen in **Figure 6-31**, there was a cache of “Dr. J. Hostetter’s Stomach Bitters” bottles. Sixteen complete, or nearly complete, bottles and 19 bottle bases were uncovered. The artifacts encountered are listed in **Table 6-4** and a sample is shown in **Figure 6-32**.

<b>Table 6-4. Artifacts Encountered in Feature 25, 41BX2028.</b>			
<b>Super Class</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Count</b>
Bone			4
Ceramic	Stoneware		3
	White Earthenware		2
Glass	Bottle	Brown	16
		Clear	1
	Container	Aqua	5
		Brown	86
		Clear	2
		Green	4
		Milk	2
		Olive	4
Metal	Unidentified	Unidentified	5
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>134</b>

Only a small representative sample of artifacts was collected from analysis and curation. The items consisted of:

- 1 “Dr. J. Hostetter’s Stomach Bitters” Bottle
- “Union Bluing” Bottle fragment
- Clear cork stop bottle
- 2 decorated milk glass fragments.



Figure 6-32. Diagnostic artifacts collected from Feature 25.

#### Site 41BX2029

Site 41BX2029 was a residential complex that consisted of two structures identified as a residence and a kitchen. A single feature (F-23), associated with an outbuilding, was identified at the site (**Figure 6-33**).

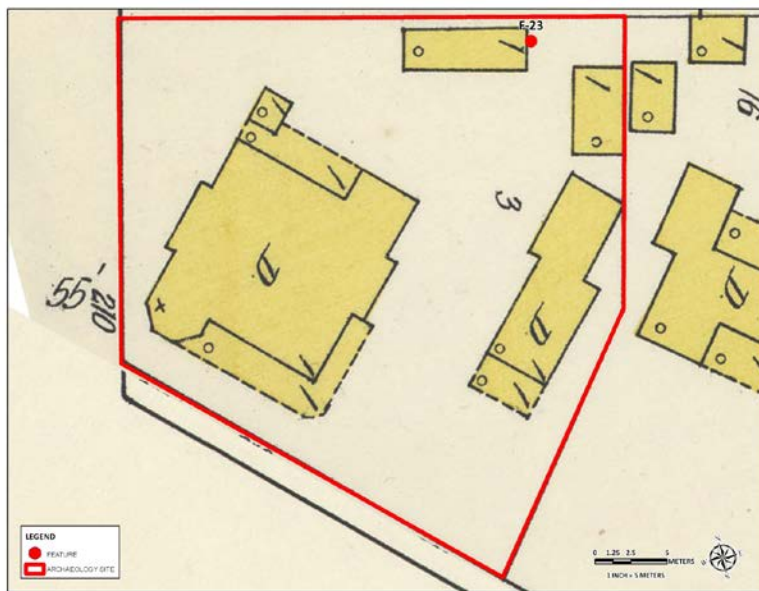


Figure 6-33. Location of Feature 23 within 41BX2029, depicted on the 1912 Sanborn map.

**Feature 23** was found on 1/13/2014, and was a trash pit situated immediately next to a kitchen at the site (**Figure 6-34**). Broken bottles, 1 button, and a few complete bottles were encountered. No artifacts were found within the portion of the feature still in the wall of the cut. All artifacts were encountered in the loose soils at the base of the cut. The feature measured 183 cm in height and 198cm in width.

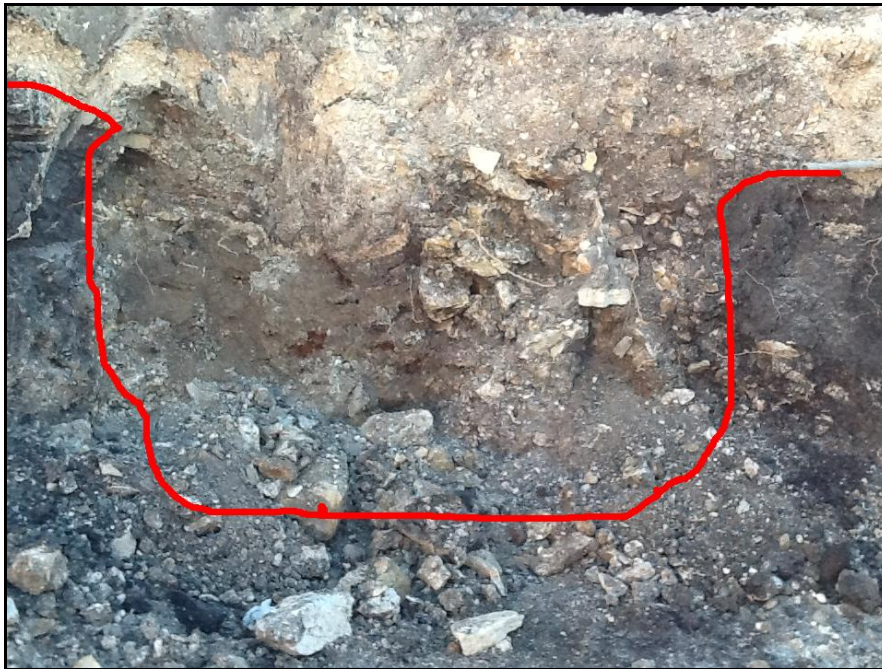


Figure 6-34. Feature 23, outlined in red, facing east

A list of the artifacts encountered is provided in **Table 6-5** and a sample is shown in **Figure 6-35**.

<b>Table 6-5. Artifacts Encountered in Feature 23, 41BX2029.</b>			
<b>Super Class</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Count</b>
Bone			3
Ceramic	Iron stone		10
	Porcelain		5
	Stoneware	Albany	9
		Unmarked	8
	White Earthenware		10
Glass	Bottle	Aqua	2

		Clear	1
		Emerald	1
	Container	Aqua	28
		Brown	4
		Clear	11
		white	4
		Flat	Clear
	Oil Lamp Chimney	Clear	1
Metal	Cuprous		1
Other	Slate		1
Personal	Button	Porcelain	1
Unknown	Unknown	Plaster?	1
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>109</b>

The only diagnostic artifacts collected for curation consisted of:

- "OCHS & ASCHBACHER", "San Antonio TEX", Hutchinson bottle
- "L. Orynski Druggist", "San Antonio TEX", Prescription bottle
- 7cm tall unmarked prescription bottle
- "Hoyt's German Cologne E.W. Hoyt & CO", "Lowell Mass" bottle base fragment
- Porcelain glass 4-hole button
- White Earthenware fragment with "Ro", "Patent", and "Burgess" partial transferware type makers mark with a lion
- Stoneware fragments that refit



Figure 6-35. Diagnostic artifacts collected from Feature 23.

#### Site 41BX2030

A single feature (Feature 26) was identified in association with this site (Figure 6-36).

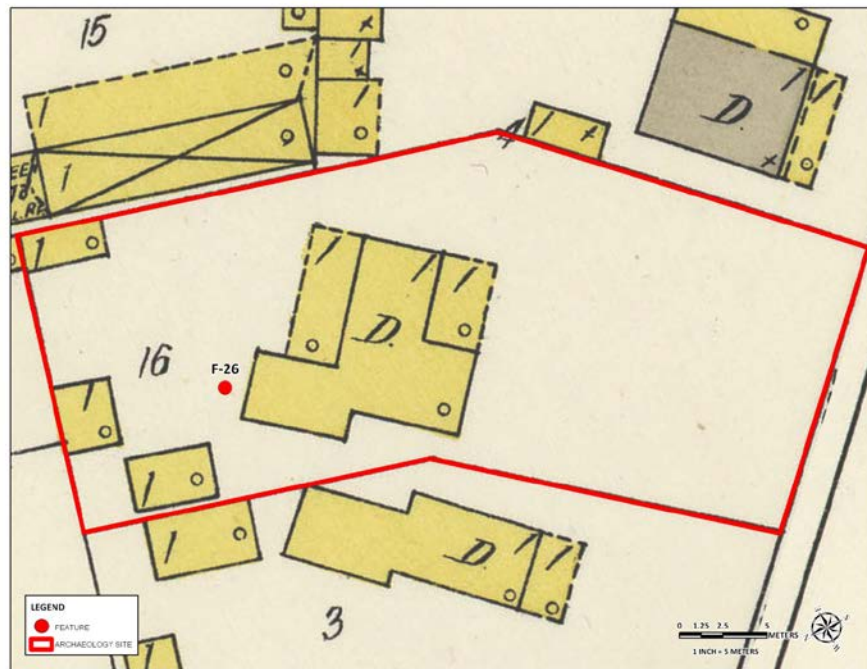


Figure 6-36. Location of Feature 26 within 41BX2030, depicted on the 1912 Sanborn map.



**Feature 26 (Figure 6-36)** was found on 1/16/2014 and represents a continuous foundation made of limestone cobbles (not shown). After the feature was exposed, excavation stopped in that area. The limestone cobbles were yellowish tan in color and crudely shaped. No chisel marks were visible on their surfaces. The foundation was made of mortared smaller rocks and larger limestone cobbles. The feature was found at a depth of 80cmbs. The foundation was 40cm wide, 150cm tall, and only 170cm was exposed. The feature continued into the edge of the graded trench and therefore, the full length of the feature was never ascertained.

#### Site 41BX2031

A single feature was associated with this site (Feature 35; **Figure 6-37**).

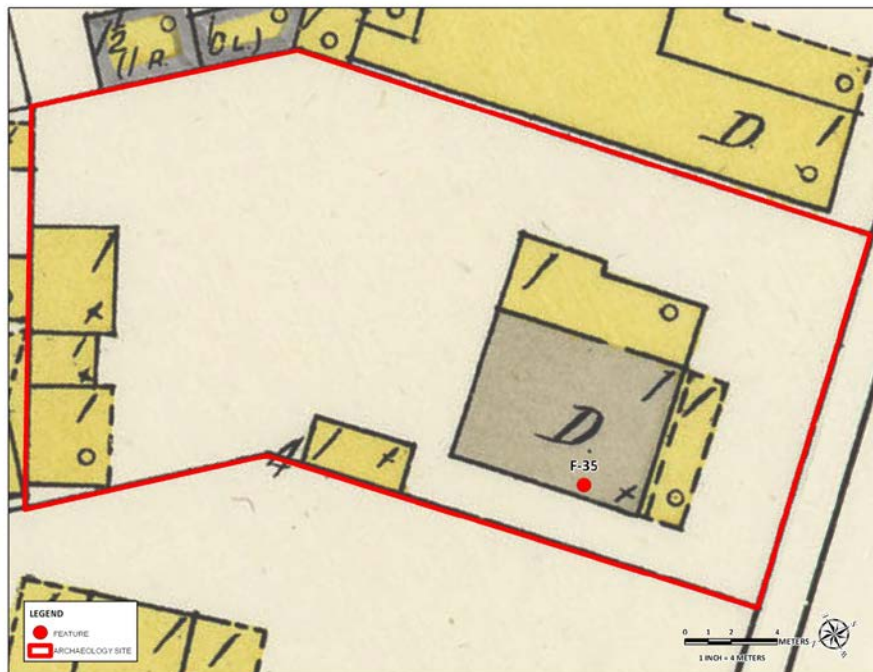


Figure 6-37. Location of Feature 36 within 41BX2031, depicted on the 1912 Sanborn map.

**Feature 35 (Figure 6-37)** was found on 4/22/2014. It consists of a continuous footing/foundation of limestone and brick, cedar posts, and a concrete slab (**Figure 6-38**). The feature was exposed during the excavation of a utility trench. First encountered was a cedar post in the east wall of the trench. Some 56 inches north of the cedar post was a continuous footing of limestone and yellow brick visible in both trench walls. That is, the trench cross-cut the foundation. The bricks were mortared to the top of the

natural limestone cobble footing. The footing was oriented at 30 degrees and was found 41 cmbs. It was 97 cm wide and 64 cm tall. No maker's marks were noted on the bricks. Laid atop the footing was a 5 cm diameter PVC pipe. Forty-two inches north of the footing was a second cedar post found in the west wall of the trench. The posts and footing were left in place when the trench was backfilled. Nearly 2.5 meters to the north of the second post was a concrete slab (**Figure 6-39**) with a 10 cm diameter cedar post in the center. It was 15 cmbs.



Figure 6-38. Photograph of Feature 35, facing east.



Figure 6-39. Concrete slab found at Feature 35.

**Site 41BX2032**

A single feature (Feature 27) was associated with Site 41BX2032 (**Figure 6-40**).

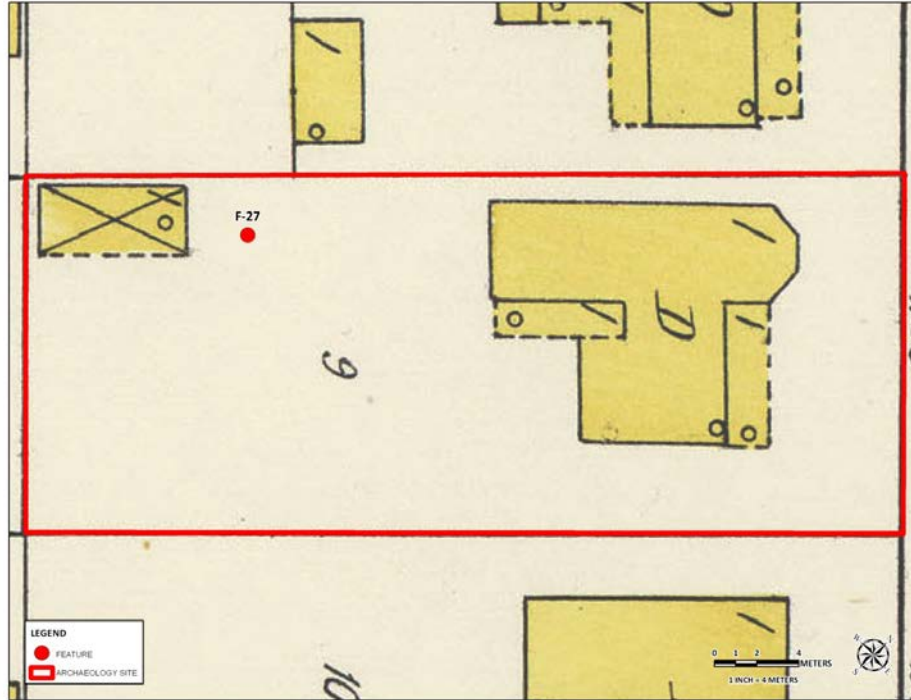


Figure 6-40. Location of Feature 27 depicted on the 1912 Sanborn map.

**Feature 27 (Figure 6-40)** was found on 1/22/2014 and represents a small trash pit (not shown). The feature was mostly removed during the mechanical excavation. The base of the feature was buried approximately 155cmbs. The feature measured 77cm (N/S) by 70cm (E/W) and only a 7-15 cm thick lens of debris remained in the bottom of the trench, when excavation was halted. The feature consisted of fine grey ash with some charcoal, broken glass, and three bottles. The artifacts encountered are listed on **Table 6-6** and a sample is shown in **Figure 6-41**.

<b>Table 6-6. Artifacts Encountered in Feature 27, 41BX2032.</b>			
<b>Super Class</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Count</b>
Bone			1
Ceramic	Porcelain		1
	Stoneware		1

	White Earthenware	Creamware	11
		Unidentified	7
Glass	Bottle	Aqua	1
		Clear	3
	Container	Aqua	112
		Clear	46
Flat	Aqua	9	
Metal	Ammunition	Casing	1
	Copper	Wire	1
	Nail	Wire	1
	Unidentified	Unidentified	23
	Unidentified	Fly Wheel?	1
Other	Clay	Ball w/ Wire?	1
	Rubber	White tubing	12
Personal	Button	Porcelain	1
	Glass	Bead/Hat Pin Head?	1
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>234</b>

The following representative artifacts were collected:

- "W.R.A co, 40-70 SS", Winchester Repeating Arms, Co. 40-70 Sharps Rifle Round made in the late 1880's to early 1900's.
- "Wm. Esser Trade Mark San Antonio TX" Hutchinson style bottle
- "Santal de Midy Paris", late 19th century syphilis cure all imported from Midy Pharmacy in Paris France.
- jar neck w/glass lid, on lid is "Columbia patented DEC 29th 1896"
- "Alamo Drug Store A. Dreiss San Antonio TX" Pharmacy bottle
- Metal wheel or flywheel that has a gear on one side. Possibly a toy wheel.
- Porcelain 4 hole button
- A possible black glass bead or a possible head to a hat pin



Figure 6-41. Diagnostic artifacts collected from Feature 27.

**Site 41BX2033**

Four features were identified in association with this site (F-28, F-29, F-32 and F-33; **Figure 6-42**).

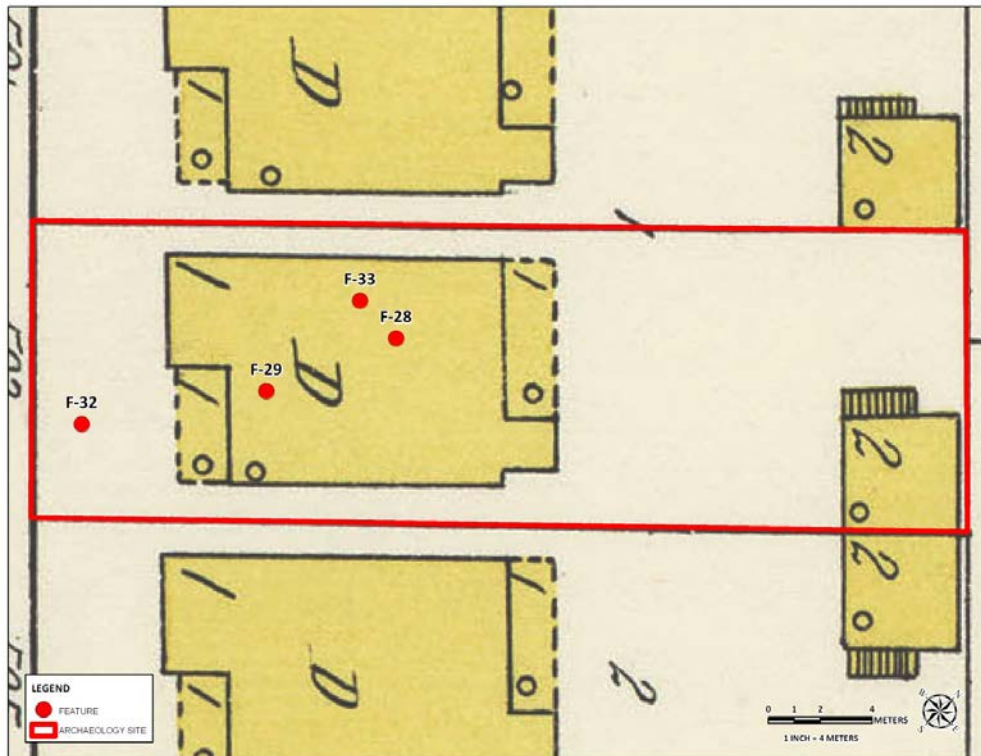


Figure 6-42. Location of features at 41BX2033, depicted on the 1912 Sanborn map.

**Feature 28** was documented on 1/30/2014 and was a red brick pier (**Figure 6-43**). The red brick feature was five bricks wide, measured 80 cm on a side, and set on a concrete platform. It is five red bricks wide by five bricks long and is laid on concrete. Bricks are mortared in place. The upper portion of the pier has been scraped down to the bottom course of bricks and was at grade. The remaining in-situ portion of the feature will be beneath the new expansion. The bricks do not have maker's marks.



Figure 6-43. Feature 28, facing west.

**Feature 29** was found on 1/30/2014 and was a brick pier (**Figure 6-44**). The rectangular feature measures 80 cm by 60 cm. It is eight red bricks long and 5 bricks wide. The bricks are mortared in place. When initially discovered, the pier was eight courses tall. The second pass of the excavator bucket scraped the pier down to the desired grade with a portion of the feature still in the ground, and will be beneath the new expansion. None of the bricks have maker's marks. Feature 29 was approximately 4 meters south of Feature 28.



Figure 6-44. Features 28 in 29, facing southeast.

**Feature 32** was found on 5/16/2014 and consists of the remnants of a continuous footing/foundation (**Figure 6-45**). The sand and rubble feature was found in both walls of the trench. The south wall of the trench exposed the top of the feature at 31cmbs while the bottom of the exposed portion was at 47cmbs. The feature continues below the exposed level. The widest part of the feature measured 47cm.



Figure 6-45. South profile of Feature 32, facing south.

**Feature 33** was found on 5-16-2014 and was a continuous footing/foundation (**Figure 6-46**). The feature was cross-cut by the trench as was exposed in both trench walls. The feature is oriented at 188 degrees.

- The north trench wall contains two exposed limestone cobbles. The cobbles range from 29 to 29 cm in maximum dimension. The two cobbles are side by side. The top of the feature was found at 73cmbs. The feature was exposed during the excavation of the safety bench .
- The south wall of the feature was similar to Feature 32. It consisted of a sand and rubble mix (**Figure 6-46**). The exposed portion was 30cm wide and 26cm tall. The top of the feature was found at 36cmbs.





Figure 6-46. South profile of Feature 33, facing north.

#### Site 41BX2034

Site 41BX2034 was a residence with a single exposed feature, (**Feature 30, Figure 6-47**).

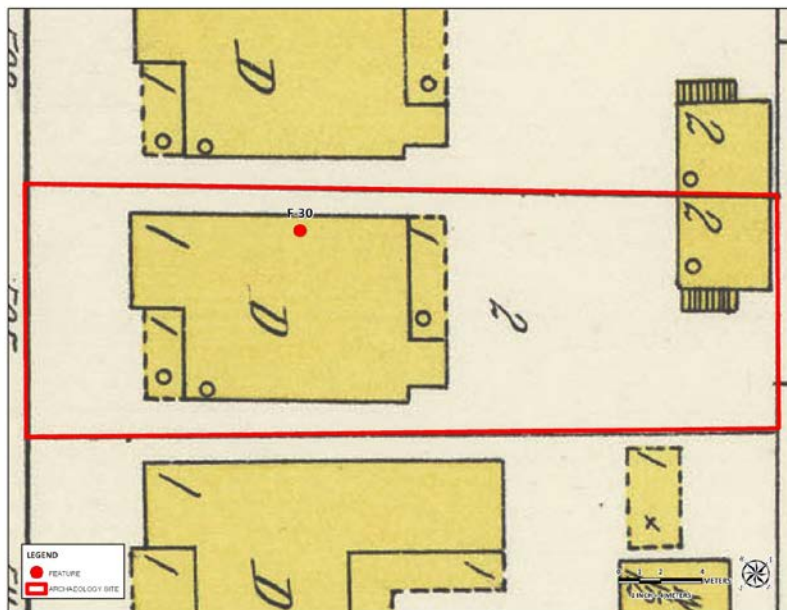


Figure 6-47. Location of Feature 30, depicted on the 1912 Sanborn map.

**Feature 30** was found on 1/30/2014 and was a brick pier (**Figure 6-48**). The square pier measured 56 cm on a side and consisted of five bricks on each side. The bricks were mortared in place. The pier is

oriented northwest/southeast. The feature has been scraped down to grade. The bricks do not have maker's marks. Feature 30 was approximately 7 meters east of Feature 29.



Figure 6-48. Features 29 and 30, facing east.

#### Site 41BX2035

A single feature (Feature 31), a well, was identified during monitoring on this site (**Figure 6-49**).

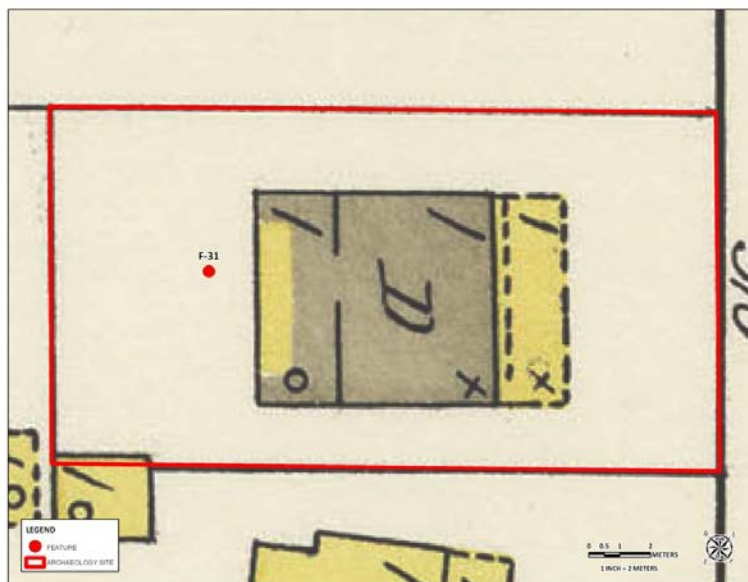


Figure 6-49. Location of Feature 31, depicted on the 1912 Sanborn map.

**Feature 31**, rock-lined well, was found on 5/16/2014, investigated on 5/22/2014 (**Figure 6-50**). The feature was encountered at approximately 195cbs. The outside diameter of the feature was approximately 140cm. The interior diameter of the feature was approximately 80cm.



Figure 6-50. Feature 31, facing south.

On 5/16/2014, the height of the exposed portion of the feature was 230cm. The base of the feature was not exposed and was below the current water table. When the staff returned on 5/22/2014 to document the feature, a utility pipe had already been installed and gravels covered the pipe. Only the top 180cms of the well remained exposed in the trench wall (**Figure 6-51**). The walls of the feature were lined with rough cut or natural limestone cobbles (**Figure 6-51**). Approximately 70% of the feature was removed during the excavation of the trench. The soils in the feature are mostly uniform with no distinct stratigraphy. The lowest portion of the feature appears to have had a little gravel in the matrix, but the soils were the same color throughout. No artifacts were found in the backfill soils within the well feature. The well was only exposed in the south wall of the trench.



Figure 6-51. Feature 31, facing southwest after exposure.

## Chapter 7: Summary and Recommendations

Between April 2013 and September 2014, RKEI staff conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the Henry B. Gonzales Convention Center Expansion Project Area of Potential Effect (APE) and subsequently performed construction monitoring. The expansion of the existing facility occurred to the east and north of the current facility, bounded by IH-37 on the east, Market Street on the north and Hemisfair Plaza on the south. The APE measured approximately 19.45-acres. The pedestrian survey and monitoring were conducted under Permit Number 6517, issued to Pollyanna Clark.

During the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, when the region saw the arrival of the first Spanish settlers and missionaries, the project APE was the location of the *labor the abajo* or lower irrigated agricultural fields that belonged to Mission San Antonio de Valero. Several pressures combined to lead to the secularization of the mission in 1793 and one result of this closure was the division of the lands to the settlers from Los Adaes in east Texas.

The study area saw little development until the mid-nineteenth century when Joseph Beck purchased the land and divided it into town lots (BCDR N1:226, G1:445-446). A total of eight City Blocks together formed Beckville which by 1873 had several lots that had been occupied and improved. Sanborn Fire Insurance maps dating to the turn of the century and thereafter showed that a highly dynamic community thrived in the area. The maps show numerous residential compounds and business establishments across the 19.45-acre APE. In reviewing the historic 1912 Sanborn maps of the APE, RKEI Principal Investigator, Pollyanna Clark, suggested that three of these compounds in particular should be the focus of further research if their remnants can be identified during the construction monitoring. They consisted of the Patrick Public School, No. 5, later to become Burnet Public School No. 5, St. Albert's Hall, and St. Michael's School. The Texas Historical Commission reviewers agreed with these recommendations.

As part of the intensive pedestrian survey of the project APE in 2013 (Clark and Murray 2013), nine backhoe trenches were excavated. None appear to have produced cultural materials or revealed buried architectural features.

The subsequent portion of the project entailed the monitoring of mechanical excavations exceeding 1-meter in depth. During the course of the project, thirty-five (35) late-nineteenth century and later features were identified and recorded before removal. The thirty-five features are part of 13 sites identified based on the 1912 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. All but four of these features were defined

as sites during the production of this report. The remaining four were defined as features during the construction monitoring. It is likely that while the features are found within the boundaries of the 13 sites, they are the products of a series of occupations and construction episodes that took place within the tract. That is, some features may be remnants of late-nineteenth century occupations while other features within the same site boundary are derived from-early or even mid-twentieth century developments that took place on the lot. None of the features defined either during the field monitoring or subsequently represent Spanish Colonial or Native American deposits. Furthermore, because all of the features were found in highly disturbed settings resulting from decades of developments that occurred within the project area, none of them represent significant deposits that retain research potential. Therefore, RKEI Inc. recommends that none of the sites and/or features documented during the intensive pedestrian survey nor during the construction monitoring warrant listing on the National Register of Historic Places nor formal designation as State Antiquities Landmarks.

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