

# Antiquities Advisory Board Committee

July 21, 2023



TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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**AGENDA**  
**ANTIQUITIES ADVISORY BOARD MEETING #113**

Saint George Hall  
113 E. El Paso  
Marfa, TX 79843  
July 21, 2023  
8:30 a.m.

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*This meeting of the Antiquities Advisory Board has been properly posted with the Secretary of State's Office according to the provisions of the Texas Open Meetings Act, Chapter 551, Texas Government Code. The members may discuss and/or take action on any of the items listed in the agenda.*

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1. **Call to Order – Chairman Bruseth**
  - A. Board Introductions
  - B. Establish a Quorum
  - C. Recognize and/or excuse absences
  
2. **Consider approval of Minutes – Bruseth**

Antiquities Advisory Board Meeting # 111, February 1, 2023  
Antiquities Advisory Board Meeting #112, April 28, 2023
  
3. **Second Permit Extensions - Jones**
  - A. Discussion and possible action on the proposed 3-year second extension for Archeology Permit #7937, Valley Crossing Pipeline Project, Nueces, Liberty, Willacy, Cameron Counties, for principal investigator Janice A. McLean (Item 6.4.A) – Jones
  - B. Discussion and possible action on the proposed 10-year second extension for Archeology Permit #7764, US69/Toll 49 Staged Data Recovery at 41SM476, Smith County, for principal investigator Jonathan H Jarvis (Item 6.4.B) - Jones
  
4. **Reports – Division Reports/Presentations on recent and current permitted projects – Jones & Brummett**

*(\*The Texas Historical Commission will convene and meet concurrently with the AAB for the presentation noted below)*
  
5. **Discussion and possible action regarding an Archeology Permit for archaeological excavations associated with the Long Barrack emergency drainage system project at the Alamo (41BX6), San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas (Item 3.2) – Jones**
  
6. **Discussion and possible action regarding an Archeology Permit for archaeological investigations associated with Phase 2 of the Alamo Plan, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas (Item 3.3) – Jones**

**7. Discussion and possible action regarding Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permits at the Alamo, San Antonio, Bexar County (Item 3.4) – Brummett**

- A. Construction of the Texas Cavalier Education Center, Alamo Hall, Permit #1237
- B. Construction of an emergency drainage system, Long Barrack, Permit #1238
- C. Installation of final landscaping at Plaza de Valero, Permit #1239

**8. Discussion and possible action regarding an amendment to Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1189 related to foundation excavation units at the Woolworth Building, San Antonio, Bexar County (Item 3.5) – Brummett**

**9. Adjournment**

*NOTICE OF ASSISTANCE AT PUBLIC MEETINGS: Persons with disabilities who plan to attend this meeting and who may need auxiliary aids or services such as interpreters for persons who are deaf or hearing impaired, readers, large print or Braille, are requested to contact Paige Neumann at (512) 463-5768 at least four (4) business days prior to the meeting so that appropriate arrangements can be made.*

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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### MINUTES ANTIQUITIES ADVISORY BOARD MEETING #111

DoubleTree by Hilton Hotel  
Phoenix Ballroom South  
6505 N IH 35  
Austin, TX 78752  
February 1, 2023  
8:30 a.m.

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*Note: For the full text of action items, please contact the Texas Historical Commission at P.O. Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711 or call 512.463.6100.*

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#### 1. Call to Order

The meeting of the Antiquities Advisory Board (AAB) was called to order by Chair Commissioner James Bruseth at 9:31 am on February 1, 2023. He announced that the meeting had been posted with the Secretary of State's Office according to the provisions of the Texas Open Meetings Act, Chapter 551, Texas Government Code.

#### A. Board Introductions

AAB members present included:

Commissioner James Bruseth

Commissioner Lilia Garcia

Commissioner Laurie Limbacher (present at 8:38 am)

AAB member Doug Boyd

AAB member Joaquin Rivaya-Martinez

AAB member Bob Ward

AAB members absent included:

AAB member Todd Ahlman

AAB member Niki Hise

AAB Member Norman Alston

AAB member James Lewis

At the time the AAB convened, Commissioner Limbacher was still in transit and a quorum could not be established. Chairman Bruseth requested that in the interim, AD Director Bradford Jones present background information on the second-permit extensions for archeological permits.

Archeology Division (AD) Director Bradford Jones informed the AAB members that due to the inclement winter weather, the requirement for applicants to attend the AAB in person for extension applications would be waived. He then presented summaries of each of the four second extensions for archeology permits to be considered.



**B. Establish a Quorum**

With the arrival of Commissioner Limbacher at 8:38am, Chairman Bruseth reported a quorum was present and the meeting was opened.

**C. Recognize and/or excuse absences**

Commissioner Limbacher moved, AAB member Doug Boyd second, and the AAB voted unanimously to excuse the absences of AAB members Todd Ahlman, Niki Hise, Norman Alston, and James Lewis.

**2. Approval of Minutes**

Commissioner Lilia Garcia moved to approve the minutes from Antiquities Advisory Board Meeting # 110 (October 18, 2022) with no changes, AAB member Rivaya-Martinez seconded, and the AAB voted unanimously to approve.

**3. Consider approval of proposed second extensions for Texas Antiquities Archeological permits:**

For a 5-year second extension for Scotty Moore for the Ground Penetration Radar Survey - Founders Memorial Cemetery, Harris County, Texas Antiquities Permit #8695, Doug Boyd recused himself because the applicant is employed by the same firm as Boyd. Bob Ward moved, Joaquin Martinez-Rivaya seconded, and the AAB voted unanimously to recommend approval to the Commission of the 5-year extension.

For a 5-year second extension for Brandon Young for the Sanchez Oil and Gas Corp. Project, Cameron County, Texas Antiquities Permit #4276, Doug Boyd moved, Bob Ward seconded, and the AAB voted unanimously to recommend approval to the Commission of the 5-year extension.

For a 5-year second extension for Brandon Young for the Loop 375 from IH 10 to Franklin Mountains State Park Project, El Paso County, Texas Antiquities Permit #5580, Doug Boyd motioned, Bob Ward seconded, and the AAB voted unanimously to recommend approval to the Commission of the 5-year extension.

Finally, for a 2-year second extension for Angela Moody for the Jasper County EWP Culverts Project, Jasper County, Texas Antiquities Permit #8702, Doug Boyd moved, Joaquin Rivaya-Martinez seconded, and the AAB voted unanimously to recommend approval to the Commission of the 2-year extension.

**4. Reports**

AD Director Jones summarized the 122 archeology permits that had been issued in the past quarter. Architecture Division Director Elizabeth Brummett presented information on the Historic Structures and Buildings permits issued and closed in the past quarter.

\*Recess 9:47 am\*

\*10:08 am AAB reconvened with the Texas Historical Commission\*

Chairman Bruseth announced that due to the inclement weather AAB agenda items 8 & 9/Commission item 3.2 regarding Brackenridge Park in San Antonio, would be postponed until a future meeting of the AAB. Additionally, the planned presentation by the Alamo Trust, Inc. and

Gallagher & Associates on the Alamo project (Commission Item 3.1a) was canceled due to travel concerns.

**5. Discussion and possible action regarding an Archeology Permit for investigations associated with the construction of the Education Center at the Alamo Site, 41BX6, San Antonio, Bexar County (Item 3.1b)**

Jones presented the request from the Alamo Trust, Inc. for an archeology permit for monitoring and intensive survey associated with the planned construction of the Education Center on the Alamo grounds. Jones noted that the proposed project was occurring in a location where portions of the Acequia Madre and the 19<sup>th</sup>-century Thiel-Pape house had been identified in previous archeological investigations, but AD staff reviewed the application and were in support of issuing the permit with minor changes to the excavation methodology if historic artifacts were encountered. AAB member Doug Boyd noted that historic 1877 Sanborn Maps suggested that in the location of the proposed building there was the potential for historic cisterns and a well from the 19<sup>th</sup>-century. Boyd requested that the permit application be amended to allow for hand excavation to facilitate investigations of these possible features. Chairman Nau and AAB Chairman Bruseth agreed with Boyd. Commissioner Limbacher asked if the Thiel-Pape House was found to continue outside the current project footprint, would it be investigated, and would any portions in the footprint be preserved or destroyed. Jones responded that investigations typically do not exceed the project limits and additional investigation was unlikely, and due to the proposed 8-foot depth of the Education Center foundation any elements of the Thiel-Pape house would be documented, but not preserved.

Chairman Bruseth introduced a modification of the motion supporting the permit including hand excavation of any walls or cistern that are encountered. Doug Boyd moved, Laurie Limbacher seconded, and the AAB unanimously voted to recommend the Commission authorize the executive director to issue an Archeology Antiquities Permit for the proposed archeological investigations to include hand excavation of any wells or cisterns that are encountered associated with the construction of the Education Center at the Alamo Site, 41BX6, San Antonio, Bexar County.

**6. Discussion and possible action regarding Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1207 related to construction of the Mission Gate and Lunette outdoor interpretation, Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Bexar County (Item 3.1c)**

Director of Architecture Elizabeth Brummett reported the project entails construction of an outdoor interpretive exhibit representative of the south Mission Gate and the adjoining temporary interpretive exhibit representative of the Lunette fortification present at the time of the Battle of the Alamo. She reported the gate will employ modern construction methods and materials, reinforced concrete and concrete masonry units, finished by artist Carlos Cortes to simulate earthen texture and color. She went on to describe additional work to the existing pavement, curbs, raised planters, and landscaping throughout the project area. Brummett reported that the applicant was seeking a new construction permit, not a reconstruction permit. As stated in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Reconstruction*, this treatment should only be considered when documentary and physical evidence is available to permit accurate reconstruction with minimal conjecture. Brummett informed the members due to site constraints this work would prevent reconstruction of

the full extent of the Mission walls. Brummett provided more information regarding the new construction and how the Gate and Lunette will be located in a similar relationship to the Alamo Chapel and Long Barrack as they existed historically.

Brummett read two written statements pertaining to the permit she received from stakeholders, who were not able to travel to the meeting to provide public comment due to the inclement weather.

- Rhea Roberts, Special Project Manager, City of San Antonio, in support of the permit
- George Nelson, historian and illustrator, concerns of work.

The AAB and Commission discussed at length ensuring that the conjectural aspects of the Main Gate and Lunette were clear in the interpretation. Commissioner Limbacher moved forward a motion to recommend approval of the permit application, Doug Boyd seconded, and the AAB voted unanimously to approve.

\*The Commission recessed for 5 minutes\*

#### **7. Discussion and possible action regarding Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1206 related to selective demolition at the Woolworth Building, San Antonio, Bexar County**

Brummett reported the Woolworth Building was designated as a State Antiquities Landmark in May 2019. The permit is to investigate the architectural design of the proposed Alamo Visitors Center and Museum. Brummett stated the scope of work will include selective demolition of existing materials at the site and each level of the building, followed by restoration to pre-construction conditions. She noted the investigation will include the foundation and wall condition, and selective areas of cladding and trim at the storefronts will be removed to investigate the substrate, then reinstalled. On upper levels the window sashes, transom windows, and trim will be temporarily removed from selected locations for investigation of jamb, head, sill, and masonry opening conditions. Three mortar samples each will be removed from the terra cotta and brick, then patched with approved mortar. The roof investigation will entail cutting four one-foot square openings into the roofing material, removal of coping stones at one location per façade to expose the top of the wall and cornice support structure, and removal of terra cotta brackets at one location per façade. The roof will be patched to match existing conditions. The interior investigation will determine historic finishes, including the extent and type of flooring and other finishes remaining in the lunch counter area.

Commissioner Limbacher moved to approve the permit, Bob Ward seconded, and the AAB unanimously approved the recommendation to the Commission to issue Antiquities Permit #1206 related to selective demolition at the Woolworth Building, San Antonio, Bexar County.

#### **8. Discussion and possible action regarding Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1208 for Phase I of the 2017 bond project.**

Item postponed. No action taken.

#### **9. Discussion and possible action regarding an Archeology Permit for investigations**

**associated with Brackenridge Park Phase I of the 2017 bond project.**

Item postponed. No action taken.

**10. Adjournment**

Commissioner Limbacher requested that the cancelled presentation on the Alamo be presented in a timely manner to keep the Commission informed. Chairman Nau indicated this was the plan.

Commissioner Bruseth thanked the AAB, and Chairman Nau reiterated that Item 3.2 on Brackenridge Park would be addressed at a future meeting.

The AAB was adjourned at 11:03am.

# TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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## ANTIQUITIES ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

### Minutes

Embassy Suites Austin Central  
Agave A-B  
5901 N. Interstate Hwy 35  
Austin, TX 78723  
April 28, 2023  
8:30 a.m.

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*For the full text of action items, please contact the Texas Historical Commission at P.O. Box 12276, Austin TX 78711 or call 512.463-1858.*

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### 1. Call to Order

The meeting of the Antiquities Advisory Board (AAB) was called to order by Commissioner Laurie Limbacher at 8:49 A.M. on April 28, 2023. She announced that the meeting had been posted with the Secretary of State's Office according to the provisions of the Texas Open Meetings Act, Chapter 551, Texas Government Code.

#### A. Board Introductions

AAB members present included:

Commissioner Laurie Limbacher  
AAB member Doug Boyd  
AAB member Joaquin Rivaya-Martinez  
AAB member Bob Ward  
AAB member James Lewis

AAB members absent included:

Commissioner James Bruseth  
Commissioner Lilia Garcia  
AAB member Todd Ahlman  
AAB member Niki Hise  
AAB Member Norman Alston

#### B. Establish a Quorum

No quorum was able to be established, and therefore no action could be taken by the AAB.

#### C. Recognize and/or excuse absences

Due to a lack of quorum, no action could be taken to recognize or excuse absences during the AAB meeting.

### 2. Consider approval of Minutes

Due to a lack of quorum, no action could be taken approve the minutes from Antiquities Advisory Board Meeting # 111, February 1, 2023.

### 3. Discussion and possible action on the proposed 3-year second extension for Archeology Permit #7937, Valley Crossing Pipeline Project, Nueces, Liberty, Willacy, Cameron Counties, for principal investigator Janice A. McLean

Due to a lack of quorum no action could be taken on this action during the April AAB meeting. However,

because the Principal Investigator Janice A. McLean had traveled from Kansas City to Austin to appear before the AAB as required by the Chapter 26 of the Texas Administrative Code, she was allowed to present her justification for a second permit extension to the members of the AAB that were present. Ms. McLean summarized that a combination of recurring illness and challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic detailed in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Extension Application had made progress on the permit very slow, but now all the pieces were in place to complete the project in short order.

#### **4. Reports – Division Reports/Presentations on recent and current permitted projects**

Archeology Division Director Bradford Jones summarized the 123 Antiquities Code permits issued during the past quarter.

Architecture Division Director Elizabeth Brummett summarized Historic Buildings and Structures permits issued in the past quarter. Brummett also provided an overview of the Executive Meetings held on March 3 and April 11, 2023 in San Antonio in which the Commission approved Historic Buildings and Structures and Archeology permits for the 2017 bond project at Breckenridge Park, in San Antonio.

#### **5. Discussion and possible action regarding an Archeology Permit for investigations associated with the proposed potholing to locate existing buried utilities for Phase 2 of the Alamo Plan, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas (Item 3.2)**

Due to the lack of a quorum, no action was taken on this by the AAB, and the decision was made to proceed to review by the full commission for issuance since AAB review and recommendation is not required. The AAB members that were present were given the ability to comment. Jones briefly presented the permit application for the potholing associated with relocation of existing utilities. Jones noted that this methodology has been successfully used in other Alamo projects and the overall project area was known to have extensive disturbance. Staff recommended the Commission issue the permit. AAB member Doug Boyd voiced his support of the permit as well.

#### **6. Adjournment**

The AAB meeting was adjourned at 9:34.

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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**Item 3.A**  
Texas Historical Commission  
Antiquities Advisory Board  
July 21, 2023

### **Discussion and possible action on the proposed 3-year second extension for Archeology Permit #7937, Valley Crossing Pipeline Project, Nueces, Liberty, Willacy, Cameron Counties, for principal investigator Janice A. McLean (Item 6.4A)**

#### **Background:**

On February 20, 2023, Janice A. McLean, principal investigator for R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, requested a second extension for Antiquities Permit 7937, the Valley Crossing Pipeline Project in Nueces, Kleberg, Willacy, and Cameron counties. Since the original 5-year extension in February 2018, the principal investigator reports that the loss of project professionals and ongoing health and personal challenges have delayed the anticipated completion of the project. The PI indicates that the original project analysis is complete, report production of both volumes is nearing completion, and curation agreements have been established with the Corpus Christi Museum of Science and History, but the curation will not be submitted until the reports are approved and finalized. The PI reports that funding for the project was stopped in 2018, but the project will be completed using overhead and volunteer time.

Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 26, Subchapter C Rule 26.14 (g)(2) states that “upon review and recommendations by the Antiquities Advisory Board, the commission may by a majority vote of its members, approve or disapprove an additional extension of the expiration date of an Antiquities Permit beyond the single extension that the AD staff of the commission is authorized to issue under subsection (c) of this section and this paragraph, provided that the following conditions are met:

- (A) the principal investigator (PI), and/or the investigative firm listed under an Antiquities Permit must complete and submit a Second Extension Application Form to the commission, and give an oral presentation before the Antiquities Advisory Board justifying why a second permit expiration-date extension is warranted; and
- (B) the justification for the second extension must show that the extension is needed due to circumstances beyond the control of the PI. Example include but are not limited to: funding problems, death of the PI, and artifact curation problems.

A second permit extension for an additional 3 years has been requested by Janice McLean. If approved, the new permit deadline will be February 24, 2026.

#### **Suggested Motions (AAB):**

1. Move that the Board send forward and recommend to the Commission the granting of Janice C. McLean a second 3-year extension for Antiquities Permit #7937.
2. Move that the Board send forward and recommend to the Commission the denial of Janice C. McLean a second 3-year extension for Antiquities Permit #7937.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

ANTIQUITIES PERMIT:  
SECOND EXTENSION APPLICATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Permit Number 7937 Original Permit Expiration Date February 24, 2018  
First Permit Extension Expiration Date February 24, 2023  
Principal Investigator Name Janice A. McLean  
Project Name Valley Crossing Pipeline Project, Nueces, Kleberg, Willacy, Cameron Counties, Texas

STATUS OF PERMIT REQUIREMENTS (attach additional sheets as needed)

I. ANALYSIS

List all ongoing analyses and percentage of completed analyses Artifact analysis is 100% complete.

II. REPORT

List the current percentage of completion, including number of chapters in draft or final form

The Volume III final report is 90% complete; six chapters are in final form; two chapters are in draft form. The Volume IV draft report (Supplemental survey on state lands and monitoring at 41CF4) is approximately 70% complete; six chapters and report graphics are in draft form. A site form update needs to be submitted for 41CF4.

III. CURATION

Provide summary of status The only artifacts collected from state lands were collected during monitoring at 41CF4. The research design for the monitoring at 41CF4 specified that any artifacts collected would be curated at the Corpus Christi Museum of Science and History. The curator agreed to accept the collection in November 2021, and then the curator left. Her replacement reaffirmed acceptance of the collection in November 2022. All materials except for the draft and final reports are ready for deposit. **As a cost-saving measure, we request permission to deposit all documentation associated with Permit 7937 at the Corpus Christi Museum of Science and History instead of at TARL.**

IV. BUDGET

List funds available to complete all permit requirements \$0.00.

V. JUSTIFICATION FOR AN ADDITIONAL PERMIT EXTENSION

Provide details about circumstances beyond the control of the Principal Investigator Budget, staffing, and health issues have complicated the completion of these permit requirements. Spectra terminated funding for this work in May 2018; all work completed since then has been on overhead or on volunteered time. The historical archaeologist responsible for Volume IV left the firm in November 2018. In early 2019, I was diagnosed with uterine cancer and underwent major surgery and radiation treatment; concurrently, my father entered hospice care and died from lung cancer. In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic caused innumerable disruptions to all aspects of our business. In 2021, my husband underwent surgery and treatment for thyroid cancer.



## SECOND PERMIT EXTENSION REQUEST

Permit Extension Requested for 3 Years 0 Months (1 year minimum)

Principal Investigator Name Janice A. McLean

Mailing Address 850 E. 13<sup>th</sup> St., Suite C

Email Address jamclean@rcgoodwin.com

City, State, Zip Lawrence, KS 66044

Office Phone Number 785-856-0744

Cell Phone Number 785-250-8957

## CERTIFICATION

I, Janice A. McLean, as Principal Investigator employed by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. (Investigative Firm), do certify that I understand that I am responsible for providing written documentation to, and oral presentation before, the Antiquities Advisory Board to demonstrate that the additional extension is needed due to circumstances beyond my control, as specified in *Rules of Practice and Procedure for the Antiquities Code of Texas Chapter 26*. I further certify that I understand that the commission may approve or disapprove a second extension of the permit due date, based upon the review and recommendation of the Antiquities Advisory Board. If granted, the permit completion date may be extended for no less than one year and no more than 10 years.

Principal Investigator *Janice A. McLean*  
(Signature)

Date 2/20/2023

### FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Second extension granted by Commission  
Date approved \_\_\_\_\_  
New Expiration Date \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ for Mark Wolfe, Executive Director

Second extension denied by Commission  
Date denied \_\_\_\_\_

Reason for denial \_\_\_\_\_

Texas Historical Commission  
Archeology Division  
P.O. Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711-2276  
Phone 512/463-6096  
www.thc.state.tx.us



**TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION**  
*real places telling real stories*

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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**Item 3.B**  
Texas Historical Commission  
Antiquities Advisory Board  
July 21, 2023

### **Discussion and possible action on the proposed 10-year second extension for Archeology Permit #7764, US69/Toll 49 Staged Data Recovery at 41SM476, Smith County, for principal investigator Jonathan H Jarvis (Item 6.4.B)**

#### **Background:**

On May 31, 2023, Jonathan H. Jarvis, principal investigator for Hicks & Company, requested a second extension for Antiquities Permit 7764, the US69/Toll 49 Staged Data Recovery at 41SM476, Smith County. Since the original 2-year extension in August 2021, the original principal investigator has left the project and Mr. Jarvis has accepted the role and transferred the permit. All fieldwork has been completed for the project and an interim report allowing the project to proceed has been accepted, but the new principal investigator reports that additional time will be needed to complete the final full report, an end to which Hicks & Company are committed. The PI indicates that the 30-40% of the project analysis is complete, report production is 50% with five chapters and major appendices completed, and curation reinventory and preparation are also approximately 50% complete. The PI reports that funding for the project will be available.

Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 26, Subchapter C Rule 26.14 (g)(2) states that “upon review and recommendations by the Antiquities Advisory Board, the commission may by a majority vote of its members, approve or disapprove an additional extension of the expiration date of an Antiquities Permit beyond the single extension that the AD staff of the commission is authorized to issue under subsection (c) of this section and this paragraph, provided that the following conditions are met:

- (A) the principal investigator (PI), and/or the investigative firm listed under an Antiquities Permit must complete and submit a Second Extension Application Form to the commission, and give an oral presentation before the Antiquities Advisory Board justifying why a second permit expiration-date extension is warranted; and
- (B) the justification for the second extension must show that the extension is needed due to circumstances beyond the control of the PI. Example include but are not limited to: funding problems, death of the PI, and artifact curation problems.

A second permit extension for an additional 10 years has been requested by Jonathan H. Jarvis. If approved, the new permit deadline will be August 26, 2033. Staff support the issuance of a second permit extension for this project.

#### **Suggested Motions (AAB):**

1. Move that the Board send forward and recommend to the Commission the granting of Jonathan H. Jarvis a second 10-year extension for Antiquities Permit #7764.

2. Move that the Board send forward and recommend to the Commission the denial of Jonathan H. Jarvis a second 10-year extension for Antiquities Permit #7764.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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ANTIQUITIES PERMIT:  
SECOND EXTENSION APPLICATION FORM

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**GENERAL INFORMATION**

Permit Number 7764 Original Permit Expiration Date 7/21/2021  
First Permit Extension Expiration Date 8/28/2023  
Principal Investigator Name Jonathan H. Jarvis  
Project Name US 69/Toll 49 Staged Data Recovery at 41SM476

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**STATUS OF PERMIT REQUIREMENTS** (attach additional sheets as needed)

I. ANALYSIS

List all ongoing analyses and percentage of completed analyses Overall, perhaps 30-40% of the analyses have been completed to date. Dr. Timothy Perttula has completed the ceramic analysis. The analysis of stone tools is in progress. Ground stone and a small collection of faunal material has yet to be analyzed. Osteological analysis thus far is limited to field-level documentation and remains to be completed.

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II. REPORT

List the current percentage of completion, including number of chapters in draft or final form Substantial progress has been made on five chapters or major appendixes (Paleoenvironment & Cultural History; Geoarcheology; Geophysical Survey; Ancestral Caddo Ceramic Vessels; Results of Block Excavations). An interim report was completed and submitted at the conclusion of field work. Overall, the final report is somewhat less than half complete.

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III. CURATION

Provide summary of status Roughly half of the curation processing has been completed. The Hicks & Company lab manager is working nearly full-time on the curation. Currently cataloging of the collection is estimated to be 65% complete, but most of the artifact labeling remains to be completed.

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IV. BUDGET

List funds available to complete all permit requirements Cost of completing the permit requirements will be covered by Hicks & Company

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V. JUSTIFICATION FOR AN ADDITIONAL PERMIT EXTENSION

Provide details about circumstances beyond the control of the Principal Investigator The original Principal Investigator for this permit left Hicks & Company (the Investigative Firm) before finishing the project. Hicks & Company is committed to completing the project; however, the current Principal Investigator has inherited an incomplete project with a soon-to-expire permit and as such will need additional time.

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Permit Number	Project Name	Permit Type	Permit Issue Date
31086	US 80 Roadway Widening, CSJ 0095-03-016, US 80 and Spur 557, Kaufman County, Dallas District	Intensive Survey	03-Apr-23
31087	Terrell State Hospital Monitoring	Monitoring	03-Apr-23
31088	Richard Simpson Park Phase II Improvements Project	Intensive Survey	03-Apr-23
31089	Preston Road to BNSF Railroad Project	Intensive Survey	03-Apr-23
31090	MOSS HILL_RELHR cellular tower	Intensive Survey	03-Apr-23
31091	Ivy League -- Longneck 138-kV Transmission Line	Intensive Survey	03-Apr-23
31092	Archeological and Geophysical Survey at Washington-on-the-Brazos State Historic Site	Intensive Survey	03-Apr-23
31093	Apex A Pipeline within State of Texas Property, Liberty County, Texas	Intensive Survey	03-Apr-23
31094	Apex A Pipeline Project within New Waverly ISD Property, Walker County, Texas	Intensive Survey	03-Apr-23
31095	Apex A Pipeline Project On May Independent School District Property, Brown County, Texas	Intensive Survey	03-Apr-23
31096	Castle Forest	Intensive Survey	03-Apr-23
31097	City of Austin Boulder Lane Lift Station	Intensive Survey	03-Apr-23
31098	Fredericksburg Independent School District Middle School Site Project (SWCA 78298)	Intensive Survey	03-Apr-23
31099	KC17 HCA Replacement Project	Intensive Survey	03-Apr-23
31100	Lake Ralph Hall Mitigation Zone Testing	Testing	07-Apr-23
31101	Comal ISD Honey Creek Tract	Intensive Survey	10-Apr-23
31102	Duck Creek Trail Extension Project	Intensive Survey	10-Apr-23
31103	Florence ISD Williamson County, Texas	Intensive Survey	10-Apr-23
31104	Richland Creek Wildlife Management Area Wildcat March Aquatic Enhancement Project	Intensive Survey	10-Apr-23
31105	Southline Distribution Line	Intensive Survey	10-Apr-23
31106	Rocksprings to Sonora	Intensive Survey	13-Apr-23
31107	McC Campbell Tract Solar Project	Intensive Survey	13-Apr-23
31108	IBC Stormwater Detention Basin, HCFCD Project ID A100-00-00-G002	Intensive Survey	13-Apr-23
31109	County Road 129 Safety Improvement Project (SWCA# 61841)	Intensive Survey	13-Apr-23
31110	Brackenridge Park Phase I	Intensive Survey	13-Apr-23
31111	Bone Springs Connection	Intensive Survey	13-Apr-23
31112	Archaeological Investigations for the Town Creek Hike and Bike Trail Phase II Project, Weatherford, Parker County, Texas	Intensive Survey	13-Apr-23
31113	FM 1173 Widening, Denton County	Intensive Survey	13-Apr-23
31114	Northpointe Boulevard Segment 1 from Grant Road to Shaw Road-2019 HCED UPIN#2010MG1BP01	Intensive Survey	13-Apr-23
31115	104 and 50 Acre Airport Tracts Archeological Survey	Intensive Survey	17-Apr-23

Permit Number	Project Name	Permit Type	Permit Issue Date
31116	Audubon Wastewater Treatment Plant Project	Intensive Survey	17-Apr-23
31117	Richmond Wastewater Treatment Plant	Intensive Survey	17-Apr-23
31118	SWCA 74244- Comanche Park Bridge at Pavilion 1	Intensive Survey	17-Apr-23
31119	Upper Flat Creek Wastewater Improvements Project	Intensive Survey	17-Apr-23
31120	US 59 Upgrade Shepherd to Cleveland CSJ 0177-02-057	Intensive Survey	17-Apr-23
31121	Caddo Lake Wildlife Management Area Project	Intensive Survey	20-Apr-23
31122	Gus Engeling Wildlife Management Area Grazing Infrastructure Project	Intensive Survey	20-Apr-23
31123	Hurricane Creek Interceptor	Intensive Survey	20-Apr-23
31124	Yorktown Road/Mud Bridge Expansion	Intensive Survey	20-Apr-23
31125	Forney to Terrell/23-10053 cellular tower	Intensive Survey	21-Apr-23
31126	S. Alamo-S. St. Mary's-S. Presa St. Traffic Lights Monitoring	Monitoring	21-Apr-23
31127	Sabine County Flood and Drainage Improvements – CDBG Mitigation	Intensive Survey	21-Apr-23
31128	FM Gathering LLC's Fourth of July 15-22 Pipeline	Intensive Survey	24-Apr-23
31129	Staged Data Recovery at 41WB358, Webb County, Texas	Data Recovery	26-Apr-23
31130	Pronghorn Trail Stabilization Project	Intensive Survey	26-Apr-23
31131	Laurel Farms Tract	Intensive Survey	26-Apr-23
31132	Humble ISD Middle School No. 11	Intensive Survey	26-Apr-23
31133	Archaeological Reconnaissance and GPR Survey of Wyatt's Chapel Community Cemetery, Prairie View A&M University, Prairie View, Waller County, Texas	Reconnaissance Survey	26-Apr-23
31134	Apex A Pipeline within Tarkington ISD Property	Intensive Survey	26-Apr-23
31135	County Road 1020 at Caney Creek Bridge Replacement Project	Intensive Survey	27-Apr-23
31136	Apex B Pipeline Project - TPWD property	Intensive Survey	28-Apr-23
31137	Fort Worth Central City Part 14 Sanitary Sewer Line	Intensive Survey	28-Apr-23
31138	Lubbock State Veterans Cemetery	Intensive Survey	02-May-23
31139	BANN TO TEXARKANA OPS 69 KV TRANSMISSION LINE REBUILD	Intensive Survey	02-May-23
31140	Archaeological Scraping for South Pleasant Valley Street Improvements Project	Intensive Survey	02-May-23
31141	Archaeological Investigation of the Beback Inn Road Project	Intensive Survey	02-May-23
31142	FM 121 Gunter Relief Route	Intensive Survey	02-May-23
31143	FM 121W Survey	Intensive Survey	02-May-23
31144	Intensive Survey for CSJ: 0913-29-056, CR 376 at Mustang Creek, Lavaca County, Yoakum District	Intensive Survey	02-May-23
31145	Medina Addition - Zapata Colonia	Intensive Survey	03-May-23

Permit Number	Project Name	Permit Type	Permit Issue Date
31146	SpaceX Boca Chica Anomaly Response	Emergency	04-May-23
31147	Brackenridge Emergency Sewer Monitoring	Emergency	04-May-23
31148	Archaeological Investigations Associated with Proposed Potholing to Locate Existing Buried Utilities for Phase 2 of the Alamo Plan, San Antonio, Bexar County	Intensive Survey	04-May-23
31149	Bulverde Road Phase II Survey	Intensive Survey	04-May-23
31150	Intensive Survey for CSJ: 1316-01-068, FM 1179 at Wickson Creek, Brazos County, Bryan District	Intensive Survey	04-May-23
31151	Archeological Staged Data Recovery at Site 41GG55, Gregg County, Texas (CSJ: 2158-01-019)	Data Recovery	04-May-23
31152	TxDOT Widening of SH 21, Madison County	Intensive Survey	04-May-23
31153	US 59 and US 77 Widening, Victoria County	Intensive Survey	04-May-23
31154	Ward County Combined Cycle Facility	Intensive Survey	09-May-23
31155	The Clovis at McKinney Falls Archeological Survey	Intensive Survey	10-May-23
31156	TX-130 Delivery Pipeline	Intensive Survey	10-May-23
31157	Geophysical Survey and Monument Restoration at the Miles-Strain Cemetery (41FT630)	Intensive Survey	16-May-23
31158	Haisley to Lon Hill Transmission Line Rebuild (SWCA 78926)	Intensive Survey	16-May-23
31159	SL 195 Survey Project	Intensive Survey	16-May-23
31160	Widening of FM 45 for CSJ 0480-08-024 (previously inaccessible properties), San Saba County, Brownwood District	Intensive Survey	16-May-23
31161	Widening of FM 1515 for CSJ 1951-01-011 (previously inaccessible property), Denton County, Dallas District	Intensive Survey	16-May-23
31162	Arlington South City Gate Relocation Project	Intensive Survey	18-May-23
31163	FM 565 (CSJ 1024-01-077)	Intensive Survey	18-May-23
31164	James McKnight Park West Trail Project	Intensive Survey	18-May-23
31165	Southeast Loop Segment 2	Intensive Survey	19-May-23
31166	Proposed Improvements to Mile 10 North Road, from Mile 6 Road to FM 1015	Intensive Survey	19-May-23
31167	Royal Oaks Landfill Expansion	Intensive Survey	19-May-23
31168	Pecos Water Line	Intensive Survey	19-May-23
31169	Colonial Country Club Improvements Project	Monitoring	19-May-23
31170	Proposed Fiber Optics Line - United States Forest Service Independent	Intensive Survey	19-May-23
31171	SWCA80333- Texas A&M University-San Antonio 23-Acre Phase 2	Intensive Survey	23-May-23
31172	Salado Trail Connection at Salado Cliff	Intensive Survey	23-May-23
31173	Robinson Gully NWP	Intensive Survey	23-May-23
31174	New Conroe Jr. High School East of Grand Oaks High School	Intensive Survey	23-May-23
31175	Towne Lake Dog Park Project	Intensive Survey	24-May-23



Permit Number	Project Name	Permit Type	Permit Issue Date
31176	State Loop 335 Segment C-2	Intensive Survey	24-May-23
31177	Gulf Coast Authority (GCA) RailPort Pipeline (PL) Route 2	Intensive Survey	24-May-23
31178	2023 Upper Labor Dam Excavations	Data Recovery	24-May-23
31179	IH 20 Road Widening (Adding Lanes) for CSJ: 0006-06-081, IH 20, Taylor County, Abilene District	Intensive Survey	25-May-23
31180	Falcon Lake Park Improvements, Zapata County Texas	Intensive Survey	26-May-23
31181	Samsung Austin Interconnect Project	Intensive Survey	26-May-23
31182	Lower Stewarts Creek	Intensive Survey	26-May-23
31183	Skye Ranch Property (Ley Tract)	Intensive Survey	26-May-23
31184	Cross Border and D.I. Industrial Parks	Intensive Survey	26-May-23
31185	Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Capital Metropolitan Transportation Authority's Demand Response Operations and Maintenance Facility, Austin, Texas	Intensive Survey	30-May-23
31186	Phase II Investigation of Site 41DL583 in Support of the Cadillac Heights Levee, Dallas Floodway Extension Project	Testing	31-May-23
31187	Utility Connections for the Continental Hotel Redevelopment	Monitoring	31-May-23
31188	Trinity River Authority Tenmile Creek Regional Wastewater System Meter Station Rehabilitation Project	Intensive Survey	31-May-23
31189	Raymondville Drain	Intensive Survey	31-May-23
31190	OSBL Effluent Waterline	Intensive Survey	31-May-23
31191	Lake Ralph Hall Pipeline Testing	Testing	31-May-23
31192	DOJO Riverside Fiber Optic Connection Project	Monitoring	31-May-23
31193	DOJO Mission Parkway Fiber Optic Connection Project	Monitoring	31-May-23
31194	Cultural Resources Survey for the Tehuacana Creek FRS No. 21 Rehabilitation	Intensive Survey	31-May-23
31195	Accutrans Proposed Dredge and Bulkhead Project	Underwater Survey	31-May-23
31196	Intensive Survey for CSJ: 0917-17-077, CR 215 at Bums Creek, Grimes County, Bryan District	Intensive Survey	01-Jun-23
31197	Intensive survey for CSJ: 0795-02-017 Bridge Replacement along FM 1260 at Salt Fork Red River	Intensive Survey	01-Jun-23
31198	Intensive Survey for CSJ: 0596-04-043, FM 878 at Bone Branch, Ellis County, Dallas District	Intensive Survey	01-Jun-23
31199	Intensive Survey for CSJ: 0574-02-022, FM 636 at Willow Creek, Navarro County, Dallas District	Intensive Survey	01-Jun-23
31200	FM 1484 at McRae Creek Bridge Replacement	Intensive Survey	01-Jun-23
31201	UTSA Public Archaeology course field studies	Intensive Survey	06-Jun-23
31202	Riverbend Trails Project, Phases 1 and 2	Intensive Survey	06-Jun-23
31203	10951 Shepard Hill Road Development	Intensive Survey	06-Jun-23

Permit Number	Project Name	Permit Type	Permit Issue Date
31204	Wheatland Road Extension	Intensive Survey	06-Jun-23
31205	ExxonMobil TX-245 Pipeline Project	Intensive Survey	06-Jun-23
31206	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Frisco Street Development, Collin County, Texas	Intensive Survey	07-Jun-23
31207	Mary's Creek Force Main and Lift Station Survey	Intensive Survey	07-Jun-23
31208	Intensive Survey for CSJ: 0165-02-061, US 271 and SL 485 Widening, Smith and Gregg Counties, Tyler District	Intensive Survey	09-Jun-23
31209	Archaeological Monitoring for the FBCLID7 Proposed Brazos River Erosion Control Project	Monitoring	09-Jun-23
31210	SWCA73473-Universal City Olympia Hills Golf Course Drainage Improvement	Intensive Survey	16-Jun-23
31211	SAWS Market Street Pump Station Improvements	Monitoring	16-Jun-23
31212	Port of Brownsville Cardo Dock 3 Phase I Design Project	Intensive Survey	16-Jun-23
31213	Mont Belvieu to Galena Park NGL Pipeline, Harris County Land	Intensive Survey	16-Jun-23
31214	COSA Downtown Tree Planting	Monitoring	16-Jun-23
31215	Brownsville Public Utilities Board Force Main Sewer	Intensive Survey	16-Jun-23
31216	Archeological Survey for the SH75 Road Widening, Montgomery County, Texas	Intensive Survey	16-Jun-23
31217	Alamo Colleges District (ACD) Northern Connection Project	Monitoring	16-Jun-23
31218	Hibernia Sea 7-9 Well Pads	Intensive Survey	16-Jun-23
31219	East Scott Bay Resource Constraints Investigation	Underwater Survey	16-Jun-23
31220	Baytown Dock Facilities	Underwater Survey	16-Jun-23
31221	Eanes Creek Low Water Crossing Improvements Project	Intensive Survey	20-Jun-23
31222	Sentinel Peak Park Project	Intensive Survey	20-Jun-23
31223	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Frisco Street Development, Collin County, Texas	Intensive Survey	20-Jun-23
31224	Mill Creek Road at Mill Creek Bridge Replacement Project	Intensive Survey	22-Jun-23
31225	LCISD Secondary Campus No. 9	Intensive Survey	22-Jun-23
31226	0.23-acre Cedar Break lift station, 0.35-acre Middle Fork lift Station, and the 3.05-acre access road project	Intensive Survey	22-Jun-23
31227	CSJ 0118-06-071/0118-06-076, SH 21 At King Creek, Nacogdoches County, Lufkin District	Intensive Survey	22-Jun-23
31228	Kerr County Animal Services Facility	Intensive Survey	23-Jun-23
31229	Old San Antonio Road at Menger Creek Low Water Crossing	Intensive Survey	23-Jun-23
31230	NRHP Testing of 41TV2569	Testing	23-Jun-23

Permit Number	Project Name	Permit Type	Permit Issue Date
31231	Pecan Springs Solar Phase I Project on Shertz-Seguin Local Government Corporation Lands	Intensive Survey	26-Jun-23
31232	Farm-to-Market (FM) 422 at Godwin Creek Bridge Replacement Project	Intensive Survey	26-Jun-23
31233	FM 812 from US 183 to SH 21 (CJJs 1149-01-023 and 1149-02-026)	Intensive Survey	26-Jun-23
31234	Mill Creek Road at Sandy Creek Bridge Replacement	Intensive Survey	29-Jun-23
31235	Saguaro Connector Pipeline--GLO Properties	Intensive Survey	29-Jun-23
31236	Saguaro Connector Pipeline--University Lands	Intensive Survey	29-Jun-23
31237	Rellis 0.35-Mile Overhead Transmission Line Project	Intensive Survey	29-Jun-23
31238	Line No. 1110 Loop Project within University Lands, Hudspeth County, Texas (SWCA 80869)	Intensive Survey	29-Jun-23
31239	TAMU Agricultural Multipurpose Center and Game Bird Center Project	Intensive Survey	29-Jun-23

# Permits Issued Report

6/29/2023

Active Permits Issued between 3/31/2023 and 5/31/2023

Permit	SAL	Type	Project	Issued	Expires	Period Effect
1195	Lamar County Courthouse	Original Permit	Lamar County Courthouse-HVAC	4/6/2023	4/1/2025	2 Years
1225	Kusch House	Original Permit	New rear addition for commercial kitchen, new exterior deck and ADA ramp, new porch railings to match existing	4/6/2023	10/1/2024	18 months
1224	Koehler House	Original Permit	Espinoza And Koehler Houses	4/6/2023	11/1/2023	6 months
1209	Camp Mabry Historic District	Original Permit	Demolition of Building 5	4/10/2023	4/1/2024	1 year
1221	Kendall County Courthouse and Jail	Original Permit	Roof Replacement, Jail and IT Buildings	4/10/2023	4/1/2024	1 year
1223	Goliad County Courthouse	Original Permit	Courthouse and Library Generators	4/17/2023	5/1/2024	1 year
1215	Barton Springs Bath House	Original Permit	Zilker Metro-Barton Springs Bathhouse Rehabilitation	4/17/2023	5/1/2025	2 years
1218	Wise County Courthouse	Original Permit	Restoration, THCPP Round XII Construction Grant	4/18/2023	4/1/2025	2years
1214	Lamar County Courthouse	Original Permit	Lamar County Courthouse	5/9/2023	6/1/2024	One year
1226	Schultze (Maximillion) House	Original Permit	Replacement of the existing Standing seam metal roof due to hail damage, new to roof to match existing roof type, profile and color	5/16/2023	6/1/2024	1 year

Permit	SAL	Type	Project	Issued	Expires	Period Effect
1228	Koehler House	Original Permit	Replacement of the existing standing seam metal roof due to hail damage, new to roof to match existing roof type ,profile and color	5/16/2023	6/1/2024	1 year
1231	Brackenridge Park	Original Permit	Replacement of existing standing seam metal roof due to hail damage, new roof to match existing roof type, color and profile	5/16/2023	7/1/2024	1 year
1232	Brackenridge Park	Original Permit	Removal of felled Pecan in Lambert Beach area; no ground disturbing activity	5/23/2023	12/1/2023	6 months
1229	Wietzel House	Original Permit	Replacement of existing standing seam seam metal roof due to hail damage, new roof to match existing roof type, profile and color	5/23/2023	6/1/2024	1 year
1227	Pereida House	Original Permit	Replacement of the existing standing seam metal roof due to hail damage, new to roof to match existing roof type, profile and color	5/23/2023	6/1/2024	1 year
1208	Brackenridge Park	Original Permit	Lambert Beach	5/30/2023	6/1/2026	3 years

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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### Item 5

Texas Historical Commission  
Antiquities Advisory Board

July 21, 2023

### **Discussion and possible action regarding an Archeology Permit for archaeological excavations associated with the Long Barrack emergency drainage system project at the Alamo (41BX6), San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas (Item 3.2)**

#### **Introduction**

The General Land Office (GLO) has requested the Texas Historical Commission (THC) issue an archeological data recovery permit scope to Dr. Tiffany Lindley, Archaeologist for the Alamo Trust, Inc. (ATI), to conduct archeological investigations in support of the Long Barrack Emergency Drainage System (LBEDS) project. The project will occur within the northwest quadrant of the Alamo complex, within the Calvary Courtyard and adjacent to the east side of the Long Barrack. This project includes the installation of catchment basins, a trench drain, and damp proofing. ATI is proposing to hand excavate up to 37 units that will cover the entirety of the proposed ground disturbances, to a depth of three to 4.5 feet below current grade.

The Alamo Long Barrack is part of the Mission San Antonio de Valero, which moved to this location in 1724. Following a typical progression of Spanish colonial mission development, Mission Valero initially comprised temporary *jacales*, followed by more permanent buildings in the following decades. By 1945 the Long Barrack, which originally served as the mission's *convento*, had been erected. The two-story building was modified multiple times in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, including roof and floor repair and the addition of multiple ancillary structures to its east. In the 1870s it was largely demolished to its foundations and a commercial store was erected in its place. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Daughters of the Republic of Texas made several major modifications to the building, including removal of the second story, the additional of the arcade, and the installation of new floors and a roof, restoration of the arched windows, and removal of debris from between its walls occurred between 1904 and 1968.

Three archeological investigations have been previously conducted within the Project Area, with another five conducted adjacent to it. These led to the discoveries of intact 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century features and artifacts, demonstrating that the Cavalry Courtyard has undergone minimal ground disturbances. It is very likely intact features and deposits will be encountered during excavations for the proposed project.

ATI proposes to excavate a grid, or series of connected units, across the entire area that will be impacted by the drainage system. A maximum of 37 units will be excavated, with the ultimate number determined by the final design plan. The units will measure 2 by 1.5 meters, except for the single unit situated in the north sidewalk, which will measure 2 by 1 meters. Units situated

immediately adjacent to the Long Barrack will be excavated to a depth of 4.5 feet or hardpan, if encountered first, while all others will be excavated to a depth of three feet or hardpan. Excavations will be recorded with appropriate documentation and all artifacts will be collected with provenience information. Protection and preservation of features left in situ will be considered in coordination with the THC. All artifacts that are not modern will be collected and curated with the University of Texas at San Antonio's Center for Archaeological Research. Should any evidence of human remains or interments be identified in the course of work, all work will stop and the burials will be recorded following the Human Remains Treatment Plan established by Alamo Mission Archaeology Advisory Committee and in compliance the Texas Health Safety Code.

**Staff Recommendation:**

THC staff has reviewed the permit application and recommends approval.

**Suggested Motions:**

Move that the AAB recommend the Commission approve issuance of an Archeology Permit for data recovery excavations associated with the Long Barrack Emergency Drainage System Project at the Alamo (41BX6).

Move that the AAB recommend the Commission deny issuance of an Archeology Permit for data recovery excavations associated with the Long Barrack Emergency Drainage System Project at the Alamo (41BX6).



## **SCOPE OF WORK FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE LONG BARRACK EMERGENCY DRAINAGE SYSTEM PROJECT AT THE ALAMO (41BX6)**

### **Introduction**

Alamo Trust, Inc. (ATI) requests to conduct archaeological investigations associated with the proposed Long Barrack Emergency Drainage System Project at the Alamo (41BX6). The purpose of this data recovery project is to identify, document, and recover any culturally significant subsurface deposits that may prohibit the installation of a necessary subterranean drainage system along the exterior of the Long Barrack's east wall within the Cavalry Courtyard. This project will occur on lands owned by the State of Texas, by and through the Texas General Land Office (GLO). Any ground-disturbing work that occurs within the upper 12 inches is subject to a MOU between the THC and GLO. ATI is the non-profit organization tasked by the GLO to oversee the management and daily operations at the Alamo site. As the GLO is an entity of the State of Texas, the project is subject to the Antiquities Code of Texas (ACT) (Texas Natural Resources Code, Title 9, Chapter 191). The ACT calls for the assessment of all improvement activities that have potential to disturb historically significant resources and significant subsurface deposits on lands owned by the State. The ACT is administered by the Texas Historical Commission (THC). All work will be conducted in accordance with standards set forth by the Council of Texas Archeologists (CTA).

A separate scope of work (SOW) prepared by the Preservation Design Team comprised of Easton Architects and FisherHeck Architects will provide a description of the drainage system and also address any anticipated impacts to architectural elements of the Long Barrack; this SOW will be submitted to the Architecture Division of the Texas Historical Commission and presented at the July THC Quarterly Meeting.





## **Project Area and Description**

The proposed Project Area is located in downtown San Antonio, Bexar County. The Project Area is within the recorded archaeological site 41BX6, Mission San Antonio de Valero, also known as the Alamo. Mission San Antonio de Valero, 41BX6, occupies approximately 4.5 acres in downtown San Antonio. The site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL). The site was also designated a part of the San Antonio Missions UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2015. The Alamo is a part of the National Register-listed Alamo Plaza Historic District. The site location is depicted on the San Antonio East 7.5 minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map (**Figure 1**). A recent aerial image of downtown San Antonio illustrates the site boundaries, as recorded on the Texas Historical Commission (THC) Sites Atlas (**Figure 2**).

The proposed archaeological investigations will precede the installation of a subterranean drainage system. Water infiltration to the historic Long Barrack has been an ongoing issue, but recent observations following heavy rainfall have necessitated immediate action to prevent danger to the historic Long Barrack (**Figure 3-4**). While many factors were noted for the water infiltration (i.e., improper grading, clogged drains, raised planter beds, and lack of subsurface drainage), the installation of a permanent drainage system is the most efficient solution to the problem. The proposed drainage system includes the installation of catchment basins, a trench drain, and damp proofing (see **Appendix A** for Architect Scope of Work). The goal is to capture rainfall and divert it away from the historic structure so that water does not come into contact with the porous limestone and friable mortar. A subterranean drainage system provides a permanent solution to the problem without causing any modification to the existing historic structure. An architectural permit will be submitted to THC Architecture Division concurrently with this archaeology permit.



ATI proposes to excavate units where the installation of the drainage system will impact the ground and potentially disturb intact archaeological deposits and/or features. The drainage system will be installed only along the northern portion of the east wall of the Long Barrack. The reasons for this are that rain on the roof naturally flows to the northeast section of the roof and the southern portion of the Long Barrack's east wall has the addition of an arcade that helps prevent water entering the building. Additionally, by installing the system along a small section the design team is able to make necessary modifications to the design for possible implementation on the exterior of the Alamo Church.

The Project Area is located in the northwest quadrant of the current site boundaries, within the Cavalry Courtyard and adjacent to the Long Barrack (**Figure 5**). The Project Area encompasses approximately 0.05 acres.

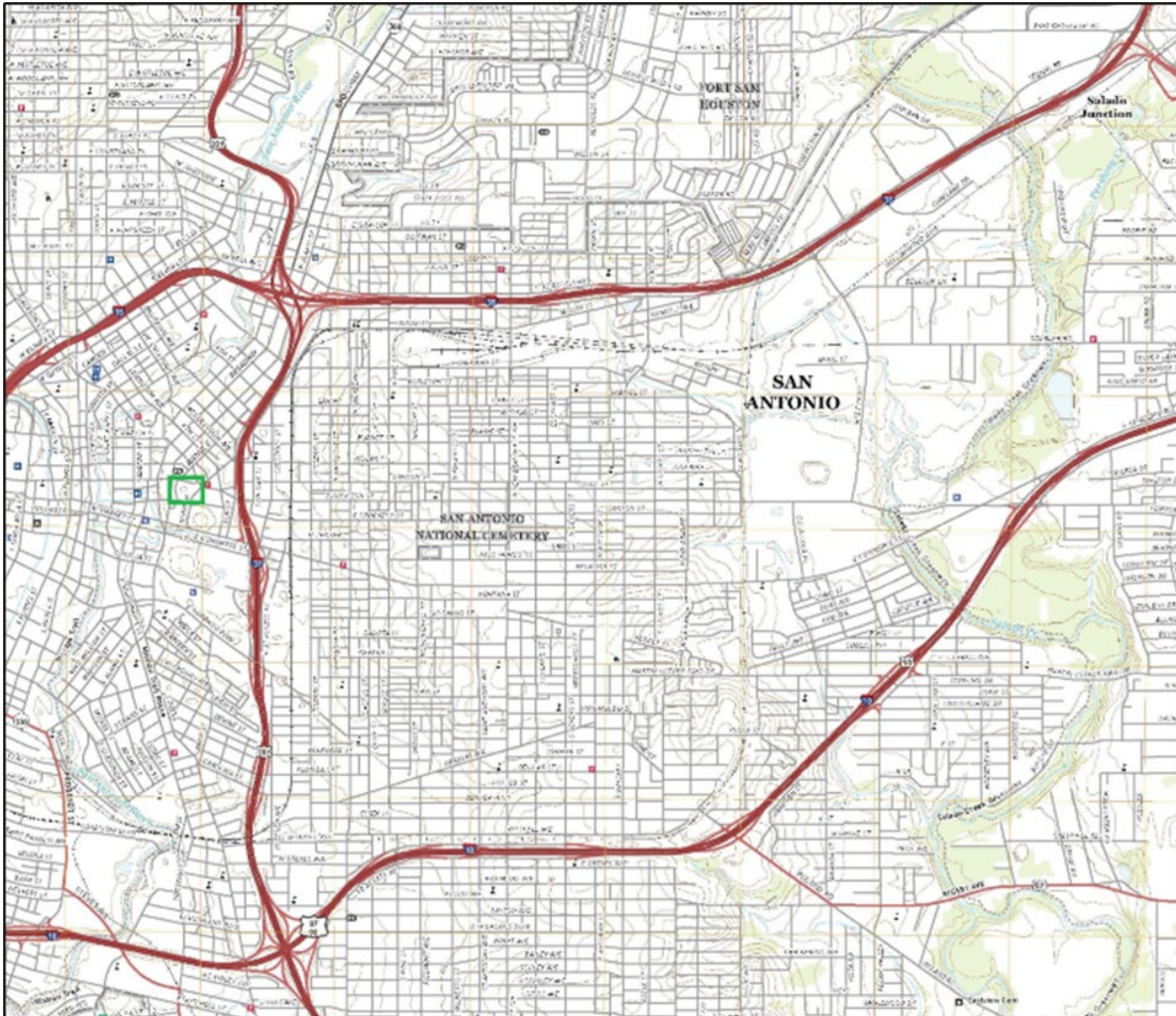


Figure 1. Location of 41BX6 on the 2019 San Antonio East 7.5 minute USGS quadrangle map.



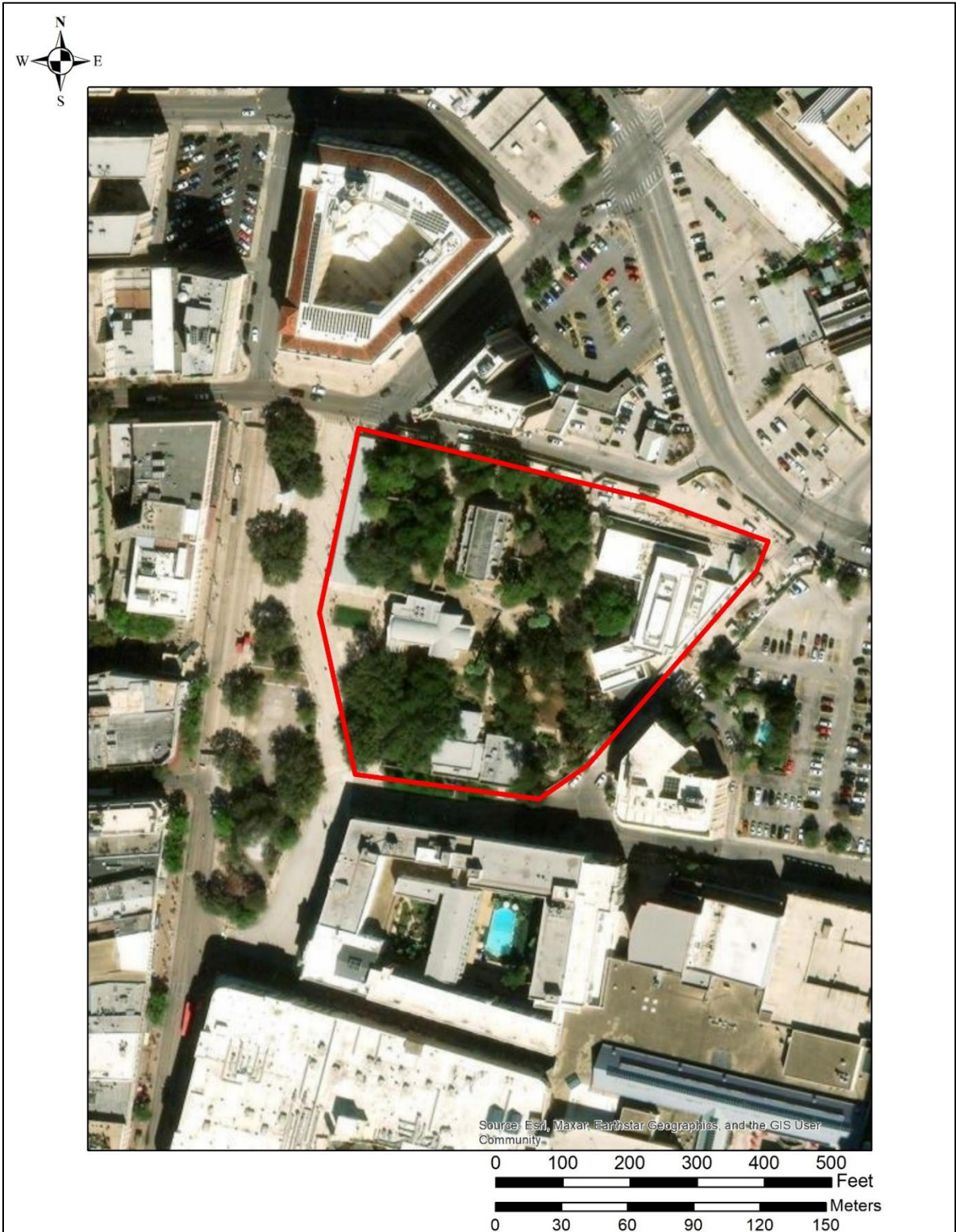


Figure 2. The Alamo, 41BX6, site boundary.



Figure 3. Northernmost room in the Long Barrack, near the exit door, facing northeast.



Figure 4. Interior of North room in Long Barrack, facing north.



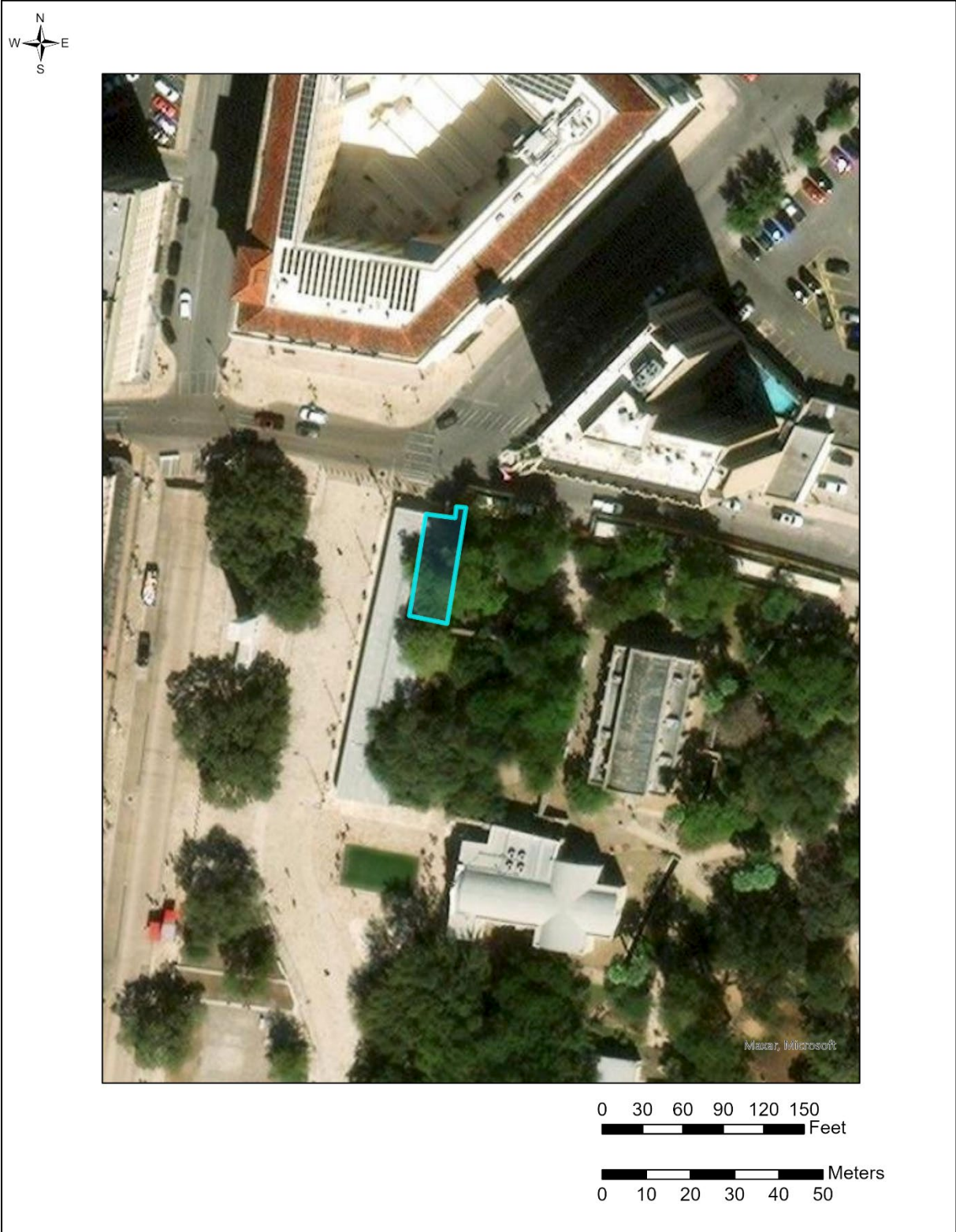


Figure 5. Project Area, outline in blue, depicted on a recent aerial image.



## **Brief History of the Long Barrack and Project Area**

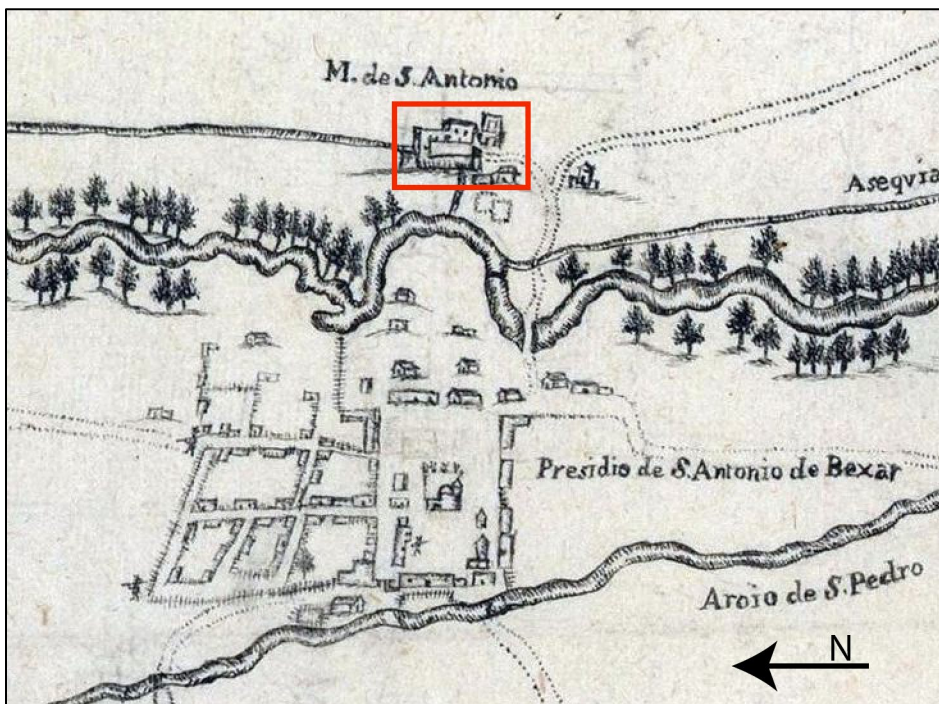
Mission San Antonio de Valero was the first Spanish mission established in the upper reaches of the San Antonio River Basin in 1718. The current location of the mission is its third location. While the mission's first location may have been in the vicinity of San Pedro Springs, that site was occupied for less than 12 months. Sometime in 1719, the mission was moved across the San Antonio River to the neighborhood that later became known as La Villita (Habig 1977). In 1724, following a hurricane that hit the region (Chabot 1930:23), the mission was heavily damaged, and the decision was made to move it again. This last move was only a short distance to the north, to the mission's current location. The mission was established with a central plaza, a convento at the northeast corner, and a temporary church.

Miguel Sevillano de Paredes described the mission in 1727 as mostly consisting of jacal structures. The Convento (Long Barrack) was under construction, with three rooms complete, and a temporary jacal Church had been erected (Sevillano de Paredes 1727:24). The next update from the mission comes via a letter written by Captain Urrutia of the Presidio de Bexar to the Spanish viceroy in 1740 (Habig 1977). The letter describes many of the structures of Mission San Antonio de Valero as temporary jacales.

In 1745 Fray Francisco Xavier Ortiz from Querétaro visited the Texas missions. He found the Convento (Long Barrack) consisted of eight rooms and was a two story stone building. It is likely that the rooms of the Convento opened into a patio, much like the current configuration of the building and courtyard. Adjoining the Convento was a textile shop with an open gallery and a granary. There was also a carpenter's shop, blacksmith, and offices though the exact locations were not provided in Fr. Ortiz's report. A stone Church was under construction. At some point prior to 1745, the original acequia that ran NE-SW when the mission was relocated to this site had to be diverted and the channel backfilled.

Fr. Ortiz returns to Mission San Antonio de Valero in 1756. He described the Convento as having two stories, with four rooms on the second floor and the first floor containing offices and a guest room. The previously mentioned textile shop was still in use and the acequia is mentioned to be running through the plaza.

An early depiction of the Convento and the layout of the mission comes from the 1762 Menchaca Map (**Figure 6**). The structure is depicted as a square just north of the Church, but there is no delineation of buildings nor courtyard/patio space.



**Figure 6. Menchaca Map with Mission San Antonio de Valero outlined in red.**

Up until 1773 Mission San Antonio de Valero was maintained by the College of Querétaro. When the Querétaros left Texas they transferred their properties to the College of Zacatecas (Habig 1997). Prior to this transfer, a detailed inventory was produced in 1772. The Convento and associated buildings were described as having a western primary entrance (Leutenegger 1977). Two rooms flank the entrance on the first floor; one was used as a





workshop and the other as the Porter's Office. The second floor had two rooms being used as living quarters for missionaries and a guest room that had a partially collapse roof. Other rooms associated with the Convento were a kitchen, spinning room, wool storage room, a store room for the salt and chiles, the granary, and the forge and blacksmith shop was measured at 7 or 8 varas (19.4 to 22.2 ft) (Leutenegger 1977:30).

When the mission was secularized in 1793, there was a final inventory of the property and possessions. The measurements of the Convento were  $22 \frac{3}{4}$  by  $22 \frac{1}{2}$  varas (63.1 by 62.4 ft). The north and south wings were two stories tall and divided by a hall. The west wing also was two stories tall; there is no mention of an east wing, however this is likely where the hall was located. The north and south wings were each divided into five rooms measuring 5 by 4 varas (13.9 by 11.1 ft), but all ten rooms needed repairs (Habig 1977:82). By 1793 the entire courtyard surrounding the Convento has been built upon and arched walkways surround the Well Courtyard (now known as the Convento Courtyard).

Several modifications occurred to the Convento in the 19<sup>th</sup> century with the arrival of multiple military periods. After the various military occupations, the Convento begins to be referred to as the Long Barrack. In 1806 the first military hospital was established on the upper level of the Long Barrack. Repairs between 1809 and 1810 included the replacement of the roof, work on the walls, and repaving floors. Additionally, the courtyard (now known as Cavalry Courtyard) was converted into a corral. In 1849 Captain Babbit, the Quartermaster at the Alamo, built a horse shed that extended the entire length of this same courtyard. The courtyard surface was paved with rounded cobbles. An 1849 drawing of the Alamo Complex by E. Everett shows the layout (**Figure 7**).

# The ALAMO

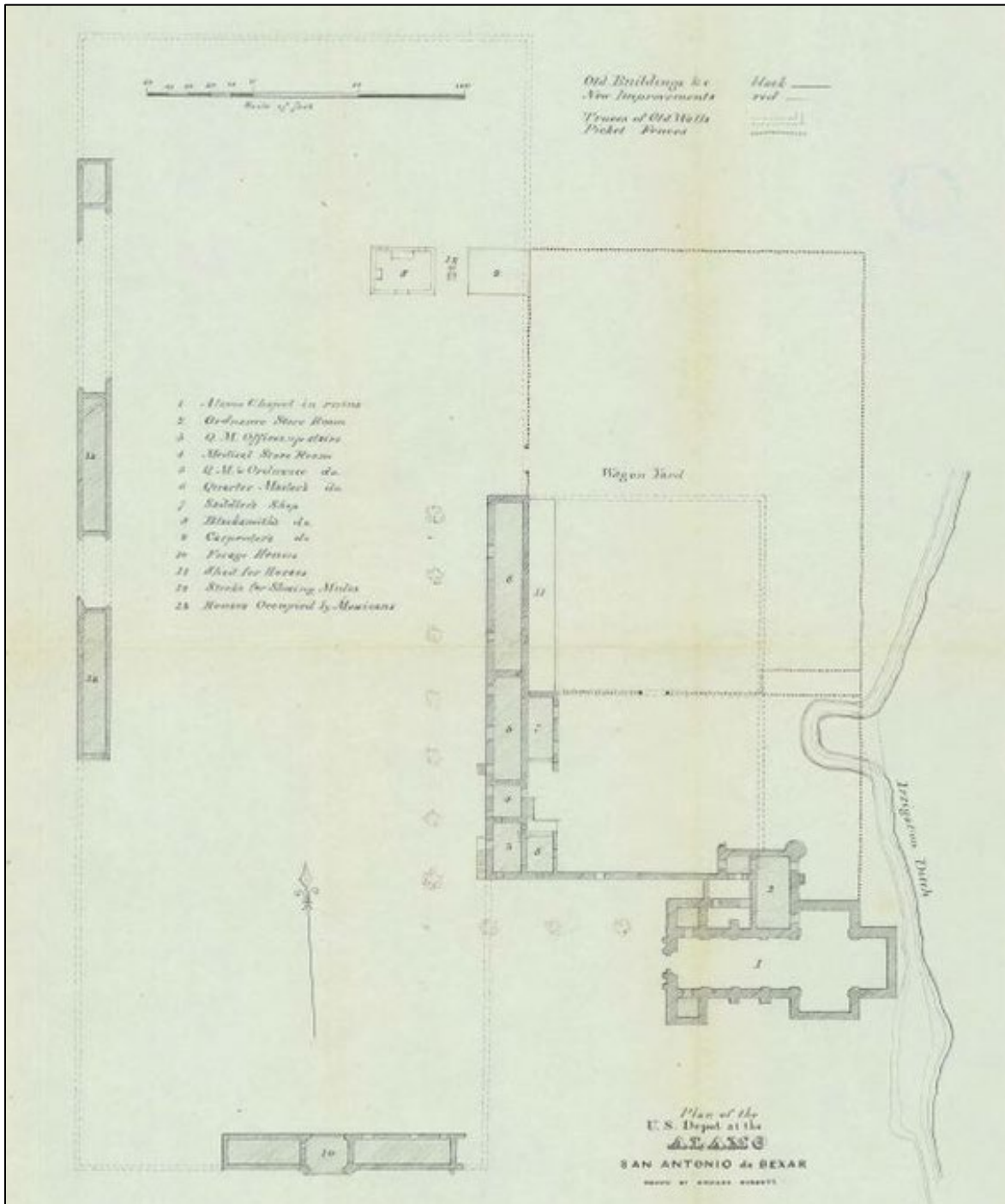
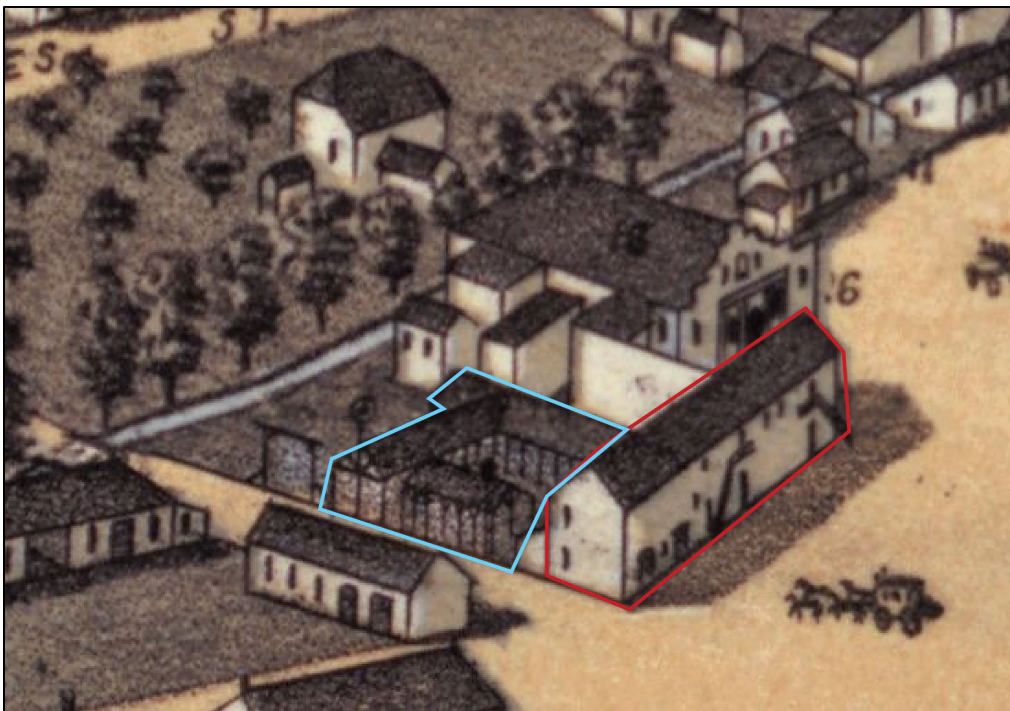


Figure 7. 1849 Map by Edward Everett depicts the layout of the site at that time.

# The ALAMO

An image drawn by Augustus Koch in 1873 depicts the layout of the Long Barrack's ancillary structures (Figure 8 and 9). The Long Barrack construction appears to be of a different material than the additional structures. It is possible the additional buildings were jacales.



**Figure 8. 1873 Bird's Eye View of San Antonio by Augustine Koch. Long Barrack outlined in red and additional structures outlined blue.**

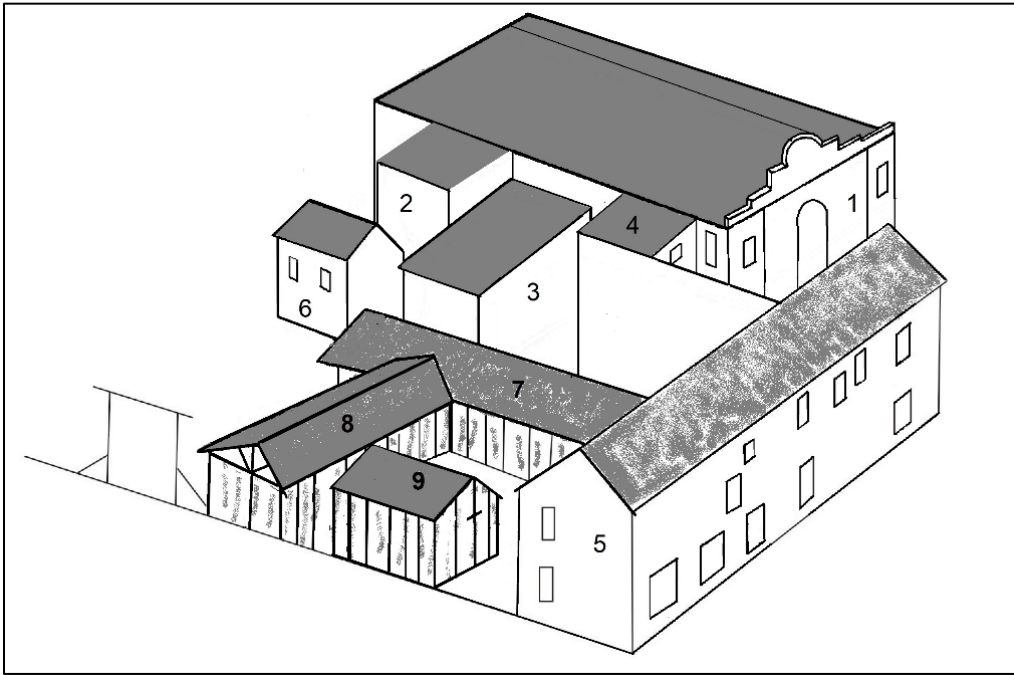


Figure 9. Line drawing on Augustine Koch's 1873 Bird's Eye View of San Antonio, not to scale.(Image courtesy of Steve Tomka)

In 1877 the Long Barrack was purchased by Honore Grenet and the structure was utilized for commercial purposes (**Figure 10**). The walls of the Long Barrack were still standing when Grenet purchased the structure. However, he demolished most of the stone and rebuilt his store on original foundations. The building was two stories tall and incorporated some architectural features of the Church, such as the shape of the façade, in its design. Two wooden towers and cannons were added to attract customers and play into the Alamo's reputation. After the death of Grenet in 1882, the property was sold to Hugo & Schmeltzer, another grocer and merchant company. Hugo & Schmeltzer operated the store from 1884 to 1889. The 1888 and 1904 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps depict the grocery store and warehouses/storage surrounding the patio (today's Cavalry Courtyard) adjacent to the eastern wall of the former Convento/Long Barrack (**Figure 11**).





Figure 10. Grenet's commercial structure built on the Long Barrack foundations

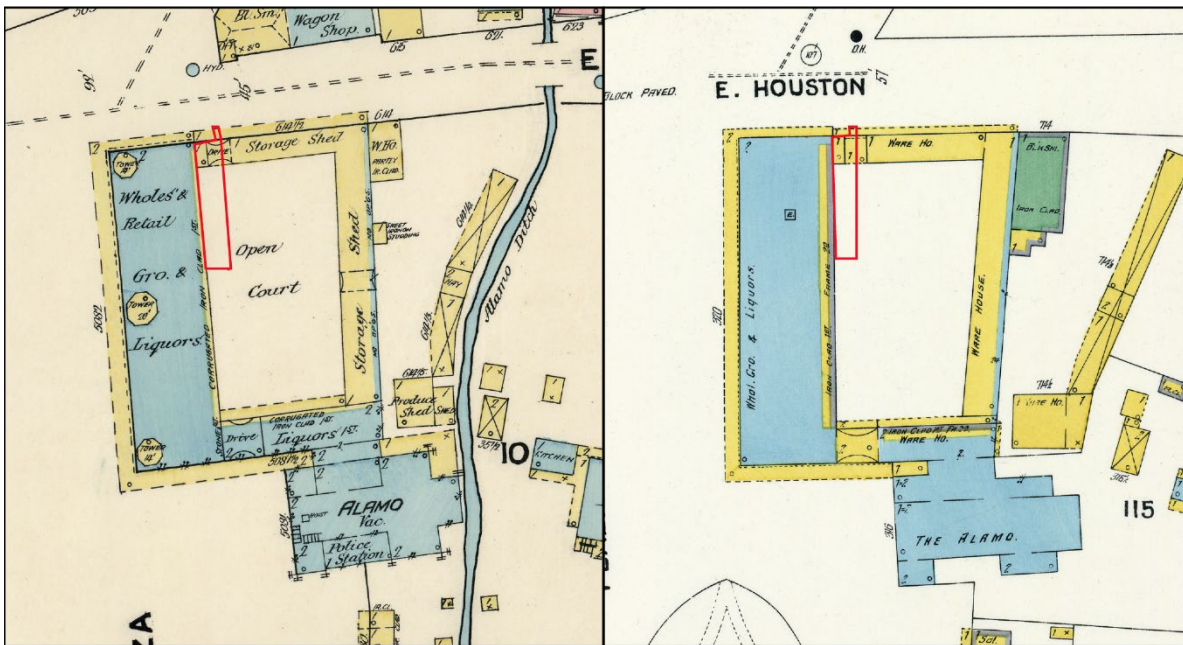
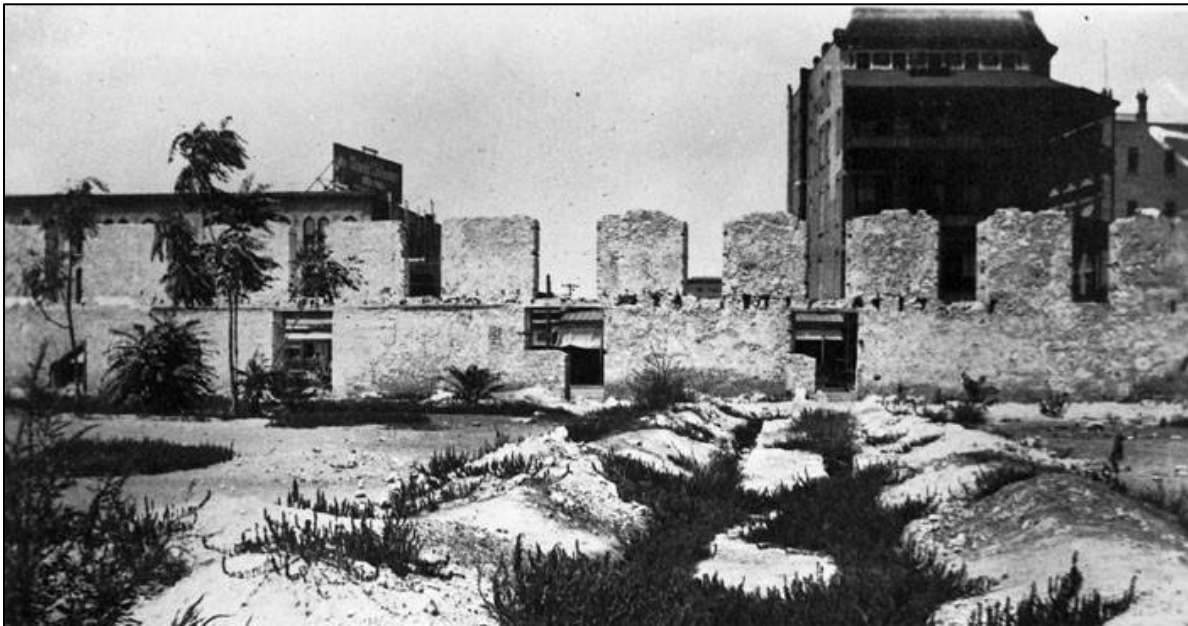


Figure 11. 1888 (left) and 1904 (right) Sanborn Fire Insurance maps with approximate Project Area outlined in red.

The State of Texas purchased the property in 1904 and entrusted its care to the Daughters of the Republic of Texas (DRT). Major work is carried out 1912-1913 under the direction of Governor Colquitt. Previous additions made for the Hugo & Schmeltzer Store were demolished and the second story is removed by January 1912 (**Figure 12**). Unprotected portions of the original structure are irreparably damaged when a major rain event hits San Antonio on October 1, 1913 (Hutson and Gallagher 2016). The upper part of the west wall was razed as it was structurally unsound. The arcade on eastern side of Long Barrack is constructed in 1913.

The next major changes to the Long Barrack begin in 1965. Installation of flagstone floors, restoration of arched windows, construction of a roof, and removal of debris from between walls all occur between 1965 and 1968. At this time the Long Barrack resembles what is seen today.



**Figure 12. View of Convento/Long Barrack after the demolition of east exterior wall and before demo of the second story in 1913. (General Photograph Collection, UTSA Special Collections)**



## **Previous Archaeological Investigations**

While several archaeological investigations have occurred within and near the Alamo site, only three projects were undertaken directly within the Project Area and five were undertaken adjacent to the Long Barrack or Project Area (**Figure 13**).

### ***Within the Project Area***

The first professional archaeological investigations at the Alamo complex occurred in 1966 when the Witte Museum and the University of Texas at Austin conducted intensive investigations of Mission San Antonio de Valero, which included an archival report, ceramic report, and excavation of the Cavalry and Convento Courtyards with an accompanying report (Greer 1967; Schuetz 1966; Tunnell 1966). Thirty-four units, grouped in seven areas, were excavated across the site. Notable features include a wall or foundation trench, prepared surfaces, and evidence of burning. Artifacts and features were dated to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The Greer excavations were located within this SOW's Project Area.

The Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Texas at San Antonio (CAR-UTSA) conducted excavations along the north wall within the courtyard in 1979 (Ivey and Fox 1997). During these investigations, archaeologists revealed early defense fortifications, likely pre-dating the 1836 Battle, as well as part of the temporary convent erected in 1724. They also encountered sections of an acequia, possibly associated with the *Acequia Madre de Valero*. Excavations also recovered a single human cranium, although no other evidence of human remains was observed. Only one unit- Unit A- lies within this SOW's Project Area. In Unit A, the base of the 1926 wall was encountered directly on soil, with no foundation present. Below the base of the wall there were multiple layers noted. The cobble pavement installed by the U.S. Army (ca. 1850) was encountered approximately 29-32 in



(72-81 cm) below surface. Almost directly below this cobble pavement were tabular sandstone pavers. Other units in the courtyard encountered Spanish Colonial deposits.

Raba Kistner, Inc (RKI) also conducted archaeological fieldwork in 2019 and 2020 within the proposed Project Area. Excavations were placed in and around the Church and Long Barrack. Raba Kistner had one excavation unit (1m by 1m) located adjacent to the Long Barrack and tucked behind an air conditioning unit- this is directly within the current proposed Project Area. This unit terminated at 150 cmbd. Excavations revealed the foundation of the Long Barrack and four features. Three features were prepared surfaces and one described as a possible foundation or pillar base. A compact caliche surface covering limestone cobbles was encountered at 60 cm below datum; a surface upon which cobbles rested was seen at approximately 76 cm below datum; and another compact caliche surface was encountered at approximately 113 cm below datum.

#### ***Adjacent to Project Area or Long Barrack***

Excavations in the eastern Cavalry Courtyard led by Schuetz (1973) revealed Mission-Era (1724-1792) architecture, as well as possible Civil War-era deposits and Spanish Colonial artifacts. Schuetz also encountered layers of burning and occupational surfaces, such as a gravel and caliche pavement possibly from the U.S. Army. These investigations suggest that the area has multiple archaeological components. The Schuetz excavations were located east of the this SOW's Project Area.

CAR-UTSA conducted a field school at the Alamo complex in 2006. Most excavations were undertaken in the southwest corner of courtyard next to the southern end of the Convento/Long Barrack, but additional units were also placed in the far northeast corner of the Cavalry Courtyard and along the east wall of the Convento Courtyard. Spanish Colonial deposits were identified in multiple units, but heavily disturbed soils were also noted in the levels closer to the surface (Zapata and McKenzie 2017).





In 2015, the Texas Historical Commission conducted a ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey of nine separate grids in and around the Alamo complex (Osburn 2016). The goal of the survey was to determine the feasibility and efficacy of GPR as a mapping tool for subsurface features at the Alamo prior to development or archaeological investigations. Results were mixed and determined that archaeological excavation would be needed to confirm findings.

In 2016, a multi-firm collaboration conducted excavations in Alamo Plaza in an effort to locate remains of the south gate. Results of the investigations suggested intact subsurface deposits remained in the area. The same project also performed a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey of the Alamo Plaza. GPR results indicated that much of Alamo Plaza no longer had significant in situ deposits, however the grid (Grid 1) that was placed over the area of the south wall did suggest an archaeological feature remained in that area (Nichols and Tomka 2016). During excavations archaeologists encountered disturbance from previous development, but also multiple features that may represent foundation remnants of the low barrack or southern perimeter wall. The top of these features ranged between approximately 46 and 75 cm below datum (Anderson et al. 2018). A few ceramics of possible Spanish Colonial period were noted. Although there was a lack of artifacts, the architectural feature proved to be the most important find in the area during the investigation. The limestone and adobe feature was believed to be a footer to the structures of the Mission Gate/South Wall compound.

The CAR-UTSA performed archaeological testing in 2019 and 2020, which included shovel tests and excavation units, as well as monitoring of construction activities, in preparation of safety bollards installation as a part of the Alamo Security Upgrades Project (Zapata and McKenzie 2021). All testing occurred on the exterior of the present-day Alamo complex and west of this SOW's Project Area. Much of the matrix was disturbed due to utilities and construction from the past several decades, however archaeologists did identify four features, one of which could represent a portion of a Spanish Colonial period footing associated with the Long Barrack.

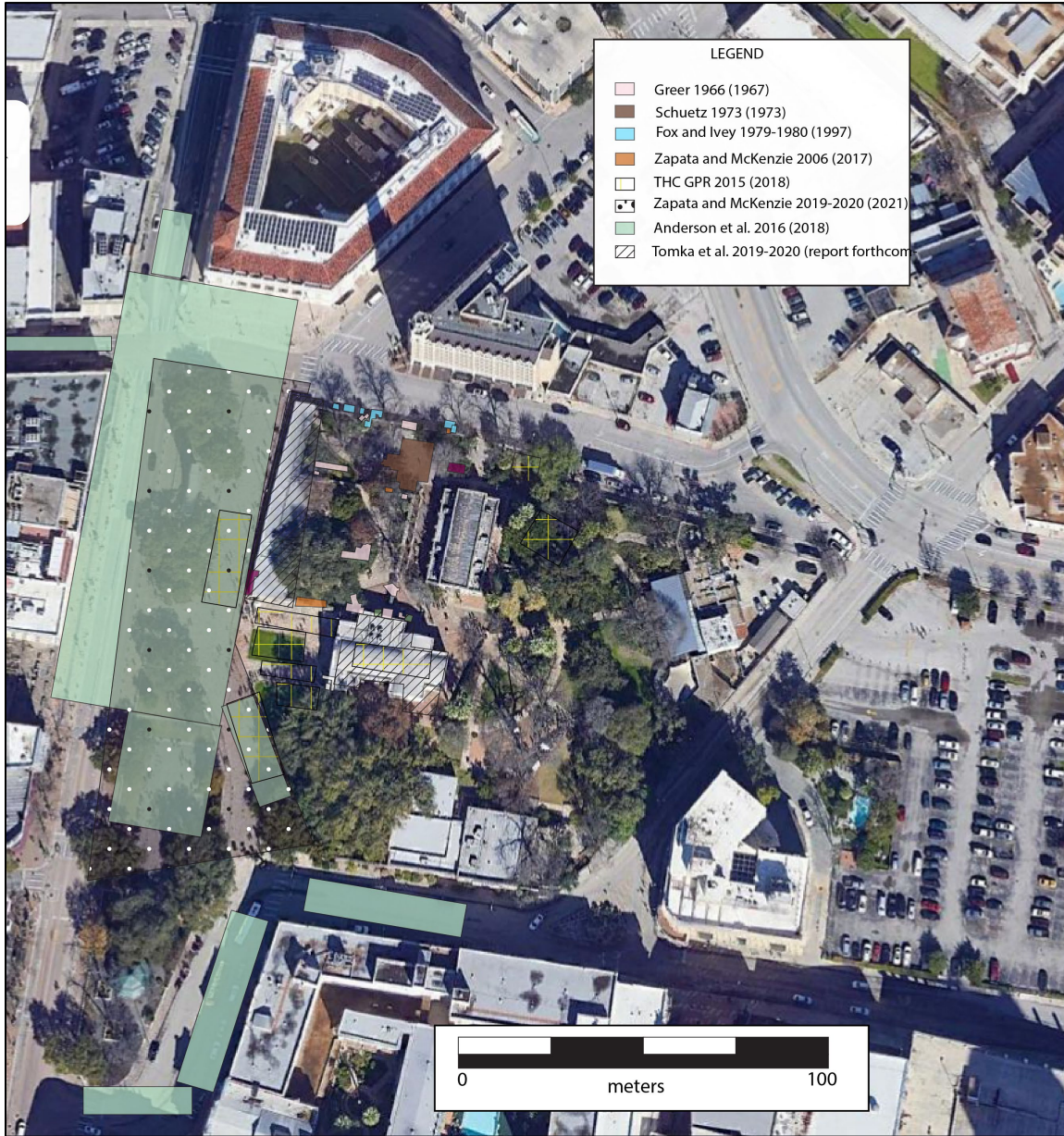


Figure 13. Archaeological investigations within an adjacent to Project Area.



## Scope of Work

Archival research and previous archaeological investigations indicate the potential for extant cultural deposits along the exterior of the Long Barrack and within Cavalry Courtyard, that is the location of the proposed Project Area. Recent investigations by Raba Kistner (Tomka et al. report pending) indicate cultural deposits may lie as shallow as 20 to 30 cm (8 to 12 in) below current ground surface. With the exception of a few utilities (see **Appendix B**) and landscaping, this area of Cavalry Courtyard has undergone minimal disturbance, particularly at depths below 12 inches. The purpose of the archaeological investigations for this project will be to identify and document any subsurface cultural deposits within the limits of the Project Area. These investigations will precede the installation of a new drainage system on the east side of the historic Long Barrack and within the Cavalry Courtyard. As such, the archaeological work will be in support of architectural activities (see THC Architectural Permit Application submitted by Pam Rosser, ATI). The historic preservation team has designed a drainage system that includes subterranean damp proofing along the structure, as well as a subterranean drainage system comprised of pipes and water catchment (Appendix A). The goal of the drainage system is to divert water away from the Long Barrack. Currently water is causing significant damage to the limestone structure, which is exacerbated by increased rainfall in San Antonio (see Figures 3 and 4). The installation of the drainage system will closely follow the archaeological investigations to minimize exposure to precipitation. In order to avoid damage to the historic structure by placing any object in contact with the stones, as well as maintaining an unimpeded view of the Long Barrack, the new drainage system will be completely subterranean. The proposed ground disturbance necessitates proactive archaeological investigations.

ATI proposes to place excavation units in all areas that will be impacted by the future drainage system. Recent investigations in 2019 by Raba Kistner (Tomka et al. report forthcoming) along the exterior east wall, as well as previous work by UTSA archaeologists (Greer 1967; Ivey and Fox 1997) in the Cavalry Courtyard, indicate in situ archaeological



features are likely present. The absence of controlled archaeological excavation units could lead to the loss of significant cultural data.

Excavation units will be placed in a grid system over the area that will require excavation for the drainage system (**Figure 10**). A maximum of 37 units will be excavated. All excavation units along the Long Barrack will measure 2 m by 1.5 m (6.56 ft by 4.92 ft). The unit that is situated within the sidewalk will measure 2 m by 1 m (6.56 ft by 3.28 ft). The unit size will allow archaeologists more maneuverability within the space while still maintaining controlled provenience. The larger size also precludes the need for shoring. Additionally, the larger size may decrease overall time as there will be less setup required (i.e., laying out smaller units, placing datums, etc.).

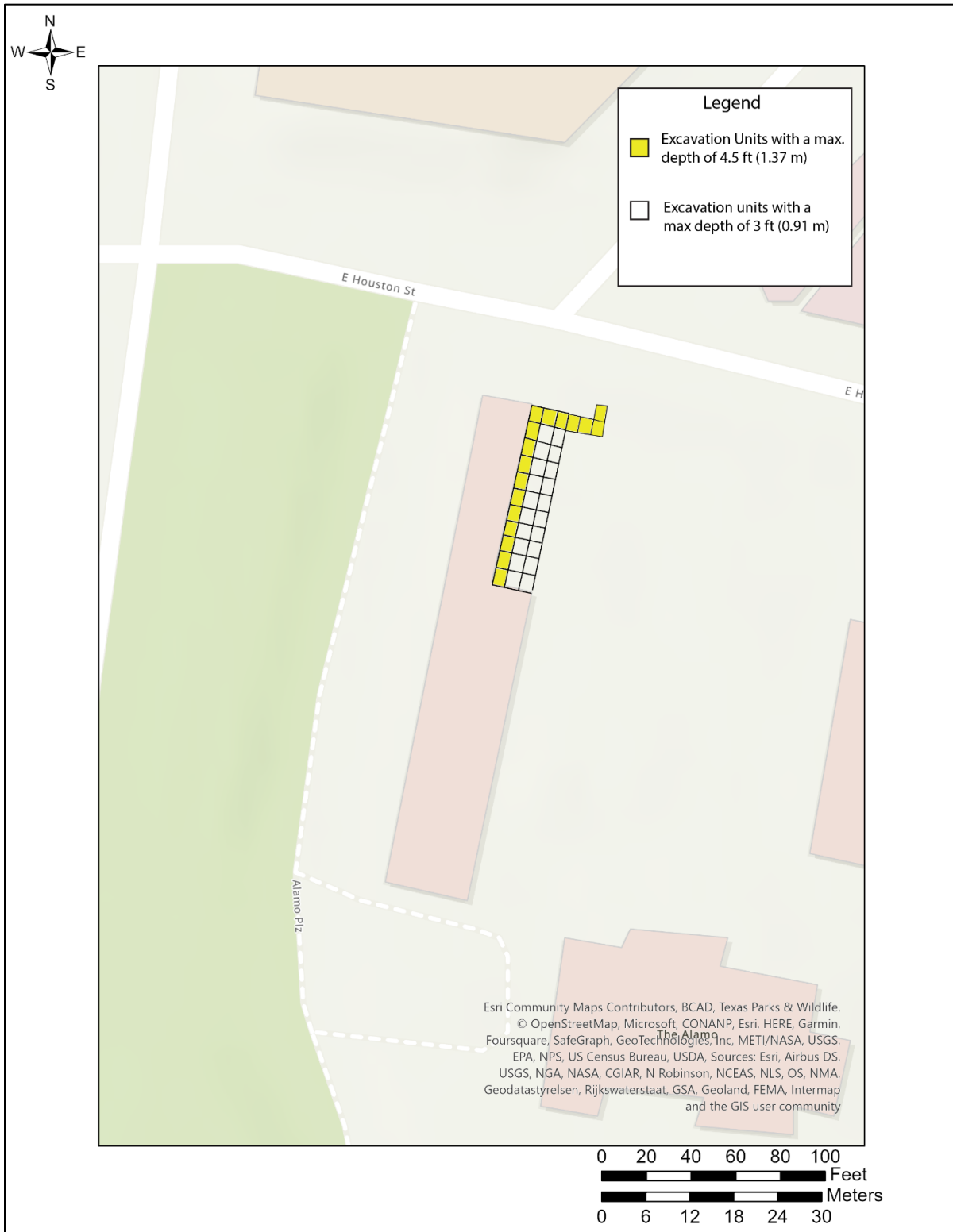


Figure 10. Proposed Excavation Units with maximum depths.



Excavation units along the Long Barrack wall and Alamo perimeter wall will terminate at 1.37 m (4.5 ft) or hardpan, whichever is encountered first. These units are deeper due to the mechanics of the French drain and catchment basins. For the excavation units not along the structures, the terminal depth will be 0.91 m (3 ft) or hardpan, whichever is encountered first. The necessary depths were determined in coordination with the architectural team, with a goal of being deep enough for the drainage system accoutrements but also preventing unnecessary soil disturbance (see **Figure 11**). Additionally, depths will not extend below 4.5 ft (1.37 m) as this would require the installation of a protective system (e.g., shoring), per OSHA guidelines, which may cause inadvertent damage to the Long Barrack or prevent complete archaeological documentation (*OSHA 1926.652(a)(1)(ii)*).

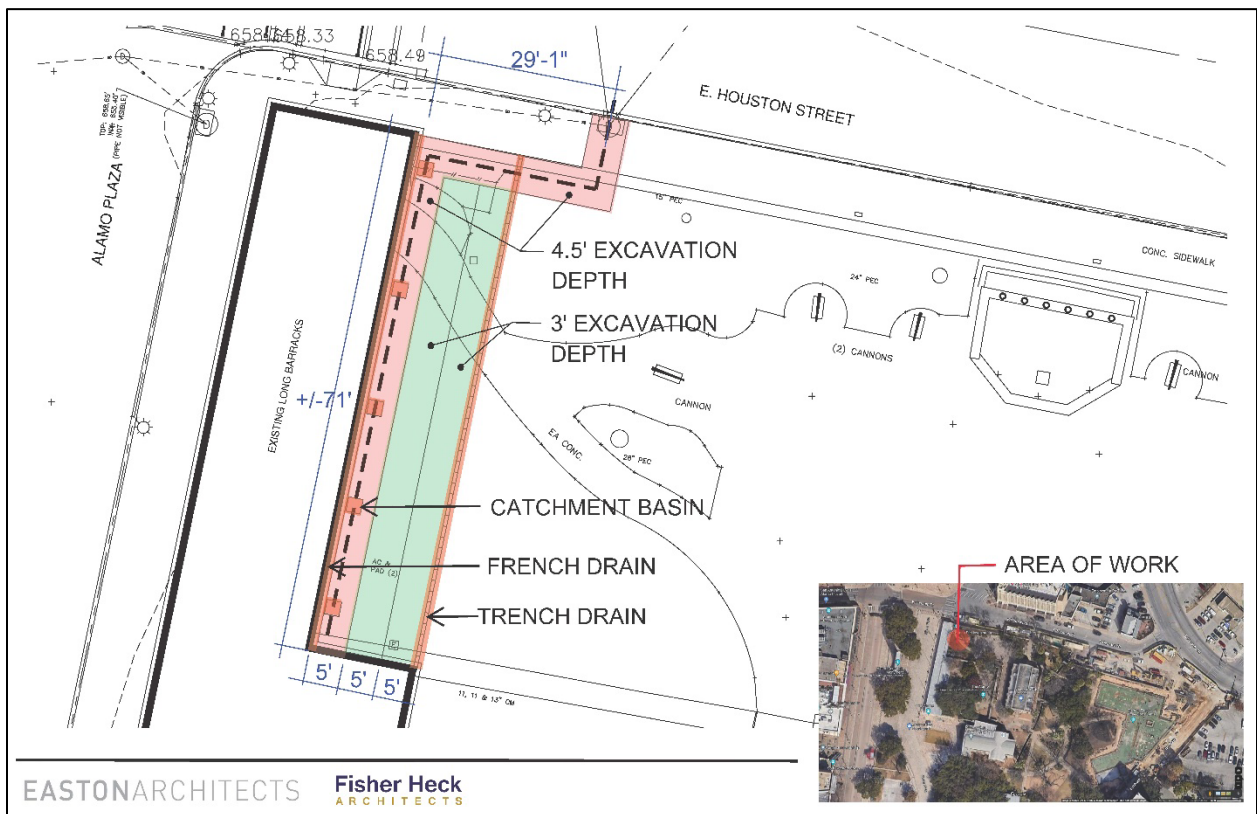


Figure 11. Area of impact provided by the design team.



Excavations will begin with units adjacent to the Long Barrack at the southern end of the Project Area and work towards the north. Prior to the setup of excavation units, the area will be carefully cleared of the plant life, landscaping mulch, sidewalk, and the air conditioning unit. Units will be hand excavated in 10-cm (4-in) levels and all matrix will be screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth with all cultural material collected during the screening process. Soil samples (0.5-liter) will be removed from each excavation level and saved for possible future analysis, such as pollen or phytolith analysis. Screened soil will be collected and disposed of off-site. Units will be backfilled with sterile, homogenous matrix per the requirements of the design plan.

Units will be documented during and following completion of excavation. Documentation will include, but is not limited to, daily notes, photos, scaled profile and plan mapping, and Total Data Station (TDS) and/or Leica survey. The completion of each level will be photo-documented and information concerning the level excavation will be recorded on a Unit Level Form. The form will require the archaeologist to document elevations, soil color/texture/inclusions, known and potential features, any disturbances, and cultural material collected. Collected artifacts will be bagged and tagged with appropriate provenience information. At the completion of the unit excavation, the unit walls and floors will be photo-documented. All unit walls will be profiled to capture unique characteristics exhibited in separate walls (i.e., features characteristics, different stratigraphy, intrusions, etc.). Vertical provenience will be maintained through the placement of datums. The exact location of the datums will be surveyed with the TDS/ Leica and tied into the existing Alamo site plan. Protection and preservation of features left in situ will be determined based on their individual needs and in coordination with THC.

To prevent prolonged exposure to the elements, the installation of the drainage system will closely follow the completion of archaeological excavation and documentation. This may mean portions of the drainage system are being installed concurrently with archaeological



excavations. No installation, construction, or backfilling of units will proceed without the explicit approval of THC Archeology Division.

ATI endeavors to excavate approximately 1 level in two units, or approximately 0.6 cubic meters (600 liters) per day. This estimation is based on previous experience of the archaeology team. At this rate of excavation, and the known maximum depths of units, it will take an estimated 209 days to complete all excavation. It is understood that various unforeseen situations may arise and cause delays. This estimation is meant to serve as a guide.

While unlikely, should human remains be encountered during any portion of this project, the ATI archaeologist will immediately stop work in that area and will notify the appropriate parties (GLO, THC, and AMAAC), in accordance with the Human Remains Treatment Plan (**Appendix C**). The ATI archaeologist will follow all State legal procedures including the current statutes of the Texas Health and Safety Code in dealing with the remains, as well as the Human Remains Treatment Plan developed in conjunction with the Alamo Mission Archaeology Advisory Committee (AMAAC).

### **Archaeological Features**

Should intact features or deposits be encountered, excavations in that area will stop to allow the archaeologist to record the location and document the contents prior to removal. If intact archaeological features are encountered, ATI will notify the GLO and THC. The Alamo Archaeologist will consult with the THC Archeology Division any time significant deposits or features are encountered, and not disturb the feature until THC concurs with the proposed course of action. If warranted, samples of the matrix encountered associated with a feature will be screened through a ¼-inch wire mesh screen. All artifacts will be collected during the investigations. Collected artifacts will be bagged and tagged with appropriate provenience information. Should human remains be encountered at any point, the Alamo





Complex Human Remains Treatment Plan will be followed, and the Alamo Mission Archeological Advisory Committee (AMAAC) be consulted.

### **Artifact Collection Policy**

ATI will apply a 100% artifact collection policy, with the exception of modern (post-1950) materials, during excavations. Once collected, artifacts will be placed in paper bags labeled with provenience information. All work will comply with CTA standards for the overall project unless documented field conditions warrant otherwise. In consultation with the THC, subsequent to proper analyses and/or quantification, ATI will develop a detailed plan with a disposal protocol that meets the requirements of the Texas Administrative Code, Chapter 26, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 26, Subchapter C, Rule 26.17(f). Redundant materials and artifacts possessing little scientific value will be recommended to be discarded pursuant to Chapter 26.27(g)(2) of the ACT. Artifact classes to be discarded specific to this project may include, but are not limited to, burned rock, snail shell, unidentifiable metal, glass fragments, soil samples, and materials later identified as recent (post-1950). Prior to disposal, the Principal Investigator will confirm with the THC the items that are proposed to be discarded.

### **Laboratory Methods**

Artifacts will be processed in the archaeology laboratory at the Alamo Collections Center, where they will be washed, air dried, and stored in archival-quality, 4-mil zip-lock bags. Acid-free labels will be placed in all artifact bags. Each label will display provenience information and a corresponding lot number written in pencil. Additionally, the materials will be processed in accordance with current Council of Texas Archaeologists guidelines. As previously stated, any human remains or bone fragments encountered will handled in accordance with the Human Remains Treatment Plan.



## **Reporting Requirements**

Following the completion of the field investigations, the ATI archaeologist will produce a technical report for review by the THC in accordance with its Rules of Practice and Procedure, Chapter 26, Section 27, and the CTA Guidelines for Cultural Resources Management Reports. The report will provide a discussion of the field methods and survey results of the field investigation. It will also include a list of sites identified, recommendations of each site's eligibility for the NRHP or for formal designation as State Antiquities Landmarks (SALs), and the appropriate criteria under which the sites were evaluated. Site forms will be submitted to the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory and trinomials will be obtained. The report will also include recommendations for further work or no further work with appropriate justifications based on the requirements of 13 TAC 26.5(35), 13 TAC 26.20(1), and 13 TAC 26.20(2) and CTA Guidelines.

A draft of the technical report will be submitted to the GLO for review and comments. Subsequently, the report will be revised to address GLO comments and then submitted to THC for their review and approval. Once the report has been approved by the respective agencies, ATI will make revisions and submit a completed Abstract form, a hard copy of the final report, and a tagged PDF copy of final report to the GLO and THC for their records. Non-restricted copies of the final report will also be submitted to various repositories as mandated by the Texas Antiquities Committee.

## **Curation**

All diagnostic artifacts collected during the investigations will be submitted for final curation to the CAR-UTSA. Furthermore, all project-related documentation produced during the investigations will be prepared for curation in accordance with federal regulation 36 CFR Part 79, and THC requirements for State Held-in-Trust collections. Field notes,



field forms, photographs, and field drawings will be placed into labeled archival folders and converted into electronic files. Digital photographs will be printed on acid-free paper, labeled with archivally appropriate materials, and will be placed in archival-quality plastic sleeves when needed. All field forms will be completed with pencil. Ink-jet produced maps and illustrations will be placed in archival quality plastic page protectors to prevent against accidental smearing due to moisture. A copy of the report and all digital materials will be saved onto a CD and stored with field notes and documents.

Artifacts and associated project records will be permanently curated at the University of Texas at San Antonio-Center for Archaeological Research.

Temporary Curatorial or Laboratory Facility: Alamo Trust Inc., 321 Alamo Plaza, Suite 200, San Antonio, TX 7805

Permanent Curatorial Facility: UTSA-CAR, One UTSA Blvd., San Antonio, Texas 78249.

### **Additional Considerations**

Should human remains be encountered during any portion of this project, the ATI archaeologist will immediately stop work in that area and will notify the appropriate parties, in accordance with the Human Remains Treatment Plan. The ATI archaeologist will follow all State legal procedures including the current statutes of the Texas Health and Safety Code in dealing with the remains, as well as the Human Remains Treatment Plan developed in conjunction with the Alamo Mission Archaeology Advisory Committee.



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**Appendix A**

**Project Description to be presented to THC Division of Architecture**

EASTON ARCHITECTS LLP

20 WEST 44<sup>TH</sup> STREET, SUITE 604

212 779 9570 TELEPHONE  
INFO@EASTONARCH.COM

May 30, 2023

Pamela Jary Rosser, PA, AIC  
Conservator  
Alamo Trust, Inc.  
321 Alamo Plaza, Ste. 200  
San Antonio, TX 78205

**RE: The Alamo Long Barrack Drainage System Project Description  
For Texas Historical Commission Review**

Dear Pam,

Significant water infiltration has been occurring at the historic Long Barrack building and Alamo Church site. Flooding occurred at the Northeast corner of the Long Barrack as the result of heavy rainfall, which was observed the week of April 24<sup>th</sup> before, during and after heavy rain. Through observation, it was determined that several factors played a part in the water intrusion including, but not limited to, improper grading, clogged drains, planter beds that have risen over time, and the lack of a subsurface drainage system.

The problem is compounded by the fact that severe weather events are increasing in frequency, the roof design of the existing roof of the Long Barrack is sloped to drain off the east side primarily through existing canales acting as scuppers, and the water is directed onto grade and absorbed along the building's foundation. Water is directed into the masonry wall through splash back, wind driven rain and ponding water along the perimeter caused by inconsistent and ineffective grading and drainage. The plant life along the wall in the project scope area requires routine irrigation and resides in a heavy mulch bed, maintaining a constant moist environment along the building wall. The canales, when not blocked, are effective, however not in draining the amount of water that is required off the roof. The current roof requires additional surface capture mechanisms which our team proposes to design in the form of modified roof capture, internal drainage leader(s), subsurface retention catch basins and a piped drainage system capturing and draining water off site connecting to the city of San Antonio's storm drainage system.

The design team includes Easton Architects/Fisher Heck Architects as Preservation Architects along with Pape Dawson Engineers for site and civil engineering design, Tiffany Lindley, PhD, RPA, Alamo Archaeologist, the Alamo Trust, Inc., and yourself.

**Scope of Work**

The area identified in the proposed scope of work includes the east edge of the Long Barrack roof north of the courtyard dividing wall to the intersection with the WPA era masonry perimeter wall along with an approximate 15'-0" swath of the site adjacent to the building, stretching along the east wall of the Long Barrack directly below the roof edge noted above.

The proposed drainage solution will include performing drainage calculations to determine the 50-year and 100-year maximum storm water accumulation. This will inform the size of the drainage surface capture system which will encompass modifications to the existing roof trough between canales, possible extension of the canale copper liners to shed water further away from the building wall, installing subsurface catch basins, directly below the discharge points of the five existing canales and piped (below grade) to discharge to the city storm water system, through an existing catch basin closest to the northeast corner of the Long Barrack.

In addition to this sub-surface intervention, the landscape will be graded away from the building and a trench drain introduced at the end of the area of disturbance, where the landscape meets the existing courtyard surface.

The proposed design includes excavation along the portion of wall noted above (north of the courtyard wall to the WPA wall) to expose the foundation wall, treat the masonry conditions and mortar joints revealed and introduce damp proofing, with the possibility of installing a perforated pipe or trench drain to capture rainwater falling between the canales.

The design intent is to collect as much water as possible, drain it away from the building walls, foundations and landscape directly adjacent to the building.

In coordination with archaeologist Tiffany Lindley, the area of disturbance requiring excavation will be limited to achieve the drainage solution goals, with the least amount of subsurface disturbance. The area identified for disturbance is shown in a graphic identified as "Exhibit A". In addition to the drainage interventions, a temporary shade structure will be designed and constructed to act as a shelter for the archeologists and their excavations.

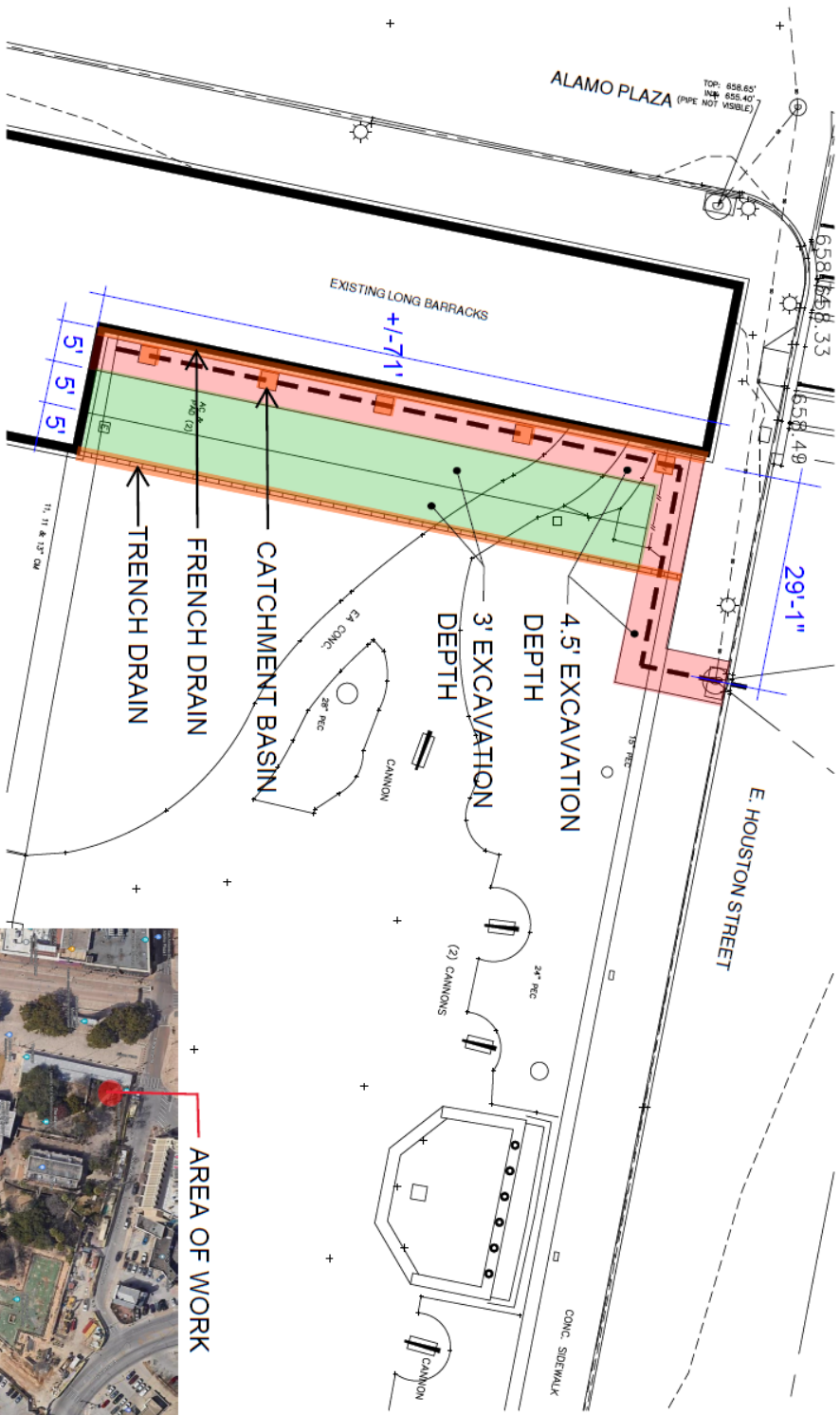
Best regards,



Lisa Easton, AIA, NCARB Partner

Cc: Mark Navarro, Fisher Heck Architects Will  
Kroll, Pape Dawson Engineers Peter  
Easton, Easton Architects





EASTONARCHITECTS

Fisher Heck  
 ARCHITECTS

EXHIBIT - A

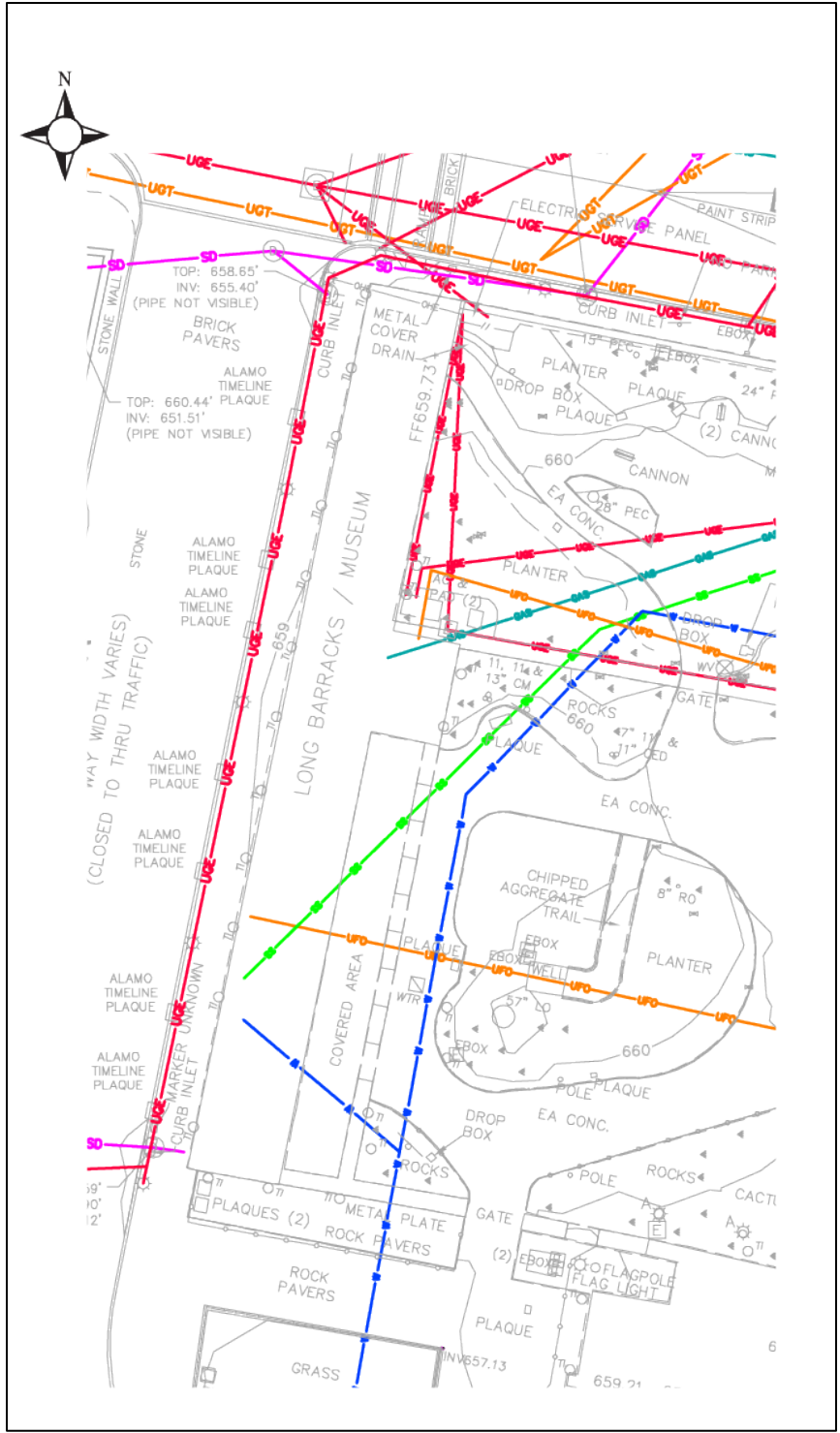
05/30/2023



**Appendix B**  
**Utility Map for Alamo Site**



**All utilities at Alamo site.**



Closeup of utilities in Project Area.

## **Appendix C**

### **Alamo Human Remains Treatment Plan**

# Appropriate Treatment of Human Remains Encountered During Alamo Complex Investigations

## INTRODUCTION

Mission San Antonio de Valero (41BX6), also known as The Alamo, is situated in downtown San Antonio, east of the large bend in the San Antonio River. The most recent site of Mission Valero is the third location of the very first Spanish mission established in the upper reaches of the San Antonio River Basin. Archival research indicates that the mission was moved to this final location in 1724, after a hurricane severely damaged the second location. By 1727, the footprint of the final location was evolving, containing a temporary Church and portions of the Convento completed. Mission San Antonio de Valero continued to expand and change shape until the Mission was secularized in 1793. Due to the stone walls constructed around the mission compound, the location came to be used by Spanish, Mexican, and Texian forces during the military and political struggles of the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. During the early 1800s, the site became known as the Alamo, in reference to the presence of the Second Flying Company of San Carlos de Parras (Alamo de Parras) at the site. After Texas gained its independence from Mexico, the site experienced additional changes, serving as a supply depot for the US Army, then an active business center with a mercantile store, saloon, jail, and hay weighing station. During the late 1800s to early 1900s, the Convento and Church structures were purchased by the State of Texas with help from the Daughters of the Republic of Texas. Visitors to the site today see only a remnant of the mission and battleground.

Previous work and excavations within the footprint of the Mission San Antonio de Valero and Alamo Church have identified the presence of human interments and remains. Based on records of previous encounters with human remains in certain areas, the potential to encounter additional remains throughout the course of the archaeological investigations exists. As work is planned to be undertaken within the Alamo Complex over the next several years, the possibility exists for inadvertent discoveries of human remains and disarticulated remains representing the site's long occupation as a mission as well as its use as a battlefield. Archaeological consultants conducting investigations at the site will need to be aware and respectful of the necessary treatment of human remains that may be encountered. Although the site has ties to the Roman Catholic Church, most of the Colonial Period inhabitants represent various indigenous cultures who had practiced a variety of burial rites prior to their incorporation into the mission institution. Federally Recognized Tribal Nations maintain certain prohibitions relating to death, skeletal remains, funerary objects, burial sites, and burial practices that are incorporated into the following procedures detailing the proper handling and reburial of remains and burial goods.

### *Site Description*

The property that encompasses the historic Alamo Complex footprint consists of private and public lands. The current Alamo Complex includes properties separately owned by the City of San Antonio (COSA) and the State of Texas (Figure 1). The State of Texas owns the Alamo Complex which includes the Church,

Long Barrack, and garden areas to the east of the historic structures. In addition, the State owns the historic buildings lining what was once the west wall of Mission Valero and the Alamo fort. The Texas General Land Office (GLO) partners with the Alamo Trust, Inc. (ATI) to manage the daily operations and maintenance on the State -owned properties. The City of San Antonio owns Alamo Plaza, but has entered into a lease with the GLO. Currently, the GLO is leasing a portion of the Plaza that is bound by E. Houston Street on the north, North Alamo Street on the west, the State of Texas property on the east, and the interpreted Low Barrack on the south, curving to follow the closed street to Crockett Street. In addition, the State is leasing the area locally referred to as the "Paseo", including the alley way behind the historic buildings on the west side of the Plaza. In the future, the lease will expand to include North Alamo Street from Crockett Street to E. Houston Street. All archaeological investigations planned will occur on these properties.



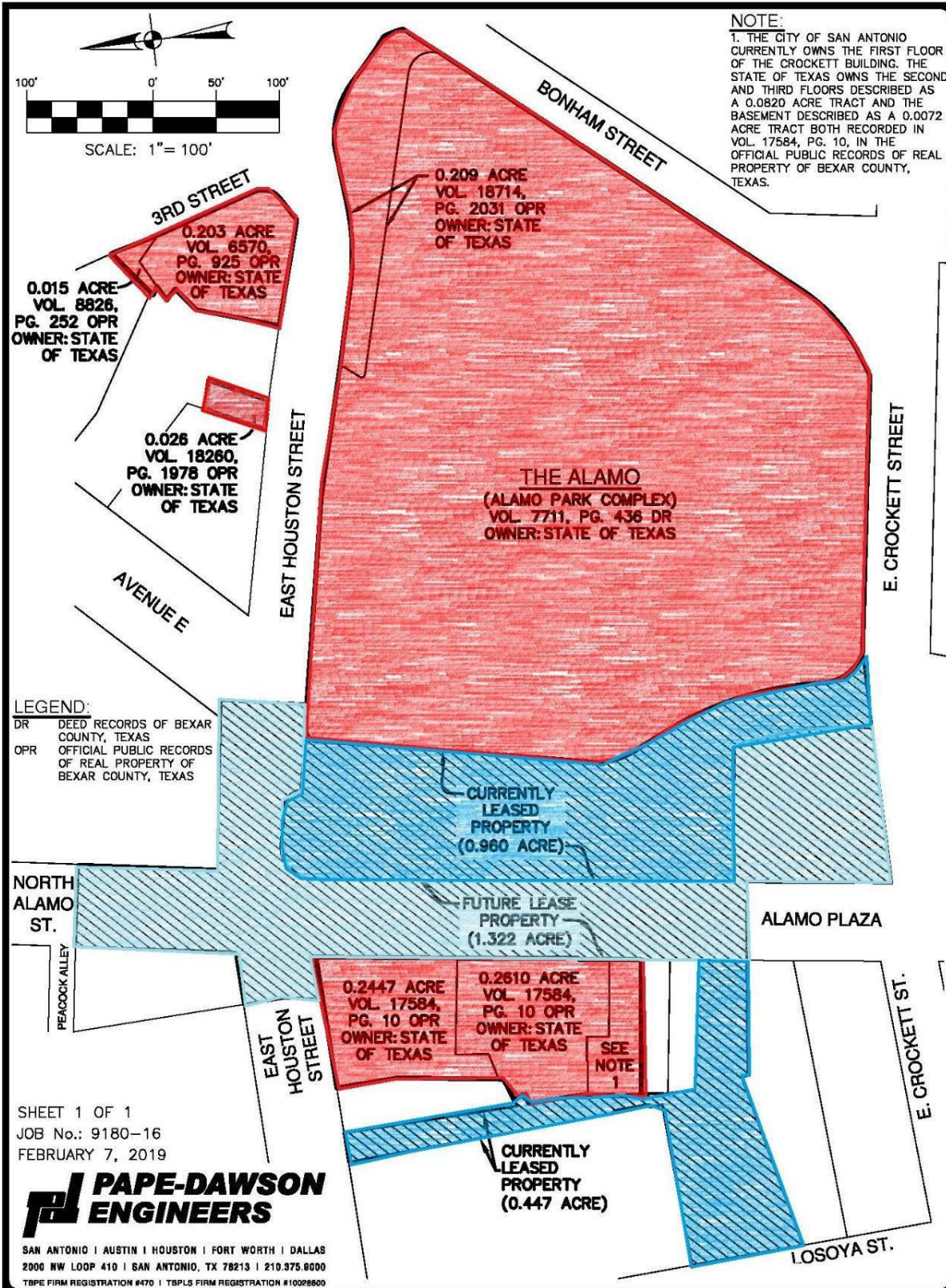


Figure 1. Parcel map of the Alamo Complex showing State-owned properties (red) and properties leased from the City of San Antonio (blue is current lease; light blue is future lease).



## ***Philosophy***

The Alamo Archaeologist, and all archaeologists performing investigations within the Alamo Complex, will adhere to the principles, ethics, and conduct codes published by the Society for American Archaeology (SAA), the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA), and Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA). All three professional organizations abide by common principles, including:

1. **Stewardship:** Understanding that the archaeological record is irreplaceable, and therefore every care must be taken to responsibly investigate and protect archaeological sites. Archaeologists are both the caretakers and advocates for the archaeological record and must act for the benefit of all people.
2. **Conservation:** Archaeologists should adhere to a judicious approach when investigating sites. The organizations should employ the concept that excavations only impact what is necessary, and to allow for portions of the site to be preserved. Archaeologists should minimize the amount of impact to the intact archaeological record when possible.
3. **Public Outreach:** Archaeological investigations are encouraged to contain a public outreach component that will aim to improve the preservation, protection, and interpretation of the archaeological record. Enlisting the support of the public, explaining archaeological techniques and methods, and communicating the results of the projects should be included in every project. An engaged public is a benefit to the archaeological project.
4. **Reporting and Publications:** Archaeologists have a responsibility to disseminate their findings to the public, as well as the archaeological community. Project reporting should be available in formats accessible to as wide a range of the public as possible.
5. **Respect and Dignity:** Archaeologists must be aware of the public's interest in the work conducted at the archaeological site. Archaeologists should listen to concerns and work in a manner that shows respect to the archaeological record and the communities associated with the history of the site. Archaeologists should treat the sites and their contents with deference and dignity during investigations.
6. **Adherence to Laws:** Archaeologists must follow applicable local, state, and federal laws when conducting investigations. The laws should aid in defining the extent and nature of the archaeological investigations at the site.

## **CULTURAL RESOURCES LAWS**

All archaeological projects conducted within the Alamo Complex will follow the State of Texas cultural resource laws and laws regarding human remains, as defined by the Texas Health and Safety Code. There is no federal land, federal agency, or federal funds involved in the upcoming projects; however, the archaeological projects will follow the guidelines set forth in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) as an aid in informing decisions made throughout the course of the execution of the Alamo Plan. The Alamo Trust, Inc., GLO, and City of San Antonio recognize that although the archaeological investigations will comply with the applicable regulations, the adherence to

NAGPRA protocols as a means of influencing decisions and courses of actions is beneficial to all parties involved and will result in more meaningful and appropriate treatment of encountered human remains. The cultural resource laws that must be abided by include, but are not limited to, the following:

State:

- Chapters 711–715 of the Texas Health and Safety Code
- [Title 9, Chapter 191 of the Texas Natural Resources Code](#)
- Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 22 of the Texas Administrative

Code, Federal

- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations (36CFR800)
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (Public Law 96-95, 16 U.S.C. 470aa-470mm)
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990, and its implementing regulations (36CFR61)

All work conducted will comply with the Texas Health and Safety Code, as well as follow the guidelines set forth in NAGPRA.

*Alamo Mission Archaeology Advisory Committee (AMAAC)*

The Alamo Trust, Inc. (ATI) established an advisory committee to offer unique knowledge and insight to complement the expertise of the professional consultants and oversight agencies. The Committee serves to make recommendations but has no formal legal authority. ATI contacted federally recognized tribes with an interest in Bexar County prior to the commencement of archaeological projects and invited representatives of these federally recognized Tribal Nations to serve as members of the Alamo Mission Archaeological Advisory Committee prior to fieldwork. The purpose, authority, and procedures of the Committee are outlined in a separate document.

## **Generalized Project Protocol**

Archaeological consultants will guarantee that a physical/forensic anthropologist, bioarchaeologist, or experienced osteologist will be part of, or available to, the archaeological crew to ensure that if skeletal material is encountered, the remains will be quickly evaluated to establish whether they are human or not. In addition to having demonstrable experience, the physical/forensic anthropologist, bioarchaeologist, or osteologist will meet or exceed the Secretary of Interior's professional qualifications and standards for archeology.

Prior to the commencement of each archaeological project, the archaeological consultants will be provided a list of the current contact information for the appropriate project related individuals. The list will include the contact information for the Alamo Trust, Inc. CEO, Alamo Archaeologist, both Property Owners and their designated agents, employees, or representatives, the THC Archaeology Division, and all local contact information that may be relative to the project (i.e. Bexar County Clerk, Bexar County Law Enforcement, Bexar County Medical Examiner, etc.). Should events occur which change the

individuals that are required to be contacted, an updated contact list will be disseminated to the archaeological consultants. The list will include names, phone numbers, and emails, as well as the order in which the entities should be contacted, as well as the method for contact. ATI and COSA will reach out to the Bexar County Medical Examiner prior to the commencement of each archaeological project to make them aware of activities and determine the best method of notifying the Medical Examiner should remains be encountered.

Pursuant to the Alamo Plaza Ground Lease and Management Agreement (the Lease) Sections 7 and 10, COSA and the GLO have agreed to a collaborative effort regarding projects at Alamo Plaza in furtherance of the Alamo Plan. In accordance with the Lease, ATI, the GLO, and COSA will adhere to the communication and decision-making guidelines set forth in the Lease when the Project involves Alamo Plaza.

### **Generalized Project Statements**

- Utmost consideration and respect will be given during discussions and development of documents that contain information concerning encountered human remains. In addition, the physical location, human remains, isolated finds, and funerary objects will also be treated with respect.
- No intrusive or destructive analysis of human remains or disarticulated remains with possible Native American affiliation shall occur without the permission of the affiliated Tribal Nation or the Alamo Mission Archaeological Advisory Committee (AMAAC).
- A Tribal Monitor selected by the AMAAC will be present during excavations.
- Analysis of remains will be limited to skeletal and burial/grave pit measurements, burial arrangements, soil test (if warranted), and macroscopic examination of the skeletal elements.
- Photography of encountered burials will be permitted in cases that hand-drawn depictions are not possible. Photographs should be converted to hand-drawn depictions.
- At no time will photographs of the human remains be presented to the Federally Recognized Tribal Nations and the AMAAC for consultation and report documentation.
- The AMAAC may defer consultations of custody for repatriation as necessary.
- The Human Remains Treatment Plan is a living document and can be amended at any time should the AMAAC recognized changes are needed.

### **Inadvertent Discovery Procedures**

Should human remains or disarticulated remains be encountered, the following procedures should guide the steps and methods. During the initial steps, it will be determined if it is possible to leave the human remains *in situ* and move ground disturbing activities to another location in which there is a less likelihood of encountering additional burials, or if it is necessary to proceed with the process to remove the burial. The Alamo's philosophy is that the most respectful treatment of human remains is to leave them in place, but the potential for further impacts will be noted during the decision-making process.

The decision to preserve in place will adhere to the regulations in the Texas Health and Safety Code and the Texas Administrative Code Title 13 Chapter 22 regarding the potential for future improvements over the burial location. The encountered burial/grave could be determined to be preserved in place as long

as there are no plans to construct improvements on the property in a manner that would disturb the grave(s). In cases where construction of improvements on the property would be conducted in a manner that would disturb the grave(s) and cannot be avoided, the grave(s) would be removed in accordance with §711.0105 of the Health and Safety Code. Because the Alamo Complex and Alamo Plaza are not designated cemeteries (abandoned, unknown, or unverified) at this time, the Health and Safety Code's provisions related to removal of a cemetery designation would not apply even if remains are reinterred off site. This document may be revised to address removal of a designation upon discovery and filing of a designation.

- At the time of exposure, the archaeologists and physical anthropologist will document the position and location of the remains. If the area is not already screened off, screening of the area will also occur at this time.
- ~~All excavation work in the unit and within fifty (50) feet from the discovery will cease.~~ **Amendment 12/5/2019: After consultation with the Committee and THC, the 50-foot buffer is not a realistic requirement during excavation of units. Excavations will cease in the unit or test pit in which the remains are found until all necessary parties are notified. In the case of large scale, mechanical excavations, the archaeologists will create a sufficient buffer zone to ensure that potential remains in the immediate vicinity are not impacted and work can resume in other areas.**
- All exposed human remains will immediately be covered with unbleached cotton muslin and a thin layer of soil to prevent unnecessary exposure and moisture loss. If moisture loss occurs too rapidly, compromising bone preservation, the osteologist or bioarchaeologist associated with the project will recommend additional methods, but the muslin will act as the initial barrier to separate the human remains from other coverings.
- The discovery site will be secured and protected until final plans are implemented.
- The archaeological consultants will immediately notify the governing offices, which will include, but are not limited to, the Medical Examiner's Office, the THC Archaeology Division, the Property Owners and their designated archaeologists, and the AMAAC.
- The on-site Tribal Monitor will be immediately notified and brought to the location of the discovery, if not already in the immediate vicinity.
- Notification to the AMAAC will occur within 48 hours of encountering human remains for guidance and consultation.
- All parties will avoid interaction with media. Encountering human remains will not be made public knowledge. *Any members of the archaeological crew, ATI staff, or the AMAAC who releases information concerning encountering of human remains to the media or general public will be removed from the project, committee, and/or employment.* A statement will be prepared in consultation with the oversight agencies and the AMAAC should the need arise to address the general public. Only the GLO will release the statement, if necessary. The respective Property Owner will provide written consent to the statement's release. It should be noted that archeologists' discoveries are considered part of the public record and can be subjected to public information requests. Should any group associated with the project receive a request for public information concerning human remains, they will immediately inform the GLO Legal Counsel contact on the project contact list.
- No work in the unit may resume until notification of the appropriate oversight agencies has occurred, and the entities have had the opportunity to assess the discovery.

- Individuals or groups not directly involved with the archaeological investigations will not be allowed to view, handle, or photograph human remains, except by authorization of the THC, in consultation with the Property Owner. The AMAAC will also be consulted concerning the access of outside entities.
- Within 10 days of the discovery, ATI and the Property Owner will file a Record of Unknown or Abandoned Cemetery with the Bexar County Clerk.
- The archaeological consultant, in consultation with the respective Property Owner's designated archeologist, will file appropriate documentation with the Texas Historical Commission per Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 22 of the Texas Administrative Code requirement regarding cemetery number within 10 days of the discovery of a cemetery.
- All proposed actions follow applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

### ***Inadvertent Discovery-Preservation in Place***

All protocols noted above will be followed upon encountering human remains during archaeological investigations. Once the discovery is assessed by the governing offices, exploratory excavations around the discovery site may be implemented to determine the extent of the remains, presence of grave shafts, intruding burials, and document previous impacts. Exploratory excavations would determine if additional or intruding burials are in the immediate vicinity, in accordance with the Texas Health and Safety Code. The purpose would be to determine if the remains are representing an *in situ* intact burial, a disarticulated burial, or a singular element aiding in the determination of whether the remains warrant determination as an established and/or organized cemetery or are considered an isolated find.

Exploratory excavations in the vicinity of the exposed burial will occur ONLY when appropriate governing offices are notified, and the archaeological consultants are given permission to proceed.

During the documentation portion of the discovery, archaeologists will use soft brushes and tools specific to sensitive artifacts, such as bamboo skewers and hardwood excavation tools, to expose any skeletal elements for appropriate documentation. The human remains will be mapped via plan view sketch maps, and their vertical and horizontal position will be captured with a Total Data Station or high- accuracy GPS. Field notes will be taken to document any identifying attributes of the burial, and the find will be photo documented should mapping not adequately depict the burial. Location data will be tied into permanent datum points as to mark the area for avoidance during future investigations. All funerary objects buried among human remains will be left *in situ*. Preserve-in-place locations will be those in which no future impacts or improvements will occur.

Archaeologists will work with the THC, the Property Owners and their designated archaeologists, and the Alamo Mission Archaeology Advisory Committee during the reburial procedure. The procedure will include covering the exposed remains with muslin cloth and replacement of the soil. The soils removed from the excavation unit should be used to envelop the reburial. A layer of clean sand will be placed above the layer of soil enveloping the burial. A circular metal marker will be placed on top of the burial location mid-way between burial and surface prior to the replacement of the soil to act as an additional measure to safeguard the burial. The location of the burial will be mapped and recorded via total data station or high-accuracy GPS. This will ensure that the accurate location of the burial will be recorded to prevent future

impacts to the area. Once the surface cover has been replaced, there should be no visible evidence of the burial site, unless AMAAC decides a visible marker is appropriate.

A site monitoring plan will be developed in consultation with the AMAAC, ATI, and THC. The Property Owners will also be included in the site monitoring plan consultation to the extent and in the manner expressed in the Lease. The plan will include information concerning proposed on-going work at the site and indicate how the work will avoid impacting the burial. The plan should also be evaluated from time to time to determine if later site restoration activities could negatively impact the burial.

### ***Inadvertent Discovery-Excavation***

Although the archaeological investigations proposed within the Alamo Complex do not aim to exhume human remains, it is possible this could be unavoidable due to extenuating circumstances. In the event the burial or pit cannot be preserved in place and must be excavated, justification shall reflect imminent site endangerment (access, environmental conditions, or indirect effects) or inability to complete site development (activity cannot be redirected or revised for avoidance). If such a situation arises, removal of human remains will only occur once the respective Property Owner(s) and their designated archeologist(s), archaeological consultants, the THC, and the AMAAC have discussed and agreed upon the removal. All proposed methods will be in compliance with the local, state, and federal regulations. The Principal Investigator of the archaeological consultant will work with the THC Archeology Division prior to the exhumation process to ensure that the associated project antiquities permit records any change to the previously agreed upon scope of work.

### **Excavation Protocol**

- Exploratory excavations around the discovery site will be conducted to determine the extent of the remains, presence of grave shafts, intruding burials, and document previous impacts. Exploratory excavations would determine if additional or intruding burials are in the immediate vicinity, in accordance with the Texas Health and Safety Code. The purpose would be to determine if the remains are representing an *in situ* intact burial, a disarticulated burial, or a singular element aiding in the determination of whether the remains warrant determination as an established and/or organized cemetery or are considered an isolated find.
- If the exhumation of the remains is determined to be needed, ATI and/or the respective Property Owner will obtain a court order from the district to remove the remains.
- The archaeological consultant will employ an osteologist, physical/forensic anthropologist, or bioarchaeologist with extensive experience to oversee the excavations. Any member of the archaeological team that assists in the excavation of the human remains will have at least a BA in Anthropology from an accredited institution and have previous experience with human remains.
- Archaeologists conducting the excavation shall wear unbleached cotton gloves when handling the remains.
- All human remains, and the funerary objects associated with their burial, shall be carefully removed by hand by qualified archaeologists and the Tribal Monitor, if the he/she elects to participate.

- The entirety of each burial determined to need exhumation will be removed. Should the burial extend beyond the unit, the unit will be expanded to allow for the removal of the entire interment.
- Soils from 6-inches around the burial will be collected and stored with burial until the time of reinterment.
- The exhumation process will be documented in the field and laboratory in accordance with professional standards for archaeological documentation and human remains treatment, as well as required by the Texas Health and Safety Code.
- Documentation methods will include photography, drawings, recording notes, and geo-referencing with a Total Data Station or high-accuracy GPS.
- No destructive analysis to determine cultural affiliation will occur. Any information gathered concerning cultural affiliation of the remains will be a result of visual analysis.
- The removed remains will be stored in an environmentally controlled, secure location with limited access. The storage location is the Alamo Collections Vault, located in the Alamo Hall Annex.
- Remains will be wrapped in unbleached muslin cloth for transportation, storage, and reburial process.

#### Excavation Methods

After appropriate approvals have been obtained, delineation of the human remains and grave shaft will occur via brushing and gentle trowel scraping. If there is an extensive amount of overburden in an area, shovel scraping may be used, but halt at approximately 10 centimeters above the depth at which the initial remains were encountered. The archaeologist will observe the area to determine if there is a visible contrast between burial fill and the surrounding sediments. If a contrast is well defined, the burial will be excavated with the soils from within the burial pit kept separate from the surrounding sediments. If no contrast is observed, artificial units will be created using the outline of the remains, such as the presence of coffin wood and/or coffin nails.

Excavation of the burial(s) will be done using bamboo skewers, wooden tools specific to the task, and soft brushes to minimize damage to the remains. All soil excavated from the burial will be screened through a 1/8-inch wire mesh to collect small items such as beads and fragmented bone that may have been missed during the excavation. Care will be taken by archaeologists to ensure that all remains associated with the burial are recorded *in situ*; screening of soil occurs to allow for collection of artifacts that were mixed with the soils and not obviously visible. All cultural and human remains will be collected from the screens and tagged with provenience information. Each burial will be assigned a specific Burial Number, plotted on a site map, and recorded with a Total Data Station or high-accuracy GPS (no less than three points will be gathered for beginning elevations). It is possible that a burial may intrude on others. In these cases, alphanumeric designations may be used to show relationship to other burials.

Each burial will be recorded on a Burial Form, as well as a master burial log. Each Burial Form will include information regarding the vertical and horizontal locations of the remains, the position of the skeleton,

orientation and direction of the cranium, possible post-depositional impacts to the burial, relationship to other burials (if applicable), burial/grave dimensions, and detailed description of the location of the burial in relationship to the historic structures. Photographs, with scale, will be taken of each burial with photograph information recorded on a photolog only if drawings of the burial(s) cannot sufficiently depict the relationship between elements. Should removal of the burial reveal additional elements, plan view maps and records will be updated to include this information. Elevations of newly exposed burial elements will be included on Burial Forms. Additional photographs will be taken to aid in recording the relationship of the elements if plan maps cannot sufficiently record the burial. Photographs of the burials will be converted into depictions.

Should burials extend beyond the footprint of the excavation unit, or intrusive burials are identified, the unit will be extended to remove the entirety of the burial and/or intrusive burial. Additional burials that are encountered beyond the excavation unit expansion, and are not in the path of proposed improvements or construction impacts, will be preserved in place, unless an association with other burials demonstrates the need to be kept together

The location of funerary objects buried among the remains (i.e. projectile points, stone tools, buttons, beads, pendants, buckles, nails, etc.) will also be included on the plan view maps with elevation data. Once mapped, funerary objects will be collected and bagged with provenience information and a unique burial identifier (i.e., Burial Number). Should coffin wood be present, archaeologists will carefully excavate around the planks and remove the items with care as to preserve their intact nature as best as possible. The coffin wood will also be bagged/tagged by provenience and unique burial identifier. All funerary objects associated with the burial will be kept with the burial throughout the course of the project(s), and be reinterred with the designated burial.

All elements of the burial will be stored together in a temporary curation storage container composed of natural, non-synthetic material. Should isolated finds be encountered, these will also be carefully removed, placed in paper bags with provenience information, location area designation, excavators' initials, and date. All remains will be temporarily housed in a secure location within the Alamo Complex. Only individuals associated with the project (i.e. Tribal Monitor, Principal Investigator, Project Archaeologist, bioarchaeologist/physical anthropologist, Alamo Archaeologist, archaeology lab technicians, and Committee members or their designated representatives) will have access to the remains. Access to the temporary storage facility is only via magnetic key card in possession of the Alamo Archaeologist. The Alamo Archaeologist will monitor the daily access to the facility.

Should excavations of the burial span longer than a day, at the end of each workday the burial will be covered to prevent additional drying. The covering will also aid in prevention of viewing by the public, although most excavation areas will already be screened-off per project requirements. The area will be secured each evening and monitored by Alamo Rangers until the return of the archaeologists.

#### Osteological and Artifact Analysis

All osteological analysis of human remains will be conducted by the qualified physical/forensic anthropologist, bioarchaeologist, or osteologist and assistant. The human remains will be cleaned using



wooden skewers and dry brushing during analysis. Persons handling the human remains will wear unbleached cotton gloves. At the completion of the analysis and handling of the human remains, the gloves will be destroyed. All data collected will be entered into an Excel spreadsheet during the analysis process. Data recorded will include: cranial and postcranial measurements, sex, potential age, dental and/or bone pathologies. Cranial suture fusion and epiphyseal closure will be used in the determination of age of the individual at time of death. Other indications of age can be seen in the dentition and evidence of osteoarthritis. Ancestry of the remains will also be documented, if possible; however, no destructive analysis to determine ethnicity will occur. Ancestral affiliation may be determined based on analysis of dentition, morphology of the femora, complexity of cranial sutures, presence/absence of Wormian bones, and characteristics of ascending rami.

Analysis of disarticulated human remains not identified as a burial, as well as isolated finds, will also occur as part of the osteological analysis. As disarticulated remains will be collected by sub-areas as laid out in each of the archaeological project's area of potential effect, the analyst will make a determination of the minimum number of individuals (MNI) that cannot be associated with a specific burial designation. The elements representing each individual will be noted and recorded in the database.

Recovered funerary materials will be analyzed by archaeologists with extensive expertise in specific artifact types (i.e. ceramics, lithics, etc.). Each object will be catalogued, and attributes recorded. The funerary items will be kept with the remains, and a catalogue designation will reflect the specific burial designation. If manufacture dates of the item can be assigned, the archaeologist and lab technician will record this information in the catalogue. The funerary items associated with the burial will aid in the determination of cultural affiliation, when possible.

Data compiled during the analysis will be presented in the final report of each archaeological report in accordance with the antiquities permit requirements. Once analysis is completed, all burials from each project will be prepared for reinterment. Preparation for interment would include wrapping each individual burial and funerary objects associated with the burial with unbleached muslin. AMAAC will recommend individuals to be present and participate in the preparation and reinterment. Each bundle will best represent individual burials as possible.

### Storage and Curation

Human remains encountered during the course of the projects will be temporarily stored on site, in an environmentally-controlled and secure location. Lighting will be kept at levels that are not harmful to the human remains and as requested by AMAAC. Access to the human remains will be limited and monitored by the Alamo Archaeologist, with the project physical anthropologist or osteologist recommending individuals associated with the project to be allowed into the area. Access to the storage vault is obtained through one door via a magnetic key card programmed only to allow the Alamo Archaeologist, ATI Curators/Historians, and the Conservator (four people total). The Alamo Rangers have access to the vault only in cases of emergency. The Alamo Archaeologist will escort the physical anthropologist/osteologist into the collection storage vault.

The human remains will be wrapped in unbleached muslin and placed in an archival box during temporary storage. Unbleached cotton gloves will be used at all times when handling the remains. The gloves and temporary storage boxes will be destroyed upon completion of the project. The Alamo will arrange for the gloves and storage boxes to be burned, according to the wishes of the AMAAC. The Alamo does not wish for human remains will be curated on a more permanent basis.

The storage location on site will be environmentally controlled, with temperature, humidity, and air quality monitored and regulated. The storage location does not have windows, therefore light levels are low, although a soft light will illuminate the storage location during at all times during which the human remains are temporarily stored prior to reinterment. Additional protection from light is through the use of collapsible storage shelving. An integrated pest management system is employed throughout the Alamo grounds, and includes the curatorial storage vault. ATI maintains a database of environmental conditions. Temperatures and humidity are regulated through a dedicated HVAC system and dehumidifiers. Dehumidifiers are stationed within the curatorial storage vault to remove excess water vapor during humid times. ATI strives to keep the temperature at 68 degrees Fahrenheit, with a relative humidity between 50 and 60%. HOBO data loggers are positioned within the storage vault, logging the temperature and relative humidity every five minutes. ATI utilizes the Sapphire Suppression System in the event that a fire occurs within the building. No food or drink is allowed in the collection storage vault.

Project generated documentation including but not limited to field forms, maps, inventories, and photographs will be curated at a state certified curatorial repository at the completion of the individual projects. Photographs of the human remains will only be retained in instances that the THC and the AMAAC have agreed due to unique circumstances. Other photographs of the human remains will be destroyed before final curation. Copies of the project documentation will be provided to the AMAAC.

### Reburial

The removed human remains and funerary objects will be wrapped in unbleached cotton muslin cloth tied with natural fiber string, with each cotton bundle representing an individual burial, or burial location (in the case that remains may have been previously disarticulated), and will contain the human remains and funerary objects associated with that burial. Each muslin-wrapped bundle will be placed in an archival cardboard container and stored until reburial. Should there need to be burning of incense during the bundling process, ATI will set up an area outside, secluded from general public. Due to environmental controls in the storage facility, no burning of incense is allowed inside. An area for reinterments will be determined based on the absence of human remains and architectural features, and the least likely place to be affected by future restoration or preservation projects.

Reinterment will occur at the completion of the fieldwork and analysis of each project associated with the execution of the Alamo Plan. All human remains recovered during an individual project will be reinterred at one time after the completion of the project. The Alamo Mission Archaeology Advisory Committee will determine the appropriate ceremonial procedure for reinterment, based on determined cultural affiliation. On the recommendation of the Alamo Mission Archaeology Advisory Committee, the Alamo Archaeologist will extend invitations to the appropriate parties to be present during the reburial

ceremony. If cultural affiliation is undetermined, the AMAAC will aid in the development of a ceremony that reflects the varied cultural heritage of the site. If requested, separate ceremonies can be conducted to reflect cultural heritage of the remains with identified cultural heritages. The cotton- wrapped bundles will be placed in the earth and covered with the collected soils during the course of the ceremony. Unless the AMAAC decides otherwise, the reinterment process will be limited to those invited and not publicized.

#### *Reburial Protocol*

- The exhumed remains and corresponding funerary objects will be reburied in an appropriate location determined in consultation with the AMAAC, ATI, THC, and the Property Owner(s). The designated location(s) will serve as the reburial location for all subsequent remains encountered during archaeological excavations during the execution of the Alamo Plan, if possible.
- The archaeological consultants, respective Property Owners and their designated archaeologists (when applicable), the THC, and the AMAAC will ensure that the location determined for the reburial will be in accordance with the Texas Health and Safety Code, and all other applicable local, state and federal regulations. The reinterment location will also follow the guidelines as set forth by the AMAAC related to line of sight, accessibility, site monitoring capabilities, and preservation.
- Selected site will be prepared for reinterment by an archaeological consultant via traditional archaeological excavation methods.
- Area will be screened from public during preparation and reinterment ceremony to insure privacy. If requested, ATI and the Property Owner(s) will assist the participating Tribal Nation(s) to prevent interference from outside noises and visitors during the reinterment ceremony. This could potentially be facilitated by conducting the reinterment ceremony during less crowded times.
- The burial pits will be excavated to an appropriate depth per current regulations. The width and length of the burial pit will be in relation to the number of reinterments, as to be wide enough to avoid overcrowding. The final dimensions will be determined once the archaeological project has concluded, and the total number of reinterments is known. The AMAAC will offer guidance as to the preferred dimensions.
- The AMAAC will determine the objects to be placed with the reinterments.
- The soil collected from the previous burial location shall be used to envelop the muslin bundle. Soils from the new location will be used to fill the remainder of the pit.
- To prevent soils from creating a visible depression, untreated wood planks or board should be placed between the interment and surface, when possible.
- After the completion of the reinterment, the surface should be made to look like the surrounding area, or as it was prior to the excavation. There should be no visible evidence of the reinterment, unless the AMAAC determines a sign is necessary.
- A site monitoring plan will be developed to address long-term protection to the reburial location.
- The AMAAC will determine who should be invited to and participate in the reburial process. The AMAAC will decide who will lead the reburial ceremony/customs.

## Definitions

“Alamo Complex” means the property owned by the State of Texas, entrusted to GLO pursuant to Texas Natural Resources Code Chapter 31, which sits between E. Houston Street and E. Crockett Street to its north and south, and Alamo Plaza and Bowie Street to its west and east, and all historic and 20<sup>th</sup> Century Structures built thereon.

“Alamo Plaza” means the Property owned by the City of San Antonio, leased to the GLO, which sits between E. Houston to the north and abuts E. Crockett to the South, and Alamo Street and the Alamo Complex to the west and east, and originally comprised the battlefield area during the Texas Revolution, and mission yards and dwellings during the 1700s.

“AMAAC” means the Alamo Mission Archaeology Advisory Committee established to offer unique knowledge and insight to complement the expertise of the professional consultants and oversight agencies with regard to handling of human remains and isolated finds, in accordance with the goals expressed in the committee’s governing document.

“Articulated” means the remains are attached at joints so that the relative position of the bones which existed in life is preserved.

“ATI” means the Alamo Trust, Inc., the Texas non-profit under contract with GLO for management and daily operations of the Alamo Complex, pursuant to Chapter 31 of the Natural Resources Code, and similar management of Alamo Plaza.

"Burials" mean marked and unmarked locales set aside for a human burial or burials purposes. Burials may contain the remains of one or more individuals located in a common grave in a locale. The site area encompasses the human remains present and may contain gravestones, markers, containers, coverings, garments, vessels, tools, and other grave objects which may be present, or could be evidenced by the presence of depressions, pit feature stains, or other archeological evidence.

"Cemetery" means a place that is used or intended to be used for interment, and includes a graveyard, burial park, mausoleum, or any other area containing one or more graves in accordance With Texas Health and Safety Code § 711.001(4).

"Cemetery organization", in accordance With Texas Health and Safety Code § 711.001(1), means:

- a) an unincorporated association of plot owners not operated for profit that is authorized by its articles of association to conduct a business for cemetery purposes; or
- b) a corporation, as defined by Section Health and Safety Code Section [712.001\(b\)\(3\)](#), that is authorized by its certificate of formation or its registration to conduct a business for cemetery purposes.

“COSA” means the City of San Antonio, owner of Alamo Plaza and lessor of the Plaza to GLO, and owner and operator of municipal streets, sidewalks, and parks surrounding the Alamo Complex and Alamo Plaza.

“Court Order” means an order issued by the District Court in accordance With Texas Health and Safety Code § 711.001(11).

“Cremated remains” or “cremains” means the bone fragments remaining after the cremation process, which may include the residue of any foreign materials that were cremated with the human remains.

“Disarticulated” means the human remains are not connected to adjoining elements, and do not represent the relative position of which the bones existed in life.

"Funerary objects" means physical objects associated with a burial, such as a casket, whether whole or deteriorated into pieces, personal effects, ceremonial objects, and any other objects interred with human remains.

“GLO” means the Texas General Land Office, owner of the site and structures comprising the Alamo Complex, pursuant to Chapter 31 of the Texas Natural Resources Code, and lessee of the adjoining Alamo Plaza.

“Grave” means a space of ground that contains interred human remains or is in a burial park and that is used or intended to be used for interment of human remains in the ground, in accordance With Texas Health and Safety Code § 711.001(19).

"Human remains" means the body of a decedent, in accordance With Texas Health and Safety Code § 711.001(20).

“Improvement” means a building, structure, erection, alteration, demolition, or excavation on, connected with, or beneath the surface of real property; and the act of clearing, grading, filling, or landscaping real property, including constructing a driveway or roadway or furnishing trees or shrubbery, in accordance with Texas Property Code § 28.001.

"Interment" means the permanent disposition of remains by entombment, burial, or placement in a niche.

“Isolated Find” means up to five (5) unassociated human remain elements within a 50 cm radius that cannot be associated with an articulated or disarticulated burial.

“Lease” means the Alamo Plaza Ground Lease and Management Agreement, entered into by and between the Texas General Land Office and the City of San Antonio in November of 2018.

“Property Owner” means the GLO, where human remains and/or isolated finds are or have the potential to be located on Alamo Complex property, and COSA, where human remains and/or isolated finds are or have the potential to be located on Alamo Plaza property.

“Unmarked grave” means, in accordance With Texas Health and Safety Code § 711.001(27), the immediate area where one or more human interments are found that:

- a) is not in a recognized and maintained cemetery;
- b) is not owned or operated by a cemetery organization;
- c) is not marked by a tomb, monument, gravestone, or other structure or thing placed or designated as a memorial of the dead; or
- d) is located on land designated as agricultural, timber, recreational, park, or scenic land under Chapter [23](#), Tax Code.

**Appendix D**  
**Public Outreach Plan**

# Long Barrack Emergency Drainage System Project Public Outreach Plan

## **Background**

Water infiltration into the historically significant Long Barrack has persistently posed a problem, but recent heavy rainfall has exacerbated the situation, demanding urgent intervention to safeguard the structural integrity. Recognizing the gravity of the issue, immediate measures are being undertaken to avert any potential harm to this cherished 300-year-old landmark. The proposed course of action involves the installation of a permanent drainage system designed to effectively capture rainwater and redirect it away from the historic structure. By doing so, this solution ensures that water no longer comes into contact with the vulnerable porous limestone and fragile mortar of the Barrack. Importantly, the implementation of a subterranean drainage system guarantees a lasting resolution to this issue, without requiring any alterations to the existing historic structure. To ensure proper compliance with architectural standards, an application for an architectural permit will be simultaneously submitted to the Architecture Division of the Texas Historical Commission (THC) alongside this archaeology permit, highlighting our commitment to preserving the cultural heritage and architectural authenticity of the Long Barrack.

Before any ground disturbance occurs, ATI will undertake thorough archaeological investigations in the designated area. The Project Area is situated at the northern end of the Long Barrack, commencing at the outermost eastern wall of the structure and extending outward for a distance of 15 feet. Skilled archaeologists will delicately excavate designated units within this Project Area. To ensure the safety of visitors, the Project Area will be securely cordoned off for the project's 10–12-month duration. Although the precise start date is yet to be determined, it is estimated to be on or after August 15, 2023.

## **Public Outreach**

### **Onsite Signage**

ATI ensures clear communication by implementing prominent onsite signage designed for the sectioned off archaeology work area. The primary objective of these strategically placed signs is to provide visitors with essential information regarding the ongoing archaeology work and the imperative nature of the separated area. These informative signs serve a dual purpose by emphasizing the importance of safety for all guests while preserving the historical significance of the surrounding grounds.

### **Press Release**

In an effort to maintain transparent communication and foster media engagement, ATI will proactively disseminate a press release prior to the commencement of the archaeology work on **TBD**. This strategically timed announcement aims to keep the media informed about the details of this transformative process while also providing them with a valuable resource for their inquiries. The press release encompasses a wide range of essential information, such as an expansive overview of the project's scope, procedural guidelines, organizational oversight, and convenient links to frequently asked questions and regular updates. Furthermore, ATI ensures a seamless follow-up process by prominently featuring the contact information for their

dedicated Communications department, empowering journalists to seek further information or arrange interviews effortlessly.

## **Social Media**

All ATI social media channels will have a weekly post with a comprehensive archaeology update for that week for the entire Alamo grounds. The first post will be published in the late afternoon of **TBD - Month\Day**, providing similar information in the press release from earlier in the day. The following posts will be made at a minimum every Friday afternoon and may include a Facebook Live session with Dr. Tiffany Lindley.

If artifacts are discovered during the excavation, ATI can post an Artifact Spotlight on social media with photos, videos, and some background information on what was found. Any social posting(s) on discoveries will only take place after careful consideration and approval from ATI leadership.

## **Website**

To enhance accessibility and provide regular updates, the ATI website will feature a dedicated weekly post scheduled to go live every Friday afternoon, highlighting the latest developments in the archaeology work in the Long Barrack. These informative updates will be displayed on the dedicated Preservation Updates page, ensuring easy navigation for visitors seeking the most recent information. Additionally, visitors can explore the Artifact Spotlight section within the same website, where intriguing posts showcasing notable artifacts will be available. By consolidating these resources in a single, easily accessible location, ATI aims to offer a comprehensive online experience for individuals interested in staying informed about the ongoing archaeological endeavors.

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

To facilitate easy access to vital information, a comprehensive compilation of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) will be prominently displayed on the ATI website. This valuable resource will be thoughtfully linked to the press release as well as various social media postings. By incorporating these FAQs, both social media followers and website visitors will have the opportunity to view common inquiries concerning the overarching goals, methodologies, and procedures employed throughout the course of archaeology work. This user-friendly approach ensures that individuals seeking clarification can readily find answers, thereby fostering a deeper understanding of the ongoing archaeological efforts.

## **Public Event**

At the end of the excavation work the 10-to-12-month excavation period, ATI will host a public "Ask the Archaeologist" event with Dr. Lindley. This will be an in-person event on the Alamo grounds, but it will also be recorded, and the video will be shared via social media as well as posted on the Alamo website.



## Archaeology Course Collaboration with San Antonio College

ATI Archaeology is honored to collaborate with archaeology professor, Dr. Bernadette Cap, of San Antonio College during the Fall 2023 semester in the grant funded Course Undergraduate Research Experience (CUREs) program. The CUREs program is funded through Project BUILD, which is a Title III, Hispanic Serving Institution STEM grant funded by the Department of Education. This program is a 4-week long experience that provides hands-on experience to students in STEM courses. This course was co-designed by Dr. Cap and Alamo Archaeologist, Dr. Lindley. This research collaboration provides an incomparable experience to archaeology students by teaching concepts that are often difficult to comprehend through reading a textbook alone. The details of this collaboration are as follows:

Week 1: Students will participate in fieldwork. Prior to participation students will be given background contextual information on the Alamo site, particularly the Long Barrack. Students will also be taught the basics of archaeological fieldwork prior to this week. Participation will be restricted to screening of soils and the collection of artifacts from the screen. Students will be supervised at all times by SAC professor Dr. Cap as well as a member of the ATI archaeological team. Students will not be allowed to dispose of any matrix on the screen until it has been declared sterile by a supervisor. Artifact bags will be scrutinized by a supervisor to ensure accurate provenience is maintained. Students will be on site 2 days during week 1 for 1.5 hours each day.

Week 2: Students will participate in lab work. Participation will entail washing artifacts under the direct supervision of SAC professor Dr. Cap and the ATI archaeology team's lab director. Prior to participating in lab work students will be given lessons on proper artifact handling and washing techniques. Students will be on site 2 days during week 2 for 1.5 hours each day.

Week 3: Students will return to the lab for basic artifact analysis. Using artifacts chosen by the ATI archaeologist, students will conduct basic artifact analysis, including identification of class, weight, dimensions, vessel forms and types, and if possible, maker's marks. Students will record this information on artifact analysis sheets provided by the ATI archaeology team. Students will be on site 2 days during week 3 for 1.5 hours each day.

Week 4: In the final week students will hear talks presented by the ATI Archaeologist, ATI Conservator, and other project specialists. Students will also prepare a written report that incorporates their artifact analysis with broader contextual information.

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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### Item 6

Texas Historical Commission  
Antiquities Advisory Board  
July 21, 2023

### **Discussion and possible action regarding an Archeology Permit for archaeological investigations associated with Phase 2 of the Alamo Plan, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas (Item 3.3)**

#### **Introduction**

The General Land Office (GLO) and the City of San Antonio (COSA) have requested the Texas Historical Commission (THC) issue an archeological intensive survey permit to Dr. Tiffany Lindley, Director or Archaeology, Collections and Historical Research for the Alamo Trust Inc. (ATI), to conduct archeological investigations in support of Phase 2 design improvements of the Alamo Plan at the Alamo Complex (41BX6), Plaza de Valero, and Promenade. The proposed work will comprise rerouting utility lines, tree planting and landscaping, the installation of a subterranean cistern, installation of a pavilion and shade structure, and the placement of various light poles and signs. Ground disturbances are anticipated to range from 48 inches below current grade tree pit excavation to 20 feet below current grade for installation of the subterranean cistern.

The proposed Project Area has a complex history, beginning with the construction of Mission San Antonio de Valero in 1724, which underwent considerable change and expansion until its secularization in 1793. Its occupation in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century was characterized by military and political struggles, most notably the Siege of Bexar, which resulted in significant material changes to the site including the addition of fortifications and intentional destruction of the site. The mid-19<sup>th</sup> century also witnessed military activity as the site became a quartermaster depot and as the Civil War played out. When the City of San Antonio acquired the property in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, its use shifted to civilian purposes, becoming a largely open-air commercial and transportation hub. By 1922 the site largely resembled the current configuration of streets and buildings.

Previous and ongoing archeological investigations have demonstrated disturbance and modification of the surrounding landscape, but also find evidence of intact features that are likely contemporaneous with the Spanish colonial and later activities on the site. Several portions of the proposed Phase 2 work have not undergone much formal archeological work, particularly along E. Crockett Street, the southern portion of Valero Plaza, and N. Alamo Street.

ATI has proposed a combination of proactive trenching and monitoring all ground disturbing activities throughout the duration of the project. Trenching will follow the Texas archeological standards for deep prospecting. Once a trench is excavated to a depth of four feet, archeologists will enter the trench to clean and inspect the walls and to produce a profile map of at least one profile. This component of the project will allow ATI archeologists to determine the amount of disturbance present and ascertain whether there are areas of potentially intact occupation surfaces, which will in turn inform archeological monitoring of all ground-disturbing activities for the duration of construction. Monitoring will involve ATI archeologists being onsite for all subsurface impacts, keeping written records and photographs, with the authority to halt the project in any areas where intact features or artifacts are found. These features will be exposed and documented, and the THC consulted regarding their removal or if additional testing is required to assess their significance. All

artifacts that are not modern will be collected and curated with the University of Texas at San Antonio's Center for Archaeological Research. Should any evidence of human remains or interments be identified in the course of work, all work will stop and the burials will be recorded following the Human Remains Treatment Plan established by Alamo Mission Archaeology Advisory Committee and in compliance the Texas Health Safety Code.

**Staff Recommendation:**

Overall, the investigative methodologies proposed in the scope of work are acceptable to THC staff. On June 21, 2023, THC staff responded to the permit application requesting clarification about feature notifications and for additional archeological trenching to occur in select areas outside the location of the planned subterranean cistern detailed in the current scope of work. A revised draft was submitted to THC staff on June 23, 2023 that addressed these concerns, and staff recommend the Commission approve issuance of the permit.

**Suggested Motions:**

Move that the AAB recommend the Commission approve the issuance of an Intensive Survey Permit for archeological investigations associated with Phase 2 of the Alamo Plan..

Move that the AAB recommend to the Commission to deny issuance of an Intensive Survey permit for archeological investigations associated with Phase 2 of the Alamo Plan.



## **SCOPE OF WORK FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH PHASE 2 OF THE ALAMO PLAN, SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS**

### **Introduction**

Alamo Trust, Inc. (ATI) requests to conduct archaeological investigations associated with the proposed Phase 2 design improvements of the Alamo Plan at the Alamo Complex (41BX6), Plaza de Valero, and Promenade. The proposed design of this phase includes rerouting of utility lines, tree planting and landscaping, the installation of a subterranean cistern, installation of a pavilion and shade structure, and the placement of various light poles.

The proposed project will partially take place on lands owned by the City of San Antonio (COSA) but leased by the State of Texas, by and through the Texas General Land Office (GLO), as well as lands owned by the COSA. ATI is the non-profit organization tasked by the GLO to oversee the management and daily operations at the Alamo site. The project falls under the jurisdiction of the City Code, Chapter 35, Unified Development Code (UDC) of the City of San Antonio (COSA) (Article VI, Historic Preservation and Urban Design, COSA UDC). In addition, as both COSA and GLO are entities of the State of Texas, the project is subject to the Antiquities Code of Texas (ACT) (Texas Natural Resources Code, Title 9, Chapter 191). The ACT calls for the assessment of all improvement activities that have potential to disturb historically significant resources and significant subsurface deposits on lands owned by the State. Oversight of compliance with the UDC is provided by the COSA Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), while the ACT is administered by the Texas Historical Commission (THC). All work will be conducted in accordance with standards set forth by the Council of Texas Archeologists (CTA).

The GLO and COSA have a lease agreement in place for Parcel A which determined that the GLO/ATI are responsible for activities, funding, and management related to improvements and proposed improvements as a result of implementation of the Alamo Plan (**Figure 1**). As such, GLO/ATI will comply with applicable laws and rules as required by Section 6.08 of the Lease. In



addition, the proposed project also falls partially within Parcel B, which is a portion of land to be leased in the future. Activities conducted in Parcel B and on COSA property will comply with COSA procedures and protocols.

While the ATI archaeologist will serve as the principal investigator, this project will be a collaborative undertaking with COSA archaeologists and consultant archaeologists from Raba Kistner. Furthermore, as a portion of the Project Area is on COSA property, City Archaeologists will be consulted throughout the duration of the project.

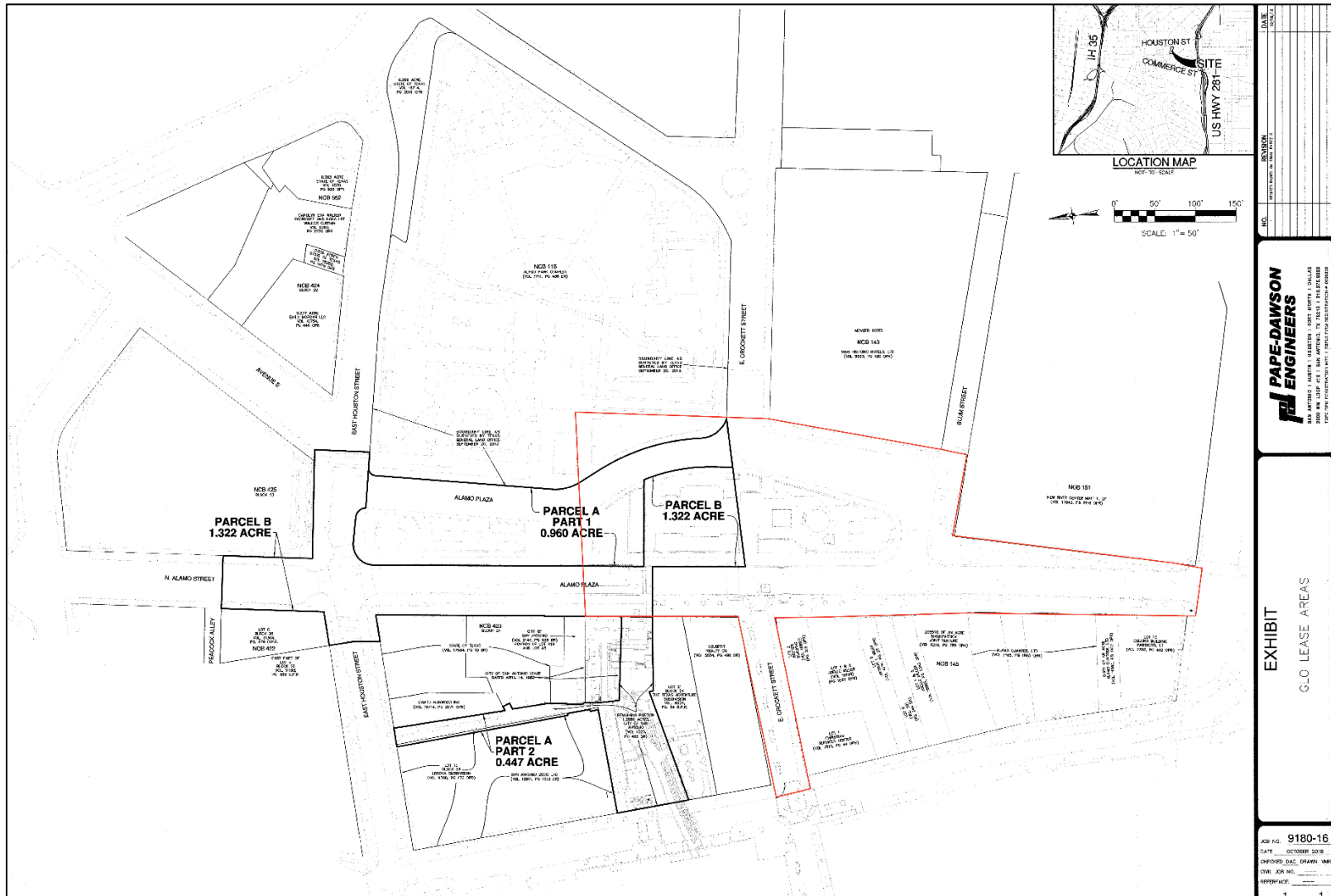


Figure 1. Boundaries of GLO-owned property and GLO-leased property. Approximate Project Area outlined in red (Image by Pape Dawson 2018)



## **Project Description and Project Area**

The proposed Project Area is located in downtown San Antonio at Mission San Antonio de Valero (41BX6), also known as the Alamo, and the adjacent Alamo Street and Crockett Street. The Project Area is depicted on the San Antonio East 7.5-minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map (**Figure 2**). Within a 50- meter radius of the proposed Project Area there are five recorded archaeological sites: Mission San Antonio de Valero (41BX6), the Lopez-Losoya Houses (41BX436), the Ice Plant site (41BX437), the Radio Shack site (41BX438), and the Thielepape House (41BX507) (THC *Atlas* 2022) (**Figure 3**). The entire Project Area also falls within the National Register Alamo Plaza Historic District, listed in 1977 (**Figure 4**). Additionally, The Alamo is a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL) and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NHRP). The Alamo site was also designated a part of the San Antonio Missions UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2015. The total area of the Project Area is approximately 3.25 acres.

The proposed project is the second phase of the Alamo Plan, which focuses on improvements to Alamo Plaza, Plaza de Valero, and the Promenade. Currently the Project Area is utilized as a public space and while the use of space will not change, several design elements will be modified and introduced to the area. The project is staged in three parts: Alamo Plaza (2A) which includes the Mission Gate and Lunette exhibit and was previously investigated via Texas Antiquities Permit # 30916; Plaza de Valero (2B); and the Promenade (2C). The project will occur in stages, starting with Phase 2A and Phase 2B. A THC Architecture Permit will be presented at the July Quarterly meeting for above-grade work in Alamo Plaza and Plaza de Valero. Phase 2C (the Promenade) is still undergoing design changes and the architectural proposal will be presented at a future THC meeting. Phase 2C is included in this archaeological scope so that the Project Area can be presented in its entirety and preliminary archaeological work may be reviewed. Future modifications to the archaeological scope of Phase 2C may occur.

The Phase 2 project will include the rerouting of electric, water, gas, and sewer utilities, which will require construction trenching. The planting of 47 trees will require excavation of tree pits



(approximately 3.5 to 6 feet [0.91 to 1.8 meters] in diameter) and up to 4 ft (1.22 m) below current grade. The installation of a subterranean cistern (approximately 27 ft [8.23 m] by 66 ft [20.11 m]) will necessitate the excavation of an area with an approximate depth of 20 ft (6.1 meters). Additionally, a pavilion will require piers (approximately 2 ft [0.6m] in diameter) extending to a maximum of 8 ft (2.4 m) below grade. Finally, the installation of 26 light poles will cause ground-disturbance measuring approximately 3 ft (0.91 m) in diameter and extend to a maximum depth of 8 ft (2.4 m).



# The ALAMO

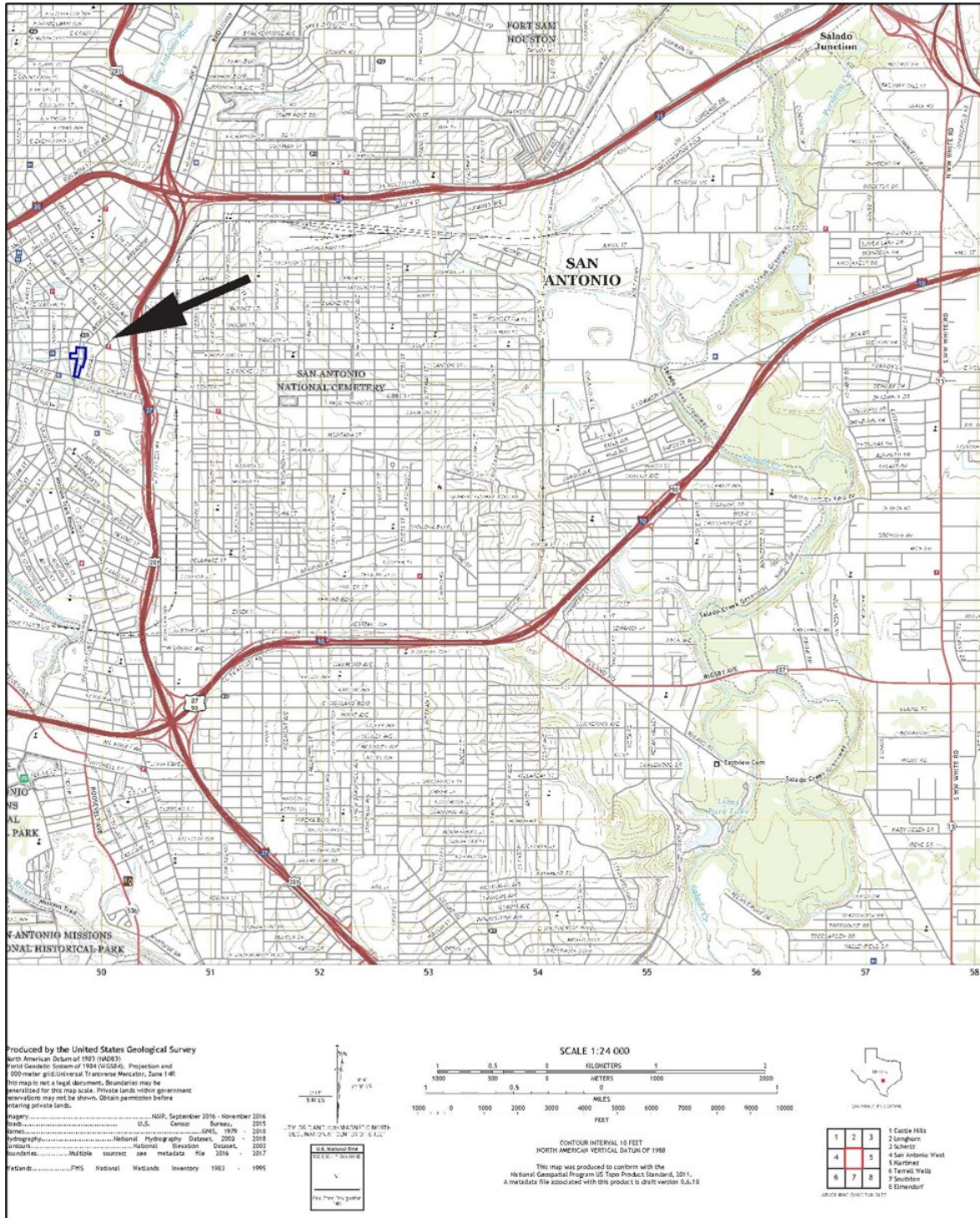


Figure 2. Location of Project Area (outlined in blue) on the 2019 San Antonio East 7.5 minute USGS quadrangle map.

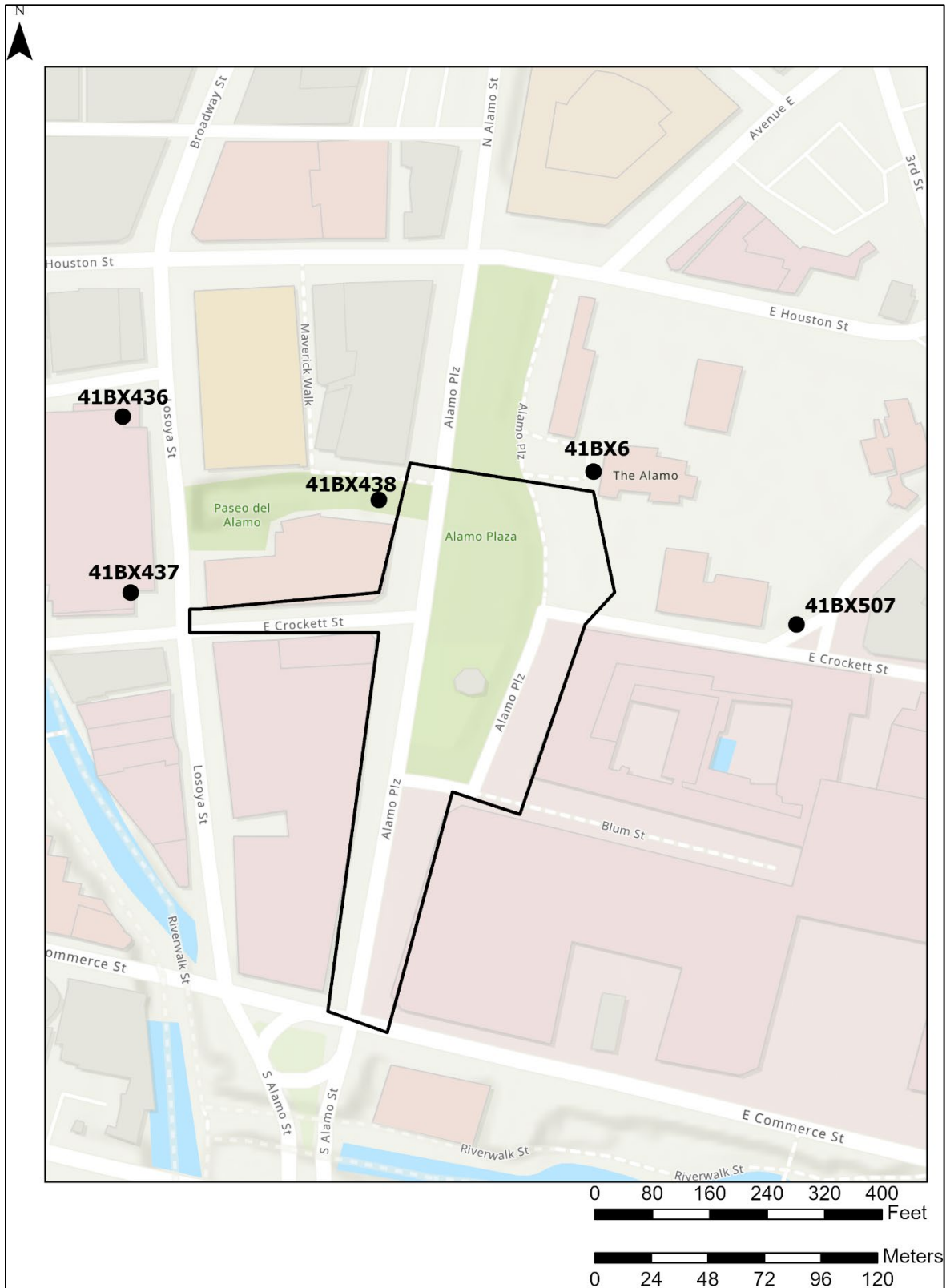


Figure 3. Archaeological Sites within 50 meters of the proposed Project Area.



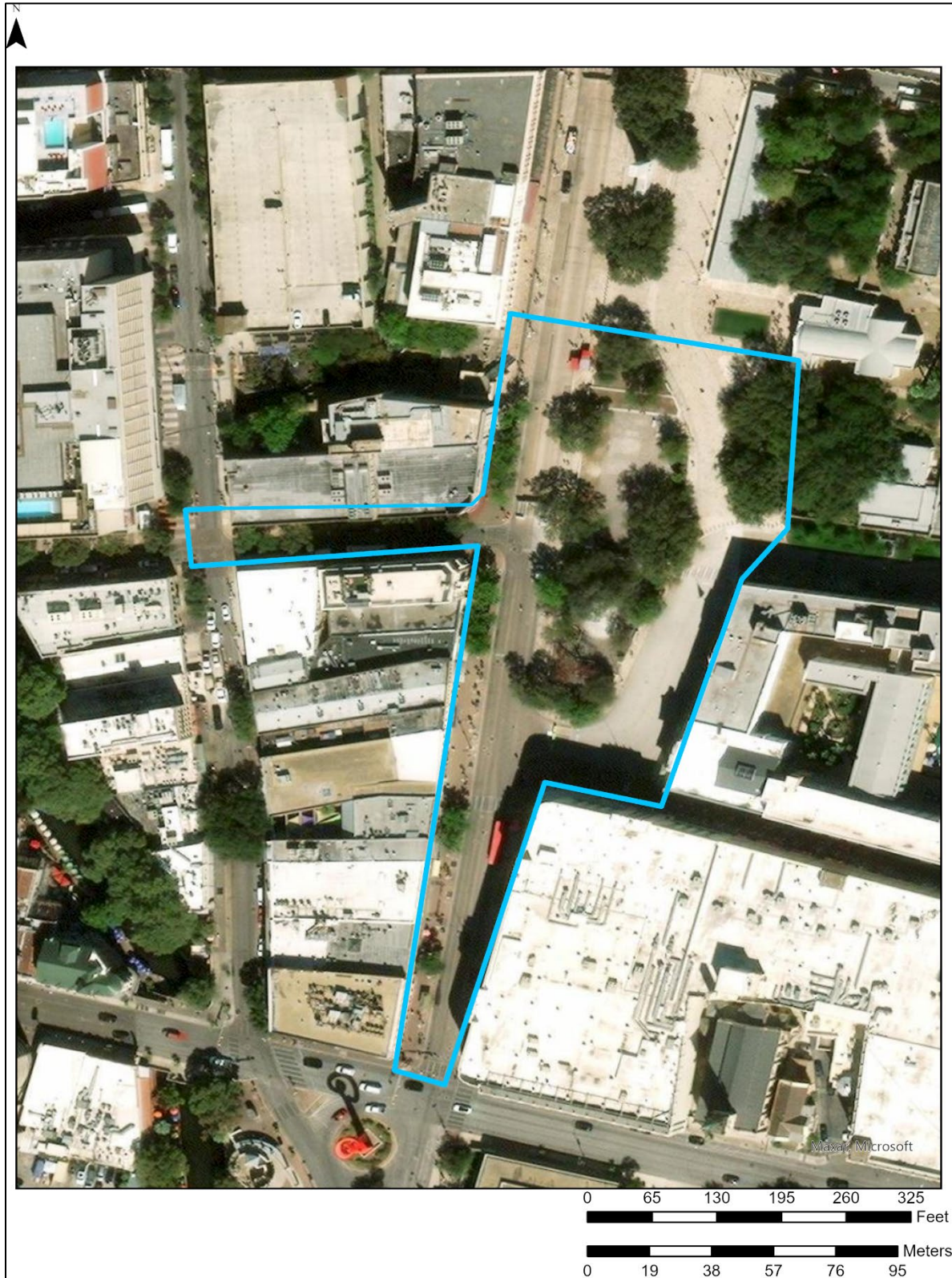


Figure 4. Proposed Project Area, outlined in blue, overlaid on current aerial.



## **Brief History of the Area**

The proposed project partially falls within the boundary of the Mission San Antonio de Valero and Alamo fortress complex (**Figure 5**). The current site of Mission San Antonio de Valero is the third location of the Spanish mission initially established by Franciscan missionaries in 1718. While its first location may have been in the vicinity of San Pedro Springs, the mission occupied this site for less than 12 months. Sometime in 1719 the mission was moved to a new location. Following a hurricane that hit the region in 1724 (Chabot 1930:23), the mission was heavily damaged, and the decision was made to move it yet again. The new, and current, location was a short distance to the north. Mission San Antonio de Valero continued to expand and change shape until the Mission was secularized in 1793.

Due to the stone walls constructed around the mission compound, the location came to be used by Spanish, Mexican, and Texian forces during the military and political struggles of the early 19th century. During the early 1800s, the site became known as the Alamo, in reference to the presence of the Second Flying Company of San Carlos de Parras (Alamo de Parras) at the site. General Martín Perfecto de Cós of Mexico fortified the site in advance of the Siege of Bexar in 1835 (**Figure 6 and 7**). Cós constructed a timber palisade extending from the southwest corner of the church, as well as added the low barrack to the south wall/mission gate structure during this time. A lunette was added to the southern side of the mission gate as an additional defensive feature. After the 1836 battle at the Alamo, the Mexican Army was ordered to destroy the standing structures.

The Catholic Church took control of the site in 1841, though by 1846 the Church and Convento were the only original mission structures that remained (Cox 1994; Fox 1992). The U.S. Army began to use the site as a Quartermaster Depot in 1849 and the low barrack and church were used for storage space (Cox 1994:7). The Confederate Army then assumed control of the site from approximately 1861 to 1866 and continued its use as a storage area until the U.S. Army repossessed the Alamo in 1866. The low barrack, constructed in the plaza in 1835, was removed



in the 1870s when the City of San Antonio acquired the land, which opened the plaza space to facilitate its growing utilization as a commercial and transportation hub (Fox 1992).

Throughout the years, Alamo Plaza remained a central focus on the landscape, becoming a hub for traders and economic growth. Structures within the central portion of the plaza were largely absent through history and into the current era, as the space was used as an open-air plaza. The Project Area is projected on Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps from 1877, 1885, 1904, and 1922 (**Figures 8-11**). Alamo Plaza served as an open public space and there was no development within the area, with the exception of a market house and well visible on the 1877 Sanborn. By 1922 the structures lining the streets reflect the current landscape.



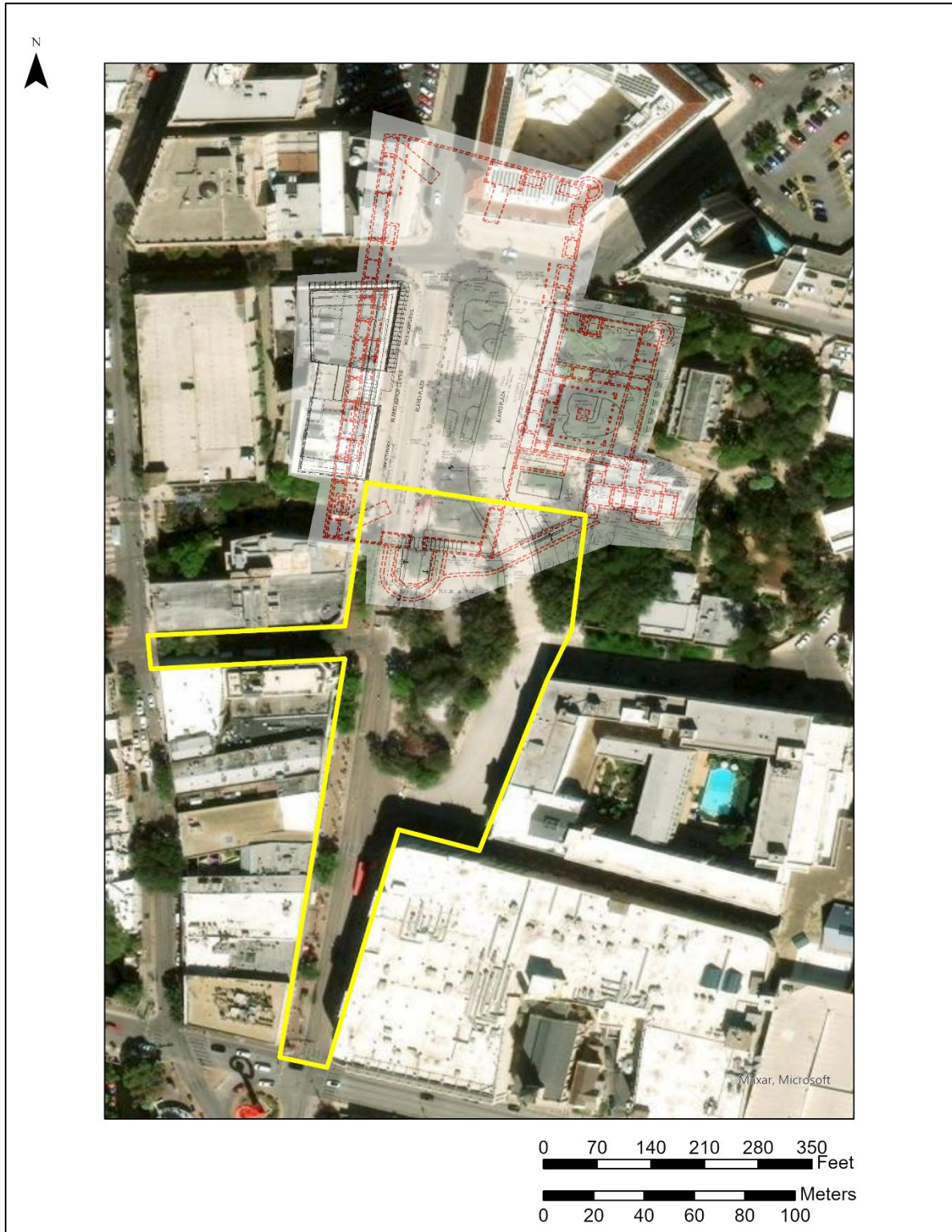


Figure 5. Project Area (outlined in yellow) with the conjectured Mission San Antonio de Valero outline (based on Ivey and Anderson et al. 2018) projected on a recent aerial image.

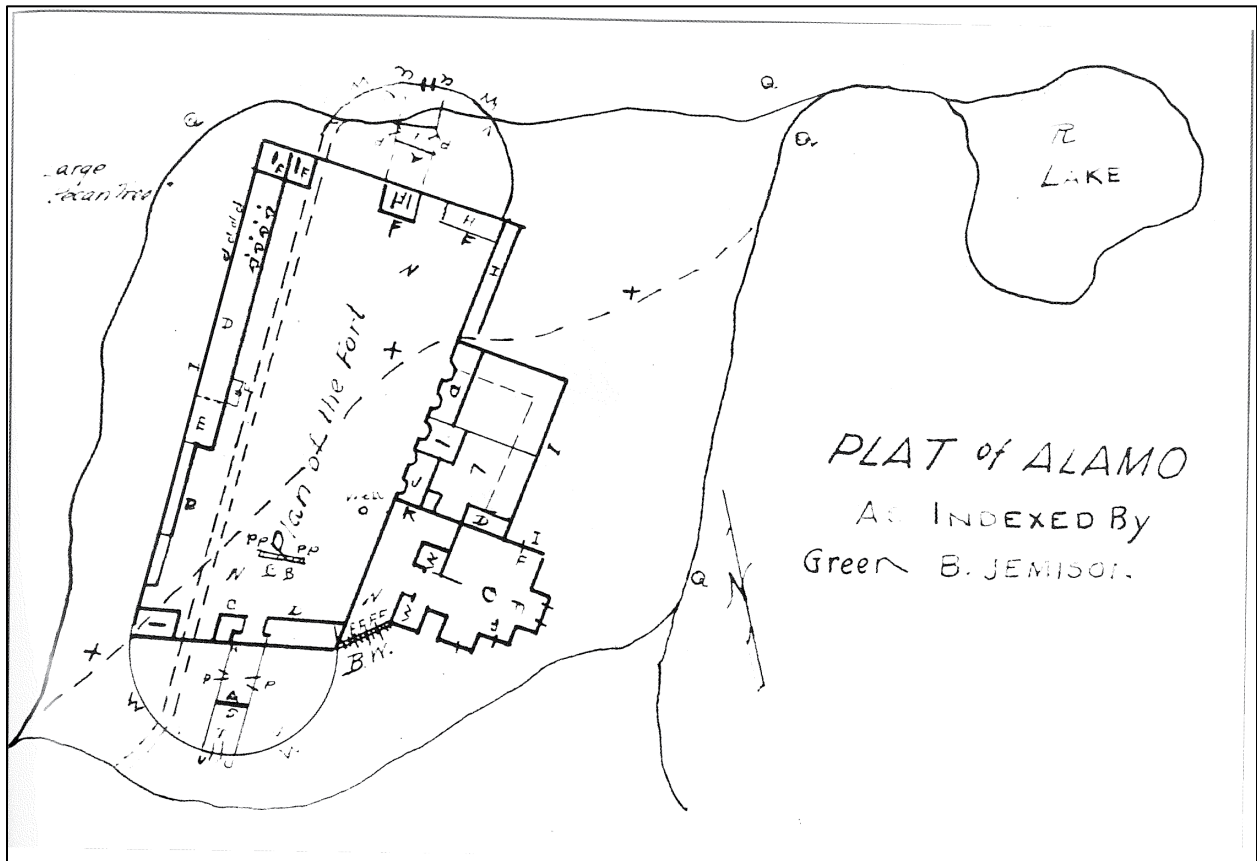


Figure 6. Jameson Map (ca. 1836) depicting Alamo Plat. Map illustrated in Williams 1931. Note the original Jamison map is now lost; the above was based on the original map and drawn approximately 1900. Unknown scale used in map.



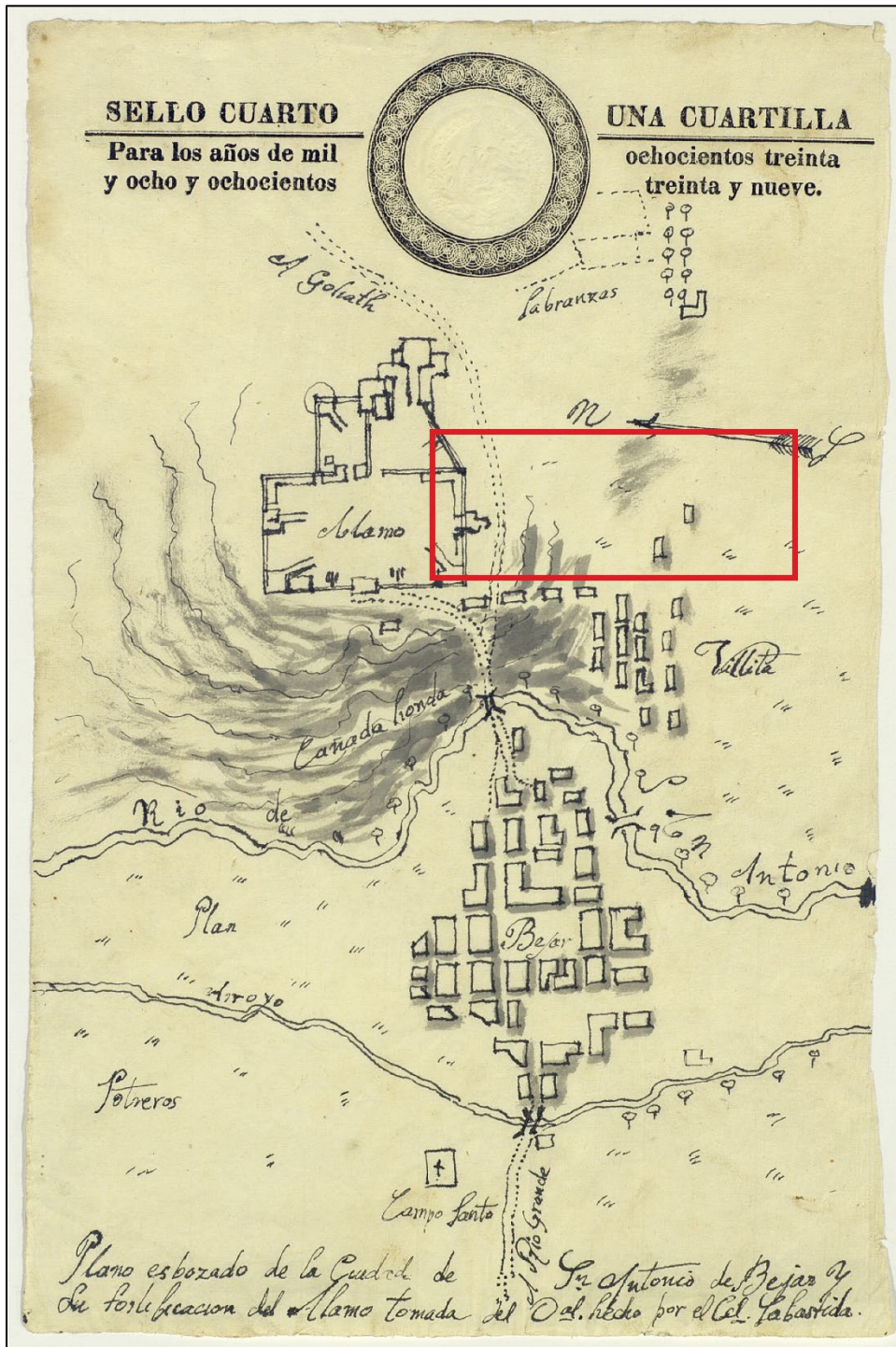


Figure 7. Labastida Map (ca. 1836) depicting approximate Project Area in red. Note unknown scale used in original map.





Figure 8. Approximate Project Area projected on the 1877 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map



Figure 9. Approximate Project Area projected on the 1885 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (Sheets 2, 3, and 4 stitched together).



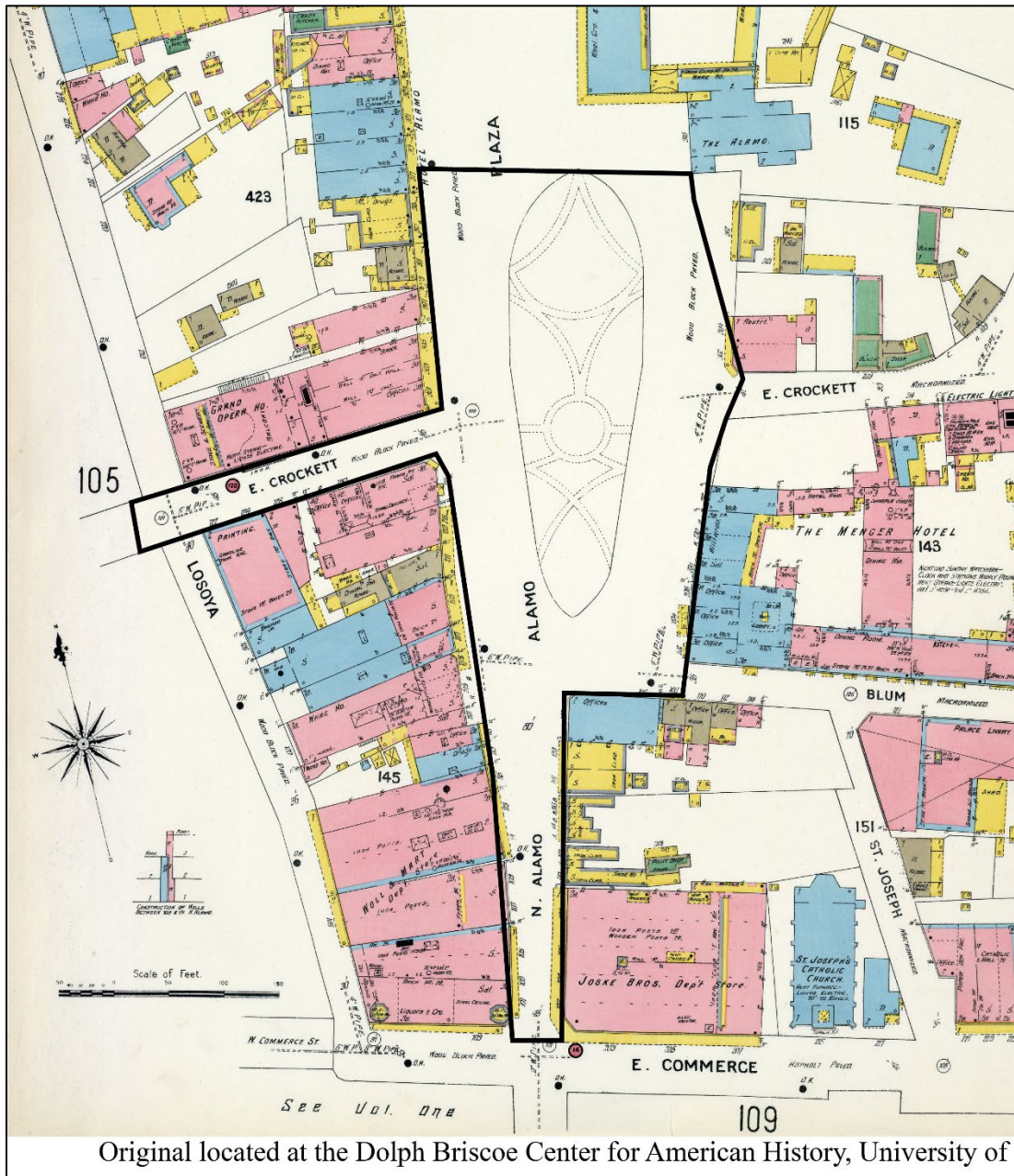


Figure 10. Approximate Project Area projected on 1904 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map



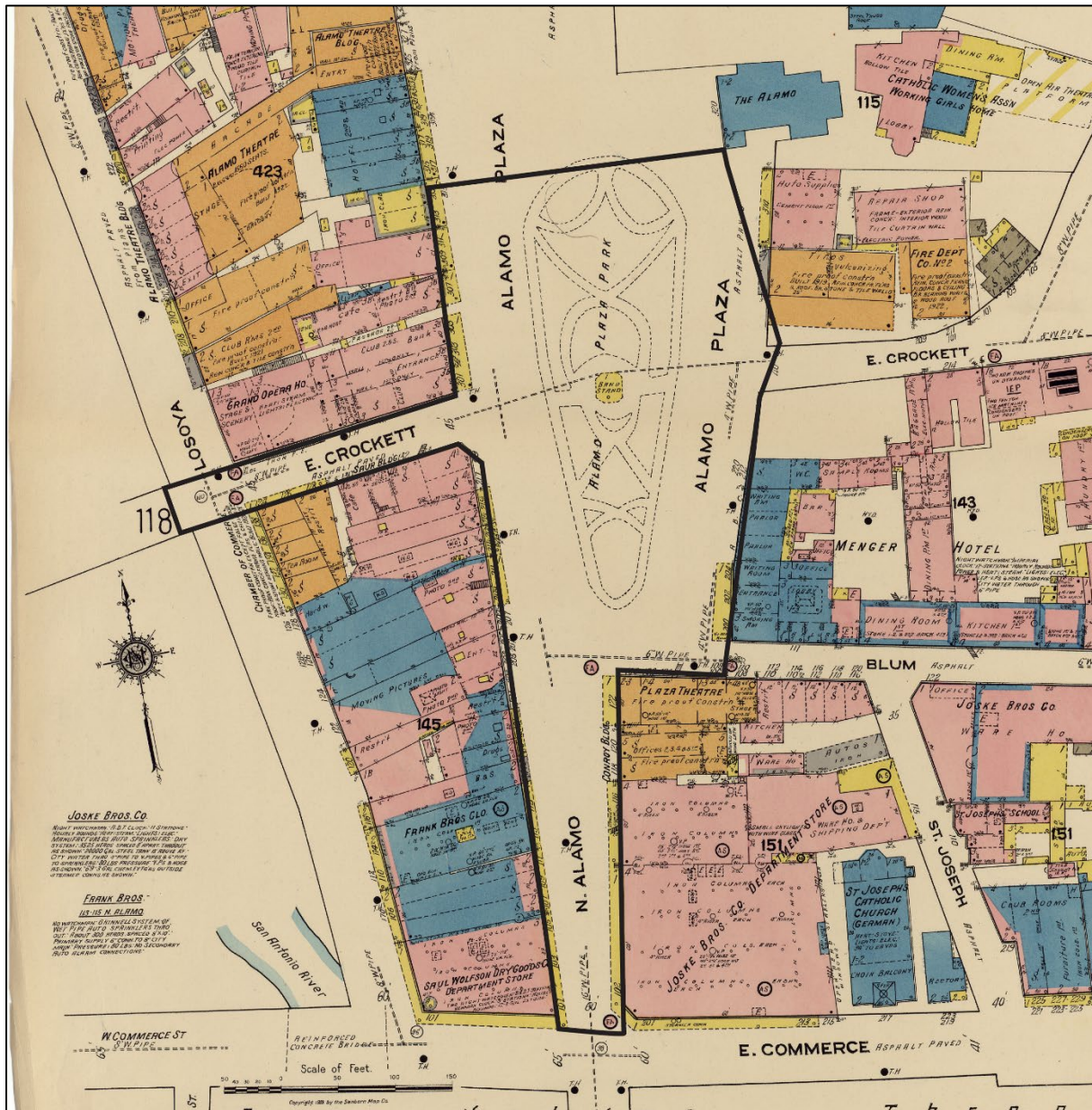
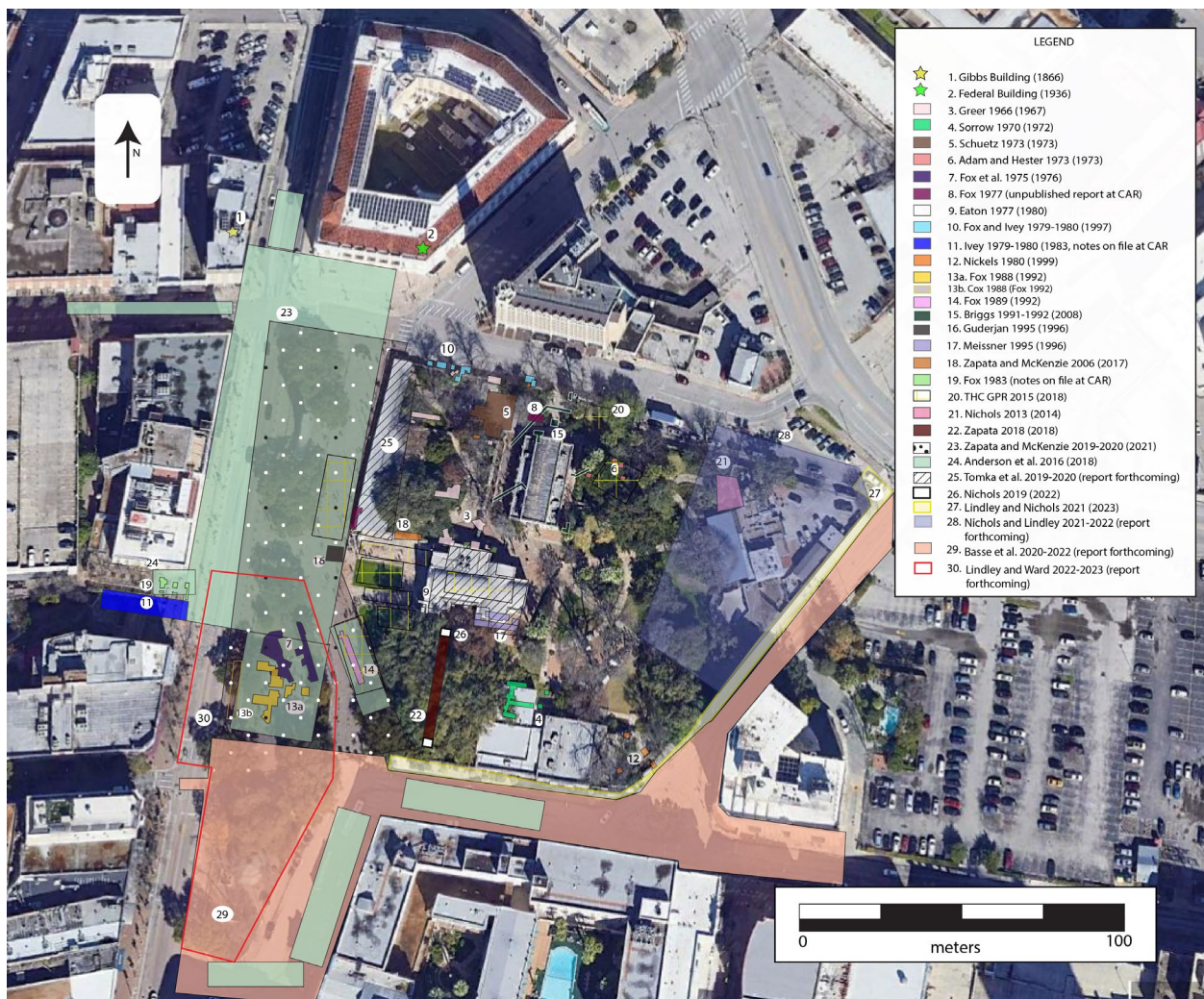


Figure 11. Approximate Project Area projected on 1922 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.



## Previous Archaeological Investigations

Due to the rich history of San Antonio and the Alamo site, several archaeological investigations have occurred within and near the Project Area (**Figure 12**). For the purpose of this SOW, only investigations in the immediate vicinity (within 50 meters) will be described. For an in-depth discussion of previous archaeological investigations associated with Mission San Antonio de Valero please see Anderson et al. 2018.



**Figure 12. Previous archaeological investigations within and surrounding Alamo complex.**



In 1975, excavations were undertaken in the plaza and encountered remnants of defensive fortifications (Fox et al. 1976). The 1975 excavations were conducted to aid in the City's plan to renovate the Plaza. The excavations were meant to determine if any subsurface remnants of the south wall and gate structures remained. An area approximately 9 by 30 meters (m) was laid out in which two trenches were excavated. The trenches were oriented with the intention of creating a cross-section of the south wall and gate structures. Trenches were excavated mechanically to remove overburden to the point at which possible remnants of a stone structure were encountered and soils revealed cultural material.

Between trenching and excavations, a portion of wall footings of the south wall and interior wall were believed to be encountered in Trench A at approximately 59 to 70 inches (in) (150 to 175 centimeters [cm]) below datum. Other trenches revealed a part of the lunette trench. The top of the possible wall footing was approximately 59 in (150 cm) below the grade and extended to approximately 73 in (186 cm) below datum. The feature spanned approximately 75 in (190 cm) across. The possible interior wall extended to approximately 70 in (180 cm) below datum and spanned 53 to 55 in (135 to 140 cm) across. The distance between the alignments was approximately 17 ft (5.18 m). Fox et al. asserted that these were remnants of the south wall and rooms.

The lunette was recorded at 55 to 80 in (140 to 205 cm) below grade in Trench B (It is of note that the level of grade has changed over the years due to building of various landscaping features). A subsurface deposit of medium-sized stones and friable soils was first indicative of a wall foundation or pavement, but further excavations revealed that the deposit extended across much of the area and was likely natural. Recent excavations in the Long Barrack in 2019-2020 have indicated that there is a naturally occurring subsurface stratum of hardpan that is composed of medium-sized stones conglomerated together and this is likely what was encountered by the crew in 1975 (Tomka et al. unpublished, preliminary manuscript on file at ATI). The trench did not appear to have a wall footing which is likely related to the many changes to the Plaza since the 1870s.



While excavations by Fox et al. (1976) indicate significant disturbance of subsurface deposits by modifications to the plaza, intact cultural features associated with their findings may still remain in situ. The report indicates that the grade below the floors of the structure were likely removed as none were encountered during the trenching and excavations. The investigations also speculated that soil was brought in from elsewhere to raise the elevation of the Plaza during the mid-to late 1800s, with a dark clay placed on top, likely for landscaping purposes. Fox et al. (1976) recommended any future modifications to the plaza should be preceded by archaeological investigations to mitigate impacts to any remaining cultural deposits.

Across the street from the Alamo, almost due west from the Church, excavations at site 41BX438, also known as the RadioShack site, were conducted by the Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Texas at San Antonio (CAR-UTSA) in 1979 (Ivey notes on file at CAR; Anderson et al. 2018). Archaeologists revealed remnants of adobe structures and the suspected western wall of the original Alamo compound, among other features. CAR-UTSA revisited the site in 1980 for additional excavations and revealed an arcaded portico and two rectangular arch bases, as well as more adobe brick. After these investigations, an approximation of the original west wall was established. The multi-firm excavations in 2016 also revealed remnants of a collapsed adobe wall in this area (Anderson et al. 2018). While deposits may have been destroyed during the construction of the paseo to the river, it is likely that cultural deposits are still present adjacent to this site.

Excavations north of the RadioShack site, at the location of the former Remember the Alamo Theater, were undertaken in 1983 by archaeologists from CAR-UTSA (Ivey 2005). Excavation units were placed in targeted areas with the purpose of locating any adobe foundations associated with those found from site 41BX438. Matrix was not screened during excavations, but observed artifacts include a musket ball, 19<sup>th</sup> century ceramics, unglazed earthenwares, and metal objects (Anderson et al. 2018).

The CAR-UTSA directed an archaeological field school in the summers of 1988 and 1989 in the Alamo Plaza, west and southwest of the Church (Fox 1992). Excavations revealed a portion of



the lunette, which had previously been encountered during 1975 investigations by CAR, and a related defensive trench, in addition to other fortifications. Excavations suggest the lunette measured approximately 32 ft by 55 ft (10 m by 20 m) and that the southern extent of the fortification was tri-faceted. Cultural material dating to both the Mission Period and events surrounding the 1836 Battle was collected. Excavations revealed cultural deposits between 10 to 20 in (25 and 50 cm) below grade at that time. No evidence of architectural features associated with the south wall or mission gate structures was encountered.

In July 1988, as a part of the utilities relocation for the Triparty downtown renovation project, Wayne Cox of CAR monitored a north-south trench in Alamo Street, west of the 1975 and 1988 project areas. During these excavations, Cox noted that while there was significant disturbance in the trench, likely due to previous utility work, an intact area north of the previously identified lunette was encountered (Fox 1992:22). Excavations also encountered an unusual triangular-shaped caliche feature, which was identified as a footing for the south wall gateway. Further excavation to the north of this feature revealed disturbance from previous utility work. Cultural material included a mixture of 18<sup>th</sup>- and early 19<sup>th</sup> century artifacts, such as ceramics and a bronze mortar shell fragment. Additionally, Cox identified a portion of the lunette defensive fortification that aligned with the eastern side of the lunette previously identified by the 1988 UTSA field school. While the installation of the water line followed the documentation of the feature, it is possible that some portions of the lunette remain,

In 2016, a multi-firm collaboration conducted excavations immediately west of the Plaza landscaping planters in an effort to locate remains of the south gate. Results of the investigations suggest there are intact, subsurface deposits associated with the area of the south wall. The same project also performed a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey of the Alamo Plaza. GPR results indicated that much of Alamo Plaza no longer had significant in situ deposits, however the grid (Grid 1) that was placed over the area of the south wall did suggest an archaeological feature remained in that area (Nichols and Tomka 2016). Archaeologists encountered disturbance from previous development, but also possible features. The top of these features ranged between at approximately 18 and 29 in (46 and 75 cm) below datum (Anderson et al. 2018). The top of





the feature located in Unit B-2 was located approximately 66 cm below datum, just below a layer of road base. It was determined during the excavations that the road base sat atop the feature, with no soils located in between. This same feature extended in Units B-3, B-5, B-6, and B-8. This feature appeared very similar to the description provided by Anne Fox during the 1975 excavations east of the 2016 project. In comparison to the excavations conducted in Locus A during the 2016 investigation, Locus B had a relatively low density of cultural material, with the highest levels consisting of metal fragments. A few fragments of possibly Spanish Colonial ceramics were noted, but the total number for all units in Locus B was 5 sherds. Excavations in 2023 indicated that the feature encountered in 2016 was likely hardpan.

The CAR-UTSA conducted investigations in 2019-2020 in the Alamo Plaza, just west of the current Arcade, in support of the Safety Perimeter Project for the Alamo (Zapata and McKenzie 2021). While several areas were included in the project, one locus was the south wall/mission gate area. Investigations began with shovel tests and progressed to 1-m by 1-m excavation units after a positive shovel test. The shovel tests and excavations encountered mixed temporal deposits. However, one excavation unit identified a possible cobble-lined berm feature related to the south gate and is possibly a post-1835 modification (Zapata and McKenzie 2021). While the top of the feature varied, the shallowest point was 12 in (30 cm) below the current hardscape surface. The feature was left in situ and protected in place. In the 2023 investigations by ATI and Raba Kistner archaeologists, the southern-most section of the feature was exposed during excavation related to tree removal. With a broader exposure of the feature and comparison with the geology of associated excavations, archaeologists were able to determine that this feature was natural hardpan and not cultural.

In 2020 archaeologists from Pape Dawson Engineers excavated 28 shovel tests at the southern extent of the landscaping planter in Alamo Plaza. Shovel tests were excavated to a depth of 80 cm (31.5 in) below grade at that time. Since the excavation of these shovel tests the plaza grade has been lowered by approximately 20 to 25 cm (8 to 10 in). Twenty-three shovel tests “...contained a mix of modern refuse and marginally historic-age cultural materials within disturbed fill...” (Basse et al. forthcoming). Cultural material included items such as U.S. coins,



uncut faunal bone, vessel glass, ferrous metal fragments, and plastic. Materials were determined to be representative of the 1976 fill episode of the planter and subsequent utility disturbances.

Recent investigations (2022-2023) in the Plaza by ATI and Raba Kistner archaeologists included five excavation units, seven backhoe trenches, and archaeological monitoring. The project began as exploratory excavations but expanded to backhoe trenching to accommodate a modified scope of work. The initial excavation units were dug in an effort to locate any remnants of the south wall and gate of the Mission San Antonio de Valero complex. Two north-south backhoe trenches were also excavated and documented in order an attempt to find a cross-section of the south wall. Excavations for both the units and trenches were terminated when archaeologists revealed hardpan, a geologic formation, which predates cultural occupation. The hardpan is an undulating surface that exists throughout the site and was first identified during the 2019-2020 data recovery project for the Alamo Church and Long Barrack. No features were encountered during excavations and the artifacts indicate multiple mixed context strata. Preliminary results suggest any Mission-era or Battle of 1836-related features were demolished, likely after the City of San Antonio purchased the land and tore down the low barrack remains in 1871 (Fox 1992).

In addition to investigations to identify remnants of the south wall, ATI and Raba Kistner performed five backhoe trenches in support of construction activities. Three parallel trenches extended north to south in an area that construction needed to excavate to four feet below surface to successfully remove two trees. No features were encountered, very few artifacts were recovered, and the trench profiles indicated several disturbances from utilities. Two additional backhoe trenches were excavated at the location of proposed helical piles, which are meant to support a structural exhibit. The trenches extended east to west approximately 79 feet (24 meters) and were terminated at hardpan, which ranged between 4 and 6 feet (120 to 180 cm). No features were encountered and very few artifacts were recovered. While analysis is ongoing, preliminary analysis indicates that many of the artifacts date to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century to present. Finally, archaeologists monitored the excavation of 3 potholes in Alamo Street, due west of a live oak tree slated for removal and the location of the lunette. The potholes were directly above



a water line and modern construction fill, such as sand and road base gravel, were all that was present. The pothole excavations ceased at 3 ft (0.9 m) when the water line was identified.



## Scope of Work

The purpose of the archaeological investigations is to identify any buried cultural deposits within the limits of the Project Area and, if possible, assess their significance in regard to the site's designation on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and as State Antiquities Landmarks (SALs). All proposed archaeological investigations associated with this permit will comply with the standards and guidelines set forth by the Council of Texas Archaeologists (CTA) and the THC. Work will also comply with the protocols set forth in the previously defined, collaborative Protocol for Protection and Treatment of Human Burial Remains During the Alamo Plan Phase 2 Project, a discovery plan designed by COSA Archaeologists with input from ATI (Appendix A). The protocol includes criteria such as having a Tribal Monitor on site during archaeological investigations and also details the communication procedure in the event human burial remains are encountered.

The Phase 2-Alamo Plan Project includes ground disturbance in the southern portion of Alamo Plaza, Plaza de Valero, and portions of E. Crockett Street, and S. Alamo Street (**Figure 13 and 14**). This area has previously been excavated for various utility and infrastructure purposes (**Figures 15**). Additionally, recent archaeological investigations by Pape Dawson and Raba Kistner/ATI found soil disturbance from previous work, with most cultural material ranging from early 1900s to present. While the Project Area has experienced multiple excavation episodes, there is still potential for intact cultural deposits. As such, ATI proposes to excavate up to twelve (12) backhoe trenches within the Project Area with emphasis on locations of planned ground disturbance (**Figure 16**). In the event of encountering a significant feature or cultural deposit, the archaeological scope may change but will only do so after close coordination with ATI/GLO, COSA, and THC.

In addition to twelve (12) proactive backhoe trenches, ATI proposes to conduct archaeological monitoring during all ground disturbing activities throughout the duration of the project. An archaeological monitor will be on site everyday of ground disturbing activity. This includes utility installations, surface grading, tree planting and other landscape activities, the placement of piers for the pavilion and shade structure, and the excavation required for the cistern.

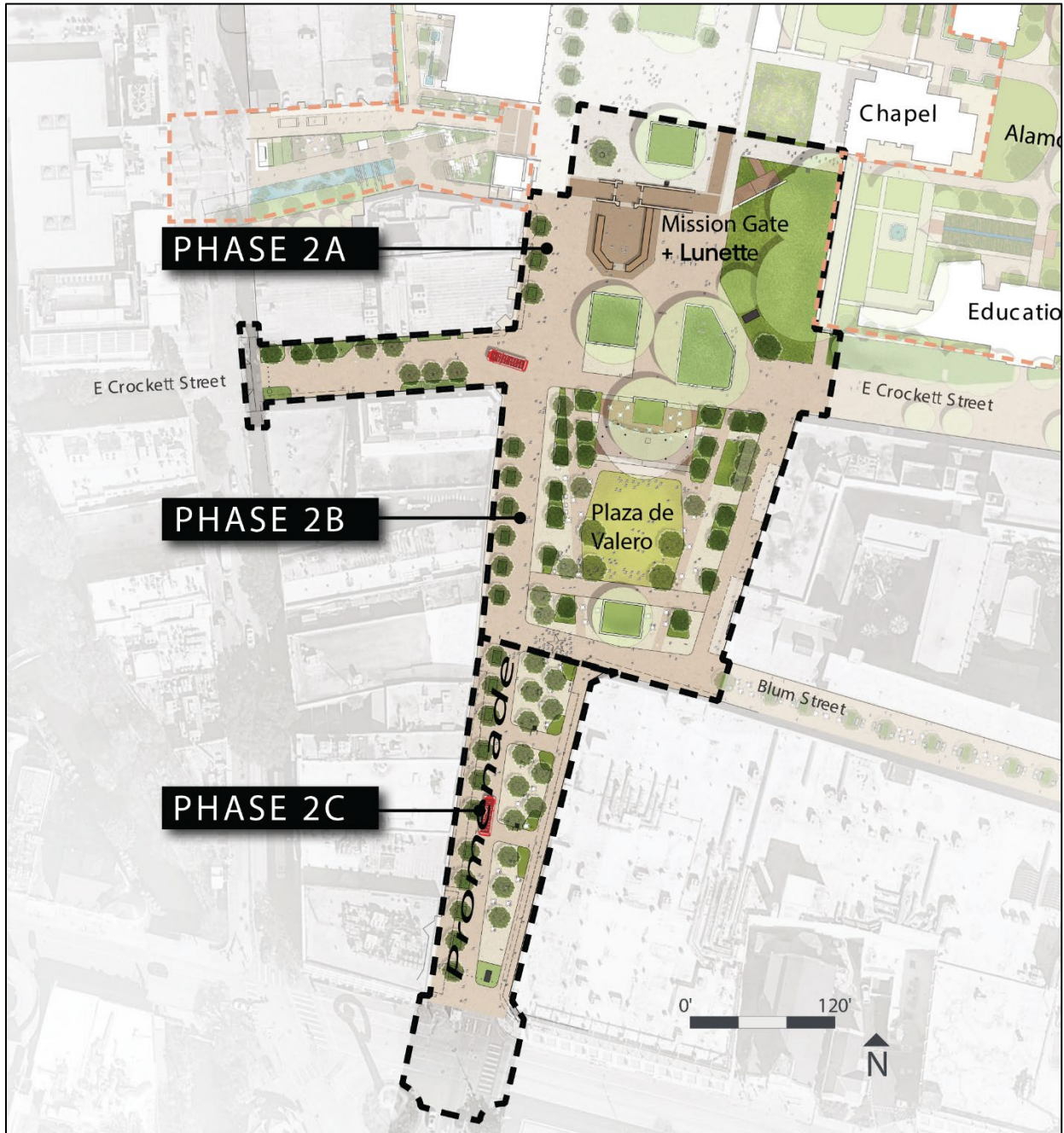


Figure 13. Project Area design overview of the Phase 2- Alamo Plan Project.



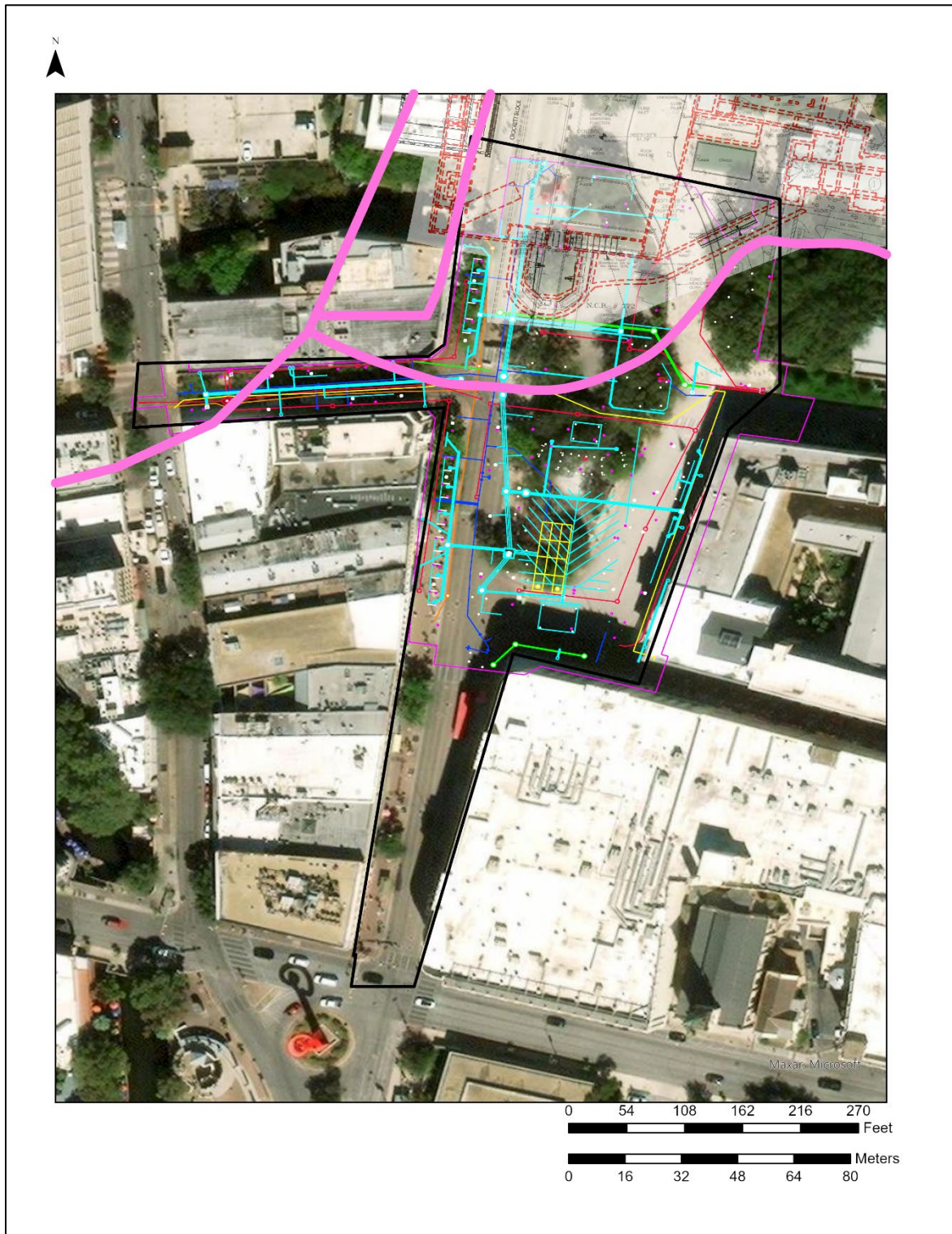
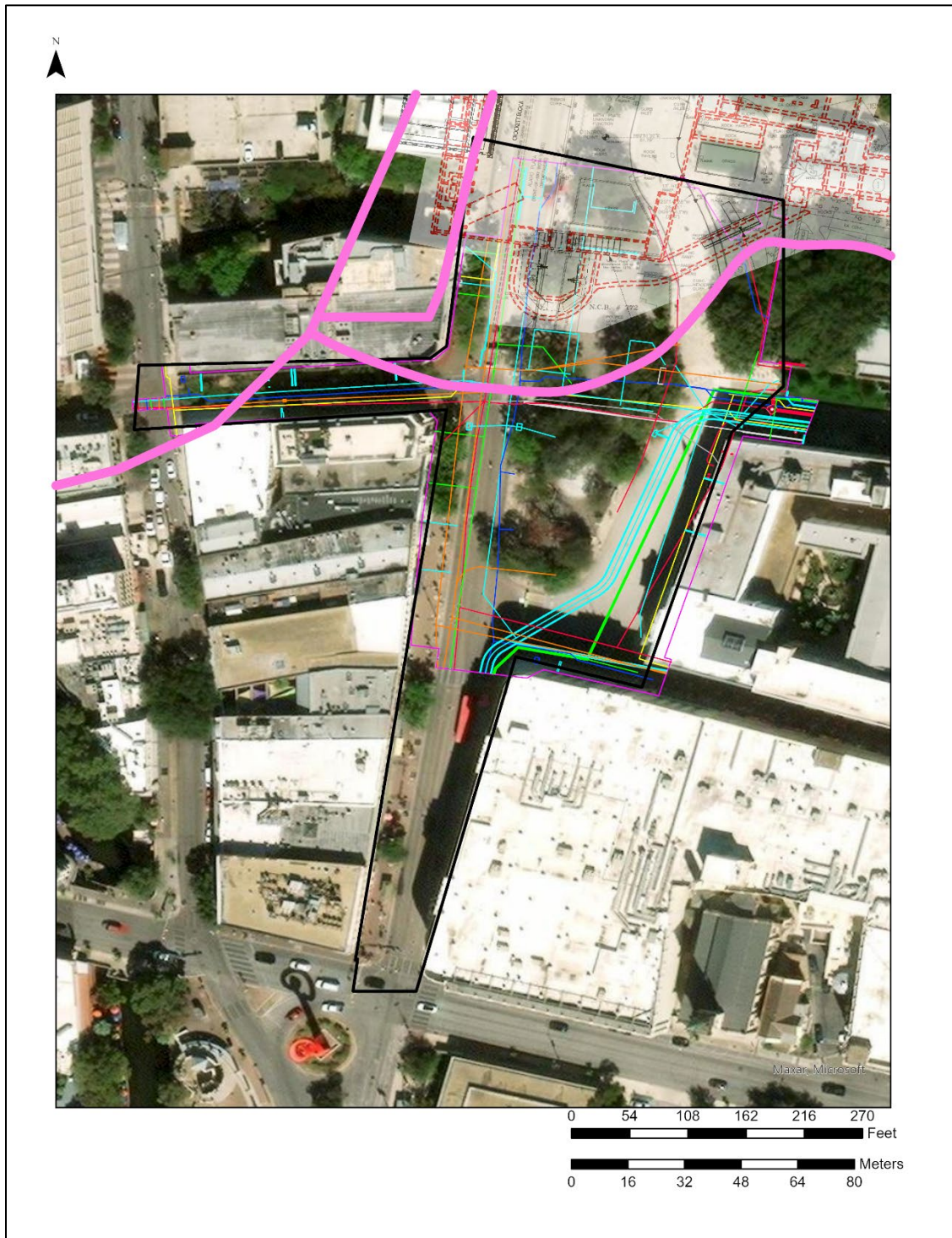


Figure 14. Utility relocations on a recent aerial image with suspected mission outline overlaid. Acequia projections (in pink) based on COSA OHP acequia Map.





**Figure 15. Existing Utilities on a recent aerial image with suspected mission outline overlaid and acequias and laterals projected in pink. Acequia projections based on COSA OHP acequia map.**



### ***Backhoe Trenching***

While recent investigations in Alamo Plaza and Plaza de Valero did not encounter any significant subsurface cultural remains, there is still a possibility to encounter buried deposits in areas and soils that were not excavated. As such, Backhoe Trenching is the proposed methodology to investigate the Project Area prior to all construction activities (**Figure 16**). Twelve (12) trenches placed in areas with potential for cultural deposits across the footprint of the Project Area will provide good coverage and enable archaeologists to analyze soils and identify possible archaeological features. Trenches will have a minimum width of approximately 3 ft (0.91 meter), a minimum length of 13 ft (4 m), and a maximum depth of 15 ft (4.5 m). In the event of loose soil, trenches may be “benched” for safety reasons to prevent wall collapse. The trench will be mechanically excavated with a backhoe outfitted with a smooth blade. Archaeologists will instruct the operator to work slowly and remove soil in thin layers. Archaeologists will screen a 5-gallon soil sample from every third excavator bucket. Soil will be screened through 1/4-inch hardware mesh and all artifacts, with the exception of known modern (post-1950) debris, found during screening will be collected. Once the trenches reach a depth of 4 ft (1.2 m) excavation will cease to allow archaeologists to enter the trench, clean and inspect the walls, and produce a profile map of at least one profile. After the documentation of the trench profile, the archaeologist will exit and will not enter the trench again as it will be unsafe to enter beyond a depth of 4 ft. Archaeologists will follow all CTA survey guidelines and OSHA safety measures.

Placement of backhoe trenches was determined by comparing existing utility trenches and previous archaeological excavations with the proposed utility locations. Additionally, an outline of the mission compound (produced by J. Ivey based on archival research) and an acequia map (COSA OHP, accessed 2023) was overlaid on the utilities maps to best place backhoe trenches. Backhoe Trenches 1 through 4 (see Figure 14 for numbered trenches) are placed in the vicinity of the expected location of the mission’s south wall and the lunette defensive feature. Planned utilities, particularly the storm drain, would impact any in situ cultural deposits and thus trenching is proposed to identify and document any archaeological features. Backhoe Trench 5 is placed in the vicinity of a structure associated with the south wall, perhaps a kitchen (Fox





1992:5). A planned utility line may impact the possible features. Backhoe Trenches 6 and 7, located on the eastern (6) and western (7) side of the Project Area, are placed to identify a possible branch of the Acequia del Madre. The planned utility lines at both locations could impact the acequia, a vital feature characteristic of mission period San Antonio. Backhoe Trench 8 is located in the south-central area of the Project Area and is situated in an area that has not been intensively excavated previously. Backhoe trenches 9 through 11 are located in the area of a planned underground cistern, which has previously not been intensively investigated archaeologically. Backhoe Trench 12 will be within Crockett Street in the western arm of the Project Area and have a goal of identifying the acequia.

If any features or cultural deposits are encountered during the backhoe trenching, additional investigative work may be required. Any additional work will be coordinated through COSA and THC archaeologists.

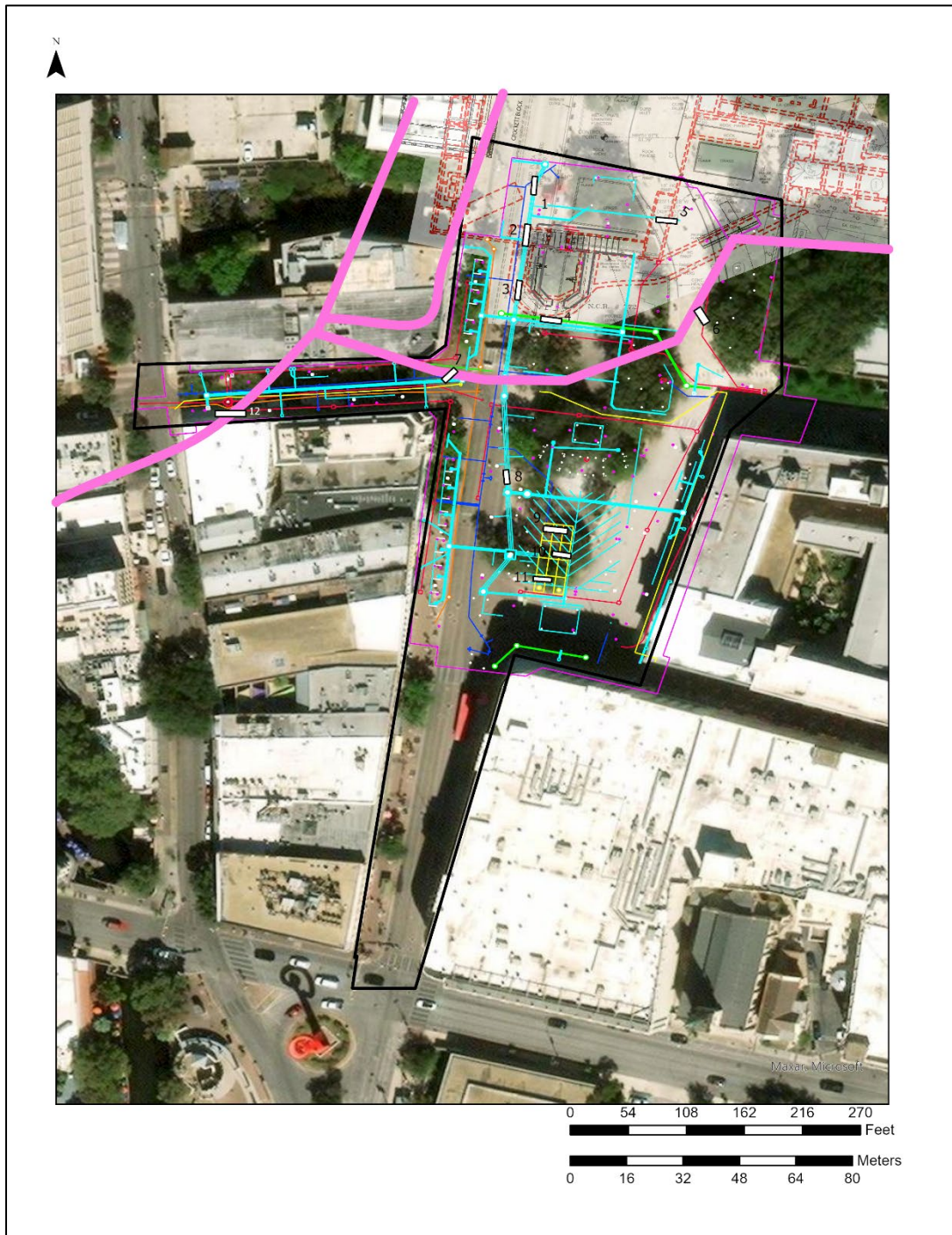


Figure 16. Proposed archaeological trenches depicted in white.



### *Archaeological Monitoring*

The archaeologist will monitor all ground disturbing activities associated with the Phase 2 project to observe if intact cultural deposits or features are present. Mechanical excavations by the construction team will use a smooth blade bucket to avoid damage to potential archaeological deposits. During the excavations, the archaeologist will inspect the area excavated as well as the backdirt for historic/prehistoric cultural remains. The process will be photo-documented throughout the project. The archaeologist will prepare daily monitoring notes that record location, depth of impact, and cultural materials observed and collected. The archaeologist will document the soils, to include color, texture, and inclusions, and when possible, create a soil profile map.

The anticipated ground disturbances are described below.

1. **Utility Installation:** This project calls for the relocation of several utilities, including sanitary sewer, storm drain, water, irrigation, gas, telecom, and electric (**Figure 17**). Existing utilities will be abandoned in place and no excavation is anticipated to expose them. Trenches will be mechanically excavated with a smooth bucket and the archaeologist will stand on the side of the trench, while maintaining OSHA safety procedures. Trenches will vary in size and depth (**Table 1**). Trenching for the sanitary sewer main will include trenches with a width of 8 ft (2.44 m) and a maximum depth of 16 ft (4.88 m). Additional sanitary connection trenches will be approximately 4 ft (1.22 m) in width and will reach a maximum depth of 8 ft (2.44 m). Relocation of the main storm drain line and accompanying lateral lines will also occur within the Project Area. Storm drain lines will vary in width between 4 and 8 ft (1.22 to 2.44 m) and will extend to a maximum depth of 15 ft (4.57 m). The water line trench will have a width of 4 ft (1.22 m) and a maximum depth of 6 ft (1.83 m). The gas utility trench will have a width of 3 ft (0.91 m) and maximum depth of 5 ft (1.52 m). The telecom line will be laid in a trench approximately 4 ft (1.22 m) wide and with a maximum depth of 6 ft (1.83 m). Trenching for electrical services will have an approximate width of 4 ft (1.22 m) and maximum depth of 8 ft (2.44 m). Trenches for irrigation will be 3 ft (0.91 m) wide and 4 ft (1.22 m) deep.



**Table 1. Maximum depths and approximate widths for utility trenches.**

<b>Utility</b>	<b>Maximum depth (ft)</b>	<b>Trench width (ft)</b>
Sanitary	8	4
Sanitary	16	8
Storm Drain	6	4
Storm Drain	10	6
Storm Drain	15	8
Water	6	4
Gas	5	3
Telecom	6	4
Electric	8	4
Irrigation	4	3



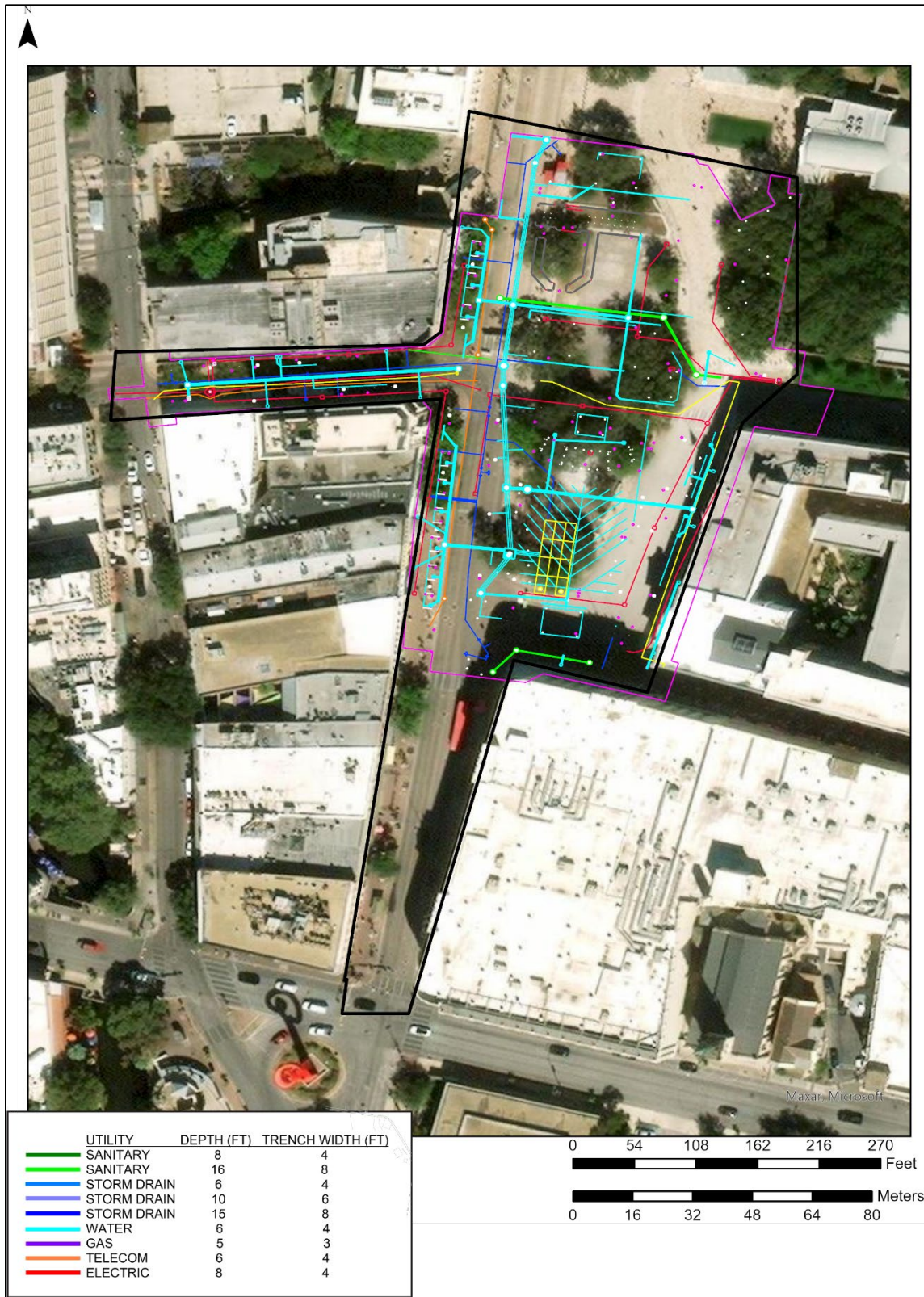
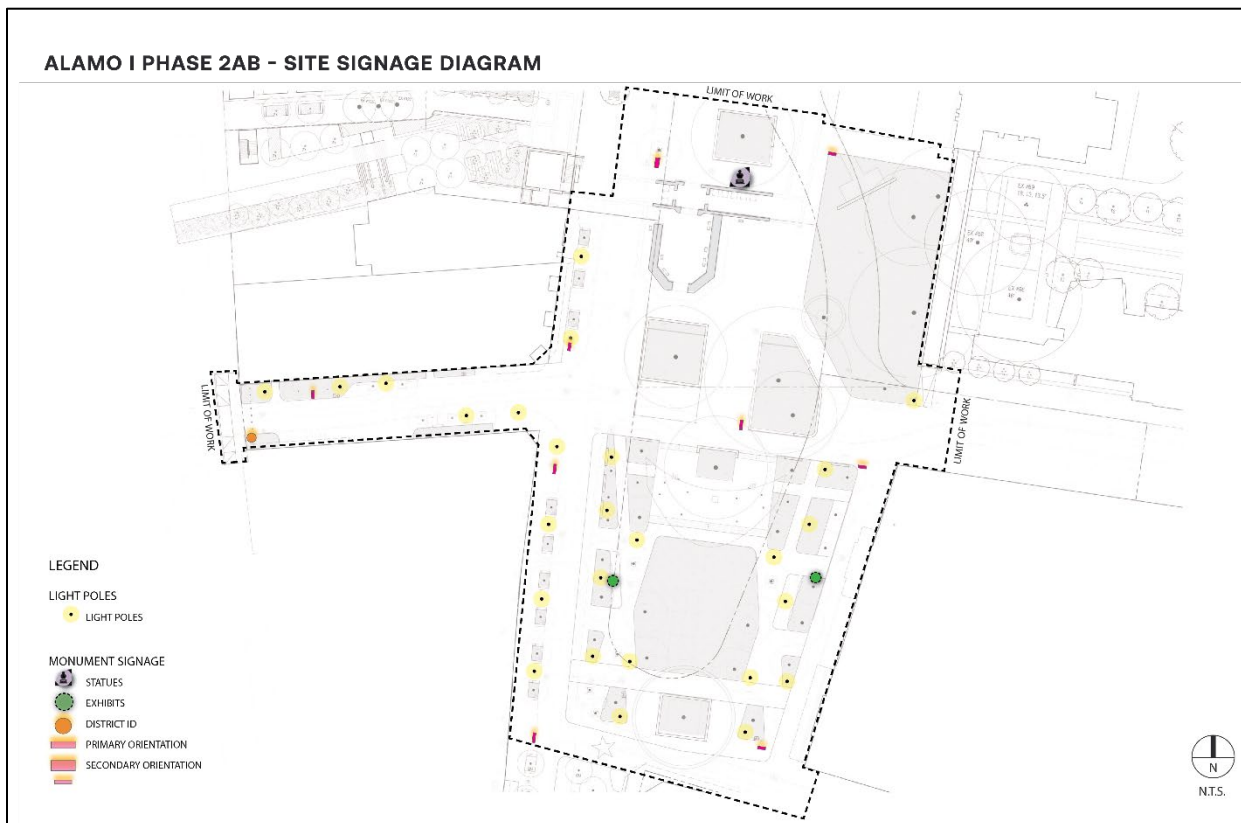


Figure 17. Utility trenching for Phase 2 with Project Area outlined in black.

2. Twenty-six light poles will be installed throughout the Project Area (**Figure 18**; note monument signage depicted on image refers to RFID monuments and the statue depicted will be drilled into the hardscape on grade). Light pole installation and service connection will extend approximately 4 ft (1.22 m) in depth. Excavations for the light pole foundations will be approximately 3 ft (1.22 m) in diameter and extend to approximately 8 ft (2.44 m) in depth. Light poles will also have attached signage and security cameras to minimize ground impact.



**Figure 18. Light pole locations for 2A and 2B. \*Note this does not include light poles at the southern most portion of the Project Area and there may be additional light poles in the future.**

3. Some grading may be necessary in the landscaped portion of the Project Area. Grading will not extend more than 2 ft (0.61 m) below current surface level. Please note this portion of the Project Area was previously graded during the construction of the Mission Gate and Lunette



exhibit and as a result the top 0-12 inches (0-30 cm) consists of added gravels and fill soils. The street level will be raised to the current grade of the Plaza.

4. This project also includes the planting of several trees and other shrubbery and grasses (**Figure 20**). A total of 47 trees will be planted in the Project Area. A total of 1 tree will be transplanted. Excavation for plants will be near the surface, with an approximate maximum depth of 12 inches (30 cm). The diameter and depth of tree pits are largely dependent on the size of the trees and their root balls. One tree will be transplanted in a raised, above grade planter. The transplanted tree will require an excavation diameter of approximately 12 ft (3.65 m) and a depth of approximately 6 ft (1.82 m). Other trees will be planted on grade and require pits ranging from 3.5 to 6 ft (1.06 to 1.82 m) in diameter and depths ranging from 2 to 4 ft (0.6 to 1.22 m), depending on the size of the root ball. **Figures 21** through **23** depict the tree locations. The black dots are the location of the tree wells and the circles depict the approximate tree canopy size. The existing trees are labeled with “EX” and the transplanted tree, in the southern portion of the Project Area, is labeled with a T. Additionally, five planters will be placed around existing and transplanted trees with planter walls extending to a maximum of 24 in (60 cm) below current surface (see Figures 18 and 19).



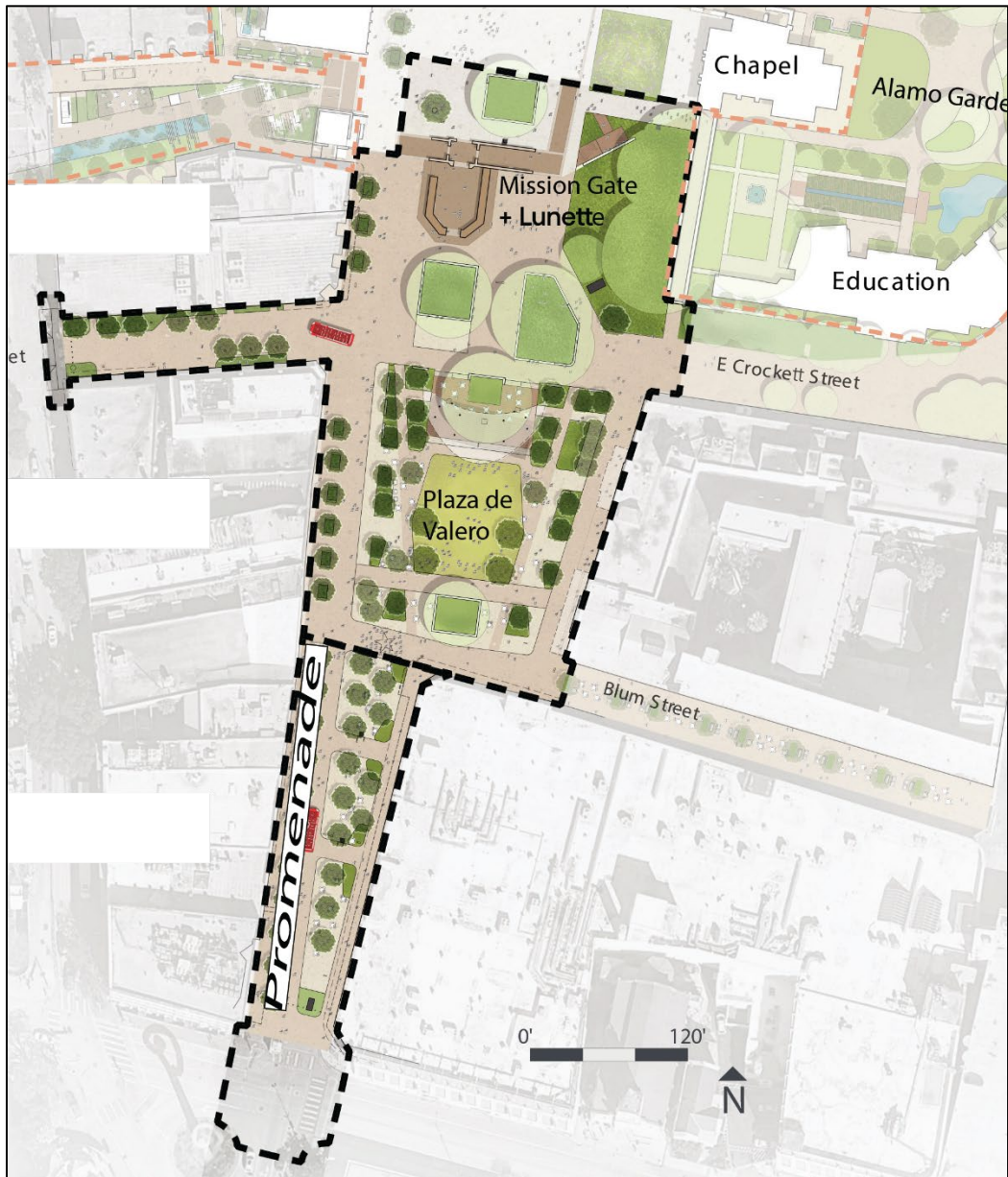


Figure 20. Overview of landscaping in Project Area. Note: trees are represented by the green circular images.



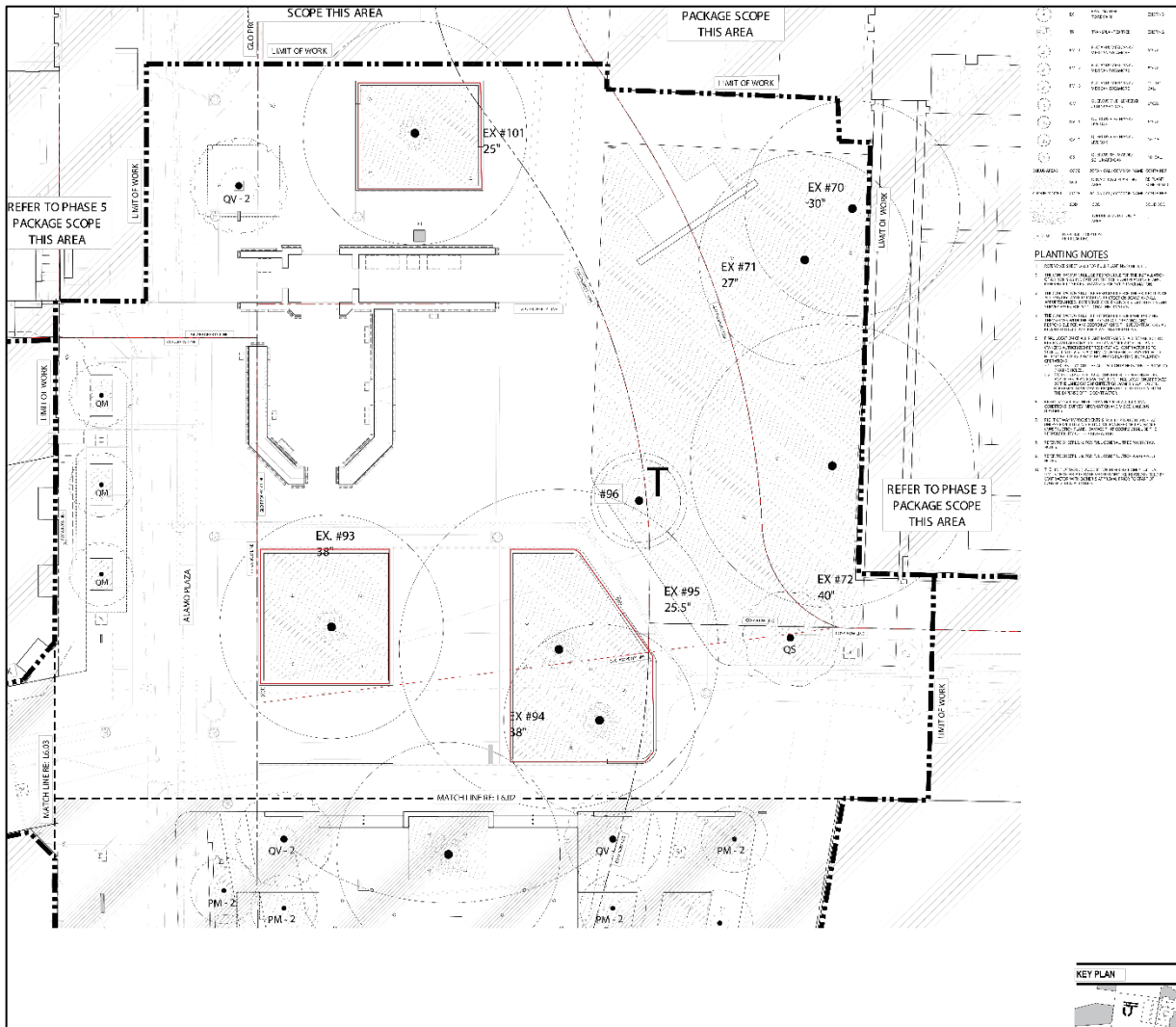


Figure 21. Tree wells (denoted by black dots) and planters (outlined in red) for the northern section of the Project Area. Note existing trees are labeled as EX.



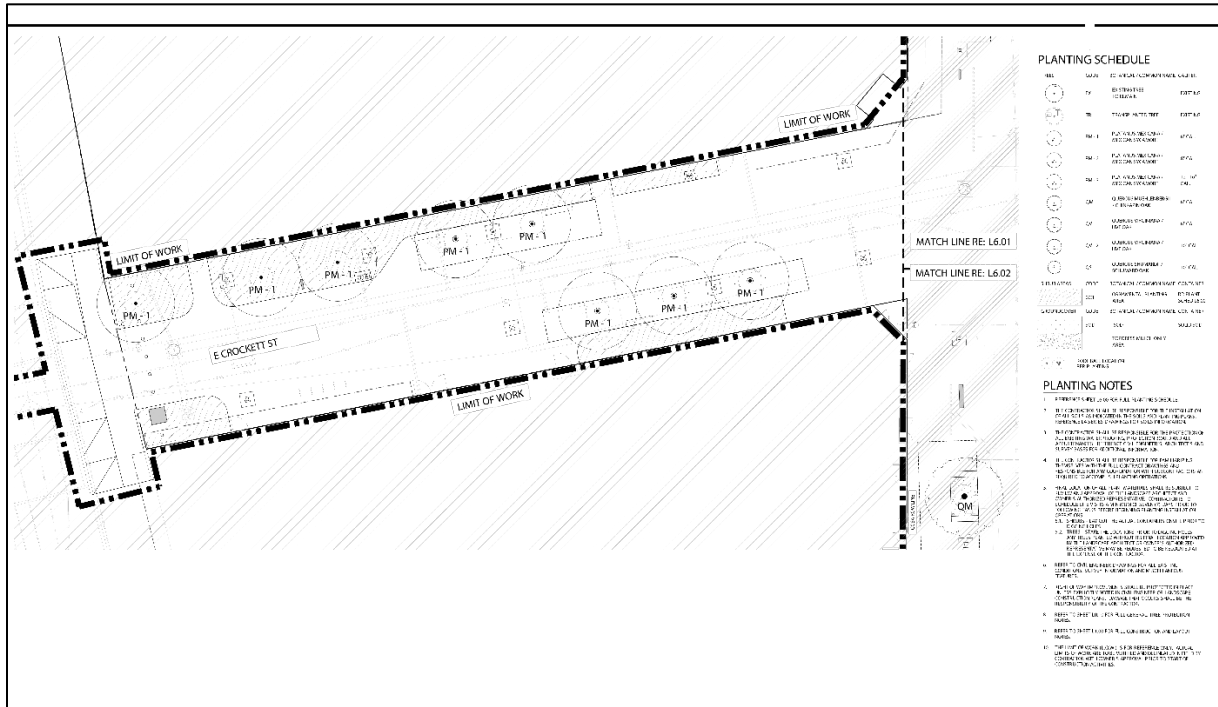


Figure 23. Tree wells (denoted by black dots) for the western arm of the Project Area.

5. This project will install a subterranean cistern that will be tied into the storm drainage system. The excavation of the cistern is visible in Figure 17 as a yellow crosshatched rectangle at the southern end of the plaza. Excavation for the cistern will be approximately 27 ft (8.23 m) in width and approximately 66 ft (20.11 m) in length, with a depth of approximately 15 ft (4.57 m). Backhoe Trenching will occur prior to the excavation of the entire cistern footprint. If archaeologists do not encounter cultural deposits or features during backhoe trenching, and upon concurrence from THC and COSA archaeologists, excavation of the cistern footprint will commence. Archaeologists will also monitor the excavation of the cistern footprint.

6. A pavilion and canopy will be installed within the Project Area. The pavilion will “hug” an existing tree, with part of the pavilion’s foundation utilizing on grade diamond piers within the planter and critical root zone of the tree (Figure 24). An additional 8 (eight) concrete piers, measuring approximately 2 ft (0.6 m) in diameter, will support the canopy. The piers will extend to a maximum of 6 ft (1.8m) below current grade.

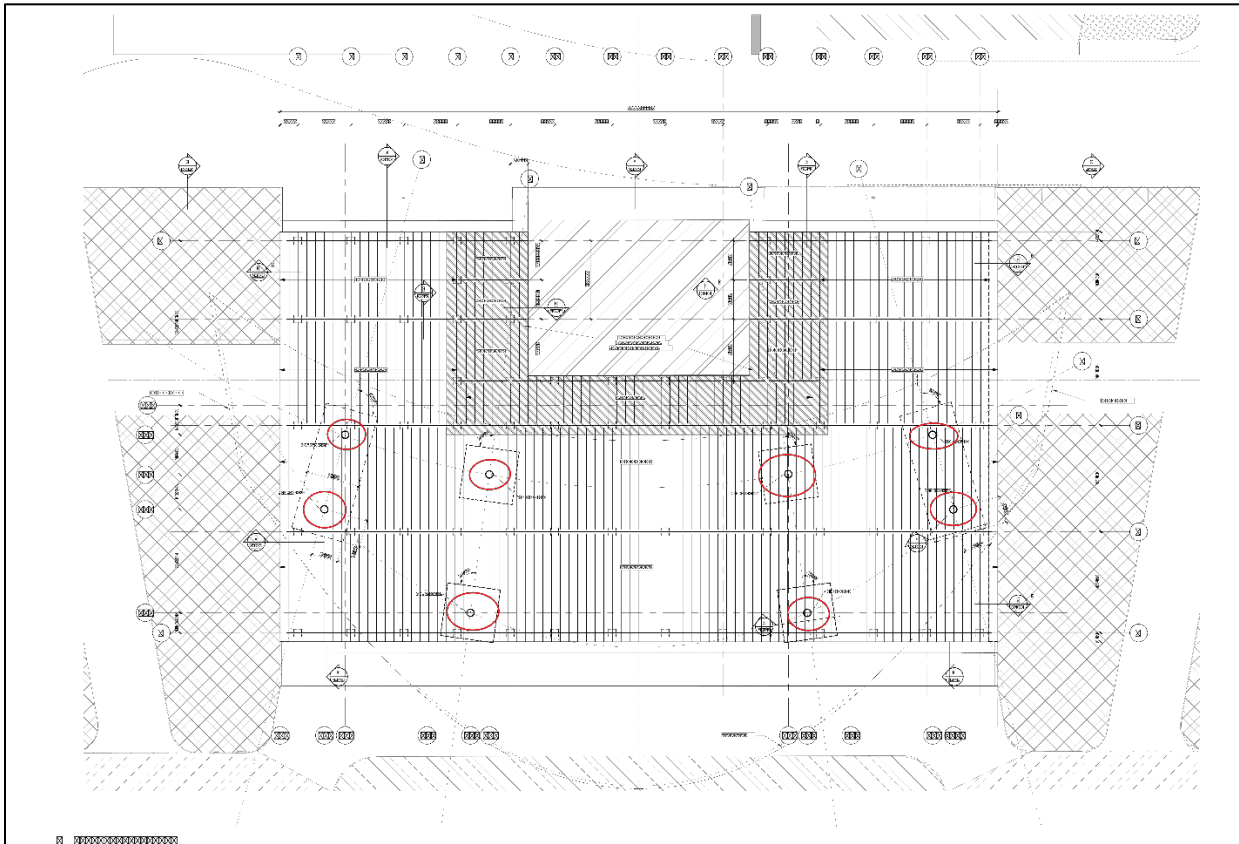


Figure 24. Design schematic of the pavilion and canopy foundation. Piers circled in red.

### *Archaeological Features*

Should intact features or deposits be encountered, the excavations in that area will stop to allow time for the archaeologist to record the location and fully document the feature and associated context. A Feature Form will be used to record each feature encountered. Photos will be taken of the feature and GPS points will be recorded using a Juniper Systems Geode as well as with a Total Data Station (TDS). If intact archaeological features are encountered, ATI will immediately notify via email the GLO, THC, and COSA-OHP. The ATI Archaeologist will consult with the THC and COSA-OHP if and when significant deposits or features are encountered, and not resume excavations in that area until THC and COSA/OHP concur with the proposed course of action. Features encountered during excavations and predating the early 20<sup>th</sup>



century will be documented and preserved in place. All preservation methods will be discussed with THC and in collaboration with GLO and COSA-OHP so as to prevent future construction from impacting archaeological features and/or deposits. If warranted, samples of the matrix encountered associated with a feature will be screened through a ¼-inch wire mesh screen. All artifacts associated with a feature will be collected. Should human remains be encountered at any point, the collaborative Protocol for Protection and Treatment of Human Burial Remains will be enacted.

### ***Artifact Collection Policy***

The project will adhere to a limited artifact collection policy, only temporally diagnostic artifacts will be collected during monitoring, unless associated with a feature. Non-diagnostic artifacts encountered during the investigations that are not collected will be photographed in the field with a scale. During backhoe trenching all artifacts with the exception of post-1950 material will be collected. In addition, descriptions and drawings that convey the range of variation and relative frequencies of observed specimens will be recorded in accordance with Section 4.2.3.6 of the CTA's Professional Performance Standards. All work will comply with CTA standards for the overall project, unless documented field conditions warrant otherwise.

### ***Laboratory Methods***

Artifacts will be processed in the archaeology laboratory in the Alamo Collections Center, where they will be washed, air dried, and stored in archival-quality, 4-mil zip-lock bags. Acid-free labels will be placed in all artifact bags. Each label will display provenience information and a corresponding lot number written in pencil. The materials will be processed in accordance with current Council of Texas Archaeologists guidelines.



### ***Reporting Requirements***

Following the completion of the field investigations, the ATI will produce a technical report for review by the GLO, COSA-OHP, and THC in accordance with its Rules of Practice and Procedure, Chapter 26, Section 27, and the CTA Guidelines for Cultural Resources Management Reports. The report will provide a discussion of the field methods and survey results of the field investigation. The report will also include recommendations for further work or no further work with appropriate justifications based on the requirements of 13 TAC 26.5(35), 13 TAC 26.20(1), and 13 TAC 26.20(2) and CTA Guidelines.

A draft of the technical report will be submitted to the GLO and COSA-OHP for review and comments. Subsequently, the report will be revised to address GLO and COSA-OHP comments and then submitted to THC for their review and approval. Once the report has been reviewed by the respective agencies, ATI will make revisions and submit one redacted and one non-redacted, tagged .PDF version of the Final Report via eTRAC to the THC (*Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 26, Subchapter C, Rule 26.16 (3)*). Additionally, two physical copies (1 bound and 1 unbound) of the non-redacted final report will be sent to the THC. A completed Abstract (*TAC, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 26, Subchapter C, Rule 26.16 (a)(4)*) and Shapefile (*TAC, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 26, Subchapter C, Rule 26.16 (2)*) of the Project Area will also be submitted to the THC for their records. One redacted copy of the final report will also be submitted to Texas State Library and Archives Commission, State Publication Depository Program (*TAC, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 26, Subchapter C, Rule 26.16 (3)*).

### ***Curation***

Artifacts collected during the investigations will be submitted for final curation to the CAR-UTSA. Field notes, field forms, photographs, and field drawings will be placed into labeled archival folders and converted into electronic files. Digital photographs will be printed on acid-free paper, labeled with archivally appropriate materials, and will be placed in archival-quality





plastic sleeves when needed. All field forms will be completed with pencil. Ink-jet produced maps and illustrations will be placed in archival quality plastic page protectors to prevent against accidental smearing due to moisture. Artifacts and associated project records will be permanently curated at the University of Texas at San Antonio-Center for Archaeological Research.

Temporary Curatorial or Laboratory Facility: Alamo Trust Inc., 321 Alamo Plaza, Suite 200, San Antonio, TX 7805

Permanent Curatorial Facility: UTSA-CAR, One UTSA Blvd., San Antonio, Texas 78249.

### ***Additional Considerations***

Should human remains be encountered during any portion of this project, the archaeologist will immediately stop work in that unit and will notify the appropriate parties, in accordance with the previously created Protocol for Protection and Treatment of Human Burial Remains During Alamo Plan Phase 2 Utilities Potholing Project. The protocol is attached to the scope of work (Appendix A). All archaeologists on site will follow all State legal procedures including the current statutes of the Texas Health and Safety Code in dealing with any remains. As previously mentioned, no work in that unit will proceed until all agencies and stakeholders are notified, and the next steps are determined in consultation with the oversight agencies. In the event of the discovery of any human remains, a press release will be issued jointly by the ATI and City.

In consultation with the THC, subsequent to proper analyses and/or quantification, ATI will develop a detailed plan with an artifact disposal protocol that meets the requirements of the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 26, Subchapter C, Rule 26.17(f).

Redundant materials and artifacts possessing little scientific value will be recommended to be discarded pursuant to Chapter 26.27(g)(2) of the ACT. Artifact classes to be discarded specific to this project may include, but are not limited to, burned rock, snail shell, unidentifiable metal, glass fragments, soil samples, and materials later identified as recent (post-1950). Prior to disposal, the Principal Investigator will confirm with the THC the items that are proposed to be discarded.



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**APPENDIX A:**  
**PROTOCOL FOR PROTECTION AND TREATMENT OF HUMAN BURIAL**  
**REMAINS DURING ALAMO PLAN PHASE 2 PROJECT**



## **PROTOCOL FOR PROTECTION AND TREATMENT OF HUMAN BURIAL REMAINS DURING ALAMO PLAN PHASE 2 PROJECT**

**Updated November 2022**

Burials and cemeteries, including Native American burials and cemeteries, discovered or identified within the City of San Antonio (City) property or right-of-way during the Alamo Plan Phase 2 Utilities Potholing Project (Project) shall be treated in accord with provisions of Chapters 711 and 715 of the Texas Health and Safety Code; Title 9, Chapter 191 of the Texas Natural Resources Code; and Title 13, Part 2, of the Texas Administrative Code. These laws require that all treatment, handling, exhumation, and reburial of human burial remains be done with dignity and respect for the individual. They also provide a legal process for burial removal and protection of burials from intentional disturbance from utility installation or thoroughfare construction or improvements.

Any action taken during this Project will be consistent with state laws and regulations identified above, including the filing of applicable notices, application for appropriate permits from state agencies, and actions regarding the handling of remains or associated objects from the Project site. Specific requirements and actions will be dependent on the circumstances of the found objects and the legal requirements applicable to those circumstances. The project is not a federal undertaking.

### **Discovery Procedures**

In the event human remains or funerary objects are discovered in the course of the Project, all ground-disturbing work within the excavation unit will cease, and the City Archaeologists, Alamo Trust, Inc. (ATI), and the Texas Historical Commission (THC) will be notified immediately by the Archaeology Principal Investigator (PI). The City in collaboration with ATI will notify appropriate stakeholders of the discovery and begin coordination to ensure the appropriate and respectful identification and treatment of the human remains. The City Archaeologists will notify the appropriate City and project officials. The ATI will contact the Texas General Land Office (GLO) and Bexar County officials as well as the Alamo Mission



Archaeology Advisory Committee. The City Archaeologists, or designated City representative, will contact Native American groups including the Tap Pilam Coahuiltecan Nation and the Lipan Apache Tribe of Texas as well as the Archdiocese of San Antonio and local descendant groups, including but not limited to the American Indians in Texas at the Spanish Colonial Missions, the 1718 San Antonio Founding Families and Descendants, the Los Bexareños Genealogy and Historical Society, the Granaderos y Damas de Galvez, the Canary Islands Descendants Association, and the Alamo Defenders Descendants Association to notify them of the discovery of human remains and will consult with them on appropriate methods and procedures to follow under the Texas Health and Safety Code. The ATI will reach out to the Bexar County Medical Examiner's Office prior to the commencement of the Project to make them aware of the activities and notify the ME in the event of a discovery.

In coordination with the City, ATI, and PI, field investigations may be monitored by Native American groups and/or other descendant groups. Archaeologists will provide these monitors with a shaded area for seating that is located outside the zone of heavy equipment operation. All human remains will be treated with respect and care. In the event of discovery of a burial shaft or physical human remains or funerary objects, as stated above, all work will cease in the excavation unit and all exposed intact human remains will be immediately covered with muslin fabric, then geotextile and light weight plastic sheeting and reburied under a shallow blanket of soil to prevent unnecessary exposure. Soil from the excavation unit will be used to cover the burial along with a clean layer of sand placed above the soil. The location will be marked in the field.

Any analysis of remains will be conducted by a qualified Physical Anthropologist/Osteologist with experience in Native American and Historic Spanish Colonial skeletal morphology and pathology. Analysis of remains will include skeletal and burial pit measurements, burial arrangements, soil test (if warranted) and macroscopic examination of the skeletal elements. No intrusive or destructive analysis of human remains shall occur. Field notes will be taken to document identifying attributes of the burial. Photography of encountered burials will only be





permitted in cases that hand-drawn depictions are not possible. Photographs should be converted to hand-drawn depictions. At no time will photographs of the human remains be presented. Digital files and prints will be destroyed after they have been converted to hand-drawn depictions.

Any discovered remains will be enclosed within a fenced area that is screened from public view. Fencing shall be anchored above-ground with no subsurface components or placed in an area with a low potential to impact buried human remains.

The ATI will provide law enforcement/security services to ensure the discovered site is secured and protected from damage or vandalism 24-hours per day. The City will assist to ensure the site is secured daily until all human remains at discovery sites have been exhumed under the law, and with consultation with descendant groups. Individuals or groups not directly involved with the archaeological investigations and the Project will not be allowed to view, handle, or photograph human remains, except by authorization of the THC, in consultation with the ATI and City.

If any human remains are discovered, all work within the excavation unit will cease until the notifications and consultation process has occurred. All project contact with the media will be coordinated with the Director of Communications and Community Outreach representing the ATI and the Public Information Officer representing the City. During discovery, archaeologists will document the position and location of the remains. As required, they may also perform exploratory investigations around the discovery of the site to determine whether the remains are part of an articulated burial and whether other remains and/or burials are clustered nearby. The purpose of these investigations will be to determine whether the remains are associated with an articulated burial, a disarticulated burial, or disarticulated remains previously disturbed, and if so, whether the burial is an isolated occurrence or part of a larger cemetery area. All discovered remains and/or burials will be treated under the legal requirements of the law. The City will file all required records or notices associated with discovered remains and/or burials consistent with



all local and state laws and regulations. All proposed actions will follow all applicable local and state regulations.

It is not the intention of the Project to remove and relocate human remains; however, it is possible this could be unavoidable in certain situations requiring actions consistent with the Texas Health and Safety Code. If such a situation arises, the City, ATI, and archaeologists shall follow the removal of human remains requirements outlined in Chapter 711 of the Texas Health and Safety Code as well as any other laws that apply. They will consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies as well as descendant groups prior to any removal of human remains. All remains will be hand removed by qualified archaeologists. Should the entirety of each burial determined to require exhumation extend beyond the excavation unit, the unit will be extended in order to remove the complete burial. The immediate location surrounding the burial will be screened in accordance with best practices as determined by the City Archaeologists, ATI Archaeologist, THC, and PI. Soils associated with the burial will be collected and stored with the burial until the time of the reinterment. Remains will be stored in a climate controlled, secure curatorial facility until the time of reinterment. All cultural material and associated grave goods will be collected and curated with the associated burial.

All human remains and funerary objects shall be carefully removed using manual archaeological techniques and shall be documented in the field and laboratory in accordance with professional standards for archaeological documentation and shall include photographs, drawings, and notes. The human remains will be documented with sketch maps in plan view, and their vertical and horizontal position will be captured with a Total Data Station collector. Location data will be tied into permanent datum points. Archaeologists will use soft brushes and tools to expose any skeletal elements for appropriate documentation. A qualified Physical Anthropologist/Osteologist with human osteology experience will examine the remains and if possible, provide a biological profile estimation, including age, sex, stature, and possible ethnic, cultural, or racial affiliation.



If the City, ATI, and State determine additional analytical techniques are required, those techniques will be non- destructive and will be performed under the direction of a qualified Physical Anthropologist/Osteologist with human osteology experience.

If reinterment is necessary under the Health and Safety Code, this will occur at the completion of the project and/or according to the timelines established in the project's Texas Antiquities Permit. Reburial may be above ground and may require commingling of remains that cannot be associated with a specific individual or burial (e.g., disarticulated, out-of-context, or scattered). Reburial within Alamo Plaza is highly preferred. The City and ATI will coordinate with the descendant groups regarding any reburials, including for appropriate ceremonial procedures for reinterment. This may include more than one appropriate ceremony or procedure. Appropriate parties may be present for and/or conduct the reburial ceremony. The ceremony will be kept private and not open to the public. Any potential reburial location will be done in accordance with the Health and Safety Code and all other applicable laws.



**APPENDIX B:**  
**ALAMO PUBLIC OUTREACH PLAN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS**  
**ASSOCIATED WITH PHASE 2 OF THE ALAMO PLAN**



## **Phase 2 – Archaeology Public Outreach Plan**

### **Background**

The Historic and Design Review Commission (HDRC) has granted approval to the plans submitted by Alamo Trust, Inc. (ATI) for the revitalization of Alamo Plaza and Plaza de Valero. These approved designs encompass a range of enhancements, including the rerouting of utilities and various ground disturbance activities. However, recognizing the historical significance of the area, Alamo Trust, Inc. is taking proactive measures to ensure the preservation of any below-ground features.

In collaboration with the GLO (General Land Office) and the City of San Antonio, ATI is actively engaged in designing the plaza space while also prioritizing the protection of archaeological deposits. Consequently, prior to the commencement of construction, thorough archaeological investigations will be conducted. This meticulous approach aims to avoid any negative impacts on the historically significant elements hidden beneath the surface.

By working closely with the relevant authorities and employing rigorous archaeological surveying techniques, ATI is dedicated to maintaining the integrity of the site. The approved plans not only enhance the aesthetic appeal of Alamo Plaza and Plaza de Valero but also guarantee the preservation of below-ground artifacts and features, safeguarding the rich history and heritage of the area for future generations.

The start date for the project is currently under consideration; however, the objective is to initiate it on or after August 1, 2023. To ensure the safety of visitors, the Project Area will be securely enclosed by a 6-foot above-ground fence.

### **Public Outreach**

#### **Onsite Signage**

ATI utilizes prominent onsite signage designed explicitly for the fenced-off archaeology work area to ensure effective communication. The main goal of these strategically positioned signs is to offer visitors in the southern portion of the ground's crucial information about the ongoing archaeology work and the necessity of respecting the separated area. These informative signs serve a dual purpose by emphasizing the significance of safety for all guests and the preservation of the historical importance of the surrounding grounds.

#### **Press Release**

In an effort to maintain transparent communication and foster media engagement, ATI will work with the City of San Antonio Archeology Office of Historic Preservation to proactively disseminate a press release prior to the commencement of the archaeology work on **TBD**. This strategically timed announcement aims to keep the media informed about the details of this transformative process while also providing them with a valuable resource for their inquiries. The press release encompasses a wide range of essential information, such as an expansive



overview of the project's scope, procedural guidelines, organizational oversight, and convenient links to frequently asked questions and regular updates. Furthermore, ATI ensures a seamless follow-up process by prominently featuring the contact information for their Communications department, empowering journalists to seek further information or arrange interviews effortlessly.

## **Social Media**

All ATI social media channels will have a weekly post with a comprehensive archaeology update for that week for the entire Alamo grounds. The first post will be published in the late afternoon of **TBD - Month\Day**, providing similar information in the press release from earlier in the day. The following posts will be made at a minimum every Friday afternoon and may include a Facebook Live session with Dr. Tiffany Lindley and a representative from the City of San Antonio's Historic Preservation Office.

If artifacts are discovered during the excavation, ATI can post an Artifact Spotlight on social media with photos, videos, and some background information on what was found. Any social posting(s) on discoveries will only take place after careful consideration and approval from COSA and ATI leadership.

## **Website**

To enhance accessibility and provide regular updates, the ATI website will feature a dedicated weekly post scheduled to go live every Friday afternoon, highlighting the latest developments in the archaeology work in the Long Barrack. These informative updates will be displayed on the dedicated Preservation Updates page, ensuring easy navigation for visitors seeking the most recent information. Additionally, visitors can explore the Artifact Spotlight section within the same website, where intriguing posts showcasing notable artifacts will be available. By consolidating these resources in a single, easily accessible location, ATI aims to offer a comprehensive online experience for individuals interested in staying informed about the ongoing archaeological endeavors.

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

To facilitate easy access to vital information, a comprehensive compilation of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) will be prominently displayed on the ATI website. This valuable resource will be thoughtfully linked to the press release and various social media postings. By incorporating these FAQs, social media followers and website visitors will have the opportunity to view common inquiries concerning the overarching goals, methodologies, and procedures employed throughout the course of archaeology work. This user-friendly approach ensures that individuals seeking clarification can readily find answers, thereby fostering a deeper understanding of the ongoing archaeological efforts.





### **Public Event**

At the end of the excavation work, ATI will host a public "Ask the Archaeologist" event with Dr. Lindley. This will be an in-person event on the Alamo grounds, but it will also be recorded, and the video will be shared via social media as well as posted on the Alamo website.

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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### Item 7A

Texas Historical Commission

July Quarterly Meeting

July 21, 2023

### **Discussion and possible action regarding Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1237 for Construction of the Texas Cavalier Education Center, Alamo Hall, the Alamo, San Antonio, Bexar County**

#### **Background:**

Mission San Antonio de Valero was established at the current location in 1724 as a Spanish religious outpost in a chain of four similar missions along the San Antonio River. The Long Barrack was originally constructed to serve as living quarters and offices of the Spanish missionaries. Construction began on the mission church in 1740 but was never completed. In 1803, the site became a Spanish frontier fortress and military garrison.

At the outset of Texas' revolution from Mexico in November 1835, the Texan Army for Independence occupied and fortified the Alamo compound in anticipation of a siege by the Mexican Army. During the Alamo battle on March 6, 1836, many garrison members withdrew into the church and convent where they made a last stand against Mexican forces. Following Texas independence, the buildings were abandoned until statehood. From 1849 to 1877, the U.S. Army occupied Alamo Plaza as a supply hub, whereupon the church gained a new second floor and roof (with the iconic parapet) to store supplies, while the Long Barrack housed offices, workshops, and living quarters. The church interior was devastated by fire in 1861 but continued to serve as a storehouse until purchased by the state in 1883 as beautification of Alamo Plaza began. The Long Barrack was incorporated into later structures, partially demolished, and reconstructed in the early twentieth century. These two buildings are the only remaining mission structures on the site.

The Alamo buildings and grounds are protected as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (1962) and as a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL, 1983). The site is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a National Historic Landmark (1966). In 2015, the Alamo and the four missions comprising the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park were designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Alamo Hall was constructed in 1922 as the City of San Antonio's Fire Station #2. The property was deeded to the State of Texas by the City of San Antonio when a new fire station was constructed in the vicinity in 1938. The building had been partially demolished when the Alamo Mission Chapter of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas decided to repurpose it as a meeting place. Architect Henry Phelps designed Alamo Memorial Hall, which was built with funding and labor from the WPA. The first meeting was held in the building in 1939. In 1941, fundraising for a WPA tile floor was started, with installation finished in 1943. Atlee and Robert Ayres designed an addition to the west side of the building in 1947 to house the DRT Library, and construction was completed in 1950. In 1964, 1971, and 1975, further additions were made to the building. A new stone face was constructed along the south elevation of the building and additions in 1977.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Preservation Design Partnership and Fisher Heck Architects, *Alamo Master Plan* (Austin, Texas: Texas General Land Office, 2017), 5-17-5-19; and "Our History," Alamo Mission Chapter of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, accessed June 2023, <https://www.alamomissionchapter.com/our-history>.

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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The National Register nomination for the Alamo indicates that “the library and museum are recent additions and do not contribute to the significance of the landmark.” This nomination forms the basis of the SAL designation, with both designations established before Alamo Hall in its current form reached 50 years of age. For the last twenty years, however, Alamo Hall has been treated as an historic resource, with modifications reviewed and permitted:

- Permit #233 (2002): Rehabilitation of the threshold at the north entrance
- Permit #510 (2012): Replacement of the ledger support at the porch roof
- Permit #721 (2014): Window repair to multiple buildings, including Alamo Hall and Library
- Permit #774 (2015): In-kind patio roof replacement
- Permit #832 (2016): Porch roof repair
- Permit #835 (2016): Construction of an ADA-compliant restroom, work to the additions

Further, the Memorandum of Agreement between the General Land Office and the Texas Historical Commission regarding the Alamo, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas, executed in 2012, establishes that the THC issues permit for any work to buildings within the Alamo Complex that are over 50 years of age.

### **Scope of Work:**

This project seeks to transform the existing Alamo Hall located on the Alamo grounds into a new state-of-the-art, 17,000-square-foot Education Center Building, especially designed for school-aged children. Building features will include a field trip hub, state-of-the-art technology, classrooms, a lecture theatre, a distance learning study, an agricultural garden, and an outdoor learning area.

The proposed project will demolish the existing DRT Library and archives additions, while retaining Alamo Hall’s perimeter walls and historic floor tiles. In place of the existing structures, the project will construct new additions to the east and west of Alamo Hall, with a second story that spans across the three volumes. At the ground level, the new construction is stepped back 7 ½’ from the main (north) façade of Alamo Hall, allowing the first window or door on the side elevations to remain visible beyond the addition. Cladding materials include limestone and a glass-fiber reinforced concrete wall system, also used on the completed Ralston Family Collections Center on the Alamo grounds. The first floor of the building will provide spaces and classrooms for learning, and the second floor will provide office space and a terrace. The site will be excavated 15’ to allow for a new basement to accommodate mechanical, plumbing, and electrical equipment, and to provide for building and site storage. Careful documentation and reconstruction of a portion of the stone site wall at the east side of the Alamo complex will facilitate construction of the new additions. Landscaping plans are currently in development and are not included in the scope of the proposed permit.

Demolition at Alamo Hall will entail removal of the roof structure, portions of the parapet above the line of the new second floor, and non-original interior partitions. Exterior walls will be retained, with existing windows and doors retained and restored. The west stone veneer wall, including an arched entry, and a portion of the east stone wall will be visible from within the new additions. A carefully planned construction sequence will be necessary to protect and shore historic building elements to remain during selective demolition and construction. Prior to construction, architectural finishes such as decorative paneling, lamps, and windows need to be reviewed and marked to be removed and demolished, or to be re-assembled and re-installed. The contractor will need to submit a detailed plan for elements to remain or be re-installed showing how they will protect these elements during construction, and how they will remove and re-install them. The design team requests a surveying and probing exploratory investigation to determine the nature of the construction of the Alamo Hall wall.

### Design Options:

In initial feedback regarding the project, staff expressed concern regarding the extent of demolition proposed for Alamo Hall and the prominence, height, and design of the proposed second-story addition, indicating that the project would not meet the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation* relative to additions to historic buildings. In response, the Alamo Trust and their design team have developed alternatives that retain more historic building fabric and reduce the impact of the second-story addition. Multiple options are presented for the Commission's consideration.

#### *Option A1*

Option A1 is a modified version of the original design submitted with the permit application. (The original design is shown in the 100% demolition and 100% design development packages included on the following pages in the electronic meeting materials). The second-story addition is set back 7 1/2' from the main façade of Alamo Hall and is clad in a concrete panel system. In response to staff feedback, a section of curtain wall has been reduced in width from the original submission; the glazing no longer extends over the west wing of the addition but rather is centered over Alamo Hall between the additions. The vertical fins punctuating the glazing are no longer dark bronze but rather harmonize with the color of the siding.

#### *Option B*

In Option B, the second-story addition remains set back 7 1/2' from the main façade of Alamo Hall and clad in a concrete panel system. This design further reduces the amount of glazing over Alamo Hall, with a lowered head height and raised sill to create a ribbon window.

#### *Options C1 and C2*

In these options, the second-story addition is recessed 23 1/2' from the main façade of Alamo Hall, equivalent to one structural bay of the building. The fenestration matches that presented in Option B, with a lowered head height and raised sill. Option C1 is clad in coursed limestone, which is the material used for the two new wings and is distinct from the random rubble limestone of Alamo Hall. Option C2 maintains the concrete panel system of Options A1 and B.

In the *Standards for Rehabilitation*, Standard 9 indicates additions should be differentiated but compatible with historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing of a historic building. The National Park Service's guidelines for rooftop additions state that "Rooftop additions are almost never appropriate for buildings that are less than four stories high," and "are more compatible on buildings that are adjacent to taller buildings or dense urban environments."<sup>2</sup> While none of the proposed options meet this guidance on interpreting the Standards, the significant setback of Option C reduces the physical and visual impact of the construction and renders the addition more compatible with the scale and massing of the historic building. Either façade treatment is differentiated but compatible with the historic building, though Option C2 is more clearly distinguished as new and recedes more visually.

#### *Interior structural elements*

The original submission included removal of Alamo Hall's floor slab and structural columns, understood to date to the 1922 fire station. Under this option, the WPA floor tile would be removed and reinstalled. As an alternative, the structural engineer has indicated that the floor slab and tile can be retained in place. The columns would be non-structural if retained.

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<sup>2</sup> National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Technical Preservation Services, ITS Number 36, "Interpreting The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation: Rooftop Additions," June 2006.

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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The *Standards for Rehabilitation* emphasize the physical, in-place preservation of distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property. This is specifically articulated in Standard 9 relative to additions. Standard 10 states that “new additions... will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.” To meet the *Standards*, the interior structural elements and WPA floor tile should be preserved in place.

### *Alamo site*

In terms of the relationship of the addition to the Alamo, the second story portion of the building begins in alignment with the east wall of the Alamo church. Accounting for site topography, the top of the roof is equal to the height of the Alamo’s barrel vault roof; it is slightly lower than the Alamo’s iconic parapet and considerably less than the height of the Collections Center, further to the rear of the site (see site section on the following pages). In consideration of tree cover between the Alamo and the proposed Education Center, its recessed location on the site, and similar material palette and design vocabulary to the existing Collections Center, any of the proposed options are compatible with the Alamo site.

Standard 8 stipulates that archeological resources should be protected in place or disturbance must be mitigated, which is to be addressed through archeological investigations prior to construction. The Commission approved Archeology Permit #31032 for archeological investigations associated with the building’s construction at the February 1, 2023 Quarterly Meeting.

The Commission may authorize the permit as written, apply special conditions to the permit, request additional information for review, request a revised scope of work, or deny the permit. If the Commission moves to approve the permit, the motion should address the specific options presented.

### **Motion Option 1 (AAB):**

Move to send forward to the Commission and recommend authorizing the Executive Director to issue Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1237 for construction of the Texas Cavalier Education Center, Alamo Hall, the Alamo, San Antonio, Bexar County, in keeping with design Option [A1, B, C1, or C2] and [including or not including] retention of the interior columns and floor slab.

### **Motion Option 2 (AAB):**

Move to send forward to the Commission and recommend denial of Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1237 for construction of the Texas Cavalier Education Center, Alamo Hall, the Alamo, San Antonio, Bexar County.

### **Motion Option 1 (Commission):**

Move to authorize the Executive Director to issue Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1237 for construction of the Texas Cavalier Education Center, Alamo Hall, the Alamo, San Antonio, Bexar County, in keeping with design Option [A1, B, C1, or C2] and [including or not including] retention of the interior columns and floor slab.

### **Motion Option 2 (Commission):**

Move to deny issuance of Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1237 for construction of the Texas Cavalier Education Center, Alamo Hall, the Alamo, San Antonio, Bexar County.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

ANTIQUITIES PERMIT APPLICATION
Historic Buildings and Structures

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION

Please complete the following. See detailed instructions, How to Complete the Antiquities Permit Application for Historic Buildings and Structures, for additional information.

1. Property Name and Location
NAME OF STATE ANTIQUITIES LANDMARK
The Alamo
ADDRESS CITY COUNTY ZIP CODE
300 Alamo Plaza San Antonio Bexar 78205

2. Project Name
NAME OR BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT WORK
Texas Cavalier Education Center

3. Applicant (Owner or Controlling Agency)
OWNER/AGENCY REPRESENTATIVE TITLE
Agency - Alamo Trust, Inc Pamela Jary Rosser Conservator
ADDRESS CITY STATE ZIP CODE
321 Alamo Plaza San Antonio TX 78205
PHONE EMAIL
210-225-1391 ext 5001 prosser@thealamo.org

4. Architect or Other Project Professional
NAME/FIRM REPRESENTATIVE TITLE
WestEast Design Group Tim Baisdon Architect
ADDRESS CITY STATE ZIP CODE
200 E. Grayson Street San Antonio TX 78215
PHONE EMAIL
210-298-9627 timb@westeastdesign.com

5. Construction Period
PROJECT START DATE PROJECT END DATE
August 1, 2023 July 31, 2025

PERMIT CATEGORY

Please select the category that best describes the proposed work. (Pick one.)

- Preservation, Reconstruction, Relocation, Rehabilitation, Architectural Investigation, Demolition, Restoration, Hazard Abatement, New Construction

ATTACHMENTS

For all projects, please attach the following:

- Written description of the proposed project;
Project documents (plans, specifications, etc.); and
Photographs of the property showing areas of proposed work.

Application reports may be required based on the project work or at the request of Texas Historical Commission staff. Please indicate if the following are provided with your application:

- Historic Structure Report, Architectural Documentation, Historical Documentation, Archeological Documentation



PROPERTY NAME: The Alamo

COUNTY: Bexar

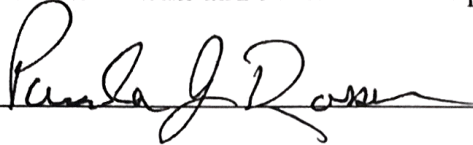
**CERTIFICATIONS**

The applicant and project professional must complete, sign, and date the following certifications. The Texas Historical Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties are available through links from the Antiquities Permits page on our website at [www.thc.texas.gov/preserve/projects-and-programs/state-antiquities-landmarks/antiquities-permits](http://www.thc.texas.gov/preserve/projects-and-programs/state-antiquities-landmarks/antiquities-permits). Standard permit terms and conditions are listed in the detailed instructions, How to Complete the Antiquities Permit Application for Historic Buildings and Structures. Special conditions may also be included in a permit. Please contact Texas Historical Commission staff with any questions regarding the Rules, our procedures, and permit requirements prior to signing and submitting a permit application.

**Applicant's Certification**

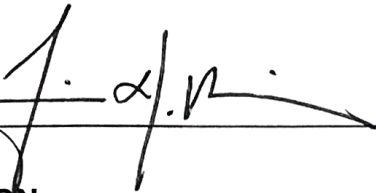
I, Pamela Jane Rosser, as legal representative of the Applicant, Alamo Trust, Inc, do certify that I have reviewed and approved the plans and specifications for this project. Furthermore, I understand that failure to conduct the project according to the approved contract documents and the terms of this permit may result in cancellation of the permit.

Signature


Date July 5, 2023**Project Professional's Certification**

I, Tim J. Baisden, as legal representative of the Firm, West East Design Group, do certify that I am familiar with the Texas Historical Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Furthermore, I understand that submission of a completion report is required for all Historic Buildings and Structures Permits. Furthermore, I understand that failure to conduct the project according to the Rules, Standards, approved contract documents, and the terms of this permit may result in cancellation of the permit.

Signature


Date July 5, 2023**SUBMISSION**

Please submit the completed permit application in hard copy with original signatures to the mailing or physical address below, or electronically with scanned signatures to [hspemrit@thc.texas.gov](mailto:hspemrit@thc.texas.gov). Attachments, including plans and photographs, must be sent to the mailing address below or delivered to 108 West 16th St., Second Floor, Austin, TX 78701.

Texas Historical Commission  
 Division of Architecture  
 P.O. Box 12276  
 Austin, TX 78711-2276  
 512.463.6094  
 fax 512.463.6095  
[architecture@thc.texas.gov](mailto:architecture@thc.texas.gov)



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DESIGN OPTIONS NARRATIVE – Design Development Review  
Texas Cavaliers Education Center  
July 6, 2023

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. As the plans for the transformation of the Alamo take shape, the design team is committed to creating a space with a deep reverence for the past and an eye toward the future, the team presents a range of design options that honor the heritage of the site while embracing the needs of the present. Each option offers a unique perspective, inviting the Texas Historical Commission (THC) to envision the possibilities and guide the direction of this iconic project.
- 1.2. Upon submitting the drawings and specifications for Item 3.4A The Texas Cavalier Education Center, Alamo Hall, The Alamo, for 100% Design Development review and 100% Construction Documents for demolition, we received draft staff comments for our knowledge and action. The report found substantial concerns regarding compliance with Standards 9 and 10 of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation dealing with appropriateness of additions and selection of the materials. The Alamo Trust and its consultants have since sought to clarify the original intent, Option A1 below, adjusting the renderings initially submitted to more accurately reflect the color of the glass fiber reinforced wood-look panels which are in fact much lighter in color and are not a literal interpretation of wood. Similarly, the glass and curtainwall system have been lightened in color and adjusted to reflect a lighter colored medium bronze aluminum and more accurately depict the color and transparency of the glass.

2. OPTION A1-Base Design as Submitted: Transparency

- 2.1. The original design submitted to the THC employs a glass curtainwall directly above the Alamo Hall to lighten the visual weight of the addition over the existing building while offering panoramic views of the Alamo Gardens from within. The glass fiber reinforced concrete panels provide a contrasting material that frames and distinguishes the Alamo Hall from the infill construction and the stone pavilions to the east and west. The facade of the addition sets back seven- and one-half feet.
- 2.2. In response to THC feedback that the second story addition was too heavy above the historic structure the width of the glazing on the second floor has been reduced for a more balanced composition, and as mentioned in the introduction above, the submitted renderings have been adjusted to reflect the design intent that is for much lighter colored materials. This refined option retains the essence of transparency while embracing a softer aesthetic.

3. OPTION B: Harmonizing Proportions and Timeless Appeal

- 3.1. Option B takes a different approach by reducing the head height of the windows and bringing the sill of the windows to a modest 30 inches. This adjustment creates a light frame around the Alamo Hall and considerably reduces the amount of glass, separating the visual of the glass from the historic structure.

4. OPTION C1: Shifting Perspectives and Materiality

- 4.1. Option C1 explores a subtle shift in perspective by setting back the second volume by one structural bay (twenty-three and one-half feet). Note that this shift reduces the second floor plate size and consequently a loss of programmable space. The glazing from Option 1B remains, enveloping the space in natural light and providing a connection to the outdoors. In this iteration, the material of the second-floor volume has been replaced by the same stone as the new single-story wings on either side of Alamo Hall, adding a sense of solidity and timelessness. This composition of materials creates a visual contrast by reducing the visual architectural composition while still honoring the rich history and historic façade

of the Alamo Hall. Note that for both versions of Option C, the first floor plan setback remains at seven and one half feet and is rendered in the stone of the adjacent additions.

5. OPTION C2: The Beauty of Wood and Stone

5.1. Building upon the concept of Option C1, Option C2 maintains the glass fiber reinforced concrete wood-look material for the second-floor volume. This choice celebrates the organic warmth and texture of wood, juxtaposed against the stone elements. The design achieves a harmonious balance between the natural and the constructed, evoking a sense of craftsmanship and artistry. Option C2 invites visitors to experience the interplay between these materials, offering a tactile and visually captivating encounter.

6. MAINTAINING THE ALAMO HALL STRUCTURE AND DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

6.1. Roof and Parapet

6.1.1. The removal of the inner portion of the roof is required to both maintain the high ceiling that maintains the volume of the existing space, and to avoid the increased height that would otherwise be required for the second story.

6.1.2. All design options retain the roof areas at the north and south that extend outside the area of the second story insertion. The upper portion of the high west parapet wall would need to be removed in the area of the second floor addition.

6.2. Existing Columns and Floor Tile

6.2.1. ATI is willing to make the concession to retain the columns, the floor and tile.

6.2.2. The columns will be non-structural in all options since the roof structure above them will be removed; however, they can be maintained. Alternatively, if the columns are removed as indicated in the submitted demolition plan, the columns will still be recalled in the floor tile pattern or possibly with the insertion of a contrasting tile or brass plate to recognize their locations and existence in the original Alamo Hall construction.

6.2.3. As shown in the current demolition base option, the floor is removed to reinforce the existing structure from the interior side of the foundation walls, the tile will be carefully removed and reinstalled in the structure. The base option shows the tile relocated to the elevator lobby and used within the niches formed by windows on the west side that were removed/covered at the time of the west additions; however, the design intent will be changed to reinstall the tile in its original location wherever the slab needs to be removed.

6.2.3.1. Note however that ATI is willing, and the structural engineer has indicated the floor slab/structure can be maintained at some expense and the tile maintained in place.

6.2.3.2. The floor structure and tile can remain and will be protected in place. This will require planning for new tile that is compatible but distinguishable as non-historic where the service spaces along the north and west side do not have the same tile.

6.2.3.3. In either case, some tile may need to be custom fabricated to replace missing or broken tile within the field of the existing tile.

6.3. DRT Library Entry Feature

6.3.1. The Atlee and Robert Ayres designed DRT Library entry porch feature is called for in the demolition drawings to be carefully dismantled, documented, and stored for reinstallation. The intent for this feature is that it will be reconstructed and featured on site.

7. REQUEST FOR DETERMINATION AND WAY FORWARD

7.1. Each design option presented to the THC showcases the dedication of the design team to create a space that reveres the past while embracing solutions that support the vision for a facility where the story of the Alamo is elevated for children and future generations. With the diverse range of options, the team eagerly awaits the guidance and insights of the Texas Historical Commission to move forward on an agreed path and common vision for this important facility.

7.1.1 Though the Alamo Hall designation of historic is not in the original National Register nomination/application, the THC has been treating the Alamo Hall as historic; however, recognizes that this is a gray area. Similarly gray, the Atlee Ayers contributions to the DRT Library were considered non-contributing structures at the time of the Alamo National Register application due to their less-than-50-year age; however, THC is now treating them as historic for the purpose of the current assessment, much like the Cenotaph has been treated. The ATI and its consultants do not

disagree with this assessment but request flexibility in consideration of the proposed solutions considering this gray area:

- 7.1.2 It seems reasonable to consider that the existing Alamo Hall has a historic significance of its own and should be honored and respectfully rehabilitated. The gray area is whether it necessarily follows that it must be held to the letter of the Department of the Interior's Standards and Interpretations on an even plane with the subject components of the National Register listing.
- 7.1.3 Interpretation vs. the Standards: The Standards provide a broad framework for the principles to be applied to historic designated properties. Interpretation documents are provided that set more specific recommendations and set precedents. It appears however that there is a distinction between the Standards themselves whose intent must be met, and the more specific Interpretations that are subject to the conditions of each project and are guides to the Standards rather than incorporations into the Standards.

## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### Project Statement

As part of the Alamo Masterplan, the Texas Cavaliers Education Center will create a learning environment focused on preserving the mission's nearly 300-year history for future generations. The facility will house the alamo's educational programming and serve as a research center for educators and students from pre-kinder garden to doctoral candidates. The buildings' features will include a field trip hub, state of the art technology, classrooms for school children and teacher workshops, a lecture theater, a distance learning study, an agricultural garden, and an outdoor learning area.

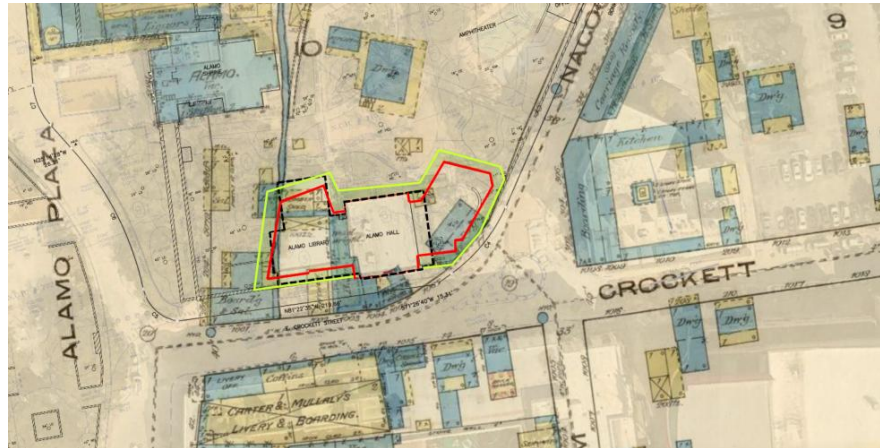
### Project Summary

Located within the Alamo walls and adjacent to the Church, the Alamo Education Center includes the preservation of the exterior walls and significant architectural features of the existing Alamo Hall Building (1922 fire station foundations/1937 Alamo Hall), demolition of the existing DRT Library (1950) and archives additions (1964, 1971, and 1975), and new construction of additions to the east and west of Alamo Hall, and a new second story.



### Building History

## PROJECT DESCRIPTION



- Existing Building Footprint
- - - Existing Building Footprint
- New Building Footprint

Super-imposed Sanborn map 1885, Google Earth, GLO Survey and Proposed Building

### New Construction Footprint Over Alamo Hall and Earlier Construction

#### New Construction Areas\*

First Floor:	11,373 SF
Second Floor:	5,844 SF
Basement:	4,268 SF
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>21,485 SF</b>

\* Reference the attached Schematic Design Submittal for detailed new construction plans.

The first floor will provide a variety of learning experiences for students and include a lecture theatre, 6 classrooms, toilets, and storage. The theater is designed to accommodate 120 students and will include a large electronic display and a stepped platform – “Learning Stair”. The classrooms will have operable sliding partitions and movable furniture that will help subdivide the spaces to offer both flexibility and acoustic control. Each classroom will incorporate a sink and millwork for storage and display. The Alamo Hall will also be used for functions and is designed as a column free space with entry and exits maintained on the south and north elevations. The external learning stairs will accommodate 120 students under the shade of the existing oak tree.

The second floor will provide offices, library, distance learning studio, conference room, restrooms, break room and a terrace. This space is designed to be flexible and will utilize a combination of demountable wall partitions for office spaces and acoustically rated partitions for the distance learning studio.

The site will be excavated to 15' at the footprint of the addition east of the Alamo Hall to allow for a new basement accommodating mechanical, plumbing, and electrical equipment as well as building and site storage and space for equipment that may be necessary for building and garden operations. ATI Archaeology was issued a Texas Antiquities Permit (#31032) on February 17, 2023 to conduct archaeological investigations in support of the construction of the Education Building. The archaeological scope of work was presented at the Feb. 1, 2023 THC Quarterly Meeting.

The 100% Design Development submittal that will be provided for review 30 days before the July THC meeting will fully describe the building and its systems as described above at a Design Development later. A construction permit package will be issued in September in advance of the October meeting.

We will also be submitting 100% Construction Permit documents for Demolition 30 days before the July THC meeting.



## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### New Construction Sight Lines

The following panoramic shows the sight lines of the new Education Center (in white dashed line) are contained within the existing tree canopy. The top of the second-floor parapet of the new building is 32'-0" above grade while the top of the historic Alamo church is at 33'-2" above grade.



Alamo Plaza Sight Lines

**WestEast**  
Design Group

### Demolition Scope

The existing DRT Library building, and the later archives addition will be demolished to grade level during the first phase of demolition to be bid and contracted to follow the receipt of a THC permit. Trenches made in lifts will be provided at the west end of the existing Library building under the observation of the Alamo Trust archeologist to determine if a Spanish colonial/mission era acequia remains in whole or in part at that location. The size, depth and location of the trenches will be determined under the direct supervision of the archeologist.

The below grade foundations of the demolished structures west of the Alamo Hall will be removed after archeologist investigation and THC instruction and approval of actions to be taken if evidence of the acequia is encountered. The demolition of the existing foundations for the demolished structures will be undertaken with the excavation for the site and foundations package that will be issued for bid and construction to follow demolition and conditioned on approval in the THC October meeting. The area of the footprint for new construction west of the Alamo Hall will remove approximately 8 feet of the existing soil to be replaced with structural fill. This excavation will be undertaken in 4-inch lifts under the observation of the ATI archeologist though this work is not being included in this application for demolition at this time.

Demolition east of the Alamo Hall will include the east porch structure and paved terrace area, again only removing the floor and paving structures without excavations below grade. In the site and foundation package to be submitted in advance of the October THC meeting, the footprint of the east building addition will be excavated to a depth of 15' in 4" lifts under the observation of the ATI archeologist. This area contains the known foundations of the Thielepape House feature that will be documented by the archeologist and actions taken with the approval of the THC. A basement will be constructed in the area to house mechanical systems, an electrical vault, pump room and storage.

Phase I demolition at the Alamo Hall will be limited to the salvage and storage of the existing WPA era tile for reuse in the new construction and the removal of non-original interior partitions and restrooms. The balance of the structure will remain intact until after the site and excavation package is completed. Further selective demolition is proposed at the beginning of the construction of the east and west additions and the second floor spanning over the Alamo Hall structure. In that initial construction after the site and foundation construction, The roof structure will be removed to include the supporting interior concrete columns and the

## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

portions of the parapet walls that are above the second-floor line at the interior of the building.

The exterior walls of the Alamo Hall will remain in the new construction to include portions of the roof and parapets outside the second-floor plate. The entire west stone veneer wall will be exposed to the interior of the west addition to include uncovering the original arched entry feature that duplicates the north entry of the building. A portion of the east wall stone will also be exposed. The existing WPA era tile will be salvaged to the maximum extent possible and reused in the new facility. We are proposing placing some of the tile in the filled niches of existing windows previously covered or infilled at the west wall thereby showcasing the tile and recalling the placement of the original fenestration that has not been visible since the construction of the DRT Library. We also propose flooring the first-floor elevator and stair lobby with the tile to the extent we are able to remove the existing tile successfully.

The north and south facades as well as portions of the east and west facades of the building to include their existing windows and doors will be retained and restored. Note that the south façade was covered with the current façade in an earlier renovation. We propose to retain that façade, its fenestration and entry as it represents the way in which earlier caretakers chose to represent a more literal mission façade as the building presents itself to the exterior of the compound. The interior faces of the exterior walls are plaster over multi-wythed masonry to include the exterior veneer and either concrete block or structural clay tile inner wythe that receives the plaster finish. We propose to furr these exterior walls with metal studs and gypsum board in order to provide insulation at the walls remaining exposed to the exterior and provide a chase supporting new power and technology critical to the classroom and event functions of the Alamo Hall.

### **Demolition Procedures**

Demolition will be undertaken in a careful manner to create the least amount of vibration possible due to the close vicinity of the Alamo Church. Vibration monitors will be installed on three south sections of the Alamo Church. Demolition spoils will be removed periodically from the jobsite such that they are contained in low piles within the work area and will create the least amount of physical and visual disturbance to the adjacent facilities.

### **Stone Wall Removal and Reconstruction**

To facilitate construction of the new building approximately 120 linear feet of the existing stone wall on the east side of the Alamo complex along Bonham Street will be surgically removed, securely stored, and properly reconstructed back in its original configuration and location. The following steps will be taken to ensure the existing wall is not damaged and that its appearance in the future remains as close to its current state as possible:

- Digitally scan the exterior surface of the existing wall.
- Photograph and document each stone.
- Produce shop drawings locating each numbered stone relative to established grid lines.
- Carefully remove stones, clean debris, and store on pallets in groupings for reconstruction.
- Take samples of existing grout for matching during reconstruction.
- Remove the existing underground foundation below the wall.

New foundations for the reconstructed stone wall will be integrated with the foundations for the new building. One of the last construction activities undertaken will be to reconstruct the existing stone wall back into its original location. This will be done utilizing the digital modeling, photographs, and reference grid lines established before the wall was removed to ensure every stone is replaced as close to its original configuration and location as possible.

**Discussion and possible action regarding Historic Buildings and Structures  
Antiquities Permit #1238 for Construction of an Emergency Drainage System, Long Barrack, the  
Alamo, San Antonio, Bexar County (Item 3.4B)**

**Background:**

Mission San Antonio de Valero was established at the current location in 1724 as a Spanish religious outpost in a chain of four similar missions along the San Antonio River. The Long Barrack was originally constructed to serve as living quarters and offices of the Spanish missionaries. Construction began on the mission church in 1740 but was never completed. In 1803, the site became a Spanish frontier fortress and military garrison.

At the outset of Texas' revolution from Mexico in November 1835, the Texan Army for Independence occupied and fortified the Alamo compound in anticipation of a siege by the Mexican Army. During the Alamo battle on March 6, 1836, many garrison members withdrew into the church and convent where they made a last stand against Mexican forces. Following Texas independence, the buildings were abandoned until statehood. From 1849 to 1877, the U.S. Army occupied Alamo Plaza as a supply hub, whereupon the church gained a new second floor and roof (with the iconic parapet) to store supplies, while the Long Barrack housed offices, workshops, and living quarters. The church interior was devastated by fire in 1861 but continued to serve as a storehouse until purchased by the state in 1883 as beautification of Alamo Plaza began. The Long Barrack was incorporated into later structures, partially demolished, and reconstructed in the early twentieth century. These two buildings are the only remaining mission structures on the site.

The Alamo buildings and grounds are protected as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (1962) and as a State Antiquities Landmark (1983). The site is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a National Historic Landmark (1966). In 2015, the Alamo and the four missions comprising the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park were designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

**Scope of Work:**

Significant water infiltration is occurring at the historic Long Barrack building and the Alamo Church site due to improper grading, clogged drains, raised planter beds, and a lack of a subsurface drainage system. The current sloped roof design causes drainage primarily off the east side through existing canales that act as scuppers. The water is directed onto grade and absorbed by the building's foundation. Water is also directed onto the masonry through splash-back, wind-driven rain, and ponding water due to inconsistent and ineffective grading and drainage. Routine plant life irrigation contributes to a constant moist environment along the building wall.

The area identified in the proposed scope of work includes the east edge of the Long Barrack roof north of the courtyard wall to the intersection with the WPA-era masonry perimeter wall, along with an approximate 15'-0" swath of the site adjacent to the building, stretching along the east wall of the Long Barrack directly below the roof edge. The proposed drainage solution will include performing drainage calculations to determine the 50-year and 100-year maximum storm water accumulation. This will inform the size of the drainage surface capture system which will encompass modifications to the existing roof trough between canales, and the possible extension of the canales' copper liners to shed water further away from the

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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building wall. The work will install subsurface catch basins, directly below the discharge points of the five existing canales, and piped (below grade) to discharge to the city storm water system through an existing catch basin closest to the northeast corner of the Long Barrack.

In addition to this sub-surface intervention, the landscape will be graded away from the building and a trench drain introduced at the end of the area of disturbance, where the landscape meets the existing courtyard surface. The proposed design includes excavation along the portion of wall noted above (north of the courtyard wall to the WPA wall) to expose the foundation wall, which will be assessed. Any repairs will follow the same repointing methodology as approved by the Commission pursuant to Historic Buildings and Structures Permit #983 for architectural investigations at the Church and Long Barrack. Repairs will introduce damp proofing, with the possibility of installing a perforated pipe or French drain to capture rainwater falling between the canales. Due to the unknown conditions of the wall below grade, and the potential for additional roof work, project professionals will coordinate with THC staff on any necessary subgrade repairs and roof work to ensure that the work is technically appropriate as the work progresses. A temporary shelter will be constructed while this work takes place to protect contractors and the historic fabric from extreme weather conditions.

The commission may authorize the permit as written, apply special conditions to the permit, request additional information for review, request a revised scope of work, or deny the permit.

### **Motion Option 1 (AAB):**

Move to send forward to the Commission and recommend authorizing the Executive Director to issue Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1238 for construction of an emergency drainage system at the Long Barrack, the Alamo, San Antonio, Bexar County, and to amend the permit in the future as necessary to fully address sub-grade conditions.

### **Motion Option 2 (AAB):**

Move to send forward to the Commission and recommend denial of Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1238 for construction of an emergency drainage system at the Long Barrack, the Alamo, San Antonio, Bexar County.

### **Motion Option 1 (Commission):**

Move to authorize the Executive Director to issue Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1238 for construction of an emergency drainage system at the Long Barrack, the Alamo, San Antonio, Bexar County, and to amend the permit in the future as necessary to fully address sub-grade conditions.

### **Motion Option 2 (Commission):**

Move to deny issuance of Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1238 for construction of an emergency drainage system at the Long Barrack, the Alamo, San Antonio, Bexar County.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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## ANTIQUITIES PERMIT APPLICATION

### Historic Buildings and Structures

#### GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION

Please complete the following. See detailed instructions, How to Complete the Antiquities Permit Application for Historic Buildings and Structures, for additional information.

<b>1. Property Name and Location</b>		
NAME OF STATE ANTIQUITIES LANDMARK <b>The Alamo</b>		
ADDRESS <b>300 Alamo Plaza</b>	CITY <b>San Antonio</b>	COUNTY <b>Bexar</b>

<b>2. Project Name</b>
NAME OR BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT WORK <b>Long Barracks Emergency Drainage System</b>

<b>3. Applicant (Owner or Controlling Agency)</b>			
OWNER/AGENCY <b>Agency - Alamo Trust, Inc</b>	REPRESENTATIVE <b>Pamela Jary Rosser</b>	TITLE <b>Conservator</b>	
ADDRESS <b>321 Alamo Plaza, Suite 300</b>	CITY <b>San Antonio</b>	STATE <b>TX</b>	ZIP CODE <b>78205</b>
PHONE <b>210-225-1391 ext 5001</b>	EMAIL <b>prosser@thealamo.org</b>		

<b>4. Architect or Other Project Professional</b>			
NAME/FIRM <b>Easton Architects/ Fisher Heck Architects</b>	REPRESENTATIVE <b>Lisa Easton</b>	TITLE <b>Architect</b>	
ADDRESS <b>20 West 44th Street, Suite 604</b>	CITY <b>New York</b>	STATE <b>NY</b>	ZIP CODE <b>10036</b>
PHONE <b>212-779-9570</b>	EMAIL <b>leaston@eastonarch.com</b>		

<b>5. Construction Period</b>	
PROJECT START DATE <b>August 1, 2023</b>	PROJECT END DATE <b>November 29, 2024</b>

#### PERMIT CATEGORY

Please select the category that best describes the proposed work. (Pick one.)

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Reconstruction              | <input type="checkbox"/> Relocation       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation          | <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Investigation | <input type="checkbox"/> Demolition       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Restoration             | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazard Abatement            | <input type="checkbox"/> New Construction |

#### ATTACHMENTS

For all projects, please attach the following:

- Written description of the proposed project;
- Project documents (plans, specifications, etc.); and
- Photographs of the property showing areas of proposed work.

Application reports may be required based on the project work or at the request of Texas Historical Commission staff. Please indicate if the following are provided with your application:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Structure Report           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Documentation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historical Documentation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Archeological Documentation |



PROPERTY NAME: The Alamo

COUNTY: Bexar

**CERTIFICATIONS**

The applicant and project professional must complete, sign, and date the following certifications. The Texas Historical Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties are available through links from the Antiquities Permits page on our website at <http://www.thc.state.tx.us/preserve/projects-and-programs/state-antiquities-landmarks/antiquities-permits>. Standard permit terms and conditions are listed in the detailed instructions, How to Complete the Antiquities Permit Application for Historic Buildings and Structures. Special conditions may also be included in a permit. Please contact Texas Historical Commission staff with any questions regarding the Rules, our procedures, and permit requirements prior to signing and submitting a permit application.

**Applicant's Certification**

I, Pamela J Rosser as legal representative of the Applicant,  
Alamo Trust, Inc. do certify that I have reviewed and approved the plans and specifications for this project. Furthermore, I understand that failure to conduct the project according to the approved contract documents and the terms of this permit may result in cancellation of the permit.

Signature Pamela J Rosser Date MAY 31, 2023

**Project Professional's Certification**

I, Lisa Easton as legal representative of the Firm,  
Easton Architects, LLP do certify that I am familiar with the Texas Historical Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Furthermore, I understand that submission of a completion report is required for all Historic Buildings and Structures Permits. Furthermore, I understand that failure to conduct the project according to the Rules, Standards, approved contract documents, and the terms of this permit may result in cancellation of the permit.

Signature Lisa Easton Date June 1, 2023

**SUBMISSION**

Please submit the completed permit application in hard copy with original signatures to the mailing or physical address below, or electronically with scanned signatures to [architecture@thc.state.tx.us](mailto:architecture@thc.state.tx.us). Attachments, including plans and photographs, must be sent to the mailing address below or delivered to 108 West 16th St., Second Floor, Austin, TX 78701.

Texas Historical Commission  
Division of Architecture  
P.O. Box 12276  
Austin, TX 78711-2276  
512.463.6094  
fax 512.463.6095  
[architecture@thc.state.tx.us](mailto:architecture@thc.state.tx.us)



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May 30, 2023

Pamela Jary Rosser, PA, AIC  
Conservator  
Alamo Trust, Inc.  
321 Alamo Plaza, Ste. 200  
San Antonio, TX 78205

**RE: The Alamo Long Barrack Emergency Drainage System Project Description  
For Texas Historical Commission Review**

Dear Pam,

Significant water infiltration has been occurring at the historic Long Barrack building and Alamo Church site. Flooding occurred at the Northeast corner of the Long Barrack as the result of heavy rainfall, which was observed the week of April 24<sup>th</sup> before, during and after heavy rain. Through observation, it was determined that several factors played a part in the water intrusion including, but not limited to, improper grading, clogged drains, planter beds that have risen over time, and the lack of a subsurface drainage system.

The problem is compounded by the fact that severe weather events are increasing in frequency, the roof design of the existing roof of the Long Barrack is sloped to drain off the east side primarily through existing canales acting as scuppers, and the water is directed onto grade and absorbed along the building's foundation. Water is directed into the masonry wall through splash back, wind driven rain and ponding water along the perimeter caused by inconsistent and ineffective grading and drainage. The plant life along the wall in the project scope area requires routine irrigation and resides in a heavy mulch bed, maintaining a constant moist environment along the building wall. The canales, when not blocked, are effective, however not in draining the amount of water that is required off the roof. The current roof requires additional surface capture mechanisms which our team proposes to design in the form of modified roof capture, internal drainage leader(s), subsurface retention catch basins and a piped drainage system capturing and draining water off site connecting to the city of San Antonio's storm drainage system.

The design team includes Easton Architects/Fisher Heck Architects as Preservation Architects along with Pape Dawson Engineers for site and civil engineering design, Tiffany Lindley, PhD, RPA, Alamo Archaeologist, the Alamo Trust, Inc., and yourself.

**Scope of Work**

The area identified in the proposed scope of work includes the east edge of the Long Barrack roof north of the courtyard dividing wall to the intersection with the WPA era masonry perimeter wall along with an approximate 15'-0" swath of the site adjacent to the building, stretching along the east wall of the Long Barrack directly below the roof edge noted above.

The proposed drainage solution will include performing drainage calculations to determine the 50-year and 100-year maximum storm water accumulation. This will inform the size of the drainage surface capture system which will encompass modifications to the existing roof trough between canales, possible extension of the canale copper liners to shed water further away from

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the building wall, installing subsurface catch basins, directly below the discharge points of the five existing canales and piped (below grade) to discharge to the city storm water system, through an existing catch basin closest to the northeast corner of the Long Barrack.

In addition to this sub-surface intervention, the landscape will be graded away from the building and a trench drain introduced at the end of the area of disturbance, where the landscape meets the existing courtyard surface.

The proposed design includes excavation along the portion of wall noted above (north of the courtyard wall to the WPA wall) to expose the foundation wall, which will be assessed and any repairs will follow the same repointing methodology as approved by THC HS#983 and introduce damp proofing, with the possibility of installing a perforated pipe or french drain to capture rainwater falling between the canales.

The design intent is to collect as much water as possible, drain it away from the building walls, foundations and landscape directly adjacent to the building. In coordination with archaeologist Tiffany Lindley, the area of disturbance requiring excavation will be limited to achieve the drainage solution goals, with the least amount of subsurface disturbance. The ATI Archaeologist will submit an antiquities permit application and scope of work to the Texas Historical Commission (THC) Division of Archaeology. This permit application will be presented at the THC July Quarterly Meeting. The area identified for disturbance is shown in a graphic identified as "Exhibit A". In addition to the drainage interventions, a temporary shade structure will be designed and constructed to act as a shelter for the archaeologists and their excavations.

THC consultation throughout the project is required and will include input on invasive measure locations, monthly involvement as well as other necessary site visits.

A similar drainage solution will be implemented along the south section of the east wall of the Long Barrack at a later date. THC consultation throughout the project is required and will include input on invasive measure locations, monthly involvement as well as other necessary site visits.

Please let me know if you have any questions or require additional information. We will provide you with periodic updates along the course of the project. Work will commence with a site survey and lead to design and drainage calculations to arrive at the most effective, least invasive drainage solution.

Best regards,



Lisa Easton, AIA, NCARB  
Partner

Cc: Mark Navarro, Fisher Heck Architects  
Will Kroll, Pape Dawson Engineers  
Peter Easton, Easton Architects

**Discussion and possible action regarding Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities  
Permit #1239 for Installation of Final Landscaping at Plaza de Valero,  
the Alamo, San Antonio, Bexar County (Item 3.4C)**

**Background:**

Mission San Antonio de Valero was established at the current location in 1724 as a Spanish religious outpost in a chain of four similar missions along the San Antonio River. The Long Barrack was originally constructed to serve as living quarters and offices of the Spanish missionaries. Construction began on the mission church in 1740 but was never completed. In 1803, the site became a Spanish frontier fortress and military garrison.

At the outset of Texas' revolution from Mexico in November 1835, the Texan Army for Independence occupied and fortified the Alamo compound in anticipation of a siege by the Mexican Army. During the Alamo battle on March 6, 1836, many garrison members withdrew into the church and convent where they made a last stand against Mexican forces. Following Texas independence, the buildings were abandoned until statehood. From 1849 to 1877, the U.S. Army occupied Alamo Plaza as a supply hub, whereupon the church gained a new second floor and roof (with the iconic parapet) to store supplies, while the Long Barrack housed offices, workshops, and living quarters. The church interior was devastated by fire in 1861 but continued to serve as a storehouse until purchased by the state in 1883 as beautification of Alamo Plaza began. The Long Barrack was incorporated into later structures, partially demolished, and reconstructed in the early twentieth century. These two buildings are the only remaining mission structures on the site. The Plaza de Valero is located directly south from Alamo Plaza and serves as a civic community space that bridges Alamo Plaza to the surrounding Central Business District.

The Alamo buildings and grounds are protected as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (1962) and as a State Antiquities Landmark (1983). The site is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a National Historic Landmark (1966). In 2015, the Alamo and the four missions comprising the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park were designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

**Scope of Work:**

This project is the second phase of work related to Historic Buildings and Structures Permit #1207, which was approved by the Commission on February 1, 2023, and included construction of the Mission Gate and Lunette exhibit with temporary landscaping. Permit #1239 moves forward with the full-build stage of the project and includes the installation of final paving at the Mission Gate and Lunette and surrounding plaza.

Roadways will be raised 6"-9" to match the elevation of existing sidewalks and create a fully accessible plaza. New planting beds, paving, and planter walls will be installed. Concrete site walls constructed during the interim build-out will receive stone cladding. Site lighting will be added, including light poles along the Alamo Plaza promenade. Seven heritage live oak trees, most of which are in the permit area, will be protected and remain in place. Two heritage live oak trees, one of which is within the permit area, will be protected and relocated. Additional trees and other minor landscaping will be removed. Vibration monitors will be placed at the perimeter of the Alamo church for the duration of excavation and construction.

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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Portions of the project are outside the permit area as they extend beyond the State Antiquities Landmark (SAL) designation for the Alamo, which is bounded on the south by Crockett Street and on the west by N. Alamo Street. South of the SAL boundaries, an event lawn and new raised deck will be constructed with a shade structure above, both made with thermally modified ash wood. The proposed deck is 81'-0" x 46'-3". Beneath the event lawn, an underground cistern for water capture and irrigation will be constructed.

New utilities and site drainage will be installed throughout the project area. Staff has requested clarification regarding the raised grade and adequacy of new drainage systems that will be installed during this project. The drainage system will need to mitigate any additional water diverted to the north given the flooding issues that already exist on-site, especially near the Long Barrack walls. Further review will ensure that this work does not increase water infiltration and moisture issues at the vulnerable historic buildings.

The City of San Antonio Historic and Design Review Commission approved a Certificate of Appropriateness for Plaza de Valero on May 17, 2023. Associated archeological investigations will be considered by the Antiquities Advisory Board and Commission under Item 3.3.

The Commission may authorize the permit as written, apply special conditions to the permit, request additional information for review, request a revised scope of work, or deny the permit.

### **Motion Option 1 (AAB):**

Move to send forward to the Commission and recommend authorizing the Executive Director to issue Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1239 for installation of final landscaping at Plaza de Valero, the Alamo, Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Bexar County, contingent upon resolution of site drainage concerns.

### **Motion Option 2 (AAB):**

Move to send forward to the Commission and recommend denial of Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1239 for installation of final landscaping at Plaza de Valero, the Alamo, Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Bexar County.

### **Motion Option 1 (Commission):**

Move to authorize the Executive Director to issue Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1239 for installation of final landscaping at Plaza de Valero, the Alamo, Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Bexar County, contingent upon resolution of site drainage concerns.

### **Motion Option 2 (Commission):**

Move to deny issuance of Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1239 for installation of final landscaping at Plaza de Valero, the Alamo, Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Bexar County.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

ANTIQUITIES PERMIT APPLICATION

Historic Buildings and Structures

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION

Please complete the following. See detailed instructions, How to Complete the Antiquities Permit Application for Historic Buildings and Structures, for additional information.

1. Property Name and Location
NAME OF STATE ANTIQUITIES LANDMARK
ALAMO PLAZA
ADDRESS ALAMO PLAZA CITY SAN ANTONIO COUNTY BEXAR ZIP CODE 75205

2. Project Name
NAME OR BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT WORK
PLAZA DE VALERO

3. Applicant (Owner or Controlling Agency)
OWNER/AGENCY ALAMO TRUST INCORPORATED REPRESENTATIVE PAMELA ROSSER TITLE CONSERVATOR
ADDRESS 321 ALAMO PLAZA, SUITE 200 CITY SAN ANTONIO STATE TX ZIP CODE 75205
PHONE 210-225-1391 EMAIL PROSSER@THEALAMO.ORG

4. Architect or Other Project Professional
NAME/FIRM GENSLER REPRESENTATIVE MICHAEL REY TITLE MANAGING DIRECTOR
ADDRESS 229 EAST HOUSTON STREET, SUITE 200 CITY SAN ANTONIO STATE TX ZIP CODE 78205
PHONE 210-729-2058 EMAIL MICHAEL\_REY@GENSLER.COM

5. Construction Period
PROJECT START DATE AUGUST 2023 PROJECT END DATE JULY 2024

PERMIT CATEGORY

Please select the category that best describes the proposed work. (Pick one.)

- Preservation, Reconstruction, Relocation, Rehabilitation, Architectural Investigation, Demolition, Restoration, Hazard Abatement, New Construction

ATTACHMENTS

For all projects, please attach the following:

- Written description of the proposed project;
Project documents (plans, specifications, etc.); and
Photographs of the property showing areas of proposed work.

Application reports may be required based on the project work or at the request of Texas Historical Commission staff. Please indicate if the following are provided with your application:

- Historic Structure Report, Architectural Documentation, Historical Documentation, Archeological Documentation

Archeology permit will be presented at the THC July 2023 Quarterly Meeting.



PROPERTY NAME: ALAMO PLAZA


COUNTY: BEXAR

**CERTIFICATIONS**

The applicant and project professional must complete, sign, and date the following certifications. The Texas Historical Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties are available through links from the Antiquities Permits page on our website at [www.thc.texas.gov/preserve/projects-and-programs/state-antiquities-landmarks/antiquities-permits](http://www.thc.texas.gov/preserve/projects-and-programs/state-antiquities-landmarks/antiquities-permits). Standard permit terms and conditions are listed in the detailed instructions, How to Complete the Antiquities Permit Application for Historic Buildings and Structures. Special conditions may also be included in a permit. Please contact Texas Historical Commission staff with any questions regarding the Rules, our procedures, and permit requirements prior to signing and submitting a permit application.

**Applicant's Certification**

I, PAMELA ROSSER, as legal representative of the Applicant,  
ALAMO TRUST INCORPORATED, do certify that I have reviewed and approved the plans and specifications for this project. Furthermore, I understand that failure to conduct the project according to the approved contract documents and the terms of this permit may result in cancellation of the permit.

Signature  Date June 1, 2023

**Project Professional's Certification**

I, MICHAEL REY, as legal representative of the Firm,  
GENSLER, do certify that I am familiar with the Texas Historical Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Furthermore, I understand that submission of a completion report is required for all Historic Buildings and Structures Permits. Furthermore, I understand that failure to conduct the project according to the Rules, Standards, approved contract documents, and the terms of this permit may result in cancellation of the permit.

Signature  Date 6/1/2023

**SUBMISSION**

Please submit the completed permit application in hard copy with original signatures to the mailing or physical address below, or electronically with scanned signatures to [hsp permit@thc.texas.gov](mailto:hsp permit@thc.texas.gov). Attachments, including plans and photographs, must be sent to the mailing address below or delivered to 108 West 16th St., Second Floor, Austin, TX 78701.

Texas Historical Commission  
Division of Architecture  
P.O. Box 12276  
Austin, TX 78711-2276  
512.463.6094  
fax 512.463.6095  
[architecture@thc.texas.gov](mailto:architecture@thc.texas.gov)



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6.1.2023

**PLAZA DE VALERO – SAL APPLICATION  
ALAMO HISTORIC DISTRICT, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS**

**This application addresses the following building and site improvements:**

1. Installation of final paving at the Mission Gate and Lunette exhibit installations, representative of the historic South Mission Gate and Lunette respectively.
2. Removal of existing pavement, curb, raised planters, removal and relocation of trees, and minor landscaping. Provide planting beds, event lawn, new paving, and planter walls. Provide stone cladding for concrete planter walls built for the Mission Gate and Lunette phase of work.
3. Construction of new raised deck and shade structure at Plaza de Valero.
4. Construction of new underground cistern for water capture and irrigation.
5. Installation of new light poles at event lawn and along Alamo Plaza promenade for pedestrian site lighting.
6. Installation of new utilities and drainage infrastructure

The Plaza de Valero, located in San Antonio, Texas, is located directly south from Alamo Plaza and serves as a civic community space that bridges Alamo Plaza to the surrounding Central Business District. The general project encompasses a 117,110SF (or 2.68 acre) area within present day Alamo Plaza. The San Antonio HDRC approved the Certificate of Appropriateness for the Plaza de Valero on May 17, 2023. OHP Staff will review construction documents and materials when available.

Currently the Plaza project area is a temporary lawn island partially surrounded by vehicular traffic pathways at the southern half and transitions to pedestrian only activity to the north. The northern end is paved with temporary decomposed granite, some of which is laid over existing road pavement. The southern end of the lawn is surrounded by existing stone paving. There are several heritage trees and raised planting beds with smaller plantings. Two heritage trees are being held in containment and are protected with screened fencing until they can be relocated to their permanent locations. Low concrete walls border the raised planting beds.

The interpretive exhibit design representative of the Mission Gate and Lunette was envisioned to require two phases: (1) an “interim” phase where an artistic installation of the Mission Gate and Lunette will be supported by a temporary landscape treatment, including the preservation of seven heritage trees (THC architectural permit #1207 in February 2023); and (2) the “full build” which includes the installation of final paving materials, site walls, utility enhancements, site lighting, pavilion, event lawn, and artwork. The following submission addresses the full build phase only. Paving materials, site walls and utility enhancements are included on drawings.

The following descriptions are intended to serve as a narrative summary of major site modifications that are represented in the accompanying technical drawing set. It is anticipated that exploratory studies necessary to protect potential subgrade archaeological resources will be addressed by permitted activities within the area being presented with a new archaeological permit application: these include proactive excavation for a cistern and monitoring for other construction-related excavations.

#### Mission Gate and Lunette – THC Permit #1207:

Located at the southern border of Alamo Plaza the Mission Gate is situated in similar axis to the historic Alamo Chapel. See location on drawings. Archaeological investigations under TAP #30916 are completed and report is forthcoming. As an artistic interpretation, the gate depicts the idea of materials and experience of the original. Current paving from the interim condition is decomposed granite with a limestone paver border. Permanent limestone paving is proposed and included in the drawing set to designate the locations of the historic mission walls, and the interior spaces of buildings which were constructed into the overall wall structure. All finishes to be reviewed by Agent (ATI) in coordination with the General Land Office, City of San Antonio, and Texas Historical Commission prior to approval and final installation.

#### Site Lighting:

Trees will be lit during the full-build condition with spike-mounted tree uprights inside the boundaries of planters, and in-grade uprights within hardscape conditions as noted in the drawings. The deck will be downlit by adjustable surface-mounted downlights flushset within lighting troughs in the shade structure, the soffit of which will be uplit by surface mounted up/downlights mounted to the shade structure columns. A combination of light poles will provide the remainder of site lighting: four (4) high-mast poles will anchor the corners of the event lawn and provide general illumination for the lawn and targeted lighting to the deck during special events. Throughout the plaza and promenade, pedestrian-scaled poles with adjustable fixture heads will provide ambient lighting and highlight historic and artistic features on an as-needed basis. Fixture types and locations are noted in Electrical drawings. All fixture finishes and light color temperatures to be reviewed by Agent (ATI) in coordination with the General Land Office, City of San Antonio, and Texas Historical Commission prior to approval and final installation.

#### Landscape:

As illustrated in the landscape drawings, seven (7) heritage Live Oak trees will be protected and remain in place. Two (2) heritage Live Oak trees that are protected and encapsulated from the interim phase (THC permit #1207) will be relocated on site. It is anticipated that preparation for the tree transplantation will require 36-42" excavation to accommodate the rootballs. Twelve (12) existing trees will be removed as a result of raising the street level by 6-9" to be level with the adjacent sidewalks, and narrowing the right-of-way to create a fully ADA accessible and pedestrian-oriented plaza and promenade. All trees to be removed are located within sidewalk planters. Excavation for new tree planters are expected to be located in previously disturbed areas, and will be monitored by professional archaeologists as determined by ATI Archaeology.

#### Excavation & Grading:

To create a fully accessible plaza, the existing roadways will be raised 6-9" to match the elevations of existing sidewalks. Additional excavation below the existing sidewalks will be required to install paving, planting, cistern, irrigation and utilities. Two vibration monitors will be placed around the perimeter of the Alamo church (locations will be determined by Alamo Conservator prior) for the duration of excavation and construction activities. New grading will direct water flow away from historic structures and the artistic interpretation of the Mission Gate and Lunette as shown in the drawings.

- Planter Walls: Maintaining existing grades around protected trees is critical to the health and longevity of the trees. New planter walls are required to retain the soil around transplanted

trees because of the raising of the streets at the plaza. Wall heights above finished grade will vary between 12"-29". Walls built during the interim condition are concrete, but will receive stone cladding; stone finishes to be reviewed by Agent (ATI) in coordination with the General Land Office, City of San Antonio, and Texas Historical Commission prior to approval and final installation. The footings for additional stone-clad concrete walls are designed to a maximum depth of 12" below finished grade.

- **Electrical:** Electrical conduit required to power new tree up lights will be routed below new concrete planter walls. Additional excavation is required for this conduit but can be limited to several inches in width and 2-3" below the wall footing. Ten (10) handholes located in scope will be installed or modified from the interim scope (THC Permit #1207) and will have excavations which extend below the 12" threshold. This is due to the height of the hand hole per manufacturer specifications and new electrical connections attaching in. The existing electrical cabinet and equipment within the northeastern planter facing E Crockett St will be removed and the planter will be extended to its full size to ensure long term growth and maturity of the existing tree.
- **Irrigation:** The irrigations system a combination of drip tubing and spray nozzles that are fed from main lines and lateral lines that vary between 24"-36" below grade. Irrigation lines will be supplied from an underground water catchment cistern to be located under the southern end of the event lawn, which will require an excavation roughly 66'x35' and 24' deep. Proactive archaeological investigations permitted under a coinciding archaeological permit application will precede the excavation of the cistern. Water filters and treatment systems for irrigation will be installed below grade in conjunction with the cistern.
- **Deck and Shade Structure:** A raised 81'-0" x 46'-3" thermally modified ash wood deck will be installed on the northern end of the event lawn. The deck will be supported by diamond piers within the critical root zone of the existing tree, and shallow spread footings (6'-0" wide, 18" deep at columns, 2'-0" square and 1'-0" deep at joist footings) for all other locations as noted in the drawings. Stem walls along the eastern and western sides will retain soils and limit access to under the deck to locked access hatches within the deck floor. Two (2) 10" dia. downspouts shown as false columns on the northern side of the shade structure will collect and direct rainwater to area drains and pipes under the deck which will connect to the cistern. Downspouts, columns, and fascia will be prefinished steel, and the roof will clad with prefinished standing seam zinc panels. The shade structure will house integrated lighting to complement the deck, which will provide data and power in locked floorboxes to support live community events. The wood deck will be mirrored by the wood soffit of the shade structure above clad with the same thermally modified ash, creating a warm but simple community space mimicking and extending the shade of the tree canopy around which the deck is built.
- **Utilities:** New utilities are to be installed throughout the site which will require significant excavation. These excavations will be coordinated with and monitored by professional archaeologists as determined by ATI Archaeology. The new utilities to be installed include new and relocated water, sanitary sewer, electric, and communication lines. Additional confirmation of existing lines is required through potholing exercises (previously permitted through archaeology TAP #31148), but deepest anticipated installation depths are estimated at 15-16' as noted in the drawings.

PHOTOS - EXISTING SITE  
May 30, 2023



A - View from Long Barracks to the Mission Gate and Lunette exhibit. Note raised planters housing heritage trees in newly accessible zone of the plaza.



B - View from SW edge of Alamo Church and Palisade exhibit to the Mission Gate and Lunette. Note raised planters with heritage trees. Temporary plantings provide a buffer between sidewalk and plaza paved with decomposed granite during the interim condition.





C - View from SW corner of Alamo arcade to NW to the Mission Gate and Lunette. Note raised planters with heritage trees, and one tree in temporary containment protected by fencing and windscreen in anticipation of relocation for full build condition.



D - View from SW corner of Alamo arcade to SW at Plaza de Valero and future site of deck and shade structure. Note raised planters with heritage trees. Note electrical cabinet at front of raised plaza wall retained during interim condition.





E - View from SE corner of Blum St to NW at Plaza de Valero. Note contained heritage tree protected by fencing and windscreen in anticipation of transplanting during full build condition.



F - View from South of Plaza de Valero to the North towards future deck and shade structure. Note contained heritage tree protected by fencing and windscreen in anticipation of transplanting during full build condition.





G - View from SW corner of Blum St to NE at Plaza de Valero towards future deck and shade structure. Note temporary event lawn and heritage trees. Electrical cabinet at front of temporary event lawn.



H - View from E Crockett to Plaza de Valero temporary event lawn. Note contained heritage tree protected by fencing and windscreen in anticipation of transplanting during full build condition.





I - View from corner of E Crockett to NE at Plaza de Valero to Mission Gate and Lunette. Note temporary vehicular barriers at pedestrianized plaza and intersection with E Crockett St.



J - View from 18-pounder exhibit to Mission Gate and Lunette. Note temporary decomposed granite paving and raised planters with heritage trees.





K - View from corner of NE side of Alamo Plaza to Mission Gate and Lunette exhibit. Note pedestrianized plaza condition with heritage trees in raised planters.



L - View from Cenotaph to Mission Gate and Lunette exhibit. Note level plaza condition beyond; Alamo Plaza retains ramps and handrails.





M - View from SW corner of Alamo Plaza and E Crockett St intersection to the West. Note vehicular street and pedestrian sidewalks in need of repair, and electrical cabinet in prominent position.



L - View from NW corner of Losoya St and E Crockett St intersection to the East.

**Discussion and possible action regarding an amendment to Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1189 related to foundation excavation units at the Woolworth Building, San Antonio, Bexar County (Item 3.5)**

**Background:**

Located across from the Alamo, the Woolworth Building at 518 E. Houston Street/321 Alamo Plaza was designated as a State Antiquities Landmark in May 2019. The building, designed by San Antonio architects Adams and Adams, was constructed in 1920–1921 for the national department store chain during a time of considerable growth. Its significance to African American civil rights derives from the peaceful integration of its lunch counter and six others in downtown San Antonio in March of 1960. The sit-in was organized by the local chapter of the NAACP and community, church, and business leaders.

This Woolworth's location closed in 1997, and the building subsequently housed a Foot Locker. From 2002 until August of 2022, the building was used by Ripley's Haunted Adventure. In 2015, the State of Texas purchased the building and the adjacent Palace Theater Arcade and Crockett Block.

**Scope of Work:**

On October 18, 2022, the Commission authorized the Executive Director to issue Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1189 related to geotechnical boring in the Woolworth Building. The permit, which expires May 1, 2024, has the following scope of work:

The permitted work consists of drilling a geotechnical boring hole in one location through the foundation of the Woolworth Building. The bore hole will be approximately 4" to 6" in diameter. Work will occur in a previously modified area of the basement and will not affect historic finishes. Once the work is complete, the floor will be patched.

Additional investigations into foundation conditions are necessary to inform the design of the proposed Alamo Visitors Center and Museum, planned to encompass the Woolworth Building and Crockett Block. This overall project will be subject of a future permit presented to the Commission.

Under the requested amendment, the proposed work would expose foundation conditions to determine the top- and bottom-of-footing elevations and expose interior and exterior walls and footings to determine wall thickness. The scope consists of up to five (5) 4' x 4' excavation units to confirm existing foundation conditions at select columns of the Woolworth Building. The maximum depth of each unit is 15'. Each unit will be saw-cut followed by hand digging. The excavation work will not affect historic finishes, as the locations are in previously modified areas of the basement. Once the work is completed, the units will be backfilled with the same material.

The Commission may authorize the permit as written, apply special conditions to the permit, request additional information for review, request a revised scope of work, or deny the permit.

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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**Motion Option 1 (AAB):**

Move to send forward to the Commission and recommend authorizing the Executive Director to issue an amendment to Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1189 related to foundation excavation units at the Woolworth Building, San Antonio, Bexar County.

**Motion Option 2 (AAB):**

Move to send forward to the Commission and recommend denial of amendment to Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1189 related to foundation excavation units at the Woolworth Building, San Antonio, Bexar County.

**Motion Option 1 (Commission):**

Move to authorize the Executive Director to issue amendment to Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1189 related to foundation excavation units at the Woolworth Building, San Antonio, Bexar County.

**Motion Option 2 (Commission):**

Move to deny issuance of amendment to Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1189 related to foundation excavation units at the Woolworth Building, San Antonio, Bexar County.



## Elizabeth Brummett

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**From:** Pam Rosser <prosser@thealamo.org>  
**Sent:** Thursday, June 1, 2023 5:45 PM  
**To:** Elizabeth Brummett; Sheena Cox  
**Cc:** Jonathan Olvera; Kate Rogers; Christian Peterson; Tim Weldon; Amanda Thomas  
**Subject:** THC HS#1189 amendment request  
**Attachments:** D1.100 DEMOLITION PLAN -LOWER LEVEL\_DATUM EXCAVATIONS 5.31.23.pdf

**CAUTION:** External Email – This email originated from outside the THC email system. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Dear Elizabeth,

Currently, the team requests an Amendment for THC HS#1189 permit.  
Please review the narrative and attached drawing.

### **Scope of Work**

The proposed work consists of five (5) 4'X4' excavation units to confirm existing foundation conditions at select columns of the Woolworth Building. The maximum depth of each unit is 15 ft. The unit will be saw cut followed by hand digging. The excavation work will not affect the historic finishes. The locations are in a previously modified are of the basement. Once the work is completed the units will be back filled with the same material.

### **Purpose**

To expose foundations to determine top and bottom of footings elevations.  
To expose interior and exterior walls and footings to determine wall thickness.

ATI Archaeologist, Tiffany Lindley is applying for an amendment to the current archaeology permit.

If three (3) additional excavation units are required, THC will be notified with proposed locations for approval.

Please let me know you received this email and if you have any questions.

Best,

**Pamela Jary Rosser PA AIC**

Conservator  
Alamo Trust, Inc.

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