Antiquities Advisory Board Committee

October 18, 2022
Antiquities Advisory Board
October 18, 2022
08:30 A.M.
AGENDA
ANTIQIUTES ADVISORY BOARD MEETING #110

The Stella Hotel
Celeste Ballroom
4100 Lake Atlas Drive
Bryan, TX 77807
October 18, 2022
8:30 AM

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. Members of the public will be able to observe a livestream feed using the following link on October 18, 2022: https://youtu.be/SFiuzZ2Br4I This livestream option will not allow for a two-way communication between members of the public and the Commission.

1. Call to Order – Chairman Bruseth
   A. Board Introductions
   B. Establish a Quorum
   C. Recognize and/or excuse absences

2. Approval of Minutes – Bruseth (advance handout)
   Antiquities Advisory Board Meeting # 109 (July 25, 2022)

3. State Antiquities Landmark Nominations:
   A. Consider approval of State Antiquities Landmark Nomination for site 41MN80, Menard County.
   B. Consider approval of State Antiquities Landmark Nomination for the Phantom Lake Spring site (41JD63) in Jeff Davis County, Texas – Jones

4. Consider approval of the proposed 10-year second extension for Katherine Turner-Pearson for the La Pila Project, McLennan County, Texas Antiquities Permit #7405 – Jones (Item 7.7)

5. 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)

6. Discussion and possible action regarding an Archeology Permit for the data recovery investigations associated with the design of the main gate and lunette exhibit at the Alamo Site, 41BX6, San Antonio, Bexar County – Jones (Item #3.1B)

7. Discussion and possible action regarding an Archeology Permit for archaeological
investigations associated with geotechnical boring and backhoe trenching for the Alamo Site, 41BX6, San Antonio, Bexar County – Jones (Item #3.1C)

8. Discussion and possible action regarding Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1189 related to geotechnical boring in the Woolworth Building, San Antonio, Bexar County – Brummett (Item #3.1D)

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 Esther Brickley at (512) 463-5768 at least four (4) business days prior to the meeting so that appropriate arrangements can be made.
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Austin, TX 78737
512/288-6053
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956/882-8260/office
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512/245-2724
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Email: doug.boyd@stantec.com

State Agency Archeologist
Nicki Hise
Texas Water Development Board
1700 Congress Avenue
Austin, TX 78701
512/936-4304 office
Email: nicki.hise@twdb.texas.gov

Architect
James (Rick) Lewis
226 W. Gramercy Place
San Antonio, TX 78212
210/458-3010/office
Email: james.lewis@utsa.edu

Architect
Norman Alston, FAIA
506 Monte Vista Drive
Dallas, TX 75223
214/826-5466/office
Email: norman.alston@alstonarchitects.com

Historian
James Robert (Bob) Ward
1707 Romeria Drive
Austin, TX 78757
512/452-7305/office
512/796-1050/cell
Email: bobward7@gmail.com

Historian
Joaquin Rivaya-Martinez
Texas State University
Department of History
601 University Drive
San Marcos, TX 78666
512/245-2142
Email: jr59@txstate.edu
ITEM # 1
CALL TO ORDER

Today’s date is October 18th, 2022 and the time is [08:30AM]

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.
ITEM # 2
1. AAB Call to Order

Commissioner Jim Bruseth opened the Antiquities Advisory Board (AAB) meeting on July 25, 2022, at 09:30. He welcomed everyone to the meeting and asked the AAB members to introduce themselves.

**Members Present**

Jim Bruseth  
Laurie Limbacher  
Bob Ward  
Douglas Boyd  
Todd Ahlman  
Nicki Hise  
Norman Alston

**Members Absent**

Joaquín Rivaya-Martínez  
Rick Lewis  
Lilia Garcia

Bruseth announced that three members were absent. He called for a motion to excuse Rick Lewis, Lilia Garcia, and Joaquín Rivaya-Martínez.

Norman Alston moved.

Commissioner Limbacher seconded the motion.

Bruseth heard no objections, a quorum was established, and the meeting was opened.

2. Approval of AAB Minutes

Bruseth asked if changes or corrections were needed for the AAB #108 Minutes. Hearing none he called for a motion to approve.

Douglas Boyd moved.
Bob Ward seconded the motion.

The motion passed unanimously.

3. SAL Nominations (Big Bend Ranch State Park – Texas Parks and Wildlife Division)

Bruseth introduced the motion to approve ten archeological sites for State Antiquities Landmark (SAL) nomination. He shared that the proposed sites were all located in the Big Bend Ranch State Park. The nominations were submitted to the THC by Texas Parks and Wildlife (TPWD).

Bruseth called on Brad Jones to provide context for the SAL nominations.

Jones called on Drew Sitters (Regional Archeologist) to provide brief introductions for the site nominations.

Sitters summarized that the ten proposed sites were made up of robust archeological assemblages, ranged from prehistoric to historic age, and contributed to the story of Texas. He mentioned that increased park visitation warranted further protection for these sites against vandalism and looting.

Sitters stated that the THC supported the SAL designation of the ten proposed sites.

Bruseth and Jones thanked Sitters.

Bruseth read the three possible motions.

Boyd moved to approve the recommendation of the 10 sites for SAL designation.

Ward seconded the motion.

Bruseth called for the vote, heard no objections, and the motion passed unanimously.

4. Antiquities Permit Extension Request (2nd Extension)

Bruseth called on Jones to present a 2nd extension for archeological permit #6247 for six-years.

Jones detailed information on the 2nd extension request brought forth by Jorge Garcia-Herreros.

Jones mentioned that Garcia-Herreros was absent due to medical procedures, but that his sister Isabel Ahearn would present Garcia’s request.

Ahearn presented the circumstances hat have delayed the completion of the project and the justification for permit extension request.

Bruseth thanked Ahern and presented the possible motions.

Boyd moved to approve a recommendation of a second permit extension request for 6 years for Mr. Garcia-Herreros.

Limbacher seconded the motion.

Bruseth called for the vote, heard no objections, and the motion passed unanimously.
5. Division Reports

Jones reported the types of permits that the Archeology Division (AD) issued during the last quarter. He then highlighted several interesting permitted archeological projects and shared AD’s recent accomplishments.

Bruseth called on Division of Architecture’s (DOA) director – Elizabeth Brummett.

Brummett introduced herself and shared that DOA had issued several more permits this year compared to the statistics from the previous year. She highlighted a few noteworthy permit issuances and completed her presentation.

Bruseth thanked both Brummett and Jones.

6. Adjournment

Jim Bruseth motioned to adjourn the meeting.

Ahlman seconded the motion.
ITEM # 3
Consider approving sites nominated for State Antiquities Landmarks

Background
The following privately-owned prehistoric archeological site resource was nominated for designation as a State Antiquities Landmark. Proper notice has been given by the landowner, Rayna Haney, of the State Antiquities Landmark designation process. Three motions are presented below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Site</th>
<th>County</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>41MN80, Haney Ranch Bedrock Mortar Site</td>
<td>Menard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Suggested Motion A:
Move that the Board send forward and recommend to the Commission the approval of SAL nomination of: 41MN80, the Haney Ranch Bedrock Mortar site, Menard County, owned by Rayna Haney.

Suggested Motion B:
Move that the Board send forward and recommend to the Commission the disapproval of SAL nomination of: 41MN80, the Haney Ranch Bedrock Mortar site, Menard County, owned by Rayna Haney.

Suggested Motion C:
Move that the board report to the Commission that the SAL nomination of: 41MN80, the Haney Ranch Bedrock Mortar site, Menard County, owned by Rayna Haney, is incomplete. The AAB is therefore unable to determine whether or not the subject property is eligible for designation as a SAL and recommend that the nomination be returned to the nominator.
1. Property Name

Name of Property or Archeological Site/Trinomial: Haney Ranch Bedrock Mortar Site / 41MN80
Address: 6550 Haney Road
City: Menard  County: Menard  Zip: 76859

2. Ownership (check all that apply)

☐ Public
  ☐ Nomination prepared by property owner
  ☐ Nomination prepared by third party (indicate relationship to owner: )
  ☐ Nomination prepared by Texas Historical Commission

☐ Private
  ☐ Nomination prepared by property owner
  ☐ Nomination prepared by third party (indicate relationship to owner: )
  ☐ Nomination prepared by Texas Historical Commission

3. Property Type & Significance (check all that apply)

☐ Archeological
  ☐ Historic
  ☐ Prehistoric

Criteria for Archeological Sites (check all that apply)

☐ The site has the potential to contribute to a better understanding of the prehistory and/or history of Texas by the addition of new and important information;
☐ The site's archeological deposits and the artifacts within the site are preserved and intact, thereby supporting the research potential or preservation interests of the site;
☐ The site possesses unique or rare attributes concerning Texas prehistory and/or history;
☐ The study of the site offers the opportunity to test theories and methods of preservation, thereby contributing to new scientific knowledge; and
☐ There is a high likelihood that vandalism and relic collecting has occurred or could occur, and official landmark designation is needed to ensure maximum legal protection, or alternatively, further investigations are needed to mitigate the effects of vandalism and relic collecting when the site cannot be protected.

☐ Shipwreck
  Criterion for Shipwrecks:
  ☐ The shipwreck is located on land owned or controlled by the State of Texas or one of its political subdivisions; the shipwreck is pre-twentieth century or is otherwise historically significant and is 50 years old or older in age; the remains consist of a shipwreck sunken, abandoned, or a wreck of the sea, or are represented by the ship's remains and/or contents or related embedded treasure.

☐ Cache / Collection
  Criteria for Caches / Collections (check all that apply)
  ☐ The cache or collection was assembled with public funds or taken from public lands;
  ☐ The preservation of materials is adequate to allow the application of standard archeological or conservation techniques;
  ☐ The cache or collection is of research value, thereby contributing to scientific knowledge; or
  ☐ The cache or collection is of historic value or contributes to a theme.

Continued on next page
☐ Buildings, structures, objects, districts, and non-archeological sites (check all that apply)
  ☐ Building (must be listed in National Register of Historic Places)
    ☐ Individually listed
    ☐ Contributes to significance of a listed district
  ☐ Structure (must be listed in National Register of Historic Places)
    ☐ Individually listed
    ☐ Contributes to significance of a listed district
  ☐ Site
  ☐ Object
  ☐ District (must be listed in the National Register of Historic Places if buildings or structures are included)

Criteria for buildings, structures, non-archeological sites, objects (check all that apply):
  ☐ The property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, including importance to a particular cultural or ethnic group;
  ☐ The property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
  ☐ The property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;
  ☐ The property has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in Texas culture or history;

4. Geographic Data

Archaeological properties (including shipwrecks)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UTM Zone</th>
<th>NAD datum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NE Corner
  Easting see attached
  Northing

SE Corner
  Easting see attached
  Northing

SW Corner
  Easting see attached
  Northing

NW Corner
  Easting see attached
  Northing

Site Centroid
  Easting
  Northing

  • USGS quad name and number
  • Acreage of nominated property
  • Attach USGS map with boundary and UTM coordinates or shapefiles

Description of Site

Location: Pre-contact bedrock mortar site with lithic scatter and historic linear rock features.

Site Type and Cultural Affiliation: Pre-contact bedrock mortar site with lithic scatter and historic linear rock features.

Buildings/Structures, or Districts with Buildings/Structures
  • Attach scale map with boundary (survey map preferred)
  • Attach deed or legal description. Indicate here if:
    ☐ Deed
    ☐ Metes and bounds
    ☐ Block & Lot description with plat map
    ☐ Survey map
    ☐ Written boundary description (with reference to landmarks, property boundaries, and/or other fixed points)
    ☐ Indicate if boundary is the same as in the National Register nomination
5. Application Preparer

Name: Jenny McWilliams and Tiffany Osburn
Address: 108 W. 16th Street
City: Austin         County: Travis         State: Texas
Telephone: 512-475-4506
Email Address: jenny.mcowilliams@thc.texas.gov
Nominator's Signature: Jenny McWilliams Date: 9/23/22

6. Property Owner

Name: Rayna Haney
Address: P.O. Box 656
City: Menard         County: Menard         State: Texas
Telephone: 325-792-9341
Email Address: raynahaney@verizon.net

Additional owner information is attached.

7. Acknowledgments by Private Property Owners

I, Rayna Haney, as owner of this property, understand that if this site is accepted and entered into the Commission's records as a State Antiquities Landmark, it will thereafter be protected by, and its use governed by, the Antiquities Code of Texas insofar as provided in that Code. Furthermore, I understand that if the site is designated as a State Antiquities Landmark, a "Notice of Designation as a State Antiquities Landmark," will be recorded in the deed records in the county in which the property is located. Furthermore, if the nominated property is building or structure, I understand that I must purchase a State Antiquities Landmark medallion. Furthermore, I understand that, in accordance with Section 191.097 of the Antiquities Code of Texas, the Commission may remove the designation of State Antiquities Landmark from the site if it is determined that such designation is no longer warranted. Furthermore, I swear that I am the owner of the parcel of land nominated for designation as a State Antiquities Landmark, or have consent of a legal authority to make this nomination, subject to penalty of law as provided by Texas Penal Code, Sec. 37.10.

Owner's Signature: Rayna Haney Date: 9-26-22
- Each private property owner must sign a copy of the nomination.

8. Nomination by Third Party Applicant of Properties owned by Cities and Counties

Any private individual or private group that desires to nominate a property owned by a political subdivision as a landmark must complete and return to the commission a nomination form, and must give notice of the nomination at the individual's or group's own expense, in a newspaper of general circulation published in the city, town, or county in which the building, structure or site is located. If no newspaper of general circulation is published in the city, town, or county, the notice must be published in a newspaper of general circulation in an adjoining or neighboring county that is circulated in the county of the applicant's residence.

- The notice must be printed in 12-point boldface type; include the exact location of the building or site; and include the name of the group or individual nominating the building or site.
- An original copy of the notice and an affidavit of publication signed by the newspaper's publisher must be submitted to the commission with a nomination form.

☐ I have complied with this requirement (attach proof of publication)
9. Attachments (indicate which items are included in application)

- Current photographs, sufficient for THC staff to confirm the property’s eligibility (digital files not accepted in lieu of prints)
- Maps
- Deed
- Proof of Publication
- Fiscal Impact Statement (Optional. For a building or structure owned by a political subdivision, the nomination may be accompanied by a statement assessing fiscal impacts of the potential designation on the political subdivision. The political subdivision may also supply a fiscal impact statement to be considered by the Commission).
- National Register form (to be attached by THC staff)
- Archeological site data form
- Other supporting documentation (briefly describe)

See attached narrative description and photos

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10. Evaluation by THC Staff (for buildings and structures only)

- Building/Structure is listed in the National Register of Historic Places
  - Individually listed
  - District (nominated in its entirety as an SAL)
  - Contributes to significance of a listed district

Name of District: __________________________

Certified by: __________________________ Date: __________________________

11. Evaluation by THC Executive Director

☐ The nomination is complete and acceptable.

☐ The property retains integrity at the time of the nomination and is eligible for designation.

Signature: __________________________

Date: 9/29/22

Texas Historical Commission
P.O. Box 12276
Austin, TX 78711-2276
Phone 512/463-6100
www.thc.state.tx.us
### General Site Information

**Site Name**  Haney Ranch Morter Holes  
**Site Type**  quarry/procurement; occupation

**Explanation of Type**
upland ridge above spring with numerous mortar holes and evidence of lithic procurement; a historic component which includes multiple types of rock walls and rock alignments.

### Project and Permit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>THC Landowner Assistance Program</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permit Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Funding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permit Source</td>
<td>none- private</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Recorder Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Jenny McWilliams</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>512-940-2699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jenny.mcwilliams@thc.texas.gov">jenny.mcwilliams@thc.texas.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>501 W. 16th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austin</td>
<td>Tx 78701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affiliation</td>
<td>Friend of the family</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sources of Information

**Owner**  Rayna Haney

**Informant**  Brent Haney Bratton, Family artifact collection

**Additional Sources**  Tiffany Osburn, Jeff Durst

### Work Performed

**Observation/Recording Date**  3/27/2021

**Surface Inspection/Collection Date**  3/27/2021

**Method**  Pedestrian survey and visual inspection

**Mapping Dates**  3/27/2021

**Method**  Hand-held GPS

**Testing Dates**  none

**Method**

**Excavation Dates**  none

**Method**
## Records and Materials

**Records**
Digital map, digital photos, photo log, shapfile

**Materials Collected**
No collection

**Special Samples**
No samples

**Temporary Housing**  landowner

**Permanent Housing**  landowner

## Location

## Environment

**Nearest Natural Water**  The spring at Cogden Branch

**Soil Description and Reference**
Tarrant Soils, 1-8% slope, clayey residuum weathered from limestone; Tarrant Bracket Association, hilly; Frio Silty clay laom, 0-2% slopes occasionally flooded

**Percentage Surface Visible**  40%

**Surface Texture**

**Soil Derivation**
- Alluvial
- Colluvial
- Eolian
- In Situ
- Marine

**Other Soils**

**Environmental/Topographical Setting**
The site spans from a low-land spring to an upland ridge.
Site Conditions

Circumstances Affecting Observation
Clear, cool day. Tourd the site with the landowner, Rayna Haney, and her son, Brent Bratton.

Site Condition
Current Land Use
Cattle ranching

Natural Impacts
Erosion. The site was first visited in 2007 and many more mortar holes were observed. Erosion has filled some of the mortar holes.

Artificial Impacts
Ranching

Future Impacts
Proposed route of I-14.

Cultural Manifestations

Time Period of Occupation
Early Archaic; Middle Archaic; Late Archaic; Late Prehistoric 1; Late Prehistoric 2; Early Statehood (1845-1860), Unknown

Basis for Time Period
Artifacts collected by the landowner and observed on the surface.

☐ Single Component    ✓ Multiple Component    ☐ Component Unknown

Basis for Component
Artifacts collected by the land owner and observed on the surface.

Cultural Features
Observed 12 mortar holes and shallow basins, lithic and burned rock clusters, and historic rock walls and rock alignments

Approximate Site Size

Basis for Determination

Top of Deposit Below Surface    surface

☐ Basis for Determination    Upland location with little to no soil depth

Bottom of Deposit    Possibly up to 30 cm of soil deposition near the spring

☐ Basis for Determination    Upland location with little to no soil depth

Artifactual Materials Observed
Preforms, knives, bifacial and unifacial scrapers, dart and arrow points, Leon Plain ceramic,
Discussion of Site

### Registration and Recommendations

#### Registration Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Arch Landmark</th>
<th>Conservation Easement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Registered TX Landmark</td>
<td>National Register</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Registration Comments

Research Value

Further Investigations

Attachments
Site Survey and Nomination of 41MN80 at Haney Ranch, Menard County, Texas

This nomination seeks to recognize and present site 41MN80, the Haney Ranch Bedrock Mortar Site, for State Antiquities Landmark Designation.

The Haney Ranch is in central Menard County west of Menard, Texas. (Figure 1) and has been owned by the same family for multiple generations. Ms. Rayna Haney, current ranch owner, was interested in the protection of archeological features on her land and requested assistance from THC’s Archeology Division for an archeological survey, inventory, and assessment of sites.

In March of 2021, staff from THC conducted our site visit with the landowner and recorded two archeological sites. Of these, one has been currently assessed as having sufficient integrity, preservation, and scientific potential to be nominated as an SAL. This package contains the completed landmark nomination for site 41MN80.

With this designation, 41MN80, the Haney Ranch Bedrock Mortar site will become only the third archeological SAL in Menard County. The Archeology Division thanks Ms. Rayna Haney and family for their commitment to preservation and cultural heritage.

Figure 1. Approximate location of Haney Ranch within Menard County.
As is common, the landowners have accumulated a small collection of artifacts picked up over the years from the surface of the site. These include numerous preforms and informal tools, knives, bifacial and unifacial scrapers, dart and arrow points, and at least one Leon Plain ceramic sherd.

On the upland portions of the site there is little to no soil deposition apart from minimal accumulations at the base of copes of native brush and within the grinding features, which have captured soil and encouraged vegetational growth. Closer to the spring, there is as much as 30-40cm of soil deposition. Soils in the vicinity of the spring include Tarrant Soils, formed in clayey residuum weathered from limestone and Frio Silty clay loam which is formed in calcareous loamy and clayey alluvium.

Site 41MN80 is nominated for designation as a State Antiquities Landmark under following criteria:

- **The site has the potential to contribute to a better understanding of the prehistory and/or history of Texas by the addition of new and important information.** Directed research of these types of features is in relatively early stages in Texas. The accumulation of a larger dataset of bedrock grinding features in Texas will enable future studies including the creation of a bedrock feature typology that may contribute to our understanding of the roles that bedrock features played in central Texas lifeways.

- **The site’s archaeological deposits and the artifacts within the site are preserved and intact, thereby supporting the research potential or preservation interests of the site.** We believe that pockets of sediment have accumulated within features and over groups of features across the site. These soil accumulations have the potential to preserve organic material, enabling future research.

- **The study of the site offers the opportunity to test theories and methods of preservation, thereby contributing to new scientific knowledge.** The site offers the opportunity to test new methods of morphological analysis and documentation of wear patterns as well as contribute to a dataset of grind-stone features in Central Texas.

- **There is a high likelihood that vandalism and relic collecting has occurred or could occur, and official landmark designation is needed to ensure maximum legal protection, or alternatively, further investigations are needed to mitigate the effects of vandalism and relic collecting when the site cannot be protected.** Rapidly expanding populations and
development place many rural archeological sites under threat of destruction. At the Haney Ranch, there is no imminent threat and succession planning has ensured that the ranch will stay in the family. However, 41MN80 and would, if built, impact the ranch and speed development pressure in the area.

Figure 2. Bedrock mortar Feature M-2.

Figure 3. Tiffany Osburn at bedrock mortar Feature M-12.
Figure 4. Bedrock mortar Feature M-13

Figure 5. Bedrock mortar, Feature M-10. Example of a shallow basin.
Figure 6. Tiffany Osburn at the intersection of two rock walls.

Figure 7. Historic lane. From left to right, Brent Bratton, Tiffany Osburn, Jeff Durst, and Rayna Haney.
GPS Coordinates for 41MN80 SAL Nomination
Consider approving sites nominated for State Antiquities Landmarks

Background
The following privately-owned multi-component prehistoric and historic archeological site resource was nominated for designation as a State Antiquities Landmark. Proper notice has been given by the landowner, George Buchanan Hamilton III, of the State Antiquities Landmark designation process. Three motions are presented below.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Item</th>
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<td>A</td>
<td>41JD63, Phantom Lake Spring Site</td>
<td>Jeff Davis</td>
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</table>

**Suggested Motion A:**
Move that the Board send forward and recommend to the Commission the approval of SAL nomination of 41JD63, the Phantom Lake Spring site, Jeff Davis County, owned by George Buchanan Hamilton III.

**Suggested Motion B:**
Move that the Board send forward and recommend to the Commission the disapproval of SAL nomination of 41JD63, the Phantom Lake Spring site, Jeff Davis County, owned by George Buchanan Hamilton III.

**Suggested Motion C:**
Move that the board report to the Commission that the SAL nomination of 41JD63, the Phantom Lake Spring site, Jeff Davis County, owned by George Buchanan Hamilton III, is incomplete. The AAB is therefore unable to determine whether or not the subject property is eligible for designation as a SAL and recommend that the nomination be returned to the nominator.
STATE ANTIQUITIES LANDMARK NOMINATION FORM

1. Property Name

Name of Property or Archeological Site/Trinomial: 41JD63, Phantom Lake Spring Archaeological Site

Address

City ____________________________ County Jeff Davis Zip 79786

2. Ownership (check all that apply)

☐ Public

☐ Nomination prepared by property owner

☐ Nomination prepared by third party (indicate relationship to owner ____________________________ )

☐ Nomination prepared by Texas Historical Commission

☐ Private

☐ Nomination prepared by property owner

☐ Nomination prepared by third party (indicate relationship to owner ____________________________ )

☐ Nomination prepared by Texas Historical Commission

3. Property Type & Significance (check all that apply)

☐ Archeological

☐ Historic

☐ Prehistoric

Criteria for Archeological Sites (check all that apply)

☐ The site has the potential to contribute to a better understanding of the prehistory and/or history of Texas by the addition of new and important information;

☐ The site's archeological deposits and the artifacts within the site are preserved and intact, thereby supporting the research potential or preservation interests of the site;

☐ The site possesses unique or rare attributes concerning Texas prehistory and/or history;

☐ The study of the site offers the opportunity to test theories and methods of preservation, thereby contributing to new scientific knowledge; and

☐ There is a high likelihood that vandalism and relic collecting has occurred or could occur, and official landmark designation is needed to ensure maximum legal protection, or alternatively, further investigations are needed to mitigate the effects of vandalism and relic collecting when the site cannot be protected.

☐ Shipwreck

Criterion for Shipwrecks:

☐ The shipwreck is located on land owned or controlled by the State of Texas or one of its political subdivisions; the shipwreck is pre-twentieth century or is otherwise historically significant and is 50 years old or older in age; the remains consist of a shipwreck sunken, abandoned, or a wreck of the sea, or are represented by the ship's remains and/or contents or related embedded treasure.

☐ Cache / Collection

Criteria for Caches / Collections (check all that apply)

☐ The cache or collection was assembled with public funds or taken from public lands;

☐ The preservation of materials is adequate to allow the application of standard archeological or conservation techniques;

☐ The cache or collection is of research value, thereby contributing to scientific knowledge; or

☐ The cache or collection is of historic value or contributes to a theme.

Continued on next page
Buildings, structures, objects, districts, and non-archeological sites (check all that apply)

- Building (must be listed in National Register of Historic Places)
  - Individually listed
  - Contributes to significance of a listed district
- Structure (must be listed in National Register of Historic Places)
  - Individually listed
  - Contributes to significance of a listed district
- Site
- Object
- District (must be listed in the National Register of Historic Places if buildings or structures are included)

Criteria for buildings, structures, non-archeological sites, objects (check all that apply):

- The property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, including importance to a particular cultural or ethnic group;
- The property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- The property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;
- The property has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in Texas culture or history;

4. Geographic Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Archeological properties (including shipwrecks)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UTM Zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE Corner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE Corner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SW Corner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NW Corner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Centroid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- USGS quad name and number
- Acreage of nominated property
- Attach USGS map with boundary and UTM coordinates or shapefiles

Description of Site

Location: ____________________________

Site Type and Cultural Affiliation: Stratified site with palo through historic

Buildings/Structures, or Districts with Buildings/Structures

- Attach scale map with boundary (survey map preferred)
- Attach deed or legal description. Indicate here if:
  - Deed
  - Metes and bounds
  - Block & Lot description with plat map
  - Survey map
  - Written boundary description (with reference to landmarks, property boundaries, and/or other fixed points)
  - Indicate if boundary is the same as in the National Register nomination
5. Application Preparer

Name: George Buchanan Hamilton III
Address: P.O. Box 180
City: Freer
County: Duval
State: TX
Telephone: 361-231-0441
Email Address: bonnie.despain@sbcglobal.net
Nominator's Signature
Date

6. Property Owner

Name: George Buchanan Hamilton III
Address: P.O. Box 180
City: Freer
County: Duval
State: TX
Telephone:
Email Address

☐ Additional owner information is attached.

7. Acknowledgments by Private Property Owners

I, George Buchanan Hamilton III, as owner of this property, understand that if this site is accepted and entered into the Commission's records as a State Antiquities Landmark, it will thereafter be protected by, and its use governed by, the Antiquities Code of Texas as provided in that Code. Furthermore, I understand that if the site is designated as a State Antiquities Landmark, a "Notice of Designation as a State Antiquities Landmark," will be recorded in the deed records in the county in which the property is located. Furthermore, if the nominated property is building or structure, I understand that I must purchase a State Antiquities Landmark medallion. Furthermore, I understand that, in accordance with Section 191.097 of the Antiquities Code of Texas, the Commission may remove the designation of State Antiquities Landmark from the site if it is determined that such designation is no longer warranted. Furthermore, I swear that I am the owner of the parcel of land nominated for designation as a State Antiquities Landmark, or have consent of a legal authority to make this nomination, subject to penalty of law as provided by Texas Penal Code, Sec. 37.10.

Owner's Signature: [Signature]
Date: 07.28.22

- Each private property owner must sign a copy of the nomination.

8. Nomination by Third Party Applicant of Properties owned by Cities and Counties

Any private individual or private group that desires to nominate a property owned by a political subdivision as a landmark must complete and return to the commission a nomination form, and must give notice of the nomination at the individual's or group's own expense, in a newspaper of general circulation published in the city, town, or county in which the building, structure or site is located. If no newspaper of general circulation is published in the city, town, or county, the notice must be published in a newspaper of general circulation in an adjoining or neighboring county that is circulated in the county of the applicant's residence.

- The notice must be printed in 12-point boldface type; include the exact location of the building or site; and include the name of the group or individual nominating the building or site.
- An original copy of the notice and an affidavit of publication signed by the newspaper's publisher must be submitted to the commission with a nomination form.

☐ I have complied with this requirement (attach proof of publication)
9. Attachments (indicate which items are included in application)

☐ Current photographs, sufficient for THC staff to confirm the property’s eligibility (digital files not accepted in lieu of prints)
☐ Maps
☐ Deed
☐ Proof of Publication
☐ Fiscal Impact Statement (Optional. For a building or structure owned by a political subdivision, the nomination may be accompanied by a statement assessing fiscal impacts of the potential designation on the political subdivision. The political subdivision may also supply a fiscal impact statement to be considered by the Commission).
☐ National Register form (to be attached by THC staff)
☐ Archeological site data form
☐ Other supporting documentation (briefly describe)

10. Evaluation by THC Staff (for buildings and structures only)

☐ Building/Structure is listed in the National Register of Historic Places
  ☐ Individually listed
  ☐ District (nominated in its entirety as an SAL)
  ☐ Contributes to significance of a listed district

Name of District ________________________________
Certified by ________________________________ Date ________________________________

11. Evaluation by THC Executive Director

☐ The nomination is complete and acceptable.
☐ The property retains integrity at the time of the nomination and is eligible for designation.

Signature: ________________________________ Date: 9/29/22
**General Site Information**

**Site Name**  Phantom Lake Spring

**Site Type**  burned rock midden; cave; engineered feature/structure; farmstead; lithic scatter; petroglyph; rock shelter

**Explanation of Type**

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**Project and Permit**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Phantom Lake Spring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project Number</td>
<td>18-636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permit Number</td>
<td>140R4018F0067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Funding</td>
<td>Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) Albuquerque Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permit Source</td>
<td>Bureau of Reclamation (Albuquerque Office)</td>
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**Recorder Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>T. Schoonover, V. Paalvast</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>(575)323-3271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>(575)323-3921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:4corners@4cornersresearch.com">4corners@4cornersresearch.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affiliation</td>
<td>DMG Four Corners Research, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>669 S. Solano Dr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>Las Cruces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>NM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zip Code</td>
<td>88001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sources of Information**

**Owner**

Bureau of Reclamation

**Informant**

Dustin Armstrong

**Additional Sources**

Mark Hungerford

---

**Work Performed**

**Observation/Recording Date**  08/08/2018 - 08/13/2018

**Surface Inspection/Collection Date**  08/08/2018 - 08/13/2018

**Method**  Controlled systematic pedestrian survey transects at 15-m intervals across 100 percent of the survey area

**Mapping Dates**  08/08/2018 - 08/13/2018

**Method**  All survey polygons were identified in the field using hand-held Trimble TDC100 units.

**Testing Dates**  None

**Method**  N/A

**Excavation Dates**  None

**Method**  N/A
Records and Materials

Records
analysis notes; digital map; digital photos; paper map; photo cd/dvd; photo logs; project report; shapefiles

Materials Collected
None

Special Samples
N/A

Temporary Housing None
Permanent Housing None

Location

Environment

Nearest Natural Water

Major Drainage

Creek Drainage

Soil Description and Reference The project area contains two soil associations: Bigetty association soils within the bed of Phantom Lake and along the valley bottom and undulating Dozier association sediments surrounding the spring. (www.websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov 2018).

Percentage Surface Visible 60 percent

Surface Texture silt loam to clay loam

Soil Derivation ☑ Alluvial ☐ Colluvial ☐ Eolian ☐ In Situ ☐ Marine
Other Soils

Environmental/Topographical Setting

Site Conditions

Circumstances Affecting Observation
Site was visited by 2 crew members in August, during the monsoon season, resulting in cooler daytime temperatures. Surface Visibility was 60 percent due to vegetation. The project area is accessed by a dirt road that enters the BOR property from the east.

Site Condition Site is in Good Condition and approximately 70 percent intact.

Current Land Use
Phantom Lake Spring supplies water to a refugium pond for the endangered Comanche Springs Pupfish (Cyprinodon elegans). The water issuing from this cave was part of the BOR’s Balmorhea Project for irrigation.

Natural Impacts
Water erosion is severe in some areas; animal burrowing was noted in some loci and packrat middens were observed in rockshelters and caves.

Artificial Impacts
Prehistoric components have been impacted by modern/historic recreationalists; unauthorized artifact collecting has likely occurred on the site for over a century.

Future Impacts
Future impacts to the site could include further development of the water features and continued artifacts collecting.

Cultural Manifestations

Time Period of Occupation
Prehistoric; Historic; Paleoindian; Early Archaic; Middle Archaic; Late Archaic; Late Prehistoric 1; Late Prehistoric 2; Early Statehood (1845-1860); Late Statehood (1865-1900); Modern (1901-present)

Basis for Time Period
Diagnostic artifacts and historical records

☐ Single Component  ✔ Multiple Component  ☐ Component Unknown

Basis for Component Diagnostic projectile point, prehistoric features, Early-Late Statehood cans and bottle glass, modern refuse, historic water control features
Cultural Features

Locus 1  Crevice Midden Complex consisting of crevice midden and associated FCR apron, bedrock mortar and grinding areas, and surface hearth - Archaic-Protohistoric
Locus 2  Test unit excavation - modern subsurface testing
Locus 3  Ring Midden with an associated artifact scat- Archaic-Protohistoric
er
Locus 4  Test unexcavation - modern subsurface testing
Locus 5  Historic Masonry Structure/Lime Kiln; the remains are the rubble footprint of a large semi-circular masonry structure with a discernible interior depression - Early-Late Statehood
Locus 6  Ring Midden Complex consisting of two large FCR midden complexes, three bedrock mortar complexes, and an associated lithic scatter - Archaic-Protohistoric
Locus 7  FCR Midden; a small FCR midden deposit- Archaic-Protohistoric
Locus 8  FCR midden - Archaic-Protohistoric
Locus 9  Historic Hearth with an associated scatter of metal and glass artifacts - 1930s-1970s
Locus 10  Tailings Pile comprised of small limestone cobbles and debris - Early-Late Statehood
Locus 11  Rockshelter with prehistoric and historic artifact- Paleoindian-Protohistoric, Late statehood, modern
Locus 12  FCR midden - Archaic-Protohistoric
Locus 13  Semi-circular Masonry Structure with no discernible interior depression but with an obvious opening or gap within the alignment and prehistoric and historic artifacts - Paleoindian-Protohistoric, Early-Late Statehood
Locus 14  Bedrock mortar complex - Archaic-Protohistoric
Locus 15  Dry cave entrance - N/A
Locus 16  Dry cave entrance with a “crow’s foot” petroglyph - Archaic-Protohistoric
Locus 17  Dry cave entrance that connects underground with Locus 1 - N/A
Locus 18  FCR midden - Archaic-Protohistoric
Locus 19  Cairn, described as deflated, but not relocated during the current effort- N/A
Locus 20  Lithic artifact concentration - Paleoindian-Protohistoric
Locus 21  Several backhoe trenches and a test uni- modern subsurface testing
Locus 22  Large FCR midden, artifact scat- Archaic-Protohistoric
Locus 23  “The Village;” an extensive scatter of lithic artifacts and FC - Archaic-Protohistoric
Locus 24  Bedrock Mortar Complex consisting of 11 tightly groups bedrock mortar- Archaic-Protohistoric
Locus 25  Historic Recreation Area comprised of a moderately dense scatter of metal and glass artifacts with one fragment of historic Fiestaware, likely associated with Phantom Lake Camp - 1920s-1970s
Locus 26  Rockshelter a limestone bluff along the southeastern edge of Phantom Lak - Unknown
Locus 27  2 Bedrock Grinding Basin - Archaic-Protohistoric
Locus 28  Historic/Modern Petroglyph/Inscription Complex with 3 sets of petroglyphs in the modern alphabet and Arabic numerals - Recent Historic/Modern
Locus 29  Bureau of Reclamation Irrigation Canal consisting of a concrete irrigation ditch/canal (Feature 29.1) and associated gaging station (29.2) and headgate (29.3) infrastructure - Recent Historic/Modern
Locus 30  Spittgarber Canal with two associated head gate - Late Statehood/Historic
Locus 31  Recent Historic Fence Line with a western segment and an eastern segment- Recent Historic/Modern
Locus 92  Several backhoe trenches - modern subsurface testing

Approximate Site Size  71,216.25 m^2

Basis for Determination  BOR property boundaries, but the site extends beyond these boundaries

Top of Deposit Below Surface  Surface, but with at least 1.5 m in depth

Basis for Determination  Previous testing and current observations

Bottom of Deposit  at least 1.5 m
Basis for Determination  Previous testing and current observations

Artifactual Materials Observed
During the artifacts analysis conducted as part of the previous evaluation of the site (Charles 1994:195), over 17,000 lithic artifacts were analyzed and collected. During current efforts, 40 tools, 29 whole flakes, 53 flake fragments, and 33 pieces of angular debris were recorded. This includes 8 cobble tools, 8 unifacial scrapers, 4 bifaces, 3 hammerstones, 12 pieces of ground stone, and 1 San Jose projectile point (4500/3500-1000 B.C.; Justice 2002:129-137). Over 75 metal artifacts and over 100 glass artifacts were also recorded. They include 5 shards of aqua glass (1880-1920) and 3 shards of cobalt glass, which was popular in a variety of uses until the 1930’s (https://sha.org/bottle/colors.htm); an internally-primed center fire cartridge with a headstamp marked “C/77/F/6” identified as a Frankford arsenal .45/70 internally-primed carbine cartridge indicating it is a carbine cartridge manufactured in June of 1877 at the Frankford arsenal (http://www.oldammo.com/november04.htm); a hole-in-cap can with machine soldered seam, which was introduced in the 1880’s and fits the Fort Davis period of occupation; flat top steel beverage cans and sanitary cans (1930s-1960s); cone-top beer cans (1935-1970’s; Rock 1989:77); and evaporated milk cans of type 17 (1935-1945) and type 13 (1917-1930).

Discussion of Site
Phantom Lake Spring (41JD63) is a great depth of occupation, from Paleoindian artifacts to its modern use for irrigation. In 1995, Phantom Lake Spring was placed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP; Register No. 95000501).

Registration and Recommendations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registration Status</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State Arch Landmark</td>
<td>Has potential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registered TX Landmark</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Registration Comments
National Register of Historic Places in 1995 (#95000501)

Research Value
The Phantom Lake Spring Site is an important cultural resource and continues to have potential for data collection. The intact subsurface deposits have the potential to address research themes that include settlement patterns, land-use patterns, subsistence strategies, and construction technology.

Further Investigations
A number of different strategies could be employed to explore these research themes further and certain loci and features within those loci are recommended for further data collection. Several foci of research are suggested: ring middens, the valley and lake bed, bedrock mortars, and bedrock and artifactual ground stone analysis.

Attachments
USGS Map with site plotted, plan map of site, shapefiles.
Site Description:

In 2021, the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) sought to dispose of a 17.56-acre of property in Jeff Davis County, Texas. The disposition of property out of federal ownership constitutes an undertaking and is subject to the provisions outlined under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, 54 U.S.C. § 306108, and its implementing regulations at 36 C.F.R. part 800. The Area of Potential Effects, which constitutes the entire 17.56-acre parcel contains the Phantom Lake Spring site (41JD63), a property listed on the National Register of Historic Places for its significance for having yielded, and for its continued potential to yield, important information on local prehistory, as well as its association with the establishment of Fort Davis and potential to yield important information on the fort. In consultation with the Texas Historical Commission, the BOR determined that the disposal of the property out of federal ownership would have “no adverse effect” to historic properties given that the site be designated a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL). This designation would ensure the long-term preservation of the site’s significance under the Antiquities Code of Texas. This was codified in a Memorandum of Agreement signed by the BOR, THC, and grantee, George Buchanan Hamilton III.

Previous investigations (Charles 1994) resulted in the discovery of cultural materials dating from the Early Archaic through the Historic periods. Archeologists identified 24 Loci at the site that represented cultural features and artifact scatters, natural features, and areas deemed to have potential for buried cultural deposits. Backhoe trenching within Locus 21 revealed deeply buried cultural deposits containing intact hearth features, charcoal-enriched soil, faunal remains, and lithic artifacts. Radiocarbon dates recovered from buried cultural horizons indicate occupation as early as 6290±120 B.P. The base of a projectile point that compares favorably to the Folsom type was reportedly found on the surface near Locus 2 and a Pleistocene-age horse tooth was recovered from 2.7 meters below the surface within a limestone-supported colluvium overlying bedrock. The presence of Pleistocene-age materials suggests potential for Paleoindian occupation of the site but warrants further investigation. Overall, the Precontact period is represented by ring middens, hearths, petroglyphs, bedrock mortars, and a diverse tool assemblage characterized by bifacial knives, scrapers, drills, ground stone, aboriginal ceramics, projectile points, and an engraved stone pendant. On the other hand, the historic component consists of masonry structures that may have served as lime kilns, irrigation features, tin cans, glass shards, graffiti, and cartridge casings.

Despite the construction and maintenance of the irrigation canal, as well as looting (Charles 1994:1-2), the Phantom Lake Spring site retains both its vertical and horizontal integrity. Evidenced by the presence of buried and intact cultural features ranging in age from the Early Archaic through the Historic periods, the site “is one of the most promising stratified sites in the Trans-Pecos [archeological region of] Texas” (Phillips 1995). Therefore, the Phantom Lake Spring site is recommended eligible for designation as a SAL under Criteria 1 through 5.
References

Charles, Mona

Phillips, David A., Jr.
1995  "Phantom Lake Spring Site." National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form. Texas Historical Commission, Austin.
When recorded, please return to:

Tyler Larsen, Realty Specialist, UCB-424
Interior Region 7-Upper Colorado Basin
Bureau of Reclamation, Room 8100
125 S. State St.
Salt Lake City, Utah 84138

QUITCLAIM DEED
(Phantom Lake Springs parcel, Balmorhea Irrigation Project)

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ("Grantor"), acting by and through the Bureau of
Reclamation, Department of the Interior, pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Property and
quitsclaims and conveys to George Buchanan Hamilton III ("Grantee"), PO Box 180, Freer, TX
78357, all of Grantor's right, title and interest in and to lands and interests in lands located in Jeff
Davis County, Texas, referred to as the Phantom Lake Springs parcel or "Lands", more
particularly described in Exhibit A attached and by this reference made a part hereof,

TOGETHER WITH, all facilities, equipment, improvements, fixtures, features and
appurtenances located in, under or upon such described Lands and interests in Lands, that in
anywise are a part of or essential to the ownership, operation or maintenance of the Balmorhea
Irrigation Project lying or located within the Phantom Lake Springs parcel, whether acquired or
constructed by or for Grantor, or acquired or constructed by or for Grantee, or constructed by or
for others pursuant to the Memorandum of Agreement between the United States Fish and
Wildlife Service and the Grantee.

TOGETHER WITH the rights, privileges, duties, obligations and responsibilities of the Grantor
which exist, together with all water rights riparian or otherwise in and to the waters described in
fulfillment of the terms of the Limiting Agreement and Contract for the Purchase and Sale of
Certain Water Rights, Land and Rights of Way, between the said J. O. Kingston and Sudie
Kingston and the United States of America recorded in the office of the County Clerk of Jeff
Davis County, Texas, in Book 49 of the Deed Ledger, at page 112 dated August 22, 1945
("Limiting Agreement").

THIS CONVEYANCE DOES NOT INCLUDE OR MODIFY:

1) The perpetual right of way and right of ingress and egress on and across the (former)
Kingston lands for canals, laterals, ditches, sublaterals, drains, dams, spillways,
wasteways, siphons, conduits, aqueducts, transmission or telephone lines and roadways,
or such other facilities or improvements as described in the Limiting Agreement that
were and are part of the Balmorhea Project that are outside the boundary of the Phantom
Lake Spring parcel as described in Exhibit A.
2) The perpetual right to use the existing main canal from Phantom Lake Spring through the (former) Kingston lands, where it is located outside the boundary of the Phantom Lake Springs parcel as described in the Limiting Agreement.

3) Any mineral rights or interests held in the name of the United States, and provided further that no surface occupancy for exploration or exploitation of federally-owned mineral rights or interests shall be allowed on the Lands.

4) Title to any equipment, improvements, fixtures, features and appurtenances reserved to the Grantor that are located outside the boundary of the Phantom Lake Springs parcel.

THIS CONVEYANCE IS SUBJECT TO:

1) Oil, gas, and other mineral rights reserved of record by or in favor of third parties in existence as of the date of this Quitclaim Deed. However, no surface occupancy for exploration or exploitation of federally-owned mineral rights or interests shall be allowed on the Lands as of the date of this Quitclaim Deed.

2) Valid permits, licenses, leases, rights-of-use, or rights-of-way of record or outstanding on, over, or across the Lands in existence as of the date of this Quitclaim Deed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT:

1) Acting pursuant to 602 DM 2, 2.4(A), under limited circumstances, the bureau/office may perform Limited Environmental Due Diligence: Transaction Screen Process described herein as LEDD/TSP. An LEDD/TSP was performed on September 15, 2021 where no evidence was found that indicated environmental contamination present on the Lands. The Lands conveyed herein to the Grantee are being conveyed in the same condition as existed on the date of said survey and which is more particularly described in that LEDD/TSP. No remediation by the Grantor on behalf of the Grantee has been or will be made.

2) Reclamation has determined, in accordance with the regulation issued by the Environmental Protection Agency at 40 CFR Part 373, that there is no evidence to indicate that hazardous substance activity took place on the property during the time the property was owned by the United States.

3) Based on Reclamation's process knowledge of what occurred on the land or easement, there was no hazardous substance, used, stored, released or otherwise present, and therefore, there are no recognizable environmental conditions present.

4) The Grantee and its successors and assigns accept the Lands "as is" without any representation, warranty, or guarantee by Grantor as to title status, liens, or encumbrances.
5) The Grantee and its successors and assigns shall be responsible for the protection, identification, and preservation of cultural resources located on the Lands as required by the existing and future laws of the State of Texas. The Grantee agrees to cooperate with the State of Texas to put conservation restrictions on the property necessary to ensure protection of cultural resources in perpetuity.

6) Nothing in this Quitclaim Deed shall be construed as including the quitclaim, abandonment, forfeiture, or relinquishment by the Grantor of its reserved right-of-way provided by the Act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 391) as to the described Lands for easements claimed, or to be claimed for purposes other than the Balmorhea Irrigation Project.

7) Nothing in this Quitclaim Deed shall be construed or interpreted as altering or amending the terms or conditions of any United States contracts, or supplements or amendments thereto.

8) Nothing in this Quitclaim Deed shall be construed or interpreted as creating any condition subsequent, reverter, or possibility of reverter.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD unto Grantee, and Grantee’s successors and assigns, the Lands together with all the rights and appurtenances thereto in anywise belonging, forever.

WITNESS the hand of the Grantor this 18th day of February, 2022.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Wayne G. Pullan, Regional Director

Approved, Regional Solicitor’s Office

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

State of Utah )
 ) ss.
County of Salt Lake )

On this day 16th of February, 2022, personally appeared before me Wayne G. Pullan, known to me to be the Regional Director of the Bureau of Reclamation, Upper Colorado Region, United States Department of the Interior, the signer of the above instrument, who duly acknowledged to
me that he executed the same on behalf of the United States of America pursuant to authority delegated to him.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year first above written.

(NOTARY SEAL)
EXHIBIT “A”

County: Jeff Davis
17.56 Acre Tract

Page 2 of 3
August 23, 2018

Bearing Basis:
All bearings shown are based on the Texas Coordinate System, Central Zone (4203), NAD 83/2011. All distances shown are surface and may be converted to grid by dividing by a Surface Adjustment Factor of 1.00028041881. Units: U.S. Survey Feet.

THE STATE OF TEXAS

COUNTY OF TRAVIS

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That I, Gordon N. Anderson, a Registered Professional Land Surveyor, do hereby certify that the above description is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and that the property described herein was determined by a survey made on the ground under my direction and supervision.

WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL at Austin, Travis County, Texas, on the date shown below.

SURVEYING AND MAPPING, LLC
4801 Southwest Pkwy
Building Two, Suite 100
Austin, Texas 78735
TX. Firm No. 10084300

[Stamp]

Gordon N. Anderson
Date
Registered Professional Land Surveyor
No. 6617 – State of Texas

[Signature]

33 Aug 2018

SAM Job No. 44150
Map showing the location of Site 41JD63.
ITEM # 4
Consider approval of the proposed 10-year extension on Antiquities Permit #7405, for principal investigator Katherine Turner-Pearson, the La Pila Project

Background:

On August 23, 2022, Katherine Turner-Pearson, principal investigator for Central Texas Archaeological Resources, requested a second extension for Antiquities Permit 7405, the La Pila project. Since the original 5-year extension on August 31, 2017, the principal investigator reports completion of the fieldwork and significant progress on the analysis and report, but analysis, report production, and curation are ongoing, in part due to lack of volunteer support for as a result of COVID. The PI indicates they will have sufficient assistance moving forward and will be pursuing an additional grant to support the completion of the permit and is therefore requesting the extension.

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 Katherine Turner-Pearson. If approved, the new permit deadline will be August 31, 2032.

Suggested Motions (AAB):

Move that the Board send forward and recommend to the Commission the granting of Katherine Turner-Pearson a second 10-year extension for Antiquities Permit #7405.

Move that the Board send forward and recommend to the Commission the denial of Katherine Turner-Pearson a second 10-year extension for Antiquities Permit #7405.
ANTiquities PERMIT:  
SECOND EXTENSION APPLICATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION
Permit Number _______7405________  Original Permit Expiration Date 08/31/2017
First Permit Extension Expiration Date 08/31/2022
Principal Investigator Name Katherine Turner-Pearson
Project Name _______ La Pila

STATUS OF PERMIT REQUIREMENTS (attach additional sheets as needed)

I. ANALYSIS
List all ongoing analyses and percentage of completed analyses. All Excavation work is complete; a retaining wall to protect the site from erosion was built by the PI and her husband; the site was then backfilled by hand by the PI and her husband; and grass has been planted across the top. The PI, her husband, and local volunteers are washing, sorting, and identifying the artifacts and logging them into an excel file. This is a historic site and no radiocarbon dating is planned. The project is a free project working with the Central Texas Archaeology Society.

II. REPORT
List the current percentage of completion, including number of chapters in draft or final form. The “Introduction”, Chapter 1—“Location and Setting”, Chapter 2—“Waco Historic Background”, Chapter 3—“History of the Calle Dos Neighborhood”, Sub-Chapter 3a—“The Range Waco’s Red Light District”, Sub-Chapter 3b—“The Calle Dos Neighborhood,” Sub-Chapter 3c—“The La Pila Fountain”, Chapter 4—“Field Methodology”. Are all at about 40-60% complete. Chapter 5—“The Volunteers” is 20% complete. Chapter 6—The structure of La Pila is 60% complete; Chapter 7—“Artifacts” is 10%, and Chapter 9—“Conclusions” is not yet written.

III. CURATION
Provide summary of status. This and analysis is the area that has slowed us down because as this is a free project through the Central Texas Archaeological Society (CTAS), and we did not expect this many artifacts, and the volunteers have been lacking. COVID set us back, and we are just now getting geared back up with volunteers coming to the PI’s house to work on the artifacts. I now have several regular volunteers, and we are hoping for a grant to bring in professional help, or at least pay for work study students from Baylor. We are about 10% on the artifacts.

IV. BUDGET
List funds available to complete all permit requirements. There are no designated funds as this is a free volunteer-based project. I am applying for a grant to help with the artifacts. Thus far all expenses have been paid by the PI and her husband, including extra tables, equipment, drying racks, screens, polyurethane bags, water, etc.

V. JUSTIFICATION FOR AN ADDITIONAL PERMIT EXTENSION

January 2012
Provide details about circumstances beyond the control of the Principal Investigator: 1) An unexpectedly high number of recovered artifacts; 2) a low number of volunteers; 3) COVID shutdowns at the school where the site is located stopping all excavations at the site for 2 years; 3) the shut down due to COVID at Baylor University causing the loss of student lab workers. Please see attached letter.
SECOND PERMIT EXTENSION REQUEST

Permit Extension Requested for __10______ Years ________ Months (1 year minimum)

Principal Investigator Name __ Katherine Turner-Pearson

Mailing Address _______ 208 Hewitt Drive Suite 103-104, Waco, Texas 76712

Email Address _______ katherine@centxarc.com

City, State, Zip ________ Waco, Texas 76712

Office Phone Number (254) 405-5543 _______ Cell Phone Number __ (254) 405-5543

CERTIFICATION

I, _______ Katherine Turner-Pearson____, as Principal Investigator employed by _______ Central Texas Archaeological Resources (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 ________________ (Signature) Date __08/23/2022________

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

❑ Second extension granted by Commission
  Date approved ____________________________ for Mark Wolfe, Executive Director
  New Expiration Date ______________________

❑ 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
History of Work at the La Pila Archaeological Site

The La Pila Project was started in 2014 when a member of the newly formed Waco Hispanic Museum approached the Central Texas Archaeological Society (CTAS) at a monthly meeting about their concerns surrounding a historic fountain that was once the focal point of the historic Calle Dos neighborhood. The member explained that the fountain was the gathering place in the Hispanic community where the neighborhood came together for Easter, Christmas, and other celebrations, and to obtain fresh spring water for their homes. The Hispanic neighborhood, located in the downtown Waco area, was razed by an Urban Renewal project in 1950, and the fountain was buried. The Waco Hispanic community wanted the fountain excavated and had hopes for restoring it. Since they had no money for such a project and no expertise in archaeology, they wanted the CTAS to take on the project, promising lots of volunteers to help. The CTAS, under then President Kent Hibbitts' leadership, voted to help excavate the fountain and teach the Hispanic community volunteers how to excavate properly. The main concern of the CTAS at the time, was having enough volunteers, as the organization was very small, and membership was dwindling. Again, the CTAS was promised a lot of volunteers from the museum. So, the CTAS agreed to help. Kent Hibbitts wanted one Professional Archaeologist/CTAS member to be the Principal Investigator and oversee the project. The CTAS only had four professional archaeologist members, including myself (2 professors and 2 CRM archaeologists). The other professionals declined to lead the project as they were too busy, so I volunteered, thinking it would be a good way to reach out and help the community, as well as grow the CTAS membership.

After we agreed to the project, I set up a time to go with a Hispanic Museum board member to visit the site and was dismayed to see it was at Indian Springs Middle School and on Waco ISD (WISD) property. This information was conveniently left out when the CTAS was approached. I realized the project would need a permit, and I also discovered no one had even obtained permission from the WISD to excavate the fountain. After many meetings with myself, WISD, and the Waco City Manager, I was granted permission for the CTAS to proceed with the excavation project on the condition I teach the 6th graders at Indian Springs Middle School about archaeology. The City of Waco would help with extra security, fencing, and porta-potties, and the CTAS would follow WISD security protocols. I then registered the site and obtained a trinomial (41ML307) and in 2015 I obtained Texas Antiquities Permit (TAP#7405). My first mistake was only asking for a 2-year permit, as I expected a lot of volunteers, and little-to-no artifacts as we were excavating the interior of the fountain only and expecting sterile or almost sterile, fill dirt. The
Texas Historical Commission (THC) understood and approved that this was a free project incorporating local school children and the community, and not being excavated by professional archaeologists. I started looking for other community donations to help with the project. We eventually got 50 trowels and gloves from Ace Hardware, supplies for additional screens from Lowes, and loans of archaeology screens from Central Texas Archaeological Resources and Baylor’s Mayborn Museum.

The project started as a great success for public archaeology awareness. For a week in October 2015, during Archaeology Awareness Month, which coincided with Hispanic Heritage Awareness Month, I taught the 6th graders at the middle school about the history of the neighborhood and the fountain, as well as archaeology. We had an assembly where they could hear from some of the elderly members of the Hispanic Community, and what it was like to live in the neighborhood and play in the fountain. On that Friday, I had all the 6th-graders digging at the site with the help of Theresa Hibbitts and my husband Warren Pearson. We had a total of 103 students digging in shifts throughout the day using trowels I got donated. All the children from the middle school went home with information about the Texas Archaeological Society and the Texas Beyond History Website thanks to literature supplied from the THC. Four TV stations and the Waco Tribune Herald covered the event, which helped set up our public Archaeology Awareness Month event that weekend. The public turned out in mass for the Saturday and Sunday event, and again, we had great news coverage. However, very little dirt was actually excavated, and the Hispanic Museum only had 2 volunteers show up on Saturday and none on Sunday.

More volunteer days followed, sometimes with just the CTAS members, and a few local college students, and other times it was open to the public. As we proceeded down into the depth of the fountain, we found that the topsoil was a typical lawn type sandy clay loam with occasional artifacts lost by students through the years, but beneath the topsoil, the sediments were hard, compacted, heavy clay sediments filled with concrete and debris from the razed homes and businesses from the Calle Dos neighborhood. The sediments were filled with thousands of artifacts, most made of metal or glass with sharp edges. This was my second big mistake: greatly underestimating the number of artifacts we would uncover. It seems that when the city buried the fountain the workers just scooped up the debris in the area, and dumped it into the fountain, then drove a backhoe or other heavy equipment over it to pack it down. The only way to excavate the artifact filled sediment was by pickax and shovel. Because of the numerous very sharp objects, we could no longer have children from the school excavate, but I continued to teach the students
and have Archaeology Awareness Days for the public, only the public could only tour the site and watch the CTAS volunteers work (WISD mandate). Sadly, during this time, the CTAS president, Kent Hibbitts became suddenly ill and died, and with his death, a lot of the enthusiasm for the field work by the CTAS membership faded. I took over as CTAS president for the rest of the year as the CTAS grieved and recovered.

I filed for a 5-year extension for the project in August 2017, confident we could complete the excavation, curation, and report during that time. My husband and I started working on the project on the weekends, keeping the site mowed, and pushing the project forward. I recruited a few professional archaeologist friends to come stay at my home and help me on a few weekends. We even had one weekend with all women archaeologists from FEMA show up. And I continued my promise to teach the 6th graders at the school each year that we worked at the site. I got a student from Texas State University to work for four weeks as an independent study credit, and I was promised Baylor University work study students to help with artifacts. And the CTAS continued to have Archaeology Awareness Month events at the site. But then COVID hit, and Baylor sent their students home, and Waco ISD shut down and did not want anyone but my husband and myself at the site for safety and security reasons. The CTAS was meeting at Baylor University, and they stopped meeting in person when Baylor shut down. So, progress at the site was stymied.

As we began to climb out of COVID, the fountain was about two-thirds excavated, but then the project received difficulties and bad publicity as a member of the Hispanic Museum wanted control of the site and the project. The WISD lawyer contacted me about the situation, and he made it clear, the school district just wanted the problem with the museum to go away. The situation and bad publicity scared the CTAS membership away from the site. After discussions with the THC, it was decided that enough was known about the fountain at this point, and we would stop excavations and backfill the site. Because the front part of the fountain pool area was cut off during construction of a sidewalk at some point in its history, we needed a barrier to prevent the backfill sediments from washing out and into the street. So, Jewel Concrete of Waco donated man-made retaining wall “stones,” and my husband and I built a freestanding retaining wall across the front of the fountain. We then backfilled the fountain to protect it.

We are now working on the artifacts, while I also work as much as I can on the report. My husband recently retired and is donating time to move the artifacts along, and I have purchased additional equipment and supplies so I can accommodate more people in my lab. We are planning lab days
this fall with local volunteers. I am applying for a grant from a local foundation who is aware of the project and if I receive enough money, I will be able to contract the rest of the artifact processing to a college with an archaeological department or a CRM laboratory. However, this is something I cannot depend on receiving.

Currently, the project needs a second extension. It had a 2-year permit and a 5-year extension. Since volunteers usually can only work one day on a weekend, progress will remain slow, unless we receive the grant. Additionally, I must write the report in my spare time, as it is not part of my normal work. Therefore, I would like to ask for a 10-year permit extension so that the CTAS can complete the washing and sorting of the artifacts, continue artifact identification, curation preparation. We hope to be complete long before that time, but we do not want to cut it close again.

Even though the La Pila project has not worked out quite as we planned, it has, in many ways been a great success. Over several years, hundreds of 6th graders have learned about archaeology that might not have been exposed to archaeology had it not been for this project. The Waco community was made aware of the importance of archaeology over several years of Archaeology Awareness Month Activities, and I have been invited to speak about the La Pila project at many community club luncheons. Many home-schooling parents learned how they could help their children learn about archaeology and left with tools to help them teach archaeology at home. Several college students got field work experience in archaeology, and the community learned more about the history of the Hispanic community in Waco.

Please note, that this project is not associated with my company, Central Texas Archaeological Resources other than I am using my company’s equipment, office, supplies, and laboratory; nor is it associated with my job at Atkins. However, receiving or not receiving an extension for this volunteer project will impact my position with these companies.

Thank you for your time and consideration,

Respectfully,

Katherine Turner-Pearson, M.A., RPA
ITEM # 5
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<th>SAL</th>
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<th>Project</th>
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ITEM # 6
Discussion and possible action regarding an Archeology Permit for the data recovery investigations associated with the design of the main gate and lunette exhibit at the Alamo Site, 41BX6, San Antonio, Bexar County

Background:
Alamo Trust, Inc. (ATI) is requesting a data recovery permit to conduct archeological excavations to assess the area of the Alamo Site where they are proposing to install a reconstruction of the main gate and lunette. At present, previous investigations have identified possible remnants of the Alamo wall and portions of the lunette ditch in this area, indicating that intact interpretable components of the site may remain beneath the current surface. The investigation proposes to evaluate the overall preservation potential of the main gate and lunette in areas that have not been previously investigated. This research will aid in the reconstruction, as well as identify intact features to guide planning on the construction of the installation to ensure that any future development does not adversely affect surviving architectural or cultural deposits.

Scope of work:
The project area includes property under the ownership of the General Land Office (GLO) and the City of San Antonio (COSA), however, for the project ATI archeologists will conduct and oversee all the work of the permit in coordination with COSA. The current scope of work proposes to remove the walls of an existing planter with its associated paving stones, concrete slab, and approximately 36 inches of fill to expose deposits within a previously unexplored area. In addition, an adjacent area that was previously excavated and in which a possible footer stone associated with the Alamo wall was identified, will be reopened to act as a reference for correlating previous and current investigations. The total project area is approximately .11-acres.

ATI proposes hand excavating up to 10 1-X-1 units once the overlying material is removed, with the potential for additional units if warranted by the results. Excavations will follow standard archeological methods and protocols and the investigations will be fully documented through use of unit level forms and photography. All artifacts recovered during the investigations will be analyzed on site and then curated at the Center for Archaeological Research – University of Texas at San Antonio, a certified curatorial repository. Should human remains be encountered during excavation, all work will stop and either the COSA or the ATI protocols will be followed in consultation with THC. As noted in the application, this is an exploratory investigation and does not constitute clearance for the proposed exhibit installation. Once the results of this permitted investigation are reviewed and a full plan for the main gate and lunette reconstruction is submitted, the project will be reviewed and assessed for further archeological investigations as warranted.

Staff have reviewed the submitted scope-of-work for the project and, in general, find it acceptable. However, staff are currently working with ATI archeologists on specific comments related to public outreach and minor technical elements of the excavation, analysis, and curation. Staff recommend that the Commission authorize issuance of a permit once staff have approved the requested changes and a final permit application and scope-of-work are submitted through eTRAC.

Recommended Motion:
Move to send forward to the Commission and recommend authorizing the Executive Director to issue an Archeology Antiquities Permit for the proposed data recovery investigations associated with the design of the main gate and lunette exhibit at the Alamo Site, 41BX6, San Antonio, Bexar County.
SCAPE OF WORK FOR THE DATA RECOVERY INVESTIGATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE DESIGN OF THE MAIN GATE AND LUNETTE EXHIBIT AT THE ALAMO SITE, 41BX6, SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS

Introduction

Alamo Trust, Inc. (ATI) requests to conduct archaeological investigations associated with the proposed design of the Main Gate and Lunette Exhibit in Alamo Plaza, at the Alamo Complex (41BX6). Alamo archaeologists propose to perform exploratory excavations with the goal of locating and identifying any potential remains of the south wall and Main Gate that was constructed during the mission period and played an important defensive role in the Battle of the Alamo. The purpose of this investigation is to better understand the layout of the south wall and Main Gate and to provide informed guidance to the design of a Main Gate and Lunette Exhibit. The proposed project will 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) (Parcel A), as well as lands slated to be leased in the future (Parcel B) (Figure 1). 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 Chapter 35 of the 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. 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 will comply with COSA procedures and protocols.
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, east of the large bend in the San Antonio River. The PROJECT AREA falls entirely within Alamo Plaza on a pedestrian-only walkway and landscaping planter. The PROJECT AREA is bounded by the curbs of Alamo Street to the west and the Alamo Plaza walkway to the east (Figure 2). The north to south distance is approximately 15 meters and the east to west width is approximately 40 meters. The total PROJECT AREA measures approximately 0.11 acres and spans a section of Parcel A of the Plaza currently leased to the GLO, and a small portion of Parcel B, which will be leased in the future (Figure 1). Within the PROJECT AREA there is one recorded site and a second site falls within a 50-meter radius: Mission San Antonio de Valero (41BX6) and the Radio Shack site (41BX438) (THC Atlas 2022). Specifically, the PROJECT AREA is positioned over the suspected location of the south wall and main gate of the mission and fort. Archaeological excavations in 1975 by the Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Texas at San Antonio (CAR-UTSA) seemingly confirmed the south wall location when archaeologists encountered limestone wall footings that aligned with historic maps of the mission/fort (Fox et al. 1976).
Figure 2: PROJECT AREA (outlined in yellow) overlaid on an aerial image and the conjectured Mission boundaries.
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). According to the designation, the SAL is bound on the west by North Alamo Street, on the north by East Houston Street, on the west by East Crockett Street, and on the south by Bonham Street (previously Nacogdoches Street). The site was also designated a part of the San Antonio Missions UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2015.

The Radio Shack site, 41BX438, lies approximately 35 meters west of the PROJECT AREA. The site is characterized as historic, 18\textsuperscript{th} to 19\textsuperscript{th} century, adobe and stone foundation remnants. The foundations are the only remains of the structure, but artifacts related to its historic use and also the 1836 Battle were also recovered. Other features encountered included part of the Alamo acequia, a stone-lined well, and a privy (Anderson et al. 2018). It is likely much of the western wall rooms were obliterated when the Paseo del Alamo was constructed. However, deposits are likely present in the areas adjacent to the previously excavated zone.

Both 41BX6 and 41BX438 fall within the National Register Alamo Plaza Historic District. The location of the sites and PROJECT AREA are depicted on the San Antonio East 7.5 minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map (\textbf{Figure 3}) and current topographic map of Alamo Plaza (\textbf{Figure 4}).
Figure 3. Locations of PROJECT AREA, 41BX6, and 41BX438 fall within the green outline on the 2019 San Antonio East 7.5 minute USGS quadrangle map.
Figure 4. Sites within 50 meters of the PROJECT AREA.
Brief History of the Area

The proposed project falls within the boundary of the original Mission San Antonio de Valero and Alamo fortress complex. This site of Mission San Antonio de Valero is the third location of the first Spanish mission established in the upper reaches of the San Antonio River Basin. 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, it was moved across the San Antonio River to the neighborhood that later became known as La Villita. 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 yet again, this time only a short distance to the north, where it sits to this day. The main gate located along the south wall was built after the Church and Convento, likely around 1758-1761, as the gate is described in a 1762 *visita* report (J. Ivey personal communication 2022; Dolores y Biana 1762). 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. Cós constructed a timber palisade extending from the southwest corner of the church, as well as added the low barrack to the south wall/main gate structure during this time. A lunette was added to the southern side of the main gate as an added 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 structures that remained (Cox 1994; Fox 1992). The U.S. Army began to use the site as a Quartermaster Depot in 1849. The low barrack and church were used for storage space (Cox 1994:7). The Confederate Army then assumed control of the site from ca.1861-1866 and continued its use as a storage area until the U.S. Army eventually repossessed the Alamo in 1866. The low barrack was removed in the 1870s, which opened the plaza space to facilitate its growing utilization as a commercial and transportation hub (Fox 1992).
Review of historic maps prior to the late 1800s depict the approximate region of the PROJECT AREA. The 1764 Menchaca Map depicts the approximate location of the PROJECT AREA as part of early Mission San Antonio de Valero (Figure 5). In the Menchaca Map there is a structure depicted to the west of the approximate project area. The 1836 Berlandier map and Labastida map illustrate the vicinity of the project area within the fortified compound (Figures 6 and 7). The 1849 Giraud map (and redrawn by Maverick in 1885) depicts a horizontal structure along the south wall (Figure 8). The South Gate and Lunette trench are visible on both 1836 maps. Sanborn maps depict no standing structures were installed at the location of the former main gate complex (Figure 9).

Figure 5. Mechaca Map with arrow pointing to approximate PROJECT AREA.
Figure 6. Berlandier Map with arrow pointing to approximate PROJECT AREA.

Figure 7. Closeup of 1836 LaBastida map with arrow pointing to approximate location of PROJECT AREA.
Figure 8. The fort complex in 1849 as drawn by Giraud, reprinted by S.A. Maverick in 1885. Approximate Project Area outlined in red.
Figure 9. Collage of Sanborn maps (clockwise from top left, 1877, 1896, 1904, 1912) depicting no structures in former location of main gate complex (outlined in red).
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 10). 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 10. 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 City required to know if any subsurface remnants of the south wall and gate structures remained. An area approximately nine by 30 meters 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 was encountered and soils revealed cultural material.

Between trenching and excavations, a portion of wall footings of the south wall and interior wall were encountered in Trench A at approximately 150-175 cm below datum. Other trenches revealed a part of the lunette trench. The top of the wall footing likely associated with the south wall was approximately 150 cm below the grade and extended to approximately 186 cm below datum. The stones spanned approximately 190 cm across. The possible interior wall extended to approximately 180 cm below datum and spanned 135 to 140 cm across. The distance between the faces of the stone alignments was approximately 17 feet (5.18 meters). Fox et al. concluded that these were in fact remnants of the south wall and rooms.

The lunette was recorded at 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 subsurface stratum of hard-pan that is composed of medium-sized stones conglomerated togethers and is naturally occurring (Tomka et al. unpublished, preliminary manuscript on file at ATI). At 2.5 meters north of the south end of Trench B, an area of large rocks was encountered that may have represented remnants of the wall footer. Further investigations noted that the stones ran in an east-west alignment but ceased north of the edge of the excavated area. Investigation conclusions found the stones to differ in the alignment depicted in the Gentilz and Giraud survey maps and indicate that they may have been displaced during clearing activities after the 1840s. In addition, the trench did not appear to have a defined footing
in the north end of the trench which may have been associated with 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 soils were 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. Although, evidence of a possible Spanish Colonial midden, possible remnants of the south wall and interior room wall, and strata that likely dates to the U.S. Military occupation reveal that the area still has much to learn from. As such, 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. While deposits may have been destroyed after the construction of the paseo to the river, it is likely that cultural deposits are still present adjacent to this site. 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.

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, 19th 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 has previously been encountered during 1975 investigations by CAR, and a related defensive trench, in addition to other fortifications. Excavations suggest the lunette measured approximately 10 meters by 20 meters 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 25 and 50 cm below grade at that time (10 to 20 inches). No evidence of architectural features associated with the south wall or main gate structures were encountered.

In 2016, a multi-firm collaboration conducted excavations immediately west of the current 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 multiple features that may represent foundation remnants of the low barrack or southern perimeter wall. The top of these features ranged between at approximately 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. The feature consisted of limestone in an adobe-type slurry. 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. 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 footers to the structures of the Main Gate/South Wall of the site compound.

The CAR-UTSA conducted investigations in 2019 to 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/main gate area. Investigations began with shovel tests and progressed to 1-m by 1m 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 at post-1835 modification (Zapata and McKenzie 2021). While the top of the feature varied, the most shallow point was 30 cm below the current hardscape surface. The feature was left in situ and protected in place. Further investigations are needed to confirm the purpose of the feature.

Scope of Work

It is the goal of the ATI Archaeologists to identify any cultural deposits related to the Main Gate and South Wall complex. This goal is in support of a future interpretative exhibit to be installed at this location. In order to mitigate impacts to any archaeological features ATI archaeologists propose to conduct targeted excavations within the PROJECT AREA. 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 comply with the protocols set forth in the Alamo Complex Human Remains Treatment Plan, including having a Tribal Monitor on site during archaeological investigations, and the COSA’s Protocol for Protection and Treatment of Human Burial Remains. The protocol used will be dependent on the location of the work in relation to the boundaries of the current lease agreement between COSA and the GLO.
Excavations

Archival research and previous archaeological investigations indicate the possibility of extant cultural deposits in Alamo Plaza, particularly in the area of the main gate along the south wall of the historic Mission compound. Excavations by CAR-UTSA in the 1980s, as well as more recently in 2019, indicate cultural deposits may lie as shallow as 25 to 40 cm (9 to 16 inches) below current grade at street level. The PROJECT AREA has undergone improvements during the 20th century in the form of road and utility installations, as well as the construction of a landscaping planter with the addition of bulk soils. Based on a recent utilities map of the area, there are two utility lines, Storm Drain and electric, running through the approximate PROJECT AREA (Figure 11). However, even with the development there is the potential of intact portions of the main gate and south wall, therefore ATI recommends data recovery via excavations in order to inform the design of the interpretive exhibit and prevent adverse impacts to the buried features due to construction or weight of the exhibit.

Figure 11. Utility map with approximate PROJECT AREA outline in black.
The majority of the PROJECT AREA is currently utilized as a landscaping planter and was artificially raised with landscaping soils in the 1990s (Figure 12). Previous excavations in the area that have removed the flagstone surface (Anderson et al. 2018) revealed that the planters sit on top of a concrete slab, and possible flagstone, of approximately 12-16 inches in height. Recent photographs of the area show the planter walls pulling away from the ground level, and in one case that roots have pushed away a portion of a planter wall, the surface below the stone appears to be concrete (Figure 13). Thus, prior to excavations, ATI proposes to have the planter walls removed in the area and approximately 36 inches of overburden mechanically removed with a smooth blade bucket attachment, monitored by an archaeologist. The removal of the overburden will place grade at the approximate current level of Alamo Street. In addition to the removal of the overburden and planter walls to allow for this investigation, it is proposed to remove the previously excavated area by Anne Fox in 1975 to reveal the possible footer that was encountered in Trench A. This feature will be used to assist in georeferencing the placement of the test units to ensure that they are aligned with the possible structure outline. Overburden of the 1975 excavation will be removed both mechanically and by hand, dependent on the depth and visibility of the outline of the previous excavation.

ATI proposes to excavate up to ten 1-x-1-meter test units within the PROJECT AREA (Figure 14). However, results of test units might necessitate extensions or additional units, which will be addressed in permit amendment requests. Test units will be strategically placed in order to gather the most relevant data concerning the location, design, and construction of the south wall and associated structures. Additionally, when possible, test units will not overlap previous excavation units, with the exception of the area investigated by UTSA-CAR in 2019. The maximum excavation unit depth will be determined by the depth of any features, but it is anticipated that units will likely not exceed 1.5 meters below the current street level. Test units will be hand-dug by trained archaeologists in arbitrary 10-cm levels. All matrix encountered will be screened through a ¼-inch wire mesh screen with all cultural material collected during the screening process. 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 soil color, texture, inclusions, potential features, and cultural material collected. Collected artifacts will be bagged and tagged with appropriate provenience information.
completion of the unit excavation, the unit walls and floors will be photo-documented. At least one unit wall will be profiled, although additional wall profiles will be completed if the unit has unique characteristics exhibited in separate walls (i.e., features characteristics, different stratigraphy, intrusions, etc.). The Principal Investigator will make the determination of which walls need to be profiled in consultation with COSA-OHP and THC.

At the completion of the excavation, units will be backfilled unless otherwise determined at the time. Protection and preservation of features left in situ will be determined based on their individual needs. Backfilling methods and materials will be coordinated with the designers and engineers of the interpretive exhibit, as well as GLO, COSA, and THC.

Should human remains be encountered at any point, the Human Remains Treatment Plan (HRTP) followed with be determined by the location of find in relation to the lease boundaries (see section Additional Considerations). All work in that unit will be suspended until all parties are notified and ATI, GLO, COSA, and THC develop next steps.

Figure 12. View of the artificially raised landscaping planter in PROJECT AREA, facing east.
Figure 13. Collage of photos depicting base of planter resting on flagstone surface.
Figure 14. Approximate unit placement within PROJECT AREA in relation to previous excavations. Proposed units outlined in black.
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). ATI will immediately notify via email the GLO, COSA, and THC of any encountered features. The ATI Archaeologist will consult with the THC Archaeology Division, GLO, and COSA-OHP if and when significant deposits or features are encountered and will not remove any features until GLO, COSA, and THC concur with the proposed course of action. Preservation of features in situ is the preferred strategy. All preservation methods will be discussed with THC and in collaboration with GLO and COSA-OHP so as to prevent the proposed exhibit construction from impacting archaeological features and/or deposits. Should it be determined after consultation with the THC, GLO, and COSA-OHP that the feature requires additional testing, the ATI archaeologists will develop a plan in consultation with the oversight agencies and submit an amendment to the current scope of work.

Artifact Collection Policy

ATI has a 100% artifact collection policy as a result of the data recovery process and methodology.

Laboratory Methods

Artifacts will be processed in the archaeology laboratory on the Alamo grounds, 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 be handled in accordance with the Human Remains Treatment Plan relative to the origin location.
Reporting Requirements

Following the completion of the field investigations, the ATI archaeologist 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. 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. A site revisit form will be submitted to the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory. 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 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 a completed Abstract form and a hard copy of the final report to the GLO, COSA-OHP, 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 (TAC).

Curation

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 determine Human Remains Treatment Plan (HRTP). The HRTP utilized will be determined by the location of the find. **Figure 15** depicts the division of the project area by the lease parcels. Key components of both plans will be utilized throughout the course of the project, including the use of a Tribal Monitor per the Alamo HRTP and the creation of a shaded observation area per COSA’s Protocol for Protection and Treatment of Human Burial Remains for the use of the stakeholders designated in the document. Notification processes as set out by each protocol will be followed. The protocols are attached to the scope of work. The ATI archaeologist and archaeologists on site will follow all State legal procedures including the current statutes of the Texas Health and Safety Code in dealing with the remains.

Should at any time a discovery be found that straddles the parcel boundaries, ATI will work with both GLO and COSA to ensure that all proper notifications and procedures include the stakeholders as delineated in both HRTPs. As previously mentioned, no work in that unit will proceed until all agencies and parties are notified, and the next steps are determined in consultation with the oversight agencies.
Figure 15. The proposed locations of the excavation units placed on the lease parcel boundary map.
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.

Additionally, ATI proposes to incorporate community engagement through public outreach and communication protocols are in development and will be closely coordinated between ATI and COSA.

To further the community outreach of this project, ATI, in consultation with COSA-OHP, also will consider an outreach component aimed at school groups within the San Antonio area.
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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 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. 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.

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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

- Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (Public Law 96-95, 16 U.S.C. 470aa470mm)

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 AMACC 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. The Alamo Collections Vault, located in Alamo Hall Annex, will be the site of the temporary storage. 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 20th 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.
Burial Record
41BX6

Project Name: ___________________________ Project Number: ___________________________

Date: ___________________________ Excavators: ___________________________

Site No.: ___________________________

Burial Record No.: ___________________________ Catalog No.: ___________________________

Unit(s): ___________________________ Level(s): ___________________________ Depth: ___________________________ FS: ___________________________

Datum No.: ___________________________ Datum Location: ___________________________ Datum Elevation: ___________________________

Grave Shaft Dimensions: ___________________________ Grave Shaft Orientation: ___________________________

Grave Shaft Fill Matrix (Color/Texture/Inclusions/Mottles): ___________________________

Matrix into Which Grave Shaft Was Dug (Color/Texture/Inclusions/Mottles): ___________________________

Relation to Other Burials: ___________________________

Burial Type: ___________________________

Condition/Preservation: ___________________________

Position of Skeleton: ___________________________

Orientation of Skeleton: ___________________________ Direction of Skull: ___________________________ Facing: ___________________________

Burial Elevation Range: ___________________________

Skull Orientation: ___________________________ Top Elevation: ___________________________ Bottom Elevation: ___________________________

Pelvis Orientation: ___________________________ Top Elevation: ___________________________ Bottom Elevation: ___________________________

Evidence of Intrusions: ___________________________

Posthumous Shifting of Bones: ___________________________

Skeletal Elements Absent/Present: ___________________________

(continued on back).
PROTOCOL FOR PROTECTION AND TREATMENT OF HUMAN BURIAL REMAINS DURING ALAMO PLAN PROJECT

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 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 a 50-foot buffer will cease, and the City Archaeologists and the Texas Historical Commission (THC) will be notified immediately by the Archaeology Principal Investigator (PI). The City Archaeologists will notify the appropriate City, State, and project officials of the discovery and begin coordination to ensure the appropriate and respectful identification and treatment of the human remains. Further, the City Archaeologists, or designated City representative, will contact Native American groups including the Tap Pilam Coahuiltecan Nation, Lipan Apache Tribe of Texas, and Alamo Mission Archaeology Advisory Committee 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 (AIT), 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 City of San Antonio 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 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 immediate area 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

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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 City’s contracted consultant and/or the City 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 City.

If any human remains are discovered, all work within a 50-foot buffer will cease until the notifications and consultation process has occurred. All project contact with the media will be coordinated with 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 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, 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.

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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 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 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.
ITEM # 7
Discussion and possible action regarding an Archeology Permit for archaeological investigations associated with geotechnical boring and backhoe trenching for the Alamo Site, 41BX6, San Antonio, Bexar County

Background:
Alamo Trust, Inc. (ATI) is requesting an intensive survey permit in support of the excavation of 27 3”-6” diameter geotechnical bores and two backhoe trenches in support of future developments on the Alamo Site, including the location of the proposed Alamo Visitor Center. The current investigations are focused on delineating subsurface soils and geology in a 10-acre project area and are not designed to search systematically for cultural resources. Because previous investigations have clearly demonstrated the potential for archeological deposits across the Alamo Site, ATI archeologists will instead oversee all work conducted to identify cultural deposits or features that may be encountered during the geotechnical investigations.

Scope of work:
The project area includes property under the ownership of the General Land Office (GLO) and the City of San Antonio (COSA), however, for the project ATI archeologists will conduct and oversee all the work of the permit in coordination with COSA. In the submitted scope of work, ATI archeologists are proposing to monitor the 27 geotechnical bores until they reach maximum depth (ranging from 1.5’ to 65’) or until ancient, underlying sediments are encountered. In addition to visually monitoring the bores, ATI archeologists will screen all excavated sample material and collect any artifacts recovered. Should significant cultural material or features be identified, work will stop, and the bore be relocated, or additional excavations conducted to determine the nature of the deposits in consultation with THC and COSA.

In addition, ATI is proposing to use backhoe trenching along the western edge of the Crockett block to assess subsurface conditions in this portion of the project area. These trenches will be excavated and documented following standard archeological protocols with material systematically screened for artifacts, with any diagnostic artifacts observed in the screens or in the removed sediments collected for analysis and finally curation at the CFCP-certified Center for Archaeological Research at University of Texas at San Antonio.

Staff have reviewed the scope-of-work for the project and recommend the Commission authorize staff to issue the permit upon submission of a final permit application and scope-of-work through eTRAC.

Recommended Motion:
Move to send forward to the Commission and recommend authorizing the Executive Director to issue an Archeology Antiquities Permit for the proposed survey and monitoring associated with 27 geotechnical bores and two backhoe trenches at the Alamo Site, 41BX6, San Antonio, Bexar County.
SCOPE OF WORK FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH GEOTECHNICAL BORING AND BACKHOE TRENCHING FOR THE ALAMO SITE, 41BX6, SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS

Introduction

Alamo Trust, Inc. (ATI) requests to conduct archaeological investigations associated with geotechnical boring and backhoe trenching at the Alamo Complex (41BX6) and neighboring streets. The Geotech bores and backhoes trenches will provide valuable information to the architects, engineers, and landscape architects as implementation of the Alamo Plan moves forward. The proposed project will take place on lands owned by the State of Texas, by and through the Texas General Land Office (GLO), and City of San Antonio (COSA) but leased by the GLO. The GLO and COSA have a lease agreement in place for Parcel A that determined that the GLO/ATI are responsible for activities, funding and management related to the improvements as a result of implementation of the Alamo Plan. As such, GLO/ATI will comply with applicable laws and rules as required by Section 6.08 of the Lease. 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 falls under the jurisdiction of the Antiquities Code of Texas (ACT) (Texas Natural Resources Code, Title 9, Chapter 191). These legislations call for the assessment of all improvement activities that have a potential to disturb historically significant resources and significant subsurface deposits on lands owned by the State. Oversight of compliance with the 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).
Project Description and Project Area

The proposed Project Area is located in downtown San Antonio near the Mission San Antonio de Valero (41BX6) complex, also known as the Alamo. The area is east of the large bend in the San Antonio River. The Project Area is depicted on the San Antonio East 7.5 minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map (Figure 1). 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 2). The entire Project Area also falls within the National Register Alamo Plaza Historic District, listed in 1977. The western portion of the Project Area also falls within the San Antonio Downtown and River Walk Historic District, listed in 2018. Additionally, The Alamo is a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL) and a portion of the Project Area also falls within these bounds. The total area of the Project Area is approximately 10 acres.
Figure 1. Location of Project Area on the 2019 San Antonio East 7.5 minute USGS quadrangle map.
Figure 2. Archaeological Sites within 50 meters of the Project Area.
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.

In 1979, archaeologists conducted investigations prior to construction of the Alamo Plaza-River Linkage project. During these investigations, three archaeological sites were identified. At site 41BX436 foundation traces and artifact-bearing strata were encountered (THC Atlas 2022). However, the majority of the site had been obliterated during previous construction of the building’s basement. Remains of the historic Ice Plant, in the form of surviving floor deposits, 41BX437, were identified south about 0.3 km west of the Alamo. However, recent construction has likely removed all traces of the site. The final identified site during this project was the Radio Shack site (41BX438). The site is characterized as historic, 18th to 19th century, adobe and stone foundation remnants. The foundations are the only remains of the structure, but artifacts related to the 1836 Battle were also recovered. It is likely this site was completely removed when the Paseo del Alamo was constructed. However, deposits may still be present in the areas adjacent to the previously excavated zone.

The Thielepape House, 41BX507, is situated within the confines of the Alamo site, at the southeast corner of the complex. The historic (early to mid-19th century) house site originally faced Crockett Street. The house was built with adobe on top of limestone block foundations. This house was the home to former San Antonio mayor Whilhelm C.A. Thielepape, who supervised various projects in the city during his tenure (1867-1872).
**Brief History of the Area**

This site of Mission San Antonio de Valero is the third location of the very first Spanish mission established in the upper reaches of the San Antonio River Basin. 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, it was moved across the San Antonio River to the neighborhood that later became known as La Villita. 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 yet again, this time only a short distance to the north, where it sits to this day. 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. 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 the Church and Long Barrack, remnants of the mission and battleground.

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. However, the blocks surrounding the plaza have undergone significant changes. The 1877 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map depicts stone structures along the west and east side of Alamo Plaza and extending south to Commerce Street (Figure 3). In the 1880s, the Crocket Block, designed by architect Alfred Giles, was added on the west side of the plaza (Figure 4). By the early 20th century, the area surrounding Alamo Plaza closely resembled what is visible today (Figure 5). The most significant change was within the Alamo complex, which saw the purchasing of all properties surrounding the Church and the establishment of the Alamo Park (Figure 6). Another
development was the creation of the Paseo del Alamo, which removed some structures to connect the Riverwalk with Alamo Plaza (Figure 7).

Figure 3. Project Area, outlined in black, with the 1877 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map overlaid on a topographic map. Note the georeferencing is from an unknown scale.
Figure 4. Cropped 1885 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map with Crockett Block outlined in red.
Figure 5. 1904 Sanborn Map depicting the area of the Project Area, outlined in black.
Figure 6. 1940 aerial photograph of Alamo Park.

Figure 7. Aerial image, circa 1980s, of Paseo del Alamo, facing east (Photo from project records on file at CAR-UTSA).
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. For the purpose of this SOW, only excavations associated with the recorded sites within 50 meters of the PROJECT AREA will be included in this discussion. Additional archaeological investigations are included in Table 1 and Figure 8. For an in-depth discussion of previous archaeological investigations associated with Mission San Antonio de Valero please see Anderson et al. 2018.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Distance from Project Area</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>within survey</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fox and Hester 1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>within excavations associated with Thielepape House</td>
<td>Nickels 1999</td>
<td>An Archaeological Assessment of the Drainage Improvement Area on the Northeast Side of Alamo Hall, and Home of Former Mayor Wilhelm Thielepape (41BX507), San Antonio, Texas. ASR No.244, CAR</td>
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<td>1979</td>
<td>within testing</td>
<td>Daughters of the Republic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>within monitoring</td>
<td>no additional data listed</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>15 m, east Testing and mitigation</td>
<td>Fox and Marcie Renner 1999</td>
<td>Historical and Archaeological Investigations at the Site of Rivercenter Mall (Las Tiendas), San Antonio, Texas CAR ASR 270</td>
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<td>1991</td>
<td>within monitoring</td>
<td>Cox 1992</td>
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<td>1993</td>
<td>within excavations associated with Alamo Sales Museum</td>
<td>Tomka et al. 2008</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>within monitoring</td>
<td>Daughters of the Republic</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>within reconnaissance</td>
<td>Ross Fields and Jennifer K McWilliams</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>within monitoring</td>
<td>Nichols 2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>within testing</td>
<td>Zapata 2017</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>within remote sensing survey</td>
<td>Nichols and Tomka 2016</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Zapata and McKenzie 2021</td>
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<td>2019</td>
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<td>within Monitoring of 4 geotech bores surrounding the Crockett Block</td>
<td>Zapata 2020</td>
<td></td>
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Figure 8. Previous Archaeological Investigations surrounding the Project Area.
The Alamo, 41BX6

Several archaeological investigations occurred at the Alamo compound during the 1970s. In 1970, Sorrow led a group from the University of Texas at Austin to investigate an area in front of the Alamo Hall annex (Sorrow 1972). Sorrow’s investigation resulted in the exposure of a portion of the Acequia Madre de Valero, the colonial irrigation ditch that passed behind the mission church. Various artifacts were encountered, and no human remains were revealed. Little artifact analysis was performed.

Multiple excavations occurred in 1973. Excavations in the Cavalry Courtyard led by Schuetz (1973) revealed Mission-Era (1724-1792) architecture, as well as possible Civil War-era deposits and Spanish Colonial artifacts. These investigations suggest that the area has multiple archaeological components. An additional investigation led by the University of Texas-San Antonio excavated units east of the reconstructed acequia in the north gardens and encountered a nineteenth-century, post-Battle foundation (Adams and Hester 1993; Anderson et al. 2018).

In 1975, excavations were undertaken in the plaza and encountered remnants of defensive fortifications (Fox et al. 1976). A portion of wall footings and the lunette trench were revealed. Fox et al. (1976) indicated intact cultural deposits associated with their findings may remain in situ. In 1977, Anne Fox revisited the Alamo to supervise excavation of a trench near the southwest corner of the Long Barrack. These excavations were undertaken in order to locate an acequia that had previously been identified by Greer (1967). The acequia was not located but Fox and her team did identify original wall footings of the Long Barrack and a resurfaced caliche surface, possibly representing a resurfacing episode dating to the U.S. Army occupation (1847-1877) (Fox 1977).

In 1977, Jack Eaton led a group of archaeologists to examine an area in front of the southern portion of the Church façade (Eaton 1980). Replacement of flagstone pavements allowed for the archaeologists to document part of the buried portion of the Church. In addition, Eaton documented highly stratified deposits indicating that much of the area in front of the Church was relatively undisturbed. A portion of the trench for the palisade was also encountered.
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.

Across the street from the Alamo, almost due west from the Church, excavations at site 41BX438, also known as the RadioShack site, were also conducted by CAR-UTSA in 1979 (Ivey, notes on file at CAR; Anderson et al. 2018). Archaeologists revealed remnants of adobe structures, the suspected western wall of the original Alamo compound, among other features. It is possible the cultural deposits from this site are no longer in situ, however it is likely that cultural deposits are still present adjacent to this site.

In the 1980s several investigations were undertaken in the Alamo compound and Alamo Plaza. In 1980, excavations east of Alamo Hall revealed remnants of an adobe structure and the remains of a detached kitchen. Archival research indicates this house was the home of former mayor Wilhelm Carl August Thielepape, and it was built in 1836 and demolished around 1936 (Nickels 1999). This site was given the trinomial 41BX507. It is possible additional archaeologically significant deposits remain in nearby areas.

Excavations north of the RadioShack site, at the location of the former Remember the Alamo Theater, were undertaken in 1983 by archaeologists from the 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, 19th 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 lunette,
which has previously been encountered during 1975 investigations by CAR, and a related
defensive trench, in addition to other fortifications. A section of the low barracks was also
present in the profile of the excavation trench. Cultural material dating to both the Mission
Period and events surrounding the 1836 Battle was collected.

From 1991 to 1993 archaeological fieldwork was conducted in preparation for the construction
of the Sales Museum. However, it is important to note that the report was written several years
later by a different team of archaeologists who had not participated in the original fieldwork, but
instead had to rely on the original notes and paperwork (Tomka et al. 2008). Original fieldwork
consisted of testing and monitoring and determined that the area was heavily disturbed from
previous construction activities.

In 1995, Barbara Meissner led a group of archaeological investigations along the south transept
of the Church in preparation of the installation of a monel plate to help reduce the amount of
rising damp (Meissner 1996). Excavation units were placed in the interior and on the exterior of
the church. The exterior excavations were previously disturbed as evidenced by multiple utilities.
Nineteenth-century and Spanish Colonial artifacts, as well as human remains, were recorded in
the interior excavations.

Also in 1995, excavations in the Alamo Plaza were undertaken with the goal of locating a Battle-
era water well. While the excavations recovered cultural material dating from the Spanish
Colonial period to the early twentieth century, the well was not encountered (Guderjan 1995).

CAR-UTSA conducted another field school at the Alamo complex in 2006. Most excavations
were undertaken in the southwest corner of the courtyard next to the southern end of the
Convento, but additional units were also placed in the northern Convento Courtyard and near the
north wall. 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).

An expansion of the Arbor occurred in 2014 and CAR-UTSA monitored trenches and postholes
associated with the installation (Nichols 2014). Trenching did not extend beyond the landscaping
fill and the postholes reached the top of undisturbed clay loam. No historically significant artifacts were recovered. Neither of the ground-disturbing activities extended into undisturbed, intact soils, and therefore it is possible archaeological deposits are present below the landscaping fill.

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 support of the Alamo Master Plan a collaborative team from Pape-Dawson, Raba-Kistner Environmental (RKEI) and UTSA-CAR conducted archaeological investigations in 2016. Work included an extensive GPR survey, as well as excavations along the south and west walls of the historic mission and fort compound (Anderson et al. 2018; Nichols and Tomka 2018). The results of investigations indicated the existence of pockets of intact deposits from the Spanish Colonial era and 19th century.

In 2018, CAR-UTSA conducted investigations within the arcade for the placement of six conserved cannons (Zapata 2018). This was the first recorded investigation to occur within the arcade since construction in the 1930s. An in-depth archival review of the use of the area was conducted prior to the monitoring of the six hand-excavated holes. The CAR-UTSA monitored the excavation of the holes over the course of several months, as each hole was excavated when the cannon was ready to be set. None of the soil was screened, although the CAR-UTSA observed the matrix for cultural materials. No significant features or artifacts were encountered for the duration of the project.

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. Much of the
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.

Excavations located in the northernmost portion of the project area (Area 6), on the south side of East Houston Street, extended to approximately 80 cm below the current street level. The excavations for the installation of the bollards revealed two features in the area. One was the stone alignment that likely was connected to the construction and use of the Convento/Long Barrack, as similar features have been located by RK during the 2019-2020 investigations. The other was two rail-car ties that were noted within the wall of the excavation area. Shovel testing on the eastern portion of the north section of bollard installation (Area 6-nearer the east side of the Long Barrack) revealed potential for intact soils, while the remainder of the area was heavily disturbed and composed of a dark cobble and clay matrix. Soils encountered in the area during monitoring and hand clearing consisted of mixed deposits of clumpy, silty clay with nodules of asphalt and concrete. Several utilities spanned the area closest to the intersection and crosswalk. Bollard installation was allowed to proceed in the area after installation of protective measures for the stone alignment.

Area 5 of the UTSA-CAR project, located to the west of Area 6, on the west side of the Cenotaph planter island, produced negative shovels tests during the initial investigation. Mechanical removal of the soils to prepare for bollard installation encountered horseshoes and nails, but no intact deposits or features (Zapata and McKenzie 2021). Bollards were installed as no significant finds were encountered.

In 2020, CAR-UTSA conducted archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the Crockett and Woolworth Buildings on the west side of Alamo Plaza. Two geotechnical bores were monitored at the exterior corners of the Woolworth Building on Houston Street and two were monitored on Losoya Street, north of the Crockett Block. No cultural material nor archaeological deposits were encountered by the team (Zapata 2020).
Raba-Kistner, Inc (RKI) also conducted archaeological fieldwork in 2019 and 2020. Excavations were placed in and around the Church and Long Barrack. While the fieldwork was completed in 2020, the results of the investigations are pending at the writing of this scope (Tomka et al. forthcoming).

Recent archaeological work immediately south and east of the Alamo complex was part of the Phase 1 investigations in support of the Alamo Plan, which began in 2020 by ATI archaeologists on GLO-owned property, and by Pape-Dawson for COSA-owned property. These investigations identified three archaeological features associated with 19th and 20th century development on Crockett Street in GLO-owned property (Lindley forthcoming). The features appeared to be foundation stones for the Boardinghouse and Saloon structures that would have extended north into the proposed Project Area. While significant disturbance had occurred, as evidenced by multiple utility pipes, the presence of the features suggests some portions of the historic structures remain in situ. Additionally, another feature was identified at the intersection of Crockett and Bonham Streets and the southeast corner of the Alamo complex. The location of this feature corresponds with the Thielepape House, previously identified by the Nickels team in 1979.

**41BX436 and 41BX437**

Sites 41BX436 and 41BX437 were identified during the same project conducted by the Center for Archaeological Research at University of Texas at San Antonio. Site 41BX436, located on the west side of the 200 block of Broadway Street, is the Lopez-Losoya House. Archaeologists encountered portions of a house foundation and associated artifacts, however there is no published report for this project and the online site form does not provide any additional information (THC Atlas 2022). Investigations at site 41BX437, located approximately 74 meters south of the Lopez-Losoya House, identified remains of a historic ice plant (THC Atlas 2022). Additional information in unavailable on Atlas.

**Radio Shack site, 41BX438**
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 mission compound, among other features. While deposits may have been destroyed after the construction of the paseo to the river, it is likely that cultural deposits are still present adjacent to this site. 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 Theilepape House, 41BX507**

David Nickels and the Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Texas at San Antonio (CAR-UTSA) conducted archaeological investigations in 1979 within the southeast corner of the Alamo complex, inside the garden wall, and near the intersection of Crockett Street and Bonham Street (Nickels 1999). Archaeological investigations were necessitated by drainage problems which required the installation of a subsurface drainage system. Archival research indicated at least one historical structure was in the area and thus excavations were needed to determine if the drainage system would impact any culturally significant features. An adobe layer underlaid with limestone was encountered at 12 inches below the modern surface. Nickels and his team identified the foundations of a house and detached kitchen, the former house of Wilhelm Thielepape (41BX507). The interior portions of the house were largely disturbed, but the limestone foundation stones were still intact and in situ. This house was erected by at least 1857 as it is depicted in the painting “Crockett Street Looking West” by artist Hermann Lungkwitz (Figure 9). Nickels and his team confirmed the house was an adobe structure built on a limestone foundation. The Thiepape House was designated site 41BX507 due to its cultural and historical significance to San Antonio. After work was completed, the DRT paved the area with flagstones and demarcated the house corners with bricks (Figure 10).
Figure 9. “Crockett Street Looking West, San Antonio de Bexar”, Hermann Lungkwitz, 1857. Note the Thielepape House outlined in red, and the Alamo roof outlined in green in the background.

Figure 10. Bricks demarcating the northwest corner of foundation, facing southeast.
Scope of Work

The purpose of the investigations is to identify any surface-exposed or 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 State Antiquities Landmarks (SALs). All work will be conducted in accordance with the Archeological Survey Standards of Texas as set forth by the Council of Texas Archeologists (CTA) and the THC.

All proposed archaeological investigations associated with this permit application will be confined to State-owned or State-leased property (Parcel A). All work will comply with Council of Texas Archaeologists standards for the overall project, unless documented field conditions warrant otherwise.

Archaeological Monitoring of Geotech Bores

An ATI archaeologist will be present for the ground disturbing activities associated with geotechnical boring. It is proposed that 27 geotech bores of approximately 3-6 inches in diameter will be drilled. Bores will be drilled in four different depth sets (Figure 10). One set of bores will be drilled to 1.5 to 3 feet below current grade; a second set of bores will be drilled to 5 feet below current grade; a third set will be drilled to a depth of 8 feet below current grade; and a final set of bores will be drilled up to a depth of 65 feet below grade. The two interior bores located within the Crockett Building and Woolworth Building will identify the top of, but will not penetrate into, the shale. The boring will be monitored by the archaeologist until it has reached its maximum depth. As the boring will occur in 2-to-3-foot (60 to 100 cm) segments, the archaeologist will examine spoils from each segment. Soils will be screened on ¼ inch wire mesh. Cultural materials will be collected and taken to the lab for processing.

Should the archaeologist note soils that predate cultural occupation, such as Navarro Clay, prior to the 8-foot depth, the ATI archaeologist will cease monitoring the drilling of that bore location at that time and move to the next location. This information will be recorded in the field notes. The archaeologist will record daily notes on a standard form and photo-document the process.
Figure 10. Map of approximate boring locations. Note: locations may change due to utilities or to avoid potential significant features.
Archaeological Backhoe Trenching

Improvements to the property occurred during the 19th and 20th century and it is likely that the construction of the Crockett block and connecting utilities had significant subsurface impact in the area slated for the new Alamo Visitor Center. However, there is the potential for pockets of intact soils, therefore the ATI will conduct archaeological backhoe trenching in the alley on the west side of the Crockett block (Figure 10).

ATI is proposing to conduct up to two (2) backhoe trenches in the corridor on the west side of the Crockett block to determine the probability of encountering intact, significant archaeological deposits. The backhoe trenches will be excavated prior to the work associated with the planning for the development of the Visitor Center and Museum. One backhoe trench is proposed within the vicinity of a proposed 4D theater inside the Visitor Center and Museum. The second is located in the northern portion of the planned Upper Paseo. Both locations will provide information to the museum design, engineer, landscape, and architecture teams as plans are made for the new museum to assist with determining the feasibility of the designs. Thus, the information concerning the potential for intact deposits or features in the alley is vital in the planning for the building and the landscaping design of the Upper Paseo.

These trenches will be excavated mechanically using a smooth bladed bucket. Each trench will be approximately 80 to 100 cm in width, a minimum of 4 meters in length, and up to 1.5 meters below the current surface. At least one five-gallon bucket from every third excavator bucket load will be screened through ¼ inch wire mesh. Entry into the excavated trench will follow OSHA safety guidelines, meaning that if trenches exceed the safe-zone of entry, the side walls will be benched. The backhoe trenching will follow guidelines set forth by the Council of Texas Archaeologists.

The profiles of the backhoe trenches will be hand scraped and inspected to determine the soil stratigraphy and if features are present. The ATI archaeologist will record the location of each trench via a handheld GPS and on a Backhoe Trench form, which will include dimensions, orientation, and cultural materials encountered. A basic profile description will be recorded for each trench wall in addition to color photography of a well-cleaned profile column at least 1 m
wide. At least one wall of each trench will be profiled, recording Munsell colors, texture, and inclusions. The backdirt will be inspected for cultural material. Should a feature be encountered, the ATI archaeologist will halt mechanical excavation in that trench and record the location and document the contents. If intact archaeological features are encountered, ATI will notify the GLO, COSA, and THC if features are encountered within Parcel A.

**Archaeological Features**

Should intact features or deposits be encountered, ground-disturbing activities in that area will stop to allow time for the archaeologist to record the location and document the contents. A Feature Form will be used to record each feature encountered. If intact archaeological features are encountered, ATI will notify the GLO, COSA, and THC. The ATI Archaeologist will consult with COSA and the THC Archaeology Division if and when significant deposits or features are encountered, and not resume excavations in that area until GLO, COSA and THC concur with the proposed course of action.

Should it be determined after consultation with the GLO and THC that the feature requires testing, the ATI archaeologists may expose the feature through the excavation of units in 10 cm levels. Unless field conditions warrant a different strategy, a typical excavation unit will be 1 meter by 1 meter in dimension. The maximum excavation unit depth will be determined by the depth of the feature, but it is anticipated that units will likely not exceed 1.5 meters below the surface. The matrix associated with a feature will be screened through a ¼-inch wire mesh screen with all cultural material collected during the screening process. 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 soil color, texture, inclusions, potential features, 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 will be photo-documented. At least one unit wall will be profiled, although additional wall profiles will be completed if the unit has unique characteristics exhibited in separate walls (i.e., features characteristics, different stratigraphy, intrusions, etc.). The Principal Investigator will make the determination of which walls need to be profiled, in consultation with the appropriate agencies.
Should architectural features be encountered that require the excavation of units to fully understand the features’ characteristics, unit excavations will follow the same process as described above. The feature will be recorded on a Feature Form which will contain dimensions, materials, and depth. When it is determined that an architectural feature can be removed, the process will be monitored by the ATI archaeologist and photo-documented.

At the completion of the excavation, the units will not be backfilled unless there is a determination that a feature can be avoided and left in place. Protection of features left in situ will be determined based on their individual needs.

Should human remains be encountered at any point, the archaeologists will comply with the Alamo Complex Human Remains Treatment Plan and the Alamo Mission Archeological Advisory Committee (AMAAC) be consulted.

**Artifact Collection Policy**

ATI will apply a 100% artifact collection policy where all artifacts will be collected during Geotech bore monitoring and screening from backhoe trenching. Temporally diagnostic materials observed during the backhoe trenching that are not within the screened matrix will also be collected. 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 on the Alamo grounds, 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 be 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 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 a completed Abstract form and a hard copy of the final report to the GLO, COSA-OHP, 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 (TAC).

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 78205

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 Alamo Complex Human Remains Treatment Plan. The ATI archaeologist will follow all State legal procedures including the current statutes of the Texas Health and Safety Code and Chapter 49 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure in dealing with the remains.

In consultation with the THC, subsequent to proper analyses and/or quantification, redundant materials and artifacts possessing little scientific value will 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, soil samples, and recent (post-1950) materials. Prior to discard, the Principal Investigator will confirm with the THC the items that are proposed to be discarded.
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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 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. 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.

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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).

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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
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (Public Law 96-95, 16 U.S.C. 470aa470mm)

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 AMACC 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.

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• 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 georeferencing 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. The Alamo Collections Vault, located in Alamo Hall Annex, will be the site of the temporary storage. 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.
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 20th 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.
# Burial Record

**41BX6**

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Burial Record-41BX6

Approximate Age: ___________________________  Sex: ___________________________

Pathology:
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Associated Objects (Cultural Materials): _______________________________________
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Comments/Discussion: _______________________________________________________
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Photographs: Yes/No _________________________________________________________
Sketch Maps: Yes/No _________________________________________________________
Additional Records: Yes/No _________________________________________________

(Attach plan view to form)
ITEM # 8
Discussion and possible action regarding Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1189 related to geotechnical boring in the Woolworth Building, San Antonio, Bexar County

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 this year, 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:
The project involves drilling geotechnical boring holes in one location through the foundation of the Woolworth Building. The bores will be approximately 4-6” in diameter and will be drilled to depths of 1.5’ to 3’, and to 5’, 8’, and 65’ below the current grade. Work will occur in a previously modified area of the basement and will not affect historic finishes. Once work is complete, the floor will be patched.

This architectural investigation will determine existing foundation conditions and inform the structural 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.

The permit application was submitted in conjunction with an archeological permit application (Item 3.1C). Additional geotechnical boring locations in the Crockett Block, Alamo Plaza, and the Alamo site do not directly affect State Antiquities Landmark-designated buildings, and the surface will be restored to previous conditions after boring. As such, no additional Historic Buildings and Structures permits are required to support the overall project scope.

Recommended Motion (AAB):
Move to send forward to the Commission and recommend authorizing the Executive Director to issue Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1189 related to geotechnical boring in the Woolworth Building, San Antonio, Bexar County.

Recommended motion (Commission):
Move to authorize the Executive Director to issue Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1189 related to geotechnical boring in the Woolworth Building, San Antonio, Bexar County.
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
Woolworth Building
ADDRESS
321 Alamo Plaza
CITY
San Antonio
COUNTY
Bexar
ZIP CODE
78205

2. Project Name
NAME OR BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT WORK
Geotechnical boring

3. Applicant (Owner or Controlling Agency)
OWNER/AGENCY
Texas General Land Office
ADDRESS
1700 North Congress Ave
PHONE
512-936-4441
EMAIL
mark.havens@glo.texas.gov

4. Architect or Other Project Professional
NAME/FIRM
Gensler
ADDRESS
229 E. Houston Suite 200
PHONE
210-729-2058
EMAIL
michael_rey@gensler.com

5. Construction Period
PROJECT START DATE
October 20, 2022
PROJECT END DATE
March 5, 2023

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

- Preservation
- Rehabilitation
- Restoration
- Reconstruction
- Architectural Investigation
- Hazard Abatement
- Relocation
- Demolition
- 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
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. 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 Jary 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____09/14/2022____

Project Professional's Certification
I, _______________________________________________________________, as legal representative of the Firm, _______________________________________________________________, 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______________

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 hispermit@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

www.thc.texas.gov
Texas Historic Commission Architectural Antiquities Permit Application.

Location
Woolworth Building
321 Alamo Plaza
San Antonio, TX 78205

Scope of Work
All work will be conducted in accordance with the Archeological Survey Standards of Texas as set forth by the Council of Texas Archeologists (CTA) and the THC. This permit application is in conjunction with the archaeology permit application, The archaeological investigations associated with geotechnical boring and backhoe trenching for the Alamo site, 41BX6, San Antonio, Bexar, County, Texas.

Geotech bores of approximately 4-6 inches in diameter will be drilled. Bores will be drilled in four different depth sets. One set of bores will be drilled to 1.5 to 3 feet below current grade; a second set of bores will be drilled to 5 feet below current grade; a third set will be drilled to a depth of 8 feet below current grade; and a final set of bores will be drilled to a depth of 65 feet below grade. The boring will be monitored by the archaeologist until it has reached its maximum depth. Once complete the floor will be patched.

The structural engineer requests Geotech bore in the basement of the building in order to design the building foundation and other soil related elements. The foundations are unknown. Based on the construction dates, the Woolworth building foundation to consist of spread footings bearing 12 to 18 feet below existing grade. Following additions, the existing foundations may support up to 700 kips. Interior borings should identify the top of, but do not need to penetrate shale. The basement level is anticipated, between 12 and 30 feet below existing grade, so foundations will start at that depth, for the most part.
Existing Location of geotechnical bore

Location of the boring to be between wall and column. It is critical to locate utilities in the area and adjust the location of the borings to miss them.
Map of geotechnical bore

The red mark identifies geotechnical bore location of the basement in the Woolworth building.
ITEM # 9