

**AN INTENSIVE CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY ON APPROXIMATELY TWO ACRES  
LOCATED ON THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF IH-10 SOUTHBOUND FRONTAGE ROAD  
AND UTSA BOULEVARD  
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS**

Prepared For

**VALERO RETAIL HOLDINGS, INC.**  
San Antonio, Texas

Prepared By

**RABA-KISTNER CONSULTANTS, INC.**  
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**By:**

**Pollyanna Clark, Principal Investigator**

**and**

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**NOVEMBER 2010**

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## ABSTRACT

On behalf of Valero Retail Holdings, Inc., **Raba-Kistner Consultants, Inc. (R-K)** performed an intensive cultural resources survey on approximately two acres located at the southwest corner of the IH-10 southbound frontage road and UTSA Boulevard in northwestern San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. The intensive survey was conducted to ensure compliance with the San Antonio Uniform Development Code.

The intensive survey of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) entailed visual inspection of the ground surface coupled with shovel testing. The APE is littered with modern trash and the remains of demolished and vandalized structures. Previous development and construction have severely affected or destroyed both surface and subsurface integrity of soil deposits throughout most of the APE. Six of the 14 shovel tests produced cultural materials. The positive tests are interpreted as isolated finds lacking context and intact deposits. No additional cultural materials, artifacts, or features were identified on the surface or in any of the eight remaining shovel tests.

Given the extent of disturbances within the APE evidenced by the dilapidated structures on the tract and the prevalence of soil mixing in the shovel tests, it is highly unlikely that the proposed development of the approximate two-acre tract will encounter or impact intact and significant archeological deposits, if any, in this disturbed setting. **R-K** recommends that proposed construction proceed as planned. No additional work is recommended.

## **I. MANAGEMENT SUMMARY**

On behalf of Valero Retail Holdings, Inc., **R-K** performed an intensive cultural resources survey on approximately two acres located on the southwest corner of IH-10 southbound frontage road and UTSA Boulevard in northwestern San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. The intensive survey was conducted to ensure compliance with the San Antonio Uniform Development Code.

The results of the background records review indicated that while no archeological sites have been recorded within the Area of Potential Effect (APE), the APE has not been previously surveyed for cultural resources. A total of 25 archeological sites have been recorded within a one mile radius of the project area. Most of the sites consist of prehistoric open camps situated on terraces above Leon Creek. No sites, including any listed in the NRHP or designated as SALs occur within or immediately adjacent to the boundaries of the subject site (THC 2010).

The intensive survey of the APE entailed visual inspection of the ground surface coupled with shovel testing. The APE is littered with modern trash and the remains of demolished and vandalized structures. Previous development and construction have severely affected or destroyed both surface and subsurface integrity of soil deposits throughout most of the APE. Six of the 14 shovel tests produced cultural materials. The positive tests are interpreted as isolated finds lacking context and intact deposits. No additional cultural materials, artifacts, or features were identified on the surface or in any of the eight remaining shovel tests.

Given the extent of disturbances within the APE evidenced by the dilapidated structures on the tract and the prevalence of soil mixing in the shovel tests, it is highly unlikely that the proposed development of the approximate two-acre tract will encounter or impact intact and significant archeological deposits, if any, in this disturbed setting. **R-K** recommends that proposed construction proceed as planned. No additional work is recommended.

No significant archeological or historic sites [36 CFR 800.16.(I)] or SALs (13 TAC §26.12) will be affected by this project. Upon receiving concurrence from the City of San Antonio Historic Preservation Department, **R-K** recommends that Valero Retail Holdings proceed with construction activities as planned. Should the project area change, further work may be required.

## II. INTRODUCTION

Valero Retail Holdings, Inc. (CLIENT) contracted with **Raba-Kistner Consultants, Inc. (R-K)** to perform an intensive cultural resources survey on approximately two acres located at the southwest corner of Interstate Highway 10 (IH-10) southbound frontage road and University of Texas at San Antonio (UTSA) UTSA Boulevard (Blvd.) in northwestern San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. The survey was performed to ensure compliance with the San Antonio Development Code. The purpose of the investigation was to determine if archeological sites are located within the Area of Potential Effect (APE), and if sites are present, determine their potential eligibility for designation as State Archeological Landmarks (SALs) or for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

**Figure 1** provides a map of the project area plotted on the *Castle Hills, Texas* (2998-311), 7.5 minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle. **Figure 2** provides a map of the project area plotted on an aerial photo. The archeological APE subject to survey was defined as the approximate two acre tract of land.

The cultural resources investigation consisted of an archival background review, an 100 percent pedestrian survey of the project area supplemented with shovel testing, and a report suitable for review by the Texas Historical Commission (THC) in accordance with the THC's Rules of Practice and Procedure, Chapter 26, Section 27, and the Council of Texas Archeologists' (CTA) Guidelines for Cultural Resources Management Reports. Pollyanna Clark served as Principal Investigator for the project and Christopher Murray, Archaeologist and Clint Laffere, Environmental Professional, performed the intensive survey on October 29, 2010.

The results of the background study determined that while no previously recorded sites have been recorded within the APE, a total of 25 sites have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the project area (THC 2010). The Texas State Minimum Archeological Survey Standards require a minimum of three shovel tests per acre for projects measuring between one to two acres. When assessed in regard to overall acreage, a total of six shovel tests would have been required for the approximate two acre tract. **R-K** exceeded the minimum number by excavating a total of 14 tests.

Six of the 14 shovel tests produced cultural materials. The positive tests are interpreted as isolated finds based on lack of intact soils (mixing of soils) and lack of historic and archeological context. Due to previous disturbance from past construction within the APE, it is unlikely that any significant cultural resources will be impacted by the proposed development of the approximate two acres. **R-K** recommends that proposed construction proceed as planned. No additional work is recommended.

## III. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

### A. **Project Area Setting**

The project site was littered with modern trash and five structures were observed within APE. Typical views of the APE are included in **Appendix A**.

## **B. Flora and Fauna**

### Flora

The APE is located in the Blackland Prairie Vegetation Area, which is predominantly rangeland. Blackland Prairie is classed as a true prairie with little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium* var. *frequens*) as the climax dominant species (Gould 1975). The location of the APE is less than a mile from the Edwards Plateau Vegetation area and would therefore be better defined as the transitional zone between the Blackland Prairie Vegetation Area and the Edwards Plateau Vegetation Area. The rough, rocky areas like those of the APE typically support a brush over-story complex made up of live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), shinnery oak (*Quercus havardii*), various junipers, and Honey Mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*) (Gould 1975). According to the Texas Parks and Wildlife Departments map of the Vegetation Types of Texas, the project area is designated as Live Oak – Ashe Juniper Parks. This Vegetation type is typically seen as an area with a medium to high canopy and a tall to open understory. Some of the species found in this designation are various species of oak, cedar elm (*Ulmus crassifolia*), hackberry (*Cletis laevigata*), flamel leaf sumac (*Rhus copallina*), Agarita (*Mahonia trifoliolata*), Mexican persimmon (*Diospyros* sp.), saw green briar (*Smilax bona-nox*), and little bluestem to name a few (TPWD 1984).

### Fauna

The project area is located within the Balconian Biotic Provinces of Texas (Blair 1950). The Balconian Province only exists in central Texas and is contained within the Edwards Plateau geographic province (Neck 1986). Some of the common mammals within the area include nine-banded armadillo (*Dasybus novemcinctus*), black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), eastern cottontail rabbits (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), opossum (*Didelphis virginianus*) raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and white footed mouse (*Peromyscus leucopus*). Blair (1950) lists at least 75 species of reptiles and amphibians found within the Balconian Biotic Province. Also, the bird species composition in the project area is fairly diverse with numerous breeding, migrant, and wintering species present (Smith and Beuchner 1947). According to the study of aerial photographs, the project area is surrounded by urban development; therefore, it is most likely that not all the animals listed above will be found within or near the project area.

## **C. Geology and Soils**

### Geology

According to the 1983 *Geologic Atlas of Texas, San Antonio Sheet* the underlying geologic formation for the APE is comprised of the Buda Limestone (map designation Kbu). Buda Limestone is fine-grained, bioclastic, and poorly interbedded to nodular limestone. Kbu typically ranges from 60 to 100 feet in thickness (Brown 1983).

### Soils

According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey and the *Soil Survey of Bexar County, Texas* (Taylor et al. 1991), the soil type mapped for the APE is Tarrant association (TaB). These soils are gently undulating with a one to five percent slope. Tab soils are very shallow, clayey, calcareous, and are dark colored. They develop over limestone and have various sized stones within the surface layer (Taylor et al 1991).

## IV. METHODS

### A. Archival Research Methods

Background research included accessing the THC's online Texas Archeological Sites Atlas (*Atlas*) as well as a review of survey reports, site files, and maps on file at the THC and Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) (THC 2010). These resources were examined in order to identify previously recorded sites and past investigations within the vicinity of the project area. The aerial photo, USGS 7.5 minute quad map, a geologic map, and an USDA soil survey map were also examined prior to the field investigation. These supplemented the background research and helped provide information on topography, soils, vegetation, geology, the local environment, and levels of development in and around the project area.

### B. Field Methods

The intensive survey of the APE included a pedestrian survey of the project's APE that entailed visual inspection of the ground surface for cultural resources supplemented with shovel testing. All survey activities conducted within the project's APE were documented and complied with THC and Council of Texas Archeologists' (CTA) survey standards unless documented field conditions warranted otherwise.

The Texas State Minimum Archeological Survey Standards require a minimum of two shovel tests per acre for areal projects. When assessed in regard to overall acreage, a total of six shovel tests would have been required for the approximate two acre site. **R-K** exceeded the minimum number of tests by excavating a total of 14 tests. Excavated soils were screened through ¼-inch wire-mesh screens. Shovel tests were excavated until pre-Holocene deposits were reached. Upon completion, shovel tests were backfilled.

Field notes were maintained and included information pertaining to terrain, vegetation, soils, land forms, shovel tests, and cultural material observed. Standardized shovel test forms were completed for every shovel test. These forms will include location data, depth, soil type, and notations on artifacts encountered. Digital photographs with a photo log were completed as appropriate. The locations of all trenches, shovel tests, and profile cuts were recorded via handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) units utilizing the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinate system and the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) map datum. Newly discovered prehistoric and historic archeological sites were defined in compliance with THC/CTA survey standards and policies including requirements for assessing historical sites and cemeteries.

This survey set out to employ a non-collection policy for cultural materials. Non-diagnostic artifacts (e.g., lithic debitage, burned rock, historic glass) were described, sketched, and/or photo-documented in the field and replaced in the same location in which they were found. In the event that diagnostic artifacts (e.g., projectile points, ceramics, marked historic materials) were identified in the field, they were to be collected and placed in plastic bags labeled with relevant provenience information. Non-diagnostic artifacts were photo-documented in the field. Since no diagnostic artifacts were encountered in the survey, the proposed collection policy was not implemented.

## V. RESULTS

### A. Results of Archival Research

The results of the background records review indicated that while no archeological sites have been recorded within the APE, the APE has not been previously surveyed for cultural resources. A total of 25 archeological sites have been recorded within a one mile radius of the project area. Most of the sites consist of prehistoric open camps situated on terraces above Leon Creek (THC 2010). A summary of the previously recorded sites is presented in **Table 1** below.

**Table 1. Previously Recorded Sites within a One Mile Radius of the APE**

Trinomial	Site Type	Recommended SAL/NRHP Eligibility	Recommendations
41BX50	Open camp	Undetermined	Archeological testing
41BX48	Temporary open camp	Not eligible	No further work
41BX40	Open camp	Undetermined	Archeological testing
41BX49	Open camp	Not eligible	No further work
41BX47	Open camp	Eligible	Archeological testing
41BX1477	Lithic Procurement	Not eligible	No further work
41BX1478	Lithic Procurement	Not eligible	No further work
41BX230	Lithic Scatter	Not eligible	No further work
41BX1479	Lithic Scatter	Not eligible	No further work
41BX1480	Limestone Well	Not eligible	No further work
41BX232	Burned Rock Midden	Undetermined	Archeological testing
41BX234	Lithic Scatter	Not eligible	No further work
41BX72	Burned Rock Midden	Undetermined	Archeological testing
41BX127	Open Camp	Not eligible	No further work
41BX53	Open Camp	Undetermined	Archeological testing
41BX233	Open Camp	Undetermined	No further work
41BX631	Multicomponent	Undetermined	Further work is warranted for the historic component.
41BX51	Open Camp	Not eligible	No further work
41BX1604	Lithic Scatter and quarry	Undetermined	No further work
41BX52	Lithic Scatter and quarry	Eligible	Archeological testing
41BX1771	Lithic scatter	Not eligible	No further work
41BX1772	Farmstead	Undetermined	Archival research recommended
41BX11	Open Camp	Undetermined	No further work
41BX1624	Lithic scatter and Spanish Colonial artifacts	Undetermined	None other than analysis of Spanish Lance identified from the site

According to the *Atlas*, historic site 41BX957 is located adjacent and west of the APE. However, a closer look at the site form reveals that the site consists of seven historic structures located in

downtown San Antonio on Hoefgen and Nevada Streets and not at the present location next to the APE as it is currently plotted on the *Atlas* (THC 2010). **R-K** will notify TARL of the map error.

No sites, including any listed in the NRHP or designated as SALs occur within or immediately adjacent to the boundaries of the subject site. No previous surveys have been performed within boundaries of the project area (THC 2010).

## **B. Survey Results**

A total of 14 shovel tests were excavated within the APE. Six of the shovel tests produced cultural materials consisting of historic hand-forged nails, stoneware fragments, a metal buckle, and chert flakes. The majority of the soils within the APE consisted of shallow, very rocky, dark-brown loamy clay soils. A summary of the positive shovel test data is presented in **Table 2** below. **Figure 3** shows a map of shovel test locations plotted on an aerial map and **Figure 4** presents the shovel tests plotted on a topographic map. The shovel test data is included as **Appendix B**.

No prehistoric or historic artifacts were observed on the ground surface during the pedestrian survey of the APE. Ground surface visibility was poor with zero percent ground surface visibility throughout the project site. The APE is littered with modern trash and the remains of demolished and vandalized structures. The structures within the APE consist of: 1) the main house, 2) workshop, 3) well house, 4) water tank, and 5) a pier and beam structure. These structures have collapsed roofs, floors, and walls. A map showing the structures within the APE is presented as **Figure 5**. Photographs of the project area are included as **Appendix A**.

## **VI. SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

On behalf of Valero Retail Holdings, Inc., **R-K** performed an intensive cultural resources survey on approximately two acres located at the southwest corner of the IH-10 southbound frontage road and UTSA Blvd. in northwestern San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. The intensive survey was conducted to ensure compliance with the San Antonio Uniform Development Code.

The results of the background records review indicated that while no archeological sites have been recorded within the APE, the APE has not been previously surveyed for cultural resources. A total of 25 archeological sites have been recorded within a one mile radius of the project area. Most of the sites consist of prehistoric open camps situated on terraces above Leon Creek. No sites, including any listed in the NRHP or designated as SALs occur within or immediately adjacent to the boundaries of the subject site. No previous surveys have been performed within boundaries of the project area (THC 2010).

According to the *Atlas*, historic site 41BX957 is located adjacent and west of the APE. However, a study of the site form reveals that the site consists of historic structures located in downtown San Antonio on and not at the present location adjacent to the APE as it is currently plotted on the *Atlas* (THC 2010). **R-K** will notify TARL of the map error.

The intensive survey of the APE entailed visual inspection of the ground surface coupled with shovel testing. The APE is littered with modern trash and the remains of demolished and vandalized structures. Previous development and construction have severely affected or destroyed both surface and subsurface integrity of soil deposits throughout most of the APE. A total of 14 shovel tests were excavated within the APE. Six of the 14 shovel tests produced cultural materials. Shovel Test 1, located at the northeast corner of the APE, produced one hand forged nail and a clear glass bottle fragment between 0 and 15 cmbs. Solid limestone was hit at

18 cmbs. Shovel Test 3, located at the north-central portion of the property and west of the water tower produced two hand forged nails and one small stoneware fragment. No features were identified within or in vicinity of the tests. The nails, glass bottle fragment and stoneware fragment are interpreted as isolated finds based on the lack of additional artifacts or features within or in the vicinity of the tests.

Shovel Test 7 located at south-central portion of the APE produced a thin, non-ferrous small, metal buckle at 3 cmbs. Limestone was hit at 21 cmbs and no additional cultural materials or features were identified within ST 7. The metal buckle is interpreted as an isolated find based on lack of additional artifacts and features within the remainder of the test.

Shovel Tests 8, 10, and 12 were placed south of the "Main House". Shovel Test 8 produced one metal button, a thin, clear glass fragment, and a chert primary flake with cortex. It is indicative that the soils have been mixed and disturbed since both historic and prehistoric artifacts were found at 10 cmbs.

Shovel Test 10 produced one small chert tertiary flake at 10 cmbs and two pieces of modern clear glass and one small tertiary flake between 10 and 20 cmbs. The fact that a flake was found at 10 cmbs and modern glass fragments were found between 10 and 20 cmbs connotes that the soils had been disturbed, mixed, and lacks historic and archeological context.

Shovel Test 12 produced five clear glass fragments and one small chert flake at 16 cmbs. Again, finding a glass fragments at the same level with a chert flake indicates that the soils had been mixed and disturbed. Artifacts recovered from Shovel Tests 8, 10, and 12 are interpreted as isolated finds. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered in the survey.

No additional cultural materials, artifacts, or features were identified on the surface or in any of the eight remaining shovel tests. Given the extent of disturbances within the APE evidenced by the dilapidated structures on the tract and the prevalence of soil mixing in the shovel tests, it is highly unlikely that the proposed development of the approximate two-acre tract will encounter or impact intact and significant archeological deposits, if any, in this disturbed setting.

No significant archeological or historic sites [36 CFR 800.16.(I)] or SALs (13 TAC §26.12) will be affected by this project. Upon receiving concurrence from the City of San Antonio Historic Preservation Department, **R-K** recommends that Valero Retail Holdings proceed with construction activities as planned. Should the project area change, further work may be required.

In the unlikely event that cultural materials are encountered during construction, all work should cease at the location of the findings, and an Archaeologist at the THC-Archeology Division should be contacted. In such a case, work will not commence until authorized by the required agencies.

## VII. REFERENCES CITED

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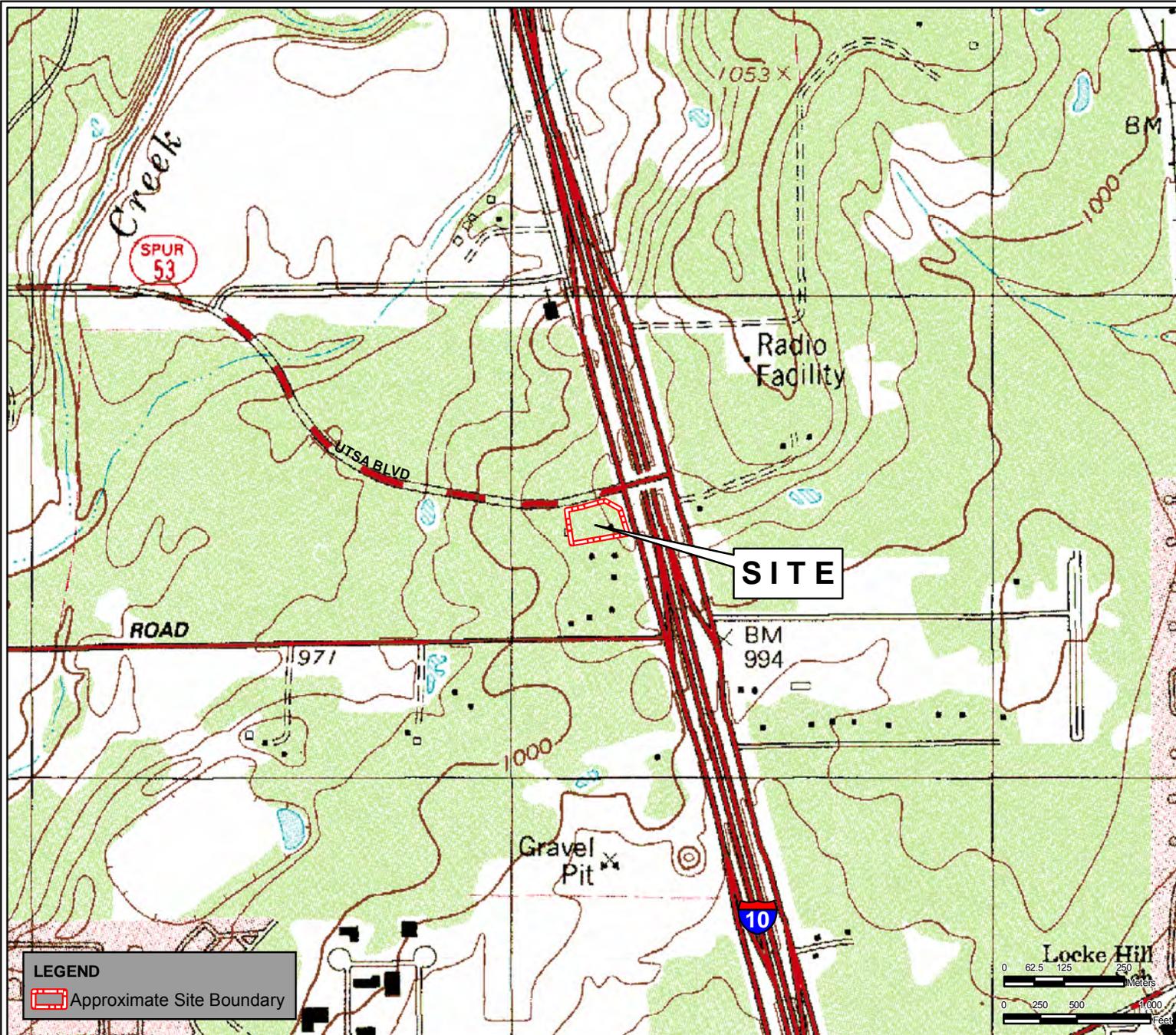
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2010 Texas Archeological Sites Atlas, <http://nueces.thc.state.tx.us/>, accessed October 2010.

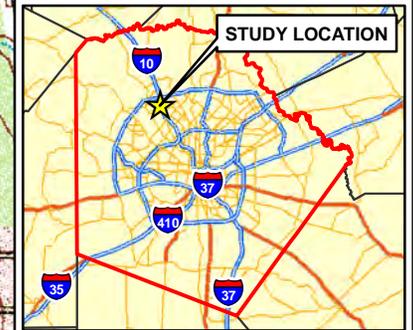
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1984 The Vegetation Types of Texas, PWD Bulletin 7000-120. September 1984

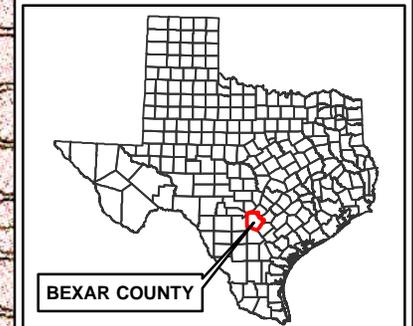
## FIGURES



VICINITY MAP



BEXAR COUNTY



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**TOPOGRAPHIC MAP (USGS)**  
PROPOSED VALERO AT IH-10 AND UTSA BLVD  
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS

**FIGURE 1**

SOURCE: USGS Topographic 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Castle Hills Provided by Texas Natural Resources Information Systems (TNRIS) - 1992



**LEGEND**

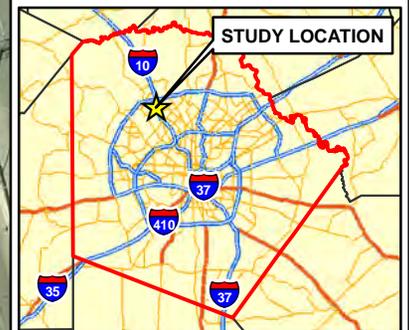
 Approximate Site Boundary



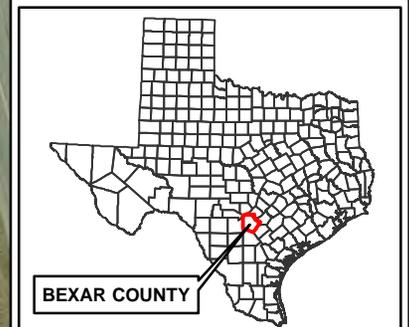
**AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH**  
 PROPOSED VALERO AT IH-10 AND UTSA BLVD  
 SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS



**VICINITY MAP**



**BEXAR COUNTY**



**STATE**



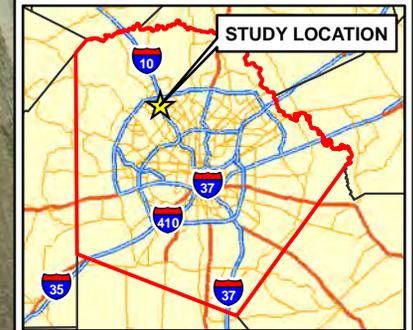
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**FIGURE 2**

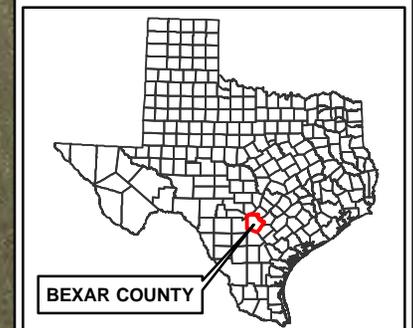
SOURCE: 2009 Aerial Photograph Provided by The City of San Antonio (COSA)



VICINITY MAP



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**SHOVEL TEST LOCATION MAP**  
PROPOSED VALERO AT IH-10 AND UTSA BLVD  
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS

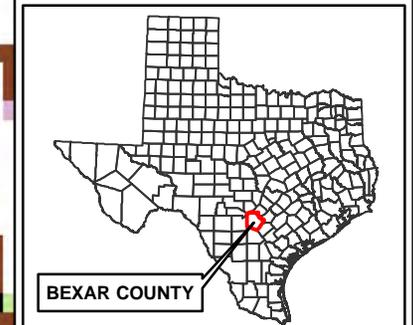
**FIGURE 3**



VICINITY MAP



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**SHOVEL TEST LOCATION MAP**  
PROPOSED VALERO AT IH-10 AND UTSA BLVD  
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS

**FIGURE 4**

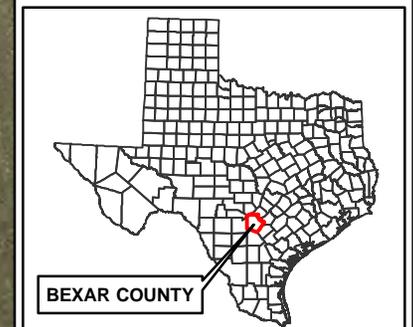
SOURCE: USGS Topographic 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Castle Hills Provided by Texas Natural Resources Information Systems (TNRIS) - 1992



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**STRUCTURES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE APE**

PROPOSED VALERO AT IH-10 AND UTSA BLVD  
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS

**FIGURE 5**

SOURCE: 2009 Aerial Photograph Provided by The City of San Antonio (COSA)

**APPENDIX A**  
**PHOTOS**



**Photo 1.** Typical view of interior of the APE from the southeast corner, facing northwest.



**Photo 2.** View of APE along the northern boundary, facing west.



**Photo 3.** View of former well house at northeast corner of APE, facing southwest.



**Photo 4.** View of water tank just west of the well house at the northeast quadrant of the project site, facing southeast.



**Photo 5.** View of the interior of the water tank, facing northeast. The diameter of the water tank measured 12 feet.



**Photo 6.** Close-up view of the exterior of the water tank constructed with concrete ribs and steel bands, facing south.



**Photo 7.** View of concrete slab at the northwest quadrant of the APE, facing southwest.



**Photo 8.** View of beam structure with concrete porches in background of the photo, facing southwest.



**Photo 9.** View of modern workshop structure at southwest quadrant of the project site, facing southwest.



**Photo 10.** Interior view of the workshop, facing southwest.



**Photo 11.** Close-up view of the interior of the workshop.



**Photo 12.** View of APE from the southwest corner of the APE looking north along the western boundary of the project site.



**Photo 13.** View of interior of the APE, facing south. The fence to the "main house" is visible in the background of the photo, facing south.



**Photo 14.** View of the west side of the main house, facing southeast.



**Photo 15.** View of the northwest wall of the main house, facing east.



**Photo 16.** View of the northeast exterior wall of the main house, facing southwest.



**Photo 17.** Interior view of the main house.



**Photo 18.** Another interior view of the main house.



**Photo 19.** View of fireplace in the main house.



**Photo 20.** View of doorway and dilapidated interior of main house.



**Photo 21.** View of negative Shovel Test 1 at southeast quadrant of APE showing rocky soils.



**Photo 22.** View of positive Shovel Test 2 at northeast quadrant of project site.



**Photo 23.** View of artifacts from Shovel Test 2.



**Photo 24.** View of positive Shovel Test 3 at north-central portion of the APE.



**Photo 25.** View of artifacts from Shovel Test 3.



**Photo 26.** Another view of artifacts from Shovel Test 3.



**Photo 27.** View of small metal buckle found in Shovel Test 7 at 3 cmbs located at the south-central portion of the APE.



**Photo 28.** Another view of the metal buckle found in Shovel Test 7.

**APPENDIX B**  
**SHOVEL TEST DATA**

ST #	Easting	Northing	Depth (cmts)	Soil Description	Artifacts	Additional Information
1	0539199	3271718	0-18	Dark Brown Loam	Negative	
			18-41	Dark Brown Rocky Loamy Clay	Negative	Limestone cobbles up to 19cm in this layer. Hit clay at 41 cmts.
2	0539174	3271766	0-18	Brown Gravelly Clay Loam	Positive	One hand forged nail and a clear glass bottle fragment were found. Hit solid limestone at 18cmts.
3	053918	3271759	0-06	Dark Brown Loam	Positive	Two hand forged nails and one small stoneware fragment.
			07-34	Dark Brown Rocky Loamy Clay	Negative	60% of matrix is limestone rock. Hit <i>in situ</i> channery fragments of limestone at 34cmts.
4	0539129	3271731	0-25	Dark Brown Rocky Loamy Clay	Negative	Hit solid rock at 25cmts.
5	0539098	3271740	0-13	Dark Brown Loam	Negative	
			13-21	Dark Brown Rocky Loamy Clay	Negative	
			21-23	Dark Brown Rocky Clay	Negative	Hit clay at 23cmts.
6	0539104	3271693	0-06	Dark Brown Loam	Negative	
			06-30	Dark Brown Loamy Clay	Negative	
			30-34	Reddish Brown Clay	Negative	Hit Clay at 34cmts.
7	0539138	3271704	0-03	Dark Brown Loam	Positive	A thin metal strap buckle.
			03-17	Dark Brown Gravelly Loamy Clay	Negative	
			17-21	Dark Brown Gravelly Clay	Negative	Hit solid limestone at 21 cmts.
8	0539178	3271707	0-10	Dark Brown Loamy Clay	Positive	A metal button, a thin clear glass fragment, and a chert primary flake with cortex were found.
			10-32	Dark Brown Gravelly Loamy Clay	Negative	
	0522669		32-37	Dark Brown Rocky Clay	Negative	Hit clay at 37cmts.
9	0539183	3271705	0-06	Dark Brown Loam	Negative	
				Dark Brown Loamy Clay	Negative	
				Dark Brown Rocky Clay	Negative	Hit clay at 27 cmts.

ST #	Easting	Northing	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Artifacts	Additional Information
10	0539176	3271696	0-10	Dark Brown Loamy Clay	Positive	One small chert tertiary flake.
			10-20	Dark Brown Loamy Clay	Positive	Two pieces of modern clear glass with no patina and one small chert tertiary flake.
			20-26	Dark Brown Gravelly Loamy Clay	Negative	
			26-27	Dark Brown Gravelly Clay	Negative	Hit clay at 27 cmbs.
11	0539172	3271706	0-05	Dark Brown Loam	Negative	
			05-27	Dark Brown Rocky Clay Loam	Negative	
			27-28	Dark Brown Rocky Clay	Negative	Hit clay at 28 cmbs.
12	0539175	3271704	0-16	Dark Brown Loamy Clay	Positive	Five clear glass fragments and one small chert flake.
			16-39	Dark Brown Gravelly Loamy Clay	Negative	
			39-41	Dark Brown Rocky Clay	Negative	Hit clay at 41 cmbs.
13	0539173	3271702	0-09	Dark Brown Loamy Clay	Negative	
			09-24	Dark Brown Gravelly Loamy Clay	Negative	
			24-33	Dark Brown Rocky Clay	Negative	Hit clay at 33 cmbs.
14	0539178	3271704	0-07	Dark Brown Loam	Negative	
			07-20	Dark Brown Rocky Loamy Clay	Negative	Hit clay at 20 cmbs.