

# Goliad State Park and Historic Site

## Goliad County, Texas

by  
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Texas Antiquities Permit No. 5264

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Center for Archaeological Research  
The University of Texas at San Antonio  
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# Results of the Cultural Resources Inventory of Goliad State Park and Historic Site, Goliad County, Texas

*by*

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## **Abstract:**

During the last week of April 2009, The University of Texas San Antonio-Center for Archeological Research (UTSA-CAR) conducted a cultural resources inventory of the Goliad State Park and Historic Site for the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) under THC Permit #5264. CAR surveyed 178 acres throughout the park and excavated 123 shovel tests. During the survey, four previously recorded sites were revisited: 41GD1 (Mission Espíritu Santo de Zuñiga), 41GD8 (General Ignacio Seguín Zaragoza's birthplace), 41GD112 (Villa de la Bahía), and 41GD126 (a historic and prehistoric artifact scatter). Three new sites recorded include a historic house known as the Keeper's Cottage (41GD147), the possible site of the Aranama College (41GD146), and 41GD145, a multi-component site with evidence of Spanish Colonial, Civilian Conservation Corps, and prehistoric use. All cultural materials and documentation associated with the survey are permanently housed at the TPWD curation facility.

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The field crew included Cyndi Dickey, Nate DeVito, Linda Martinez, Jason Perez, and Steve Smith. They deserve a special recognition for the extra effort they put into the completion the field work. Jennifer Thompson served as Principal Investigator. Bruce Moses produced the pre-field maps, drafted the figures, and served as technical editor for the final report. Antonia Figueroa assisted with the GPS and associated computer programs. Finally, we thank Dr. Steve Tomka, CAR Director, for his guidance and support during the course of the project.



## Management Summary

Four previously recorded sites were revisited and three new archeological sites were recorded during the course of the Goliad State Park and Historic Site archeological resources inventory survey. One hundred and nineteen shovel tests were excavated within the boundaries of the project area. The project was conducted under THC Permit #5264 for the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. Jennifer L. Thompson served as Principle Investigator and Kristi M. Ulrich served as the Project Archeologist. Below is a management summary of the findings. The Texas Historical Commission has reviewed the draft final report and has concurred with the recommendations.

- Site 41GD1: (Mission Espíritu Santo): Areas south, east and west of the compound wall were shovel tested. The results indicated that the boundary of the site extends past the walls of the compound. The site retains potential for yielding significant information related to the Spanish Colonial activities on the Coastal Plains and post-secularization reuse of the property. 41GD1 is listed individually on the NRHP and as part of the Historic District.
- Site 41GD8: (General Zaragoza's Birthplace): Limited shovel testing north, south and west of the house revealed artifacts that date to and after the Spanish Colonial period. The boundary of the site was expanded. CAR recommended that the site should undergo further investigations to determine the extent of the Zaragoza property. The site is listed as a SAL and is potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP.
- Site 41GD112: The results of shovel testing east of the previously defined site boundary indicate some potential for intact deposits relating to the Villa de la Bahía. The boundary of the site was extended east of U.S. Hwy 183. Further archeological investigations could potentially delineate individual house lots within the newly defined boundary. The site is potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP.
- Site 41GD126: Shovel tests were excavated in the vicinity of the site. All shovel tests were negative and no surface indication of the site was observed. The site is deemed not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
- Site 41GD145: (newly recorded site): Several CCC-era features were identified including a kiln, lime pit, stone stairway, electrical manhole, and temporary staging areas of construction materials. Two crossings of the San Antonio River, and at least two features, a lime pit and nearby quarry, may have been in use during Colonial times. This site is a contributing element to the NRHP District (No 01000258) that encompasses all CCC-associated features constructed within the park between 1931-1949.
- Site 41GD146 (newly recorded site; Aranama College): Shovel tests produced material that predated the CCC-management of the park and postdate secularization. Additionally, limestone cobbles that appear to represent either foundation remnants or wall-fall were uncovered in three STs. The locale matches well the historically documented location of Aranama College. Further archeological investigations are needed to substantiate the interpretation and to delineate the foundation of the structure. The site has potential for producing information concerning the time period immediately after the mission was secularized. The site is potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP.
- Site 41GD147: (newly recorded site; Keeper's Cottage): This is a CCC-constructed house that was used as the residence of the Park Superintendent. It is an example of CCC architectural style. CAR does not recommend further archeological testing, but archival research is recommended. The site is part of NRHP District No. 01000258 and therefore all remaining original CCC-constructed buildings and features are contributing elements.

## Chapter 1: Introduction and Project Setting

In April of 2009, the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) contracted The University of Texas at San Antonio-Center for Archaeological Research (UTSA-CAR) to conduct an archeological pedestrian survey of the Goliad State Historic Site and Mission Espíritu Santo de Zuñiga (also known as Goliad State Park and Historic Site). The cultural resources inventory survey covered 178-acres of park property. The purpose of the cultural resources inventory was to reassess the condition of four previously recorded sites within the park (41GD1, 41GD8, 41GD112, and 41GD126), and document any previously unrecorded archeological sites within the park boundaries. TPWD plans to use the results of the cultural resources inventory to aid the long-term stewardship and management of the resources. The results will be included in the Cultural and Natural Resources Management Plans for each property and in the Texas Parks and Wildlife Geographic Information System data base.

### Report Organization

This report is organized into six chapters. Following this brief introduction, the remainder of Chapter 1 describes the setting and environmental context of the project area. The geology and flora and fauna of the project are also described. Chapter 2 summarizes the prehistoric cultural sequences and chronology of the region by pulling together elements of Central and South Texas and Coastal Plains. The Protohistoric and Historic Periods also are discussed to provide some historic context to sites found in the region. Chapter 3 reviews the previous archeological investigations conducted in the project area and summarizes the known archeological sites that were revisited during this project. Chapter 4 is a brief summary of field and laboratory methods used during the project and the criteria used in site definitions. Chapter 5 summarizes the result of the pedestrian survey of the APE, discusses the activities carried out at revisited sites, and the work carried out in documenting newly recorded properties. Chapter 6 summarizes the activities conducted at each revisited and newly documented site and provides

recommendations regarding future work and/or NRHP/SAL eligibility. Copies of the report intended for distribution to the general public do not contain maps showing precise site locations and boundaries. Copies intended for management use by the TPWD and the Texas Historical Commission contain all graphics referenced in the text.

### Project Setting and Environs

Goliad State Park and Historic Site is located one-quarter mile south of the town of Goliad in Goliad County, Texas, on the San Antonio River as shown on the Goliad, Texas, USGS quadrangle (Figure 1-1). U.S. Hwy 183 bisects the park, which sits mostly within a bend in the San Antonio River. One portion of the survey area lies south of the river and directly to the west of the Presidio La Bahía. The survey

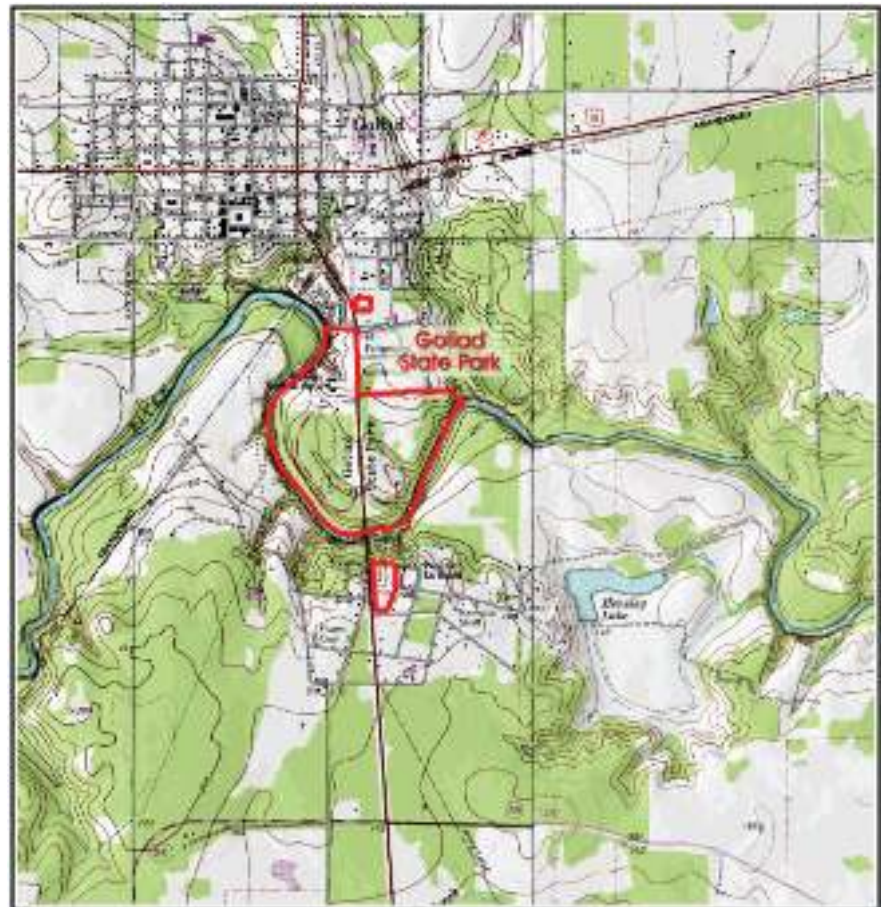


Figure 1-1. Goliad State Park and Historic Site depicted on the Goliad, Texas USGS quadrangle map.

area also included a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)-era structure called the Keeper's Cottage located north of the main park (Figure 1-1). It once served as the house of the park superintendent. Other landmarks within the park include the Spanish mission of Espíritu Santo de Zuñiga and the birthplace of General Ignacio Seguín Zaragoza, famous for his defeat of French forces at the battle of Puebla on May 5, 1862. The CCC and the Works Progress Administration (WPA) reconstructed the mission structures and built other park facilities during the 1930s.

Much of the park bounded by the meander in the San Antonio River sits relatively high above the floodplain. Mission Espíritu Santo is near the northern end of the park on relatively high ground. However, the area immediately to its north is at a lower elevation and the landform slopes to the south as one approaches the river. South of the river, there is a rapid rise in elevation toward Loop 71. A shallow drainage crosses the southern portion of the park located between U.S. Hwy 71 and the presidio. Presidio la Bahía (41GD7) is located just east of and overlooking this drainage.

## Geology and Soils

The Goliad State Park and Historic Site is in the South Texas Brush Country Natural Region and the Coastal Prairies Province of the Gulf Coastal Plains Physiographic Region within the San Antonio River Basin. Several soil units are present in the park. They are shallow to moderately deep, loamy surface layers with clayey subsoils (Godfrey et al. 1973). Indurated caliche occurs at varying depths throughout the area. Descriptions of soil units in the area were obtained from the Web Soil Survey (USDA 2009) and are listed in Table 1-1. Clay deposits are common in the vicinity of the park and may have been used as the parent material for the manufacture of pottery by residents of the mission. The nearest outcrop of clay is east of U.S. Hwy. 183 immediately across from the park entrance. Other outcrops are found on the north bank of the San Antonio River within .75-1.0 mile of the mission.

Geologically, the project area lies within the southern portion of the Goliad Formation. This geologic region is characterized by sedimentary sandstone and limestone. Erosion throughout the project area has exposed sandstone and limestone bedrock that was used as building material in the construction and reconstruction of the mission.

## Flora and Fauna

The project area is located within the coastal prairie region characterized by slightly rolling topography. The typical

vegetation of the region is composed of savannah-like species such as short prairie grasses marked by patches of dense brush and oak motts. Common species found in the densely vegetated areas include post oak (*Quercus stellata*), blackjack oak (*Quercus marilandica*), Texas persimmon (*Diospyros texana*), huisache (*Acacia tortuosa*), and prickly pear (*Opuntia lindheimeri*) (Blair 1950). Other varieties encountered in the field included cat-claw (*Mimosa borealis*), mustang grape (*Vitis mustangensis*), mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*), white brush (*Aloysia gratissima*), bull nettle (*Cnidocolus texanus*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron pubescens*), Spanish dagger (*Yucca treculeana*), wine cup (*Callirhoe involucrate*), and evening rain lily (*Cooperia drummondii*).

Portions of the riverbank had a greater number of large mature trees and fewer climbing vines; whereas areas more distant from the active channel were riddled with mustang grape, cat claw and small trees species. Poison oak was most prevalent throughout the dense secondary growth. Tall grasses and wildflower species dominated open areas.

Animal species seen within the park include raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), skunk (*Spilogale putorius* and *Mephitis mephitis*), white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), and feral cat (*Felis catus*). Due to the riverine setting, a variety of bird species also were noted within the park. They included northern cardinals (*Cardinalis cardinalis*), wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), chimney swift (*Chaetura pelagica*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), crested caracara (*Polyborus plancus*), painted bunting (*Passerina ciris*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), common ground dove (*Columbina passerina*), scissor-tailed flycatcher (*Tyrannus forficatus*), field sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*), and rose breasted grosbeak (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*).

Table 1-1. Soil Units for Goliad State Park and Historic Site

Map Symbol	Soil Map Unit Name*
2A	Odem-Riverwash complex
3A	Clareville sandy clay loam
7B	Raisin fine sandy loam
19BC	Sarnosa fine sandy loam
30AB	Leming loamy find sand
52	Meguín silty clay loam
64	Meguín silty clay loam
101	Ustarents, loamy

\*<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>

## Chapter 2: Culture History

The Goliad State Park and Historic Site is located at the junction of prehistoric cultural influences from the Central Coast, the Central Texas Culture Area and South Texas. Because both prehistoric and historic sites are known to exist in the park and its vicinity, this chapter briefly summarizes the entire sequence beginning with the Paleoindian and ending with the Historic Period. The prehistoric cultural sequence is reviewed first followed by the protohistoric and historic periods.

### Prehistoric Cultural Sequence and Chronology

Because of the amalgam of cultural influences, the subsequent brief summary relies on the results of archeological work conducted along the Central Coast, as well as Central and South Texas. In this summary, we rely primarily on the results of investigations carried out by Ricklis (2004), Collins (2004), and Hester (2004).

#### Paleoindian (11,500-8800 B.P.)

The Paleoindian Period corresponds with the earliest evidence of humans in Texas and spanned between 11,500-8800 B.P. (Collins 2004). This period is typically divided into early and late segments. During the early segment, the hunting weaponry included fluted Clovis and Folsom projectile points. The makers of Clovis points hunted mega-fauna including mastodon and mammoth when available but subsistence likely included a variety of smaller game and plant resources. In the later segment of the period, a variety of stemmed projectile point styles were introduced including the Dalton, Scottsbluff, and Golondrina types. While these types are widely distributed in low numbers throughout the state, they are relatively common in South Texas (Meltzer and Bever 1995).

While isolated projectile points dating to the period are found state-wide, sites containing Paleoindian components are rare. Nonetheless, some sites in the region have produced Paleoindian projectile points from excavated contexts. One such site is 41GD30, the Berger Bluff Site. Excavations at the site produced few lithic artifacts, a small hearth and faunal remains dating to 9500 B.P. (Brown 1983). The Buckner Ranch site yielded a larger collection of stemmed dart points including a Clovis point fragment (Bousman et al. 2004).

#### Archaic (8800-1200 B.P.)

Technological changes and broad-based hunting and gathering mark the Archaic period. It is subdivided into

the Early, Middle, and Late subperiods. The subperiods are distinguished by differences in climatic conditions, resource availability, subsistence practices, and distinct projectile point styles (Collins 2004). Plant gathering appears to become an important part of subsistence. Xeric conditions during portions of the period may have increased the density of desert-adapted plant species (i.e., sotol and yucca) across South and Central Texas. Such conditions may have intensified the occupation of riverine settings and the margins of the Edwards Escarpment rich in dependable springs. The exploitation of regions lacking dependable water resources may have shifted in character.

The earliest evidence of occupation on the Texas coast dates to the Early Archaic (7500-6800 B.P.; Ricklis 2004). In Central Texas, bison appear to be present during the early portion of the Early Archaic subperiod (8800-6000 B.P.) and they may have also ventured onto the coastal plains (Collins 2004: Figure 3.9b). However, as xeric conditions took hold, regional bison populations seemed to have decline (Collins 2004). This decline precipitated a reorientation in subsistence from large game hunting to plant foods and medium and small prey (Collins 2004). Along the coast, shellfish made up a large part of the subsistence economy (Ricklis 2004). Projectile point styles of the subperiod include Angostura and Early Split Stemmed forms. Task-specific tools include Clear Fork gouges, Guadalupe tools and Nueces bifaces (Turner and Hester 1992:246, 256).

The Middle Archaic spans from 6000 to 4000 B.P. (Collins 2004). Triangular and subtriangular dart point forms such as Tortugas and Abasolo were common throughout South Texas (Turner and Hester 1992). In South Texas, lithic tools show evidence of systematic reworking or resharpening likely in response to raw material availability and high rates of mobility. This may not have been the case along river courses cross-cutting the Coastal Plains since their gravel bed loads contained abundant chert resources and these linear settings provided a multitude of other economically important resources. Little occupation is seen along the coast during this subperiod (Ricklis 2004: Figure 5.7), but open campsites are quite common along streams in South Texas (Hester 2004). Temporally diagnostic projectile points from this period include Bell, Andice, Taylor, Nolan, and Travis. According to Collins (2004), during the early portion of the Middle Archaic, about the time Bell and Andice points were in use, there was a focus on bison hunting. As the Middle Archaic subperiod continued, climate was gradually drying as the onset of the Altithermal drought began. Demographic

and cultural change likely occurred in response to these hotter and drier conditions and may have encouraged the development of hunter-gatherer territories in an environment with patchy resources.

Toward the end of the Middle Archaic and into the Late Archaic, there is a rise in the use of cemeteries (Hall et al. 1986; Perttula 2001). Cemeteries and single burials occur most commonly in two areas of South Texas: the San Antonio-Guadalupe drainage basins and the Inland Rio Grande areas. Cemetery sites are also present across the Central Coastal Plains (Tomka et al. 2009). Cemeteries in the drainage basins are along major rivers and streams while the inland cemeteries lie away from water sources in areas where prickly pear tuna were likely seasonally harvested. Cemeteries may have been used to mark territories to protect areas of the best food sources from competing groups. Alternatively, cemeteries may have represented the recurrent use of certain places on the landscape (i.e., persistent places; Schlanger 1992).

The last subperiod of the Archaic is the Late Archaic. In Central Texas, it spans from 4000 to 1200 B.P. (Collins 2004). Dart point diagnostics of the Late Archaic are triangular points with corner notches that include Ensor and Ellis (Turner and Hester 1992:114,122). Other Late Archaic projectile points are Bulverde, Pedernales, Marshall, and Marcos types (Collins 2004). Hunting and gathering continued through the Late Archaic. Choke Canyon Reservoir investigations found 44 sites dating to the Late Archaic. Most had burned rock middens and fire-cracked rock hearths with groundstone tools, which signify the continued use of plants for food. The Choke Canyon studies also indicate a diet of small animals, deer, fish, mussels, and snails (Hester 2004). Hester (2004) describes an increase in trade with Central Texas during the Late Archaic. Caches of bifaces made of Edwards chert have been found in many areas of South Texas. Burial offerings found in inland sites (Hall 1981) suggest that trade between inland and coastal groups was also occurring or hunter-gatherers had a broad annual mobility range that encompassed areas on the northern fringes of the Coastal Plains.

### **Late Prehistoric (1200-350 B.P.)**

The Late Prehistoric period is marked by the introduction of the bow and arrow and manufacture of earthenware ceramics. In Central Texas, the period is divided into the Austin and Toyah phases and the material culture associated with them is present throughout South Texas and the Coastal Plains. Corner notched Scallorn arrow points are associated with Austin Phase components and well-thinned bifacial knives (Friday and Gahagan bifaces; Prewitt 1981). They suggest an increase in hunting of medium-bodied prey species although

plant processing also seems to be a significant component of subsistence technologies (Mauldin et al. 2009). The Toyah Phase is marked by the adoption of the manufacture of earthenware ceramics across Central Texas and the Coastal Plains. Different manufacture traditions appear on the coast (sandy paste Rockport) and inland (bone tempered Leon Plain) and these traditions seem to co-occur in some sites particularly on the Coastal Plains (i.e., Mitchell Ridge, Ricklis 1994). The distribution of Leon Plain earthenwares is likely an indicator of interaction between Central Texas and ceramic producing traditions in East and North Texas (Perttula et al. 1995). Ceramics were in common use in East Texas by 2450 B.P., but the first Central Texas wares did not appear until ca. 650-700 B.P.

Perdiz projectile points are often, but not always, found in association with well-made unifacial scrapers and drills and suggest a specialized toolkit employed in bison processing. Whether these traits represent a focus on bison hunting because animal populations are on the decrease or increase during the phase is currently debated (Ricklis 1992; Mauldin et al. 2009). Bison remains are common at Toyah sites but not always present and even when they are present, they are not in large quantities. In South Texas, the Hinojosa and Possum Hollow sites both contain Toyah components. Toyah components are present in archeological sites along the Central Coast of Texas (Ricklis 1992, 2004).

## **Protohistoric and Historic Periods**

### **Protohistoric (ca. A.D. 1528-1700)**

The Protohistoric period is a term typically used to describe the transition between the Late Prehistoric and the Historic Period. This period is not well documented archeologically in Texas. Some researchers (Wade 2002) argue that the Protohistoric Period begins at the time of first contact with the Early Spanish explorers in Texas (ca. 1528) and ends with the establishment of a strong Spanish presence in the region in the late 1600s and early 1700s.

During this period, there was intermittent contact between the native groups and Spanish explorers. It was quite some time before the Spanish economy significantly impacted the indigenous groups in the area (Hester 2004). A number of encounters between the indigenous communities and Europeans were recorded, including those of Cabeza de Vaca (1528-1536) and the French settlement of Fort Saint Louis established by Rene Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle (1685-1689). The Spanish sent General Alfonso de Leon into the area in 1689, and in 1691, Domingo de Teran first visited the area of present-day San Antonio (Ricklis 2000).

## Historic Period

Regular and systematic European contact with Native cultures in the Americas typically marks the beginning of the Historic Period. While Spanish explorers had established their presence in Texas since the 1500s, European settlements, the Spanish in particular, became part of the Texas landscape beginning in the late 1600s. Mission Nuestra Señora del Espíritu Santo de Zuñiga, was first founded in 1722 and occupied three locations before it was secularized in the 1830s. Political maneuvering by the Spanish government to halt French and English encroachment on Spanish land north of the Rio Grande led to the relocation of the mission and its presidio (La Bahía) to the banks of the San Antonio River in 1749 (second location). The Spanish hoped this location would protect a portion of the *Camino de en Medio* linking Mexico with East Texas. Five years later (1754), Mission Nuestra Señora del Rosario was established approximately four miles to the southwest, on the opposite side of the San Antonio River to accommodate the Karankawa. The establishment of Rosario was necessary due to animosity that existed between the Aranama groups living at Espíritu Santo and the Karankawa (Ricklis 2000).

The information concerning the identity of the native populations that inhabited the mission varies and at times is contradictory (Chipman 1992; Mounger 1959; Newcomb 1961; Oliver 1931; Ramsdell 1938). The early lists of groups that resided within Espíritu Santo include the Karankawa (consisting of the Cocos, Copanes, and Carancaquacas) and the Aranama (Bolton 1914: 27). Accounts are not clear as to whether these groups were present at the mission at the same time. Ramsdell (1938:18) suggest that the Karankawa were persuaded to enter mission life after Espíritu Santo was established in 1749. It is possible that they resided at the mission only a short time before relocating to Mission Rosario in 1754 (Himmel 1999:15). The second location in Mission Valley and final location along the San Antonio River housed Aranama and other Coahuiltecan groups (personal communication Elizabeth Dodd-Ellis 2009).

The Aranama are commonly associated with Mission Espíritu Santo. Records indicate that they left the mission during portions of the year. Ramsdell (1938:19) also suggests that the Aranama abandoned the mission between 1761 and 1769, only returning after Father Garza brought them back from an area near present-day Waco. The mission offered protection for the Aranama and the Coahuiltecan from the Apache and Comanche, which enticed them to stay even during lean times. The Native American population at the mission waxed and waned over the years, but Espíritu Santo functioned continuously until final secularization.

During the first years of the mission at the current location, the structures consisted of temporary *jacales* constructed of wooden poles covered with mud. The first chapel was constructed of wood, in the location of the current granary. In 1758, 178 mission natives, consisting of members from the Aranama, Tonkawa, Tamique, and Tawakoni groups, resided in the temporary structures within the mission complex. By 1759, many of the temporary structures were replaced with more permanent stone buildings. In the first phase of converting the wooden chapel into something more permanent, the walls were replaced with stone. The main mission church and *convento* were later additions constructed of stone, whereas the natives still resided in the *jacales*. The former chapel was converted into a granary with the construction of the main church. Over the next ten years, the mission witnessed prosperous times due to a successful ranching business. The remaining *jacales* were replaced with stone quarters, and the mission complex boasted the presence of a stone granary and workshops in addition to the church and *convento* (Mounger 1959: 33).

During the 1770s, Espíritu Santo experienced a decline in its economic stability due to changes in cattle laws, Apache raids, and secular political pressures. Raiding Apaches made off with many of the wandering cattle, and ultimately made life difficult for the mission Natives. The lack of protection and dwindling food supply (due to the dwindling herd count) led to periodic desertions of the mission by some of the neophytes. Adding an additional blow to the mission's cattle holdings, in 1778 the Spanish government issued an order declaring that all unbranded cattle was property of the crown. By 1780, the population and holdings of Espíritu Santo declined to one-third of what they were in 1760 (Mounger 1959).

The mission system in Texas began secularization during the early 1790s. Spanish interests turned from Christian conversion of the natives to the development of communities independent of the missions. The Spanish Crown ordered the church to abandon the missions and divide the assets among the remaining mission natives. Before the end of the decade, nearly all missions in Texas were deserted. Mission Espíritu Santo persisted for an additional 40 years.

When the secularization decree finally came, the governor at La Bahía requested that Mission Espíritu Santo receive a five-year extension to allow additional time to continue working with the neophytes. The governor did not feel that the natives were capable of becoming an active part of the community without further guidance (Mounger 1959). The extension was granted and the mission remained active until 1830. Espíritu Santo experienced another boom shortly after the extension was granted, though it could never gain full control over the

coastal native groups. The mission was subjected to various raids and sieges until its ultimate demise.

Mission Espíritu Santo relied heavily on ranching to survive as a mission. Limited agriculture was practiced to supply some needs of the mission, but essentially, the inhabitants relied on supplying cattle to other missions in return for maize (de la Teja 1995). The livelihood of the mission was dramatically affected in 1787 (Jackson 2009) when de Croix took possession of any unbranded cattle in a great round-up of over 7000 head of cattle throughout the region. This greatly reduced the mission's cattle population. A final inventory of the site was conducted in 1830 and reported that much of the complex was collapsed (NPS n.d.).

Though the occupation of the mission lands by the clergy and neophytes ended in 1830, various other entities used the complex and surrounding land throughout the remainder of its history. The mission grounds were little affected by the turmoil created by the Texas Revolution, with the majority of the conflict occurring just south of the river at Presidio La Bahía. In February of 1849, John F. Hillyer, a Baptist minister, used the remaining mission structures and approximately 20 acres of the mission property as part of his Hillyer Female College. The College was to provide young women with lessons in Greek, Latin, piano, painting and needlework (Roell 1996a). In September of 1852, the Presbyterian Church, with the aid of Hillyer, converted the grounds to the Aranama College. The institute focused on providing an education to the local Mexican male population (Roell 1996b). Aranama College remained active until the break out of the Civil War when students left to fight with the Confederate Army. During the course of the Civil War, both the Confederate and Union armies used the college buildings. Aranama College was never able to regain a viable enrollment after the end of the war. In 1866, a hurricane destroyed the school structures (Roell 1996b).

The property remained abandoned until the City of Goliad eventually assumed ownership of the land. The city and county of Goliad donated the mission lands for use as a park in 1931. The property was conveyed to the State Parks Board by the city (Hunziker and Fox 1998). During the mid-1930s, the mission underwent major reconstruction endeavors carried out by the CCC and WPA. The CCC was a public relief program for unemployed men during the Great Depression. Legislation for the program was passed on March 31, 1933. A week later, the first person was enrolled and the program continued until the outbreak of World War II. Mission Espíritu Santo benefited from the program in 1935 when Company #3822-V started project SP-43 ([www.ccclegacy.org](http://www.ccclegacy.org)). The Company consisted of veterans of World War I who worked to reconstruct and stabilize the crumbling mission structures,

and to convert the former mission property to a state park by adding facilities such as trails and picnic areas. Restoration of the area continued until 1940 (Ulrich et al. 2005). Prior to and during the reconstruction efforts, the CCC and the Civilian Works Administration (CWA), another group formed as a result of the WPA, conducted archeological investigations at Mission Espíritu Santo. The majority of the work consisted of uncovering foundations and clearing rubble from within the mission rooms. Two key players of these investigations were A.T. Jackson and Judge J.A. White.

With the completion of the reconstruction of the mission, the property was administered as a historic and recreational park by the TPWD. The mission was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on August 22, 1976. A portion of the park was listed as a Historic District on the National Register in 2001. The period of significance assigned to the Historic District is 1931 to 1949, encompassing the architectural elements that were restored and constructed done by the CCC and WPA.

The village of Goliad, referred to today as Villa de la Bahía, is located just outside of Presidio La Bahía and partially contained within Goliad State Park and Historic Site. One structure within the village is separately recorded as the site of General Ignacio Seguín Zaragoza's birthplace (41GD8). It was formally listed as a State Archeological Landmark in 1983. General Zaragoza was born March 24, 1829 within the little community that sprouted outside the Presidio walls. After Mexico was defeated during the Texas Revolution, Zaragoza's family moved from Goliad to Matamoros, where he attended school. In 1853, Ignacio Zaragoza joined the Nuevo Leon militia and fought for Mexico when the United States invaded. During the 1850s, Zaragoza aided in the fight for Mexico's effort to establish a democratic government. He played an active part in the battles of Saltillo and Monterey against the armies of Santa Ana. During the War of Reform (1857-1860), Zaragoza defended the reformist principles of the constitution. In 1860, he fought in the Battle of Calpulalpan, the final battle of the war. Zaragoza became the minister of war and navy of Mexico's parliamentary ministry in 1861. He resigned his position early the next year in order to defend Puebla against French and English invasions (Tyler 1996). Zaragoza is known for his involvement in the battle at Puebla on May 5, 1862. He commanded the Mexican forces during the French invasion forcing them to withdraw from Puebla to Orizaba. The battle was believed to have changed the course of the French invasion (Tyler 1996).

The occupation of the mission at its current site began in 1749. Yet, archeological investigations of the area just outside the Presidio's west wall and within the compound indicate that

the majority of the artifacts are reflective of a later date that coincides with the Texas Revolution to the Civil War period. This is likely due to the increased ease of obtaining foreign goods as well as the influx of Anglo-Americans to the region (Fox et al. 2009). The original town of Goliad was situated mainly to the north of the Presidio, near the southeastern edge of the bend in the San Antonio River. A 1780s map of the Presidio de Bahía shows a few structures located west of the presidio compound. These structures are straddling both sides of the shallow drainage that runs N-S across the southern portion of the park property. Another cluster of structures is visible further west of the shallow drainage. These structures

appear to date to the early 1840s, by which time, the original location of the town of Goliad fell to ruins and the area to the west of the Presidio began to be developed. The area was platted in 1857 (Fox et al. 2009). The newer, western portion of Goliad flourished until the Civil War. The arrival of the railroad to the north bank of the river caused the decline of the second location on the south bank. Residents began moving to the north bank to be closer to the rail-line. By 1888, only the chapel at Presidio La Bahía survived. The chapel kept the community tied to the Catholic traditions upon which the area was founded (Fox et al. 2009).





## **Chapter 3: Previous Archeological Investigations and Identified Cultural Resources**

Several archeological investigations have taken place within the park through the years. The majority of this work focused on 41GD1, Mission Espíritu Santo de Zuñiga. This includes work conducted by A.T. Jackson (Mounger 1959), the CWA and the CCC, limited testing and monitoring by TPWD in the mid-1970s (Burnett 1977), shovel testing by CAR in the mid-1990s (Hunziker and Fox 1998) and work by Coastal Archeological Research, Inc. in the late-1990s (Ricklis 2000). The site was investigated by CAR again in 2005 (Ulrich et al. 2005). In addition to 41GD1, three other previously recorded sites are present within the project area. They are 41GD8, 41GD112, and 41GD126.

### **41GD1**

A.T. Jackson conducted the first systematic archeological investigation at Mission Espíritu Santo (41GD1) in 1933. A few previous investigations were conducted prior to this, though no official records were kept on the findings. Jackson concentrated his efforts on exposing a refuse midden located outside the west wall of the mission compound. A large collection of artifacts was recovered during the excavation, including over 22,000 fragments of Goliad Ware ceramics, lithic artifacts, and a variety of metal objects (Ulrich et al. 2005). The mound dimensions were estimated to be 85 by 75 feet. The center of the midden reached a height of 11.5 feet. The base of the compound wall was located 40 inches below the midden surface. Jackson produced a manuscript of his findings that was published as an appendix to CAR's 2005 field report (Ulrich et al. 2005).

Judge J.A. White conducted archeological investigations at the same time as A.T. Jackson. Judge White, working on behalf of the Goliad State Park and Historic Site, focused on clearing many of the mission rooms. Artifacts recovered were intended for display and housing at a museum within the mission. The artifacts collected by the A.T. Jackson and White crews were kept separate, though Jackson was offered a glimpse and opportunity to document some of the more interesting finds from the White investigations. The artifacts from the White investigation were housed within a room at the mission, whereas the material recovered by Jackson was stored at UT-Austin. Portions of the collections housed at the mission were stolen, leaving only a small segment of the original assemblage. In 1949, the remainder of the artifacts recovered during the White excavations was transferred to UT-Austin (Mounger 1959). The results of the investigations conducted by White were never published.

Following the A.T. Jackson and Judge White excavations, the CWA restored one of the mission structures. Under the impression that they were restoring the mission's main church, the CWA actually found the location of the granary (the original chapel) and therefore reconstructed the granary to resemble a chapel (Mounger 1959). No records of these CWA activities have been located.

Between 1935 and 1940, the CCC continued the restoration efforts at Mission Espíritu Santo. With the restoration came the need to excavate large portions around the complex to determine the location and dimensions of the mission structures. The CCC, under the direction of Roland Beard, worked and lived within Goliad State Park and Historic Site for the five-year span. The CCC camp was located on the opposite side of the highway from the mission. The CCC recovered artifacts during the excavations that they hoped would provide a glimpse of the daily life of the mission inhabitants (Mounger 1959).

Based on the known locations of buildings at the mission, Beard directed the CCC crews to excavate a series of trenches to uncover the layout of the mission complex. The trenches were perpendicular to the known building walls and extended approximately 30 to 40 feet. The trenches were excavated to a depth of "original undisturbed earth", though exact depths are unknown (NPS n.d.). In addition to the perpendicular trenches, other trenches were excavated parallel to the walls to examine the building foundations. Once buildings were identified, the interior rooms were excavated in depositional strata. Each stratum was removed to examine the construction and foundation characteristics of the buildings. In areas without structures, the soil was removed to the occupation surface of the mission period (NPS n.d.).

Beard was able to reconstruct the occupation and construction sequences of the mission from the results of the excavation. He found evidence of the wooden structures that were initially built when the mission was moved to this location. The wooden structures were enclosed by a double-walled wooden stockade that measured 100 square *varas*. Stone structures slowly replaced the temporary wooden structure during the early years of the mission. These new stone structures were aligned with the wooden stockade. However, during the reconstruction of the mission, the buildings were oriented in the cardinal directions rather than the stockade. Therefore, the stone structures of the missions are not all aligned in the same direction as the original structures (Mounger 1959).

Several building foundations were excavated and walls were rebuilt atop new concrete footers. Four structures were reconstructed during the CCC occupation before the United States entered World War II and the CCC was effectively shut down. During the CCC excavations, approximately 75 burials were encountered, the majority of which were removed (Mounger 1959).

The first restored structure is probably the *majordomo*'s office and the school building. The CWA initially excavated much of the structure with the remaining deposits having been removed by the CCC prior to their restoration efforts. The CCC reconstructed the buildings with a concerted effort to make them resemble the typical characteristics of a Spanish Colonial mission. The restoration of the granary proved more difficult. The building had undergone three previous renovations that made it difficult to stay true to the original intentions of the structure. The final renovations to the granary were completed in 1940 and marked the last restoration effort by the CCC.

In 1977, Robert Burnett of TPWD monitored the excavation of a trench for a French drain along a portion of the mission. During the trenching, Burnett uncovered evidence of the CWA and CCC restoration efforts, as well as artifacts relating to the Spanish occupation of the site. Trenching also revealed loose foundation stones and evidence of the poor drainage at the site. He recommended altering the drainage plans and protection of the building foundations from the effects of the pooling water (Burnett 1977).

In 1996, CAR conducted testing of the area slated for the installation of new water and electrical lines (Hunziker and Fox 1998). Trenching and shovel testing produced an array of colonial ceramics, animal bone, stone tools, and other lithics. The majority of the artifacts were recovered from the area adjacent to the mission wall, suggesting that they represent refuse (Hunziker and Fox 1998).

Between 1997 and 1998, Coastal Archeological Research, Inc. conducted excavations at two trash midden deposits at the mission (Ricklis 2000). Research goals of the project included a desire to understand the use of wild and domestic food sources by the mission residents, examine the persistence of cultural identity of the mission natives, and highlight changes in the material culture found at the mission. Eight 1-x-1 meter units were excavated at the two midden locations, four of which were adjacent to the work conducted by A.T. Jackson. Over 4,600 Colonial Period artifacts were recovered and approximately 64 kg of bone, 320 specimens of shell, and several C<sup>14</sup> samples were collected during the course of the investigation (Ricklis 2000).

In November of 2004 and February of 2005, CAR again conducted archeological investigations at Mission Espíritu Santo ahead of the installation of a French drain system to alleviate the problem of pooling water along the northern walls of the chapel and granary. Shovel tests, 1 x 1 meter test unit, and backhoe trenches excavations helped identify three areas of potentially significant deposits. CAR recommended that the three areas undergo additional investigations should there be any additional subsurface impacts in the vicinity (Ulrich et al. 2005).

#### 41GD8

41GD8, General Zaragoza's Birthplace, is located west of the Presidio La Bahía. The site was recorded in 1968 by Prewitt, Tunnel and Jensen and was formally designated a State Archeological Landmark in 1983, according to the Texas Archeological Sites Atlas. The site also is part of the town of La Bahía that grew outside the Presidio's walls. Residents of the town consisted of presidial soldiers and their families (Fox et al. 2009). The Zaragoza's house foundations were located when the site was recorded. Today, a reconstructed house, completed in 1974, sits on the property.

#### 41GD112

Site 41GD112 was identified by Archaeology Consultants, Inc. in 2004. During a pedestrian survey of an area to be impacted by improvements to water and wastewater lines, shovel tests produced evidence of a Spanish Colonial occupation area. Artifacts encountered included lithic flakes, Spanish Colonial ceramics, metal fragments, animal bone, freshwater mussel shell, and fragments of mud daub. The presence of daub and remnants of a *jacal* indicated that the area was a Spanish Colonial house site with a possible prehistoric component. The site was recommended for further investigations due to the presence of undisturbed deposits possessing significant research potential (Moore et. al. 2005).

According to the site form, the materials found and their distribution is indicative of a single compound. Nonetheless, because the site is west of the presidio within the area that represented the second period of growth of the town, the site is identified as Villa de la Bahía. The site limits are identified as measuring 20 meters E-W and 220 meters N-S extending well beyond the limits of the single compound and likely encompassing other residences within the old town. Even with this large N-S boundary, the limits of the town, particularly as it looked during its original and first expansion periods on the south bank of the river have not been determined.

### **41GD126**

At the time of its recording, this site consisted of a historic and prehistoric artifact scatter. Backhoe trenching, shovel testing, metal detection and pedestrian survey were conducted on the site in 2005 by Christopher Ringstaff of TPWD (Texas

Archeological Sites Atlas 2009). Material recovered included cut nails, painted plaster, and chipped stone. Artifacts were recovered between 10 and 25 cm below surface. The site is located in the southeastern portion of the park, approximately 350 meters north of the San Antonio River and measures 50-x-30 meters. The site was recorded as having little research value due to the lack of intact deposits.



## Chapter 4: Field and Laboratory Methods

Methods used during CAR's archeological investigations of the Goliad State Park and Historic Site complied with the Texas Historical Commission's (THC) Rules and Practice and Procedure for the Antiquities Code of Texas (TAC, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 26) and followed the THC Archeology Survey Standards for Texas: Minimum Survey Standards for Project Areas of 200 Acres or Less. The pedestrian survey along with shovel testing was performed on the 178-acre tract over the course of five days.

### Field Methods

To facilitate project management, CAR divided the park into three survey areas corresponding to the three parcels that constitute the park (Figure 4-1). The northern survey area includes contiguous park land north of the San Antonio River and situated on both sides of U.S. Hwy 183. The southern survey area includes a tract of land south of the river and situated between U.S. Hwy 183 and Presidio La Bahía (41GD7). Finally, the third area consisted of the Keeper's Cottage Property, a small tract north of the main park boundaries (Figure 1-1).

The survey used transects that were 30 meters wide between crew members (Figure 4-1). Prior to the fieldwork, transects were delineated on an aerial photograph of the project area. According to the THC Minimum Survey Standards, 59 shovel tests were required on the 178-acre tract (1 per every 3 acres). One hundred and twenty-three shovel tests were excavated over the entire project area. Shovel tests were located along transects, approximately one every 90 meters. Steep slopes (>20%; Figure 4-2, not published; areas highlighted in blue) were determined to be low probability areas for intact cultural deposits and were not shovel tested. Areas that have high potential for producing cultural deposits were examined during the course of the project (Figure 4-2, not published; areas highlighted in green). Areas of high probability were based on the locations of known archeological sites and following the examination of the 1930s CCC map that depicted historic features. Shovel test densities in the high probability areas exceeded the THC minimum standards. Only one shovel test was excavated within the compound walls of Mission Espíritu Santo. More intensive shovel testing occurred outside of the compound walls to determine the extent of cultural deposits relating to the mission period.

Shovel tests were 30 cm in diameter and no deeper than 80 centimeters below ground surface. CAR field personnel excavated shovel tests in 20 cm levels and screened sediments through ¼-inch mesh. Shovel test observations were recorded

on standard level forms that included the depth, artifacts recovered, and sediment characteristics.

To be defined as an archeological site, cultural materials noted on surface or recovered from shovel tests must have met the following criteria: 1) five or more surface artifacts within a 30-m radius, 2) a single cultural feature on the surface or exposed in shovel testing, such as a hearth or standing structure that is greater than 50 years old, 3) a positive shovel test with three or more artifacts in a 20-cm level, 4) a positive shovel test with at least five total artifacts, or 5) two positive shovel tests within 30-m of each other. The project archeologist delineated site boundaries by the location of positive shovel tests, historic structures, and the topography of the landform. Artifacts that were not at least 50 years old were considered modern and either not collected or discarded during laboratory processing. In either instance, their presence/absence and quantities were noted on the appropriate shovel test forms.

Any artifacts that did not meet the aforementioned requirements of an archeological site, but met the age criteria, were recorded as isolated finds. In addition, locations of some features found in the park were recorded, although they were not designated as archeological sites because they did not meet the minimum age criteria. The locations of transects, shovel tests, site boundaries, standing structures older than 50 years, and CCC and modern features were recorded with a Trimble GeoXT GPS units.

CAR documented all new and revisited sites, buildings and features with sketch maps, photographs and GPS coordinates. The reevaluation of previously documented sites included the assessment of the current condition of the site and how it differed from the original recorders' observations. To aid reassessment, between six and eight shovel tests were excavated within the recorded boundaries of known sites with the exception of 41GD1. Here, the bulk of shovel testing occurred outside the recorded site boundary at the request of TPWD to investigate whether the site boundary should be expanded beyond the mission walls. All revisited sites were photographed.

### Data Organization and Quality Check Procedures

To maintain strict standards of accuracy during the project, several quality checks were performed during the field



Figure 4-1. Aerial photograph showing the project area with survey transects set at 30 meter intervals.

and laboratory phases of the project. In the field, the project archeologist reviewed each shovel test form generated each day to ensure that all sections of the form were completed and checked for the accuracy of shovel test numbers. Artifact bags were recorded and checked against the Field Sack (FS) log and the shovel test forms to ensure that information was consistent and correct on all the records. Once the field sacks arrived at the CAR laboratory, the Laboratory Supervisor checked in the bags by comparing the FS log with the FS number on each bag. During artifact washing, the portion of each bag with the provenience information, as well as the artifact tag within each bag, stayed with the artifacts on the respective drying tray. Once the artifacts were dry, they were sorted and artifact category tags were produced for each artifact/analytical category and bagged with that category throughout the analysis.

CAR created and provided to TPWD all GIS files in the UTM NAD 83 coordinate system. All GIS files have complete metadata as per TPWD specifications and the files include transects, shovel tests, and archeological site boundaries at sub-meter accuracy. The GPS data was exported into ESRI Shapefiles. All GIS data were created in Spatial Data Standards and have Federal Geographic Data Committee compliant metadata.

### **Archeological Laboratory Methods**

All cultural materials and records obtained and/or generated during the project have been prepared in accordance with

federal regulation 36 CFR part 79 and THC requirements for State Held-in-Trust collections. Additionally, the materials were curated in accordance with current guidelines laid out in the *Texas Parks and Wildlife Department Archeology Lab Manual*. Artifacts processed in the CAR laboratory were washed, air-dried, and stored in 4-mil zip locking archival-quality bags. Organic and selected other materials (i.e., rusting metal) were double-bagged. Acid-free labels were placed in all artifact bags. Each label contained provenience information and a corresponding lot number written in archival ink, pencil or laser printer. A single bifacially flaked artifact and ceramics were labeled with permanent ink over a clear coat of acrylic and covered by another acrylic coat. In addition, unmodified lithic debitage specimens larger than 24 mm in maximum dimension have been labeled with the appropriate provenience data. Artifacts were separated by class and stored in acid-free boxes identified with standard tags until transmittal to the TPWD curation facility. Field notes, forms, photographs, and drawings have been placed in labeled archival folders. Digital photographs have been printed on acid-free paper. All field forms were completed with pencil. Any soiled forms were placed in archival quality page protectors. Two over-sized Ink-jet produced maps were placed in oversized map folders separated by acid-free tissue paper. Upon completion of the project, all collected materials processed at CAR were transmitted to the TPWD facility in Austin for permanent curation.





## Chapter 5: Field Results

Over five days at the end of April 2009, UTSA-CAR conducted the cultural resources inventory of Goliad State Park and Historic Site. This included a pedestrian survey of approximately 178 acres currently owned by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. Four previously recorded sites are within the park boundaries: 41GD1, 41GD8, 41GD112 and 41GD126 (Figure 5-1, not published). Each of these sites was revisited to determine their current condition. Two of these sites (41GD8 and 41GD112) were recorded only with site centroids and had no boundaries. CAR recorded formal boundaries for these sites and updated the information on the Texas Archeological Sites Atlas. CAR also recorded three new sites during the course of the project (Figure 5-2, not published): 41GD145, 41GD146 and 41GD147. 41GD145 is a multi-component site containing remnants of a Spanish Colonial quarry, evidence of CCC-use of the property, and prehistoric lithic debitage. Site 41GD146 was defined based on positive shovel tests that revealed an apparent stone alignment consistent with the location of structural foundations associated with the former Aranama College. These shovel tests and other nearby units containing cultural materials were designated site 41GD146, the location of Aranama College. Site 41GD147 is a CCC-era house structure that served as the Keeper's Cottage. Currently TPWD uses the structure as office space and a meeting area.

One hundred and twenty-three shovel tests were excavated during the survey across the three parcels (northern, southern and Keeper's Cottage) forming Goliad State Park and Historic Site. Of these, 119 were within the park boundary and the remaining four were excavated on private property before TPWD archeologist Kent Hicks revised the park boundary originally provided to CAR. Figure 5-1 (not published) shows the 119 shovel tests excavated within the TPWD property. Ninety-five (80%) shovel tests were excavated in the northern parcel, 22 (18%) were placed within the southern tract, and two (2%) were excavated in the vicinity of the Keeper's Cottage. Of the 119 shovel tests, 63 (53%) were assigned to previously or newly documented archeological sites and the remaining 56 (47%) were not associated with a site.

This count includes shovel tests excavated along the survey transects (n=75) and those excavated during site revisits (n=44). Fourteen shovel tests were excavated at site 41GD1 (Mission Espíritu Santo). Seven were excavated at site 41GD126, a previously documented multi-component site

with both prehistoric and historic components. Three units were excavated in the vicinity of the structure at 41GD8, General Zaragoza's Birthplace, and nineteen shovel tests were excavated at 41GD112 (La Villa de la Bahía). Seven shovel tests each were excavated at 41GD145 and 41GD146, and two were excavated at 41GD147.

### The Northern Survey Area

The Northern Survey Area incorporates most of the property within the park north of the San Antonio River on both sides of US 183. CAR reassessed two existing sites, 41GD1 and 41GD126 and recorded two new sites, 41GD145 and 41GD146, in this area. The majority of the positive shovel tests were around the mission compound and to the north. Shovel tests in the areas south of the mission were mostly negative. Only two of the sixty-six shovel tests excavated in the areas south of the mission produced cultural material. These were recorded as Isolated Finds 1 and 2.

### 41GD145

This site has an elongated shape and lies on a low terrace of the San Antonio River. It consists of a number of Spanish Colonial and CCC-associated features distributed to the north and west of Mission Espíritu Santo (Figure 5-3, not published). The northern boundary of the site is situated just north of an E-W running road pictured on the 1938 CCC map (Figure 4-2, not published). This road could not be relocated during the survey but its position can be estimated based on landmarks shown on the map. In addition, two other trails, a park trail and a city trail (Angel of Goliad Hike and Bike Trail) cut through the northern portion of the site. The site's eastern boundary is defined by U.S. Hwy 183 and its western limit is the San Antonio River.

Seven shovel tests (STs 2, 3, 9, 10, 17 104, and 123) were excavated within the area (Figure 5-3, not published). The site limits were defined based on the combination of negative shovel tests, the elevation difference between the location of Mission Espíritu Santo and the landform, and the distribution of apparent Spanish Colonial and CCC-era features. Three (43%) of the shovel tests (STs 2, 3 and 9) were positive. Artifacts recovered from these included bone fragments, debitage, burned rock, mussel shell and historic material (Table 5-1). No Spanish Colonial materials were recovered in the shovel tests.

Table 5-1. Results of Shovel Tests from 41GD145

Shovel Test	Level	Depth (cm)	Count/Weight	Bone	Burned Rock	Charcoal and Macrobotanical	Debitage	Brown Container Glass	Clear Container Glass	Unidentified Metal	Mussel Shell	Snail Shell	Total
2	1	0-20	weight (g)		0.3								0.3
	3	40-60	count				1						1
	4	60-80	weight (g)	1.3									1.3
3	1	0-20	weight (g)								5.7	1.7	7.4
	2	20-40	weight (g)		102.1						83.9		186
	3	40-60	weight (g)								14		14
9	1	0-20	count					1		5			6
			weight (g)	0.3	15	1.3						16.6	
	2	20-40	count						1				1
			weight (g)			1						1	
Total count							1	1	1	5			8
Total weight (g)				1.6	117.4	2.3					103.6	1.7	226.6

The eight features that are encompassed within the site are linked by the fact that they appear to represent staging areas associated with the construction of the mission and/or CCC facilities. One of these features is a brick kiln used by the CCC during the reconstruction of the mission (Figure 5-4). It is located in the north-central portion of the site, just south of the loop in the CCC-period road (Figure 5-3, not published). A lime pit and stone quarry likely used during the Spanish Colonial period (archival research conducted by park staff, Personal Communication Kent Hicks) and by the CCC lie adjacent to the kiln (Figure 5-5). CAR staff noted a brick dump to the west of the kiln on the other side of the trail (Figure 5-6) and a historic bottle and can dump adjacent to the eastern path (Figure 5-7). Both dumps appear CCC-related.

Along the park path that begins just off the northwest corner of the mission compound wall, a manhole housing an electrical cable junction box was recorded (Figure 5-8 and 5-9). The main component of the junction box was manufactured by G&W Electric Specialty Co., (Figure 5-10). G&W was founded in 1905 in Chicago, Illinois and supplied many electrical products and services to the US government prior to and during WWII (<http://www.gwelec.com/History/history05.cfm>). This manhole was installed during the CCC occupation of the park.

Just slightly northeast of the manhole, a scatter of quarried stone rubble (Figure 5-11) was present. The scatter appears to represent a staging area used during the reconstruction



Figure 5-4. Remainder of the CCC-constructed brick kiln in the north-central portion of 41GD145 (see Figure 5-3).



Figure 5-5. Lime pit located to the east of the brick kiln in 41GD145 (see Figure 5-3).



Figure 5-6. Brick dump located to the west of the park trail and CCC-constructed kiln in 41GD145 (see Figure 5-3).



Figure 5-7. Historic trash dump in the northeastern portion of 41GD145 (see Figure 5-3).



Figure 5-8. Electrical manhole located in the central portion of 41GD145 (see Figure 5-3).



Figure 5-9. Inside of manhole showing the electrical cable junction box (41GD145).



Figure 5-10. Front of the electrical cable junction box.



Figure 5-11. *Quarried stone rubble observed within the central portion of 41GD145 (see Figure 5-3).*

of the mission in the 1930s. The scatter occupies an area approximately 10-15 meters in diameter.

West of Mission Espíritu Santo, a stone stairway built by the CCC leads down from the mission to the San Antonio River (Figure 5-12). Cut limestone blocks face the front of each stair while most stair platforms are filled with soil. A few stairs are lined with stone suggesting all the stairs may have been stone lined originally.

A mound of concrete was noted along the San Antonio River bank at the southern end of the site and west of Mission Espíritu Santo (Figure 5-13). The nature of the concrete mound is unknown and whether anything lies underneath has not been determined. Construction rubble is eroding out of the bank of the river in the vicinity (Figure 5-14).

The boundaries of the site were determined by the location of the positive shovel tests (ST 2, 3, and 9) and the distribution of Spanish Colonial and CCC-associated features. In addition, maps of the park dating to the 1930s indicate that the CCC used the area east of U.S. Hwy 183 as their camp (see Figure 4-2, east of U.S. Hwy 183; unpublished). Therefore, it is likely that the boundaries of this site could extend across the highway. However, this area was not part of this survey because it falls outside of the current park boundary.



Figure 5-12. *Stone stairway located in the southwestern portion of 41GD145, facing northeast (see Figure 5-3).*



Figure 5-13. Unidentified cement mound at the southern end of 41GD145 (see Figure 5-3).



Figure 5-14. Construction rubble eroding into the river at the southern end of 41GD145, facing west (see Figure 5-3).



### 41GD1 (Mission Espíritu Santo)

Fourteen shovel tests (STs 4-8, 12-16, 18-19, 71 and 100) were excavated at site 41GD1. Of these, only ST 100 was excavated within the compound in search of clay deposits that may have been used by the Aranama for pottery manufacture. The remainder was excavated east, west and south of the compound. Of the 14 shovel tests, 13 (93%) produced cultural material (Figure 5-15, not published). The shovel tests produced a mix of European and aboriginal artifacts (Table 5-2).

Animal bone was the most common artifact category by weight. The bulk of it (2259.3 g; 94%) derives from four

shovel tests (STs 14, 16, 19 and 18). These units are distributed on the south and west sides of the mission compound. Bone is recovered from throughout the excavation levels (0-80 cmbs). The most common artifact category in terms of count consists of Native American ceramics (n=88). These are gray to reddish-brown earthenwares commonly referred to as Goliad wares.

The majority (n=77; 87.5%) of native-made earthenware ceramics come from four units (ST 6, 14, 16, and 19). All four of these units contain animal bone and a variety of other artifact categories. With the exception of ST 19, native-made ceramics tend to be most common in the upper two levels (0-40 cmbs). Chipped lithic artifacts are the second

Table 5-2. Results of Positive Shovel Tests at 41GD1

Shovel Test	Level	Depth (cm)	Count/ Weight	Bone	Burned Rock	Annularware	Colonial Lead Glazed	Native Ceramic	Porcelain	Charcoal and Macrobotanical	Debitage	Biface	Aqua Glass	Clear Container Glass	Flat Glass	Lithic Core	Cut Nail	Other Metal	Mussel Shell	Brick	Cement	Construction Material	Flowerpot	Mortar	Plastic Sheet Fragments	Snail Shell	Total
4	1	0-20	weight (g)	0.3																						0.3	
			count										2														2
	2	20-40	weight (g)	0.5																							0.5
			count																								1
5	1	0-20	weight (g)	1.5																							1.5
			count					1																			1
	2	20-40	weight (g)	11.3																							11.3
			count					4		3														61.3	0.5	132.8	
6	2	20-40	count					12		3																	15
			weight (g)	30.38						4														25.4			59.78
			count					1		1																	2
	3	40-60	weight (g)	1.3	2																						3.3
			count																								7
8	1	0-20	weight (g)	0.01																						0.1	0.11
			count								1																1
12	1	0-20	weight (g)							0.6																	33.3
			count																								15.4
			weight (g)	15.4																							15.4
	3	40-60	weight (g)	12.4						0.2																	39.1
			count										2														2
13	2	20-40	count								1																1
			weight (g)							0.2																	0.2
14	1	0-20	count					3			3							2									8
			weight (g)	54																							54
	2	20-40	count					5					1			2											8
			weight (g)	128.56	143					4.5																	276.06
	3	40-60	count					1			2																3
			weight (g)	982																		68.73				0.5	1051.23
	4	60-80	weight (g)	40																				4.1			44.1
			count										1														2
15	1	0-20	weight (g)	0.3																						1.2	1.5
			count					1						1													2
	2	20-40	weight (g)	13.5																							13.5

Table 5-2. Continued...

Shovel Test	Level	Depth (cm)	Count/ Weight	Bone	Burned Rock	Annularware	Colonial Lead Glazed	Native Ceramic	Porcelain	Charcoal and Macrobotanical	Debitage	Biface	Aqua Glass	Clear Container Glass	Flat Glass	Lithic Core	Cut Nail	Other Metal	Mussel Shell	Brick	Cement	Construction Material	Flowerpot	Mortar	Plastic Sheet Fragments	Snail Shell	Total		
16	1	0-20	count				1	15			1			1													18		
			weight (g)	78	6							1.1									0.5					56.82			142.42
	2	20-40	count			1		3				2				1												7	
			weight (g)	82.8								1.1									2.1						69.2		155.2
	3	40-60	count					1																				1	
			weight (g)	240																									246.1
	4	60-80	count																										15.5
			weight (g)	6																									9.5
18	1	0-20	count				1	1																				2	
			weight (g)	155.6																									2.5
	2	20-40	count								0.8																		141.8
			weight (g)	141																									1
	3	40-60	count																							1			1
			weight (g)	27.7																									0.5
	4	60-80	count																										1
			weight (g)	1																									1
19	1	0-20	count				11				2				1													14	
			weight (g)	60.5	2							1.4									2.8								66.7
	2	20-40	count				9																						9
			weight (g)	143.5								1.6																	0.3
	3	40-60	count				18																1						19
			weight (g)	90.7	11							2.7									2.4					43			0.01
	4	60-80	count				3																	1					3
			weight (g)	71																	9								80
71	3	40-60	count								1	1															2		
100	1	0-20	weight (g)	15																								15	
			Total count			1	2	88	1		20	1	2	5	1	1	2	2					2			1	130		
			Total weight (g)	2445.05	191					21.4									14	2.8	127.93	4.1		271.32		5.61	3083.21		

most common artifact category in terms of count (n=22) and include unmodifieddebitage (n=20), a silicified wood core (ST 16, Level 2), and a biface fragment (ST 71, Level 3). Twelve (60%) of the 20 unmodified lithicdebitage comes from two units (ST 6 and ST 14). Debitage is distributed throughout the upper three levels but is most common between 0-20 cmbs (n=9 of 20; 45%).

The recovery of artifacts from units excavated outside of the mission walls indicates that activities were not confined to the interior of the compound. A variety of artifact categories, such as aqua and clear glass, flat glass, cut nails, brick fragments, etc., were recovered from the shovel tests in low numbers (Table 5-2). This pattern suggests that trash was likely dumped outside of the walls of the compound as the possible product of maintenance activities. The relatively high density and mixture of artifacts derived from some units (ST 6, 14, 16 and 19) suggests that they are potentially sampling midden deposits. Future work in the vicinity of these shovel tests

should explore the possibility that midden deposits may be present within these areas. In addition smaller numbers but equally diverse materials are also recovered from STs 14 and 16 suggestive of midden deposits in the vicinity.

### 41GD146 (Aranama College)

The site is located northeast of the Mission Espiritu Santo compound (Figure 5-2, not published). This location corresponds well with the placement of Aranama College on the 1938 CCC-era map showing Goliad State Park and Historic Site (Figure 4-2, not published). Seven shovel tests (STs 11, 72, 98, 99, 103, 121, and 122) were excavated within the site (Figure 5-16, not published).

Shovel Tests 98, 103, 121 and 122 uncovered limestone cobbles at depths ranging from 14 to 57 cmbs (ST 98@27 cmbs; ST 103@57 cmbs; ST 121@14 cmbs and ST 122@18 cmbs).

These limestone cobbles (Figure 5-17) may represent either rock alignments (i.e., foundation) or wall fall. Given the limited exposure within shovel tests, the nature of the feature cannot be determined with certainty. However, given that the location of these construction materials matches well with the location of Aranama College (Figure 4-2, not published), we suggest that these materials represent the remains of the Aranama College.

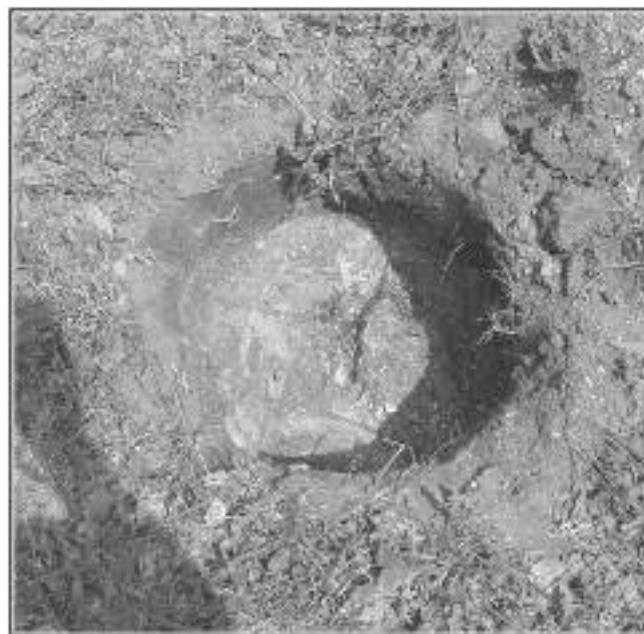


Figure 5-17. Shovel Test 98 exposing the stones possibly associated with the Aranama College, 41GD146 (see Figure 5-16).

A range of artifacts were recovered from the positive shovel tests (Table 5-3). Cement, limestone and other construction materials are the most common categories by weight. By count, cut nails (n=35) and flat glass (n=26) are the most numerous followed by native-made earthenware ceramics (n=16). All of the native-made ceramics come from ST 11 (Level 1 and 2; 0-40 cmbs). The recovery of clear and olive-green glass, porcelain, sawed bone, metal, unmodified lithic debitage and slate within the same depositional contexts is an indication of disturbance. One slate fragment was recovered from Level 1 (0-20 cmbs) of ST 72. The artifact may directly relate to classroom activities associated with Aranama College. The presence of stone rubble, flat glass, metal fasteners, and cut nails also may be indicative of former standing structures within the area.

Table 5-3. Artifacts from Shovel Tests at 41GD146\*

Shovel Test	Level	Depth (cm)	Count/Weight	Bone	Sawed Bone	Earthenware	Porcelain	Charcoal and Macrobotanical	Debitage	Aqua Glass	Clear Container Glass	Brown Container Glass	Olive Green Container Glass	Dark Olive Green Container Glass	Unidentified Metal	Slate Board	Construction Material	Flat Glass	Metal Fasteners	Cut Nails	Unidentified Nails	Concrete	Limestone	Mortar with Plaster	Total
11	1	0-20	count			7	1				11	1			5			2		15				42	
			weight (g)		13.3																		528.0		
11	2	20-40	count			9			1	4										35					49
			weight (g)	8.7																					
72	1	0-20	count						2				1		1			16	2					106.9	108.8
			weight (g)	1.9																					
72	2	20-40	count												3			4							7
			weight (g)	1.0														121.4							
98	1	0-20	count						1									1							2
			weight (g)						1.0																
99	2	20-40	count														1								1
103	1	0-20	count															1							1
			weight (g)	1.1																					
103	2	20-40	count									1						1							2
			weight (g)	1.1																					
122	1	0-20	weight (g)					3.8														162.68		166.48	
Total count					16	1			3	1	15	1	1	1	8	1		26	2	35	15			126	
Total weight (g)			13.8	13.3				4.8									121.4					528.0	162.68	106.9	950.88

\* ST 121 revealed possible foundation remains or wall fall but no other artifacts were noted.

The distribution of the positive shovel tests in combination with the estimated location of the structure as shown by the CCC-era map (Figure 4-2, not published), were used to delineate site boundaries (Figure 5-16, not published). That is, we base our interpretation of the materials recovered from and exposed by the shovel tests as representing Aranama College primarily on the correspondence of the types of materials and their distribution with the mapped location of the college.

#### 41GD126

During the site revisit, seven shovel tests (ST 64-70) were excavated to determine whether the site boundary extended beyond the originally recorded limits. All seven shovel tests were excavated to a depth of 80 cm below surface. None of the units produced cultural material. Furthermore, surface inspection of the locality did not identify any cultural material within the site boundary. Investigations during this project confirmed that the site did not extend beyond the original boundary.

#### Isolated Find 1

One of the two positive shovel tests not associated with a site is ST 116. The shovel test is located east of U.S. Hwy 183, in the northern survey area (Figure 5-18, not published). A single fragment of ironstone ceramic was recovered from the upper 20 cm. No surface artifacts were noted in the vicinity of the positive unit. Because the shovel test was judged to be on the edge of a low probability area (Figure 4-2), no additional units were excavated in its vicinity.

#### Isolated Find 2

The second positive shovel test not associated with a site is ST 21. The shovel test is located south of 41GD1 and Park Road 6A, in the northern survey area (Figure 5-18, not published). Eleven artifacts, consisting of clear container glass (n=1), flat glass (n=5), cut (n=2) and wire (n=2) nails, and unidentified metal (n=1), and a small piece of charcoal, were recovered from the unit. All artifacts came from Level 1 (0-20 cmbs). Although these finds meet the definition of a site as outlined in the methods section, because shovel test excavated in the vicinity of this unit were negative (Figure 5-18, unpublished), the artifacts were identified as isolated finds.

### Modern Dumps

CAR also mapped the locations of two modern refuse dumps in the northern survey area, east of US 183 (Figure 5-2, not published). The first is a modern dump that includes sorted piles of tires, trashcans, wood beams, old appliances, and other debris (Figure 5-19). The dump is along a N-S running dirt road that ends at a barbed wire property fence. The second dump is south-southeast of the first on the bank of the San Antonio River. Concrete construction rubble, pipes, and assorted metal form the bulk of the debris.

### The Southern Survey Area

Twenty-two shovel tests were excavated in the Southern Survey Area (Figure 5-20, not published). Of these, two shovel tests (ST 80 and 89) were positioned just east of U.S. Hwy 183 and the centroid of 41GD112. They were excavated to determine if the site extended east of the highway. Three of the twenty-two units (ST 92, 95 and 96) were excavated on three sides of 41GD8 to better define the site boundary. The remaining 17 shovel tests were excavated along transects primarily in the northern half of the survey area. The southern half was originally identified as a high probability area. However, elevations rose across the southern half of the survey area and it appeared to have been disturbed by road construction and other uses as seen in Figure 5-20, not published). A N-S running drainage cuts through the area (Figure 5-21) and emptied in the San Antonio River. A resident spoke of kilns



Figure 5-19. Trash dump located in the northeast portion of the project area, facing north.



Figure 5-21. Drainage that cuts through 41GD112 in the southern survey area, facing south.

once located in the southern survey area, although no evidence of kilns was found during the survey.

#### 41GD112 (Villa de la Bahía)

Nineteen of the twenty-two shovel tests (STs 75, 77-91, 93, 94 and 97) were excavated in the vicinity of 41GD112. Of these, twelve (63%) were positive for cultural materials (Figure 5-20, not published; Table 5-4). The materials were distributed between 0-60 cmbs although the majority came from 0-40 cmbs. Positive shovel tests were more common in the center of the survey area and closer to the Presidio. Artifacts encountered include small numbers of native-made ceramic and white earthenware sherds, animal bone, unmodified lithic debitage, mortar, and glass fragments. Mortar and animal bone are the two most common artifact categories by weight derived from the STs. The bulk of the mortar is concentrated in one ST (85, Level 2), while animal bone is present in 9 (47%) of the positive shovel tests. Shovel Test 84 produced the highest density of artifacts and contained 3 of the 4 native-made Goliad ware sherds recovered from positive STs. One lead glazed ceramic fragment also was found in Shovel Test 81. Goliad

and lead glazed ceramics are representative of Spanish Colonial occupations. The white earthenware varieties reflect the occupation of the site during the mid- to late-nineteenth century. Patinated clear glass and olive green glass are consistent with the late colonial and early statehood occupation of the Villa, as are cut nails.

Sixty-three percent of the shovel tests excavated across the southern survey area produced cultural materials ranging from the Spanish Colonial to the mid-and late-nineteenth century. The artifact distribution and density is consistent with what one would expect from a town site encompassing multiple structures dispersed over a large area. Artifacts collected from shovel tests closest to the western boundary consisted of bone, burned rock fragments, a few ceramic fragments, and mortar pieces (Shovel Tests 81, 88-90) (Figure 5-20, not published). The density of artifacts here was lower than the artifact density from shovel tests excavated closer to the Presidio. The distribution of positive shovel tests in combination with historic maps of the area support the assignment of these materials to the Villa de la Bahía and the extension of the site boundary to incorporate all positive units. The revised site boundary is illustrated in Figure 5-20 (not published).

Table 5-4. Results of Positive Shovel Tests at 41GD112

Shovel Test	Level	Depth (cm)	Count/Weight	Bone	Burned Rock	Colonial Lead Glazed White Earthenware	Hand Painted White Earthenware	Native Ceramic	Charcoal and Macrobotanical	Debitage	Aqua Glass	Clear Container Glass	Clear Patinated Glass	Olive Container Glass	Cut Nail	Cut Spike	Other Metal Items	Wire Nail	Mussel Shell	Construction Materials	Mortar	Total		
75	1	0-20	weight (g)																		25	25		
	3	40-60	count														1						1	
78	1	0-20	count			1				1								1					3	
			weight (g)	50.9																				50.85
	2	20-40	weight (g)	34.0																			33.95	
	3	40-60	weight (g)	40.0																			40	
81	1	0-20	weight (g)	3.5																			3.5	
	2	20-40	count								1												1	
			weight (g)						0.1															0.1
	3	40-60	count			1																	1	
			weight (g)	2.2																			2.2	
83	1	0-20	weight (g)	7.1																			7.1	
	2	20-40	weight (g)	278.3																			278.3	
84	1	0-20	count								1												1	
			weight (g)						0.6											27.2				4.5
	2	20-40	count			3	1					8	2			1							1.0	16
			weight (g)	42.5																		0.3		
	3	40-60	count										1											1
			weight (g)	13.2						0.3														
	4	60-80	count			2	2		1				2	1										8
			weight (g)	52.4						1.4											0.7		5.8	
85	1	0-20	count					1															1	
	2	20-40	weight (g)	6.2																			690.2	696.4
86	1	0-20	count								1													
			weight (g)	9.2																				
87	1	0-20	count				1																1	
88	1	0-20	count							1														1
			weight (g)	0.2																				
89	1	0-20	count				1																	1
			weight (g)	15.1	70.0																			
90	2	20-40	weight (g)		0.7																			0.7
93	1	0-20	weight (g)	1.7																			120.0	121.66
	2	20-40	weight (g)	1.5					0.4															24.3
Total count						1	7	1	4		3	2	1	8	5	1	1	1	1				36	
Total weight (g)				557.8	70.7				2.8											27.9	0.3	867.9	1527.07	

**41GD8 (General Zaragoza’s Birthplace)**

Shovel tests excavated in proximity to General Zaragoza’s Birthplace (41GD8) included ST 92, 95 and 96 (Figure 5-20, not published; Table 5-5). Two of the three units (ST 92 and 95) were positive for cultural materials. Shovel Test 92, located to the west of the Zaragoza house, produced fragments of colonial unglazed and tin glazed ceramics, bone and mussel

shell. Shovel Test 95 placed north of the house produced white earthenware sherds and building materials (cement and mortar). Shovel Test 96, located to the south of the house, produced no cultural material and revealed disturbed soils.

The artifacts recovered from 41GD8 are consistent with a late colonial through nineteenth century occupation of the area. Colonial tin (majolica) and unglazed ceramic fragments were

Table 5-5. Results of Positive Shovel Tests at 41GD8

Shovel Test	Level	Depth (cm)	Count/Weight	Bone	Colonial Tin Glazed	Colonial unglazed	Earthenware	Native Ceramic	Charcoal and Macrobotanical	Clear Container Glass	Green Container Glass	Olive Green Container Glass	Marine shell	Cut Nail	Cement	Mortar	Snail Shell	Grand Total	
92	1	0-20	count								1							1	
			weight (g)															1.4	1.4
	2	20-40	count				1												1
			weight (g)	3.8										77.3					
	3	40-60	count			1	1	2	1				1						3
			weight (g)	2.9															1.5
95	1	0-20	weight (g)													279.9		279.9	
			count														5.7		5.7
	3	40-60	count							1									1
			weight (g)	2.3											1004.0				
	4	60-80	count				2			1				1					4
			weight (g)	1.5					0.1								6.5		8.1
	Total count					1	1	5	1	2	1	1		1					13
	Total weight (g)			10.5					0.1				77.3		1004.0	292.1	2.9		1386.9

recovered from ST 92 and the materials from ST 95 are more consistent with a nineteenth century occupation. Based on these results, there is no reason to doubt that the individually designated site is part of the Villa de la Bahía.

other cultural material was encountered in the shovel tests. The structure and the lot on which it sits were designated as 41GD147 (Figure 5-22, not published).

### The Keeper’s Cottage Property (41GD147)

The final survey area includes a small tract to the northeast of the main park property. A stone structure, known as the Keeper’s Cottage, sits on the tract. The cottage was constructed during the period of CCC management of the park and served as the residence of the park superintendent. It is currently used by the TPWD for meeting and office space (Figure 5-22, not published). The grounds also house a maintenance yard with access drives and workshops.

Two shovel tests were excavated within the tract (Figure 5-22, not published, Figure 5-23). Shovel Test 101 was excavated in a grassy area in front of the structure (southwest portion of the area). This shovel test produced historic materials in Levels 1 (0-20 cmbs) and 2 (20-40 cmbs; Table 5-6). Shovel Test 102 was excavated in the backyard of the structure (southeast portion of the area). The shovel test encountered a metal pipe at 34 cmbs. No

Table 5-6. Results of Positive Shovel Tests at 41GD147

Shovel Test	Level	Depth (cm)	Count/Weight	Bone	Stoneware	Debitage	Aqua Container	Brown Container	Clear Container	Flat Glass	Wire	Total
101	1	0-20	count		1	1			8	1	1	12
			weight (g)	6.3								
	2	20-40	count				1	1				2
			weight (g)	0.5								
Total count				1	1	1	1	8	1	1	14	
Total weight (g)			6.8									6.8

The Keeper’s Cottage is a unique example of architecture associated with the CCC occupation and usage of the state park. According to historic maps of the Keeper’s Cottage, it appears that there has been alteration of the layout and uses of the tract, although the main portion of the building remains the same. Behind the main house was a garden



Figure 5-23. Front entrance of the structure constructed by the CCC, 41GD147, facing east (see Figure 5-22).

full of rosemary, roses, geraniums, bougainvillea, myrtles, oleander, papaya, wisteria, orange, and lemon trees, and pomegranate. To the north of the house was an area that was set aside for fruit trees and a vegetable garden. Workshops appear to have been located in the northeast of the property. The main structure and the outer wall of the compound were constructed of stone and mortar. A gateway, complete with

wooden lintel and wooden shingle roof, allows entrance to the center of the compound. A similar, though smaller stone gateway is located at the southern wall of the garden. A low stonewall with a little wooden gate allows north-access to the garden. The main house was still used as the Keeper's Cottage until about three years ago.





## Chapter 6: Summary and Recommendations

One hundred and nineteen shovel tests were excavated during the course of the pedestrian survey intended to complete a cultural resources inventory of the 178-acre tract that forms the Goliad State Park and Historic Site. These shovel tests were excavated to determine the current condition of previously recorded sites and to identify any unrecorded archeological deposits within the project area. CAR reassessed sites 41GD1, 41GD8, 41GD112, and 41GD126 and recorded three new sites, 41GD145, 41GD146, and 41GD147. Two Isolated Finds, IF #1 and IF #2, were recorded in the northern survey area. The locations and boundaries of the sites are shown in Figure 6-1 (not published).

### 41GD1 (Mission Espíritu Santo de Zuñiga)

Although previously recorded and subjected to numerous archeological investigations, site 41GD1, Mission Espíritu Santo, still has the potential for producing significant information concerning daily life at the compound during the mission era and the use of the property following secularization. Shovel tests excavated outside of the compound walls produced a collection of artifacts that attests to the long usage of the site. Units located on the south side of the compound produced a large amount of bone, native-made ceramics, unmodified lithic debitage, and mortar fragments potentially indicative of a refuse midden. Park interpreters noted this area was subject to erosion and witnessed artifacts washing out after heavy rains. TPWD has covered the area with fill in effort to keep artifacts out of view and to prevent erosion.

At least one shovel test excavated on the west side of the site (ST 19) also contained a variety and relatively high densities of materials potentially indicative of a midden deposit in the area. Although A.T. Jackson (Ulrich et al. 2005) reported that the refuse mound was removed from just outside the western compound wall, the results from this shovel test suggest that remnants of the midden deposit may be present in the area.

Based on the positive shovel tests located outside the mission compound walls and the positive shovel tests reported in Hunziker and Fox (1998:4-6), the original boundaries of the site were extended beyond the compound walls. The new western and northern boundaries follow the natural contours of the land. Construction of the park's entrance road (Park Road 6A) disturbed areas to the south of the compound, but much of the area between the road and the compound wall should be included in the site boundary. The new site boundary is shown in Figure 5-15 (not published; see also

Figure 6-1, not published). The encompassed area measures 35,509 m<sup>2</sup>. The site is already listed on the NRHP individually and as part of a historic district (District # 01000258).

If future construction activities are required within the new site boundaries, CAR recommends systematic investigations (i.e., 1 x 1 meter units and backhoe trenching) of areas outside of the compound walls. Special attention should be paid to the areas immediately adjacent to the west and south walls of the compound to determine the nature of the cultural deposits and presence/absence of middens in these areas. Both these areas have potential for producing intact cultural deposits.

### 41GD8

Site 41GD8, General Zaragoza's Birthplace, is located in the southern portion of the project area adjacent to 41GD112. In consultation with TPWD and with THC approval, this site boundary was expanded to incorporate an area beyond the reconstructed structure (Figure 5-20 not published; Figure 6-1 not published). The new boundary provides a buffer of approximately 5m around the structure in recognition of the fact that some of the artifacts outside of the structure are associated with this site rather than 41GD112. Shovel Test 92 excavated west of the structure produced material (i.e., a majolica and a lead glazed sherd) diagnostic of the colonial occupation of the area. Artifacts recovered from north of the house in ST 95 appear to date later.

Based on the revised boundary, the site area measures 940 m<sup>2</sup>. The site was formally listed as a State Archeological Landmark in 1983. It is potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion B, in that the property is associated with a person significant in the history of the State. CAR recommends additional archival research in conjunction with systematic test excavations to determine the exact boundaries of the Zaragoza house and property.

### 41GD112

The original boundary of the site was defined as 20 (E-W) x 220 (N-S) meters (see Texas Archeological Sites Atlas). Shovel tests excavated by CAR to the east of the original site boundary produced artifacts that are consistent with the late-colonial occupation of Villa de la Bahía. No concentrations of artifacts and/or architectural features were noted. The association of the light scatter of cultural materials with the

site of Villa de la Bahía is based primarily on the presence of house sites in the area pictured on historic maps. The revised site boundary is shown in Figure 5-20 (not published) and Figure 6-1 (not published). A section of the boundary is shared by the site boundary of 41GD8. The revised site area measures 21,523 m<sup>2</sup>.

The site is potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D, in that it has the potential to contain data significant to the history of the settlement of the town of Goliad and the transition from mission center to urbanization. Shovel testing did not provide adequate information concerning the artifact distribution and densities to delineate house plots within the town. CAR recommends further archeological investigations within the new boundary to substantiate the assumption that the cultural materials recovered to date do represent remnants of Villa de la Bahía. Future archeological investigations should focus on more intensive shovel testing and test excavations within the site boundary. Investigations should concentrate in particular along the western margins of the site (see Figure 9-1; Fox et al. 2009).

#### **41GD126**

The location of 41GD126, as mapped on the Texas Archeological Sites Atlas, was reexamined during the project. No evidence of the site was noted. The seven shovel tests excavated within the vicinity of the site produced no cultural material. Furthermore, no artifacts were noted on surface within the vicinity of the locality. Therefore, CAR recommends no further archeological investigations at the site. The site boundary was not modified as a result of the CAR investigations. The site is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP or formal designation as a SAL.

#### **41GD145**

Site 41GD145 is a multi-component historic property. A combination of prehistoric, Spanish Colonial and CCC-era material have been incorporated within the site limits. Prehistoric materials (i.e., unmodified lithic debitage) were recovered in two shovel tests. The Spanish Colonial remains include a lime pit and a stone quarry and several Colonial Period roads and two fords of the river (see 1938 CCC-era map Figure 4-2, not published). The lime pit and nearby quarry are believed to have been used during the Colonial period and then during the 1930s reconstruction of the mission. Due to the dense undergrowth in the area, no evidence of roads could be identified during the survey. CAR recommends that the kiln and lime pit conditions continue to be monitored by the TPWD especially since they are easily accessed by the public.

Several features including a stairway, electrical manhole, a scatter of quarried stone, brick dump, and concrete mound and construction rubble, are directly relate to the CCC use and occupation of the Goliad State Park and Historic Site (Figure 5-3, not published; Figure 6-1, not published). The total area of the site is 41,000 m<sup>2</sup>. CAR recommends that the stairway continue to be preserved and monitored. The condition of the electrical manhole and quarried stone scatter should be monitored as well to prevent damage from the elements and impact by visitors. If future construction within the site is to impact documented features, CAR recommends archeological monitoring of the construction activities.

Site 41GD145 falls within the boundaries of the Historic District listed on the National Register in 2001 (District # 01000258). The district's period of significance is from 1931 to 1949 and specifically targets the features and facilities constructed and used by the CCC. As such, at least the CCC-era features mentioned above are contributing elements to the NRHP district. Therefore, future work conducted within the site limits will have to meet the requirements set forth by the NRHP management guidelines.

#### **41GD146**

Site 41GD146 is the possible location of the Aranama College. It was defined based on the exposure of limestone blocks in three shovel tests positioned east of the Mission Espíritu Santo compound (Figure 5-16, not published; Figure 6-1, not published). The limestone blocks and caliche-like mortar is consistent with construction rubble and may represent either remnants of foundations or wall-fall from former structures. The artifacts collected from the shovel tests post-date the occupation of the mission. The few temporally diagnostic materials recovered date to the early- to mid-nineteenth century. The ceramics found at this site were undecorated white earthenware and porcelain, both common during the mid-1800s. Cut nails were also prominent in the shovel tests. It is likely that the area represents only a portion of what was the Aranama College. The site area measures 1,655 m<sup>2</sup>.

The site is defined as Aranama College because the locale is consistent with the position of the college as shown on a 1938 CCC map of the campus, the architectural remains found in selected shovel tests and the temporal affiliation of artifacts recovered. Regardless, further investigations in the form of hand-excavated test units will be necessary to substantiate this conclusion and also determine the footprint of the structures, and define construction techniques, activity areas, and length of occupation. Comprehensive archival research will also provide additional information concerning the college and the

possible use of mission buildings as part of the college. If recommended excavations and archival research occur and if the results confirm that the feature is in fact a portion of the Aranama College, the site is potentially eligible for nomination to the NRHP under Criterion D since it may contain data significant in documenting one of the first formal education establishments in the state. The site also is potentially eligible for formal designation as a SAL. The site is within the NRHP District designated in 2001. However, it is not a contributing element given that the district's period of significance begins in 1931.

### **41GD147**

Site 41GD147 encompasses the CCC-built structure known as the Keeper's Cottage and the associated tract (Figure 5-22, not published; Figure 6-1, not published). A utility pipe encountered in the single shovel test excavated in the backyard of the property indicates that the area has been subjected to some subsurface disturbance associated with utilities installations. The site area measures 4,296 m<sup>2</sup>.

The site is within the boundaries of the NRHP District (#01000258) designated in 2001. As noted earlier, the district's period of significance is from 1931 to 1949 and it specifically focuses on CCC-era facilities. Therefore, all

original architectural elements remaining on the site are contributing elements to the district.

Materials recovered in two shovel tests (ST 116 and ST 21) were defined as isolated finds (IF # 1 and IF # 2). Both are located in the northern survey area. No additional investigations are recommended in their vicinity.

Two trash dumps located in the northern survey area east of U.S. Hwy 183, are of recent origin. CAR recommends that they may be removed at the discretion of TPWD.

The archeological resources inventory survey conducted by UTSA-CAR resulted in the reevaluation of four previously identified sites and documentation of three new historic properties within the park. Goliad State Park and Historic Site is rich in cultural resources dating from the mid-eighteenth through the mid-nineteenth century. Limited prehistoric materials found to date suggest that the occupation of the park reaches well beyond historic times. The park has distinctive ties to the Spanish Colonial period embodied in Mission Espíritu Santo de Zuñiga. The CCC-management of the park resulted not only in the reconstruction of several architectural features but the addition of a Keeper's Cottage (41GD147) and numerous features that are themselves significant archeological resources (i.e. 41GD145).



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