

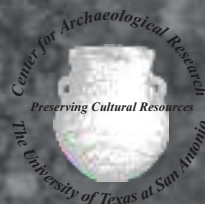
**The Hernández Family Cemetery (41BX542) and
Investigations of the
Jesus Hernández and Simon Rojo Rodriguez Farmsteads
(41BX2222 and 41BX2223),
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas**

by
Clinton M. M. McKenzie

**with a contribution by
Mark Wolf**

**Principal Investigator
Paul Shawn Marceaux**

Prepared for:
**Habitat for Humanity of San Antonio
311 Probandt Street
San Antonio, Texas 78204**



Prepared by:
**Center for Archaeological Research
The University of Texas at San Antonio
One UTSA Circle
San Antonio, Texas 78249
Archaeological Report, No. 466**

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Abstract:

The University of Texas at San Antonio Center for Archaeological Research (CAR) was retained by Habitat for Humanity of San Antonio (HFHSA) to conduct two phases of archaeological investigation on a 90-acre tract of private property out of County Block 4298, Parcel 8C, ABS 421, and addressed as 13886 Watson Road. The subject property is within the Terrell Wells USGS quadrangle in far southwestern Bexar County approximately 1 kilometer (0.6 miles) north of the Medina River. As the proposed HFHSA project will be using funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the project required review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Additionally, the property falls within the corporate limits of the City of San Antonio and platting will require review under the City of San Antonio Unified Development Code (Article 6 35-630 to 35-634). The Principal Investigator was Dr. Paul Shawn Marceaux, CAR Director. The Project Archaeologist was Clinton M. M. McKenzie. A two-phase approach to the project was determined and agreed to by the HFHSA, the Texas Historical Commission (THC) Archaeology Division, the City of San Antonio Office of Historic Preservation, and the CAR. No Texas Antiquities Permit was required for the investigations.

Phase 1 occurred in December 2017 and consisted of a series of backhoe trenches near the perimeter of the Hernández Family Cemetery (41BX542). Phase 1 focused on clearly delineating the exterior of the cemetery and determining the presence or absence of unmarked burials. A series of five backhoe trenches were excavated strategically along all four sides of the cemetery to test for unmarked burials beyond the current cemetery boundaries. These trenches exhibited no presence of unmarked graves, and CAR recommends the current boundary of the cemetery should be retained and that a buffer of no less than 6-15 m (20-50 ft.) be maintained to preserve any encroachment upon or adverse impact to the cemetery. Further, CAR recommends that a Cemetery Preservation Plan be presented to the City of San Antonio Office of Historic Preservation for review and commentary and that the Hernández Cemetery be designated a Historic Texas Cemetery through the THC.

Phase 2 occurred in February 2018 and consisted of a general pedestrian survey and the excavation of 45 shovel tests in a grid pattern across the subject property. The survey was designed to meet the THC Archeological Survey Standards for Texas for a parcel of this size (1 shovel test per two acres; n=45). Only one shovel test (ST 32) of the 45 contained cultural material. The first of two historic farmstead sites on the subject property was identified based on ST 32 and an inspection of surface material. The first site was named the Jesus Hernández Farmstead and assigned trinomial 41BX2222. The second site was identified from surface finds, designated the Simon Rojo Rodriguez Farmstead, and was assigned trinomial 41BX2223. These two historic occupation sites span the period circa 1850 through circa 1940 based on the 36 diagnostic historic artifacts recovered from surface and sub-surface contexts within the project area. CAR recommends that no further investigations be required for either of the two identified historic farmstead sites. The poor condition of the sites, limited horizontal and vertical extent of their associated cultural deposits, and the relative ubiquity of similar more intact sites from this period within Bexar County suggest that neither site warrants further subsurface testing or mitigation.

The thirty-eight (38) artifacts (36 historic and 2 prehistoric) recovered were prepared for curation according to THC guidelines and are permanently curated at CAR. All original field notes, archival documents, and the final report are permanently housed at CAR.

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Chapter 1: Introduction

The University of Texas at San Antonio Center for Archaeological Research (CAR) was contracted to perform an archaeological investigation for the Habitat for Humanity of San Antonio (HFHSA) related to a proposed residential family development on a 90-acre parcel located at 13886 Watson Road in southwestern Bexar County, Texas.

Project Description and Area of Potential Effect (APE)

CAR conducted initial field investigations in December 2017 and final fieldwork in February 2018. The work consisted of two phases: Phase 1 was a backhoe-testing regimen around the perimeter of the Hernández Family Cemetery (41BX542)

to determine the presence or absence of unmarked graves beyond the visible perimeter of the dedicated cemetery. The results of that work proved negative for the presence of unmarked graves. Phase 2 consisted of a general pedestrian survey in conjunction with a systematic survey of 45 shovel tests, 40-cm (16-in.) wide and 60-cm (24-in.) deep, in a grid pattern across the subject property.

The subject property is located in far southwestern Bexar County approximately 1 kilometer (km; 0.6 miles) north of the Medina River and 10 km (6 miles) from the jurisdictional line between Bexar and Atascosa counties. It is shown on the Terrell Wells USGS Map in Figure 1-1. The property is addressed at 13886 Watson Road and consists of 90 acres,



Figure 1-1. Location of APE outlined in red on National Geographic topographic map.

457 m (1,500 ft.) east-west and 793 m (2,600 ft.) north-south, of land in a rectangular shape. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) is the 457-x-793 m (1,500-x-2,600 ft.) rectangular 90-acre tract (Figures 1-1 and 1-2). The APE is bounded by Watson Road on the east and three private parcels on the north, south, and west, save and except the Cemetery, which is a separate tract not acquired by HFHSA. Ownership of that tract remains with the prior owner (see Appendix A).

The work performed during the project was required for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. The project sponsor, HFHSA, is a 501c3 non-profit housing provider receiving direct federal aid through the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The use of federal funds on the project triggered compliance requirements under

the NHPA and coordination with the Texas Historical Commission (THC) Division of Archaeology and the Region 6 reviewer Dr. Casey Hanson. Furthermore, compliance was required pursuant to review under the Unified Development Code of the City of San Antonio (Article 6, Sections 35-630 through 35-634). The CAR initiated the required formal consultation with the THC pursuant to the requirements of the NHPA Section 106 process. The CAR also consulted with the City Archaeologist Kay T. Hinds of the City of San Antonio Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) before commencing field investigations.

The Principal Investigator was Dr. Paul Shawn Marceaux, CAR Director, and the Project Archaeologist was Clinton M. McKenzie. The project was conducted under the scope of work developed in conjunction with and the approval of the THC. The investigations included:



Figure 1-2. Location of APE outlined in red on a Google Earth aerial view map. The Hernández Cemetery is noted in yellow.

1. An archival review of the subject property and surrounding area;
2. Interaction with Hernández family descendant Mark Wolf;
3. A pedestrian survey of the 90-acre APE;
4. The excavation of five backhoe trenches near the perimeter of the Hernández Family Cemetery;
5. The excavation of 45 predetermined shovel tests in a grid pattern across the 90-acre APE; and
6. The identification of two previously unrecorded historic occupation farmstead sites, including:
 - a. Delineation of site centroid and site perimeter;
 - b. Excavation of 8 additional shovel tests per site; and
 - c. The collection of time diagnostic artifacts from surface contexts at each site.

Project Results and Assessment

Phase 1 investigations confirmed the four remaining corners of the cemetery fence and fence remnants accurately represent the historic boundary of the Hernández Cemetery (41BX542). Both the project sponsor's surveyor and CAR field staff surveyed and recorded this cemetery footprint. Further, five backhoe trenches totaling a 65 m (200 ft.) were excavated along all four sides of the cemetery to determine the presence or absence of unmarked graves beyond the visible fence boundary. No burials were present in this area. Soil profiles of the trenches were recorded, and the trenches were backfilled.

Phase 2 investigations consisted of pedestrian transects of the 90-acre parcel and the excavation of 45 shovel tests to determine the presence or absence of buried cultural materials. This work identified the presence of two historic occupation sites just north and east of the Hernández Cemetery. These two sites were investigated, documented, recorded, and assigned trinomial designations 41BX2222 and 41BX2223. The sites were named the Jesus Hernández Farmstead site (41BX2222) and the Simon Rojo Rodriguez Farmstead site (41BX2223) because of their clear association with the Hernández and Rodriguez families.

Forty-four (44) of the 45 predetermined shovel tests were negative for both prehistoric and historic cultural materials. Shovel Test 32 and surface inspection of artifacts were used to identify the Hernández House site. The Rodriguez House site was identified initially based on pedestrian surface

inspection. In the case of both sites, additional investigations included determination of site centroids and site perimeters using surface-visible cultural materials and shovel tests ranging between 5 m and 10 m (16-33 ft.). Based on archival evidence and the diagnostic artifacts collected from both historic sites, the Jesus Hernández site predates the Simon Rojo Rodriguez site by as much as fifty years. The Jesus Hernández site has a potential occupation range of circa 1860 to 1920. The Simon Rojo Rodriguez site has an occupation range of circa 1890 to 1940.

The CAR's assessment of the cultural resources within the APE is divided into three parts and specific to the APE as a whole, the cemetery (41BX542), and the two historic occupation sites (41BX2222 and 41BX2223). The majority of the APE, with the exception of the cemetery and the two newly recorded historic occupation sites, exhibited a near complete absence of both surficial and buried cultural components. The assessment for the general APE is that no adverse impacts to cultural components are likely to occur as a result of the residential development.

The Hernández Cemetery boundaries are established, and CAR documented the absence of unmarked graves outside of that boundary. The CAR's assessment is that no adverse impacts are anticipated to 41BX542 provided no subsurface activities occur within the cemetery proper and a buffer of 6-15 m (20-50 ft.) is maintained.

The two historic occupation sites warranted recordation and documentation for this report; however, their integrity is severely compromised by a number of factors:

1. There are no extant above ground architectural remains or features;
2. Any subsurface architectural features or other associated cultural features within the plow zone (the upper 40-50 cm [16-20 in.]) have been compromised and are only associated by their extant partial remains broadcast generally across the site area;
3. The historic use of the APE as pasturage during fallow periods has resulted in the trampling of surficial cultural materials causing increased breakage and disassociation over time; and
4. The archival and diagnostic artifacts allow for an accurate attribution of the sites, their associations, and occupational histories. Further investigation is not warranted.

Based on these factors and considerations, the CAR does not recommend further archaeological investigation of either

41BX2222 or 41BX2223. The integrity of their deposits does not warrant such an undertaking, and the results presented in this report sufficiently document the sites for the archaeological and historical record. The CAR further recommends that these historic occupation sites do not meet any eligibility criteria for the National Register of Historic Places or for recordation as a Registered Texas Historic Landmark or State Antiquities Landmark.

Report Organization

This report is divided into seven chapters and three appendices. Following this introduction, Chapter 2 presents the environmental background of the project area. Chapter 3 covers the general cultural history of Bexar County and the results of previous archaeological undertakings within 1 km (0.6 miles) of the APE. The chapter closes with a

specific discussion of history of the current APE, cemetery, and historic occupation sites based on archival documents and an interview with a Hernández Family descendant, Mr. Mark Wolf. Chapter 4 provides the field and laboratory methods used to conduct the fieldwork and the subsequent processing, analysis, and curation in the CAR laboratory. Chapter 5 presents the results of the Phase 1 and Phase 2 archaeological investigations with a general summary of investigative results. Chapter 5 also provides site-specific discussion of the artifacts recovered with a focus on their temporal associations, production origins, use, and their potential as socio-economic indicators. Chapter 6 closes the report with a project summary, expanded conclusions, and final recommendations. Appendix A delineates the HFHSA tract and the Cemetery tract; Appendix B is a tabulated list of all shovel test results, and Appendix C contains genealogical information on the Hernández Family assembled by the author based on documents provided by Mr. Mark Wolf.

Chapter 2: Environmental Background

Project Setting

The APE lies within the San Antonio River watershed in southwestern Bexar County, Texas, approximately 19 km (12 miles) south and west of the central business district of San Antonio. The current project area is rural in character exhibiting private and commercial agro-pastoral uses coupled with limited residential, commercial, and industrial uses. The APE is bounded on the east by Watson Road and on the north, south, and west by private farmsteads/ranches. The APE itself has been used for farming and grazing since the mid-nineteenth century, but it also contains a family cemetery and two family farmstead sites. The historical uses to which the property has been subjected have made numerous subsurface impacts that are discussed in Chapters 5 and 6.

Current Environment

The project area is situated on the northern edge of the Texas Gulf Coastal Plain physiographic region (University of Texas at Austin, Bureau of Economic Geology, 1996). It is on a gently sloping T3 upland terrace above the Medina River at an elevation ranging from 175 to 183 m (575 to 600 ft.) above mean sea level. The site is within the Tamulipan biotic province and just south of the Balconian biotic province (Blair 1950).

Hydrology

The current APE does not abut or contain any perennial surface water sources. It is 1 km (0.6 miles) north of the Medina River and a part of the larger San Antonio River watershed that consists of 10,826 km² (4,180 square miles; San Antonio River Authority [SARA] 2018). The site is south of the limestone bounded Edwards Aquifer and above sand and gravel dominated Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer (Texas Water Development Board 2018). The Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer extends from the Texas-Mexico border in an east-northeast alignment through Louisiana and into Arkansas (Deeds et al. 2003:4-1 to 4-2). The southern region, of which Bexar County is a part, consists of portions of 18 counties running in a south-southwest to north-northeast alignment between the Rio Grande River and Colorado River and bounded by the Edwards Aquifer/Balcones Escarpment on the north and lower Gulf Coastal Plain to the south (Deeds et al. 2003:2-1). The natural springs and seeps associated with the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer feed the Nueces and Frio rivers as well as numerous creeks within the aquifer zone with the most

notable being Carrizo Springs. Increasing groundwater extraction for irrigation and consumption has dramatically decreased spring flow in the twentieth century, reduced water levels in major rivers, and converted perennial creeks and streams into intermittent water sources (Deeds et al. 2003:4-91 to 4-93). No water extraction wells were identified on the APE during archival research or pedestrian survey. However, it is reasonable to assume that shallow, hand-excavated, surface wells and/or pumped irrigation water from a well or from the Medina River itself were used for agricultural purposes in the past.

Biotic Province and Floral and Faunal Resources

The Tamulipan biotic province in which the subject APE is located extends southward across the Texas Gulf Coastal Plain, the Rio Grande Valley, and into northeastern Mexico before ending at the foothills of the eastern Sierra Madre mountain range. Both semi-arid to semi-tropical plants and animals are present across this wide range. The northern portion of Tamulipan biotic province is characterized by thorny brush and scrub mixed with grasslands (Blair 1950:103).

The native landscape of the region consists of scattered brush and groundcover with motts of mesquite and Live Oak with larger trees and greater variety in riparian settings (Gould et al. 1960:2). A fair description of the lands in their natural state is found in the diary of Fray Juan Agustin de Morfi, who was the chaplain to Governor Teodoro de la Croix's inspection tour of the province in 1777-1778. Morfi's journal entry for December 31, 1777, describes approaching the Medina River from the south, along the Camino Real, south and east of the current project area, and west of the Mission Espada ranchlands:

From here the soil changed and the vegetation. The sand ended, and with it the oaks, live oaks, etc., and began a clayey soil, with large Mesquite, prickly pear, of which we had seen no vestige in the forest left behind. The sand of the forest is in spots white, yellow, dark, and reddish, all equally fertile, because besides the trees the whole is covered with most beautiful grass. A little further along after the clearings, on the right of the road are seen some rocks on which are painted some crosses to indicate the boundary of the lands of Mission San Francisco de la Espada...After going down from this the Mesquite forest began again and continued to the river [Morfi 1777].

Morfi's description notes the change in both soil and vegetation between the sandy Texas Gulf Coastal Plain and the clayey soils of the Blackland Prairies to the north. The land comprising the APE most likely resembled this description of mesquite forest and native grasses.

While the APE consists primarily of fallow farm fields, the area set aside for the Hernández Cemetery had numerous native trees and groundcover. Trees were also observed present along the fencerows and field slough margins. Trees observed included Hackberry (*Celtis laevigata*), Live Oak (*Quercus virginiana*), Honey Mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa* var. *gladulosa*), and Retama (*Parkinsonia aculeata*). Profuse amounts of Silver Nightshade (*Solanum elaeagnifolium*) growing in the fallow fields of the APE together with smaller amounts of Texas Grama Grass (*Bouteloua rigidiseta*), Bull Nettle (*Cnidosculus texanus*), and prickly pear (*Opuntia lindheimeri*) were also noted

Climate

The regional climate is described as humid and sub-tropical with hot and humid summers and cooler and dryer winters (Taylor et al. 1966:118-119). Average annual temperature is 79.5°F based on the period 1961-1990 with July and August as the hottest months with average temperatures of 95.0°F and 95.3°F, respectively, and the coolest months falling in December and January with temperatures of 63.5°F and 60.8°F, respectively (Bomar 1995:222). Rainfall can occur in any month but is generally bimodal with peaks in April-May and again in September-October (Southern Regional Climate Center 2018). Average annual rainfall for the period 1961-

1990 was 78.68 cm (30.98 in.; Bomar 1995:230) and for the period 1981 to 2010 it was 81.96 cm (32.27 in.; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration 2013).

Geology

The underlying geology of the APE is referred to as the Wilcox Group and Carrizo Sand and forms a thin band that is roughly parallel to the Texas Gulf Coast (United States Geological Survey 2018). As previously noted, the Carrizo Sands act as an aquifer with water bounded below by the Wilcox Formation. These geologic formations increase in thickness as they dip southward toward the Gulf of Mexico. They consist of ancient fluvial-deltaic sediments dating to the upper Paleocene and lower Eocene. These depositional sequences were laid down during the Paleogene and are bounded by fossiliferous marine shales and finer grained sediments (Deeds et al. 2003).

Soils

The United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Service Web Soil Survey identified seven different soil classifications present within the APE (USDA NRCS 2018). The distribution of the soil types within the property is shown in Figure 2-1 and listed in Table 2-1.

The majority of the soils reflects the underlying geology of the area and is heavy clays or silty clays/clay loams. The natural propensity for clays to retain water makes these soils beneficial for agricultural use and all of the listed soils have good-to-high fertility (Taylor et al. 1966:17-35).

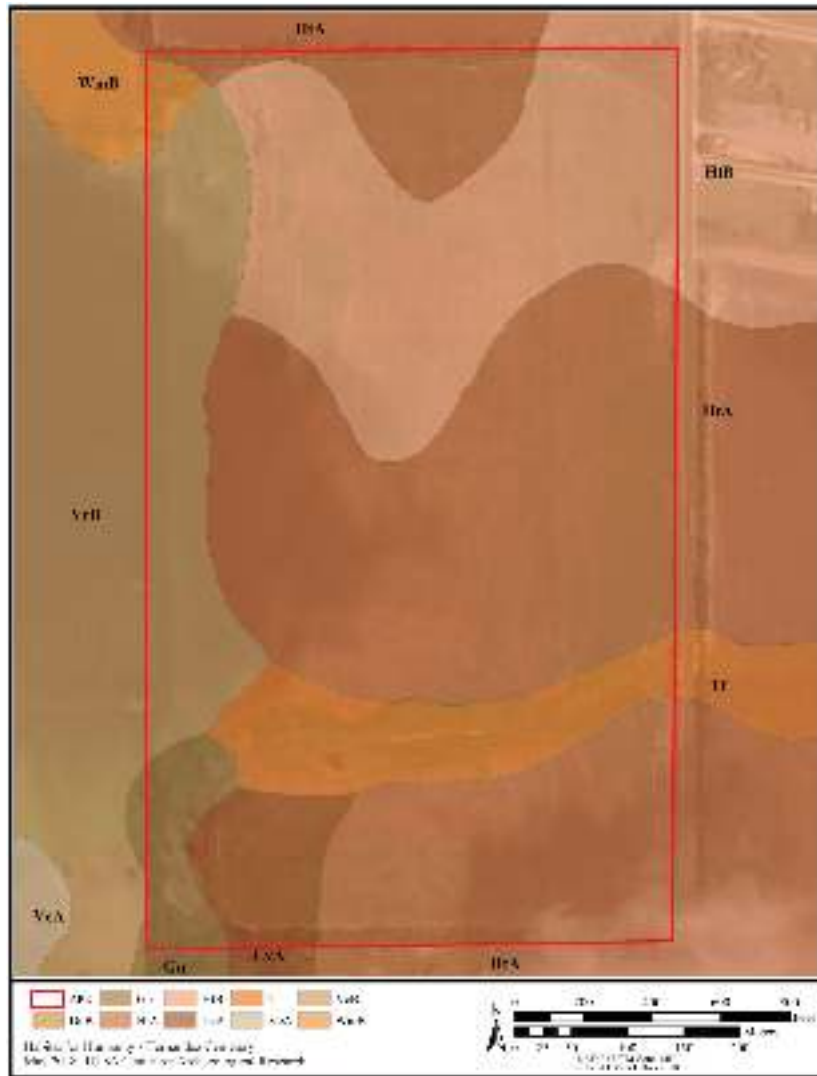


Figure 2-1. USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey results.

Table 2-1. Soil Types within the APE

Code	Soil Type	Slopes	Acres	Portion of APE
Gu	Gullied land-Sunev complex	3-20%	1.9	2.20%
HtA	Houston Black clay	0-1%	45.9	51.00%
HtB	Houston Black clay	1-3%	21.3	23.70%
LvA	Lewisville silty clay	0-1%	3.1	3.40%
Tf	Trinity and Frio soils	0-1%	7.5	8.30%
VcB	Sunev clay loam	1-3%	9.7	10.80%
WmB	Willacy loam	1-3%	0.6	0.60%
Total Acreage and Percentage			90	100.00%

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Chapter 3: Culture History, Previous Archaeology, and Archival Investigations

This chapter opens with a broad overview of the cultural setting of the project area beginning with the prehistoric period and extending to through the historic period to the close of the nineteenth century. Each of these broad categories is further divided and presented chronologically. This overview is followed by a detailed discussion of the results of archival and documentary investigations for the APE. The archival work is supplemented with the results of an oral interview and discussion with Mr. Mark Wolf, a Hernández family descendant.

Prehistoric Background

Archaeological evidence demonstrates that Native Americans were present in what is now Bexar County beginning as early as 12,000 years before the present (Henderson and Goode 1991:26-28). The prehistoric period as a whole spans the time from 13,000 BP to circa A.D. 1650. This 12,650-year span is divided in three periods: Paleoindian, Archaic, and Late Prehistoric, which can be further discriminated into even smaller chronological and descriptive units (Hester 2004). The artifact assemblages from these temporally distinct periods vary morphologically and are diagnostic. The stratigraphic position and radiocarbon dating of these assemblages help to determine periods of use and general geographic distribution for these projectile point types (Turner et al. 2011). It should be noted that these distinctions are strictly temporal in nature and do not imply any particular cultural affiliations or distinctions. Dates for the prehistoric period utilize the years Before Present (BP) convention.

Paleoindian (13,000-9000 BP/11,000-7,000 B.C.)

This 4,000-year span of time is divided into both an Early (13,000 to 10,000 BP) and Late period (10,000 to 9000 BP) based on distinctive stone tools and lanceolate projectile points and associated radiometric dating (Hester 2004:133-134). Bexar County contains both Early and Late period sites. Excavation and analysis of these sites indicate that Paleoindians were highly mobile bands of hunters and gatherers who hunted both large and small game and also exploited plant resources (Bousman et al. 2004:15-16). The site of Pavo Real (41BX52) is an Early period site located in northern Bexar County at the crossing of Leon Creek and Loop 1604. The site was identified and excavated in advance of the widening of Loop 1604 and the construction of the interchange with Interstate Highway 10. Pavo Real provided evidence of Clovis and Folsom points of the Early period as

well as the remains of Pleistocene megafauna. The site also contained evidence from the Late Paleoindian period as well as later Archaic habitation (Collins et al. 2003).

The Richard Beene site (41BX931) is an important Late Paleoindian period site along the Medina River some 8 km (5 miles) east/southeast of the current APE. Discovered during the construction of the abortive Applewhite Dam project, it was excavated over the course of several seasons in the 1980s and early 1990s and demonstrated human occupation from circa 10,000 BP through the Late Prehistoric (Thoms et al. 1996:8-9; Thoms and Mandel 1992:42, 2007:9-11).

Archaic (9000-1200 BP/7,000 B.C.-800 A.D.)

This nearly 8,000-year expanse of time is divided into Early (9000-6800 BP), Middle (6800-4200 BP), and Late (4200-1200 BP). A wide variety of diagnostic stone tools and other temporally distinct features typify each of these periods (Collins 2004:119-121). The Archaic period in general is characterized by intensification of local resource extraction, the use of ground stone artifacts, and the application of earth oven cooking (Collins 2004:119). The Early Archaic is characterized by the introduction of non-lanceolate projectile forms having stemmed bases with corner-notching or basal-notching forms such as Martindale and Calf Creek (Hester 2004:137-138). The lithic technology utilized in the production of these new forms differs from that of the Paleoindian period. The Middle and Late Archaic exhibit a profusion of new stone tool and projectile types with varying stem and notching paradigms and an expansion of earth oven cooking indicative of continued intensification on plant resources.

Late Prehistoric (1200-350 BP/800-1650 A.D.)

This period is divided into an Early and Late with the Early portion further divided into two phases: Austin and Toyah. The hallmark of the transition between the Archaic and Late Prehistoric is the adoption of bow and arrow technology in lieu of atlatl dart point technology around 1200 BP. This change in hunting technology resulted in the creation of smaller arrow points. Ceramics also begin to appear during the Late Prehistoric. The presence of arrow points recovered from burial contexts suggests an increase in intercommunal violence (Collins 2004:123). It appears that the increasing population of Native Americans resulted in encounters and competition for available food and material resources.

Historic Background

The Historic period encompasses the time from the first recorded European encounters with Native Americans within the confines of the current geographic boundaries of the State of Texas beginning in the early sixteenth century.

Proto-historic (1528-1680)

Formal Spanish involvement in Texas did not occur until the latter part of the seventeenth century. However, there were a number of sixteenth-century European interactions. These included the survivors of the Panfilo de Narvaez expedition to Florida who shipwrecked on the Texas coast in 1528, among whom was Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca. Cabeza de Vaca and two other expedition members lived among the Native Americans for the next six years (Bannon 1972). The remnants of the Hernando de Soto expedition entered Texas from the east under the leadership of Luis de Moscoso Alvarado and penetrated as far as the vicinity of San Augustine, Texas. They returned to the Arkansas River before constructing impromptu rafts that passed down the Texas coast in 1542-1543. These men undoubtedly landed at various locations along the coast during their transit for rest and sustenance (Bolton 1949:356-357).

The Spanish Colonial (1680-1821)

In the late seventeenth century, rivalry between the Spanish and French created a number of encounters between Europeans and Native Americans in Texas. In 1685, Rene-Robert Cavalier, Sieur de La Salle attempted to found a colony along the Mississippi to establish French claims but overshot the river and landed on the Texas coast at Matagorda Bay near Palacios in Victoria County, some forty-five miles north of Corpus Christi Bay. There La Salle founded the short-lived Fort St. Louis on Garcitas Creek (Bruseh and Turner: 2005). Spanish expeditions under Alonso de Leon (1690) and Domingo Teran de los Rios (1691) were sent out searching for La Salle's, by that time, failed settlement. It was during Teran de los Rios' expedition that the San Antonio River Valley was first encountered (Chabot 1937:10; Hatcher 1932:54-55). To counter the threat of French colonization, the Spanish subsequently established presidios, villas, and missions in northeast and central Texas with the Presidio San Antonio de Bexar, Mission San Antonio de Valero, and the Villa de Bexar founded in 1718 in the area that would become San Antonio (Foster 1995).

The formal investment of the Spanish in the San Antonio area began in 1718 and lasted until the War of Mexican Independence and establishment of Mexican central authority in 1820-1821. During this 103-year period, the Spanish

founded the *Presidio San Antonio de Bexar* (1718), the *Villa de Bexar* (1718), *Mission San Antonio de Valero* (1718), *Mission San José y San Miguel de Aguayo de Buenavista* (1720), *Villa de San Fernando* (1731), *Mission Nuestra Señora de la Purísima Concepción de Acuña* (1731), *Mission San Juan Capistrano* (1731), and *Mission San Francisco de la Espada* (1731). This combination of military, civil, and parochial enterprises was a hallmark of Spanish Crown policy in the New World (de la Teja 1995:31).

The Mexican Period (1821-1836)

San Antonio was under Mexican rule for some fifteen years during a tumultuous period following the revolution from Spain. Although a liberal constitution was adopted in 1824, Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna overthrew it when he assumed the presidency in April 1834 (Castañeda 1950:258). Santa Anna's usurpation of power resulted, ultimately, in the Texas Revolution of 1836 of which the old Mission San Antonio de Valero played a part. This period of instability saw the rise of Anglo-American immigration to Mexican Texas and their decision to side with the resident Tejanos and earlier settlers against the central government in Mexico City (Castañeda 1950:267-268). Mexican control of Texas ceased following the defeat at the Battle of San Jacinto in April of 1837 (Hardin 1994:216-217).

The Texas Republic Period to the Close of the Nineteenth Century (1836-1900)

The period from 1836 to 1900 saw dramatic changes to the Bexar County area. Following the Texas Revolution, San Antonio saw a period of growth until the Civil War of 1861-1865 and the subsequent period of reconstruction. By the middle of the 1870s, San Antonio was again increasing in population, and the arrival of the railroad in 1877 created additional economic opportunities and contributed to the growing population.

Previous Archaeology

This section provides a brief summary of prehistoric and historic archaeological investigations that have occurred within 1 km (0.6 miles) of the project APE. These sites were identified in the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory TexSite database by using the boundary line of the APE as the point of origin. Three sites were identified: 41BX542, 41BX553, and 41BX1855.

Site 41BX542 is the Hernández Cemetery. This site was first recorded in 1981 for the Applewhite Reservoir project (McGraw and Hinds 1984:194-195). It was further investigated during the 1984-1985 Applewhite Reservoir

Studies. At the time of McGraw and Hindes' investigation, six burials were recorded as being present in the cemetery. Recommendations from 1984 included protection of the cemetery, designation as site trinomial 41BX542, and that the cemetery was potentially eligible for listing on the National Register.

Site 41BX553 is a historic stone and adobe house identified and recorded by CAR as part of the Applewhite Reservoir Survey (McGraw and Hindes 1987:208-209). The site is located to the south and east of the current APE near the intersection of Watson Road and Howard Road. This site was determined to be a late nineteenth-century home site associated with the surname Hernández, but it is unrelated to the Hernández family associated with the current APE. The site was in ruins in the mid-1980s and was recommended for protection (McGraw and Hindes 1987:209).

Site 41BX1855 is a prehistoric site consisting of a lithic scatter located on the T2 terrace of the Medina River 1 km (0.6 miles) southwest from the APE. No temporally diagnostic materials were identified (Stotts 2009).

Archival and Historical Document Review for the APE

This section of report details the lot history of the project area for the period 1718 to the present. It is followed by a discussion of the property use history of the APE and closes with a review of the Hernández Cemetery.

Lot History of the APE

The APE was initially part of a large Spanish Land Grant to Juan Manuel Ruiz sometime around 1778 (Weddle and Thonhoff 1976:154). Ruiz utilized the lands as his private ranch, Rancho Ruiz. This ranch and those ranches surrounding it on the Medina River and Leon Creek were situated west of the former Mission San Francisco de la Espada ranch lands. The length of the Ruiz family's ownership of the subject APE is uncertain in the archival record. It appears that they may have owned the property from 1778 until the Republic of Texas obtained control sometime between 1837 and 1844, but there is no deed on record of such a transfer between the Ruiz Family and the Republic of Texas. The Ruiz family continued to maintain large land holdings in the area throughout the nineteenth and twentieth century. In June of 1844, the Republic of Texas recorded Luciano Navarro, an assignee of Cruz Landin, as having head rights to the lands comprising the APE (Bexar County Deed Records [BCDR] B2:277-278). Head rights permitted the awardee to settle lands awarded under the head right system used by the Republic of Texas. Navarro subsequently subdivided and sold the subject property to Jesus Hernández on May 3, 1847 (BCDR 222:539-541). Figure 3-1 shows the boundaries of the Cruz Landin property in 1868, some 21 years after the sale of the portion to Jesus Hernández. The Hernández property is not shown on this map because the 1847 sale was not formally recorded in the county records until September of 1903. There is no notation in that document that explains the 56-year gap in the recording of the deed in 1903 (BCDR 222:539-541).



Figure 3-1. The Cruz Landin Tract in 1870.

The Hernández family, of which Jesus was a part, traces its lineage back to Francisco Hernández who was the Alférez (Sub Lieutenant) of the Alarcon Expedition that established the Presidio San Antonio de Béxar, Villa de Béxar, and Mission San Antonio de Valero in May of 1718 (Chabot 1931:128). Francisco Hernández was assigned to the Presidio, and he remained in San Antonio with his wife and children. He established one of the earliest and largest private ranches in the area. Called San Bartolome, it was located in the fork between the confluence of the San Antonio River and Cibolo Creek (Jackson 1986:61). At its greatest extent the ranch encompassed fifteen leagues and seven labores of land and extended six leagues up from the confluence (Thonhoff 1964:90-91).

Jesus Hernández retained title to the entire property he purchased from Luciano Navarro from 1847 to 1881 when he sold a 70-x-4,186 varas (59-x-3543 m; 194-x-11,625 ft.) portion of the property to Simon Rojo Rodriguez on August 1, 1881 (BCDR 12:319). This long and narrow tract ran from the northern property line of the Hernández tract and continued all the way south to the bank of the Medina River. Simon Rojo Rodriguez had married Paula Hernández who was the eldest of the twelve children of Jesus and Carlota Casanova

Hernández (BCDR D-2:175). Jesus Hernández died the month after the sale to his son-in-law, on September 22, 1881, and was buried in the Hernández Cemetery (41BX542) where a fragmented grave marker bearing his name exists. Jesus' widow, Carlota Casanova Hernández, controlled the property entire until her death on May 4, 1899. She was buried next to her husband's grave in the Hernández Cemetery where there is an extant marker with her name on it.

With the exception of the Rodriguez tract, the Hernández property remained intact from 1847 until 1901 when it was subdivided by court order following a protracted legal dispute between the Hernández heirs who had divided into two factions, one led by Pedro Hernández and the other by his brother Angel Hernández. The court case was settled in December of 1901 and directed division of the property into 11 parcels allotted to the surviving heirs (57th District Court Minutes of the December 1901 Term:80-86). These 11 parcels, along with the narrow lot conveyed to Simon Rojo Rodriguez in 1881, are shown in Figure 3-2. The copy of the plat is accompanied by a schematic drawing of the same with the approximate boundary of the subject APE denoted in red. Former Lots 3 and 4, portions of Lot 5, and the Simon Rojo Rodriguez property comprise the current 90-acre APE.

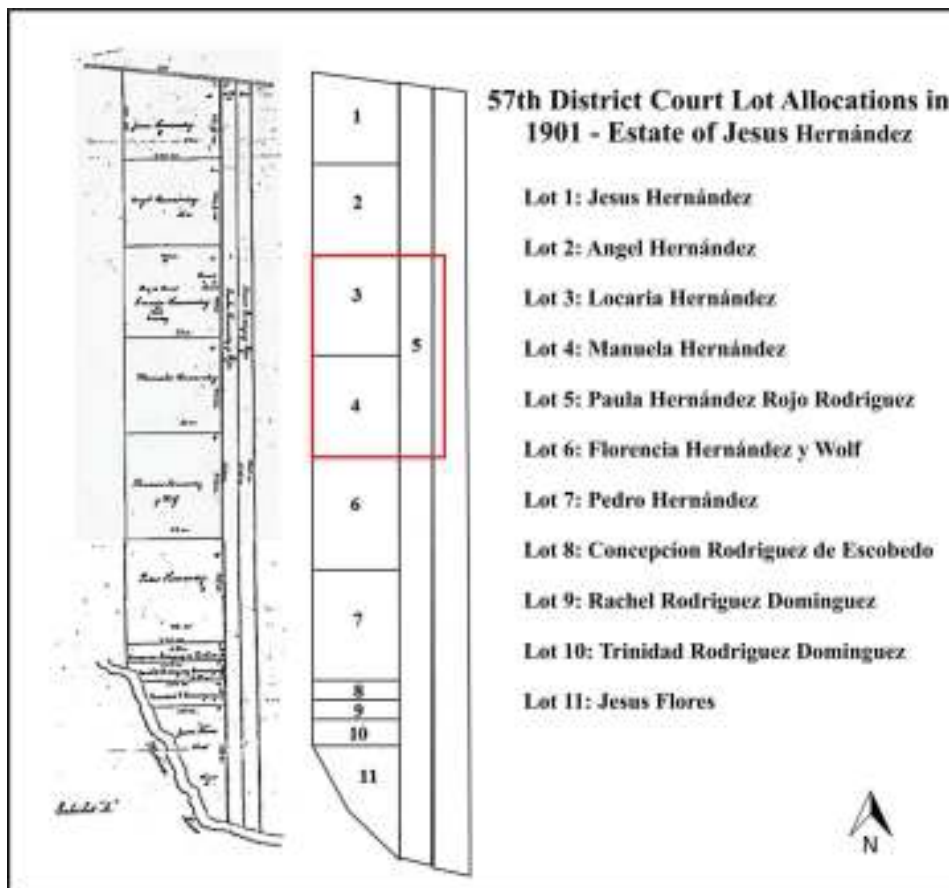


Figure 3-2. The 57th District Court Lot Allocation in 1901. Red rectangle denotes approximate boundary of APE (n.b. schematic is representational).

Inspection of the court-approved plat shows that three houses and an out building were standing on Locaria Hernández's Lot 3 in 1901, along with the Hernández Family Cemetery (Figure 3-3). The plat indicates a "Cemetery," a "Stone House" north of the cemetery with an associated outbuilding, a second "House" further north near to the property line with Lot 2, and a pair of structures on the eastern side of the property with the notation Simon's House. Assuming that the depiction of these structures is relatively accurate, a georeferenced overlay with a current aerial establishes their locations (Figure 3-4). The location of the cemetery, stone house, and Simon's house align with the locations of the sites 41BX542, 41BX2222, and 41BX2223.

The text of the 1901 court order states that all the heirs withdrew their previous objections and were in agreement with the proposed division. However, the notes for the Locaria Hernández parcel, Lot 3, make no mention of the cemetery nor the five structures shown on the court plat. Further, the land values given for each of the larger parcels (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7) are all equal at \$400.00 (57th District Court Minutes of the December 1901 Term:83-85). The court order makes specific mention of private road access, the sharing of the same between the heirs, the right to fence property, and the erection of gates. While there are specific instructions for the

road use, fencing, and gates, the order does not provide any additional information on the Lot 3 improvements such as right of access to or interment in the family cemetery, why "Simon's House" should be on Locaria's Lot, and why no higher value was placed upon Lot 3 than the other larger lots that lacked improvements.

Locaria Hernández conveyed Lot 3 to Carlos Hernández "for \$10 and love and affection" on July 23, 1907 (BCDR 268:535). No improvements nor the cemetery are mentioned in the conveyance. One week later on July 24, 1907 Carlos Hernández sold both Lot 3 and 4 to Adolph L. Hernández, Sr. for \$1,520.00 (BCDR 269:233). Lot 4 had been awarded to Manuela Hernández in 1901, and there is no deed record for the transfer between her and Carlos Hernández. Adolph L. Hernández was the son of Jesus Hernández and Catherine Elmendorf who were awarded Lot 1 in the 1901 court case (see Figure 3-4).

During the next two decades, Adolph Hernández, Sr. purchased all of the remaining lots that had been part of the original family grant of 1847. After his death on November 22, 1932, the property passed to his wife, Camile Ludovic Hernández. The property transferred to her three children after her death on September 2, 1973. The eldest daughter,

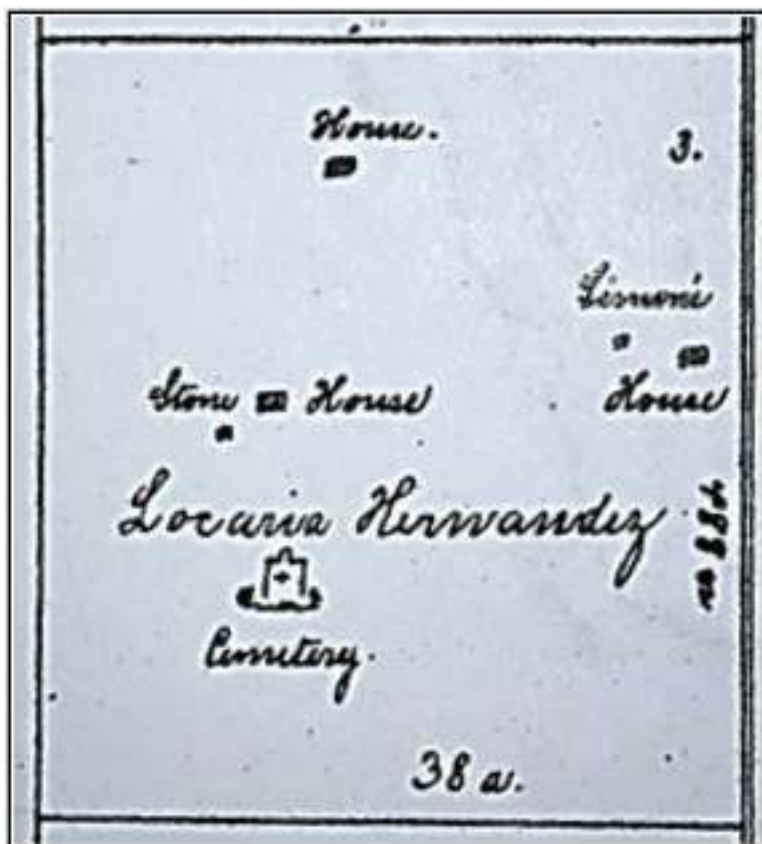


Figure 3-3. Lot 3 with Improvements. Awarded to Locaria Hernández.

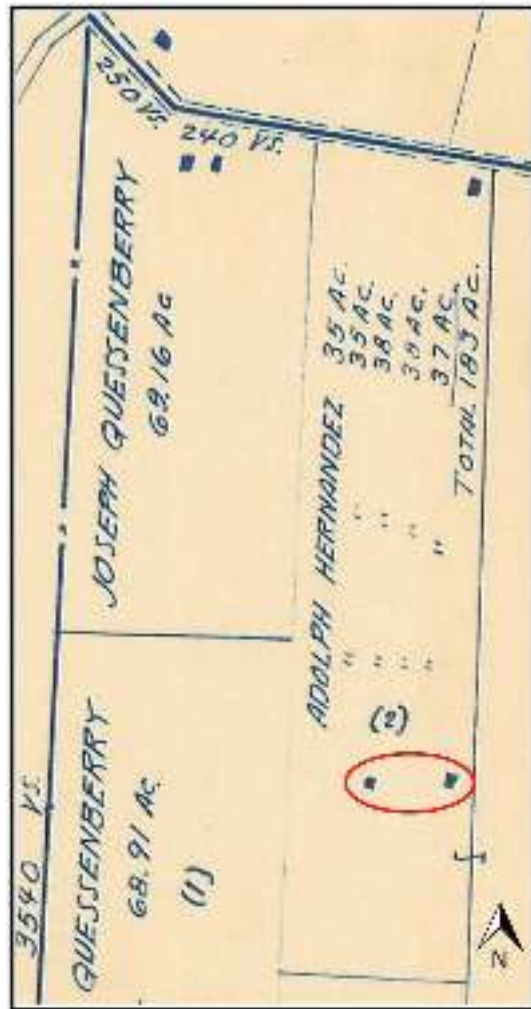


Figure 3-4. 1931 Stoner System Map No. 1106, structures circled in red.

Camile Hernández Boyer purchased the interests of her siblings and gained control of the entire parcel in October of 1973 (BCDR 7197:757-760). At the time it was conveyed in 2012, the property was in family ownership for 165 years from the time it was purchased by Jesus Hernández in 1847 to its sale to Shadd Friesenhahn on March 2, 2012. (BCDR 15380:818-821). Friesenhahn is conveying the property in 2018 to HFHSA for its proposed residential development.

Building Histories within the APE

Specifically determining the dates for the construction of the two historic house sites and their subsequent demolition is problematical since there are no specific archival documents related to their construction. The 1901 Decree of Partition shows five structures on Lot 3 as well as the cemetery (see Figure 3-3). The five structures appear to represent three house sites, two of which appear to have an associated structure, possibly a barn or stable.

The first of these structures built was most likely what is designated as 41BX2222, the Jesus Hernández Farmstead. The house is noted to be made of stone on the 1901 court plat (see Figure 3-3). Stone construction is typical prior to the arrival of the railroad to San Antonio in 1877. After that time, the ready availability of cut lumber resulted in a rapid transition to houses made of wood. Jesus Hernández owned a house in San Antonio that he purchased in January of 1839 and that he sold in July of 1850 to James N. Fisk (BCDR 11:219-220). He was involved in property transactions in 1851 and 1855 jointly with other family members (BCDR 12:301-302, N1:604-605). These were unimproved lots on the west side of San Pedro Creek along Laredo Road. These lots were later built upon by the Hernández family, and there are a number of transactions between Jesus and his children that provide lots for houses in town for them. It is possible that the 1850 sale of the house Jesus Hernández had owned from 1839 represents the completion of the stone house on the subject property. Hernández purchased the Cruz Landin

property in May of 1847 and could have used the intervening three years to make improvements to the property to include the construction of the stone house. A number of the diagnostic artifacts recovered (see Chapter 5) date as early as the 1840s to 1850s and support a construction/occupation date from that period. The 1850 agricultural census of Bexar County lists Jesus Hernández as holding 200 acres of land, but only 50 acres are improved. The census also listed the following shown in Table 3-1:

Table 3-1. 1850 Agricultural Census Data for Jesus Hernández

Count	Item
5	Horses
10	Milch Cows
8	Oxen
10	Other Cattle
1	Sheep
12	Swine
200	Bushels of Indian Corn
10	Bushels of Sweet Potatoes
1	Ton of Hay

The census makes clear that Jesus Hernández made a number of improvements during the first three years that he owned the farm property. The sale of the town house in 1850 most likely indicates that he had moved to the farm by that time.

The second house and associated structure is labeled as “Simon’s House” on the 1901 plat and is almost certainly associated with Simon Rojo Rodriguez and his wife Paula Hernández as there are no other individuals in the Hernández family with that first name. Simon and Paula married in December of 1859, so it is possible that the house dates from circa 1860 or slightly later (BCDR D2:175). While this house is not noted as being made of stone, the field observations for the former site included a significant amount of sandstone across and within the 41BX2223 boundary, which indicate that some portion of the structure(s) were made of stone. Artifacts recovered from the site date slightly later than those from 41BX2222 and support a later initial construction date for this site.

The third house shown on the 1901 plat is simply labeled “house” and has no ancillary structure. Fieldwork did not identify any historic cultural materials in this area either by pedestrian transect or by shovel test. This structure may have been used briefly or even relocated following the division of property.

The date of termination of occupation and subsequent demolition of these houses is not known. A review of the

Stoner Map series clearly shows two structures remaining on the site in 1931 and their locations correspond with 41BX222 and 41BX2223 (see Figure 3-4). Neither the third house nor either of the ancillary structures associated with 41BX2222 or 41BX2223 is present by 1931.

The post-1931 date for the demolition of two remaining houses is unknown. The temporally diagnostic artifacts are indicative of occupation of the sites and not presence or absence of the structures themselves. The structures could have remained as vacant buildings long after they ceased use as residences. They were no longer extant at the time of the Applewhite Survey in 1981 but this still leaves a 50-year window of time. Further archival research would be required to attempt to refine the terminal date for the demolition or relocation of these structures.

The Hernández Cemetery

The cemetery (41BX542) contains seven marked graves and an unknown number of unmarked graves. The marked graves are listed in Table 3-2. In addition to the seven marked graves, two other graves have remnants of monuments, but no legible fragments are present to identify either burial. Hernández descendant Mark Wolf provided a copy of a drawing he made on February 26, 1988, that documented three depressions that appear to be sunken graves and a photograph of a no longer extant impromptu marker (Figure 3-5). The marker is a sandstone boulder with the year 1936, and the name Chabela Castello crudely carved and the date October 28, 1936, beneath. In addition, Mr. Wolf provided a copy of a 1911 obituary for his Great Grandfather Louis Wolf that specifically mentions “[t]he body will be taken to the family burial ground on the Medina and interment will be made there this afternoon.” Louis Wolf’s wife Florencia Hernández was also buried in the family plot in 1933, and her tombstone is present. Considering the size of the cemetery and the number of individuals associated with the Hernández family, it is a near certitude that there are numerous unmarked graves within the cemetery boundary.

Also present is a now inoperable jack-pump that is located just off the northeast corner of the cemetery. This jack-pump was most likely associated with oil exploration activities on the property as evidenced by a number of oil lease agreements found in the archival record (BCDR 1095:419-420; 1101:522-523). This single, small, inoperable pump is the only evidence of these activities on the property. The property appears to not have been a productive location for any subsequent extraction as no lease was renewed nor were the terms for extraction memorialized after the last exploratory lease of 1929 (BCDR 1101:522-523).

Table 3-2. Marked Graves

Individual	Tombstone Text
Paulita Hernández Rodriguez	Paulita H. Rodriguez Born Aug. 27, 1836 Died Dec. 22, 1919
Rafaelita Hernández Rodriguez	Rafaelita H. Rodriguez Nacio Aug 17, 1883 Murio May 24, 1910
Simon Rojo Rodriguez	Murio May 24, 1910 Nacio 1883 Murio Apr. 5 1905
Carlota Casanova Hernández	Kaloto Hernández Murio 14 de. Mayo 1899 Reposo en paz
Jesus Hernández	Jesus Hernández
Guadalupe Manuela Hernández (?)	Manueli Hernández Fallcio Mar. 14, 1904. Edad 53 anos.
Serah Hernández Crabb	Serah H. Crabb Daughter of C.W. Crabb Born Dec'n 1. 1883 Died Aug. 9. 1891



Figure 3-5. Chabela Castello Marker (photograph courtesy of Mark Wolf).

Summary

The archival and documentary research utilized in this chapter demonstrate that the subject property was in the control of the Hernández family from 1847 to 2012. During that period, the property was utilized as a farm and ranch, first by Jesus Hernández from 1847 to 1881, and subsequently by his descendants. The exact date of when the Hernández family began living on the property is unknown, but it appears to have been relatively early in their ownership and perhaps as early as 1849-1850. The extended family also had houses on the property as evidenced by the 1901 court apportionment

of land to the heirs. The sites of two of these houses were also identified from artifacts recovered during the project and indicate that the “stone house” of Jesus Hernández was earlier (circa 1850) in date than the later Simon Rojo Rodriguez house (circa 1880).

The Hernández cemetery is also shown on the 1901 court plat (Figure 3-3). The cemetery contains seven clearly marked burials and potentially numerous others. The earliest known burial is that of Jesus Hernández in 1881, and the latest burial was represented by the no longer extant Chabela Castello marker with the date of October 28, 1936.

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Chapter 4: Preliminary Research, Field Methods, and Laboratory Procedures

Preliminary Research

CAR archaeologists used a combination of primary and secondary archival, historical, and archaeological resources together with modern and historical aerial photography directly referential to the APE or immediately surrounding area. Archival documentation included, but was not limited to, relevant property transactions, U.S. Census records, historic maps, and aerial photography. Additional supporting materials were obtained through interviews with Mr. Mark Wolf, a Hernández family descendant. Historical aerial photography, including current satellite aerial views running back for the past 25 years, was also used. The combination of historic maps and aerial photographs were superimposed to help direct field reconnaissance and areas of archaeological interest containing potentially intact archaeological deposits. The use of the archival record combined with historical maps and aerial photography informed the backhoe-trenching plan for Phase 1 and directed the Phase 2 pedestrian and shovel testing survey.

Field Methods

Phase 1 investigations consisted of two days monitoring of the excavation of 65 m (200 ft.) of backhoe trenches around the perimeter of the Hernández Family Cemetery (41BX542). The Project Archaeologist determined the locations of the trenches (n=5) and was present at all times during the excavations. The trench locations were selected to assess the four sides of 41BX542 with two trenches on the north side to allow for excavation on opposite sides of a swale that bisected the northern side of the cemetery (Figure 4-1). Trench spoil was monitored as it was removed for the presence of prehistoric or historic cultural materials. Subsequent to trench excavation, the Project Archaeologist walked the entirety of the trench profiles to identify the presence or absence of buried cultural materials or features as well and to make photographic and graphic depictions of a single profile from each trench. The trenches were plotted using Trimble GPS units with accompanying notations. All Trimble GPS data were extracted by a lab-based GIS/Illustrator and plotted in coordination with paper and photographic records from the field including daily logs, monitoring forms, profiles, and field photo logs. Pre-approved and standardized CAR forms were used for the data entry process to provide consistent and accurate collection of field data for curation and subsequent reporting.

Phase 2 investigations consisted of pedestrian survey in conjunction with predetermined shovel testing based on THC

standards that require one shovel test per 2 acres (90 acres = 45 shovel tests). Shovel test locations were predetermined and laid out in a grid pattern across the site to uniformly cover the 90-acre APE (Figure 4-2). The Project Archaeologist and two field technicians completed the pedestrian survey and shovel testing regimen over the course of two eight-hour days. Shovel tests themselves were standardized at 30 cm (12 in.) in diameter and 60 cm (24 in.) in depth. Shovel tests were excavated in arbitrary 10-cm (4-in.) levels with the contents of each level screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth to extract any buried prehistoric or historic cultural materials. Any recovered cultural materials were assigned a Field Sack or lot number assigned to the specific shovel test, level, date, and excavator. In addition to excavation and screening, non-cultural inclusions, such as roots, rocks, and gravels, were noted. Soil type and color were observed for each level, and the soil color was determined using a Munsell Color Chart for uniformity of observation. All shovel tests were recorded on pre-approved and standardized CAR field forms, and any additional information or observations by the excavator noted accordingly on the form.

A third day of field work was required to properly investigate, delineate, and record the two historic occupation sites, the Jesus Hernández Farmstead (41BX2222) and the Simon Rojo Rodriguez Farmstead (41BX2223). These investigations used standard THC protocols for the identification of site components and boundaries by first visually identifying the horizontal extent of the site from surface observations followed by limited shovel testing to determine vertical and horizontal extent of the deposits. Following the visual surface inspection and plotting of artifacts, a site centroid was placed, and point and line mapping was used to delineate the general site boundaries. Three 30 cm (12 in.) in diameter and 60-cm (24-in.) deep shovel tests were excavated within the identified site boundary of 41BX2222 and three within site 41BX2223. Additional 30 cm (12 in.) in diameter and 60-cm (24-in.) deep shovel tests were then excavated approximately 5 m (61 ft.) from the identified site perimeter to determine if the site boundary extended below the surface. All additional shovel tests used the same excavation protocols as the 45 predetermined shovels tests, except as otherwise noted.

Archaeological Laboratory Methods

All records generated during the project were prepared in accordance with federal regulations (36 CFR Part 79) and THC requirements for State Held-in-Trust collections. Field forms were printed on acid-free paper and completed with

mechanical pencil. Artifacts collected during monitoring were brought to the CAR laboratory, washed, air-dried, and stored in 4-mil zip-lock, archival-quality bags. Material needing extra support was double-bagged, and acid-free labels were placed in all artifact bags. Each laser-printed label contained provenience information and a corresponding lot number.

Artifacts were separated by class and stored in acid-free boxes labeled with standard tags. All field notes, forms,

photographs, and drawings were placed in labeled archival folders. Digital photographs were printed on acid-free paper and placed in archival-quality page protectors. All recovered artifacts and project-related materials, including the final report, are permanently stored at the CAR curation facility. In consultation with the THC and the City of San Antonio OHP, and following proper analyses and/or quantification, artifacts possessing little scientific value may be discarded at a later date, pursuant to Chapter 26.27 (g)(2) of the Antiquities Code of Texas.

Chapter 5: Results

The work performed by CAR for HFHSA included backhoe trenching around the perimeter of the Hernández Cemetery (41BX542) as well as pedestrian survey and the excavation of 45 shovel tests searching for buried cultural materials. These 45 shovel tests were increased to 61 after the field identification of two historic house sites (41BX2222 and 41BX2223) necessitated additional testing.

The Phase 1 backhoe trenches around the perimeter of the Hernández Family Cemetery (41BX542) are discussed first, followed by a discussion of the 45 predetermined shovel tests and their results and the additional shovel tests excavated to determine horizontal and vertical extent of sites 41BX2222 and 41BX2223. The results of collected and analyzed artifacts are presented and a summary of the excavations closes the chapter.

Phase 1: Hernández Family Cemetery (41BX542) Perimeter Backhoe Testing

Phase 1 of the project was focused on determining the boundary of the historic cemetery and the presence or absence of unmarked graves external to that boundary. The Hernández Family Cemetery is located in the northwest quadrant of the APE (see Figure 1-2). CAR originally recorded the site boundary for 41BX542 as approximately 30 m² (323 ft.²; McGraw and Hinds 1987:194). This boundary apparently represented the extant remains of the cemetery fence as well as a buffer around the same because the dimensions of the fenced portion of the site identified in the current investigations is closer to 20 m² (215 ft.²; Figure 5-1). A series of four perimeter backhoe trenches (BHTs) were planned, but site conditions on the north side of the cemetery



Figure 5-1. Hernández Family Cemetery (41BX542). Approximate fence location in yellow; extant grave markers in white; and BHTs 1 to 5 in blue.

required the excavation of two trenches (BHTs 1 and 5): one on either side of a run-off channel that bisects the property on northern side of the cemetery before turning east and flowing down the eastern side of the plot. These five backhoe trenches were numbered in order of excavation and their locations, orientations, and dimensions are listed in Table 5-1.

Visual and cursory inspection of the profile walls and spoil from each of the five trenches found no prehistoric or historic cultural materials or buried features. Sediments encountered were predominantly clay-loams overlying heavier clays. The upper 20 cm (8 in.) of all five trenches consisted of a sandy clay loam with Munsell color values from 10YR 3/1 to 10YR 3/3. The east-west oriented trenches (BHTs 1, 3, and 5) located on the north and south sides of the cemetery exhibited clay loam profiles with little soil color variation to depths of 50 cm (20 in.) or greater (Figure 5-2).

The clay loam strata in all five trenches increases in clay content with depth, and clay is dominant in the strata below 60-70 cm (24-28 in.). This clay dominance is particularly evident in the north-south oriented trenches (BHTs 2 and 4).

The profiles of BHTs 2 and 4 differ in their profiles from those of BHTs 1, 3, and 5 by exhibiting contrasting strata, both in soil consistency and color value with bands of mottled red clays (2.5YR 5/4) as shown in Figure 5-3.

No artifacts were collected from trench contexts nor were any diagnostic artifacts collected from surface contexts. The funerary monuments themselves are artifacts but were not removed. Likewise, the remaining fence elements and the inoperable jack-pump are artifacts that were noted but uncollected. The lack of both historic and prehistoric cultural materials in any of the five excavated trenches indicates that no burials exist outside the documented perimeter of the cemetery and that no previous human occupations left any trace outside of the cemetery and its associated permanent artifacts.

Phase 2: Predetermined Shovel Testing Regimen

Prior to arriving on site, a shovel testing plan was adopted to excavate 45 shovel tests (STs) in a grid pattern across the 90-acre APE to meet the THC required testing threshold of

Table 5-1. Phase 1 Cemetery Perimeter Backhoe Trenches

Trench	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Location	Orientation	Result
1	19	1	1	north side	east-west	negative
2	16.5	1	1	west side	north-south	negative
3	12	1	1	south side	east-west	negative
4	13.5	1	1	east side	north-south	negative
5	4.5	1	1	north side	east-west	negative



Figure 5-2. Profiles from BHTs 1, 3, and 5.



Figure 5-3. Profiles of BHTs 2 and 4.

one shovel test per two acres (Figure 5-4). The 45 shovel tests exhibited the same types of soils and ranges of Munsell colors as were identified in the Phase 1 backhoe trenches, with 10YR 3/1 through 10YR 3/3 predominating. Like the Phase 1 backhoe trenches, almost no cultural materials were observed with only a single level of a single shovel test returning a positive result (Level 2, ST 32). Photographs of typical shovel tests are provided in Figure 5-5.

Shovel test results including numerical designation, termination depth, Munsell by level, and positive or negative cultural material presence are provided in Appendix B. The only positive shovel test was within the site boundaries of the Jesus Hernández Farmstead site (41BX2222), and it contained a single shard of aqua bottle glass recovered from Level 2 of ST 32 (Figure 5-6).

Investigations at Jesus Hernández Farmstead (41BX2222) and the Simon Rojo Rodriguez Farmstead (41BX2223)

The initial positive ST 32, the subsequent positive intra-site STs 52, 53, and 61, archival and photographic evidence, and pedestrian survey allowed for the quick identification of the two historic farmstead sites within the APE. Figure 5-6 depicts the extent of the Jesus Hernández Farmstead site (41BX2222) and the Simon Rojo Rodriguez Farmstead site

(41BX2223). The southern perimeter of the Jesus Hernández site is located some 35 m (115 ft.) north of the Hernández Cemetery on the upward slope of the APE. The site centroid is some 30 m (98 ft.) east and 70 m (230 ft.) north of the cemetery boundary. Likewise, the centroid of the Simon Rojo Rodriguez Farmstead site is along the same east-west alignment along the upper slope 70 m (230 ft.) north and 160 m (525 ft.) east of the cemetery.

In addition to the two sites being co-located in the APE and along the same alignment, they exhibit similar surface appearances. Both sites consist of scatters of historic artifacts and include the remains of irregular sandstone rocks with numerous plow strikes. At both of the sites, the sandstone scatters are concentrated in particular areas that most likely represent a perimeter foundation for the non-extant structures they were formerly associated with prior to their demolition and subsequent site disturbance.

Following the identification of the two historic site locations, work was initiated to identify visible site boundaries from artifact scatters; to determine an approximate site centroid; to draw point and line maps of the sites; and to investigate subsurface horizontal and vertical extent through additional shovel tests. These additional tests were of two types: 30 cm (12 in.) in diameter and 60-cm (24-in.) deep shovel tests on the perceived interior of the site and 30 cm (12 in.) in diameter and 40-cm (16-in.) deep shovel tests approximately



Figure 5-4. Predetermined shovel test grid and the Hernández Cemetery (41BX542).



Figure 5-5. Photographs of typical shovel tests (left to right: ST 3, ST 26, and ST 40).

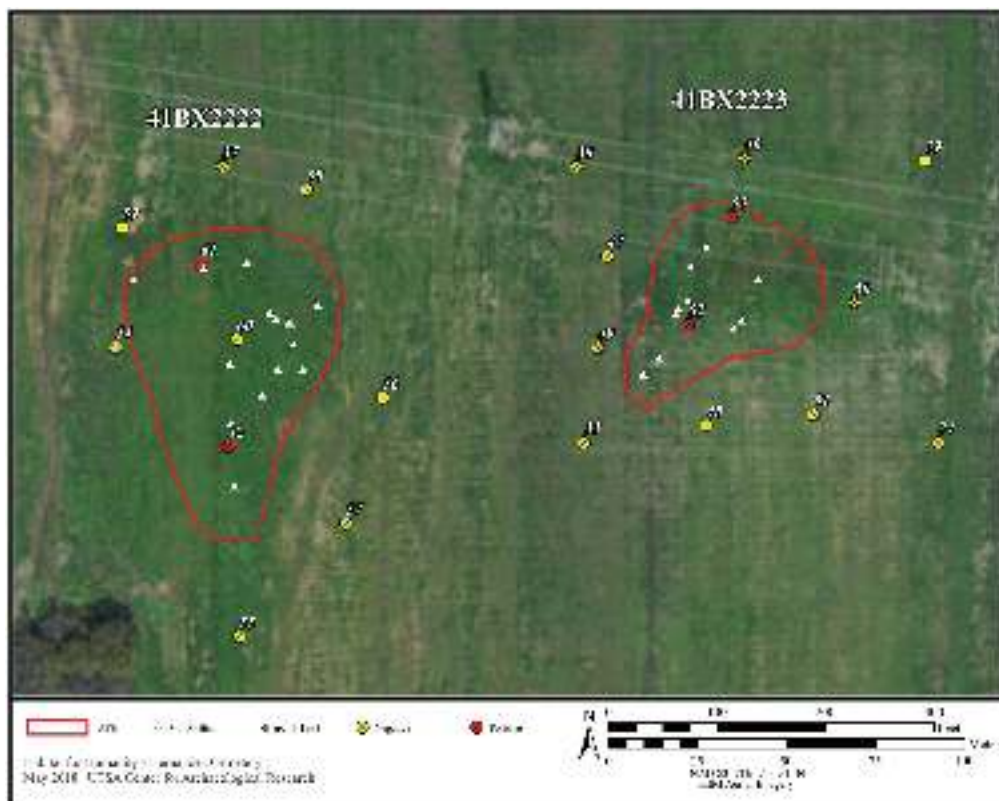


Figure 5-6. Shovel test results and the newly recorded sites.

5 m (16 ft.) beyond the visible perimeter to determine if the site boundary extended subsurface beyond the visible limit. The results of these additional shovel tests (n=16, or eight per site) are presented in Table 5-2. Like the results for the 45 predetermined shovel tests, the table includes numerical designation, termination depth, Munsell color by level, and positive or negative cultural material presence for the additional 16 shovel tests. Following the shovel testing verification at both sites, the final site boundaries were recorded using the Trimble GPS units.

Artifacts

This section discusses the artifacts recovered at the two sites, the general condition of the artifacts, descriptions of artifacts by class, type, and counts. This is followed by a brief analysis and summary exploring their distributions and time and/or production diagnostic attributes.

A total of 36 artifacts were collected from the two sites, 21 from the Jesus Hernández Farmstead site and 15 from the Simon Rojo Rodriguez Farmstead site. These artifacts were collected based on diagnostic characteristics indicating temporal affiliation, production style, or point of origin associations.

The site conditions from which the artifacts were recovered are essentially identical. Both formerly occupied sites are on the upper slope of the APE. Their presence is demonstrated only by the presence of artifacts scattered across the surface and near vicinity. No above ground structural remains are extant at either site. Additionally, both sites are within the active portion of the agricultural field and have been subjected to root plowing and disc plowing for at least two or more decades. Additional impacts to the sites and their cultural material contents come from the pastoral use of the fields during the off-season. Trampling by domesticated animals has further fragmented artifacts already disturbed multiple times by plowing.

Artifacts recovered are not representative of scarcity or abundance of artifacts on-site. While only 21 diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the Jesus Hernández site, in excess of 200 artifacts were observed on the surface at the time the work was conducted. Likewise, the 15 artifacts recovered from the Simon Rojo Rodriguez site simply represent a collection of diagnostic artifacts, as less than 100 artifacts were visible on the surface of that site. The analytical unit is at the site level, aside from the illustrative use of classes and individual artifact descriptions. The artifacts are discussed in five sections: ceramics, glass, metal, other, and lithics.

Table 5-2. Shovel Testing Results for 41BX2222 and 41BX2223*

ST	Site	Interior or Perimeter	Max Depth (cm)	Lev 1 0-10 cm Soil Color	Lev 2 10-20 cm Soil Color	Lev 3 20-30 cm Soil Color	Lev 4 30-40 cm Soil Color	Lev 5 40-50 cm Soil Color	Lev 6 50-60 cm Soil Color	Result
46	2	Perimeter	40	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	N/A	N/A	NEG
47	2	Perimeter	40	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	N/A	N/A	NEG
48	2	Interior	60	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	NEG
49	2	Perimeter	40	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	N/A	N/A	NEG
50	2	Interior	60	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	NEG
51	2	Perimeter	40	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	N/A	N/A	NEG
52	2	Interior	60	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	POS
53	2	Interior	60	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	POS
54	1	Interior	60	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	NEG
55	1	Perimeter	40	10YR3/2	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	N/A	N/A	NEG
56	1	Perimeter	40	10YR3/2	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	N/A	N/A	NEG
57	1	Perimeter	40	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	2.5YR6/4	N/A	N/A	NEG
58	1	Perimeter	40	10YR3/2	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	N/A	N/A	NEG
59	1	Perimeter	40	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	N/A	N/A	NEG
60	1	Interior	60	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	2.5YR6/4	2.5YR6/4	2.5YR6/4	NEG
61	1	Interior	60	10YR3/2	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	2.5YR6/4	2.5YR6/4	2.5YR6/4	POS

*positive level of shovel test highlighted

Ceramics

Ceramics are vessels composed primarily of clay or clay-like minerals that have been fired at varying temperatures to produce a hardened body with greater durability and lesser or no liquid permeability. Ceramics have numerous defining characteristics that allow for typological separation. Major ceramic characteristics include: manufacturing technology; paste color and composition; surface treatments such as slips, glazes or enamels; and exterior/interior decoration. The combination of the unique characteristics of ceramics makes them time diagnostic for archaeological sites. Further, ceramics can often be indicators of socio-economic status as the quality or desirability of certain ceramics acts as a proxy for income and/or status. Additionally, ceramic vessels have both form and function. Where those attributes are discernable for any given artifact they can contribute to site analysis and interpretation.

Fourteen diagnostic ceramics were recovered from the two sites, eight from 41BX2222 and six from 41BX2223. The diagnostic ceramics recovered from both sites range in age from circa 1850 through 1950. The ceramics at these sites fall into three broad classes: Earthenwares, stonewares, and porcelains. Each of these broad classes is subdivided into specific types. This report will discuss the broad categories followed by the specific diagnostic type variants recovered from each site.

Earthenwares

Earthenwares are the most ubiquitous class of ceramics at archaeological sites, both prehistoric and historic. Simply put, any vessel made of clay and fired at temperatures in excess of 900-1000 degrees Celsius is considered an Earthenware. Lower temperature fired Earthenwares are often porous and always opaque (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:7). Coarse Earthenwares include most Native American ceramic traditions and almost all European ceramics pre-1800 (with the exception of stonewares).

A common variant of Earthenwares are Refined Earthenwares. The distinction results from the milling or refining of the original clay with the admixture of any number of elements to enhance durability. Another distinction between Earthenware and Refined Earthenwares is that the clay body is fired at increasingly higher temperatures resulting in a "vitrified" body of greater durability (Hughes 1961:126). Refined Earthenwares originated in English potteries of the eighteenth century, and the more common varieties found in English and American historic sites include Creamware, Pearlware, and Ironstone. These vessels were often embellished with additional decoration that further distinguishes the type such as Transferware, Spatterware, Banded Slipware, Sponge-decorated Ware, Hand-painted Underglaze, and Edgeware. Earthenwares span the entire range of vessel forms, but Refined Earthenwares are most common in table service.

Stonewares

Stonewares are distinguished by clay bodies mixed with fusible stone, such as calcium, and fired at temperatures in excess of 1200-1300° Celsius (Greer 1981:15). Like Refined Earthenwares, the high temperature firing of stonewares results in their vitrification making them more durable as well as impermeable. Stoneware is often distinguishable by form and function as it is a common utility ware with jugs, crocks, and pitchers being the prevalent forms. Stonewares, like Earthenwares, were often decorated with slips or glazes that result in distinctive types such as salt-glaze, alkaline glaze, lead glaze, and Albany-slip.

Porcelains

Porcelains are composed of very fine-grained clay-mineral bodies such a Kaolinite or similar clay minerals. The fineness and uniformity of these clay minerals coupled with higher temperature firing ranging between 1275 and 1400 degrees Celsius produces a highly vitrified and durable vessel with glass-like properties, including translucence and impermeability. Porcelains originated in China and the manufacturing methods slowly spread to Europe and the United States in the nineteenth century (Barber 1976:423-424; Chaffers 1946:319; Ormsbee 1959:2-3, 9). Porcelains are distinguishable by their fine-grained and translucent pastes/

bodies. Like Refined Earthenwares, porcelains are often decorated, typically in blue but also with other decorative elements (Chaffers 1946:338-345). Porcelain is a socio-economic status indicator as it is more expensive to produce and scarce because of constraints on production (access to clay minerals, higher firing kilns, market availability, etc.).

Jesus Hernández Site (41BX2222) Ceramics

While well over one hundred sherds of ceramic were visible on the surface of 41BX2222, only nine temporally diagnostic or unique sherds were collected from surface contexts (Table 5-3). These included four Refined Earthenware sherds: a single hand-painted underglaze Creamware body sherd, a single sponge-decorated sherd, an Ironstone base sherd with partial maker's mark, and a single Ironstone sherd of blue printed transferware. Also collected were two Stoneware sherds; one orange lead glazed Earthenware sherd; and two cross-mended rim sherds of oriental porcelain with a blue painted band and incised red decoration (Figure 5-7).

The potentially earliest diagnostic ceramics are the Sponge-Decorated sherd on a Refined Earthenware body and the sherd of Handpainted Underglaze on a Creamware body (Figure 5-7, b and d). Although both can date as early as 1830, the range of production extends into the twentieth century. The Ironstone base sherd with the Burgess and

Table 5-3. Ceramics Recovered from the Jesus Hernández Site (41BX2222)

Provenience	Class	Type	Description	Count
Isolated Find 4	Stoneware	American	cream exterior with brown interior	1
Isolated Find 5	Stoneware	American	burned exterior with brown interior	1
Isolated Find 9	Refined Earthenware	Transferware	light blue print	1
Isolated Find 12	Porcelain	Asian	decorated rim with incised red	2
Isolated Find 13	Refined Earthenware	Sponge-decorated	sponge decorated	1
Isolated Find 20	Refined Earthenware	Handpainted underglaze on Creamware	body sherd with blue and green decoration	1
Isolated Find 21	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	base sherd with maker's mark	1
Isolated Find 23	Earthenware	Lead Glaze	body sherd	1
Total				9



Figure 5-7. Diagnostic ceramics from 41BX2222: a.) Asian porcelain; b.) Sponge Decorated; c.) Transferware; d.) Handpainted Underglaze; e.) orange lead glaze; f.) Stoneware; and g.) Ironstone with Burgess and Goddard maker's mark. Scale is 10 cm (4 in.).

Goddard Royal Patent Ironstone maker's mark (Figure 5-7, g) has a defined date range of 1870 to 1885 (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:133-134). The single sherd of orange lead-glaze Earthenware and the two stoneware sherds (Figure 5-7, e and f) also have long production ranges spanning from the eighteenth century into the twentieth century. The two cross-mended sherds of Asian porcelain (Figure 5-7 a) date to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. Considering the diagnostic ceramics as a whole and the Burgess and Goddard mark in particular, they indicate a middle to late nineteenth-century initial occupation that extends into the first quarter of the twentieth century (1865 to 1925).

Simon Rojo Rodriguez Site (41BX2223) Ceramics

Six diagnostic ceramics were recovered from 41BX2223, four from surface context and two sherds recovered from the subsurface in ST 52 (Table 5-4). These included three Refined Earthenware sherds (two Ironstone base sherds with partial maker's marks and a single Ironstone body sherd) and a single orange lead glazed Earthenware body sherd (Figure 5-8).

The potentially earliest diagnostic ceramics are the orange lead glazed Earthenware sherd and the Spatterware sherd on a Refined Earthenware body (Figure 5-8, d and e). Both can date to the middle to late eighteenth century but have long production ranges into the twentieth century, making more specific temporal affiliation difficult. The Ironstone base sherd with the Wood and Son Royal Ironstone maker's mark (Figure 5-8, a and b) has a defined production date range of 1865-1907 (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:379). The sherd of green-banded transferware (Figure 5-8, c) dates to the late nineteenth- to mid-twentieth-century. Considering the diagnostic ceramics as a whole and the Wood and Son Royal Ironstone maker's mark in particular, they indicate a late nineteenth century initial occupation that extends into the first quarter of the twentieth century or later.

Glass

Glass is a versatile material composed chiefly of silica with a mixture of alkali from potash, soda ash, or lime. When heated to melting, glass attains a plasticity that allows its

Table 5-4. Ceramics Recovered from the Simon Rojo Rodriguez Site (41BX2223)

Provenience	Level	Depth (cmbs)	Class	Type	Description	Count
Isolated Find 1	surface	0	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	base sherd with maker's mark	1
Isolated Find 2	surface	0	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	base sherd with maker's mark	1
Isolated Find 4	surface	0	Refined Earthenware	Transferware	green print	1
Isolated Find 5	surface	0	Refined Earthenware	Spatterware	base sherd with blue spatter	1
ST 52	1	0-10	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	body sherd	1
ST 52	1	0-10	Earthenware	Lead Glaze	orange/brown body sherd	1
Total						6

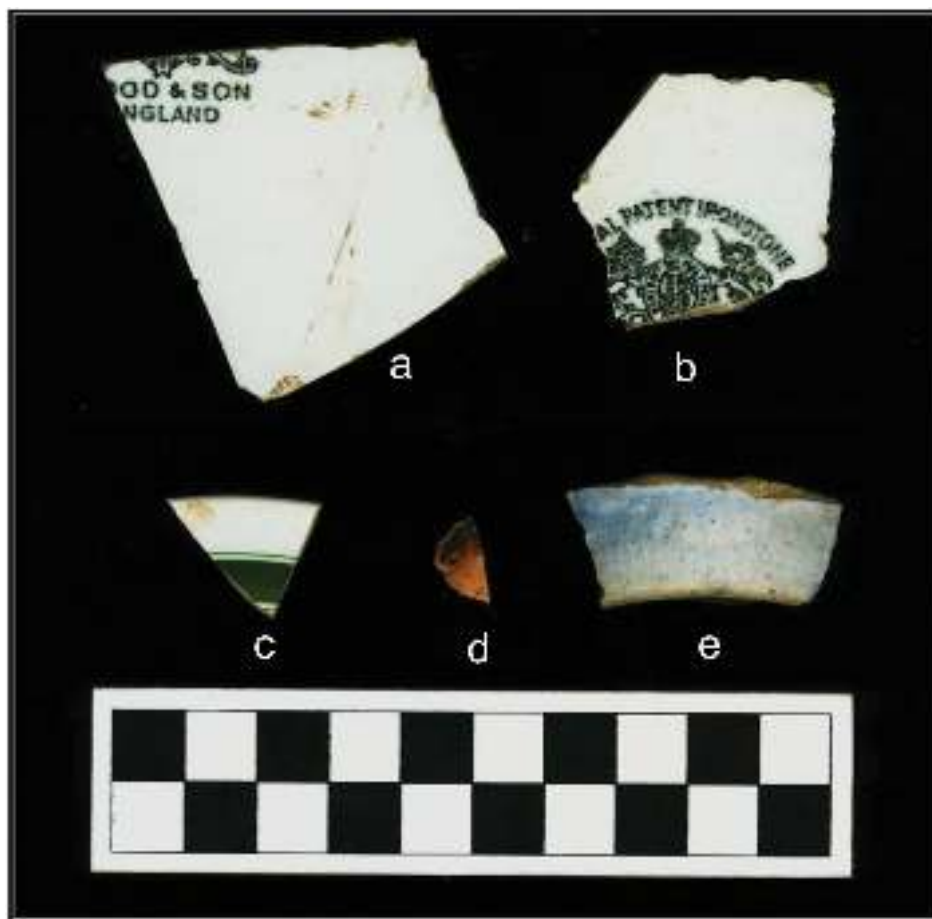


Figure 5-8. Diagnostic ceramics from 41BX2223: a. and b.) Ironstone with Wood and Son maker's mark; c.) Transferware; d.) orange lead glaze; and e.) Blue Spatterware. Scale is 10 cm (4 in.).

manipulation to form any number of products (McKearin and McKearin 1948:2). When returned to ambient temperature, glass loses its plasticity and becomes a vitrified impermeable material, chiefly utilized for water and air-tight containers or vessels, but also light fixtures, window glass, and artistic elements, to name but a few uses. Like ceramics, glass has particular diagnostic characteristics such as color, form, and distinguishing manufacturing marks that afford archaeologists both broad and specific information as to production period, production origin, method of manufacture, and use. These characteristics often result in narrow temporal affiliations that allow specific dating of archaeological deposits and sites. For purposes of this discussion, glass is addressed on an artifact-by-artifact basis with vessel form, color, and other attributes listed in the Description column within each table.

Jesus Hernández Site (41BX2222) Glass

Nine shards of diagnostic glass were recovered from 41BX2222, six from the surface and three from subsurface shovel tests (Table 5-5 and Figure 5-9). Visual surface inspection of the site demonstrated there were more ceramics than glass. Glass observed and collected was predominantly of colored varieties (green, aqua, amber, and purple) with clear glass in the minority. Temporally diagnostic glass included three base shards (Figure 5-9, a, b, and c) in dark olive green produced in three-part molds dating the bottles to the middle of the nineteenth century. A single two-part mold bottle in aqua glass with a machine-finished lip (Figure 5-9, d) is indicative of late nineteenth-century production. A cup-molded aqua base of a large bottle bearing an embossed mold mark of “279” also has a late nineteenth-century production range (Figure 5-9 e). A single amber tooled-finish bottle mouth (Figure 5-9 f) indicates a post-1890 production date. Taken as a whole, the glass from 41BX2222 indicates a solid mid-nineteenth century occupation extending into at least the mid-twentieth century (circa 1850 to 1940).

Simon Rojo Rodriguez Site (41BX2223) Glass

Only six shards of diagnostic glass were collected from 41BX2223, five from the surface and a single shard from the subsurface in ST 61 (Table 5-6). The surface inspection of the site demonstrated a higher presence of glass artifacts relative to ceramics. Further, glass color was predominated by clear glass followed by aqua and lesser amounts of amber and purple glass. No dark olive green glass was visible on the surface nor was any recovered from subsurface contexts at 41BX2223. All of the diagnostic glass recovered was machine made from aqua or clear glass with the exception of a single purple, machine-tooled, stopper-finished druggist bottle (Figure 5-10, e). Two aqua base shards (Figure 5-10, a and b) are late nineteenth to early twentieth century in production date. The second of the two exhibits an off-set embossed and conjoined “AB” that is a partial mark for the “AB Co.” or American Bottle Company, in Belleville, Illinois. Production dates for this bottle are narrowly limited to 1905-1909 (Lockhart et al. 2007:50-51). The two collected shards of clear diagnostic glass (Figure 5-9 c and d) are from machine made bottles with crown cap finishes and date to the 1892 at the earliest and well into the twentieth century (American Society of Mechanical Engineers 1994:1-2). The temporal affiliation of the diagnostic glass from the site as a whole is late nineteenth century into the first half of the twentieth century (circa 1870 to circa 1940) indicating what appears to be a later initial occupation of this site compared to 41BX2222.

Metal, Toys, Other, and Lithics

Six of the diagnostic artifacts recovered from the two sites (three from 41BX2222 and three from 41BX2223) are from the superclasses of Toys (1), Metal (2), Other (1) and Lithics (2). The artifacts from both sites are listed in a single table (Table 5-7), and a brief discussion of the artifacts recovered from each superclass follows.

Table 5-5. Glass Recovered from the Jesus Hernández Site (41BX2222)

Provenience	Level	Depth (cmbs)	Description	Count
Isolated Find 1	surface	0	container/vessel, dark olive base	1
Isolated Find 3	surface	0	container/vessel, dark olive base	1
Isolated Find 10	surface	0	container/vessel, amber, lip	1
Isolated Find 14	surface	0	container/vessel, aqua, neck	1
Isolated Find 22	surface	0	container/vessel, olive, base	1
Isolated Find 24	surface	0	container/vessel, aqua, base	1
ST 32	2	10-20	container/vessel, aqua base	1
ST 61	1	0-10	container/vessel, purple body	1
ST 61	1	0-10	container/vessel, amber body	1
Total				6



Figure 5-9. Diagnostic Glass from 41BX2222: a., b. and c.) dark olive bases from three-part molds; d.) aqua patent medicine style bottle neck; e.) cup-molded aqua base; and f.) machine-made amber neck. Scale is 10 cm (4 in.).

Table 5-6. Glass Recovered from the Simon Rojo Rodriguez Site (41BX2223)

Provenience	Level	Depth (cmbs)	Description	Count
Isolated Find 3	surface	0	container/vessel, clear, crown cap	1
Isolated Find 7	surface	0	container/vessel, clear, crown cap	1
Isolated Find 8	surface	0	container/vessel, aqua, base	1
Isolated Find 9	surface	0	container/vessel, purple, cork finish	1
Isolated Find 10	surface	0	container/vessel, aqua, base with partial embossed AB mark	1
ST 53	1	0-10	container/vessel, aqua body shard	1
Total				6

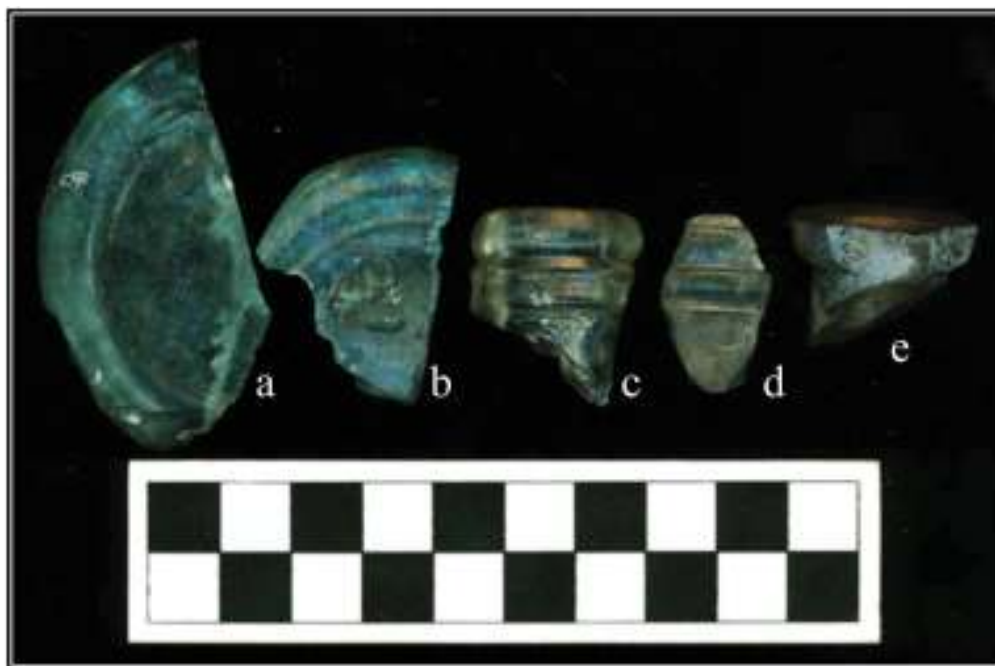


Figure 5-10. Diagnostic Glass from 41BX2223: a. and b.) machine-made aqua bases; c. and d.) machine-made clear crown cap finishes; and e.) purple glass neck/rim with a cork finish.

Table 5-7. Diagnostic Toys, Metal, Other and Lithics Recovered from the Jesus Hernández Site (41BX2222) and the Simon Rojo Rodriguez Site (41BX2223)

Site	Provenience	Level	Depth (cmbs)	Superclass	Description	Count
41BX2222	Isolated Find 2	surface	0	Toys	European doll leg	1
	Isolated Find 6	surface	0	Metal	iron strap or brace	1
	Isolated Find 8	surface	0	Lithics	core	1
	Total					3
41BX2223	Isolated Find 6	surface	0	Other	carbon arc rod 7/8-inch diameter	1
	ST 52	2	10-20	Metal	other metal object/unknown	1
	ST 52	3	20-30	Lithics	debitage	1
	Total					3

Toys

A single bisque porcelain doll's leg was recovered from the surface of 41BX2222. The element is intact and is the right leg of a mignonette style doll, most likely of German production (Figure 5-11; Schroeder 1971). The blue stockinged leg does not have any mold or maker's mark making specific attribution difficult. Bisque is a French term applied to fine-grained clays and porcelains, and it lacks any glaze treatment to the surface (Angione 1973:26). Bisque dolls were composed of replaceable component parts, such that arms, legs, torsos, and heads could be replaced (Schroeder

1971:44). Bisque dolls were manufactured in large quantities and sold cheaply (Schroeder 1971:94-95).

Metal

Only two metal items were recovered, one from each historic farmstead site. The first is a blacksmith wrought-iron strap or brace recovered from the surface of 41BX2222. The handmade character of the artifact argues for a nineteenth-century production date prior to the readily available mass produced cast iron common in the later nineteenth and into the twentieth century. Hand-forged iron has less ductile and



Figure 5-11. Lateral view of bisque doll leg. Scale is 5 cm (2 in.).

tensile strength than cast iron that accounts for the breakage observable on this artifact (Angus 1976). The eyelet for the strap or brace is riven on one end and appears to have been intentionally truncated on the other end. The specific use of the artifact is not known. The second metal artifact is a small piece of rusted iron recovered in Level 2 of ST 52 of 41BX2223, and it is too small and degraded to provide an accurate attribution.

Other

The single element in this category is a broken portion of a carbon arc rod 7/8-inches in diameter recovered from the surface of 41BX2223. Carbon arc rods were utilized for two purposes historically: arc welding and lighting. The carbon rod acts as the electrode and the high temperature electrical arc produced emits light and heat and can be used to both cut and weld metal. The light produced by carbon arc lighting is a brilliant and blinding white; however, drawbacks included the danger of high voltage electrical current, heat, the noise of the arc itself, and the fact that carbon electrodes needed regular replacement (Thomson 1922). Carbon arc rods are recovered from archaeological contexts most often in urban areas where they represent the expended rods from public street lighting systems. Reliable carbon arc lighting did not become practical until 1890 and ceased being common by the 1920s when more reliable incandescent lights replaced them (Thomson 1922:543-544). The carbon rod fragment recovered is large and would have been from an arc light

rather than an arc welder. The presence of a carbon arc rod in a rural context is unusual but electrification from a family generating plant on-site is possible as well as the potential that an arc light was re-purposed from an urban context to a rural one sometime in the 1920s or 1930s.

Lithics

Two prehistoric lithic artifacts were recovered, one at each site. The first artifact is a medium-sized core found on the surface of 41BX2222. This core represents the reduction of a chert cobble composed of a dun-colored Edwards chert with less than 15 percent of the original cortex remaining (Figure 5-12). The second lithic artifact was a single interior flake recovered from Level 3 of ST 52 within the site boundary of 41BX2223.

Summary

The Hernández Cemetery (41BX452) investigations produced no collected artifacts from either trenches or surficial contexts. The nine grave markers (seven marked graves and two identified by pieces of monument, as discussed in Chapter 3) and the inoperable jack-pump are artifacts but were left in place.

The numerous surface artifacts and the diagnostic materials recovered from 41BX2222 and 41BX2223 provide temporal



*Figure 5-12. Core recovered from 41BX2222.
Scale is 5 cm (2 in.).*

affiliation for both sites. Site 41BX2222 appears to be the earlier occupation of the two historic house sites based on both ceramics and glass. The preponderance of temporal associations indicate that occupation or use of 41BX2222 dates to circa 1850 and terminates sometime around 1940.

Site 41BX2223 appears to be a somewhat later occupation than 41BX2222. Ceramics, Glass, and the single carbon arc electrode/rod all suggest a date range that begins in the last

quarter of the nineteenth century and extends into the middle of the twentieth century, potentially as late as 1950.

Very limited (n=2) evidence of prehistoric occupation or use is present despite the excavation of 61 shovel tests and 65 m (200 ft.) of backhoe trenches. The only cultural material recovered indicative of prehistoric presence is the single core from surface context at 41BX2222 and single interior flake from 41BX2223.

Chapter 6: Summary and Recommendations

The CAR performed field investigations on a 90-acre parcel located at 13886 Watson Road in southwestern Bexar County approximately 1 kilometer north of the Medina River. These investigations took place in two phases, the first phase in December 2017 and the second phase in February of 2018. The work was performed in advance of a proposed Habitat for Humanity of San Antonio residential development property to obtain clearance and compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and the Unified Development Code of the City of San Antonio as the proposed development will utilize federal funding provided by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The first phase of archaeological work performed focused initially on the previously recorded Hernández Cemetery site (41BX542). CAR staff utilized backhoe trenching to determine if unmarked graves existed outside of the marked cemetery boundary. Subsequently, the work expanded to include pedestrian survey and shovel testing across the 90-acre APE in an effort to determine the presence or absence of previously unrecorded prehistoric or historic sites. Five backhoe trenches were excavated around the perimeter of the cemetery and 61 shovel tests were performed across the APE. Thirty-eight (38) diagnostic artifacts were recovered from surface and subsurface contexts during the project.

Two new historic archaeological sites, 41BX2222 and 41BX2223, were identified. Archival research and the collection of diagnostic artifacts indicate site 41BX2222 dates from circa 1850 and is most likely associated with Jesus and Carlota Hernández, both of whom are interred in the Hernández Cemetery. Site 41BX2223 appears to be associated with Simon Rojo Rodriguez and his wife Paula

Hernández Rodriguez and dates from circa 1870. They are also buried in the Hernández Cemetery.

Despite the identification of two new historic sites and the abundant archival documentary evidence, the condition of both sites is very poor as a result of their destruction and intensive agro-pastoral use. Farming practices involve the use of disc and root plowing to break up and turn over soil for the subsequent planting of crops. Repeated plowing for at least 40 or more years has seriously impacted both of the former house sites. As a result, cultural materials have been removed from their primary depositional context and suffered breakage and fragmentation. Further, any subsurface features that previously existed within the 50-70 cm (20-36 in.) plow-zone have likewise been obscured and/or obliterated.

In regards to the historic Hernández Cemetery (41BX542), the CAR recommends that the identified and fenced boundary of the cemetery be retained and that a buffer of no less than 6-15 m (20-50 ft.) be maintained to preserve any encroachment upon or adverse impact to the cemetery. CAR recommends that a cemetery preservation plan be produced and submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation and the Texas Historical Commission. Further, CAR also recommends that the site should be submitted to the THC for recordation as a Historic Texas Cemetery. In addition, the CAR recommends that no further investigations be required for either of the two identified historic farmstead sites, 41BX2222 and 41BX2223. The poor condition of the sites, limited horizontal and vertical extent of their associated cultural deposits, and the relative ubiquity of similar more intact sites from this period within Bexar County suggest that neither site warrants further subsurface testing or mitigation.

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Year	Book	Pages	Date	Instrument	Grantor	Grantee
1844	B2	277-278	June 24, 1844	Deed	Republic of Texas	L. Navarro
1847	222	539-541	May 3, 1847	Deed	L. Navarro	J. Hernández
1850	I1	219-220	July 1, 1850	Deed	J. Hernández	J. N. Fisk
1851	I2	301	January 24, 1851	Deed	Ange LeComte	J. Hernández et al.
1855	N1	604-605	December 11, 1855	Deed	Ange LeComte	J. Hernández et al.
1859	D-2	175	December 17, 1859	License	S. R. Rodriguez	P. Hernández
1881	I 2	319	August 1, 1881	Deed	J. Hernández	S. R. Rodriguez
1907	268	535	July 23, 1907	Deed	L. Hernández	C. Hernández
1907	269	233	July 30, 1907	Deed	C. Hernández	A. L. Hernández, Sr.
1929	1095	419-420	April 2, 1929	Deed	A. Hernández	Grayburg Oil Co.
1929	1101	522-523	April 22, 1929	Transfer	A. Hernández	E. Leighton
1973	7197	757-760	October 2, 1973	Deed	S. Hernández	C. Hernández-Boyer
2012	15380	818-821	March 2, 2012	Deed	J. V. Boyer et al.	S. Friesenhahn

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Appendix A: Survey of Tracts A and B, 13886 Watson Road

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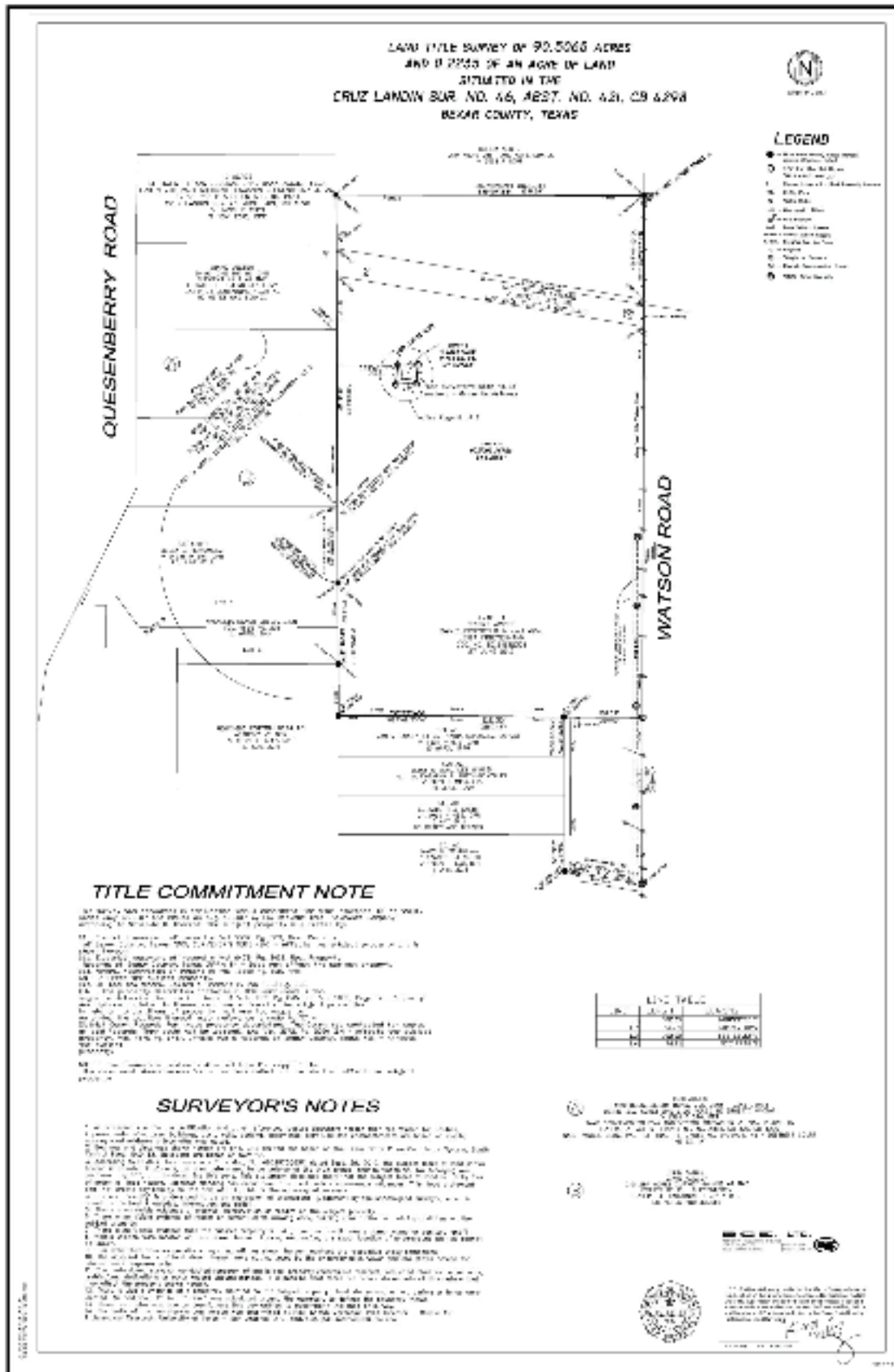


Figure A-1. Survey of Tracts A and B, 13886 Watson Road.

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Appendix B: Phase 2 Shovel Test Results

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Table B-1. Phase 2 Shovel Test Results*

ST	Max Depth (cm)	Lev 1 0-10 cm Soil Color	Lev 2 10-20 cm Soil Color	Lev 3 20-30 cm Soil Color	Lev 4 30-40 cm Soil Color	Lev 5 40-50 cm Soil Color	Lev 6 50-60 cm Soil Color	Result
1	60	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR4/2	10YR4/2	10YR3/1	NEG
2	60	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	NEG
3	60	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	NEG
4	60	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	NEG
5	60	10YR4/2	10YR4/1	10YR4/1	10YR4/1	10YR4/1	10YR4/1	NEG
6	60	10YR3/2	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	NEG
7	60	10YR3/2	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	NEG
8	60	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	NEG
9	60	10YR3/2	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	NEG
10	60	10YR4/2	10YR4/1	10YR4/1	10YR4/1	10YR4/1	10YR4/1	NEG
11	60	10YR4/3	10YR4/3	10YR4/3	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	NEG
12	60	10YR3/2	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	NEG
13	60	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	NEG
14	60	10YR4/1	10YR4/1	10YR4/1	10YR4/1	10YR4/1	10YR4/1	NEG
15	60	10YR4/1	10YR4/1	10YR4/1	10YR4/1	10YR4/1	10YR4/1	NEG
16	60	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/3	NEG
17	60	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	NEG
18	60	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	NEG
19	60	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	NEG
20	60	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	NEG
21	60	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	2.5YR4/6	2.5YR4/6	2.5YR4/6	2.5YR4/6	NEG
22	60	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	NEG
23	60	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	NEG
24	60	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	NEG
25	60	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	NEG
26	60	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	2.5YR3/4	2.5YR3/4	2.5YR3/4	NEG
27	60	10YR3/2	7.5YR6/4	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	NEG
28	60	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	NEG
29	60	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	NEG
30	60	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	NEG
31	60	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR3/1	10YR4/2	10YR4/2	NEG
32	60	7.5YR3/2	7.5YR3/2	7.5YR3/2	7.5YR3/2	7.5YR3/2	7.5YR3/2	POS
33	60	10YR4/3	10YR4/3	10YR4/3	10YR4/3	10YR4/3	10YR4/3	NEG
34	60	10YR4/3	10YR4/3	10YR4/3	10YR4/3	10YR4/3	10YR4/3	NEG
35	60	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	NEG
36	60	10YR2/1	10YR2/1	10YR2/1	10YR2/1	10YR2/1	10YR2/1	NEG
37	60	7.5YR3/2	7.5YR3/2	7.5YR3/2	7.5YR3/2	7.5YR3/2	7.5YR3/2	NEG
38	60	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	NEG
39	60	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	NEG
40	60	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	10YR3/2	NEG
41	60	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	NEG

*positive level of shovel test highlighted

Table B-1. Phase 2 Shovel Test Results*, continued...

ST	Max Depth (cm)	Lev 1 0-10 cm Soil Color	Lev 2 10-20 cm Soil Color	Lev 3 20-30 cm Soil Color	Lev 4 30-40 cm Soil Color	Lev 5 40-50 cm Soil Color	Lev 6 50-60 cm Soil Color	Result
42	60	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	NEG
43	60	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	10YR3/3	NEG
44	60	10YR3/1	10YR5/6	10YR5/6	10YR5/6	10YR5/6	10YR5/6	NEG
45	60	10YR4/2	10YR4/2	10YR4/2	10YR4/2	10YR4/1	10YR4/1	NEG

*positive level of shovel test highlighted

Appendix C: Abbreviated Hernández Family Genealogy

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Abbreviated Hernández Family Genealogy

The following genealogical information was compiled from information obtained from Mr. Mark Wolf, a tenth generation descendant of Francisco Hernández. The genealogy is not exhaustive and is presented in a directly lineal format for the first six generations to José de Jesús Hernández, who purchased the subject property of this report in 1847. The children of Jesús and Carlota Hernández are all listed in the seventh generation, after which the eighth, ninth, and tenth generations are directly lineal as pertains to the Wolf family, descendants of Louis Wolf and his wife Florencia Hernández.

First Generation

Francisco Hernández, date of birth unknown, died October 4, 1751, in La Villa de San Fernando de Béxar. He married Ana García.

Second Generation

Andrés Hernández was born in La Villa de Coahuila, México, and died 1769 in San Antonio de Béxar. He married Juana de Hoyos July 1729 in La Villa de Coahuila, México. She died in 1785 at San Antonio de Béxar.

Third Generation

Francisco José Hernández was born October 3, 1730, in San Antonio de Béxar. He married María Josefa Villareal June 20, 1753, in La Villa de San Fernando de Béxar. Date of death unknown.

Fourth Generation

Juan Francisco Hernández was born in 1753. He married Josefa Rafaela de Ábila June 17, 1778, in La Villa de San Fernando de Béxar.

Fifth Generation

José Francisco Hernández was born November 16, 1781, in La Villa de San Fernando de Béxar. He married María Gertrudes Toscana, daughter of José Toscana and María Trinidad Benites.

Sixth Generation

José de Jesús Hernández was born February 21, 1812, in La Villa de San Fernando de Béxar and died on September 22, 1881, in San Antonio, Texas. He married María Carlota Casanova, daughter of Juan Francisco Casanova and María de Jesús Leal. She was born January 20, 1814, in La Villa de San Fernando de Béxar, and died May 4, 1899, in San Antonio, Texas.

Seventh Generation

María Paula Elena Hernández, born January 14, 1832, in La Villa de San Fernando de Béxar and died December 22, 1919, in San Antonio, Texas. She married Simon Rojo Rodriguez, who died April 5, 1905, in San Antonio, Texas.

Pedro Pasqual Hernández, born October 22, 1833, in La Villa de San Fernando de Béxar; and died February 11, 1920, in San Antonio, Texas. He married Antonia Salinas.

Jesús Hernández, born January 6, 1840, in San Antonio, The Republic of Texas; and died January 10, 1918, in San Antonio, Texas. He married Catherine Elmendorf. She died November 10, 1900.

Mariana Hernández, born November 1, 1841, in San Antonio, The Republic of Texas; date of death unknown. She married José Flores Peñálver April 23, 1883, in San Antonio, Texas.

José Hernández, born 1843; date of death unknown.

Josefa Hernández, born January 8, 1844, in San Antonio, The Republic of Texas; She died in April of 1878.

Serapio Inocente Hernández, born December 28, 1846, in San Antonio, The Republic of Texas; date of death unknown.

Guadalupe Manuela Hernández, born December 11, 1848, in San Antonio, Texas; date of death unknown.

Locaria de Concepción Hernández, born December 11, 1848, in San Antonio, Texas; date of death unknown.

Florencia Hernández, born April 28, 1851, in San Antonio, Texas; died September 7, 1933, in San Antonio, Texas. She married Louis Wolf January 2, 1878. Louis Wolf died July 11, 1911.

Felipe de Jesús Angel Hernández, born February 5, 1855, in San Antonio, Texas; date of death unknown.

Sara Hernández, born in 1857 in Texas; date of death unknown. She married Carlos Grabb January 29, 1883, in San Antonio, Texas; date of death unknown.

Eugenio Hernández, born February 28, 1857, in San Antonio, Texas. Date of death unknown.

Eighth Generation

Children of Florencia Hernández and Louis Wolf

Rosie Wolf, born January 23, 1880, and died in 1918. She married Albert Dobard.

Charlotte Wolf, born January 23, 1882, died 1965. She never married.

Saul Wolf, born September 16, 1894, in San Antonio, Texas. He died January 17, 1959, in San Antonio, Texas. He married Maude Adkins, daughter of Green Baxter Adkins and Jessie Bell Bentley.

Carrie Wolf, born 1895 and died 1975. She married Henry Swinky.

Florence Wolf, born March 17, 1896, and died July 19, 1968. She married 1) John Bowen, 2) John Norwinski.

Ninth Generation

Children of Saul Wolf and Maude Wolf

Madeline Wolf, born April 23, 1920, in San Antonio, Texas and died June 15, 1988.

Sam Wolf, born July 8, 1922, in San Antonio, Texas. He married Joanne Klein, daughter of Rudolph Klein and Wanda M. Kurre.

Tenth Generation

Children of Sam Wolf and Joanne Klein

Mark Wolf, born May 25, 1954. He married Kimberly Laube, daughter of Raymond E. Laube and Martha F. Marlow.