Intensive Cultural Resource Survey of the Park West Community Park, City of Seguin, Guadalupe County, Texas

DRAFT

By:

Meghan R. Bruckse Bury, Benjamin G. Bury, and Paul M. Matchen

TRC Technical Report No. 234886

Prepared for:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Seguin (City) is proposing to construct a new community park within a 36 acre parcel along Walnut Branch, a tributary of the Guadalupe River. The area of potential effect (APE) is bounded to the north and west by San Antonio Avenue and N. Vaughan Avenue, and to the east and south by a developed, residential neighborhood. A section of Walnut Branch passes through the northern portion of the proposed project area. Construction within the park will include a basketball court, skate park, playground, picnic shelters, splash pad, group pavilion, three athletic fields, nature and off-road bicycle trails, parking areas, restrooms, concessions, access (entrance) roads, and landscaping. The proposed construction will be located on City owned property.

Following a review of the proposed undertaking, the Texas Historic Commission (THC) recommended an intensive cultural resource survey of the APE that included shovel testing and mechanical trenching (THC letter dated April 28, 2015). To meet its responsibilities under existing State and Federal statutes, the City contracted TRC Environmental Corporation (TRC) of Austin to conduct the necessary cultural resource survey. Subsequently, TRC archeologists submitted a Texas Antiquities Permit Application to the THC, and Antiquities Permit #7301 was issued to archeologist Paul M. Matchen to oversee the necessary cultural resource investigations.

Prior to fieldwork, an archeological file search using the THC Archeological Sites Atlas (THC Atlas) was performed by TRC archeological staff on April 14, 2015 to compile current information on previously recorded cultural resources within a 1 mi. (1.6 km) radius of the APE. Other documents including historic topographic maps, and maps from the Historic Texas Overlay database were also reviewed. No cultural resources (e.g., archeological sites, cemeteries, historical landmarks, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) structures, historic districts) have previously been documented within the proposed APE. There is one historic structure plotted within the APE, as the result of a neighborhood survey. The structure was initially documented during the 1936 Historic American Building Survey (HABS) and described as a 2.5 story, stone and stucco house constructed in 1851 by slave labor for Moses "Mosey" Campbell, a prominent local planter and businessman.

On the 11th, 12th, 15th and 18th of June, 2015, archeologists from the Planning, Permitting, and Licensing Practice of TRC's office in Austin, conducted an intensive cultural resource survey within the APE. The survey included the manual excavation of 38 shovel tests, the mechanical excavation of four trenches, and a 100 percent pedestrian survey of the APE. Four positive shovel tests placed near the Historic Moses Campbell House contained historic material estimated to date from the late 19th century to the present. Other than modern and late 19th century trash, no additional cultural material was identified during the pedestrian survey or mechanical trenching. TRC recommends no further archeological investigations within the proposed APE.

Based on the evaluation of the Moses Campbell home site conducted during the current survey, TRC concurs that the structure itself does not meet criterion C for inclusion in the NRHP. Further, archival research conducted during the current investigation does not indicate the site would be eligible under criterion A or B. Additionally, the results of shovel testing around the structure and outbuildings suggests

the archeological component of the site is unlikely to be eligible under criterion C or D. Therefore, TRC recommends that no further work is necessary at the site to make a determination of eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The City of Seguin (City) is proposing to construct a new community park within a 47.79 acre parcel along Walnut Branch. Approximately 36.73 acres of this parcel will be disturbed during construction and was defined as the area of potential effect (APE) for this project. The APE is bounded to the north and west by San Antonio Avenue and N. Vaughan Avenue, and to the east and south by a developed, residential neighborhood (Figure 1-1). A section of Walnut Branch passes through the northern portion of the proposed project area. Construction within the park will include three athletic fields, a skate park, a playscape, a splash pad, a group pavilion, four picnic shelters, nature trails, an off-road bicycle trail, a restroom, a concession building, and two parking areas to accommodate up to 155 vehicles. The proposed construction will be located on City owned property.

The City proposed undertaking represents a publically sponsored project on publicly owned land with the potential to impact cultural resources that may exist within the APE. Therefore, the City was required by the Texas Historic Commission (THC) to conduct a cultural resource survey to meet its legal obligations under existing state guidelines that include the Antiquity Code of Texas 1977 (revised 1987), Title 9, Chapter 191, VACS, Art. 6145-9. Although there is no known Federal involvement at this time, other Federal guidelines that support cultural resource legislation in Texas include: Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (P.L. 89-665; 80 Stat. 915; 16 USC §470 et seq.); the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (P.L. 91-190; 83 Stat. 852; 42 USC §4221 et seq.); Executive Order No. 11593 of 1971, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"; the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (AHPA) of 1974 (P.L. 93-291; 88 Stat. 174; 16 USC §469 et seq.); the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) of 1978 (P.L. 95-341; 92 Stat. 469; 42 USC §12996); the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990 (P.L. 101-601; 104 Stat. 3048; 25 USC §3001 et seq.).

Following a review of the proposed undertaking, the THC recommended an intensive cultural resource survey of the APE that included shovel testing and mechanical trenching (THC letter dated April 28, 2015. To meet its responsibilities under existing State statutes, the City contracted TRC Environmental Corporation (TRC) of Austin to conduct the necessary cultural resource investigations. Subsequently, TRC archeologists submitted a Texas Antiquities Permit Application to the THC, and Antiquities Permit #7301 was issued to archeologist Paul M. Matchen to serve as Principal Investigator for the necessary cultural resource efforts.

One historic structure is located with the APE. The structure was initially documented during the 1936 Historic American Building Survey (HABS) and described as a 2.5 story, stone and stucco house constructed in 1851 by slave labor for Moses "Mosey" Campbell, a prominent local planter and businessman. In addition, historic photographs of the main house revealed the presence of a well and at least two outbuildings, which are no longer visible on recent aerials.

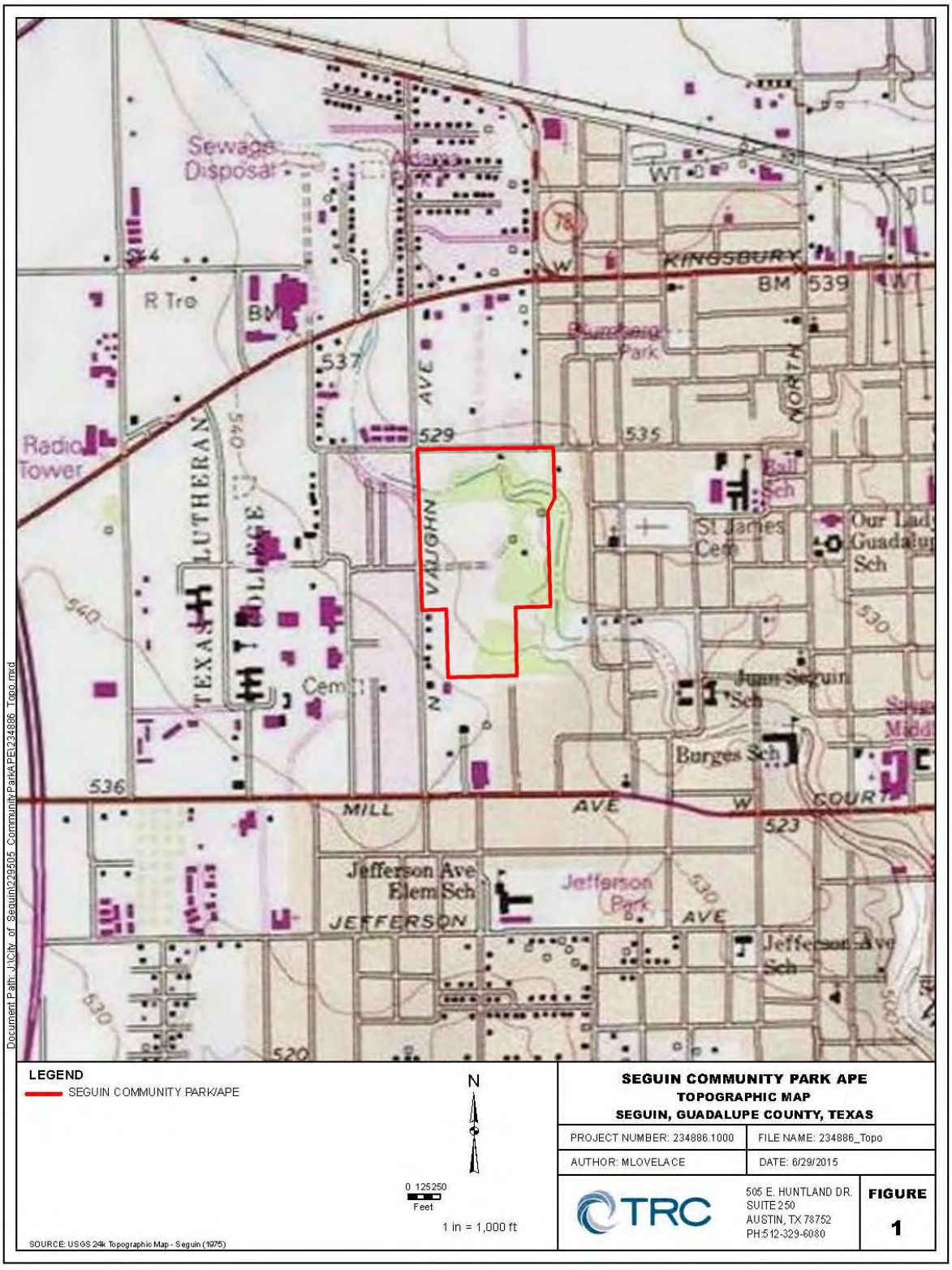

Figure 1-1. Project area on the USGS Seguin 7.5 minute Quadrangle map [2997-322]..

On the 11th, 12th, 15th and 18th of June, 2015, archeologists from the Planning, Permitting, and Licensing Practice of TRC's office in Austin, conducted an intensive cultural resource survey within the APE. The survey included the excavation of 38 shovel tests, the mechanical excavation of four exploratory trenches, and a 100 percent of the APE via pedestrian survey. Four positive shovel tests placed near the Historic Moses Campbell House contained historic material estimated to date from the late 19th century to the present. Other than modern, late 19th century trash, no additional cultural material was identified during the pedestrian survey or mechanical trenching.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND DISTURBANCES

The City proposes to construct a new community park within a 47.79 acre parcel along Walnut Branch (Figure 1-2). The APE includes approximately 36.73 acres of this parcel that will be disturbed by construction (Figure 1-3). The park will include three athletic fields, a skate park, a playscape, a splash pad, a group pavilion, four picnic shelters, nature trails, an off-road bicycle trail, a restroom, a concession building, and two parking areas to accommodate up to 155 vehicles (Figure 1-4). Additional construction will include sidewalks, access gates, sewer and water lines, storm water runoff channels, a retention pond, and light poles. Major soil disturbing activities will include preparing the site for clearing, grubbing, excavation, construction of the parking lot, and the installation of erosion and sediment controls. The maximum depth of disturbance is estimated to be 8 feet.

The park is currently under construction and approximately 60 percent (20 acres) of the APE has been recently disturbed from these activities. The disturbed areas include 15 acres of the central and western extent of the APE east of N Vaughan Ave. and 5 acres along the northern extent of the APE between Walnut Branch and San Antonio Ave (Figure 1-5). The area east of N Vaughan Ave. has been graded and construction of the restroom, group pavilion, concession building, and picnic shelters is currently underway (Figure 1-6). The area south of San Antonio Ave. has also been graded in places and thinned of trees. Construction of the skate park, basketball court, a trail, and a concrete road following Walnut Branch are currently underway in this area (Figure 1-7). Both areas are significantly disturbed, with compact, mottled soils and multiple push piles resulting from clearing and grading activities.

Based on Google Earth imagery, a large portion of the area east of N Vaughan Ave. that is planned for three athletic fields has been cleared for pasture at some point prior to 1995. Additionally, a buried sewer line runs through the APE along the southern boundary of Walnut Branch (see Figure 1-5). The construction of this sewer line has likely disturbed the majority of the Holocene soils along the southern margin of Walnut Branch for a width of approximately 30 feet. The area between Walnut Branch and San Antonio Ave. has only recently been disturbed by the current construction. Overall, the Holocene soils present within the APE have been impacted by erosional processes due to periodic flooding, manipulation of Walnut Branch, and construction activities occurring over the last century.

Figure 1-2. Conceptual drawing of the proposed community park.

Figure 1-3. Project area of potential effect (APE).

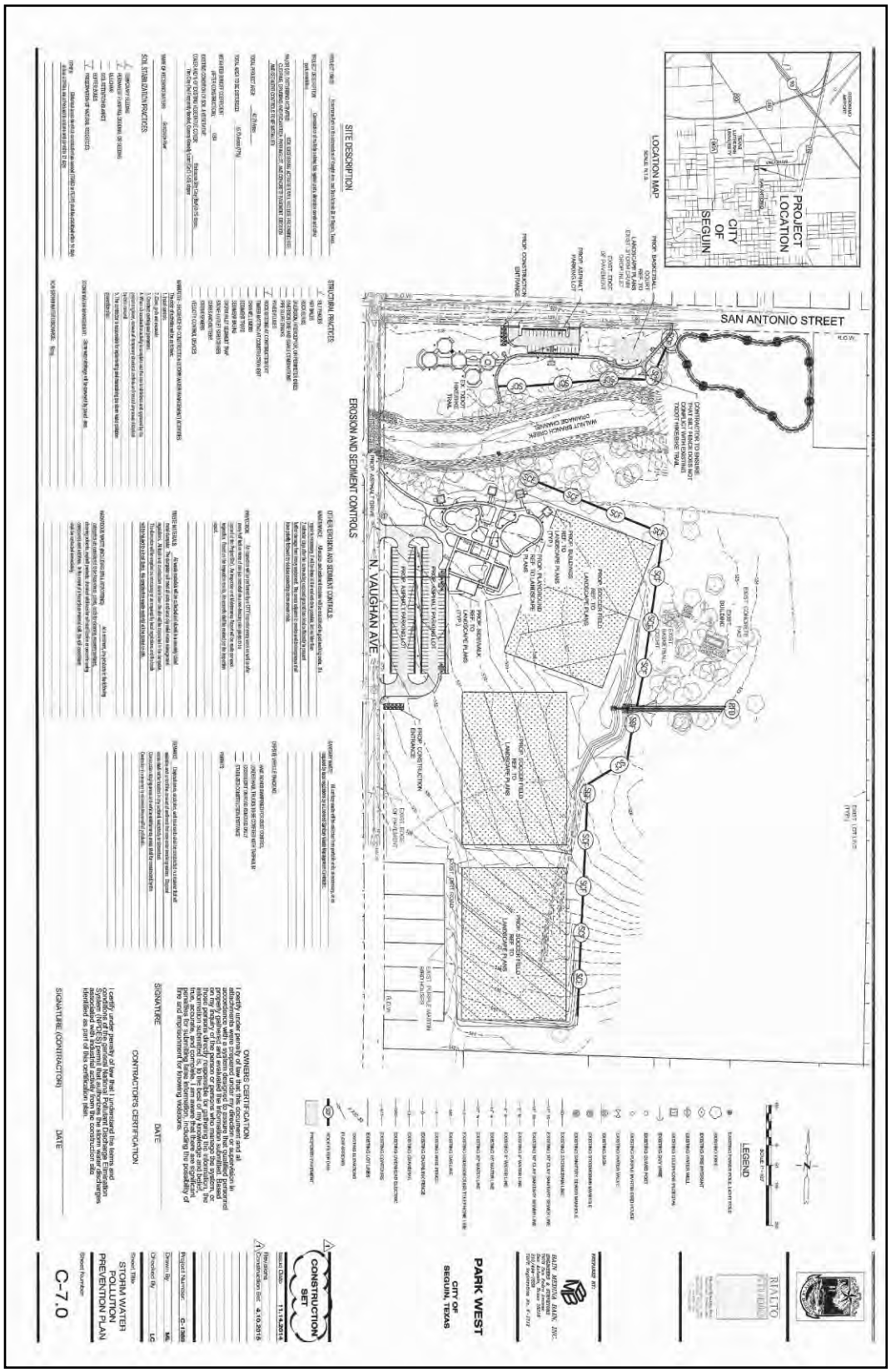

Figure 1-4. Construction plan for the proposed community park.

Figure 1-5. Areas disturbed by recent construction within the area of potential effect (APE).

Figure 1-6. Disturbed area south of San Antonio Ave. with the skate park in the background, facing east.

1.3 CONTENTS OF REPORT

Following this introductory chapter, Chapter 2.0 presents an overview of the modern environmental setting for the Guadalupe County region. Chapter 3.0 provides a brief synthesis of the regional prehistory of central Texas. Chapter 4.0 presents the archeological site file search data. Chapter 5.0 describes the research objectives and the methods employed to investigate the APE. Chapter 6.0 presents the intensive archeological survey results. Chapter 7.0 summarizes the findings and makes recommendations to the THC concerning further work. Chapter 8.0 includes reference cited within the document.

Figure 1-7. Disturbed area east of North Vaughan Ave. showing the restroom (back left), group pavilion (center), and concession building (back right), facing west.

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2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

2.1 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND MODERN SETTING

The City of Seguin (City) lies some 15 mi. (24 km) east of the Balcones Escarpment and 36 mi. (58 km) northeast of San Antonio in the Blackland Prairie (Figure 2-1). The escarpment is formed from a fault system and creates a sharp visual and topographical break in the landscape. The APE is in the narrow southern end of the Blackland Prairie, a relatively flat ecological region that generally parallels the Balcones Escarpment and extends from central Texas northward to the Red River. This zone was characterized by grasslands with scattered trees (Griffith et al. 2007). A short distance further east is the Inner Gulf Coastal Plain that stretches to the Gulf of Mexico. Walnut Branch is a short intermittent tributary that flows south into Guadalupe River just south of the City. The Guadalupe River originates in the Edwards Plateau and flows southeastward across the Blackland Prairie and joins the San Marcos River farther east, eventually flowing into the Gulf of Mexico.

Historically, the land use across much of the Blackland Prairie was dominated by intensive agriculture (Griffith et al. 2007). This followed land clearing activities that undoubtedly removed much of the woodlands along and throughout the Blackland Prairies. Currently, riparian woodlands exist primarily along the margins of the Guadalupe River and other watered environments outside the developed areas.

2.2 CLIMATE

The region is classified as humid, subtropical and is influenced mostly by tropical Maritime air masses from the Gulf of Mexico for most of the year (Ramsey and Blade 1977). Summers are hot. Mild winters are occasionally interrupted by polar air masses that drop the temperatures for short periods of time. Mean monthly maximum temperature vary from 81 to 102 degrees Fahrenheit (°F), or 27.2 to 38.9 degrees Celsius (°C) whereas mean monthly minimum temperatures vary from 21 to 67°F (-6.1 to 19.4°C) (Figure 2-1). July and August are the hot and dry months with temperatures generally greater than 90°F (Figure 2-2). Annual precipitation is about 30 in. (76 cm) with most rainfall in late spring and early fall in the form of thunderstorms (Figure 2-3). Yearly averages vary considerably with 1949 being the wettest with 49.5 in. (125.7 cm) whereas 1925 provided the driest with only 15 in. (38 cm). Prevailing winds are southeasterly during March through September but shift northerly from October through February (Ramsey and Blade 1977).

2.3 GEOLOGY

The APE is situated in a broad area on the northern side of the Guadalupe River mapped as fluviatile terrace deposits (Qt) of Holocene age and totally encompass Walnut Branch. Some Holocene alluvial deposits (Qal) are mapped in the larger Guadalupe River valley and in narrow sections along Geronimo Creek to the north and west of the City (Barnes 1979 (Figure 2-4)).

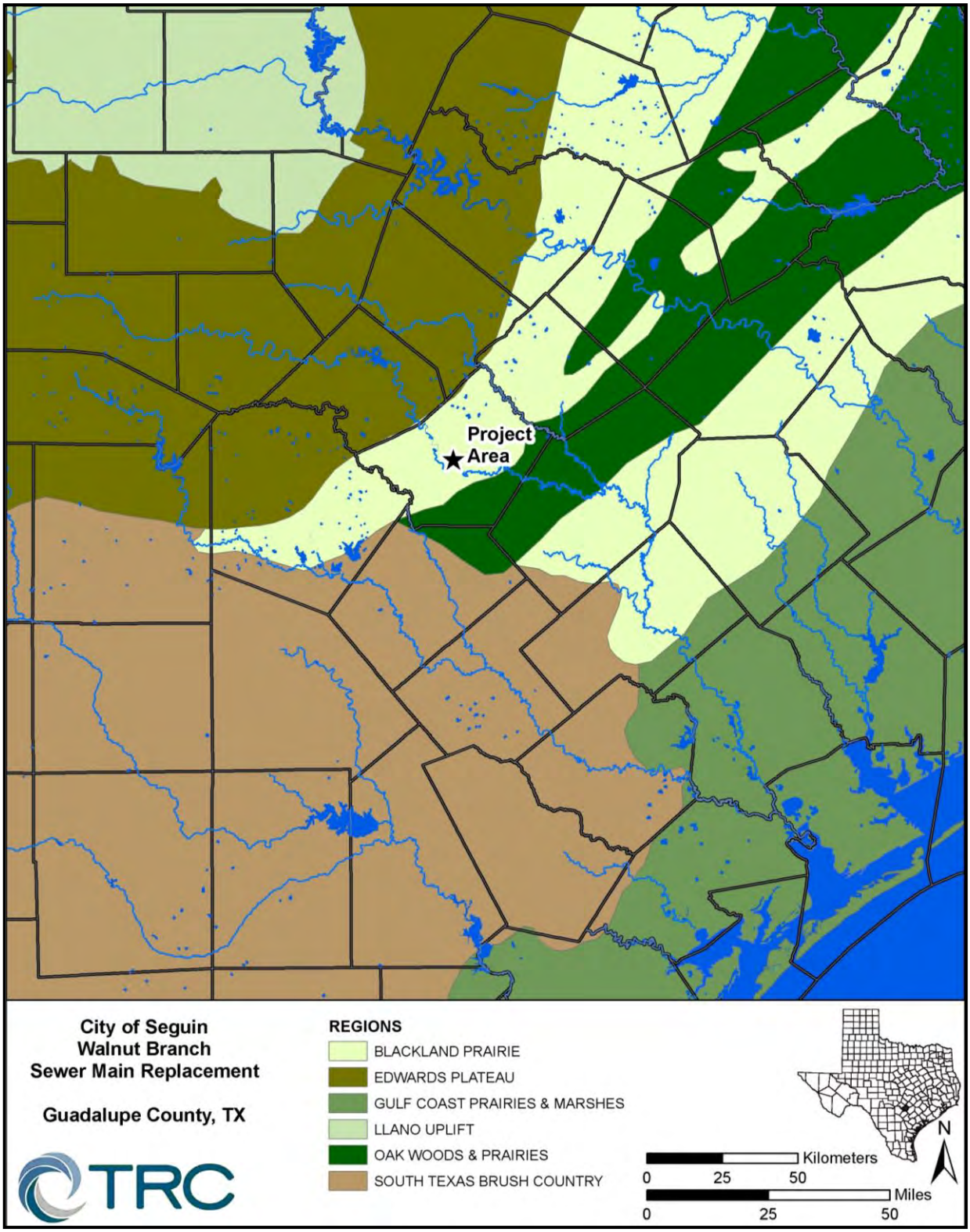

Figure 2-1. Project location relative to regional biotic zones.

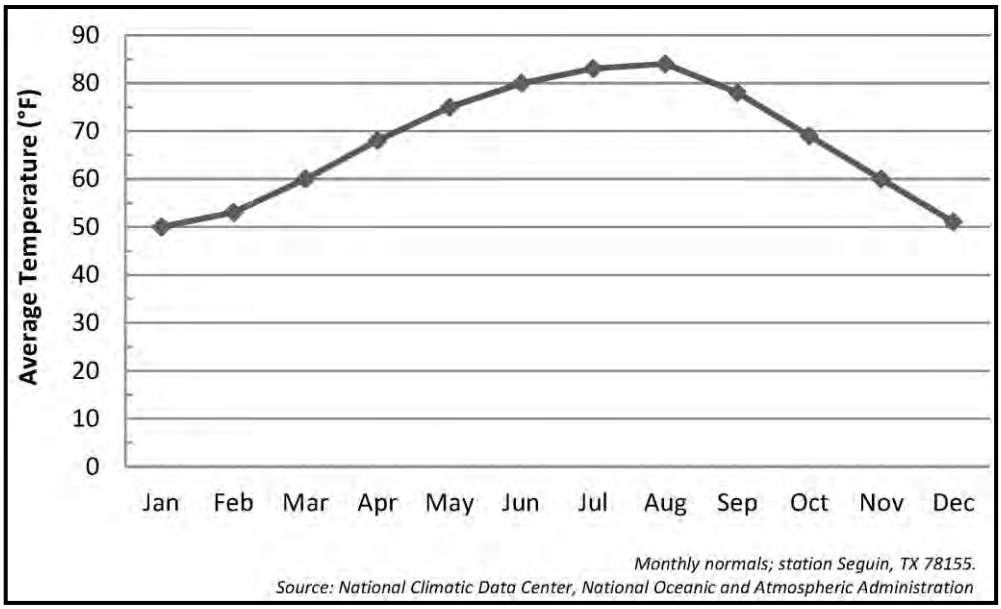

Figure 2-2. Average temperature by month for Seguin in Guadalupe County, Texas.

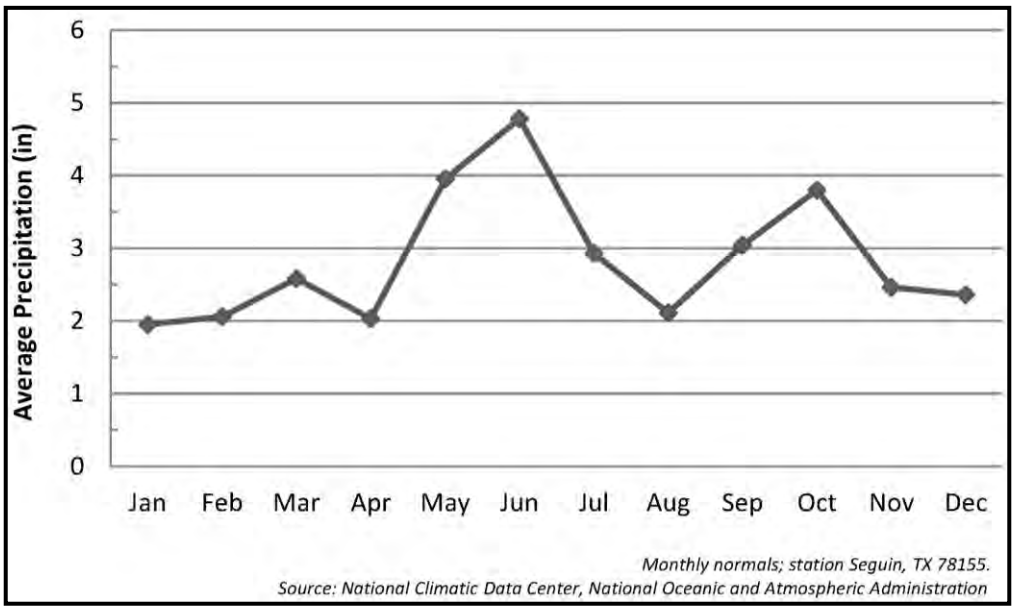

Figure 2-3. Average monthly precipitation for Seguin in Guadalupe County, Texas.

Figure 2-4. Underlying geology within and surrounding the APE.

2.4 SOILS

Analysis of soil data from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey indicated four soil types within the APE (Figure 2-5; http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/, accessed April 14, 2015). More than half of the soils represented within the APE include Barbarosa silty clay (58.0%), 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded (BaA). Barbarosa soils are within the Krum soil series, which is Pleistocene in age and derived from mixed sources. A typical soil profile includes 0 to 48 inches of silty clay and 48 to 78 inches of clay. The remaining soils in the APE include Tinn clay (26.8%), frequently flooded (Tw), Queeny gravelly loam (11.9%), 0 to 1 percent slopes (QeC), and Branyon clay (3.3%), 0 to 1 percent slopes (BrA). Tinn clay is a clayey alluvium, Holocene-aged deposit consisting of 0 to 80 inches of clay. Queeny gravelly loam is a gravelly alluvium of Quaternary age derived from mixed sources. In profile, Queeny gravelly loam consists of 0 to 9 inches of gravelly loam, 9 to 37 inches of cemented material, and 37 to 80 inches of variable deposits. Branyon clay consists of calcareous, clayey alluvium derived from mudstone of Pleistocene age, with a soil profile of 0 to 80 inches of clay. Given the characteristics and age of the overlying soils and underlying geology, the APE has moderate to high potential to contain deeply buried Late Pleistocene/Holocene deposits.

2.5 FLORA

Tharp (1939) designates this area as an extension of the bluestems-(*Andropogon*)-*Stipa*-three-awns (*Aristida*) association of the Tall Grass Prairie. Presently, the bottomlands (floodplains) have been significantly altered from their original state and are comprised of ground-cover regrowth understory (Kenmotsu 1982; Griffith et al. 2007). These areas are now dominated by introduced species such as brome grasses, rescuegrass (*Bromus unioloides*) and Japanese brome (*Bromus japonicas*). Canadian wildrye (*Elymus canadensis*) and Johnson grass (*Sorghum halepense*) are found in shaded areas by midsummer, along with scattered populations of Texas Wintergrass (*Stipa leucotricha*). The overstory includes: netleaf hackberry (*Celtis reticulate*), cedar elm (*Ulmus crassifolia*), pecan (*Carya* sp.), red ash (*Fraxinus pensylvanica*), red mulberry (*Morus rubra*), eastern cottonwood (*Populus deltoids*), prickly ash (*Xanthoxylum clava- herculis*), deciduous holly (*Ilex decidua*), black willow (*Salix nigra*), osage orange *(Maclura pomifera*), box elder (*Acer negundo*), soapberry (*Sapindus saponaria*), and chinaberry (*Melia azearach*) (Griffith et al. 2007; Kenmotsu 1982:3-15).

The upland prairie assemblages also reflect disturbed conditions with Johnson grass (*Sorghum halepense*), Roosevelt weed (*Baccharis neglecta*), hedge parsley (*Torilis arvensis*), yellow sweet clover (*Melilotus officinalis*), and silver-leaf nightshade (*Solanum elaeagnifolium*). Other major species in the area include prairie three-awn (*Aristida oligantha*) and little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*) (Griffith et al. 2007; Kenmotsu 1982).

Although most discussions of the Blackland Prairie do not provide potential plant food resources, botanists such as Dering (2000) have offered up a number of potential geophyte resources in the Blackland Prairie region that might have been utilized in prehistoric times. These include bulbs of eastern camas (*Camassia scilloidies*), wild onion and garlic (*Allium* spp.), false garlic (*Nothoscordum bivalve*), rain lily (*Cooperia drummondii*), dog's tooth violet (*Erythronium albidum*), yellow-eyed grass (*Hypoxis hirsute*) along with tubers such as prairie turnips (*Psoralea* sp.), groundnut (*Apios americana*), and spring

Figure 2-5. Soils mapped in the project area along Walnut Branch in Seguin, Texas.

beauty (*Claytonia virginica*) (Dering 2000:219). Gould (1975) lists a number of forbs found in the Blackland Prairie. These include, but are not limited to, bluebonnet (*Lupinus texensis*), Mexican hat (*Ratibida columnaris*), sunflower (*Helicanthus annuus*), Indian paintbrush (*Catilleja indivisa*), western ragweed (*Ambrosia psilostachya*), and milkweed (*Asclepias* sp.).

2.6 FAUNA

As part of the Texan biotic province, Blair (1950:101) lists at least 49 species of mammals present in this province. Most species are not restricted to this one province. Common species of mammals include: Virginia opossums (*Didelphis virginiana*), eastern mole (*Scalopus aquaticus*), fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger*), Louisiana pocket gopher (*Geomys breicepus*), western harvest mice (*Reitbrodontomys fulvescens*), White-footed mice (*Peromyscus leucopus*), hispid cotton rat (*Sigmodon hispidus*), eastern cottontail (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), and swamp rabbit (*Sylvilagus aquaticus*). Two species of turtles, ornate box turtle (*Terrapene ornata*) and Florida box turtles (*Terrapene Carolina*), occur here. Sixteen species of lizards and some 39 species of snakes occur in this province. Fauna typically associated with Texas-at-large (Blair 1950; Schmidly 1994) and found within the region of interest include white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), jackrabbit (*Lepus* sp.), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), armadillo (*Dasypus novemcinctus*), northern river otter (*Lontra canadensis*), and coyote (*Canis latrans*). The Ecoregions of Texas lists bison, pronghorn antelope, mountain lion, bobcat, ocelot, black bear, collared peccary, deer, coyote, fox, badger, and river otter as common species prior to European settlement (Griffith et al. 2007).

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3.0 CULTURAL BACKGROUND

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Archeologists in Texas have assigned cultural regions to portions of Texas that generally correspond to various physiographic characteristics of the areas (Figure 3-1). The indigenous human inhabitants of central Texas practiced a nomadic hunting and gathering lifestyle throughout all of prehistory, and, in contrast to much of the rest of North America, mobility and settlement patterns do not appear to have changed markedly through time in this region. The central Texas chronological scheme is presented below, and much of this summary is extracted from Collins (1995, 2004). The archeological manifestations of central Texas are divided into four broad time periods: the Paleoindian, Archaic, Late Prehistoric, and Protohistoric/Historic periods (Figure 3-2). A brief synthesis of the key characteristics of these four periods is presented below.

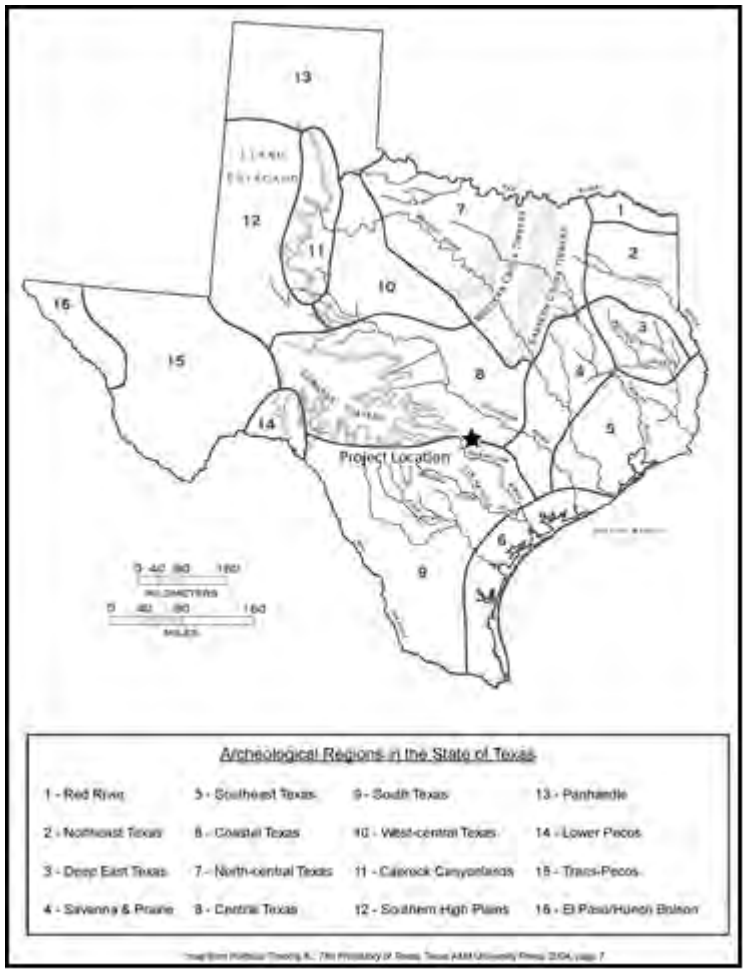

Figure 3-1. Map of the cultural regions across Texas (from Perttula 2004).

Figure 3-2. Central Texas cultural chronology after Collins (1995, 2004).

3.2 PALEOINDIAN PERIOD (11,500 TO 8800 B.P.)

Human occupations in North America are definitely established by at least 12,000 B.P. (Bement and Carter 2010; Collins 2004; Dincauze 1984; Haynes et al. 1984; Kelly and Todd 1988; Lynch 1990; Meltzer 1989; Stanford and Bradley 2012). Considerable evidence is mounting for per 12,000 B.P. human occupations (pre-Clovis populations) across North and South America (Stanford and Bradley 2012). Evidence from Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Pennsylvania indicates humans were present in Eastern North America as early as 14,000 to 16,000 years ago (Adovasio et al. 1990), and Cactus Hill in southeastern Virginia contains unmixed stratigraphic deposits from ca. 22,000 B.P. (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997), where discoveries at Monte Verde in Chile provide unequivocal evidence for human occupation in South America by at least 12,500 years ago (Dillehay 1989, 1997, 2000; Meltzer et al. 1997). Many archeologists still discount claims of much earlier human occupation during the Pleistocene glacial period (cf. Butzer 1988). In central Texas, the Levi Rockshelter contains human artifacts that potentially date to the pre-Clovis period (Alexander 1963, 1982). However, poor stratigraphy and inconsistent radiocarbon dates do not clearly reveal those artifacts in good context. More recent discoveries at the Gault site in central Texas have yielded pre-Clovis artifacts in good context below the Clovis component (Collins

personal communications 2014; Stanford and Bradley 2012). Although the evidence for pre-Clovis may be sparse in general and not accepted by all researchers at present, compelling evidence exists for pre-Clovis cultures North and South America.

The earliest well defined and most accepted period of human activities in central Texas is represented by the Paleoindian period (11,500 to 8800 B.P.) (Collins 1995). This period coincided with improved climatic conditions following the close of the Pleistocene epoch that witnessed the extinction of herds of mammoth, horse, camel, and bison. Cultures representing various sub-periods within this period are characterized by a series of distinctive, relatively large, fluted lanceolate projectile points known as Clovis that were created with a distinctive knapping technology (Collins 1999; Collins and Lohse 2004; Collins et al. 2007). Clovis hunters killed now extinct ice age animals and ranged across most of North America (see Stanford and Bradley 2012 for recent update; Texas Beyond History 2008). Following Clovis is another fluted point type referred to as Folsom and those populations were highly mobile hunters that primarily targeted large extinct bison (*Bison antiquus* or *Bison occidentalis*) (i.e., Bement 1999; Hofman 1992; Hofman et al. 1991; Jodry and Stanford 1992). Folsom sites are generally dated to between 10,900 to 10,200 B.P. (Haynes et al. 1992). These and other lanceolate projectiles including named types such as Plainview, San Patrice, Dalton, Golondrina, and other general categories including contracting stem forms like Angostura and Midland, parallel stem points like St. Mary's Hall and Scottsbluff, stemmed forms like Wilson and side-notched Big Sandy, are frequently associated with spurred end scrapers, gravers, and a suit of informal tools.

For the latest discussion and updates of the named types and clustering of point types the reader is referred to Bousman et al. (2004). Bousman et al. (2004) also provide a complete examination of the absolute chronology for the Paleoindian period and the stratigraphic association of some of the important Texas sites. Currently, some 32 sites have been radiocarbon dated and some 243 dates are now available to facilitate the assignment of the various Paleoindian populations.

In central Texas, the Paleoindian period is divided into two sub-periods based on recognizable differences in projectile point styles. The Early Paleoindian period is recognized by fluted projectile points (i.e., Clovis and Folsom). In Texas most Clovis points, over 400 specimens, occur in surface scatters with archeological materials from later periods. Clovis points have been collected from across the state in 50 percent of the counties (Meltzer and Bever 1995). Clovis distribution is not coincident with the distribution of later Paleoindian remains. Actual Clovis sites in Texas are rare with a few exceptions such as the Gault site (Collins et al. 2011) and Pavo Real (Collins et al. 2003). The material used in manufacture of Clovis specimens is primarily Edwards Chert (Meltzer and Bever 1995). The Late Paleoindian period is characterized by unfluted lanceolate points (i.e., Wilson, Golondrina-Barber, and St. Mary's Hall). Components with these types of points date between 10,000 and 8800 B.P. However, the Plainview points along with Dalton and San Patrice-like points require further documentation to specifically place them in time in Texas.

Paleoindian groups are often inferred to have been organized into egalitarian bands consisting of a few dozen individuals that practiced a fully nomadic subsistence and settlement pattern. Due to poor preservation of floral materials, subsistence patterns in central Texas are known primarily through the study of faunal remains. Subsistence focused on the exploitation of plants, large and small animals, fish, and shellfish, even during the Paleoindian period (Collins et al. 1989). Little evidence exists in this region

for hunting of extinct mega fauna (the exception being at Wilson-Leonard in Bell County for the early sub-period), as has been documented elsewhere in North America. Rather, a broad-based subsistence pattern appears to have been practiced throughout most periods. The Folsom population appears to have focused on bison hunting in other areas but also included a broad range of other taxa. Important here is the association of burned rock features with these Folsom points at Wilson-Leonard site (Collins 1998).

3.3 ARCHAIC PERIOD (8800 TO 1200 B.P.)

The onset of the Holocene Climate Optimum drying trend marks the beginning of the Archaic period (8000 to 1200 B.P.). This climatic trend represents a significant reorientation of lifestyle throughout most of North America, but this change was far less pronounced in central Texas. Elsewhere, the changing climatic conditions and corresponding decrease in the big game populations forced people to rely more heavily upon a diversified resource base composed of smaller game and wild plants. In central Texas, however, this hunting and gathering pattern is characteristic of most of prehistory. This period saw the intensification of hunting and gathering of local resources. With this came a more diversified tool kit, the development of an expanded ground stone assemblage, and extensive use of heated rocks (Collins 1995). The atlatl (i.e., spear thrower) and spear were the primary hunting instruments.

Traditionally, the long Archaic period is subdivided into Early, Middle, and Late sub-periods based on changes in projectile points and other distinctive changes. In central Texas, the Early Archaic sub-period extends from 8800 to 6000 B.P., the Middle Archaic sub-period extends from 6000 to 4000 B.P., and the Late Archaic sub-period covers the 4000 to 1200 B.P. (Collins 1995). Changes in projectile point morphology are often used as markers differentiating these three sub-periods, though other changes in material culture occurred as well (Quigg et al 2011). Perhaps most markedly, burned rock middens appear during the Middle Archaic sub-period, and continue into and through the Late Archaic sub-period. Large cemeteries also appear during the Late Archaic sub-period and mark some type of social changes. In addition, the increasing density of prehistoric sites through time is often considered to constitute evidence of population growth, though differential preservation probably at least partially accounts for the lower numbers of older sites.

3.4 LATE PREHISTORIC PERIOD (1200 TO 400 B.P.)

The onset of the Late Prehistoric period is defined by the appearance of the bow and arrow (Collins 1995). In central Texas, pottery also appears during the Late Prehistoric period (later than the bow and arrow and appearing earlier in east Texas by about 2500 B.P.). Agriculture came even later and only to some parts of Texas, mostly in the northeastern and northwestern parts. In Texas, unifacial arrow points appear to be associated with a small prismatic blade technology (Ricklis 1994). In central Texas, two subdivisions are recognized, the Austin and Toyah phases. Austin phase sites occur earliest to the north, which has led some researchers (e.g., Prewitt 1985) to suggest that the Austin phase populations of central Texas were migrants from the north and lacked the ceramic industry of the later Toyah phase. The Austin phase continued with an Archaic subsistence pattern but the bow and arrow were definitely in use at this time. The Toyah phase replaces the Austin phase. A cluster of traits including small-stemmed arrow points, pottery, large thin bifaces, and prismatic blades characterizes the Toyah phase. These latter groups subsisted on diverse resources including bison, deer, antelope, mussels and other wild game.

One of the primary indicators of Late Prehistoric period peoples is the introduction and use of pottery. Bone (Leon Plain) and shell-tempered specimens are prevalent in occupations throughout central Texas in this period. The increased use of pottery suggest a more sedentary existence that involves less frequent travel and focus on more intensive subsistence activities, such as horticulture.

3.5 PROTOHISTORIC PERIOD (500 TO 200 B.P.)

The first European incursion into what is now known as Texas was in A.D. 1519, when Álvarez de Pineda explored the northern shores of the Gulf of Mexico and Port Isabel in Cameron County. In A.D. 1528, Cabeza de Vaca crossed south Texas after being shipwrecked along the Texas Coast near Galveston Bay. However, de Vaca did not approach the Colorado River basin or the Guadalupe River region and ventured across the southern part of Texas. It was not until A.D. 1691, when Domingo Terán de los Ríos, led an expedition along the route that became known as the Camino Real, located a few kilometers to the west of Seguin that exploration of this region began (McGraw et al. 1998). The European intrusion into the indigenous population created considerable conflict, rapid movements, complex interactions, and rapid change.

Excavated archeological data is also scarce for these two periods, beginning with the arrival of the first Europeans exploring the broad unknown territories. This generally reflects a period from about 500 B.P. to the present. Identified cultural resource sites in the region have not been assigned to any specific native groups and the cultural material left behind may not be characteristic enough to actually assign a cultural assemblage to a named group. Again, the lack of major excavations has limited the data necessary to address which groups were using this region at the time of European settlement.

3.6 HISTORIC PERIOD (200 B.P. TO 50 B.P.)

The history of Seguin and the Guadalupe County region is too complex and varied to recount here in detail. The following summary is derived largely from Gesick (2000). For a more thorough account, the book is available online at: http://www.seguintx.net/heritage/gesicktree/gesicktreeabout.html. The Handbook of Texas Online also provides a historical summary based on Gesick's research at: http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/hes03

The first European to travel through the Seguin region was Cabeza de Vaca, who crossed the Guadalupe River at the confluence with the San Marcos River sometime between 1535 and 1536. At this time, the area was occupied by semi-sedentary Lipan Apaches and Tonkawa Indians. The area around Seguin was first recorded in 1718 by Father Francisco Celiz as part of expeditions through the area conducted by the Governor of Coahuila, Martin de Alarcon. They camped just west of Seguin. By the early 19th century, Mexicans, Europeans and Anglos had settled the region, with the ranch of Jose Antonio Navarro three miles north of Seguin the closest. In 1831, the Humphries Branch was granted land along the Guadalupe River, and in 1833 built a cabin that is likely the first Anglo residence in what would later become the City of Seguin. In 1836, the Republic of Texas gained independence from Mexico. In 1838, Joseph F. Martin created a town site along a tributary of the Guadalupe River and named it Walnut Springs. The town was divided into four sections: farming lots, timber lots, acre lots, and central lots. In 1839 the name was changed to Seguin after Juan N. Seguin. From Gesick (2000):

> Juan Seguin - Organized a Company of Mexican Patriots under Sam Houston, led the cavalry charge at San Jacinto, Mayor of San Antonio, Republic Senator, fought against Americans at the 1842 Battle of Salado, self-imposed exile in Nuevo Laredo, County Judge of Wilson County during the Reconstruction period, close friend of the Austins and many military leaders of Texas, awarded a pension by the State for his military services.

In 1842, the Congress of the Republic of Texas created Guadalupe County in response to a request by the citizens of Seguin. During the Republic of Texas period (1836-1846) there were numerous altercations with the Comanche's in the Seguin area, partly as a result of agents of the Mexican government intentionally inciting rebellion among Native American groups and Mexican populations within the Republic (Gesick 2000). The Texas Rangers provided Seguin with protection during this period, and their camp was located along Walnut Branch near Guadalupe Street. Eventually, many of these Rangers would become founding residents of Seguin.

Many of the earliest homes were built from adobe. One of the earliest is the Hall-Burges-Glenwinkel home, built in 1838 by Capain Robert Hall along Walnut Branch. Other homes, like the Campbell Log Cabin, currently located on East Live Oak Street, were built from timber. There were at least a dozen homes in Seguin by 1840. By 1845 the first school classes were being taught in an adobe building at the corner of Milam and Nolte Streets. By 1850 a high school was built from concrete on South Austin Street by Dr. John Parks and is now the Saint James Catholic School.

In 1845 the United States Annexed Texas. The majority of voters approved of the annexation and the new State's constitution that sanctioned slavery and the immigration of slave owners to Texas. The 1840's and 1850's saw a wave of immigration to Texas by Germans and other Europeans, many who passed through Seguin on their way westward. This created a boom for the local economy and the period from 1845 to 1860 fueled construction of buildings and infrastructure, including a stage coach route. By 1860 at least 100 concrete structures had been built, of which 29 are still standing (Gesick 2000).

The residents of Seguin were pro-slavery by 1860 and two military camps had been created in Guadalupe County. In 1961 Company D, led by Captain Nathanial Benton was organized and assembled at the Seguin courthouse on June 28th. The Company would eventually travel as far east as Virginia and participate in the battles of Etham's Landing, Seven Pines, and Gaines Mill. When General Lee surrendered in 1865, 18 of the original members of Company D were present. Three residents of Seguin would become Generals in the Confederacy. The Civil War period saw a decline in the prosperity Seguin had experienced in the 1840's and 1850's. However, given that no fighting occurred within Seguin, there was no destruction of farms or communities as experienced in other parts of the Confederacy.

In 1867 the Freedmans Bureau was created across from Market Square and Union soldiers were stationed along Live Oak Street to enforce Reconstruction laws and assist freed slaves. Public education for African American children was offered in 1871, and largely aided by Baptist and Methodist churches. By 1874, the City had partly recovered from the economic downturn created during the Civil War, and some African American families were landowners. The economic recovery was partially fueled by a shift towards cattle ranching.

In 1876, African American citizens of Seguin created the Abraham Lincoln School, which later became the Ball High School in 1925. The school was name after Reverend William Baton Ball, who was instrumental in providing education to the African American community. From 1887-1936, Guadalupe

College, provided college level education for African Americans. In 1912 Texas Lutheran College was from Brenham to Seguin and was renamed Texas Lutheran University in 1996.

The discovery of oil in the Darst Creek fields in the 1920's provided Seguin with a welcomed economic boost, and the City continued to produce notable residents. From the Handbook of Texas Online:

> State Senator Ferdinand C. Weinert of Seguin was responsible for long-lasting prison reforms and also worked to establish the Pasteur Institute of Texas, which saved many lives in the treatment of rabies. Hilda Blumberg Weinert's contributions to education and politics in Texas were also important. As the twentieth century progressed Seguin attracted manufacturing and service-oriented industries to diversify its agricultural and oil-based economy. In 1986 the Seguin city government changed from the mayor-council form of city government to the council-manager form of city government. By 1988 the town had an estimated population of 22,000 and more than thirty businesses that employed more than fifteen full-time workers each. By that year also the county hospital had expanded to seventy-five beds. The Seguin-Guadalupe County Library continued its expansion to more than 50,000 volumes, and the Seguin Gazette-Enterprise celebrated its centenary year in 1988. On August 12, 1988, Seguin celebrated its sesquicentennial year. Tourists were attracted to Max Starcke Park, the Guadalupe County Coliseum, and the County Fairgrounds, where the Texas State High School Rodeo has been held since 1984. The town boasted a number of antebellum homes, including the Sebastopol House State Historic Structure, and the greater Seguin area was the setting for author Janice Woods Windle's successful novel True Women (1993), featured in a television miniseries in 1997. In 2000 Seguin had a population of 22,011 and 1,338 businesses.

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4.0 ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FILE SEARCH DATA

4.1 INTRODUCTION

An archeological file search using the THC Archeological Sites Atlas (THC Atlas) was performed by TRC archeological staff on April 14, 2015 to compile current information on previously recorded cultural resources that are within a 1 mi. (1.6 km) radius of the APE. Other documents including historic topographic maps, and maps from the Historic Texas Overlay database were also reviewed. Results of these searches are provided below.

4.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FILE SEARCH

No cultural resources (e.g., archeological sites, cemeteries, historical landmarks, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) structures, historic districts) have previously been documented within the proposed APE. There is one historic structure plotted within the APE, as the result of a neighborhood survey. At the request of the City of Seguin, this property was visited and evaluated on March 11, 2015 by Stanley Graves (AT Architecture, Planning and Historic Preservation, Inc). In a letter dated March 23, 2015, Mr. Graves states the structure was initially documented during the 1936 Historic American Building Survey (HABS) and was described as a 2.5 story, stone and stucco house constructed in 1851 by slave labor for Moses "Mosey" Campbell, a prominent local planter and businessman (HABS 1936) (Figures 4-1, 4-2). In addition, historic photographs of the main house revealed the presence of a well and at least two outbuildings, which are no longer visible on recent aerials. The Graves letter concluded the main structure has since been significantly altered, most likely rendering it ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP (Figure 4-3). Mr. Graves' letter addressed to the City of Seguin regarding this information is attached as Appendix A. A review of the Seguin USGS 1924 topographic map revealed one structure in the APE, with no structures adjacent to the project area (Figure 4-4). The location of the structure corresponds with the site of the Moses Campbell House. The coverage of earlier dated maps of the proposed project area (i.e., Sanborn Insurance Maps) are limited, given that historically the location of the project area was considered outside of the central city area.

Three archaeological surveys were previously conducted within the APE (Figure 4-5). All three surveys were confined to the Walnut Branch Creek drainage. In 1988, a small area was surveyed in the northwestern portion of the APE for the United States Corps of Engineers (USACE). Although no report was available, no archaeological sites were recorded in the APE during this survey. In 2013, HRA/Gray & Pape surveyed a linear area on the eastern side of Walnut Branch Creek for Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) and Federal Highways Administration (FHWA), however, no archaeological sites were recorded during this survey within the APE (Balakirova et al. 2014). Finally, in August of 2014, TRC conducted a survey for the City of Seguin in the dry channel of Walnut Branch Creek. The proposed project involved replacing the existing main sewer line (Quigg and Bury 2014). Three shovel tests were excavated in channel of Walnut Creek that fall within the current APE. No cultural materials were encountered.

Figure 4-1. Historic Moses Campbell House in 1936 (front) with outbuilding in background (HABS 1936).

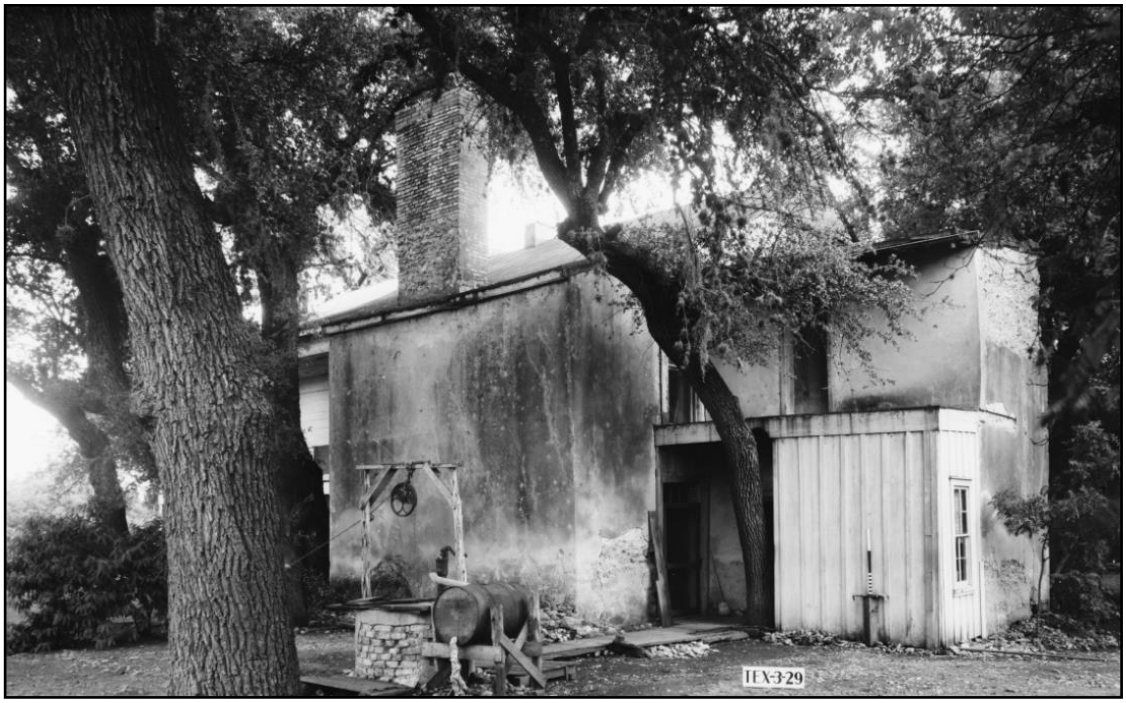

Figure 4-2. Historic Moses Campbell House in 1936 (back) with well in foreground (HABS 1936).

Figure 4-3. Current photograph of the Historic Moses Campbell House.

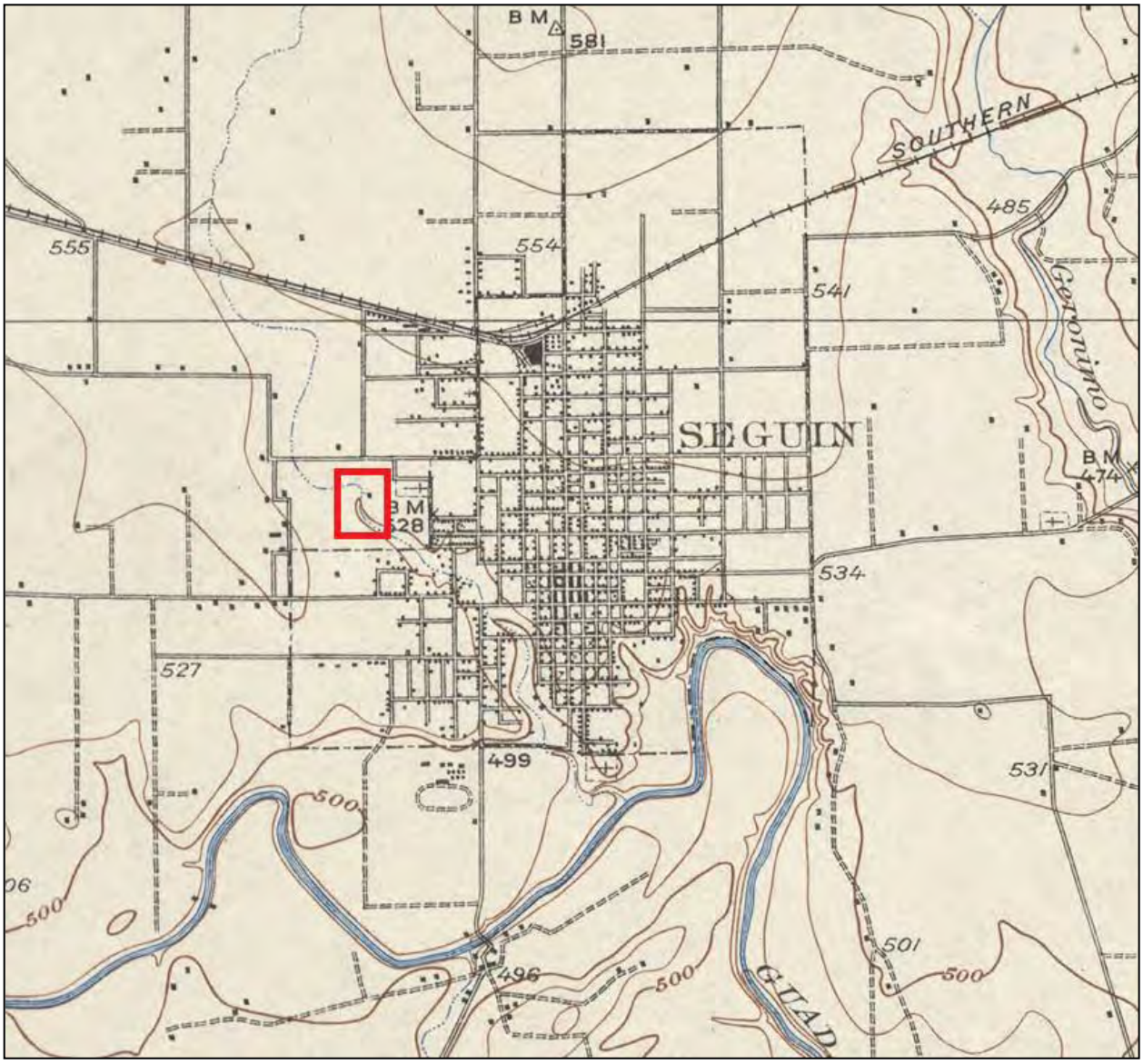

Figure 4-4. USGS 1924 Topographic Map of Seguin, Texas with the project location (Note: Moses Campbell structure in project area).

Figure 4-5. THC Atlas archaeological sites map with project location (THC-Atlas 2012, http://nueces.thc.state.tx.us/; accessed April 14, 2015).

Cultural resources were also evaluated within a one-mile radius of the APE (Table 4-1). A total of 22 historical markers, three cemeteries, six NRHP properties, six previously recorded archaeological sites, and four previously conducted archaeological surveys are within a one-mile buffer surrounding the APE.

Table 4-1. Cultural Resources within One-Mile of the Area of Potential Effect (APE).

Distance (mi)	Cultural Resource	Designation	Cultural Resource Description
0.13 west	Historical Marker	Colonel Nathaniel Benton Marker No. 937	Col. Nathaniel Benton, born in Tennessee 1814, came to Texas in 1835, served in the army, 1836, Texas Ranger, 1858, Confederate Officer, 1861, died in 1872. His wife, Jane Harris Benton, born in 1836, died in 1862. (1936)
0.52 west	Historical Marker	Texas Lutheran College Marker No. 5264	The first German Evangelical Lutheran Synod in Texas authorized the establishment of a college in Brenham in 1890. Directed by the Rev. G. Langner, the Evangelical Lutheran College of Brenham opened in September 1891. Modeled after the European Gymnasium Schools, the Brenham Academy offered elementary and secondary courses taught in both German and English. It continued as an academy until 1906. That year the Synod limited the focus of the school to prepare students for the ministry. In 1909 the name was changed to Evangelical Lutheran Proseminary. The school remained in Brenham until 1912, when it moved to Seguin after citizens here offered land and improvements as a relocation incentive. Re-established as a coeducational academy, it became known as The Lutheran College of Seguin and gained accreditation in 1928 from the Texas Association of Junior Colleges. The Swedish Lutheran Trinity College at Round Rock merged with the Seguin school in 1929, and in 1932 the name was changed to Texas Lutheran College. It became a senior college in 1948 and attained accreditation in 1953. In 1954 the Norwegian Lutheran Clifton College merged with Texas Lutheran College. (1991).
0.14 west	Cemetery	Vaughan Cemetery	Located near Texas Lutheran College on Prexy Drive in Seguin, Texas, north of Mill Avenue (90a).
0.09 east	Cemetery	St. James Cemetery	Located next to St. James church, between Campbell and Veterans Street, in Seguin Texas.

Table 4-1. Cultural Resources within One-Mile of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) (continued).

Distance (mi)	Cultural Resource	Designation	Cultural Resource Description
0.32 east	Historical Marker	Joseph Sonka House Marker No. 2866	Czechoslovakian immigrant Joseph Sonka (1849-1924) came to Seguin in 1878. A stonemason by trade, he established a brickyard and cotton gin near this site and in 1881 began construction of this house. He completed it in 1893, the same year he married Annie Klicka (1867-1937). Made of bricks from the Sonka Brickyard, the house is built on an L-plan with Italianate detailing. It served as a community hospital from 1913 to 1915, and has remained in the Sonka Family. Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1990. Located at 617 North Guadalupe Street.
0.65 east	Historical Marker	Humphrey House Marker No. 2596	Marker (medallion) was erected in 1962. Located at 902 North Austin Street, Seguin Texas. No further information available on THC Atlas.
0.66 east	NRHP Property	Erskine House No. 1	A two-story frame structure with a series of one-story frame additions at the west side which incorporate a one-story stuccoed limestone structure that appears to be an original outbuilding. The main structure is two stories, rectangular, and with a gable roof with an inset double gallery with five simple two-story posts with molded capitals and a simple wooden railing at the second level. There are two doors at each level and the windows are of the double sash type with nine over six lights. The stuccoed limestone section of the addition has a deep front porch under an overshoot roof. The additions have gable roofs. Hollamon House, in Seguin, Guadalupe County, is actually two houses in one. Dr. Benjamin Lea moved one part of the house to Seguin in 1867 and attached it to a four room concreate structure built by a Captain Sedy in 1855. The two parts created an outstanding piece of architecture which was given an Award of Merit by the Builders Survey of Texas (Virginia Woods, letter, April 22, 1970). Lea moved his house from Prairie Lea by placing it on wooden wheels. Oxen drew it thirty miles to Seguin and Lea connected the sections with galleries. An outside stairway led from the lower to the upper porch near an inner wall. The house had nine fireplaces and four chimneys; the two lower living rooms were filled with fine walnut furniture. Sometime after 1870, Lea's house was renamed for Michael Erskine, a chief justice of Guadalupe County and leader of the first cattle drive from Guadalupe to California. Today Mrs. Tom Hollamon, Jr., granddaughter of Michael Erskine, owns the house. House plans are recorded in the Library of Congress. Recorded Texas Historic Landmark - 1962.

Table 4-1. Cultural Resources within One-Mile of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) (continued).

Distance (mi)	Cultural Resource	Designation	Cultural Resource Description
0.86 east	Historical Marker	The Women's Club Rooms	Erected 1902-1903 by Women's Federated Clubs of Seguin. Known as the first structure in Texas built solely for women's clubs. To finance building (cost $500), women under leadership of Mrs. Joseph B. Dibrell held bazaars, theatricals, ice cream suppers. C. F. Blumberg was contractor. Present site (the fourth) was a gift of Mrs. Edgar Nolte, 1937. Utility areas were added to the two original rooms in 1949. Architecture is Greek Revival. (1962) 432 River Street.
0.68 southeast	NRHP Property	Seguin Commercial Historic District	(Roughly bounded by Camp, Myrtle, Washington, and Crockett Streets) The Seguin Commercial Historic District is composed of approximately 120 buildings in the city's commercial core. Almost all commercial structures were erected during the period 1885-1925. They are of various vernacular styles, the majority being Italianate in proportion and ornamentation. Primarily of brick construction, they are of one or two (occasionally three) stories. They have windows with one-over-one or two-over-two lights, flat roofs, and brick or metal cornices. Many have had alterations at ground-floor level (plate-glass windows and new facing materials); some have also had false facades or stucco applied to upper floors, but in many cases these additions can be removed. The turn-of-the-century appearance of the district survives to a higher degree than in comparable surrounding cities. Few new buildings have been constructed since the 1940s, and the incidence of serious alteration to the older buildings is moderate. Since Seguin's selection as a participant in the Main Street Program of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, revitalization and rehabilitation have begun. It is hoped that more will be accomplished as the citizens of Seguin become aware of their city's historic and architectural resources.
0.70 southeast	Historical Marker	Campbell Cabin	(200 block East Live Oak, Seguin, Texas) John Campbell of Ireland, who migrated to Seguin before 1847, possibly built the first room of this log cabin about 1850. In 1851 he returned to his native country and persuaded several family members, including his brother Peter Campbell, to settle here also. A farmer and rancher, Peter lived in the cabin and later enlarged it to accommodate his growing family. The cabin was originally located southwest of Seguin and was the home of Campbell descendants until 1957. Moved to this site in 1979, it now serves as a reminder of the area's pioneer settlers (1982).

Table 4-1. Cultural Resources within One-Mile of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) (continued).

Distance (mi)	Cultural Resource	Designation	Cultural Resource Description
0.79 southeast	NRHP Property	Park Hotel	(217 S. River Street) The Park Hotel, presently known as the Plaza Hotel, is located on lots 1 and 2 and the south two-thirds of lot 10 in Inner Block 25, New City Block 163 on the east side of the Courthouse square which is also known as Central Park. The hotel is constructed of a reinforced concrete skeleton faced with brown brick. The building, consisting of five stories and a basement, has a two-story base upon which is built a rectangular vertical shaft consisting of three stories. It has a flat roof and terra cotta cornice with geometric designs. Low brick balustrades extend around the veranda located on the mezzanine level. Narrow brick pilasters with terra cotta capitals further enhance the verticality of the three upper stories of the building. Two-over-two, double hung windows occupy a great proportion of wall space. A wrought-iron balcony the width of one window extends from the central bay of the third floor of the east facade.
0.71 southeast	Historical Marker	Colonel John Ireland Marker No. 962	(In Central Park, South River at the Courthouse, Seguin, Texas) Star and Wreath Delegate to Secession Convention 1861. Joined army as private. Won laurels in that most brilliant wartime effort - the defense of the 800-mile Texas Coast. In September, 1862, repulse of Federals at Corpus Christi, Ireland captured Fleet Captain Kittredge, his flag and arms. Though Ireland was an infantry officer he once plunged waist-deep to capture a Federal vessel off Padre Island. At war's end he was in command of the 8th Texas Regiment defending Galveston. BACK: Kentucky-born. Came to Texas 1853. Mayor of Seguin 1858. Member Constitutional Conventions 1866, 1875. District Judge 1866-67, removed by Reconstruction authorities. Legislator 1872-75. Called "Ox-cart John" for opposing land grants, subsidies to railroads. Supervised plans to oust Governor E. J. Davis in bloodless conflict marking political end of Texas' Reconstruction. Judge State Supreme Court 1875-76. Governor of Texas 1882-86. Fence-cutting wars, brought on when certain landowners began fencing the open range prompted him to call special Legislature which made fence-cutting a felony. He ruled that State Capitol be of Texas stone. Urged strict enforcement of criminal laws, economy in government, reducing public land sales. Term was marked by opening of University of Texas and first labor disturbances Texas had known. Buried State Cemetery, Austin (1963).

Table 4-1. Cultural Resources within One-Mile of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) (continued).

Distance (mi)	Cultural Resource	Designation	Cultural Resource Description
0.71 southeast	Historical Marker	Guadalupe County, C.S.A. Marker No. 2298	Star and Wreath Two local companies of volunteers were with Ben McCulloch in San Antonio, Feb. 16, 1861 when U.S. Arsenal was surrounded by Texans and surrender demanded. An encounter in a charged atmosphere which could have become the first armed conflict of Civil War but ended without a shot being fired and U.S. troops leaving state. County voted 314-22 for secession but "both sides" given in newspapers renamed to reflect views; "Mercury" became "The Southern Confederacy"; "Journal", "The Union Democrat". Camp Clark, 17 mi. NE, site of training for many of 350 men serving south. Co. D, 4th Tex. Inf. fought thru war in Hood's famed brigade. Plants made wagons, flour, tinware, ox yokes for army. Tannery made leather by exclusive process of Mesquite as tannin source. BACK: Gen. Ben McCulloch (1811-62) Gen. Henry E. McCulloch (1816-95) Tennessee gave Texas these illustrious brothers. Ben: fought in 1836 Battle of San Jacinto, was noted surveyor, lawman, Indian fighter; served General Zachary Taylor as scout in Mexican War; led state forces at San Antonio, Feb. 1861; as Brig. Gen., C.S.A. commanded troops in Arkansas, Indian Territory; in Wilson's Creek, Mo. victory 1861; killed at Battle Pea Ridge, Ark. Buried in State Cemetery in Austin. Henry: Texas lawman, Indian fighter, and legislator; Civil War service performed in Texas as Col., Brig. Gen. of state and Confederate forces protecting frontier against Indians, renegades, threat of Federal invasion from 1861-65. Out of state action in Vicksburg Campaign 1863. Buried in San Geronimo Cemetery in Seguin. Erected by the State of Texas-1963
0.73 southeast	Historical Marker	Juan Seguin Marker No. 2876	In 1974, the citizens of Seguin brought the remains of Juan Seguin to this city. On July 4, 1976, the Bicentennial Committee and the City of Seguin reinterred the remains of Juan Seguin in a hillside plot overlooking the Guadalupe River valley. The site (about one mile southwest of here) is above the old road and ford to the south and was well known to Juan Seguin. His grave is covered with a marble slab and the site is a part of the city park system. (1978)

Table 4-1. Cultural Resources within One-Mile of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) (continued).

Distance (mi)	Cultural Resource	Designation	Cultural Resource Description
0.73 southeast	Historical Marker	Juan Nepomuceno Seguin Marker No. 2875	(205 North River Street) (1806-1890) Born in San Fernando de Bexar (San Antonio), son of Erasmo Seguin, whose ancestors came to America about 1700. Juan N. Seguin and his father in 1834 rallied fellow Texans against dictator Santa Anna. Young Juan Seguin raised Mexican-Texan troops, and fought in Siege of Bexar, 1835. He provided horses for soldiers of Col. W. B. Travis, further aiding as a courier during the Siege of the Alamo. Between fall of the Alamo and the Battle of San Jacinto, he led his Co. A, 2nd Regiment, Texas Cavalry, as rear guard for Gen. Sam Houston, protecting the civilians fleeing in front of army of Santa Anna. His men and Moseley Baker's troops held San Felipe, preventing Mexican Army from crossing the Brazos there. Then Seguin's unit joined Gen. Sam Houston's army and fought in the Battle of San Jacinto. In May 1836, Seguin gave military burial to the ashes of the heroes of the Alamo. From 1837 to 1840 he served the Republic of Texas as a Senator. Town of Walnut Springs, on the Guadalupe, changed its name, Feb. 25, 1839, to "Seguin", to honor this hero. Juan N. Seguin married Maria Gertrudis Flores. At his death he was buried in Nuevo Laredo, where his grave is cared for by citizens of City of Seguin (1970).
0.77 southeast	Historical Marker	St. Andrew's Episcopal Church Marker No. 5026	(At intersection of Nolte and Crockett Street) St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, 1876. Stephen White, architect. Original frame building lost bell tower in 1886 storm. Restored with Austin stone walls, 1954. Distinctive interior wood carvings, cathedral windows, Tiffany-type stained glass. Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, 1965.
0.82 southeast	Historical Marker	Los Nogales Marker No. 3128	(415 S River Street) This structure was built in 1849 for German immigrant Justus Gombert. The one-room adobe structure, later stuccoed and enlarged, was owned from 1849 to 1859 by Joseph Zorn. After the Civil War, the property was used as a campground for members of the Freemen's Bureau. Ben McCulloch owned the property briefly in 1870. Demolition of the house was prevented as the first project of the Seguin Conservation Society in 1952. Los Nogales (Spanish for walnuts), as it is now known, was designated a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1962 (1989).

Table 4-1. Cultural Resources within One-Mile of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) (continued).

Distance (mi)	Cultural Resource	Designation	Cultural Resource Description
0.65 southeast	NRHP Property	Robert Hall House	(214 S. Travis Street) The Robert Hall House is one of Seguin's most important historical landmarks. The original log portion of the house was built by one of the town's founders, Captain Robert Hall, an early Texas pioneer and patriot, and remains the oldest house built after the city was established. The town was founded by several shareholders, all members of Matthew Caldwell's company of Gonzales Rangers. The town site, then known as Walnut Springs, was surveyed in 1838 by Ben McCulloch and the name changed to Seguin in 1839 to honor Juan N. Seguin, who fought with the Texas Army at the Battle of San Jacinto. As one of the founders and original shareholders, Robert Hall built the first house, a 16' x 18' log cabin, as specified in the shareholders' agreement.
0.82 southeast	Historic Archaeological Site	41GU159 (Seguin Jail)	(BVRA Texas Jail Survey) Located at 813 Beck Street, Seguin, Texas. This jail is located in a local park named Heritage Village in downtown Seguin. The park is in the 200 block of East Live Oak Street. It is behind a 19th century log cabin (41BU16). This block is defined by East Live Oak on the north, East Convent on the south, South Crockett on the east, and South River on the west. This jail was previously located on the Guadalupe County Poor Farm. It was donated to the Seguin Conservation Society on January 31, 1986 by Harriet and Dick Phillips in memory of her parents Arthur and Una Schmidt, who bought the property from the county, made it their homestead, and used the acreage for cattle raising. The property was part of a 202 acre tract owned by Edward Nolte and sold December 23, 1893 to Guadalupe County for a 'Convict Farm'. The county auctioned the northeastern 31 acres of the tract to Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt on March 31, 1937 for $67.15 per acre. The deed from the county refers to this 31 acres as the 'Poor Farm'. The Calaboose was originally mounted on wheels and served as a means of transportation for county prisoners. It was pulled by horse or mules to the fields where the prisoners performed work duties such as picking cotton. Still visible on the metal lined walls of the calaboose are graffiti left by the prisoners. Nearby, stood barracks type structures where paupers were housed. Close by is the area used as the 'Paupers Graveyard'. The county still has burial rights for indigents at this location. This jail is located in a local park named Heritage Village in the 200 block of East Live Oak Street in downtown Seguin (Guadalupe County). The age and length of its use are not known. There are three windows on each side and one door on each end. The wooden doors and shutters cover metal bars.

Table 4-1. Cultural Resources within One-Mile of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) (continued).

Distance (mi)	Cultural Resource	Designation	Cultural Resource Description
0.82 southeast	Historic Archaeological Site	41GU16 (Los Nogales House)	Located at the northeast corner of South River and East Live Oak St., Seguin, TX. The oldest house in Seguin, constructed of sun dried brick. By 1765 it was a station stop on Old Spanish Trail. No additional information was available in THC Atlas.
1.08	Cemetery	Riverside (Riverview) Cemetery	Large cemetery in Seguin located on East Klein Street at South River Street.
1.08 southeast	Historical Marker	Colonel James Clinton Marker No. 961	(Riverside Cemetery, Garcia and Crockett Streets, Seguin, Texas) Born in North Carolina in 1790; came to Texas in 1831; participated in the storming and capture of Bexar; December 5 to 10, 1835; wounded April 20, 1836 in the skirmish preceding the Battle of San Jacinto; died about 1845. (1936)
1.08 southeast	Historical Marker	John H. McGuffin Marker No. 2778	(Riverside Cemetery, Garcia and Crockett Streets, Seguin, Texas) Star and Wreath Born in South Carolina in 1813; came to Texas in 1837; a soldier in the Army of Texas; He participated in the struggle for Independence in 1835 and 1836; died September 10, 1887. Erected by the State of Texas in 1956.
1.08 southeast	Historical Marker	Riverside Cemetery	(East Klein Street at South River Street, Seguin, Texas) This cemetery traces its origin to the Smith family graveyard established by early settlers to this area. Ezekiel (1781-1854) and Susanna (1774-1848) Smith and their four sons migrated to Texas from Virginia. In 1837 Ezekiel was granted land in present day Guadalupe County. Their son, French Smith (1809-1880), was one of the first shareholders of the city of Seguin. He donated land for a city park, high school, and Methodist church. In 1880, French Smith deeded the family cemetery to the City of Seguin. A public cemetery north of the Smith Cemetery was founded, and later called Riverside. George B. Hollamon deeded additional land to the city for the cemetery in 1888, and in 1896 a third parcel was deeded by W. E. Goodrich. These cemeteries were combined for a total of 15 acres. Among the more than 2000 burials are those of pioneer settlers, veterans, elected officials, business leaders, clergy, and former slaves. Although well maintained at times, over the years the cemetery fell into disrepair. In 1994 Friends of Riverside Cemetery undertook a complete restoration of the site through voluntary efforts of concerned citizens and descendants of those buried here. The Riverside Cemetery continues to serve the community (1996).

Table 4-1. Cultural Resources within One-Mile of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) (continued).

Distance (mi)	Cultural Resource	Designation	Cultural Resource Description
1.08 southeast	Historical Marker	Ezekiel Smith Marker No. 1521	(Riverside Cemetery, Garcia and Crockett Streets. Marker located in southeast section.) A soldier in the Army of Texas in the Mier Expedition, 1842; born in Virginia; died in Seguin, Texas, October 28, 1854. (1936)
1.08 southeast	Historical Marker	Jonathan Douglas Marker No. 2841	(In Riverside Cemetery, Garcia and Crockett Streets, Seguin. Marker located in southeast corner of cemetery) Born in Georgia January 7, 1799. He fought for Texas Independence as a private in Captain Splane's Company at San Jacinto. Died December 19, 1857. His wife Nancy Douglas born July 23, 1793. Died February 9, 1860 (1962).
1.08 southeast	Historical Marker	Timothy Pickering Jones Marker No. 5494	(In Riverside Cemetery, Crockett and Garcia Streets, Seguin. Marker located in southeast section of cemetery) Star and Wreath Born November 22, 1814. Entered Texas on his birthday 1835. An officer in the Texas War for Independence 1835-36. Captain of a company in the Mexican War. Colonel Sixth Tennessee Regiment 1861. Died in Texas, October 18, 1904. Erected by the State of Texas 1962.
1.00 southeast	Archaeological Survey	TAC Permit No. 6110	Jacobs conducted a survey in 2013 for USACE, Fort Worth/City of Seguin for the Walnut Branch Restoration Project. No Archaeological sites were encountered. No further information was available on THC Atlas.
1.00 southeast	Archaeological Survey	N/A	Unknown cultural survey was conducted in 1997 for TPWD. No additional information was available on THC Atlas.
0.70 southeast	Historic and Prehistoric Archaeological Site	41GU114 TAC Permit No. 4734	The site is on the west bank of Walnut Branch Creek. Cultural material consisted of historic and a minimal amount prehistoric material. Artifacts consisted of burned rock (n=5), historic ceramics (n=3), debitage (n=1), glass (n=9), metal (n=2) and slate. The site was recorded by CAR-UTSA during The Walnut Branch Hike and Bike Pedestrian Survey (2008). No further work was recommended for the site.
0.69 southeast	Archaeological Survey	TAC Permit No. 6464	Survey was conducted for the Walnut Branch Hike and Bike Survey in 2013 by HRA Gray and Pape for TxDOT. No archaeological sites were recorded. No additional information was available in THC Atlas.

Table 4-1. Cultural Resources within One-Mile of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) (continued).

Distance (mi)	Cultural Resource	Designation	Cultural Resource Description
0.69 southeast	Historical Marker	Guadalupe High School Marker No. 2299	(300 block of South Austin Street, Seguin) Chartered Dec. 3, 1849; the 30 men in corporation each held $1,000 worth of stock. This was first Seguin school financed through public subscription. Plant was in use in 1850. Dr. Joseph E. Parks, nationally known chemist who had moved here from Kentucky, was in charge of the construction, which was mainly of patented parks concrete. This two-story building was used for many years by church groups, for worship services. Recorded Texas Historic Landmark – 1962.
0.56 southeast	Historic and Prehistoric Archaeological Site	41GU113 TAC Permit No. 4734	The site is situated on the west bank of the Walnut Branch Creek. Cultural material recovered from the site consisted of historic and prehistoric materials. Backhoe trenches encountered buried late 19th century to mid-20th Century trash-some burned. Observed were bottle fragments, clay brick, window glass, sawn bone, wire and cut nails, porcelain electrical insulator, limestone block. This material is within a shallow (<100 cm) soil solum resting on limestone benches. The area has been modified to level and stabilize the current terrace. The local houses date to the late 19th Century. Artifacts present included burned rock (n=20), white earthenware (n=2), debitage (n=3) and glass (n=2); observed, not collected, limestone block, modern brick, glass containers, and animal bone. The site was recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP and no further work was recommended (CAR-UTSA 2009).
0.55 southeast	Historic Archaeological Site	41GU115 TAC Permit No. 4734	The site is located on the east bank of the creek. Only historic material and some burned rock was recovered from the one shovel test that defined the site. It appears the deposit is from household trash dumping that dates to the early 20th century. Artifacts present included historic ceramics (n=7), glass (n=34), metal (n=33), burned rock (n-41), button (n=1) and faunal (n=3). Cultural material was recovered from shovel tests. The site is possibly the result of trash dumping during the early 20th century from a nearby residence. The deposits are not well defined and appear to be in a mixed context. The site was recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no further work was recommended, as well.

Table 4-1. Cultural Resources within One-Mile of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) (continued).

Distance (mi)	Cultural Resource	Designation	Cultural Resource Description
0.28 southeast	Historic Archaeological Site	41GU9 (Sebastopol State Historic Structure)	Sebastopol House is located in Seguin, Guadalupe Co, TX. The house is bounded on the S by Zoin St and to the W by Erkel St and the back of the lot is on Walnut Creek. Artifacts present include household goods, glass, ceramics, kitchen ware, marbles, doll parts, straight pins from interior. Exterior debris is mostly architectural with some household goods-mainly outside doorways. Cistern full of architectural debris removed during restoration by conservation society in 1960's. Sebastopol is a Limecrete Structure of Greek Revival Style built in 1852 with continuous occupation until 1961. Extensive oral histories have been collected from people associated with the structure. This is also on file at TPWD by Dr. Cynthia Brandimarte in 1981 and 1982. The structure was determined eligible for inclusion in NRHP in 1988 and, subsequently, in 1998.
0.28 southeast	Archaeological survey area	N/A	Survey area conducted in 198 by TPWD, which discovered site 41GU9. No additional information was available in THC Atlas.
0.28 southeast	NRHP Property	Sebastopol House	(NE corner of W. Court and N. Erkel Streets) Sebastopol is an unusual Greek Revival residence. It is a one-story concrete flat-roofed structure with a square plan partially raised basement and a T-shaped main story with a wide porch filling the base and two sides of the stem of the T. The construction is poured concrete. The flat roof has parapet sides and was lined to form a water reservoir to serve as insulation and to keep the house cool in the summers. The trim is Greek Revival in type. The eight porch columns are squared with molded capitals and bases. There is a simple slat balustrade. The entablature is narrow but developed with architrave and frieze and it supports a box like parapet with horizontal siding. The double doors are glazed and paneled with four lights arranged vertically above one solid panel on each door. The side lights repeat this motif. There is a transom with three wide lights and an additional pane on either side of the door jambs which extend up to the LeFever type architrave with moldings, alcons, and the characteristic swelling of the lower portion of the frame. The windows are also framed with slightly segmentally arched LeFever type architraves. The windows are double hung sash type with nine over nine lights. Sebastopol, located in Seguin, Texas, was the idea of a Colonel J. W. Young who built the house for his sister, Catherine LeGette. It is an unusual flat-roofed Greek Revival residence and demonstrates an early use of poured concrete. The main level is T-shaped with serve the purpose of cooling the interior of the home.

Table 4-1. Cultural Resources within One-Mile of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) (continued).

Distance (mi)	Cultural Resource	Designation	Cultural Resource Description
0.28 southeast (cont.)	NRHP Property (cont.)	Sebastopol House (cont.)	Subsequent owners of Sebastopol have included Joseph Zorn, founder of the town of Zorn, and the Seguin Conservation Society. The house has been the recipient of numerous architectural awards. In 1930, for example, the Department of the Interior gave the house an Award of Merit; in 1964 the Texas State Historical Survey Committee designated Sebastopol a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark.
0.59 southeast	NRHP Property	Joseph F. Johnson House	(761 Johnson Ave., Seguin, Texas) The Joseph F. Johnson House at 761 Johnson Avenue is situated on 1.09 acres of land with a large bell- shaped cistern, two hand dug wells, and several large oak trees on the property. All the subsidiary buildings have been destroyed. They included a small slip-form concrete building that served as the slave quarters and a log and adobe structure, both located at the west end of the property. They were razed in the early 1960's. The Johnson House is a two-story dwelling with cellar that was constructed in concrete from a method that closely resembles current slip-form methods. The method, called limecrete or Parkscrete, utilized the natural aggregate locally found along the Guadalupe River bottom land. It was pulverized and mixed with portions of burned lime and water to form a workable slurry. Boards were constructed into a wall form and held together with screws or bolts. The mixture was poured in "rounds," "pours" or "lifts" of about a foot or fifteen inches high between the boards and allowed to solidify, which required about fortyeight hours. The bolts or screws would leave small voids in the hardened concrete of about inch in diameter. The horizontal spacing of these bolts along the forms was about three feet. Pieces of hardwood approximately one inch square were used as spacers to hold the board forms apart and were left cast in to be used as nailers for wainscoting and trim. Floor joists, which in the Johnson House are of hand-hewn cedar, were usually cast in place along with their 8 x 10 inch bearing plates of hand-hewn cypress. Door and window frames were usually built of larger than normal dimension lumber and served as forming for the desired opening. There are two chimneys that serve one fireplace and two flues for wood burning stoves. The fireplace and chimneys are cast concrete and lined with stone. Roof pitch is approximately six to twelve and was roofed originally with hand split cypress shakes, which are now covered with a metal seam roof.

Table 4-1. Cultural Resources within One-Mile of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) (continued).

Distance (mi)	Cultural Resource	Designation	Cultural Resource Description
0.45 southeast	Historical Marker	Hugo and Georgia Gibson House Marker No. 14010	(308 S Erkle Ave., Seguin, Texas) In 1929, In 1929, Dr. Hugo Emanuel Gibson (1894-1963) and Georgia Moe (1893-1973) joined the staff of Texas Lutheran College, which relocated to Seguin from Brenham. Hugo, who received degrees from Augustana College (Illinois), the University of Texas at Austin and Augustana Theological Seminary, came to Texas Lutheran College following a merger with Trinity College in Round Rock. Georgia Moe arrived from Columbia University in New York City, where she earned a master's degree. In the summer of 1932, Hugo Gibson and Georgia Mode married; they raised two children. The Gibsons were instrumental in helping Texas Lutheran College receive accreditation. Dr. Hugo Gibson served as head of the foreign languages department, specializing in Greek. He also founded and directed the school's noted *a capella* choir. Professor Georgia Gibson was the college's Dean of Women and professor of mathematics, and she was particularly involved with extracurricular activities for the students. In 1934, the family moved into this newly built house on Erkel Avenue. Builder Edward Strickler designed the two-story frame house on a pier and beam foundation. The side-gabled house has a second story balcony porch, two main first floor entries and two kitchen entries. Decorative detailing includes latticework, French doors, window shutters, and oak and longleaf pine floors. The Gibson family lived in the house until 1963. Although the esteemed professors have passed away, today their legacy continues to impact others, particularly through a scholarship fund established by former students in their memory. Record Texas Historic Landmark – 2007.

Table 4-1. Cultural Resources within One-Mile of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) (continued).

Distance (mi)	Cultural Resource	Designation	Cultural Resource Description
0.45 southeast	Historical Marker	Moore House Marker No. 3458	(703 Johnson Avenue, Seguin, Texas) John Moore (1866-1909), a native of Ireland, was an early Seguin newspaperman and civic leader. Through family ties, he was also a friend of Rough Rider and U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt. In 1895, a year after his marriage to Kate Peck (McClaugherty) (1871-1943), Moore constructed a three-room frame house at this site. In 1900, he commissioned John Goodrum to build the present Queen Anne residence, incorporating the earlier structure. The home was later occupied by Moore's descendants, including his son Roger (1902-1965), who served as mayor of Seguin for 22 years. Recorded Texas Historic Landmark – 1981.
0.25 southeast	Historical Marker	Black Education in Seguin Marker No. 421	(225 North Saunders Rd., Seguin, Texas) Sponsored by the Second Baptist Church, the first public school for blacks in Seguin opened in 1871. Through the efforts of the Rev. Leonard Ilsley (1818-1903), and the Rev. William Baton Ball (1840-1923), a frame school was built on this site, and named Abraham Lincoln School. Ball was the first principal. In 1892, the Lincoln School became a part of the Seguin Public School System. The name was changed to Ball High School in 1925, and ceased to be separate facility for blacks in 1966 when the Seguin Public School System was integrated. Texas Sesquicentennial 1836-1986.

4.3 MOSES CAMPBELL ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Based on documents produced by Homer H. Lansberry on November 27, 1936 for the Historic American Building Survey (HABS), the house (HABS No. Tex-329) was constructed in 1851 by Moses "Mosey" Campbell. Mrs. Henry Campbell Wallace, the owner at that time, provided the history of the structure. The HABS narrative of the house is as follows:

"This house was built by Mosey Campbell, a Kentucky planter. The house was built entirely with slave labor under his supervision. At that time he was the owner of over one hundred slaves; all mill work was done in Indianola and brought to the site by ox cart. Mrs. Wallace has in her possession a walnut wardrobe, which was made on the place by a slave cabinet maker. The house is a distinct Colonial plantation type of native limestone with plastered interior and stuccoed anterior; this two and a half story structure has twelve rooms; the roof is pitched and covered with cypress shingles; a two-story porch runs around three sides; the woodwork is cypress, oak and walnut" (HABS 1936).

According to the 1860 Federal Census of Guadalupe County, Texas (pp 287B), Moses Campbell (58) was born in Virginia and married to Zarilda B. Parish (51), who was born in Kentucky. The census listed five children: John P. (25), Athalia J. (15), Mary C. (13), Zarilda B. (11), and Clara M. (5). In addition, William D. Parish (35), was listed as living in the household (U.S. Federal Census 1860). William was most likely was related to Zarilda, however, it is unknown what their exact family relationship was. The HABS description of Moses as a "Kentucky planter" suggest Moses most likely met Zarilda in Kentucky, although no official marriage records were available. Additional children not listed on the census include Emeline H. (Campbell) Judson who married in 1847 to George Judson and William Moses Campbell who was born in Benton, Arkansas in 1841 and died in 1847 in New Braunfels, Texas (U.S. Federal Census 1850, Texas Deaths 1847).

It appears that the Moses Campbell family took up residence in Seguin (Guadalupe County) only after the house was constructed in 1851. According to the 1850 U.S. Census data, Moses Campbell and his family had previously resided in New Braunfels, Comal County, Texas. In addition, the Slave Schedule records of 1850, the family had one 55-year-old slave with Moses Campbell listed as the owner (U.S. Federal Census 1850, U.S. Federal Census Slave Schedule 1850). The earliest evidence of the Campbell family living Texas include tax records of Moses Campbell in Fannin County, Texas from 1843 (Texas County Tax Rolls 1843). Other known places the Campbell family resided included Arkansas, where John and William (sons) were born in 1835 and 1841, respectively, Missouri, where Emeline (daughter) was born in 1829, and Kentucky, where the parents were married (U.S. Census 1860, Kentucky Marriages 1826).

Mrs. Henry Campbell Wallace, who was interviewed in 1936 as the current owner of the Moses Campbell house for the HABS, is believed to be Clara M. Campbell, the youngest daughter of Moses and Zarilda Campbell. Clara was married to William A. Henry, who passed away in 1926, and George Wallace, who was married to Clara according to the 1930 census of Guadalupe County, Texas, justifying Clara's last name "Henry Campbell Wallace", as recorded during the HABS (U.S. Census 1930, Texas Deaths 1947).

5.0 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The intensive archeological survey described in this report was undertaken with three primary goals in mind:

- To determine if any archeological resources are within the APE.
- To provide a preliminary assessment of the significance of any archeological resources encountered regarding potential for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and/or for designation as State Antiquities Landmarks (SALs).
- To make recommendations for the treatment of any archeological resources identified based on their NRHP and/or SAL assessments.

5.2 ARCHEOLOGICAL FIELD INVESTIGATION METHODS

The survey included a pedestrian survey covering 100 percent of the 36-acre APE and the excavation of 38 shovel tests and four backhoe trenches (Figure 5-1). The survey was conducted on June 11th, 12th, 15th, and 18th of 2015. At the time of the survey, approximately 60 percent of the APE was found to have been cleared of vegetation, graded and under construction. Shovel tests were placed uniformly across the APE at a rate exceeding the THC Archeological Survey Standards of Texas recommendation of 1 shovel test for every 2 acres within parcels measuring between 11 and 100 acres. Trenches were excavated along Walnut Branch in soils mapped by the USGS web soil survey as Holocene in age. The trenches were placed in higher areas with greater potential for buried cultural materials less likely to have been affected by flooding and erosion of Walnut Branch. Trench locations

Shovel tests measured approximately 30-40 cm in diameter and were excavated with round-nosed shovels to depths ranging between 15-80 cm below ground surface (cmbs) (Figure 5-2). Shovel tests were terminated at depths less than 80 cm when Pleistocene gravels, bedrock, large roots, or extremely compact sediments were encountered. Soils excavated from shovel tests were screened through ¼ inch hardware mesh when possible. When soils contained too much clay to pass through a screen it was carefully examined by hand. Approximately 2.034 m^3 of sediment was excavated during shovel testing.

Trenches measured approximately three meters (12 ft.) in length and were excavated with a 36-inch wide bucket to an average depth of 2 m. Trench excavations were monitored by two archeologists and the same screening procedures were followed for soil samples. On average, trenches were excavated 100 cm past the termination of Holocene soils and into underlying Pleistocene gravels. Approximately 48 m^3 of sediment was excavated during trenching.

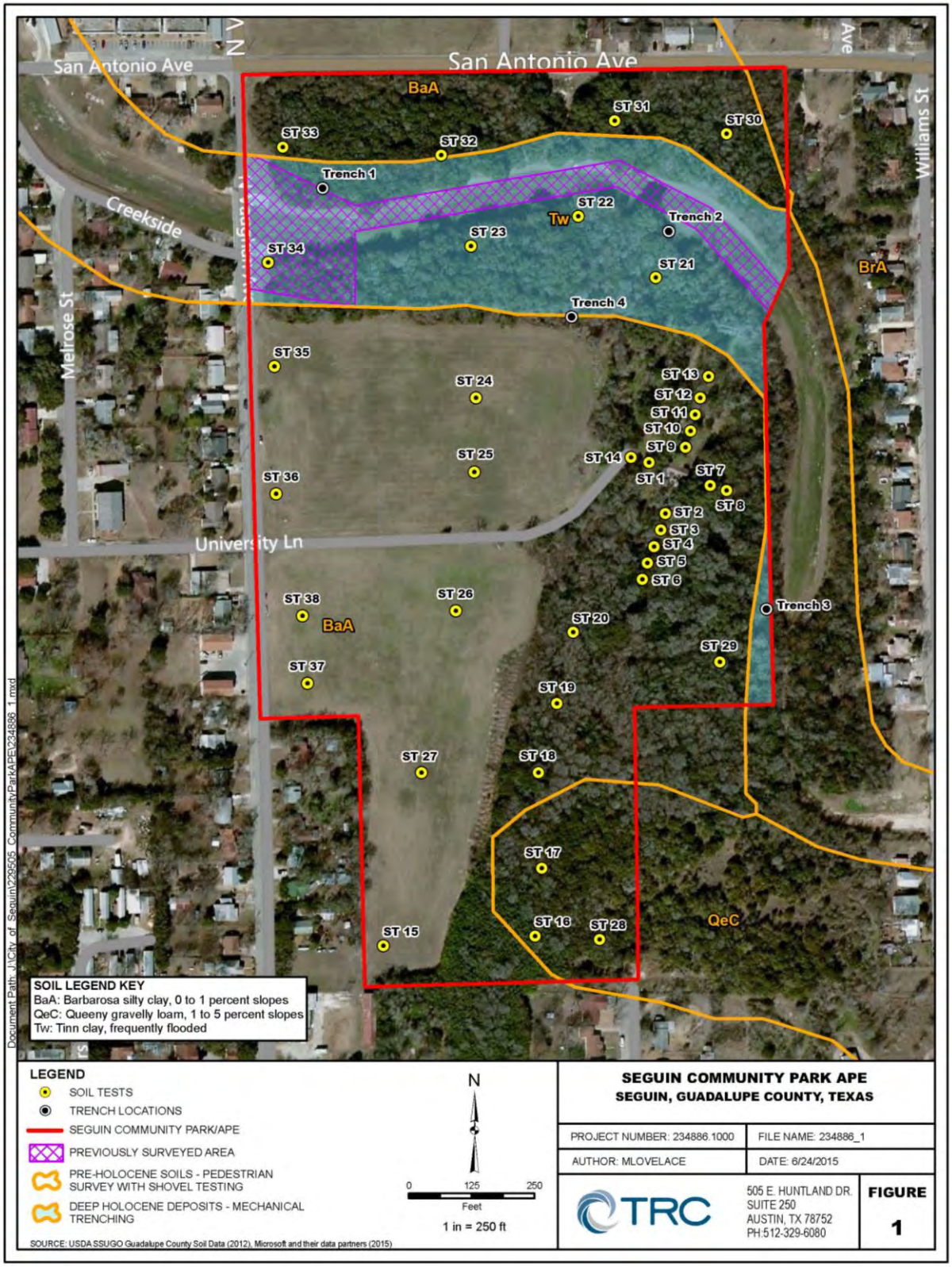

Figure 5-1. Locations of trenches and shovel tests within the APE.

Figure 5-2. Example of typical shovel test excavation.

All strata in shovel tests and trenches were described following the Council of Texas Archeologists (CTA) Guidelines for Cultural Resource Management Reports. All trench profiles, positive shovel tests and cultural materials were photographed with a digital camera. Following CTA/THC standards, shovel tests at a minimum of 6 per site were excavated to delineate archeological sites. A no collection policy was followed during the survey and all cultural l materials encountered during the excavations were returned in situ. A Texas state archeological site form will be completed and submitted to the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) to obtain trinomial designations for each new archeological site encountered. Paper and electronic copies of the final report shall be produced and distributed the City, THC, and designated repositories along with any field paperwork, image files, THC Abstract and Curation forms as per the THC permit requirements.

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6.0 INTENSIVE SURVEY RESULTS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The survey included a pedestrian survey covering 100 percent of the 36 acre APE, and the excavation of 38 shovel tests and four backhoe trenches (see Figure 5-1). During the pedestrian survey, approximately 60 percent of the APE was observed to have been cleared and graded, with areas of construction underway. No surficial cultural deposits, other than modern trash, were observed in the disturbed cleared, graded, or construction areas. However, in the minimally disturbed/wooded areas, one house structure site, including the main house with two patios, well, propane tank, possible brick-lined driveway, two limestone pillars/gate posts, and one concrete outbuilding foundation, was located. This house site, along with the associated architectural features, was designated as site 41GU174.

Shovel tests were placed uniformly across the APE at a rate exceeding the THC survey standards of 1 shovel test for every 2 acres for parcels measuring between 11 and 100 acres, totaling 38 excavated shovel tests, of which 14 delineating site 41GU174. Five total positive shovel tests were recorded, only within the house site. In addition, mechanical trenches were placed along Walnut Branch in soils mapped by the USGS web soil survey as Holocene in age. No prehistoric or historic cultural materials were encountered in the trenches, only one modern glass soda bottle in Trench 2. The following summary of results from the pedestrian survey, shovel tests, and mechanical trenches are provided below.

6.2 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS

Survey conditions varied from sunny to cloudy with intermittent rain showers. Surface visibility was less than 10 percent within the wooded areas and 100 percent in areas that had been previously cleared and graded. Vegetation present in the APE included mixed hardwood forest with noxious weeds, grasses, and forbs within the undisturbed/minimally disturbed wooded areas, a canebrake in the southeastern portion of the APE, and intermittent hardwood trees with minimal grasses and forbs in the construction and clear cut areas.

The disturbed areas included a large portion of the central and western extent of the APE east of N Vaughan Ave. and the northern extent of the APE between Walnut Branch and San Antonio Ave. The portion east of N Vaughan Ave. was approximately 15 acres in size and had been graded with multiple push piles along the margins (Figures 6-1 and 6-2). Based on historic Google Earth imagery, this area had been cleared for pasture at some point prior to 1995. The areas between Walnut Branch and San Antonio Ave. had only recently been disturbed, and included approximately 5 acres with numerous push piles. This area was heavily disturbed with compact, mottled soils, resulting from clearing and grading activities. Additional push piles with vegetation, debris, and modern trash were observed in the northeastern extent of the APE along San Antonio Ave. (Figure 6-3).

Figure 6-1. Cleared area in the western portion of the APE with push piles, facing west.

Figure 6-2. Cleared area overview from the southwestern corner of the APE, facing north.

Structures and utilities related to the development of the community park were under construction and present during the pedestrian survey. In the western portion of the APE, south of Walnut Branch, seven concrete foundations (three with structures), plumbing, drainage culverts, and access road cuts for equipment in the north and south banks of Walnut Branch were observed (Figures 6-4, 6-5 and 6-6). The road cuts in Walnut Branch led to the northern portion of the APE where a concrete skate park, basketball court, and road for the community park were present and under construction (Figures 6-7, 6-8, 6-9 and 6-10). The road was in the northeastern portion of the APE and ran east to southeast, just south of the basketball court and skate park, north of Walnut Branch.

Figure 6-3. Push piles of vegetation and modern trash south of San Antonio Ave., facing west.

Figure 6-4. Group pavilion (foreground), restrooms (background left), and concessions (background right) structures in the northern portion of cleared area south of Walnut Branch, facing west.

Figure 6-5. Buried culvert in the northern extent of the disturbed area (north central portion of the APE) south of Walnut Branch with concession and group pavilion structures in background, facing south.

Figure 6-6. Picnic area concrete pads and temporary buildings south of Walnut Branch, facing east.

Figure 6-7. Cut bank in northern extent of construction area north of Walnut Branch, facing north.

Figure 6-8. Depth of disturbance of the northern cut bank of Walnut Branch, facing west.

Figure 6-9. Cleared construction area with skate park north of Walnut Branch, facing south.

Figure 6-10. Cleared area with basketball court adjacent to San Antonio Ave., facing southeast.

Figure 6-11. Hike and Bike Trail under construction north of Walnut Branch, facing west.

During the pedestrian survey, a single historic structure, with associated architectural features, and outbuilding remnants and debris, was identified (Figure 6-12). The structure and features were the only observed intact, surficial cultural remains present within the APE. The main structure is recognized as the Moses "Mosey" Campbell House, previously recorded in 1936 for the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS 1936). The house has since been extensively modified, consisting of only one-story without any of the wooden structural additions depicted in the HABS photographs of the 1936 two-story house (Figures 6-13 and 6-14). Presently, the existing structure consists of a rectangular, four-walled 36.0 ft. (E-W) by 18.0 ft. (N-S) mud or similar man-made brick structure covered with stucco (Figures 6-15 and 6-16). The house has been covered by a modern metal roof, protecting the structure from the elements and surrounded by a modern chain-link fence to deter trespassers. A central doorway with a window on either side of the doorway (window-door-window) is present on the southern and northern walls of the structure. The doorways and windows have since been boarded, thus, accurate measurements were not available. However, based on the original survey photographs, the placement of the boards are accurate to the structure's original design.

Modifications to the original structure include the addition of a 24.0 ft. (E-W)-by-7.0 ft. (N-S) covered porch centered on the northern wall of the house a 21.75 ft. (E-W)-by-25.5 ft. (N-S) colored concrete patio with a decorative sun motif, and an adjacent 27.0 ft. (E-W)-by-19.5 ft. (N-S) terracotta colored tile and concrete patio to the east of the sun patio (Figures 6-17, 6-18, 6-19 and 6-20). A 0.06-ft-wide linear concrete foundation extends approximately 30.0 ft. from the tiled patio to the south and 4 ft. to the east (Figure 6-21). An additional 1.0-ft-wide (N-S) by 16.0-ft-long (E-W) concrete feature, most likely a sidewalk, ran adjacent to the possible foundation and house (E-W) (Figure 6-22). Given the house has been altered from a two-story house to a one-story house, the tar shingled roof, with one side gable to the east and a partial front gable on the eastern side of the southern wall, is an obvious modification. It should also be noted that the covered porch on the northern wall, with the patios along the southern wall, suggest the front façade of the house would be to the north with the back to the south. However, comparing the 1936 surveyed structure to the current structure, the "front and back" have been interchanged. In the 1936 HABS photograph the well is pictured in the photograph of the back of the house where there is currently a covered front covered porch (see Figure 6-18).

In addition, structural debris consisting of cinder block, concrete, brick, milled lumber, PVC pipe, and trash was observed 281.0 ft. northeast of the house, east of the driveway (Figure 6-32). It is unknown if this was the location of a structure given the debris appears to be in a push pile. A second debris pile, consisting of brick, stone, and cinder block was identified 313.0 feet north of the house, possibly west of the driveway (Figure 6-33). At this extent, the driveway is overgrown and its location could not be determined.

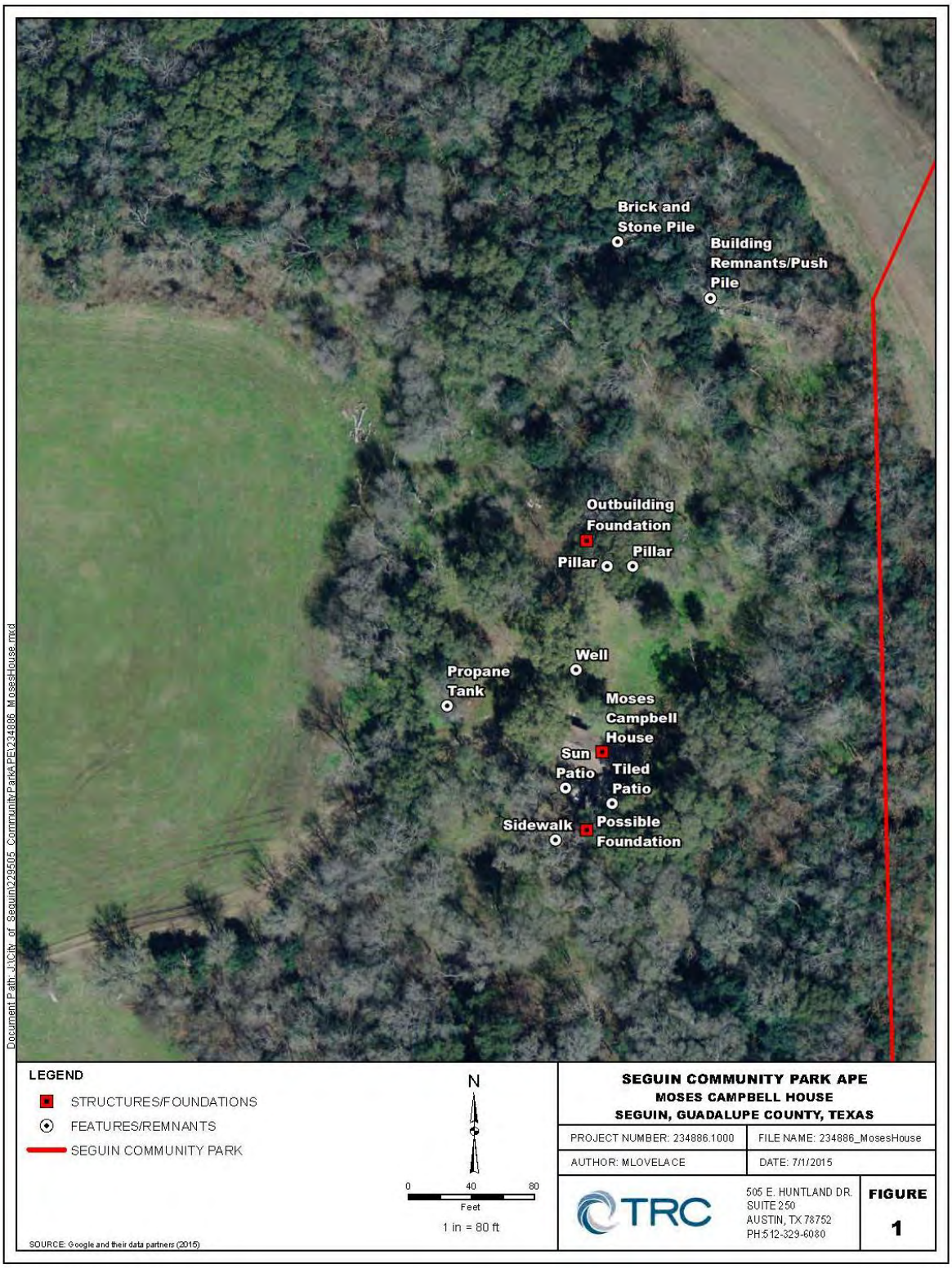

Figure 6-12. Aerial Map of Moses House site (41GU174) with associated architectural feature locations and building remnant locations to the north.

Figure 6-13. Historic Moses Campbell House in 1936 (front) with outbuilding in background (HABS 1936).

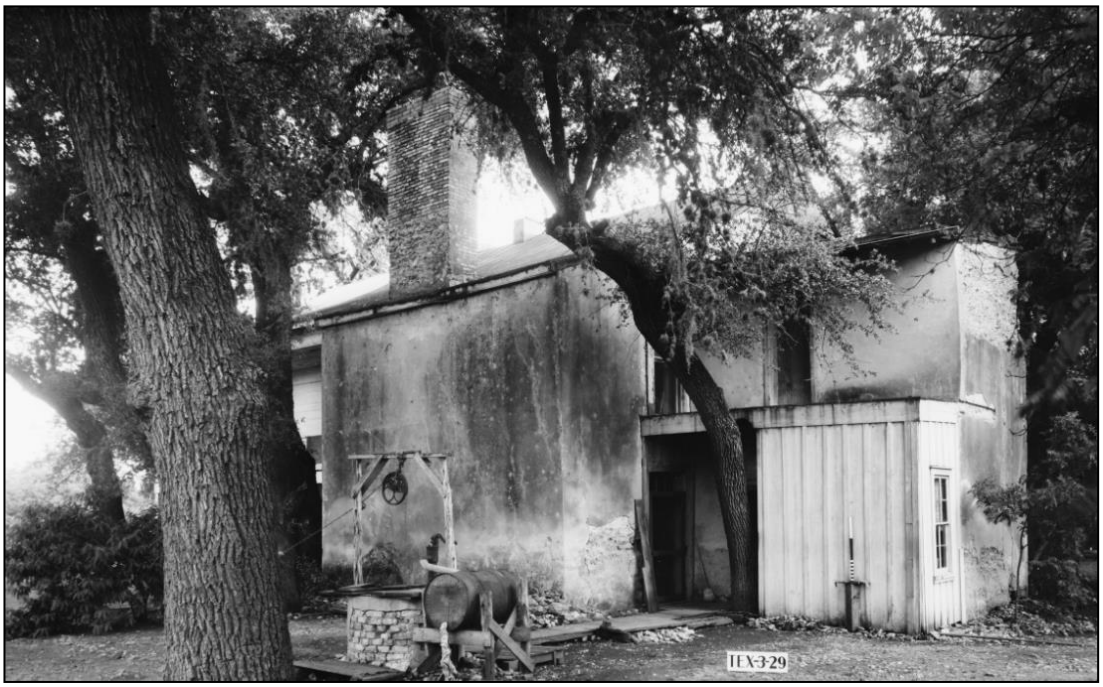

Figure 6-14. Historic Moses Campbell House in 1936 (back) with well in foreground (HABS 1936).

Figure 6-15. Northeast corner of the house, facing southwest.

Figure 6-16. Southeast corner of the house, facing northwest.

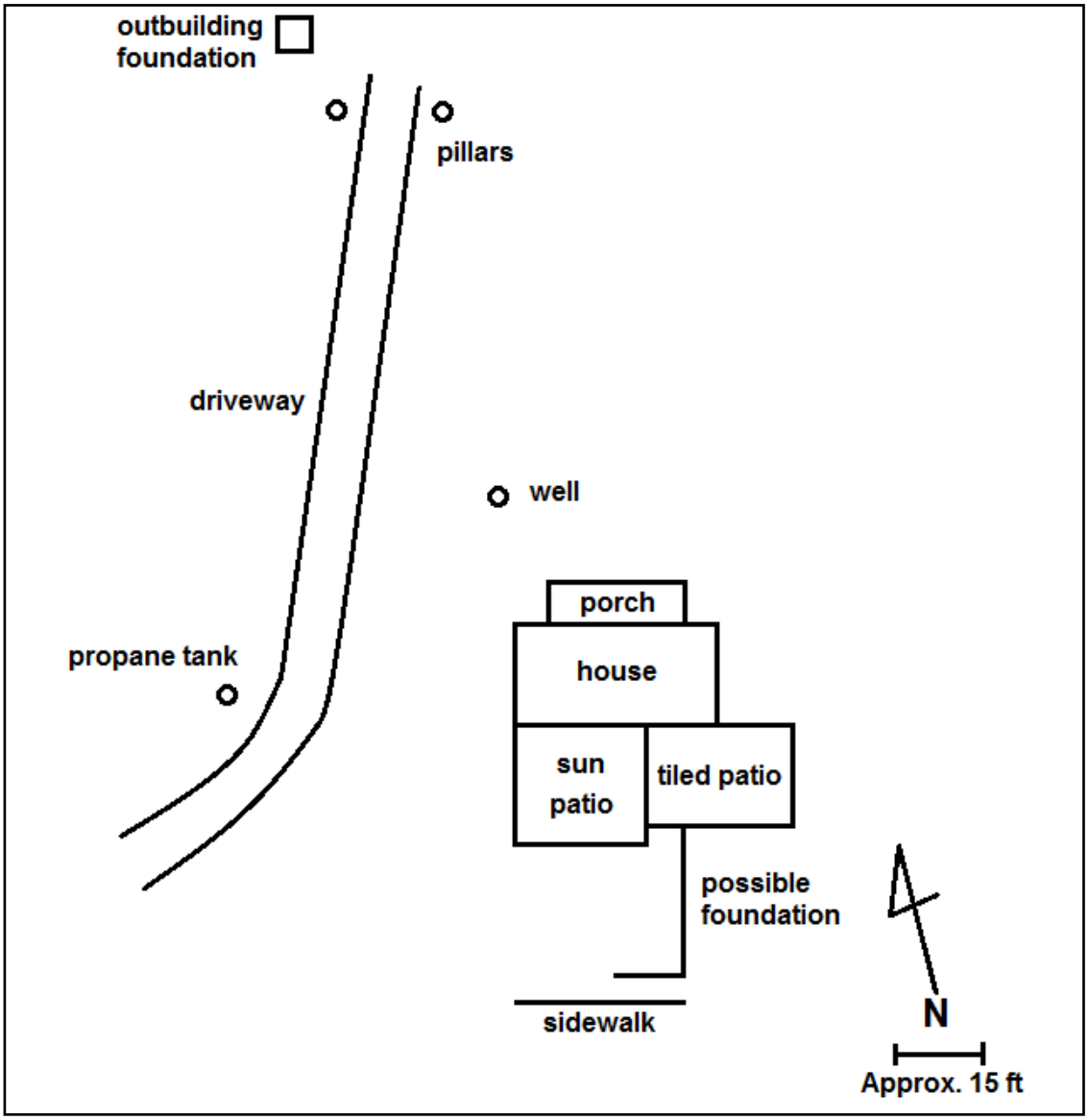

Figure 6-17. Plan view sketch map of Moses Campbell house site with associated architectural features.

Figure 6-18. Covered porch located on the north wall of the house, facing southwest.

Figure 6-19. Colored concrete patio with decorative sun motif south of the house, facing north.

Figure 6-20. Terracotta colored tiled concrete patio east of sun patio, facing northwest.

Figure 6-21. Possible concrete foundation south of the patio and house, facing north.

Figure 6-22. Concrete sidewalk south of the house and possible foundation, facing west.

Figure 6-23. Concrete and brick well capped with concrete, facing north.

Figure 6-24. Overview of house (NW corner) with well in the foreground, facing southeast.

Figure 6-25. Historic image of Moses Campbell house (east wall) with outbuilding (left arrow) and pillar/gate post locations (HABS 1936), facing northeast.

Figure 6-26. Concrete foundation of outbuilding depicted in the 1936 HABS image, facing west.

Figure 6-27. Driveway entrance to the main house site with limestone pillars/gate posts, facing north.

Figure 6-28. Eastern limestone pillar/gate post, facing east.

Figure 6-29. Western limestone pillar/gate post (collapsed) with arrow pointing to the outbuilding foundation, facing northwest.

Figure 6-30. Remnants of brick paved driveway observed west of the house, facing north.

Figure 6-31. Propane tank located west of the house and brick in driveway, facing west.

Figure 6-32. Building materials/remnants in a push pile east of the driveway, facing east.

Figure 6-33. Debris pile of brick, stone, and cinder block, facing north.

6.3 SHOVEL TEST DESCRIPTIONS AND RESULTS

A total of 38 shovel tests were excavated, with fourteen placed in cardinal directions around the Moses Campbell home site, and an additional 24 placed throughout the APE to provide a uniformly spaced sample (see Figure 5-1). The total number of shovel tests exceeded the THC recommendation of 1 shovel test per every 2 acres for parcels between 11 and 100 acres in size, and the minimum of 6 shovel tests for site delineation.

The Moses Campbell home site was delineated with shovel tests at 10 m intervals in cardinal directions to determine the extent of the cultural deposits related to the occupation. Positive shovel tests were bounded by two consecutive negative shovel tests. A total of fourteen shovel tests were excavated around the perimeter of the home site, five of which were positive for subsurface cultural materials (Table 6-1). The cultural materials included modern faunal bone fragments, window glass, bricks, concrete, white ware and machine cut nails. None of these materials are conclusively older than the turn of the 19th century and unlikely to be related to the occupation of the house during the mid-19th century. Positive shovel tests and associated cultural materials recorded during site delineation are presented below.

Shovel Test 2 was located 20 m south of the house (10 m south of the patio) within an area encompassed by concrete remnants that may have served as a foundation for an outbuilding or extension of the patio. Remnants of an east-west aligned concrete sidewalk are located approximately 5 m further to the south. Cultural materials recorded within the shovel test included five red brick fragments, one shard of window glass, and one concrete pipe fragment recovered from 0-10 cmbs (Figure 6-34). The shovel test was terminated at compact, sterile subsoil at 50 cmbs.

Shovel Test 3 was placed 10 m south of Shovel Test 2 (30 meters south of the house). The area south of the house had recently flooded and over 30 percent of the ground surface was visible at the time of the survey. Evidence of recent flooding in the form of accumulations of modern trash, vegetation and shallow runoff channels running east towards Walnut Branch continued south from this point for approximately 50 m. Cultural materials recorded within the shovel test included two shards of window glass, one shard from a Jergens bottle, and one faunal bone from 0-10 cmbs (Figure 6-35). The shovel test was terminated at compact, sterile subsoil at 70 cmbs.

Shovel Test 4 was placed 10 m south of Shovel Test 3 (40 m south of the house). Cultural materials recorded within the shovel test included six plastic beads, one cut faunal bone, and one plastic fragment from 10-20 cmbs, five plastic beads and one shard of window glass from 20-30 cmbs, and one whiteware sherd from 30-40 cmbs (Figures 6-36, 6-37 and 6-38). The shovel test was terminated at compact, sterile subsoil at 60 cmbs.

Shovel Test 10 was placed 10 m north of Shovel Test 9 (20 m north of the house). The area between the north wall of the house and Shovel Test 10 contained compact driveway fill from a parking area or extension of the driveway. Cultural materials recorded within the shovel test included six faunal bone fragments and one machine cut nail from 0-10 cmbs (Figure 6-39). The shovel test was terminated at compact, sterile subsoil at 50 cmbs.

Shovel Test 11 was placed 10 m north of Shovel Test 10 (30 m north of the house). The location was 3 m north of an east-west fence line, and approximately 5 m east of the north-south aligned driveway. Cultural materials recorded within the shovel test included 11 faunal bone fragments, two machine cut nails, and one wire fragment from 0-10 cmbs (Figure 6-40). The shovel test was terminated at compact, sterile subsoil at 80 cmbs.

Table 6-1. Delineation Shovel Test Data Excavated at the Moses Campbell Homesite.

Shovel Test No.	Depth (cm)	Screened	Cultural Material	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Comments
1	0-15	Yes	No	10 YR 5/2	Silty loam with gravels	Located 10 m west of the house in a semi-cleared wooded area. Soils had over 85 percent gravels, compact, with fill from construction disturbances. As a result, the shovel test was terminated
2	0-50	Yes	Yes	10 YR 2/1	Silty clay	Located 10 m south of the patio and 20 m south of the house. 0-15 cmbs was disturbed soils from construction. Artifacts recovered included five brick fragments, one window glass shard, and one concrete pipe fragment from 0-10 cmbs. Terminated at compact subsoil.
3	0-70	Yes	Yes	10 YR 2/1	Silty clay	Located 30 m south of the house. Artifacts recovered included two window glass shards, one Jergens bottle shard, and one faunal bone fragment from 0-10 cmbs.
4	0-20	Yes	Yes	10 YR 2/2	Silty clay	Located 40 m south of the house in a wooded area. Artifacts recorded included six plastic beads, one cut bone fragment, and one plastic fragment from 10-20 cmbs, five plastic beads and one window glass shard from 20-30 cmbs, one plastic bead, one plastic fragment, and one whiteware sherd from 30-40 cmbs. Terminated at compact subsoil.
	20-40	Yes	Yes	10 YR 2/1 mottled with 10 YR 2/2	Silty clay	
	40-60	Yes	No	10 YR 2/2	Silty clay	
5	0-80	Yes	No	10 YR 2/2	Silty clay	Located 50 m south of the house in a wooded area. No artifacts encountered.
6	0-80	Yes	No	10 YR 2/2	Silty clay	Located 60 m south of the house in a wooded area. No artifacts encountered. Located in a flooded shallow drainage area. Modern trash was located near the ST from the recent flooding.
7	0-50	Yes	No	10 YR 2/2	Silty clay	Located 10 m east of house in a wooded area. Terminated at large root obstruction.
8	0-30	Yes	No	10 YR 2/2	Silty clay	Located 20 m east of the house. No artifacts encountered. Compact soils consisted of 70 percent Pleistocene gravels.

Table 6-1. Delineation Shovel Test Data Excavated at the Moses Campbell Homesite.

Shovel Test No.	Depth (cm)	Screened	Cultural Material	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Comments
9	0-30	Yes	No	10 YR 2/2 mottled with fill	Silty clay	Located 10 m north of the house in a cleared area with tall weeds. Disturbed fill compact with gravels.
10	0-50	Yes	Yes	10 YR 2/2	Silty clay	Located 20 m north of the house in a semi-cleared area. Artifacts encountered included six faunal bone fragments and one machine cut nail at 0-10 cmbs.
11	0-80	Yes	Yes	10 YR 2/2	Silty clay	Located 30 m north of the house in a wooded area 3 m north of the location of a fence line, east of the driveway. Artifacts encountered included 11 faunal bone fragments, two machine cut nails, and one wire fragment from 0-10 cmbs.
12	0-50	Yes	No	10 YR 2/2	Silty clay	Located about 40 m north of the house in a wooded area east of the driveway. No artifacts encountered.
13	0-50	Yes	No	10 YR 3/1	Clay	Located 50 m north of the house. Soils were slightly more clayey. No artifacts were encountered.
14	0-50	Yes	No	10 YR 2/2	Clay	Located 20 m west of the house and 10 m west of ST 1 in a wooded area. The propane gas tank is located 4 m to the west. No artifacts were encountered.

Figure 6-34. Five brick fragments (center), one window glass shard (bottom right), and one concrete pipe fragment (top left) recorded within Shovel Test 2, 0-10 cmbs.

Figure 6-35. Two window glass shards (center), one Jergens bottle shard (right), and one faunal bone fragment (left) recorded within Shovel Test 3, 0-10 cmbs.

Figure 6-36. Six plastic beads (top right), one cut bone fragment (bottom), and one plastic fragment (top left) recorded within Shovel Test 4, 10-20 cmbs.

Figure 6-37. Five plastic beads (left) and one window glass shard (right) recorded within Shovel Test 4, 20-30 cmbs.

Figure 6-38. One plastic bead (top), one plastic fragment (bottom left), and one whiteware sherd (bottom right) recorded within Shovel Test 4, 30-40 cmbs.

Figure 6-39. Six faunal bone fragments (left) and one machine cut nail (right) recorded within Shovel Test 10, 0-10 cmbs.

Figure 6-40. Eleven faunal bone fragments (top), two machine cut nails (bottom center), and one wire fragment (bottom left) recorded within Shovel Test 11, 0-10 cmbs.

In addition to the 14 shovel tests excavated at the Moses Campbell site, 24 additional shovel tests were excavated within the remaining areas of the APE, all of which were negative for cultural materials (Table 6-2). The soil stratigraphy observed in most shovel tests revealed disturbed conditions and/or the presence of Pleistocene-aged gravelly deposits. The majority of the soils were silty clay, with a single shovel test, ST 16, containing silty loam. Soil colors ranged from a 10 YR 3/3, dark brown to 10 YR 2/1, black.

Table 6-2. Shovel Test Data for the Remaining Areas within the Area of Potential Effect (APE).

Shovel Test No.	Depth (cm)	Screened	Cultural Material	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Comments
15	0-20	Yes	No	10 YR 3/2	Silty clay	In a cleared area with 100 percent surface visibility from construction in the southern portion of the APE.
	20-60	Yes	No	10 YR 3/3	Silty clay	
16	0-30	Yes	No	10 YR 2/2	Silty loam	Located in a hardwood/bamboo mixed forest. Soils contained 50 percent gravels with limestone at 30 cmbs.
17	0-10	Yes	No	10 YR 2/2	Silty clay	Located 50 m north of ST 16. Encountered solid limestone bedrock at 10 cmbs.
18	0-50	Yes	No	10 YR 2/2	Silty clay	Located approximately 50 m north of ST 17 in a mixed hardwood forest. Soils were slightly more clayey with 10 percent limestone gravels throughout.
19	0-50	Yes	No	10 YR 2/2	Silty clay	Located approximately 50 m north of ST 18 in a hardwood forest. Soils were clayey.
20	0-50	Yes	No	10 YR 3/1	Silty clay	Located approximately 75 m north of ST 19 in a partially cleared forest near the hiking trail.
21	0-60	Yes	No	10 YR 2/2	Silty clay	Located in a mixed hardwood forest near the south bank of Walnut Branch. Gravels encountered at 60 cmbs.
22	0-50	Yes	No	10 YR 2/2	Silty clay	Located approximately 50 m north of ST 21 south of Walnut Branch. Encountered Pleistocene gravels.
	50-60	Yes	No	10 YR 3/1	Silty clay	
23	0-50	Yes	No	10 YR 2/2	Silty clay	Soils were slightly more clayey and wet. Located about 50 m west of ST 22 and 30 m north of the construction area.
24	0-30	Yes	No	10 YR 2/2	Silty clay	Located within the disturbed construction area. Soils consisted of disturbed fill. Gravels were present at the surface.
25	0-30	Yes	No	10 YR 2/2	Silty clay	Located 50 m south of ST 24 within the disturbed construction area. Soils consisted of disturbed fill. Gravels were present at the surface.

Table 6-2. Shovel Test Data for the Remaining Areas within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) (continued).

Shovel Test No.	Depth (cm)	Screened	Cultural Material	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Comments
26	0-30	Yes	No	10 YR 2/2	Silty clay	Located 50 m south of ST 25 within the disturbed construction area. Soils consisted of disturbed fill. Gravels were present at the surface.
27	0-30	Yes	No	10 YR 2/2	Silty clay	Located 50 m south of ST 26 within the disturbed construction area. Soils consisted of disturbed fill. Gravels were present at the surface.
28	0-50	Yes	No	10 YR 2/2	Silty clay	Located 50 m south of ST 27 within the disturbed construction area. Soils consisted of disturbed fill. Gravels were present at the surface.
29	0-50	Yes	No	10 YR 2/1	Silty clay	Located in the southern portion of the APE in a low-lying flooded area with exposed soils. Pleistocene gravels were present throughout the soils.
30	0-50	Yes	No	10 YR 2/1	Silty clay	Located in a wooded area in the NE portion of the APE, south of San Antonio Ave. in a mixed hardwood. A cleared area was located to the south.
31	0-50	Yes	No	10 YR 2/2	Silty clay	Located approximately 50 m west of ST 30 in the central northern extent of the APE. Soils were heavily disturbed from construction.
32	0-50	Yes	No	10 YR 2/2	Silty clay	Located in a heavily disturbed area in the NW portion of the APE east of Trench 1.
33	0-50	Yes	No	10 YR 2/2	Silty clay	Located in the NW corner of the APE, which was cleared and disturbed from construction.
34	0-50	Yes	No	10 YR 2/2	Silty clay	Located in a forested area approximately 50 m south of ST 33. A road cut in located about 10 m to the north.
35	0-30	Yes	No	10 YR 2/2	Silty clay	Located in a cleared, heavily disturbed construction area.
36	0-30	Yes	No	10 YR 2/2	Silty clay	Located in a cleared, heavily disturbed construction area.
37	0-40	Yes	No	10 YR 2/2	Silty clay	Located in the southern portion of a fenced in, grassy area south of the construction entrance. Terminated at subsoil.
	40-50	Yes	No	10 YR 4/3	Silty clay	
38	0-35	Yes	No	10 YR 2/2	Silty clay	Located in the northern portion of a fenced in, grassy area approximately 30 m north of ST 37, south of the construction entrance. Terminated at subsoil.
	35-50	Yes	No	10 YR 4/3	Silty clay	

6.4 MECHANICAL TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND RESULTS

Four backhoe trenches were excavated in areas of the APE with the potential to contain deep Holocene soils, which are mapped within and along the banks of Walnut Branch. The majority of the trench locations were accessed from the drainage, which at the time of the current survey contained no standing water. Access in other areas were nearly impassable due to densely forested margins along the drainage. The Holocene soils present within the APE include Tinn clay, which has a typical profile of 0-80 cmbs of clay. This description coincides with the average depth of the first strata encountered in the majority of the trenches. All of the trenches were approximately 1.5-m-wide and 4.0-m-long, excavated to a minimum depth of 2.0 m below present ground surface, or until Pleistocene gravels were encountered. Back dirt from the trenches was sampled and screened periodically during excavation, however, no artifacts were encountered in the screened samples.

Trench 1 was excavated on the northern bank of Walnut Branch, perpendicular to the drainage in the northwestern portion of the APE (Figure 6-41). Surface vegetation included various grasses and forbs with young hardwood trees. The soils were characterized by very dark gray (10 YR 3/1) silty clay to 120 cmbs, with root inclusions present 0-50 cmbs, a transitional strata of grayish brown (10 YR 5/2) silty clay with 10 to 20 percent gravels to 145 cmbs, above a Pleistocene-aged strata of very pale brown (10 YR 7/4) gravelly silty clay with 80 percent gravels to 200 cmbs (Figure 6-42). No cultural materials were discovered during the excavation of this trench.

Trench 2 was excavated on the southern bank, perpendicular to Walnut Branch in a bend of the drainage (Figure 6-43). Surface vegetation included a mixed hardwood forested area covered in muscadine grapevines. The soils in this trench were characterized by very dark gray (10 YR 3/1) silty clay disturbed soils with 50 percent gravels to 50 cmbs, dark silty clay with 10 percent gravels to 100 cmbs, with a transitional strata of grayish brown (10 YR 5/2) silty clay with 75 percent gravels to 140 cmbs, above a Pleistocene-aged strata of very pale brown (10 YR 7/4) gravelly silty clay mottled with brownish yellow (10 YR 4/2) silty clay with 90 percent gravels to 210 cmbs (Figure 6-44). One artifact, a whole quart-sized, green glass 7-Up bottle was observed at 0-20 cmbs (Figure 6-45 and 6-46). The maker's mark revealed the bottle was produced by the Glass Containers Corporation, which was in operation from c.1950's to 1980's. The style of the maker's mark does not have a specific date range for which it was used and this manufacturer did not implement a consistent date code on the base of their glass molds; however, the possible date code (embossed "72" on the base of the bottle), the script style and use of enamel for the logo, and the size of the bottle, suggest a high probability the soda bottle could have been produced within that year, since these features were typical of soda bottles produced in that decade.

Trench 2 was excavated on the southern bank, perpendicular to Walnut Branch in a bend of the drainage (Figure 6-43). Surface vegetation included a mixed hardwood forested area covered in muscadine grapevines. The soils in this trench were characterized by very dark gray (10 YR 3/1) silty clay disturbed soils with 50 percent gravels to 50 cmbs, dark silty clay with 10 percent gravels to 100 cmbs, with a transitional strata of grayish brown (10 YR 5/2) silty clay with 75 percent gravels to 140 cmbs, above a Pleistocene-aged strata of very pale brown (10 YR 7/4) gravelly silty clay mottled with brownish yellow (10 YR 4/2) silty clay with 90 percent gravels to 210 cmbs (Figure 6-44). One artifact, a whole quart-sized, green glass 7-Up bottle was observed at 0-20 cmbs (Figure 6-45 and 6-46). The

Figure 6-41. Overview of Trench 1 location, facing west.

Figure 6-42. East wall profile of Trench 1, facing east.

Figure 6-43. Overview of Trench 2 location, facing west.

Figure 6-44. East wall profile of Trench 2, facing east.

Figure 6-45. 7-Up bottle recovered from Trench 2.

Figure 6-46. 7-Up bottle base with maker's mark and possible date code from Trench 2.

maker's mark revealed the bottle was produced by the Glass Containers Corporation, which was in operation from c.1950's to 1980's. The style of the maker's mark does not have a specific date range for which it was used and this manufacturer did not implement a consistent date code on the base of their glass molds; however, the possible date code (embossed "72" on the base of the bottle), the script style and use of enamel for the logo, and the size of the bottle, suggest a high probability the soda bottle could have been produced within that year, since these features were typical of soda bottles produced in that decade.

Trench 3 was excavated in the southern extent of access available along Walnut Branch, perpendicular along the western bank, within the southeastern portion of the APE (Figure 6-47). Surface vegetation included dense mixed hardwood forest, which had to be cleared by the backhoe for access. The soils were characterized by very dark gray (10 YR 3/1) silty clay to 80 cmbs, a transitional strata of grayish brown (10 YR 5/2) silty clay mottled with brownish yellow (10 YR 6/6) silty clay with 10 to 20 percent gravels to 110 cmbs, above a Pleistocene-aged strata of very pale brown (10 YR 7/4) gravelly silty clay with 90 percent gravels to 170 cmbs (Figure 6-48). No cultural materials were encountered during the excavation of this trench.

Trench 4 was excavated in the north central portion of the APE near the southern bank of Walnut Branch (Figure 6-49). The trench was accessed by the cleared construction area to the south. Surface vegetation included a mixed hardwood forest with various grasses and forbs. The soils were characterized by very dark brown (10 YR 2/2) silty clay with root inclusions to 40 cmbs and a Pleistocene-aged strata of pale brown (10 YR 7/4) gravelly silty clay mottled with a brownish yellow (10 YR 6/6) silty clay with 75 percent gravels to 155 cmbs (Figure 6-50). No cultural materials were discovered during the excavation of this trench.

6.5 INTENSIVE SURVEY RESULTS SUMMARY

In conclusion, the intensive survey conducted within the APE included a pedestrian survey covering 100 percent of the 36-acre APE, and the excavation of 38 shovel tests and four backhoe trenches. A review of the Texas Historic Commission's (THC) Archaeological Sites Atlas prior to fieldwork determined no previously recorded sites were located within the APE, however, the Moses Campbell house recorded in 1936 by HABS was determined to be within the APE. During the pedestrian survey, structures and architectural features related to the Moses Campbell house were identified. Based on the historic occupation of the house site and concentration of related architectural features, the house area was delineated, in which five shovel tests were positive for cultural materials. Due to the presence of structural features and subsurface deposits related to the occupation of the Moses Campbell site, and no previous archaeological site documentation of the historic structure, a Texas State Archaeological Site form was submitted. The Texas state archaeological site number (trinomial) assigned to the Moses Campbell House is 41GU174.

Other than the Moses Campbell House, related structural features, and subsurface cultural materials in five positive shovel tests encountered during the delineation of site 41GU174, no other surficial or subsurface prehistoric or historic artifacts were encountered in the remaining shovel tests and trenches excavated in the APE. This is most likely due to the disturbances observed (i.e. land clearing, grading, construction activities, and installation of utilities) within the remaining areas of the APE. Within the

Figure 6-47. Overview of Trench 3 location, facing north.

Figure 6-48. South wall profile of Trench 3, facing south.

Figure 6-49. Overview of Trench 4 location, facing north.

Figure 6-50. West wall profile of Trench 4, facing west.

areas containing Holocene-aged deposits, the APE has been moderately impacted by erosional processes due to periodic historic flooding, manipulation of Walnut Branch, and construction activities occurring past and possibly present, over the last century. Any cultural materials along Walnut Branch in the APE would have likely been washed out and redeposited. Although, backhoe trenching was performed in areas containing Holocene soils what were "built-up" or higher in elevation (amsl) which typically have higher probability for more soil deposition, no archeological deposits were encountered within these trenches.

Figure 6-51. Aerial map of 41GU174 site boundary with shovel test locations and features.

7.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The City proposes to construct a new community park within a 47.79 acre parcel along Walnut Branch. The APE includes approximately 36.73 acres of this parcel that will be disturbed during construction of the park. This City proposed undertaking represents a publically sponsored project on publicly owned land with the potential to impact cultural resources that may exist within the APE. Therefore, the City was required by the THC to conduct a cultural resource survey to meet its legal obligations under existing state guidelines that include the Antiquity Code of Texas 1977 (revised 1987), Title 9, Chapter 191, VACS, Art. 6145-9. Other Federal guidelines that support cultural resource legislation in Texas include: Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (P.L. 89-665; 80 Stat. 915; 16 USC §470 et seq.); the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (P.L. 91-190; 83 Stat. 852; 42 USC §4221 et seq.); Executive Order No. 11593 of 1971, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"; the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (AHPA) of 1974 (P.L. 93-291; 88 Stat. 174; 16 USC §469 et seq.); the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) of 1978 (P.L. 95-341; 92 Stat. 469; 42 USC §12996); the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990 (P.L. 101-601; 104 Stat. 3048; 25 USC §3001 et seq.). Under Antiquities Permit #7301 issued by the THC, archeologists from the Planning, Permitting, and Licensing Practice of TRC's office in Austin, conducted an intensive cultural resource survey of the APE on the 11th, 12th, 15th and 18th of June, 2015. The survey included the manual excavation of 38 shovel tests, the mechanical excavation of four trenches, and a pedestrian survey covering 100 percent of the APE.

If cultural resources are found during a cultural resource survey and determined to constitute historic properties as defined by the NHPA or the Antiquities Code of Texas, the investigator must attempt to assess their eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. Historic buildings must be listed on the NRHP before being designated as a SAL. Prehistoric sites may be designated as a SAL independently, and without inclusion in the NRHP. According to the NHPA of 1966 (Section 106), a Federal agency must assess any potentially harmful action upon resources that are or could be listed on the NRHP. Federal Regulations (36 CFR 60.4) lists four criteria to be used when evaluating properties for inclusion in the NRHP. Those eligible should include properties:

a) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

b) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

c) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

d) That has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

No prehistoric cultural materials were identified during the survey. The park is currently under construction and approximately 60 percent (20 acres) of the APE has been recently disturbed. Overall,

the soils present within the APE have been impacted by erosional processes due to periodic historic flooding, manipulation of Walnut Branch, and both recent and historic activities. These components greatly affect the integrity of the APE in terms of setting, association, and material. Given the degree of disturbance observed, any prehistoric archeological materials found would have had a low potential to qualify as intact sites with integrity necessary for listing as a SAL or in the NRHP. Given the lack of any prehistoric artifacts, it is TRC's determination that no significant prehistoric cultural deposits are present within the APE.

During the pedestrian survey, a single historic structure, with associated architectural features and outbuilding remnants and debris, was identified (Site 41GU174). The structure and features were the only observed intact, surficial cultural remains present within the APE. At the request of the City, this property was visited and evaluated on March 11, 2015 by Stanley Graves (AT Architecture, Planning and Historic Preservation, Inc). In a letter dated March 23, 2015, Mr. Graves stated the structure was initially documented during the 1936 Historic American Building Survey (HABS) and was described as a 2.5 story, stone and stucco house constructed in 1851 by slave labor for Moses Campbell, a local planter and businessman (HABS 1936). The Graves letter concluded the main structure has since been significantly altered, most likely rendering it ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP (Appendix A).

Based on the evaluation of the Moses Campbell home site conducted during the current survey, TRC concurs that the structure itself does not meet criterion C for inclusion in the NRHP. Further, archival research conducted during the current investigation does not indicate the site would be eligible under criterion A or B. Additionally, the results of shovel testing around the structure and outbuildings suggests the archeological component of the site is unlikely to be eligible under criterion C or D. Therefore, TRC recommends that no further work is necessary at the site to make a determination of eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. However, in the event that any human remains or burial furniture are encountered during the undertaking all work should cease immediately and the City should notify local law enforcement, who in turn will notify the local medical examiner's office. If these remains are not recent, the THC should be notified.

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APPENDIX A

LETTER FROM STANLEY GRAVES TO DIRECTOR OF PARKS AND RECREATION, CITY OF SEGUIN

AUSTIN • ARCHITEXAS • DALLAS

ARCHITECTURE, PLANNING AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION, INC.

March 23, 2015

Jack Jones, CPRP
Director of Parks and Recreation
City of Seguin
PO Box 591
Seguin, Texas 78156
jjones@seguintexas.gov

Re: Hermann (Hoermann) House/Moses Campbell House

Dear Jack,

I enjoyed meeting you and Kyle at the Hermann House site on March 11, 2015. It is certainly an interesting property and it looks like it well on the way to becoming a great recreational resource for the citizens of Seguin.

Prominent local businessman and planter, Moses Campbell, apparently constructed the Hermann House, also known as the Moses Campbell house, in the early 1850's with slave labor according to Historic American Building Survey data compiled in 1936. The HABS program was created during the Depression to employ out of work architects and historians in the documentation of historically significant structures across the United States. The fact that the Campbell House was recorded at this time is a testament to its perceived importance to the early history of Seguin.

The HABS photographs and written descriptions indicate the house was an impressive 2 1/2 stories, with double height porches on three sides. The house was described as being built of native limestone with interior plaster walls and exterior stucco, cypress shingled roof, woodwork of oak, cypress and walnut. The house is set among large native trees and there is a well, outbuildings and fenced areas visible in the photographs.

The current appearance of the house is greatly altered from its historic configuration. The second story and attic floors are gone, the double height porches and exterior stair are missing. All window sashes and original doors appear to have been removed. In fact, the existing structure bears little resemblance to historic house documented in the1930's.

We believe this lack of integrity would render the building ineligible for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places or as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. However, there may be significant archeological resources associated with the property that warrant consideration.

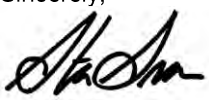
Under Chapter 26 of the Texas Historical Commission's Administrative Code for Location and Discovery of Cultural Resources and Landmarks, political subdivisions must send advance notification for any project that has the potential to disturb historic or archeological resources if the project affects a cumulative area of five acres or more or disturbs more than 5,000 cubic yards of earth.

We would suggest your next step should be to contact the appropriate architectural history and archeological staff of the Texas Historical Commission to confirm whether or not the remains of the Campbell House maintain sufficient integrity to be considered a historic or archeological landmark and what, if any, permits or procedures would be required to remove the structure and develop the site in accordance with your Park Master Plan.

2900 S. Congress Ave., Suite 200 Austin, Texas 78704 512.444.4220 Fax 512.444.4221

If you wish, we can prepare background material, schedule and attend a meeting with you and THC staff at our standard hourly rates. We estimate it would be about 4 hours total. Please let us know how you would like to proceed.

Sincerely,



Stanley Graves, FAIA

cc. Kyle Kramm