

Antiquities Advisory Board

April 26, 2021

8:30 A.M.

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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### AGENDA ANTIQUITIES ADVISORY BOARD MEETING #104

AT&T Executive Education and Conference Center  
Grand Salon ABC  
1900 University Avenue  
Austin, TX 78705  
April 26, 2021  
8:30 a.m.

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Pursuant to the Governor's March 16, 2020 suspension of certain provisions of the Texas Open Meetings Act due to the Coronavirus (COVID-19), the April 26, 2021 meeting of the Executive Committee will be held by videoconference as authorized under Texas Government Code section 551.127. The presiding officer and a quorum of the THC Executive Committee will be present at the above-posted physical location. The public is invited to attend via Zoom using the registration link provided or in person in accordance with the instructions below.

To attend by Zoom, registration is required: <http://bit.ly/april26thcmeeting>

For audio only access via telephone: 1(346) 248-7799 Webinar ID: 914 0970 3244

To attend in person: In accordance with policies of the meeting facility, facemasks are recommended to enter the building and remain on while in the common area. The THC strongly recommends mask use and social distancing throughout the property and during the meeting. The THC encourages any person experiencing symptoms of illness to attend by videoconference instead of in person.

Digital copies of the meeting materials will be available at [www.thc.texas.gov/videoconferences](http://www.thc.texas.gov/videoconferences) after April 20, 2021. To obtain a recording of the meeting please contact [esther.brickley@thc.texas.gov](mailto:esther.brickley@thc.texas.gov) after April 30, 2021. The members may discuss and/or take action on any of the items listed in the agenda.

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**1. Call to Order** – *Chairman Bruseth*

- A. Board Introductions
- B. Establish a Quorum
- C. Recognize and/or excuse absences

**2. Approval of Minutes** – *Bruseth (advance handout)*

Antiquities Advisory Board Meeting # 103 (February 2, 2021, videoconference)

**3. Reports** – Division Reports/ Presentations on recent and current permitted projects – Jones & Graham

*(\*The Texas Historical Commission will convene and meet concurrently with the AAB for the presentation noted below)*

**4. Discussion and possible action regarding the Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1082 related to the removal of two Confederate monuments from the Bastrop County Courthouse Square, Bastrop, Bastrop County (item 3.1)**

**5. Discussion and possible action regarding the Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1080 related to the removal of a Confederate monument from the Caldwell County Courthouse Square, Lockhart, Caldwell County (item 3.2)**

**6. Discussion and possible action regarding the Archeological permit for the location of existing underground utilities, northeast corner of the Alamo grounds (41BX6), Bexar County (item 3.3)**

- 7. Discussion and possible action regarding the Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit application #1095 for on-going conservation work for the next five years on the Alamo Church and Long Barrack, Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Bexar County (item 3.4)**
- 8. Discussion and possible action to amend the Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #983 for architectural investigations on the Alamo Church and Long Barrack, Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Bexar County**
- 9. Update on the Alamo masterplan – *Lori Houston, Assistant City Manager, City of San Antonio***
- 10. Adjournment**

*NOTICE OF ASSISTANCE AT PUBLIC MEETINGS: Persons with disabilities who plan to attend this meeting and who may need auxiliary aids or services such as interpreters for persons who are deaf or hearing impaired, readers, large print or Braille, are requested to contact Laney Fisher at (512) 463-5394 at least four (4) business days prior to the meeting so that appropriate arrangements can be made.*

ITEM # 1

**TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION**

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**ANTIQUITIES ADVISORY BOARD**

**MEMBERS**

Members as of 01/04/2021

**THC Commissioner/AAB Chair**

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**Historian**

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## Quarterly Report

Archeology Division  
January–March 2021

### HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE DIRECTOR

This quarter has seen the Archeology Division's (AD) full deployment of an online system for Antiquities Code Archeology Permit applications. We have over 52 organizations and 147 principal investigators onboarded into the system and are issuing permits daily. Many thanks to Donald Firsching of the IT department, who has crafted the system to integrate with eTRAC, and Laney Fisher in AD, who has spearheaded the transition to the online system, working with THC reviewers, private companies, and other state agencies. At the upcoming Council of Texas Archeologists' Spring Meeting, AD will also be debuting a new Abstract Submission form that will be accessible through the online system.

Additional events of note include:

- January 7–9—Amy Borgens participated in the Maritime Managers Group meeting and Emily Dylla presented her work on gender in the California Missions during the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) Conference that was held online this year.
- February–March—Tiffany Osburn worked with the local authorities to conduct a damage assessment of a looted site on private property along the Frio River in Concan. Damages were assessed at over \$1 million. Two individuals were arrested and a third turned himself in; a grand jury trial will begin in April. The landowner is working with the THC and a private firm to record and nominate the site as a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL).
- February 8 and March 5—Conducted the first two monthly conference calls with federally recognized tribes with ties to Texas (Marie Archambeault, Brad Jones)
- February 11—Virtual presentation to Piney Woods Master Naturalists (Maggie Moore)
- February 23—Visit to inspect SALs and discuss future development and coordination with staff of the Fort Worth Nature Center (Arlo McKee)

- February 24–25—Visit to data recovery excavations being undertaken at Lower Bois D'arc Reservoir (Bill Martin)
- March 1–6—Site visits to ongoing excavations at 41WR123 and 41WR5/8; exhumation of human remains discovered during construction in El Paso; assessment of the Millington Site (41PS14) (Drew Sitters)
- March 6–7—Online instructor for the Texas Archeological Society Academy "Ceramics 101: The Stories Found in Pottery" (Rebecca Shelton)
- March 19—Presentation on "Consulting with Federally Recognized Tribes" for UT-Austin Anthropology undergraduate class (Marie Archambeault)
- March 26—Undertold Archeology Stories virtual presentation series on "Women in Texas Archeology" featuring four archeologists—Pat Mercado-Allinger, Kay Hindes, Marybeth Tomka, and Tamra Walter—discussing their work, the legacy of early women archeologists, and the future of the field (Rebecca Shelton).
- March 29–April 1—Attended the virtual To Bridge A Gap Conference co-hosted by the Delaware Nation and the USDA Forest Service, which provides an opportunity for the federally recognized tribes and Forest Service to strengthen the relationship with their federal and state partners (Bill Martin, Maggie Moore, Emily Dylla, Arlo McKee, Marie Archambeault, Bradford Jones).

### MARINE ARCHEOLOGY PROGRAM (MAP)

The MAP has had an increased number of project reviews for this point in the fiscal year, the highest in 13 years and a 54 percent increase in average reviews since last year. In addition, as part of continued coordination with the General Land Office's (GLO) oil spill emergency response, the MAP has revised the THC's marine state tract codes in the GLO viewer, so that these can be used to streamline and expedite cultural resources concerns during spill mitigation. The THC is still part of a multi-

agency task force with the U.S. Coast Guard to develop Area Contingency Plans for the Gulf of Mexico.

The MAP continues coordination with the National Park Service (NPS) as we approach the 50-year anniversary of the 1972 THC excavation/testing of *San Esteban* and *Espiritu Santo*. The NPS will be working with the THC to recognize this significant project, which was the first state-funded underwater archeology data recovery project in the U.S. State Marine Archeologist Amy Borgens also worked collaboratively with the NPS in October 2020 on a post-hurricane Hanna survey assessment of submerged cultural resources off Padre Island National Seashore. The AD has been actively involved in planning a second phase of this work, slated to begin in May. Borgens and AD Division Director Jones submitted draft chapters on the 1554 Shipwreck Project to be included in a Springer Publication on Spanish Colonial Archeology.

For public outreach this quarter, Borgens participated in the Government Maritime Managers Forum at the 2021 SHA conference, and presented a lecture for the Nautical Archeology Program at Texas A&M University.

## **REVIEW AND COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES**

Under the auspices of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Antiquities Code of Texas, the State and Federal Review Section staff of the AD reviewed approximately 2,393 proposed development projects during the period of January 1–March 31. Of those, about 60 archeological surveys were required to determine whether any significant cultural resources would be adversely affected, and approximately 13,876 acres were surveyed. About 112 historic and prehistoric sites were recorded, and of those, eight were determined eligible for listing in the National Register and 68 were determined not eligible, with 36 of undetermined eligibility.

## **CURATORIAL FACILITIES CERTIFICATION PROGRAM (CFCP)**

The THC's CFCP ensures that state-associated archeological collections are properly curated. During the February THC Quarterly Meeting, the THC's Curatorial Facility for Artifact Research was recertified for another 10-year period. The Witte Museum in San Antonio will submit the self-evaluation component of the CFCP application in April and will be ready for potential certification by the July Commission meeting.

In his capacity as State Archeologist, Jones continues working with staff and Texas Archeological Stewardship Network (TASN) members on AD collections. TASN Steward Janet Dye is assisting staff at the Wheless Lane Archeology Lab with collections from the Old Socorro Mission, Fort Polk, and Brazos Santiago sites.

## **TEXAS ARCHEOLOGICAL STEWARDSHIP NETWORK (TASN)**

The current membership of terrestrial and marine stewards is at 133. At the beginning of January, we reviewed our membership lists, and 23 stewards were up for renewal in 2021. We sent letters requesting renewal in February; to date we have received confirmation from 16 stewards.

To assist THC staff in meeting the diverse inquiries and requests the THC receives, the TASN is collaborating with the History Programs Division and AD staff to develop two pilot programs. The first, initiated by Bob Brinkman (Marker Program), Jenny McWilliams (Cemetery Program), Bob Ward (TASN), and the Travis County Historical Commission, will focus on recruiting volunteers who are skilled in historic research, archives, genealogy, and cemetery preservation. The second, a tribal steward program designed by Regional Archeologist and Tribal Liaison Marie Archambeault, aims to expand THC tribal coordination efforts, foster collaborative relationships with tribal members, and provide preservation training.

We received seven outstanding nominations for 2021. After they were reviewed by AD staff, State Archeologist Jones and TASN Coordinator Becky Shelton met with the Advisory Committee on February 25 to review and finalize the nominations. Invitation letters have been sent, and nominations will be finalized next month.

Based on the successful turn-out and participation of last year's fully virtual TASN Workshop and Annual Meeting, we will host an online meeting for the membership this summer. In addition, we are planning multiple smaller workshops that will focus on specific topics such as the Archeological Sites Atlas, development of volunteer roles within the new pilot programs, and other regionally specific training as needed.

We sadly note that Rolla Shaller passed away in February. He joined the TASN in 1993 and was an integral part of our network. Rolla was a mentor to countless members of the archeology community, an excellent researcher, and quite the humorist. We will miss him dearly.

ITEM # 2

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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**ANTIQUITIES ADVISORY BOARD MEETING #103**

**Minutes**

Videoconference Meeting

February 2, 2021

8:45 A.M.

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*Note: For the full text of action items, please contact the Texas Historical Commission at P.O. Box 12276, Austin TX 78711 or call 512.463-1858*

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**1. Call to Order**

Chairman Jim Bruseth opened the Antiquities Advisory Board (AAB) meeting on February 2, 2021 at 08:45. Bruseth announced that the meeting was being held in accordance with the Governor's suspension of certain provisions of the Texas Open Meetings Act. He noted that the meeting would be held via videoconference and was authorized under Texas Government Code Section 551.127. Bruseth announced that prior registration for attendance was required and that conference materials would be made available on the Texas Historical Commission's webpage.

Bruseth welcomed all the callers and asked the members to note their presence as he called their names.

**Members Present**

Jim Bruseth  
Lilia Garcia  
Laurie Limbacher  
Todd Ahlman  
Norman Alston  
Douglas Boyd  
Waldo Troell  
Rick Lewis  
Dan Utley  
Bob Ward

**Members Absent**

Bruseth announced that all members were present and that a quorum was established. He welcomed the newest member Todd Ahlman and stated that the AAB looked forward to gaining his expertise.

**2. Approval of Minutes**

Bruseth called for the approval of the minutes for AAB Meeting #102 from October 27, 2020. He asked if the members had any changes or corrections.

Dan Utley moved to approve the minutes and was seconded by Rick Lewis.

Bruseth called for the vote and asked all members to signify by stating I.

The board members unanimously voted to approve the motion.

Bruseth announced that the motion carried.

### **3. Permit Extensions**

The Chairman announced that there were three permit extension requests. He asked Brad Jones, the director of the Archeology Division, to present the requests.

Jones welcomed the members and announced that he did not see the first permit holder present. He asked if Josh Haefner would confirm his presence. Haefner was absent and therefore Jones suggested moving on to the next permit extension request while they awaited him.

Bruseth approved the request to move forward.

Jones read the second extension request for THC permit #5833. The request was submitted by Dr. George Avery and was issued for the surveying and monitoring of the Mayhew Site. A second site was identified during the survey. Both sites were identified in Nacogdoches, Texas. Jones noted that the project was being carried out by Avery, archeology steward Tom Middlebrook, and several other volunteers.

The original permit extension was due to medical issues, and Jones said that Avery asked for an extension to complete the research. Jones noted that the group of archeologists had made significant progress since the first permit extension, and the second permit extension would grant them time to complete and submit the final report.

Jones and his staff supported the request for a second permit extension. He called on Avery to present his application.

Avery introduced himself and was welcomed by Bruseth. Avery explained that he was the PI but the project was a really a THC Archeological Steward's project. He explained that Stewards Tom Middlebrook and Morris Jackson were the two lead field contacts. Avery stated that his role was to administer field work and monitor the permit.

Avery noted that the gentlemen had done a remarkable job and a two-year permit extension would allow them to complete the project. Avery proposed that it could be a publication for the SFA Press and a good addition for the early contact period archeology of Nacogdoches.

Bruseth asked for further comments by Jones.

Jones had no additional comments.

Bruseth noted that the motion could be approved or denied. He asked one of the AAB members to move on the two-year permit extension.

Douglas Boyd moved to grant the permit extension for THC permit #5833.

Utley seconded the motion.

Bruseth asked for further discussion, heard none, and called for all members to signify by stating I.

The board vote unanimously.

Bruseth heard no opposition and the motion for Item 3B carried forward.

Paige Neumann announced that Josh Haefner had joined the video conference.

Bruseth announced that the AAB would return to the first permit extension request and asked for Jones to start the process.

Jones stated that the request was for THC permit #5905 for the US 69/Loop 49 Lindale Relieve Route project, and that the second permit extension was requested due to the ongoing pandemic. He noted that the completion of curation component had slowed down the project.

Jones informed the AAB that his staff supported this application and that he would yield the floor to Haefner.

Haefner apologized for his late attendance. He explained that the field work was completed three years ago. Analysis, curation, and final report writing was completed two and half years ago. He noted that curation was essentially completed and that artifacts were bagged, tagged, and labeled.

Haefner explained that the curation process was stalled by the work from home order issued by Hicks & Company where the artifacts are stored. He believed that the order would remain in place for the time being but informed the AAB that the artifacts were ready and would be delivered to the Center for Archaeological Studies (CAS) at Texas State University.

Bruseth thanked Haefner for the information. He informed the AAB members that they would vote on approval or denial for the #5905 permit extension.

Bruseth asked one of the members to move one of the motions forward.

Boyd moved to grant the permit extension for #5905.

Utley seconded the motion.

Bruseth asked for further discussion, heard none, and called for the vote.

Waldo Troell recused himself from the vote.

Bruseth called on the rest of the board to signify their approval by stating I.

The board unanimously voted to approve the motion.

Bruseth announced that Item 3A carried forward.

Bruseth ushered in the final permit extension for Item 3C and asked Jones to proceed.

Jones presented the permit extension request for #7250. The second permit extension was requested by Kevin Stone to provide time to deliver the final architectural plans to the THC per report requirements. Jones explained that Stone's client had not yet provided him with the final plans.

Jones supported the second extension and asked Stone to present his case.

Stone thanked Jones for the summary. He mentioned that his firm was waiting on the client to submit dredging and wall repair plans. Stone noted that the Work Progress Administration (WPA) walls within the Grapevine Springs Park were eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). He explained that he submitted a request for the plans with the city engineers, and he believed that the plans would be delivered within the first quarter of 2021.

Stone noted that curation was almost complete and that the report would be finalized. He predicted that curation would be ready to go and did not foresee a time conflict.

Bruseth thanked Stone and read the motions.

Boyd moved to grant the two-year extension for permit #7250.

Utley seconded the motion.

Bruseth asked for discussion, heard none, and called for the vote.

The members voted unanimously to approve the motion.

Bruseth asked for opposition, heard none, and announced that the motion for Item 3C carried.

#### **4. Texas Confederate Women's Home State Antiquities Landmark**

Bruseth welcomed Lydia Woods-Boone and asked her to provide the Item 4 information.

Woods-Boone thanked Bruseth and greeted the board. She introduced herself as the program coordinator for state and federal architectural review. Woods-Boone noted that she was presenting on behalf of Division of Architecture director, Bess Althaus Graham.

Woods-Boone presented the application given by the Austin Group for the Elderly (AGE) to request the removal of the State Antiquities Landmark (SAL) designation from the Confederate Women's Home. Woods-Boone noted that this is where AGE was currently housed.

Woods-Boone explained that the specifics of the request were laid out in the packets provided to the AAB members. She provided a few facts and photos highlighting the building in 1909, 1917, and 2021. The Confederate Women's Home formerly known as the School of the Blind was built in 1908. The building was constructed of masonry units pressed to resemble rusticated pressed ashlar stone. The crenellated turrets on the northeast and southeast corners worked to provide a distinctive fortress type appearance. Woods-Boone explained that the turrets were connected by open air

galleries. Extensive remodeling included window and door replacements, a change of the mansard roof, stripped interior, and rear additions.

Woods-Boone reported that the building was listed as a SAL in 1986 and was sold from the state into private hands. The building was designated as an SAL under guideline number four. Guideline number four required a structure to be a site of or associated with an event that made significant contributions to the national, state, or local history.

Woods-Boone told the AAB that Susan Anderson, the Executive Director of AGE, and Jared Greathouse, a board member, were present, as was Greg Smith the THC's NRHP Coordinator, and that the AAB could direct their questions to them.

Bruseth thanked Woods-Boone and announced that the AAB could approve or deny the removal of the SAL designation from the Confederate Women's Home. He went on to read the motions.

Norman Alston moved and recommended that the board deny a recommendation for the removal of the SAL designation.

Laurie Limbacher seconded.

Bruseth opened the floor to discussion.

Mark Wolfe commented on a procedural issue, pointing out that the THC received public correspondence suggesting that the THC as an agency was supporting people's efforts to remove SAL designations, and that there was not previously a path for doing that. He clarified that the Antiquities Code Section 191.097 stated that any landmark on public or private land may be determined by a majority vote of the committee to be of no further historical, archeological, educational, or scientific value. The code further stated that a landmark designation could be removed if it did not warrant the classification as a landmark. Wolfe noted that the THC's administrative code had never had a procedure for people to follow when requesting a landmark designation removal.

Wolfe stated that the commission initiated an administrative rule for this at the October 2020 meeting. He noted that the commission would have the option to adopt this rule on February 3, 2021. Wolfe explained that the THC advised AGE to follow the proposed administrative rule, and that AGE published their request in the newspaper, following the same procedure as for the recommendation of an SAL designation.

Bruseth thanked Wolfe. He reiterated that this recommendation was an advisory opinion to the commission. Bruseth asked for further discussion.

Alston expanded upon the motion that he made, noting that this group was in the history and architecture preservation business. Alston mentioned that he did not see compelling reasons to remove the designation from the building, as the problems the property faced were common.

Utey asked Greg Smith if he could speak to what the sense of the Antiquities Committee was back when Tom Eisenhower deemed the building not eligible for designation.

Smith greeted the AAB and noted that he was the NRHP coordinator for the THC, and he asked Utley if his question was regarding the nature of the designation.

Utley said that in the packet that the AAB received it was stated that Eisenhower voted that the property was not eligible for designation. Utley wondered if Smith could speak to why Eisenhower's recommendation was overridden.

Smith noted that he was not there at the time and that he could not give insight into the debate or discussion that occurred. He noted that the designation at the time did not require any prerequisite with the NRHP.

Wolfe clarified that in Eisenhower's letter he noted that the structure was not eligible for its architecture. The building was designated for history and not architecture.

Utley said that this is what he wanted to clarify.

Limbacher asked Smith to discuss the potential eligibility for listing in the NRHP.

Smith informed Limbacher that the property did not require NRHP status as a prerequisite. He noted that a contemporary SAL designation required the NRHP listing status. Smith said that it would be hard to say what an outcome for a nomination might be. The integrity of the structure was one question. Smith pointed out that certain aspects of the building had been removed. He maintained that the remains were remarkable and that chances would be better than even for a listing in the NRHP under Criteria A for the building's historic significance.

Utley asked if the building was a contributing element in a broader context. He gave the example of the Hyde Park nomination.

Smith replied that it was not and that it was listed as an individual listing.

Limbacher inquired if the staff could speak to modifications to the exterior of the building since designation in 1986.

Woods-Boone responded that her division completed a significant amount of research to determine alterations. She noted that alterations had been made, but that the division could not provide the permits or a timeframe for when the alterations occurred.

Limbacher asked if the building was a designated landmark in the city of Austin.

Utley and Woods-Boone responded that it was.

Limbacher asked if it would be possible to add the original SAL nomination application to the existing material. She explained that this would help since the original nomination was being called into question, noting that this provided the application with a complete review.

Utley agreed.

Woods-Boone stated that they could provide this, but she was unsure of the timeframe.

Bruseth noted that this would be appropriate to have in the packet for the commission.

Limbacher thanked Woods-Boone.

Rick Lewis mentioned that he knew the building going back to his days living in Austin. He said that the packet pointed out that the building was an early representation of a Texas compressed block assembly. Lewis noted that the building's fortune was that it was built on a solid stone hill. He noted that this kept the building from being subjected to movement. Lewis stated that the solid stone foundation kept the first-floor columns intact. Furthermore, the engineering division found that the building was in very good structural condition.

Lewis observed that often the structural condition was the undoing for many historic masonry buildings. He informed the AAB that these types of buildings tended to move and crack. Water infiltration was a cause for dilapidation. Lewis stated that the building was an excellent candidate for rehabilitation and adaptive reuse for another generation. He believed that there were layers of low budget mistakes made and not enough money to look through the lens of restoration. Lewis noted that it was always a matter of cost. He proclaimed that a building of this caliber would be hard to replicate and that there was a lot of integrity that survived. Lewis said that this building deserved a future.

Bruseth asked for further comments from the members.

Bob Ward noted that the Travis County Historical Commission wanted to make sure that all options had been explored. He noted that AGE wanted the historical marker and all other designations removed, they had reached out to AGE about expanding the interpretations for the site. He wondered if it was a take it or leave it situation.

Uteley noted that the group would have to clarify that the marker was a subject marker and not a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) marker.

Woods-Boone clarified that it was a subject marker.

Limbacher pointed out that the applicant's letter referenced asbestos and hazardous material removal should there be remodeling. The applicant claimed that this would make the remodeling process cost prohibitive. Limbacher explained that asbestos and hazardous materials would remain with the building even if one was to demolish the building. She noted that owner would still have to pay for those expenses.

Limbacher stated that under the law the owner also owns the hazardous material. The question of hazardous materials in the building needed to be addressed whether the building was remodeled or demolished. She noted that a remodel or demolition may be an ambition of the applicant. Limbacher ended by stating that hazardous material should not be an issue whether the building was worthy of an SAL designation.

Wolfe thanked Limbacher. He explained that the owners of the building had non-profit status and would qualify for a state tax credit. Wolfe noted that the 25% tax credit would make a rehabilitation less expensive than a demolition project.

Limbacher agreed with Wolfe and added that there were challenges associated with retrofits required for accessibility. She noted that historic buildings were eligible for specific considerations under the accessibility code. Limbacher explained that the historic designation facilitated the rehabilitation of the building.

Bruseth asked for additional comments.

Todd Ahlman wanted clarification on whether the building was an SAL due to its historical significance and not due to its architectural significance. He asked if that was correct?

Wolfe responded that this was correct and based on the original designation.

Ahlman asked if the question was if the building had historical significance. He was not sure how the group could move forward on this claim without the SAL nomination. Ahlman believed that the group was in the dark and at the mercy of the applicants. He noted that the applicants were focused on the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) and not the historical significance of the building. Ahlman noted that the members should have had the SAL nomination as part of the packet. This would have allowed the members to read about the significance and base their decision on that information.

Utley agreed and reminded the group that this was his intention for asking Smith about the intention of the commission at the time. He wanted to know more about that.

Wolfe replied that there would not be much additional information. He stated that the SAL nominations from that period were brief. Wolfe said that they checked boxes and added signatures.

Ahlman added that the argument that the applicant made about the tie to the UDC in the application, would not be part of the significance if it were not on the nomination form.

Ward added that a lot of the focus was on the three-year period between 1908 and 1911. The building served the UDC for three years, before being turned over to the elderly community of Austin. Ward explained that the interpretation of the building was much deeper than the short time it served the UDC.

Limbacher added that the building held significant history of women's empowerment and rights. She noted that it was deliberately set up to nurture and encourage women. Limbacher explained that this was an early effort for women in state and national history. She agreed that there was a depth of historical significance and interpretation.

Bruseth stated that there had been a good discussion. He announced that there was a motion with a second. He called for the vote and asked for all members in favor of denial to signify by stating I.

The AAB unanimously voted for denial.

Bruseth heard no opposition and announced that the motion carried for denial of the SAL designation.

## **5. Amendment to Texas Administrative Code, Title 12, Part 2, Chapter 26; Subchapter D. Section 26.21**

Bruseth asked Woods-Boone to provide information on agenda Item 5.

Woods-Boone thanked the chairman and addressed the changes brought forward in the last meeting. She noted that they would ask for approval after the posting. The changes included clarification for permit applications that could be referred to both the AAB and full commission. She pointed out that this caveat was not previously stated. The new amendment extended the timeframe to review applications from fifteen to thirty days. This provided the staff with additional time and allowed them to follow internal timeframes. The amendment further removed the provision for the applicant to move forward without a permit if the agency failed to review within the first sixty days.

Woods-Boone noted that no public comments were received that directly addressed the changes. She concluded by stating that the board could approve or deny the motion and send it forward to the full commission.

Bruseth thanked Woods-Boone and called for a vote to adopt the amendments.

Limbacher motioned to move the item forward.

Alston seconded the motion.

Bruseth asked for discussion, heard none, and called for the vote.

The board members unanimously voted to send forward Item 5.

Bruseth heard no opposition and announced that the motion carried forward.

## **6. Reports**

Bruseth asked Jones to lead the presentation for division reports.

Jones provided a graphic that showcased the number of permits issued between the FY2020 and FY2021 quarters. Jones stated that there were only three less permits than in FY 2020. He noted that this was consistent with what the staff was seeing.

Jones continued by highlighting the types of projects that were being undertaken. The intensive survey category was the most frequent type of undertaking due to the development projects occurring across the state, but also spoke of several monitoring projects, testing, data recovery, and underwater surveys. He stated that there was a rare underwater testing permit in the Sabine-Neches Basin. Jones and his staff also issued three annual permits.

Jones shared that this was the first period in which the new electronic permit system was being operated. He reported that the system was open to all contractors and that the staff was working to onboard them all. Twenty-one of the hundred and twenty-eight permits were issued with the new

electronic permit system. Jones thanked the IT department and everyone who was instrumental to getting the system up and running.

Jones final slide was a graphic representation of where the permits were issued and noted that urban centers tended to get most of the archeology in Texas. He pointed out that the Panhandle seemed particularly devoid of activity. His explanation was that it was less of reflection of activity, but more to do with the amount of private land in that region. Jones explained that much of the Panhandle work occurred under federal permits.

Boyd mentioned that he noticed that as well.

Bruseth thanked Jones and asked Woods-Boone to report on the architecture division.

Woods-Boone provided a breakdown of the historic buildings and structures permits between October 1<sup>st</sup> and December 31<sup>st</sup> of 2020. Her division issued eleven permits. She reported that three of the permits were currently expired and seven were completed and closed. Woods-Boone reported that there had been two rehabilitation permits, one restoration permit, two new construction permits, one relocation permit, four preservation permits, and one reconstruction permit issued. She compared 2020 to 2021 and reported that there had been twelve permits in 2020 and eleven in 2021.

Woods-Boone highlighted the French Legation in Austin as a project that came from the historic site's division. She noted that the project was extensive and included restoration and rehabilitation of several buildings. This included landscape work and undertakings with the legation house, kitchen building, and the visitor center. Woods-Boone noted that this concluded her report.

Bruseth thanked Woods-Boone.

## **7. Adjournment**

Bruseth thanked the members for the great input they provided. He noted that they had finished two minutes prior to their scheduled time. Bruseth asked for a motion to adjourn.

Limbacher moved to adjourn.

Bruseth announced that there was a motion to adjourn and asked for a second.

Lewis moved.

Bruseth adjourned the meeting and thanked the AAB.

ITEM # 3

# Permits Issued Report

Active Permits Issued between 1/1/2021 and 3/31/2021

| Permit | SAL                                   | Type             | Project   | Issued    | Expires   | Period Effect |
|--------|---------------------------------------|------------------|---|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| 1074   | Shelby County Jail & Records Building | Hazard Abatement | SCHC Annex Bldg (Old Clerks Bldg)   | 1/1/2021  | 4/1/2021  | 3 Months      |
| 1075   | Fair Park                             | Reconstruction   | Continental DAR House-<br>Repair/Reconstruct two back windows due to rotten wood frames | 1/6/2021  | 1/7/2022  | 1 year        |
| 1077   | Bexar County Courthouse               | New Construction | Founders Monument   | 1/9/2021  | 6/30/2021 | 6 months      |
| 1079   | Bexar (Old) County Jail               | New Construction | Bexar County Jail/Holiday Inn Express   | 1/11/2021 | 9/10/2021 | 9 Months      |
| 1060   | San Pedro Springs Park                | New Construction | San Pedro Springs Park Improvements   | 2/9/2021  | 6/30/2022 | 18 months     |
| 1083   | Sebastopol State Historical Site      | Preservation     | Re-grading and Paving Alterations   | 3/8/2021  | 3/8/2022  | 1 year        |
| 1090   | Mason County Courthouse               | Hazard Abatement | Mason County Courthouse Stabilization and Demolition                                    | 3/16/2021 | 4/1/2022  | 9/15/2021     |

# Expiration Report

Active Permits that expire before 3/31/2021

| Permit | SAL                     | Permit Type      | Project  | Expires   |
|--------|-------------------------|------------------|--|-----------|
| 974    | Fair Park               | Rehabilitation   | Music Hall Improvements<br>Improvements to architectural<br>Lighting and pedestrian safety | 12/1/2019 |
| 1000   | John S. Harrison House  | New Construction | John S. Harrison Park Improvements<br>Phase IV-Service Building                            | 6/1/2020  |
| 1013   | Lee County Courthouse   | Preservation     | Repairs to address water infiltration:<br>Roof, Walls, Windows                             | 9/1/2020  |
| 907    | Fair Park               | Preservation     | Exterior Repair to Band Shells   | 6/1/2018  |
| 1012   | Mills County Courthouse | Rehabilitation   | Jail   | 10/1/2020 |

# Completion Report

Between 1/1/2021 and 3/31/2021

| Permit | SAL   | Permit Type      | Project   | Report Approved |
|--------|---|------------------|---|-----------------|
| 902    | San Saba County Courthouse                          | Restoration      | Exterior and interior restoration                           | 2/1/2021        |
| 1077   | Bexar County Courthouse                             | New Construction | Founders Monument   | 2/4/2021        |
| 1028   | Navarro County Courthouse                           | New Construction | Gold Star Families Memorial                                 | 2/23/2021       |
| 1074   | Shelby County Jail & Records Building               | Hazard Abatement | Monument (on the lawn)<br>SCHC Annex Bldg (Old Clerks Bldg) | 2/23/2021       |
| 1047   | Mission Nuestra Senora<br>de la Purisima Concepcion | Rehabilitation   | Mission Concepcion HVAC<br>Replacement-Exterior Repairs     | 3/31/2021       |

ITEM # 4

# TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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## Item 4

Texas Historical Commission  
Antiquities Advisory Board Meeting  
April 26, 2021

### **Discussion and possible action regarding the Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1082 related to the removal of two Confederate monuments from the Bastrop County Courthouse Square, Bastrop, Bastrop County**

#### **Background**

In 1910, the United Daughters of the Confederacy erected a gray granite obelisk on the 1883 Bastrop County Courthouse square, twenty-seven years after the construction of the courthouse and jail. The sixteen-foot-tall obelisk rests on a five-foot square plinth. Inscribed on the obelisk's base is *In memory of the Confederate Soldiers at Bastrop County 1861- 1865. "Tell it as you may, it can never be told, sing it as you will, it never can be sung, the story of the glory of the men who wore the gray"*.

In addition to the obelisk, a plain pink granite tablet was installed by the State of Texas in 1963 as part of a statewide initiative to commemorate the centennial of the Civil War, and in this case, Bastrop native Major Joseph D. Sayers. The marker text reads as follows:

*Born Mississippi, came to Texas 1851. Enlisted here as private 1861. Adjutant 5th Texas Cavalry in Arizona-New Mexico Campaign to make Confederacy an ocean-to-ocean nation. At age 20 made captain for gallantry in Battle of Valverde. Organized Valverde Battery from cannons captured there. Commanded battery in Red River Campaign 1863 to prevent capture of the Mississippi. Promoted to Major after Camp Briland, La. battle in which wounded. Returned on crutches as chief-of-staff to General Tom Green, serving in 1864 Red River Campaign to prevent invasion of Texas. Wounded Battle Mansfield, La. returning to service as soon as he could ride a horse. After Green's death, placed on staff of General Richard Taylor, participating in 1865 Alabama actions. This was the last command to surrender east of Mississippi. Reached Bastrop on crutches. State Senator 1873. Lieutenant Governor 1879-80. U.S. Congressman 1884-98. Helped to secure long-overdue pay for Texas Ranger services on the frontier. Texas Governor 1899-1903. He worked to expand agriculture, industry. Tenure marked by Spindletop gusher, the start of modern petroleum industry in Texas, and by disasters of Huntsville State Prison burning, 1899 widespread Brazos River floods, great Galveston Storm 1900. Buried Fairview Cemetery -- A Memorial to Texans Who Served the Confederacy.*

Both monuments are located on the same plot at the northeast corner of the square facing Pine Street and located to the east of the sidewalk leading to the courthouse's primary entrance.

On July 27, 2020, the Bastrop County Commissioners Court, resolved to move the monuments by appointing a ten-person committee to locate a suitable site and raise private funding, estimated at \$50,000, to cover the costs. On February 8, 2021, the court approved a plan to move the two monuments to a two-acre county tract in Lake Bastrop Acres on the site of historic Camp Swift. The county-owned site (at Texas Hwy 95 and Cool Water Drive) is located six miles north of the courthouse and slated to become a county heritage park.

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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As part of the 1883 Bastrop County Courthouse square, the monuments are protected under Section 442.008 of the Texas Government Code (“Courthouse Law”), as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (1964), and as a State Antiquities Landmark (1981). The courthouse and square were also listed on the National Register of Historic Places (1975) and contribute to the Bastrop Courthouse Square Historic District (1978). Under the Texas Administrative Code Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 26, Subchapter D, Rule 26.20(2), “The commission must be notified of any anticipated...work to a landmark or *the site associated with a landmark.*”

### Staff Recommendation

According to 13 TAC Section 26.22(7), the requirements for a relocation permit are as follows:

*Under most circumstances, a permit to relocate a building or structure from its original site will not be issued unless the commission has been satisfied that there is a real and unavoidable threat to the building or structure's existence, and that the applicant has made a thorough effort to find the means to preserve the building or structure on its original site. If relocation is unavoidable, the building or structure should be relocated to a site that resembles its original setting as closely as possible. A relocation permit will require thorough documentation of the relationship between the building or structure and its existing site and documentation of the proposed new site and placement of the building or structure to demonstrate that the new site and setting are comparable to the original. An archeological investigation of both the old and new site locations may also be required.*

Division of Architecture (DOA) staff has reviewed the application for Permit #1082 and found the attached documentation to be sufficiently complete.

### Possible Motions

Move that the Antiquities Advisory Board send forward to the Commission and recommend approval to authorize the Executive Director **to issue** Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1082 for the removal and relocation of two monuments from the Bastrop County Courthouse square, Bastrop, Bastrop County with the following conditions:

- Bastrop County will maintain ownership and custody of the monuments and reinstall them within 6 months to its new location at Bastrop County Heritage Park; and
- Bastrop County will provide interpretation of the monuments; which shall include:
  - A description of the history of slavery in America and its causal impact on the Civil War; and
  - A description of the African American experience as that experience related to the legacy of the Civil War at the time of the monuments' initial construction in 1910 and 1963; and
- Bastrop County will consent to the continuing jurisdiction of the THC for the administration of the permit sought in this application.

OR

Move that the Antiquities Advisory Board send forward to the Commission and recommend approval to authorize the Executive Director **to deny** issuance of Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1082 for the removal of the Bastrop County Confederate Memorial, Bastrop, Bastrop County.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

ANTIQUITIES PERMIT APPLICATION

Historic Buildings and Structures

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION

Please complete the following. See detailed instructions, How to Complete the Antiquities Permit Application for Historic Buildings and Structures, for additional information.

1. Property Name and Location
NAME OF STATE ANTIQUITIES LANDMARK
Bastrop County Courthouse
ADDRESS CITY COUNTY ZIP CODE
804 Pecan Street Bastrop Bastrop 78602

2. Project Name
NAME OR BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT WORK
Relocation of Confederate Monuments from Bastrop County Courthouse Lawn

3. Applicant (Owner or Controlling Agency)
OWNER/AGENCY REPRESENTATIVE TITLE
Bastrop County Paul Pape County Judge
ADDRESS CITY STATE ZIP CODE
804 Pecan Street Bastrop TX 78602
PHONE EMAIL
512-332-7201 paul.pape@co.bastrop.tx.us

4. Architect or Other Project Professional
NAME/FIRM REPRESENTATIVE TITLE
Deep In The Heart Art Foundry
ADDRESS CITY STATE ZIP CODE
405 S. Jackson St. Bastrop TX 78602
PHONE EMAIL
512-321-7868 clint@deepintheheart.net

5. Construction Period
PROJECT START DATE PROJECT END DATE
March 2021 September 2021

PERMIT CATEGORY

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

- Preservation, Reconstruction, Relocation, Rehabilitation, Architectural Investigation, Demolition, Restoration, Hazard Abatement, New Construction

ATTACHMENTS

For all projects, please attach the following:

- Written description of the proposed project;
Project documents (plans, specifications, etc.); and
Photographs of the property showing areas of proposed work.

Application reports may be required based on the project work or at the request of Texas Historical Commission staff. Please indicate if the following are provided with your application:

- Historic Structure Report, Architectural Documentation, Historical Documentation, Archeological Documentation

PROPERTY NAME: Bastrop County Courthouse

COUNTY: Bastrop

**CERTIFICATIONS**

The applicant and project professional must complete, sign, and date the following certifications. The Texas Historical Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties are available through links from the Antiquities Permits page on our website at [www.thc.texas.gov/preserve/projects-and-programs/state-antiquities-landmarks/antiquities-permits](http://www.thc.texas.gov/preserve/projects-and-programs/state-antiquities-landmarks/antiquities-permits). Standard permit terms and conditions are listed in the detailed instructions, How to Complete the Antiquities Permit Application for Historic Buildings and Structures. Special conditions may also be included in a permit. Please contact Texas Historical Commission staff with any questions regarding the Rules, our procedures, and permit requirements prior to signing and submitting a permit application.

**Applicant's Certification**

I, Paul Pape, as legal representative of the Applicant, Bastrop County, do certify that I have reviewed and approved the plans and specifications for this project. Furthermore, I understand that failure to conduct the project according to the approved contract documents and the terms of this permit may result in cancellation of the permit.

Signature Paul Pape Date 3/12/21

**Project Professional's Certification**

I, \_\_\_\_\_, as legal representative of the Firm, \_\_\_\_\_, do certify that I am familiar with the Texas Historical Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Furthermore, I understand that submission of a completion report is required for all Historic Buildings and Structures Permits. Furthermore, I understand that failure to conduct the project according to the Rules, Standards, approved contract documents, and the terms of this permit may result in cancellation of the permit.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**SUBMISSION**

Please submit the completed permit application in hard copy with original signatures to the mailing or physical address below, or electronically with scanned signatures to [hspermit@thc.texas.gov](mailto:hspermit@thc.texas.gov). Attachments, including plans and photographs, must be sent to the mailing address below or delivered to 108 West 16th St., Second Floor, Austin, TX 78701.

Texas Historical Commission  
 Division of Architecture  
 P.O. Box 12276  
 Austin, TX 78711-2276  
 512.463.6094  
 fax 512.463.6095  
[architecture@thc.texas.gov](mailto:architecture@thc.texas.gov)



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## RESOLUTION AND ORDER REGARDING RELOCATING CERTAIN MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS ON THE BASTROP COUNTY COURTHOUSE LAWN

Whereas, the Courthouse is the focal point of civil and criminal justice for all citizens of Bastrop County, and as the seat of government represents freedom and equality for all; and

Whereas, there are several monuments and memorials on the Courthouse lawn honoring and commemorating persons and events in Bastrop County's illustrious past; and

Whereas, among those monuments is a granite obelisk in memory of the Confederate Soldiers of Bastrop County, who served in the army of the Confederate States of America, erected by the United Daughters of the Confederacy in 1910; and

Whereas, another monument honors Major Joseph D. Sayers, a Bastrop County officer in the Confederate Army who was later elected Governor of the State of Texas. This monument praises Sayer's efforts promoting the mission and goals of the Confederacy during the Civil War, including the expansion of slavery; and

Whereas, words, symbols, and images on these two monuments go beyond honoring veterans by subtly glorifying the Confederacy and prescribing nobility to the Lost Cause of the South; and

Whereas, it is recognized that these words, images, and symbols sustain racism and racial prejudice, and are detrimental to racial impartiality and equality for all; and

Whereas, the Bastrop County Commissioners Court desires to find alternate locations for these memorial monuments, away from the County Courthouse,

Now Therefore, Be it Resolved and Ordered that the Bastrop County Commissioners Court authorizes:

That a Committee to Oversee the Relocation of the Monuments be appointed by this Court, and

That the Committee seek alternative sites for the two monuments that reference the Confederacy, and

RESOLUTION AND ORDER REGARDING RELOCATING CERTAIN  
MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS ON THE BASTROP COUNTY  
COURTHOUSE LAWN

That such alternative sites be discussed with any agency that may have jurisdiction, and discussed and approved by this Commissioners Court, and

That private funding be sought for the relocation of these monuments in order to minimize the cost to the public, and

That these monuments be removed from the Bastrop County Courthouse lawn to appropriate locations as soon as possible.

Considered and approved this the 27th day of July, 2020, by a vote of the Court with 4 Ayes and 0 Nays, with 1 abstention.



Paul Pape, County Judge



Mel Hamner  
Commissioner Pct. 1



Clara Beckett  
Commissioner Pct. 2

Abstained

Mark Meuth  
Commissioner Pct. 3



Donna Snowden  
Commissioner Pct. 4

ATTEST:



Rose Pietsch  
County Clerk

*From Bastrop County Commissioners' Court*

## **Bastrop County Heritage Park Proposed Monument Relocation Site**

The Bastrop County Heritage Park is located on a 2.07 acre site on Cool Water Drive in the Lake Bastrop Acres area of north-central Bastrop County, 6 miles north of historic downtown Bastrop. Cool Water is a county-maintained thoroughfare, easily accessed from SH 95 via Pershing Drive or Lake Bastrop Acres Drive. The site is adjacent to a large cattle ranch and the Federal Correctional Institution and across Cool Water from one single family residence, well hidden by trees.

Plans are being developed for the Heritage Park by our Bastrop County Parks Advisory Committee, headed by the County Planner and our General Services Director. The park will feature these two Confederate monuments relocated from the Courthouse, and other monuments and artifacts to tell the story of the history of Bastrop County. When completed, development plans will be reviewed and approved by the Bastrop County Commissioners Court

We plan to include interpretive signage for these monuments, as well as other features in the park. As a couple of the photos show, there is a foundation of a building when this entire area was a WW II military base, called Camp Swift, back in the 1940s.

The park will include walking trails, benches, and grassy meadows along with trees and other foliage, as well as perimeter fencing. There is abundant off-street parking on Cool Water, which has a 100-foot easement along the east side of the park.

As the photos indicate, clearing of this property has begun. We found many native species of trees such as Blackjack and Post oaks, and Loblolly pines, as well as invasive plants such as cedar (Juniper) trees, yaupon, and greenbrier.

This Heritage Park will be a well-designed and maintained place for these monuments and other relics to appropriately tell the story of our past.

IMAGES: Bastrop County Courthouse Monuments



Bastrop County Courthouse with Sayers monument (foreground) and UDC Obelisk beyond  
*KXAN*



Major Joseph D. Sayers Monument (1963)  
*Waymarking*



United Daughters of the Confederacy Obelisk (1910) on courthouse square

KXAN



Obelisk pedestal detail

KXAN

IMAGES: Proposed Relocation Site



Entrance Gate



View from Cool Water Drive



Foundation ruins of historic Camp Swift

ITEM # 5

# TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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## Item 5

Texas Historical Commission  
Antiquities Advisory Board Meeting  
April 26, 2021

### **Discussion and possible action regarding the Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1080 related to the removal of a Confederate Monument from the Caldwell County Courthouse Square, Lockhart, Caldwell County**

#### **Background**

In 1923, the Caldwell County Confederate Memorial was erected on the 1894 Caldwell County Courthouse square, twenty-nine years after the construction of the historic courthouse. The monument was placed on the courthouse lawn by the United Daughters of the Confederacy to honor Civil War soldiers. Located at the intersection of South Main and East San Antonio streets, the seven-foot tall, gray granite monument rests on a rusticated base that measures roughly 3' x 3' square. The obelisk is characterized by a stepped cornice near the top third, with a wreath and the inscriptions *In Honor of Our Soldiers, 1861-1865*, and *Confederate* on one face, while a confederate flag bas-relief covers the other three faces.

In June, following the slaying of George Floyd in Minneapolis, MN on May 25, 2020, a group of Lockhart residents rallied at the courthouse to protest the monument. When a citizen proposed the monument's removal, the Commissioners' Court eventually formed a committee to investigate possible actions. As a compromise between divided camps, the committee suggested relocating the monument less than two blocks away to the Caldwell County Museum, housed in the historic 1908 Caldwell County Jail. This proposal addressed the concerns of those who felt that the monument should not be on the lawn of the courthouse, while satisfying those who felt that the monument and its history should be preserved.

On July 28, 2020, the court approved the proposal to relocate the monument to the grounds of the Caldwell County Museum using private funds. Since that time, \$29,000 has been raised to pay for the relocation costs. A vendor has been selected to relocate the monument should the Texas Historical Commission approve the action on the Antiquities Permit application.

As part of the 1894 Caldwell County Courthouse square, the monument is protected under Section 442.008 of the Texas Government Code ("Courthouse Law"), as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (1963), and as a State Antiquities Landmark (1981). It is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places and contributes to the Caldwell Courthouse Square Historic District (1978). Under the Texas Administrative Code Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 26, Subchapter D, Rule 26.20(2), "The commission must be notified of any anticipated...work to a landmark or *the site associated with a landmark*."

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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### Staff Recommendation

According to 13 TAC Section 26.22(7), the requirements for a relocation permit are as follows:

*Under most circumstances, a permit to relocate a building or structure from its original site will not be issued unless the commission has been satisfied that there is a real and unavoidable threat to the building or structure's existence, and that the applicant has made a thorough effort to find the means to preserve the building or structure on its original site. If relocation is unavoidable, the building or structure should be relocated to a site that resembles its original setting as closely as possible. A relocation permit will require thorough documentation of the relationship between the building or structure and its existing site and documentation of the proposed new site and placement of the building or structure to demonstrate that the new site and setting are comparable to the original. An archeological investigation of both the old and new site locations may also be required.*

Division of Architecture (DOA) staff has reviewed the application for Permit #1080 and found the attached documentation to be sufficiently complete.

### Possible Motions

Move that the Antiquities Advisory Board send forward to the Commission and recommend approval to authorize the Executive Director **to issue** Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1080 for the removal and relocation of the Caldwell County Confederate Memorial, Caldwell, Caldwell County with the following conditions:

- Caldwell County will maintain ownership and custody of the memorial and reinstall within two months of the approved permit on the lawn of the Caldwell County Museum; and
- The Caldwell County Museum will install an interpretive plaque on the lawn of the Caldwell County Museum with text composed that discusses:
  - A description of the history of slavery in America and its causal impact on the Civil War; and
  - A description of the African American experience as that experience related to the legacy of the Civil War at the time of the monuments' initial erection in 1923; and
- Caldwell County will consent to the continuing jurisdiction of the THC for the administration of the permit sought in this application.

OR

Move that the Antiquities Advisory Board send forward to the Commission and recommend approval to authorize the Executive Director **to deny** issuance of Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1080 for the removal of the Caldwell County Confederate Memorial, Lockhart, Caldwell County.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

ANTIQUITIES PERMIT APPLICATION

Historic Buildings and Structures

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION

Please complete the following. See detailed instructions, How to Complete the Antiquities Permit Application for Historic Buildings and Structures, for additional information.

1. Property Name and Location
NAME OF STATE ANTIQUITIES LANDMARK
Caldwell County Courthouse
ADDRESS CITY COUNTY ZIP CODE
110 S. Main Lockhart Caldwell 78644

2. Project Name
NAME OR BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT WORK
Removal - Relocation - Re-stabilization of Caldwell County Monument RFB 20CCP07B

3. Applicant (Owner or Controlling Agency)
OWNER/AGENCY REPRESENTATIVE TITLE
Caldwell County Hoppy Haden County Judge
ADDRESS CITY STATE ZIP CODE
110 S. Main Lockhart TX 78644
PHONE EMAIL
512-398-1808 hoppy.haden@co.caldwell.tx.us

4. Architect or Other Project Professional
NAME/FIRM REPRESENTATIVE TITLE
HCS Inc. Commercial General Contractor Mike Ballerino Director
ADDRESS CITY STATE ZIP CODE
365 Wayside Dr Waco TX 76705
PHONE EMAIL
254-715-3264 cell / 254-829-3200 office mikeb@hcs-gc.com

5. Construction Period
PROJECT START DATE PROJECT END DATE
Within 6 months of SHC approval 60 days after start date

PERMIT CATEGORY

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

- Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration, Reconstruction, Architectural Investigation, Hazard Abatement, Relocation, Demolition, New Construction

ATTACHMENTS

For all projects, please attach the following:

- Written description of the proposed project;
Project documents (plans, specifications, etc.); and
Photographs of the property showing areas of proposed work.

Application reports may be required based on the project work or at the request of Texas Historical Commission staff. Please indicate if the following are provided with your application:

- Historic Structure Report, Historical Documentation, Architectural Documentation, Archeological Documentation

PROPERTY NAME: **Caldwell County Courthouse**COUNTY: **Caldwell****CERTIFICATIONS**

The applicant and project professional must complete, sign, and date the following certifications. The Texas Historical Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties are available through links from the Antiquities Permits page on our website at [www.thc.texas.gov/preserve/projects-and-programs/state-antiquities-landmarks/antiquities-permits](http://www.thc.texas.gov/preserve/projects-and-programs/state-antiquities-landmarks/antiquities-permits). Standard permit terms and conditions are listed in the detailed instructions, How to Complete the Antiquities Permit Application for Historic Buildings and Structures. Special conditions may also be included in a permit. Please contact Texas Historical Commission staff with any questions regarding the Rules, our procedures, and permit requirements prior to signing and submitting a permit application.

**Applicant's Certification**

I, Caldwell County Judge Haden, as legal representative of the Applicant, Caldwell County, do certify that I have reviewed and approved the plans and specifications for this project. Furthermore, I understand that failure to conduct the project according to the approved contract documents and the terms of this permit may result in cancellation of the permit.

Signature


Date 1-20-2021**Project Professional's Certification**

I, Mike Ballerino, as legal representative of the Firm, HCS Inc. Commercial General Contractor, do certify that I am familiar with the Texas Historical Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Furthermore, I understand that submission of a completion report is required for all Historic Buildings and Structures Permits. Furthermore, I understand that failure to conduct the project according to the Rules, Standards, approved contract documents, and the terms of this permit may result in cancellation of the permit.

Signature


Date 1/26/21**SUBMISSION**

Please submit the completed permit application in hard copy with original signatures to the mailing or physical address below, or electronically with scanned signatures to [hsp permit@thc.texas.gov](mailto:hsp permit@thc.texas.gov). Attachments, including plans and photographs, must be sent to the mailing address below or delivered to 108 West 16th St., Second Floor, Austin, TX 78701.

Texas Historical Commission  
Division of Architecture  
P.O. Box 12276  
Austin, TX 78711-2276  
512.463.6094  
fax 512.463.6095  
[architecture@thc.texas.gov](mailto:architecture@thc.texas.gov)



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IMAGES  
1923 Caldwell County Confederate  
Memorial

Current location of the monument on the grounds of  
the Caldwell County Courthouse, Lockhart



Proposed location of the Confederate Memorial on the  
grounds of the Caldwell County Museum (historic 1908  
Caldwell County Jail)

ITEM # 6

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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### Item 6

Texas Historical Commission  
Antiquities Advisory Board Meeting  
April 26, 2021

### **Discussion and possible action regarding the Archeological permit for the location of existing underground utilities, northeast corner of the Alamo grounds (41BX6), Bexar County**

#### **Background:**

The General Land Office (GLO) and Alamo Trust, Inc. (ATI) are requesting issuance of an Archeological Permit to monitor ground-disturbing activities to relocate underground utilities associated with proposed construction of the Exhibition Hall and Collections Building within the Alamo Complex. Previous archeological and archival investigations suggest that there has been disturbance to the project area, but there remains the potential to encounter intact cultural features.

#### **Staff Recommendation:**

Staff has reviewed the permit application and recommends approval of the following scope:

As described in the permit application, ATI archeologists will archeologically monitor all 10-15 “potholes” excavated for the purposes of the relocation of buried utilities on GLO property. The principal investigator will monitor all ground disturbing activities to identify and document any potential cultural resources in the project area. If artifacts or features are discovered, work will halt, and they will be documented and assessed by ATI archeologists in consultation with the Texas Historical Commission (THC). Any diagnostic artifacts will be collected, analyzed, and curated at the University of Texas San Antonio’s Center for Archeological Research.

THC consultation throughout the project is required and may include site visits, as necessary. THC will also review periodic drafts and the final report of the archeological investigations.

#### **Suggested Motions:**

Move that the Board send forward and recommend to the Commission the approval of an Archeological Permit (# TBD) for the monitoring of utility relocation excavations associated with the proposed construction of the Exhibition Hall and Collections Building within the Alamo Complex (41BX6), Bexar County for a period of 7 years.

Move that the Board send forward and recommend to the Commission the denial of an Archeological Permit (# TBD) for the monitoring of utility relocation excavations associated with the proposed construction of the Exhibition Hall and Collections Building within the Alamo Complex (41BX6), Bexar County for a period of 7 years.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

ANTIQUITIES PERMIT APPLICATION FORM
ARCHEOLOGY

GENERAL INFORMATION

I. PROPERTY TYPE AND LOCATION

Project Name (and/or Site Trinomial) Location of Existing Underground Utilities, corner of Alamo grounds (41BX6)
County (ies) Bexar
USGS Quadrangle Name and Number San Antonio East
Location
Federal Involvement Yes No
Name of Federal Agency
Agency Representative

II. OWNER (OR CONTROLLING AGENCY)

Owner Texas General Land Office
Representative Mark Havens Chief Clerk
Address 1700 N. Congress Ave.
City/State/Zip Austin, Tx 78701
Telephone (include area code) 512-463-5001 Email Address mark.havens@glo.tx.gov

III. PROJECT SPONSOR (IF DIFFERENT FROM OWNER)

Sponsor (same)
Representative
Address
City/State/Zip
Telephone (include area code) Email Address

PROJECT INFORMATION

I. PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR (ARCHEOLOGIST)

Name Kristi Nichols
Affiliation Alamo Trust, Inc.
Address 321 Alamo Plaza, Suite 200
City/State/Zip San Antonio, TX 78205
Telephone (include area code) 210-225-1391 ext 5100 Email Address knichols@thealamo.org

(OVER)  
**ANTIQUITIES PERMIT APPLICATION FORM (CONTINUED)**

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Proposed Starting Date of Fieldwork May 2021  
Requested Permit Duration 7 Years                      Months (1 year minimum)  
Scope of Work (Provided an Outline of Proposed Work) Monitoring of the utility location within the GLO property

III. CURATION & REPORT

Temporary Curatorial or Laboratory Facility Alamo  
Permanent Curatorial Facility UTSA-CAR

IV. LAND OWNER'S CERTIFICATION

I, Mark Havens, as legal representative of the Land Owner, Texas General Land Office, do certify that I have reviewed the plans and research design, and that no investigations will be performed prior to the issuance of a permit by the Texas Historical Commission. Furthermore, I understand that the Owner, Sponsor, and Principal Investigator are responsible for completing the terms of the permit.  
Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

V. SPONSOR'S CERTIFICATION

I, Mark Havens, as legal representative of the Sponsor, Texas General Land Office, do certify that I have review the plans and research design, and that no investigations will be performed prior to the issuance of a permit by the Texas Historical Commission. Furthermore, I understand that the Sponsor, Owner, and Principal Investigator are responsible for completing the terms of this permit.  
Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date 4/9/2021



VI. INVESTIGATOR'S CERTIFICATION

I, Kristi Nichols, as Principal Investigator employed by Alamo Trust, Inc. (Investigative Firm), do certify that I will execute this project according to the submitted plans and research design, and will not conduct any work prior to the issuance of a permit by the Texas Historical Commission. Furthermore, I understand that the Principal Investigator (and the Investigative Firm), as well as the Owner and Sponsor, are responsible for completing the terms of this permit.  
Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date 04/06/2021

Principal Investigator must attach a research design, a copy of the USGS quadrangle showing project boundaries, and any additional pertinent information. Curriculum vita must be on file with the Archeology Division.

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date Permit Issues \_\_\_\_\_  
Permit Number \_\_\_\_\_ Permit Expiration Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Type of Permit \_\_\_\_\_ Date Received for Data Entry \_\_\_\_\_



## **SCOPE OF WORK FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF PROPOSED POTHOLING TO LOCATE EXISTING BURIED UTILITIES AT THE ALAMO, 41BX6, SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS**

### **Introduction**

Alamo Trust, Inc. (ATI) requests to conduct archaeological investigations associated with the proposed construction of the Exhibition Hall and Collections Building (EHCB) within the Alamo Complex, 41BX6, owned by the State of Texas, by and through the Texas General Land Office (GLO). The entire proposed project will take place on lands owned by the State of Texas. As such, the project falls under the jurisdiction of the Antiquities Code of Texas (ACT), found in Texas Natural Resource Code, Title 9, Chapter 191. This legislation calls for assessment of all proposed improvement activities with a potential to disturb historically significant resources and significant subsurface deposits on lands owned by the State. Oversight of compliance with the ACT is administered by the Texas Historical Commission (THC). This Scope of Work is for only the portion of construction that falls within State-owned property and extends beyond a depth of 12-inches below the current grade. Any work that occurs within the upper 12 inches is subject to a MOU between the THC and GLO.

### **Project Description and Area of Potential Effect**

Mission San Antonio de Valero (41BX6), also known as the Alamo, is situated in downtown San Antonio, east of the large bend in the San Antonio River. The site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL). In recent years, the site was designated as part of the San Antonio Missions UNESCO World Heritage Site. In addition, the property is owned by the State of Texas, by and through the Texas General Land Office (GLO), with daily operations conducted by the Alamo Trust, Inc. (ATI), the non-profit organization tasked by the GLO to oversee the management and daily operation of the Alamo. Therefore, an ACT Antiquities Permit for archaeology shall be issued for any work that would result in ground-disturbing activities greater than 12 inches below the surface pursuant to the MOU between the GLO and THC.

Site 41BX6 occupies approximately [REDACTED] acres in downtown San Antonio. The [REDACTED] limits of the site extend roughly [REDACTED] of Houston Street, under the Federal Building constructed in 1937. Figure 1 shows the site boundaries as recorded on the Sites Atlas and Area of Potential Effect (red line) on an aerial image of downtown San Antonio. In Figure 2, the site is depicted on the San Antonio [REDACTED] U.S.G.S. quadrangle map.

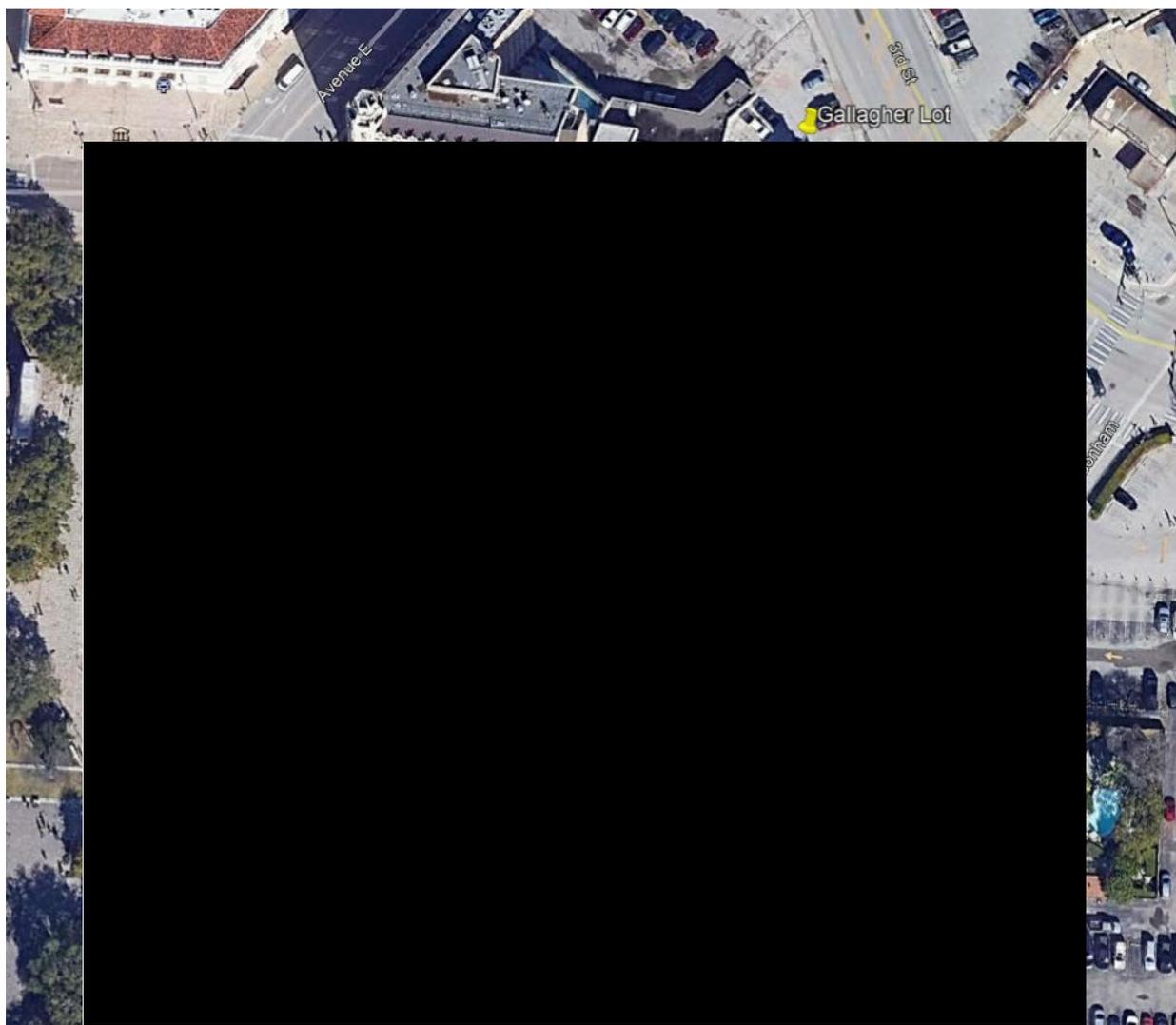


Figure 1. Boundaries of property on a recent aerial of downtown San Antonio.

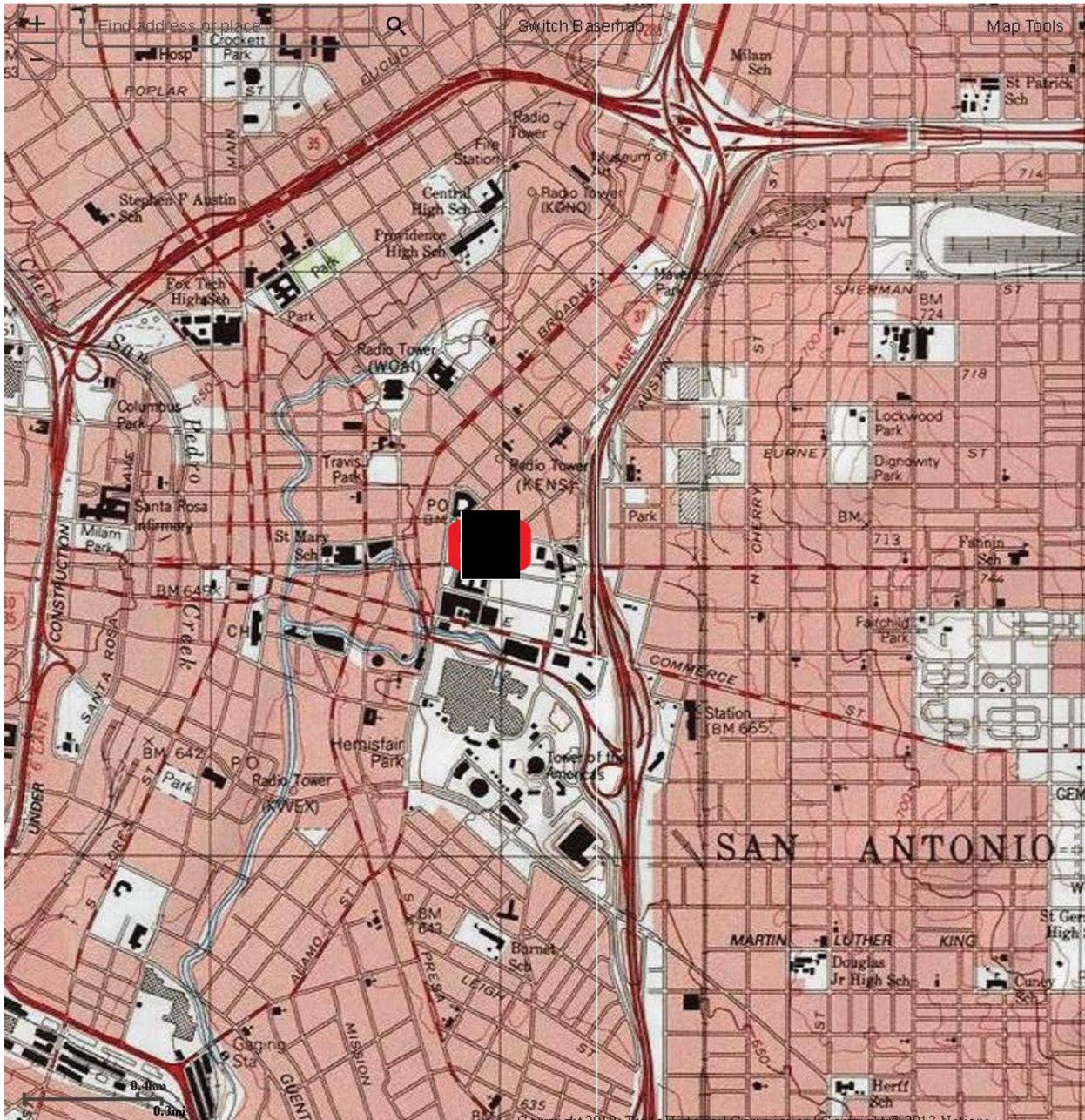


Figure 2. Location of 41BX6 on the [redacted] San Antonio [redacted] U.S.G.S. quadrangle map.

### Brief Early History of the Site

This site of Mission San Antonio de Valero is the third location of the very first Spanish mission established in the upper reaches of the San Antonio River Basin. While its first location may have been in the vicinity of San Pedro Springs, the mission occupied this site for less than 12 months. Sometime in 1719, it was moved across the San Antonio River to the neighborhood that later became known as La Villita. In 1724, following a hurricane that hit the region (Chabot 1930:23), the mission was heavily damaged, and the decision was made to move it yet again, this time only a short distance to the north, where it sits to this day. Mission San Antonio de Valero continued to expand and change shape until the Mission was secularized in 1793.

Due to the stone walls constructed around the mission compound, the location came to be used by Spanish, Mexican, and Texian forces during the military and political struggles of the early 19th century. During the early 1800s, the site became known as the Alamo, in reference to the presence of the Second Flying Company of San Carlos de Parras (Alamo de Parras) at the site. After Texas gained its independence from Mexico, the site experienced additional changes, serving as a supply depot for the US Army, then an active business center with a mercantile store, saloon, jail, and hay weighing station. During the late 1800s to early 1900s, the Convento and Church structures were purchased by the State of Texas with help from the Daughters of the Republic of Texas. Visitors to the site today see only the Church and Long Barrack, remnants of the mission and battleground.

The APE falls outside of the footprint of the mission and fortress complex. Archival records indicate that the area to the east of the mission had an acequia running directly behind the church, with fields likely located to the east. Today, the APE falls within the northeastern portion of the Alamo grounds.

The proposed sites of the potholing to locate and identify existing buried utilities appears to be in an area that was likely not developed until the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century. The area was depicted on the 1794 Menchaca, but does not indicate any structures, roads, or use (Figure 3).

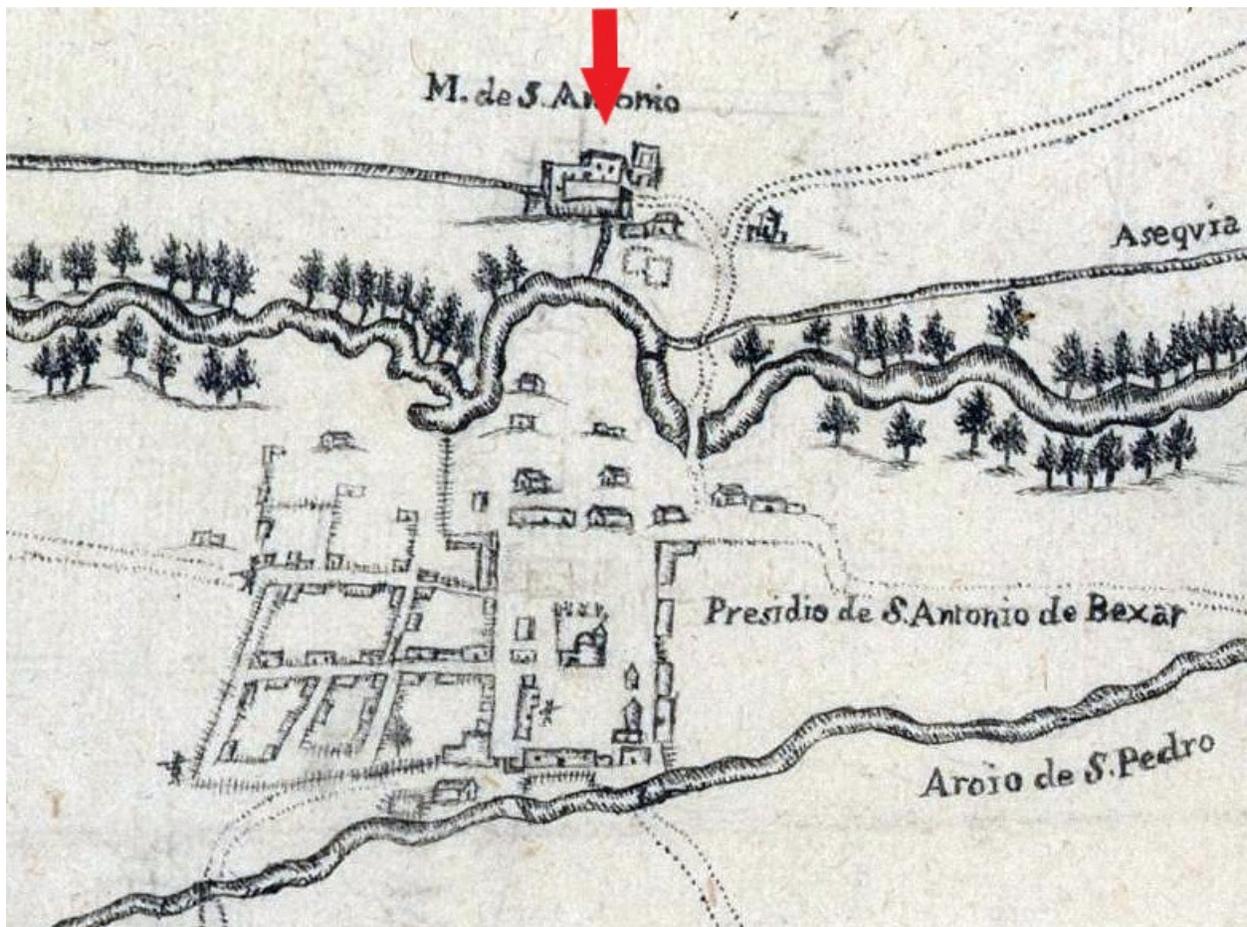


Figure 3. Red arrow shows vicinity of the proposed EHCB on the 1764 Menchaca Map

Later depictions of the area indicate it was most likely under or adjacent to a pond at the time of the 1836 battle and for most of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. Maps such as Green B. Jameson, Berlandier (Figure 4), and LaBastida (Figure 5) show the ponding of the acequia east of the Alamo compound in much detail. It would appear from these maps that there were no permanent structures in the area and would most likely not have been hospitable due to the creation of a swampy environment.

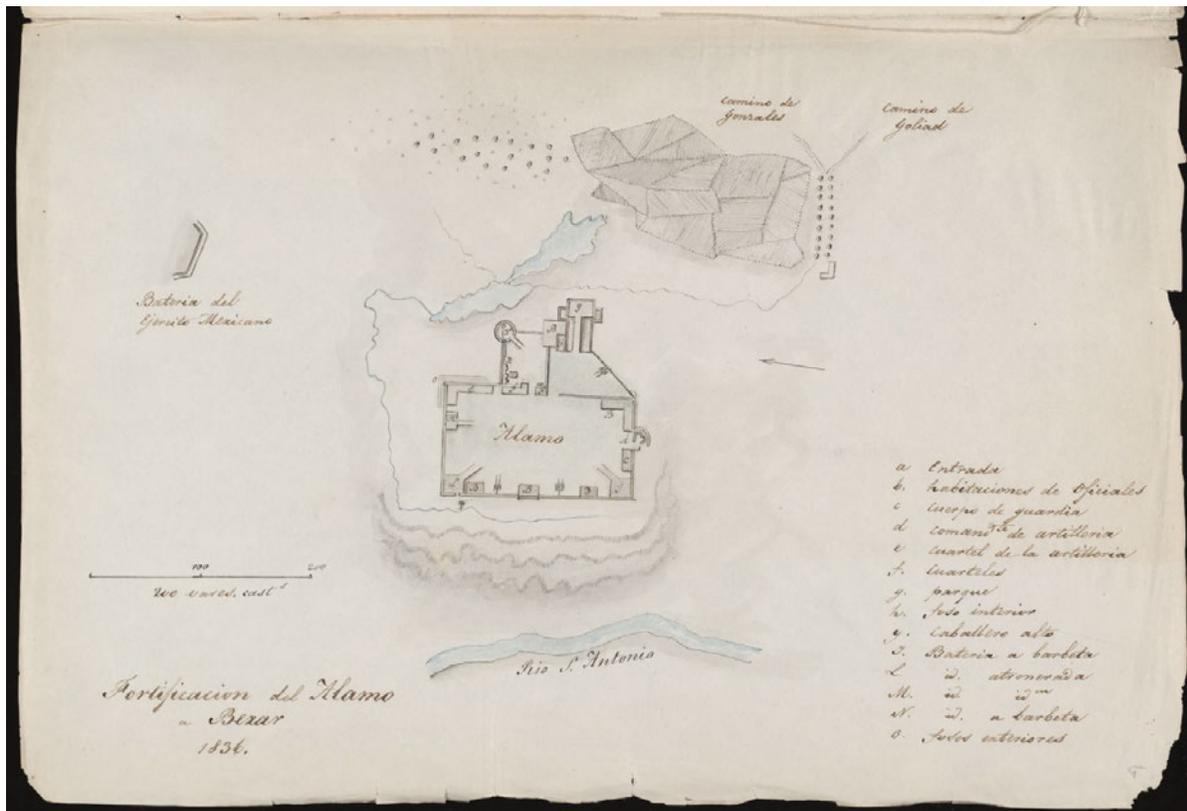


Figure 4. The 1836 Berlandier map depicting the Alamo fortifications. The area of the EHCB appear to have the pond from the acequia, with a grove of trees further to the east.



Figure 5. The 1836 LaBastida Map also depicting a pond associated with the acequia in the vicinity of the proposed EHC.

Later in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, the area continued to be depicted without structures. The 1873 Bird's Eye View of San Antonio by Koch shows a grove of trees at the intersection of Nacogdoches (present-day Bonham) and Houston Streets (Figure 6). The early Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of the area also do not depict structures at the intersection of Houston and Nacogdoches (Bonham) Streets. The 1885 Sanborn Map depicts the area in the vicinity of the proposed EHC as vacant (Figure 7).

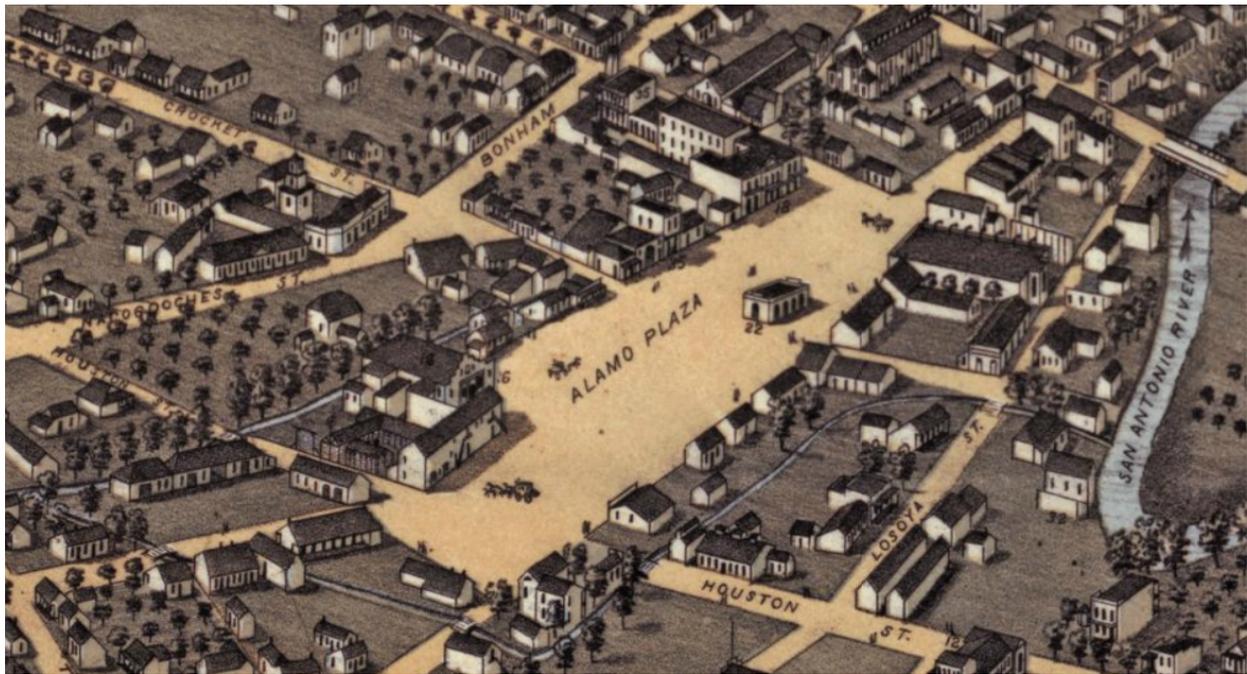


Figure 6. A section of Koch's 1873 Bird's Eye View depicting Alamo Plaza and the surrounding area. The location of the proposed EHCBC is on the far left in image.



From the collections of the Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress.

Figure 7. The 1885 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Alamo Plaza and surrounding vicinity.

It was not until the 20<sup>th</sup> Century that the area was developed. It appears that the development occurred between 1904 and 1912. The 1912 Sanborn map shows several businesses along the Houston Street side of the site: a bowling alley, a tailor and a saloon (Figure 8). Ten years later, the same locations featured the Collins-Clem Studebaker dealership, an auto repair shop, auto livery, and an auto top factory (Figure 9). Work began on the Long Barrack in 1913, with a low wall of stacked stone constructed that fronted

Houston. This wall appears to have stretched from the northeast corner of the Long Barrack to the first structure to the east (Figure 10). A 1931 aerial photo shows most of the site behind the business locations was a parking lot and the auto top factory building that was at the corner is no longer standing (Figure 11). The perimeter wall appears to be constructed better at this time, but again just between the northeast corner of the Long Barrack to the building in the east.

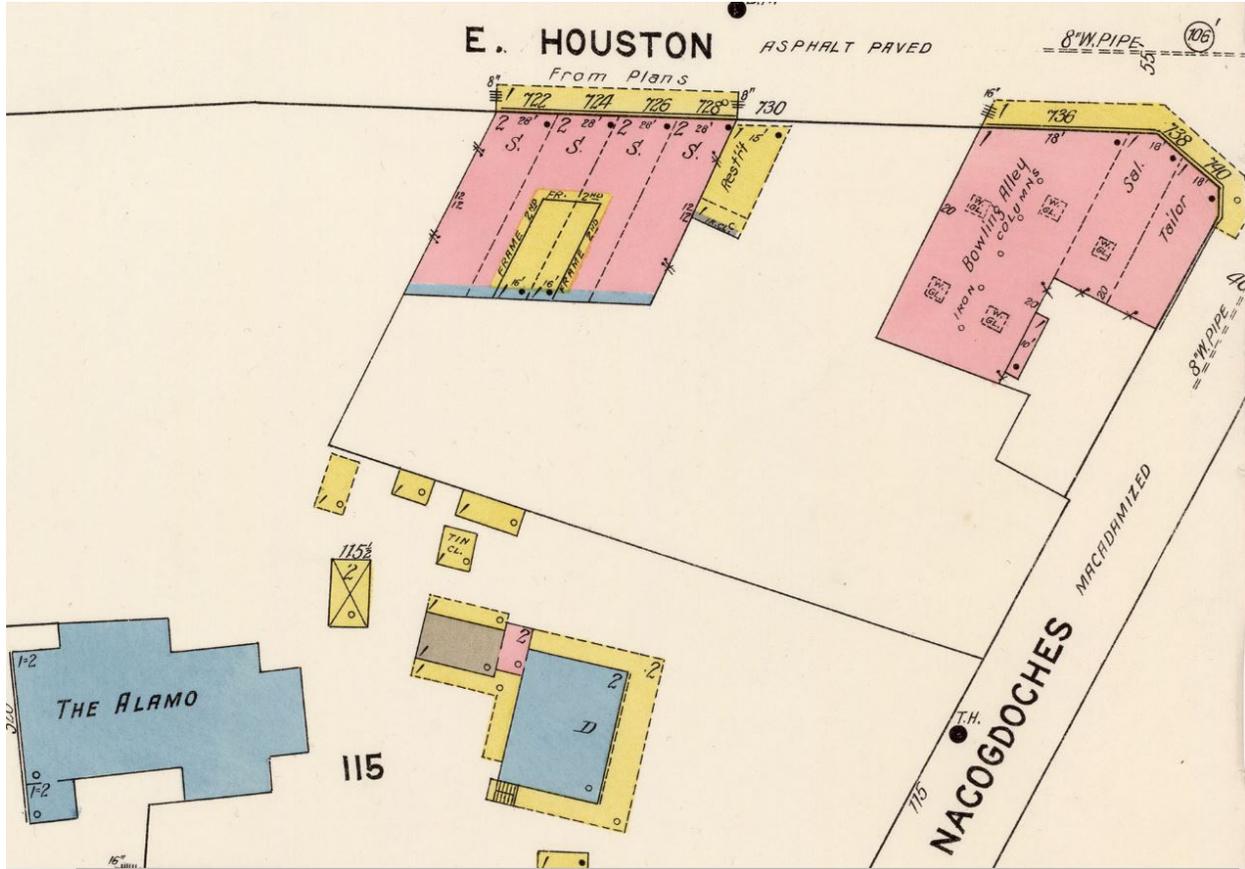


Figure 8. The 1912 Sanborn Map. A bowling alley, tailor and saloon are located at the intersection of Houston and Nacogdoches.

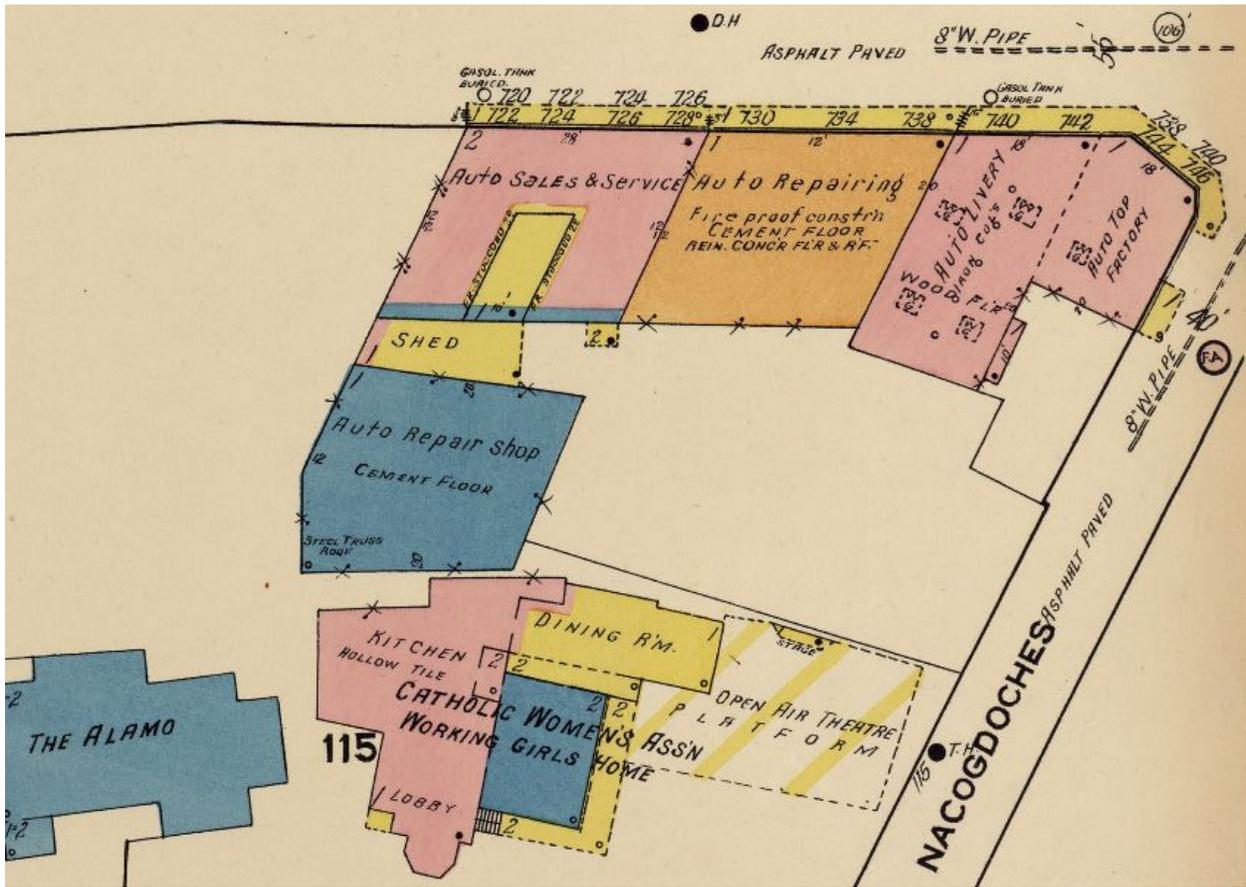


Figure 9. The 1922 Sanborn Map depicting the vicinity of the proposed EHC.

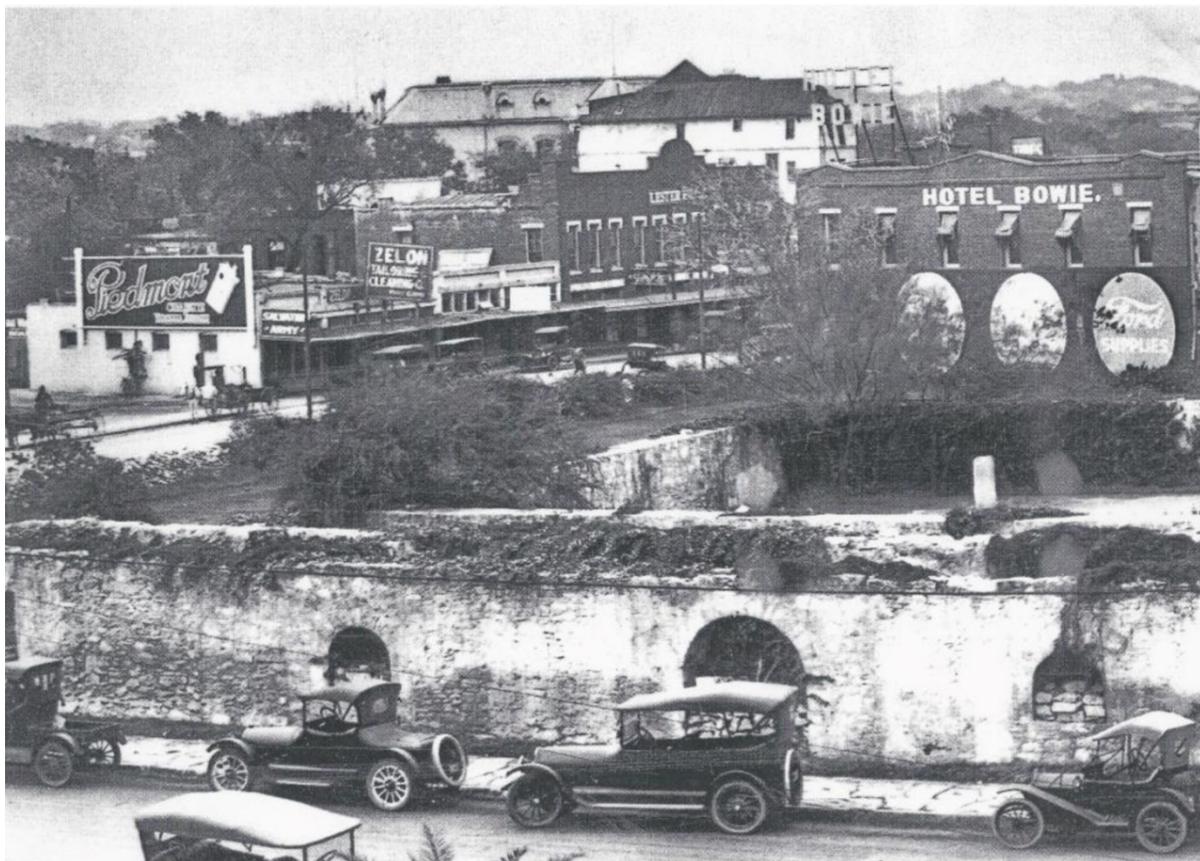


Figure 10. Low wall of stacked stone on the east side of Long Barrack in 1915.



Figure 11. A section of a 1931 aerial of the grounds depicting vicinity of the EHCB.

In the 1930s and 1940s, the Alamo garden took shape as the structures came down and the area east of the Alamo was cleared and leveled. A series of sidewalks were installed, and a low wall was erected around the perimeter of the new park. A concrete channel was created to represent the old acequia.

In the 1970s, a few support structures were constructed in the northeastern portion of the Alamo Garden grounds. Figure 12 depicts the location of these structures in 1976, as well as the utilities on the grounds known in 1981. By 1985, a newer support center was constructed (Figure 13) and is still in use today.

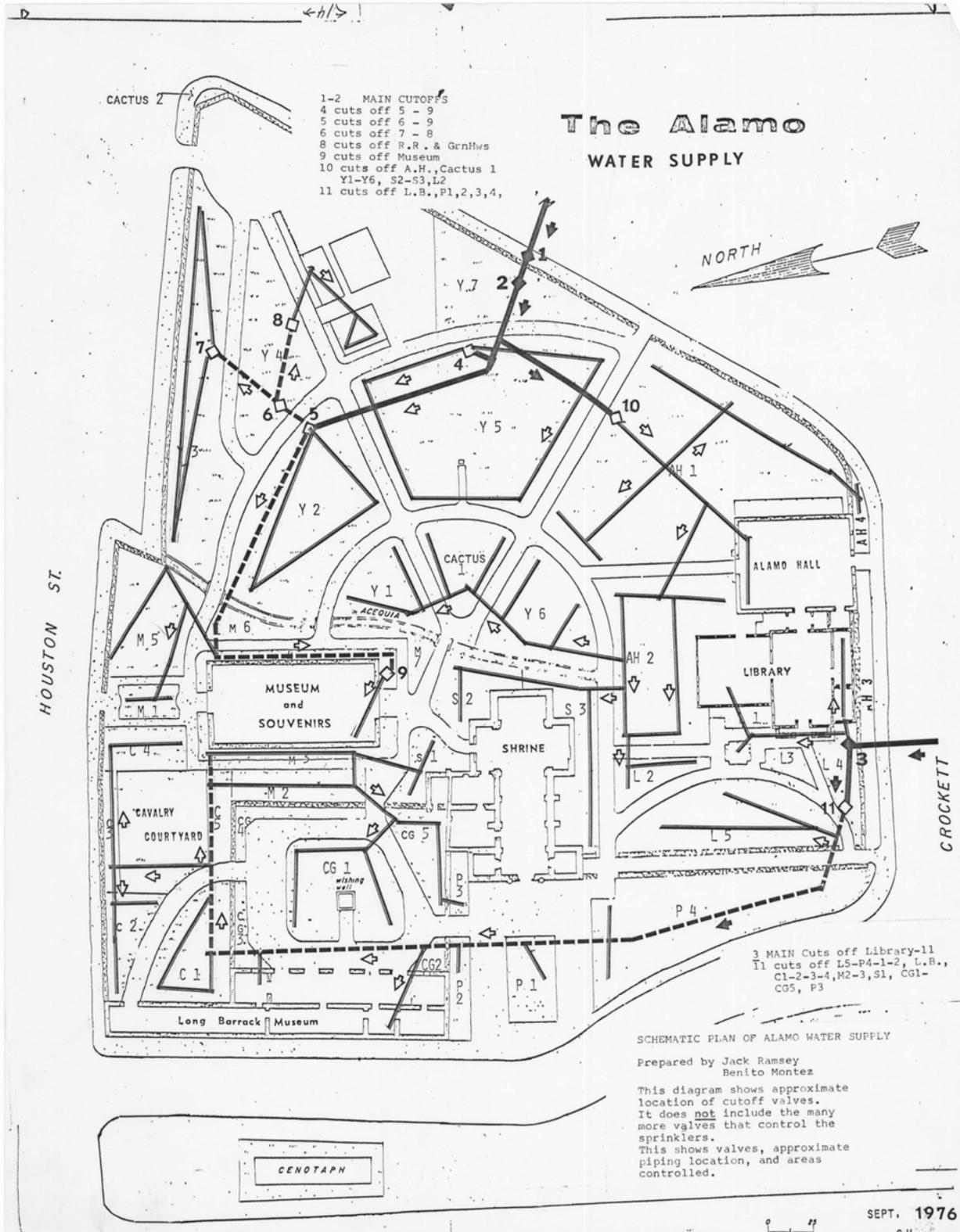


Figure 12. Map of the grounds in 1976. Utilities were added to the map in 1981.

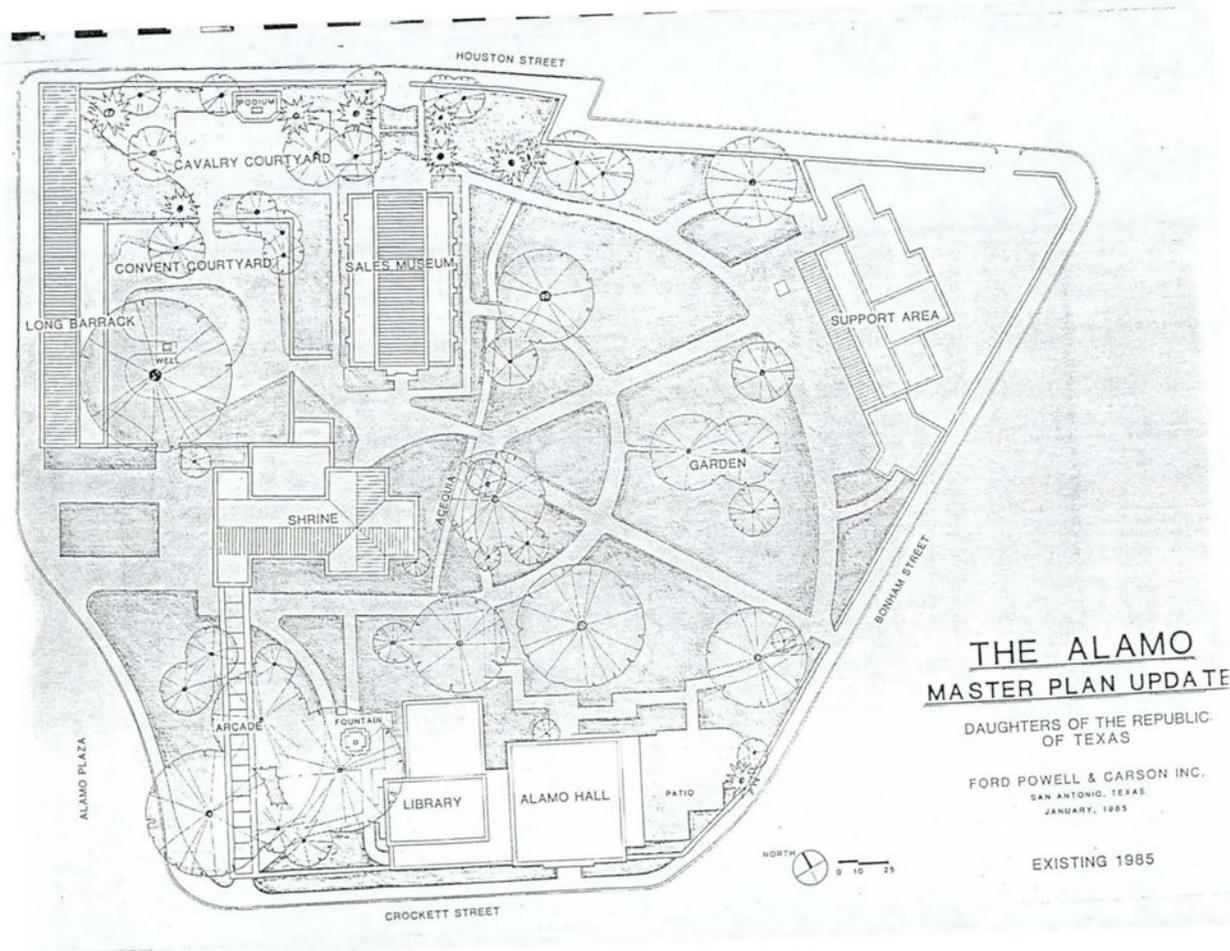


Figure 13. Map of the grounds in 1985.

The current work associated with Phase 1 on Bonham Street has shown that below the hardscape (approximately 12 to 18 inches below the surface) there is dark clay loam overlaid on the precultural caliche zone. The dark clay loam was observed during a utility box excavation that extended to approximately 7.5 feet below the surface. The dark clay was noted from below the hardscape and base to approximately 5 feet below the surface before encountering the culturally sterile zone. Pockets of artifacts have been encountered in areas adjacent to non-extant structures. These pockets contained mostly late 19th to early 20th century refuse such as butchered animal bone, glass and metal fragments.

### Previous Archaeological Investigations

Several recent archaeological projects go into great detail concerning the previous archaeological investigations conducted at the Alamo. The 2016 investigations headed by Pape-Dawson has a thorough summarization of excavations conducted up until then (Anderson et al. 2018:50-67). No previous archaeological investigations have been conducted within the footprint of the proposed EHCB. Several projects have been conducted in the vicinity. All projects were conducted by either State of Texas or the University of Texas at San Antonio-Center for Archaeological Research or the University of Texas at Austin. Recent investigations conducted by Raba Kistner were conducted in and around the

footprints of the Long Barrack and Church, although the report for this investigation has not been produced. Below is a brief look at a few projects that had occurred on the site.

In 1970, Sorrow led a group from the University of Texas at Austin to investigate an area in front of the Alamo Hall Annex (Sorrow 1972). Sorrow's investigation resulted in exposing a portion of the *Acequia Madre de Alamo*, the colonial irrigation ditch that passed behind the mission church. Various artifacts were encountered, but little analysis was done.

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

In 1980, Dave Nickels of UTSA-CAR conducted investigations north of Alamo Hall. During the archaeological investigations, evidence of Mayor Thielepape's house was uncovered. Although the investigations were conducted within the Alamo Gardens, the foundations of the house were designated as Site 41BX507 (Nickels 1999).

In 1991 and again in 1993, Lone Star Archaeological Services conducted archaeological investigations associated with the construction of the basement of the Alamo Sale Museum. The artifacts from the investigation were analyzed in 2003 and a report of the investigation produced (Tomka et al. 2008).

In 1995, Barbara Meissner led a group of archaeological investigations along the south transept of the Church on preparation of the insertion of a monel plate to help reduce the amount of rising damp (Meissner 1996).

In 2018, Zapata of UTSA-CAR conducted investigations within the arcade for the placement of six conserved cannons (Zapata 2018). This was the first recorded investigation to occur within the arcade since construction in the 1920s. An in-depth archival review of the use of the area was conducted prior to the monitoring of the six hand-excavated holes. UTSA-CAR monitored the excavation of the holes over the course of several months, as each hole was excavated when the cannon was ready to be set. None of the soil was screened, although UTSA-CAR observed the matrix for cultural materials. No significant features or artifacts were encountered during the course of the project.

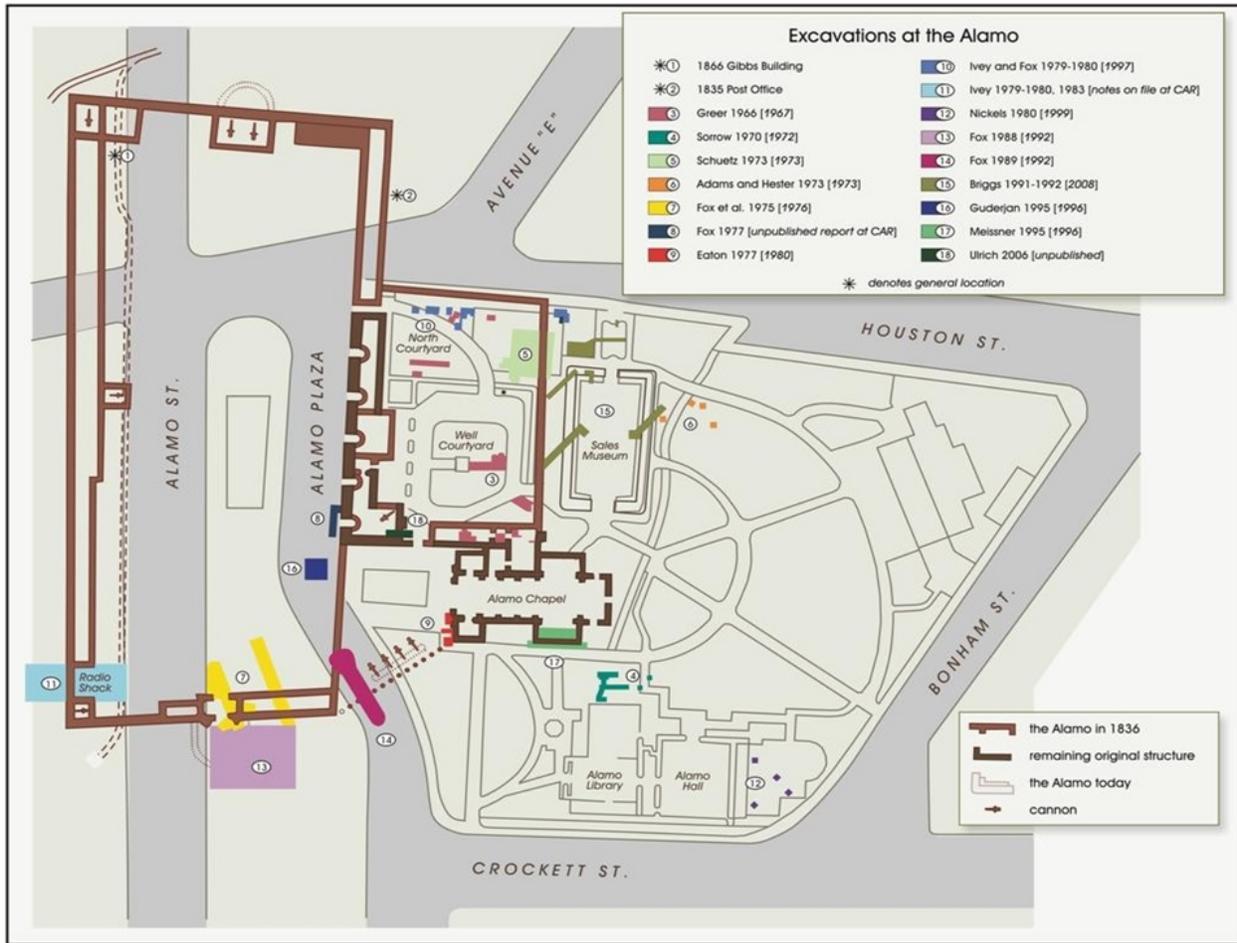


Figure 14. Brief overview of some of the archaeological projects conducted on Alamo grounds.

## Scope of Work

The purpose of the investigations is to identify any surface-exposed or buried cultural deposits within the limits of the APE and, if possible, assess their significance in regard to the site's designation on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and as State Antiquities Landmarks (SALs). All work will be conducted in accordance with the Archeological Survey Standards of Texas as set forth by the Council of Texas Archeologists (CTA) and the THC.

All proposed archaeological investigations associated with this permit application will be confined to State-owned property.

## Archaeological Monitoring

Recent work associated with the Safety Perimeter Project and Phase 1 have noted that the streets and sidewalk along Houston, Crockett, and Bonham Streets appear to contain between 12 and 24 of concrete and base. Under the base, the soils have varied from disturbed clay loam to introduced fill. Pockets of intact soils have also been noted, consisting of a dark clay loam overlaying the culturally sterile zone approximately 5 feet below the surface. Due to the potential for pockets of intact soils, the

ATI archaeologist will be present for the ground disturbing activities associated potholing to locate existing buried utilities on State-owned property.

Approximately 10 potholes are proposed to be excavated within the walled portion of the Alamo Garden (Figure 15). Up to an additional five (5) potholes will be excavated just north of the compound wall in the current parking area. The contractor has consulted the known utility drawings to place these potholes in locations where the utility line should be located. The 10 potholes located in the garden will be excavated with a mini-excavator and by hand by the contractor. These potholes will have a maximum dimension of 3-x-3 ft. and will only extend as deep as necessary to locate utility. Current information indicates that the utilities located within the garden are shallow and should not exceed 6 ft below surface. The potholes located in the parking area will be excavated via hydro-vac. The hydro-vac potholes will be approximately 12-inch in diameter and extend to the depth of the utility (no greater than 6 feet below the surface). The pothole may grow to a 12-inch by 2-to-3-foot slot if the utility is not initially located.

The ATI archaeologist will monitor the excavations to observe if intact significant cultural artifacts or remains are present. The general location of the potholes with the grounds have been predetermined prior to commencing the work (Figure 15). These locations will be recorded on the overall project map. Should the location stray from the original, the new location of the proposed pothole will be recorded via GPS as well as marked on an aerial map and the project schematic. During the excavations, the ATI archaeologist will inspect the area excavated as well as the backdirt for unique cultural items. The process will be photo-documented throughout the project. For each location, the ATI archaeologist will prepare monitoring notes that records location, depth of impact, and cultural materials observed.

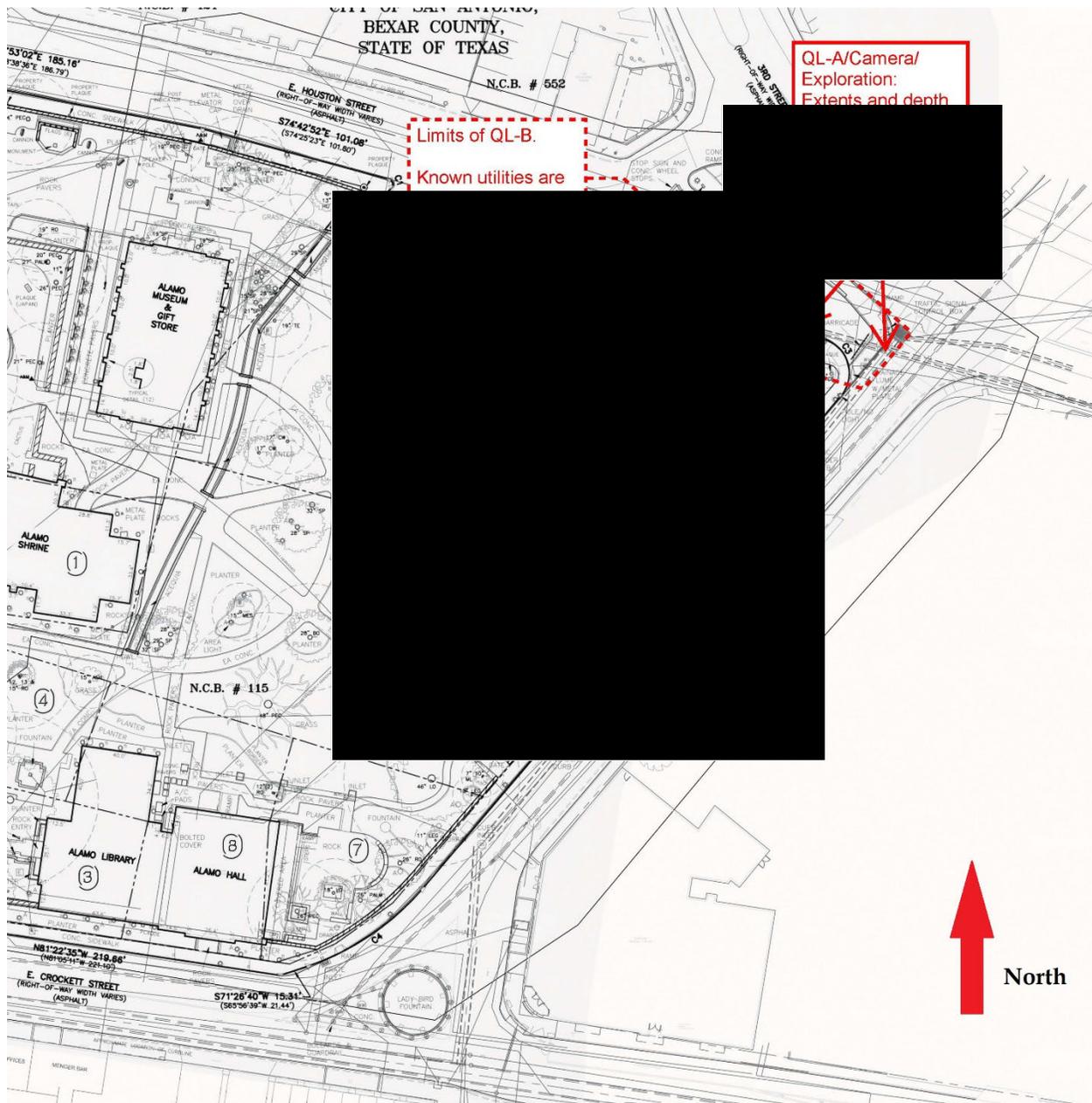


Figure 15. Approximate location of the proposed potholes (blue clouds).

Work conducted on State-owned property will comply with the protocols set forth in the Alamo Complex Human Remains Treatment Plan, including having a Tribal Monitor present on site during archaeological excavations.

Should intact features or deposits be encountered, the excavations in that area will stop to allow time for the archaeologist to record the location and document the contents prior to removal. If intact archaeological features are encountered, ATI will notify the GLO and THC. The ATI Archaeologist will consult with the THC Archaeology Division if and when significant deposits or features are encountered, and not resume excavations in that area until GLO and THC concur with the proposed course of action. If warranted, samples of the matrix encountered associated with a feature will be screened through a ¼-inch wire mesh screen. Only diagnostic artifacts are to be collected during the course of the work.

Collected artifacts will be bagged and tagged with appropriate provenience information. Should human remains be encountered at any point, the Alamo Complex Human Remains Treatment Plan will be followed, and the Alamo Mission Archeological Advisory Committee (AMAAC) be consulted.

## **Artifact Collection Policy**

ATI will apply a limited artifact collection policy where only artifacts that are temporally diagnostic will be collected during monitoring. By collecting only temporally diagnostic artifacts during the investigations, the cost of such curation needs as mandated by the THC is limited. All non-diagnostic artifacts encountered during the investigations will be photographed in the field with a scale. All work will comply with CTA standards for the overall project, unless documented field conditions warrant otherwise.

## **Laboratory Methods**

Artifacts will be processed in the archaeology laboratory on the Alamo grounds, where they will be washed, air dried, and stored in archival-quality, 4-mil zip-lock bags. Acid-free labels will be placed in all artifact bags. Each label will display provenience information and a corresponding lot number written in pencil. Additionally, the materials will be processed in accordance with current Council of Texas Archaeologists guidelines. As previously stated, any human remains or bone fragments encountered will be handled in accordance with the Human Remains Treatment Plan.

## **Reporting Requirements**

Following the completion of the field investigations, the ATI archaeologist will produce a technical report for review by the THC in accordance with its Rules of Practice and Procedure, Chapter 26, Section 27, and the CTA Guidelines for Cultural Resources Management Reports. The report will provide a discussion of the field methods and survey results of the field investigation. It will also include a list of sites identified, recommendations of each site's eligibility for the NRHP or for formal designation as State Antiquities Landmarks (SALs), and the appropriate criteria under which the sites were evaluated. Site forms will be submitted to the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory and trinomials will be obtained. The report will also include recommendations for further work or no further work with appropriate justifications based on the requirements of 13 TAC 26.5(35), 13 TAC 26.20(1), and 13 TAC 26.20(2) and CTA Guidelines.

A draft of the technical report will be submitted to the GLO for review and comments. Subsequently, the report will be revised to address GLO comments and then submitted to THC for their review and approval. Once the report has been reviewed by the respective agencies, ATI will make revisions and submit a completed Abstract form, a hard copy of the final report, and a tagged PDF copy of final report burned on a CD to the GLO and THC for their records. Non-restricted copies of the final report will also be submitted to various repositories as mandated by the Texas Antiquities Committee (TAC).

## **Curation**

All diagnostic artifacts collected during the investigations will be submitted for final curation to the CAR-UTSA. Furthermore, all project-related documentation produced during the investigations will be

prepared for curation in accordance with federal regulation 36 CFR Part 79, and THC requirements for State Held-in-Trust collections. Field notes, field forms, photographs, and field drawings will be placed into labeled archival folders and converted into electronic files. Digital photographs will be printed on acid-free paper, labeled with archivally appropriate materials, and will be placed in archival-quality plastic sleeves when needed. All field forms will be completed with pencil. Ink-jet produced maps and illustrations will be placed in archival quality plastic page protectors to prevent against accidental smearing due to moisture. A copy of the report and all digital materials will be saved onto a CD and stored with field notes and documents.

All project related documentation produced during the survey will be prepared in accordance with federal regulation 36 CFR Part 79, and THC requirements for State Held-in-Trust collections. Field notes, field forms, photographs, and field drawings will be placed into labeled archival folders and converted into electronic files. Digital photographs will be printed on acid-free paper, labeled with archivally appropriate materials, and placed in archival-quality plastic sleeves. All field forms will be completed in pencil. Ink-jet produced maps and illustrations will be placed in archival quality plastic page protectors to prevent against accidental smearing due to moisture. A copy of the report and all digital materials will be saved onto a CD and stored with field notes and documents. Artifacts and associated project records will be permanently curated at the University of Texas at San Antonio-Center for Archaeological Research.

Temporary Curatorial or Laboratory Facility: Alamo Trust Inc., 321 Alamo Plaza, Suite 200, San Antonio, TX 7805

Permanent Curatorial Facility: UTSA-CAR, One UTSA Blvd., San Antonio, Texas 78249.

## **Additional Considerations**

Should human remains be encountered during any portion of this project, the ATI archaeologist will immediately stop work in that area and will notify the appropriate parties, in accordance with the Human Remains Treatment Plan. The ATI archaeologist will follow all State legal procedures including the current statutes of the Texas Health and Safety Code in dealing with the remains, as well as the Human Remains Treatment Plan developed in conjunction with the Alamo Mission Archaeology Advisory Committee.

In consultation with the THC, subsequent to proper analyses and/or quantification, redundant materials and artifacts possessing little scientific value will be discarded pursuant to Chapter 26.27(g)(2) of the ACT. Artifact classes to be discarded specific to this project may include, but are not limited to burned rock, snail shell, unidentifiable metal, soil samples, and recent (post-1950) materials. Prior to disposal, the Principal Investigator will confirm with the THC the items that are proposed to be discarded.

## **References**

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1980 *Excavations at the Alamo Shrine (Mission San Antonio de Valero).* Special Report, No. 10. Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

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Sorrow, W.M.

1972 *Archeological Salvage Excavations at the Alamo (Mission San Antonio de Valero) 1970.* Texas Archeological Salvage Project, Research Report No. 4. The University of Texas at Austin.

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Zapata, J.E.

2018 *Archaeological Monitoring Associated with the Installation of Conserved Cannon in the Alamo Complex, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas.* Technical Report, No. 77. Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

ITEM # 7

# TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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## Item 7

Texas Historical Commission  
Antiquities Advisory Board Meeting  
April 26, 2021

### **Discussion and possible action regarding the Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit application #1095 for on-going conservation work for the next five years on the Alamo Church and Long Barrack, Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Bexar County**

#### **Background**

Mission San Antonio de Valero was established at the current location in 1724 as a Spanish religious outpost in a chain of four similar missions along the San Antonio River. The Long Barrack was originally constructed to serve as living quarters and offices of the Spanish missionaries. Construction began on the mission church in 1740 but was never completed. In 1803, the site became a Spanish frontier fortress and military garrison.

At the outset of Texas' revolution from Mexico in November 1835, the Texan Army for Independence occupied and fortified the Alamo compound in anticipation of a siege by the Mexican Army. During the Alamo battle on March 6, 1836, many garrison members withdrew into the church and convent where they made a last stand against Mexican forces. Following Texas independence, the buildings were abandoned until statehood. From 1849 to 1877, the U.S. Army occupied Alamo Plaza as a supply hub, whereupon the church gained a new second floor and roof (with the iconic parapet) to store supplies, while the Long Barrack housed offices, workshops, and living quarters. The church interior was devastated by fire in 1861 but continued to serve as a storehouse until purchased by the state in 1883 as beautification of Alamo Plaza began. The Long Barrack was incorporated into later structures, partially demolished, and reconstructed in the early twentieth century. These two buildings are the only remaining mission structures on the site.

As part of Alamo Plaza, the church and Long Barrack are protected as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (1962) and as a State Antiquities Landmark (1983). The site is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a National Historic Landmark (10/15/1966). The Alamo and the four missions comprising the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park were designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site on July 5, 2015.

#### **Recent Relevant Historic Structure (HS) permits at the Alamo**

- *HS848* (issued 6/10/2016) and *HS561* (issued 5/13/2011):  
Each of these five-year permits covered on-going conservation work by Alamo staff. The permit application at hand (*HS1095*) requests continuation of assessment and treatment processes developed for the Alamo over the past ten years. Scopes included cleaning and stabilization of interior and exterior walls. Amendments covered removal and reinstallation of modern flagstone paving
- *HS983* (issued 12/13/2020):  
Architectural investigations of the Church and Long Barrack including salt coring referenced in the permit application at hand (*HS1095*)
- *HS1072* (issued 11/19/2020):  
Long Barrack masonry cleaning and roof repairs

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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- *HS1044* (issued 8/5/2020):  
Crocket Street landscape improvements along edge of Alamo site
- *HS947* (issued 2/15/2018) and *HS1019* (issued 10/4/2019):  
Installation of eight cannons in arcade
- *HS844* (issued 5/19/2016):  
Ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey of the Church with limited mortar testing and analysis, including borescoping

### Scope of Work Described in Permit Application

Work at these locations:

- The interior and exterior walls of the Church and Long Barrack, with removal and reinstallation of modern flooring as needed to facilitate the work

Using methods described in the permit application to:

- Assess current condition of walls in 3-foot square grid
- Photo document wall surfaces (before, during, after)
- Gently vacuum, clean, and remove modern patches using standard conservation techniques described in permit application
- Apply emergency stabilization with resin injections or lime mortar to fill voids or repair friable surfaces
- Remove modern nails and plastic anchor caps and fill holes (with approved mortar)
- Remove visible soluble salts with bristle brush
- Harvest mortar samples at 2" x 1" (100 gms) for salt content and the Alamo mortar database (approved technique under current HS983 permit)
- Harvest 35 salt core samples (locations to be approved by THC using approved technique under current HS983 permit)
- Remove modern flagstone flooring required for electrical repairs, followed by repair of damaged grout

### Staff Recommendation

Staff has reviewed the permit application from the Texas General Land Office (owner) and the Alamo Trust, Inc (project professional) and found the application sufficient to recommend approval.

The commission may authorize issuance of the permit as written, apply special conditions to the permit, request additional information for review, request a revised scope of work, or deny the permit application.

### Suggested Motion

Move that the Antiquities Advisory Board send forward to the Commission and recommend approval to authorize the Executive Director to issue Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities permit #1095 for on-going conservation work over the next five years on the Alamo Church and Long Barrack, Alamo Plaza, Bexar County

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

# ANTIQUITIES PERMIT APPLICATION

## Historic Buildings and Structures

**GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION**

Please complete the following. See detailed instructions, How to Complete the Antiquities Permit Application for Historic Buildings and Structures, for additional information.

|  |                                      |                                   |                   |
|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| <b>1. Property Name and Location</b>   |                                      |                                   |                   |
| NAME OF STATE ANTIQUITIES LANDMARK<br>The Alamo  |                                      |                                   |                   |
| ADDRESS<br>300 Alamo Plaza   | CITY<br>San Antonio                  | COUNTY<br>Bexar                   | ZIP CODE<br>78205 |
| <b>2. Project Name</b>   |                                      |                                   |                   |
| NAME OR BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT WORK<br>Conservation work of the Alamo church and Long Barracks |                                      |                                   |                   |
| <b>3. Applicant (Owner or Controlling Agency)</b>  |                                      |                                   |                   |
| OWNER/AGENCY<br>General Land Office  | REPRESENTATIVE<br>Mark Havens        | TITLE<br>Chief Clerk              |                   |
| ADDRESS<br>1700 N. Congress Ave  | CITY<br>Austin                       | STATE<br>TX                       | ZIP CODE<br>78711 |
| PHONE<br>512-463-5001  | EMAIL<br>mark.havens@glo.texas.gov   |                                   |                   |
| <b>4. Architect or Other Project Professional</b>  |                                      |                                   |                   |
| NAME/FIRM<br>Alamo Trust, Inc  | REPRESENTATIVE<br>Pamela Jary Rosser | TITLE<br>Conservator              |                   |
| ADDRESS<br>300 Alamo Plaza   | CITY<br>San Antonio                  | STATE<br>TX                       | ZIP CODE<br>78205 |
| PHONE<br>210-225-1391 ext 5001   | EMAIL<br>prosser@thealamo.org        |                                   |                   |
| <b>5. Construction Period</b>  |                                      |                                   |                   |
| PROJECT START DATE<br>June 21, 2021  |                                      | PROJECT END DATE<br>June 21, 2026 |                   |

**PERMIT CATEGORY**

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

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Reconstruction              | <input type="checkbox"/> Relocation       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation          | <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Investigation | <input type="checkbox"/> Demolition       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Restoration             | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazard Abatement            | <input type="checkbox"/> New Construction |

**ATTACHMENTS**

For all projects, please attach the following:

- Written description of the proposed project;
- Project documents (plans, specifications, etc.); and
- Photographs of the property showing areas of proposed work.

Application reports may be required based on the project work or at the request of Texas Historical Commission staff. Please indicate if the following are provided with your application:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Structure Report | <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Documentation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Documentation  | <input type="checkbox"/> Archeological Documentation |

## Antiquities Permit Application for Historic Buildings and Structures, Continued

PROPERTY NAME: The Alamo

COUNTY: Bexar

**CERTIFICATIONS**

The applicant and project professional must complete, sign, and date the following certifications. The Texas Historical Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties are available through links from the Antiquities Permits page on our website at [www.thc.texas.gov/preserve/projects-and-programs/state-antiquities-landmarks/antiquities-permits](http://www.thc.texas.gov/preserve/projects-and-programs/state-antiquities-landmarks/antiquities-permits). Standard permit terms and conditions are listed in the detailed instructions, How to Complete the Antiquities Permit Application for Historic Buildings and Structures. Special conditions may also be included in a permit. Please contact Texas Historical Commission staff with any questions regarding the Rules, our procedures, and permit requirements prior to signing and submitting a permit application.

**Applicant's Certification**

I, Mark Havens, as legal representative of the Applicant, Texas General Land Office, do certify that I have reviewed and approved the plans and specifications for this project. Furthermore, I understand that failure to conduct the project according to the approved contract documents and the terms of this permit may result in cancellation of the permit.

Signature  Date 4/6/2021  
DocuSigned by: 7C299F4374E7497...

**Project Professional's Certification**

I, Pamela Jary Rosser, legal representative of the Firm, Alamo Trust, Inc, do certify that I am familiar with the Texas Historical Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Furthermore, I understand that submission of a completion report is required for all Historic Buildings and Structures Permits. Furthermore, I understand that failure to conduct the project according to the Rules, Standards, approved contract documents, and the terms of this permit may result in cancellation of the permit.

Signature  PA. AIC Date 03/26/2021

**SUBMISSION**

Please submit the completed permit application in hard copy with original signatures to the mailing or physical address below, or electronically with scanned signatures to [hspermit@thc.texas.gov](mailto:hspermit@thc.texas.gov). Attachments, including plans and photographs, must be sent to the mailing address below or delivered to 108 West 16th St., Second Floor, Austin, TX 78701.

Texas Historical Commission  
 Division of Architecture  
 P.O. Box 12276  
 Austin, TX 78711-2276  
 512.463.6094  
 fax 512.463.6095  
 architecture@thc.texas.gov



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## **Conservator Scope of Work at the Alamo**

**Start date June 21, 2021 – June 21 2026**

### **I. LOCATION Interior of Alamo church**

Walls of Transept (Wall M, pilaster 7 & 7a)

Walls of Chancel (Wall J Wall I)

Walls of the Nave (Wall R, entry walls of entrance)

Walls/Ceiling of Baptistery ((Wall 2, Wall 3, Wall 4, Wall 5 and Ceiling)

Walls of Monk's Burial Ground/Temporary Sacristy (Wall 2, Wall 3, Wall 4 & Wall 5).

The other wall surfaces will require light conservation cleaning, edge stabilization and brush removal of soluble salts.

### **II. LOCATION Interior of Long Barrack**

All the interior wall surfaces.

### **III. LOCATION Exterior of Alamo church and Long Barrack**

Conservation stabilization and cleaning of historic finishes when required.

### **IV. Methodology**

- Grid wall in 3' square
- Assess current condition
- Photo document before, during and after conservation cleaning
- Conservation cleaning
- Apply emergency stabilization where required
- Apply Consolidate
- Submit bi-yearly reports
- Compile a completion report
- Remove modern nails and plastic anchor caps
- Fill nail and cap holes with approved THC mortar mix
- Remove visible soluble salts with bristle brush

### **V. Formulas**

#### **Edge Stabilizations**

1 part – lime putty

4 parts – super fine river sand

2-3 drops acrylic resin emulsion

- Add distilled water to create a firm paste
- The surface must be moistened with distilled water prior to applying edge stabilization material and moistened after application.
- Allow 24 hour drying time.

Reapply if required.



### **Cleaning of Historic Surfaces**

- Clean surface with a vacuum (vacuum does not touch mission plaster or mortars) the purpose of the use of the vacuum is to remove the thick layer of dust and debris prior to cleaning with distilled water and sea sponges. This helps prevent mud puddles.
- Assess surface and mark areas containing polychrome, army graffiti, historic wood, fiber, nails or other materials.
- Clean surface with distilled water, sea sponges and gentle hand spray.
- Use dentil tools to remove modern drips or adhered debris.
- Remove modern material patches that maybe inappropriately applied with dentil tools. This method will only be applied where necessary and not to harm or damage historic surfaces.
- Using portable microscope camera, examine the walls and photo document incised lines, polychrome, graffiti and other materials.
- Apply adhesive injections/hydraulic mortar to blind voids or friable surfaces

### **Hydraulic Mortar**

1 Part – distilled water

1 part – Albaria or Ledan TB1 (hydraulic lime)

Combine and stir until all material is completely dissolved.

Inject where required.

### **Acrylic Resin Consolidate**

1 part – acrylic resin

8 - 10 parts – distilled water

Combine and spray to surface without creating drips or puddles.

## **VI. Additional Scope of Work**

The THC office will be notified as the below project arise.

- Harvest mortar samples from various wall locations. The sample sizes will be between 2" X 1", 100grams.
- Analyze mortar and test for salt contents and add information to current Alamo mortar data base.
- 35 Salt core samples from walls of Alamo church. The exact location has not been determined. Will notify THC with interior and exterior location prior to commencing work.
- Removal of flagstone flooring with hand tools by following the grout lines. The removal may be required for any necessary electrical repairs. Additional needs along these lines may arise over the course of the ongoing preservation work.
- Repair damaged grout of the flagstone flooring with THC preapproved grout.



### **Mortar Samples**

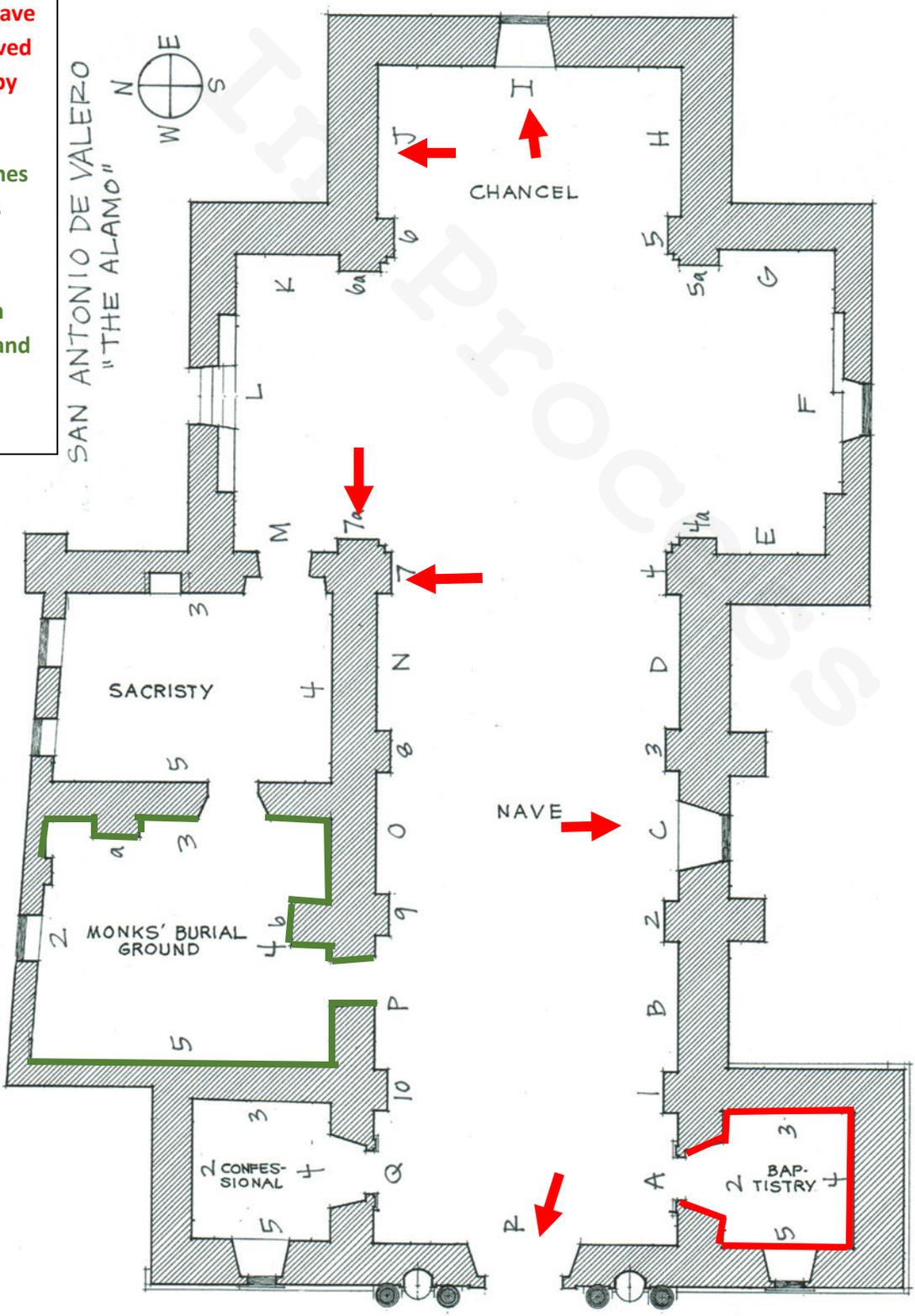
- SoW same as HS#983
- Select location of sample by visual assessment of the mortar type based on color and aggregate.
- Remove sample with hand tools only
- Remove approximately 100 grams of mortar for each sample
- Repoint samples, locations as necessary using THC approved lime mortar

### **Salt Core Samples**

- SoW same as HS#983
- Mark on wall with chalk the location of each core at a mortar joint according to the spacing protocol
- Vertically, spacing between cores ranging from 12" – 18".
- Drill core hole using 1 1/4" diameter core bit with a 1" inner diameter. Each core shall be approximately 13" to 14" deep. All cores will be removed without water or oil lubricant.
- Cores shall be removed dry.
- The material will be placed in labeled plastic bags.
- The resulting hole will be reviewed by conservator using borescope.
- Patch holes with a THC approved lime mortar.

**Red arrows and room outlines indicate wall surfaces which have not been conserved or documented by conservator.**

**Green wall outlines indicate surfaces minimally conserved and require thorough documentation and conservation.**





Wall R – entry surfaces around entrance



Wall I – stabilize flag anchors where required. The flags have been removed until the Flag anchors are securely attached to the wall with preapproved THC mortar mix.



Monks Burial Ground – portion of wall 2 & 3. Pilaster a



Monk's Burial Ground – portion of wall 3 and 4. Entry into Sacristy



Monks Burial Ground – Pilaster b and portion of wall 4



Monks Burial Ground – upper section of wall 3.



Baptistry – wall 3



Baptistry – wall 2



Baptistry – wall 2



Baptismal – wall 4

DocuSign



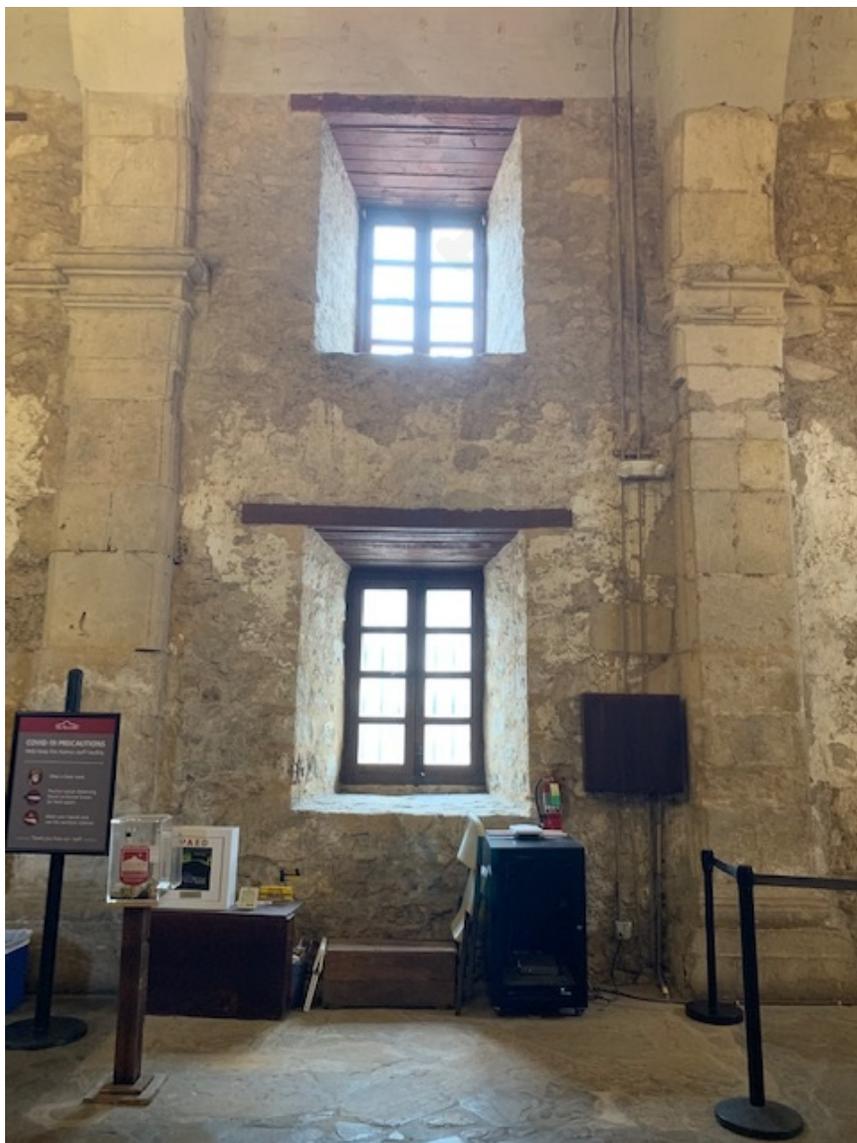
Baptismal – wall 5



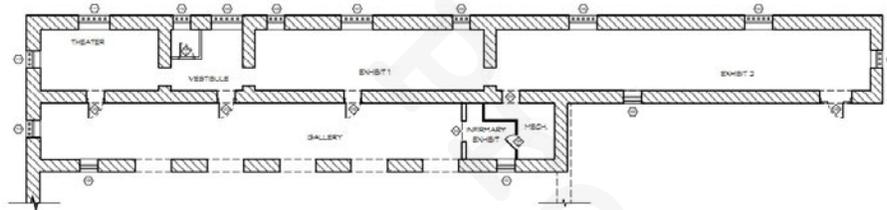
Baptismal – wall 5



Alamo church – west elevation



Wall C, Pilaster 2 & Pilaster 3



1 LONG BARRACK FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE



Long Barrack exterior east and south



Long Barrack - exterior east wall

Process



Long Barrack – interior west wall

ITEM # 8

# TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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## Item 8

Texas Historical Commission  
Antiquities Advisory Board Meeting  
April 26, 2021

### **Discussion and possible action to amend the Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #983 for architectural investigations on the Alamo Church and Long Barrack, Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Bexar County**

#### **Background**

Mission San Antonio de Valero was established at the current location in 1724 as a Spanish religious outpost in a chain of four similar missions along the San Antonio River. The Long Barrack was originally constructed to serve as living quarters and offices of the Spanish missionaries. Construction began on the mission church in 1740 but was never completed. In 1803, the site became a Spanish frontier fortress and military garrison.

At the outset of Texas' revolution from Mexico in November 1835, the Texan Army for Independence occupied and fortified the Alamo compound in anticipation of a siege by the Mexican Army. During the Alamo battle on March 6, 1836, many garrison members withdrew into the church and convent where they made a last stand against Mexican forces. Following Texas independence, the buildings were abandoned until statehood. From 1849 to 1877, the U.S. Army occupied Alamo Plaza as a supply hub, whereupon the church gained a new second floor and roof (with the iconic parapet) to store supplies, while the Long Barrack housed offices, workshops, and living quarters. The church interior was devastated by fire in 1861 but continued to serve as a storehouse until purchased by the state in 1883 as beautification of Alamo Plaza began. The Long Barrack was incorporated into later structures, partially demolished, and reconstructed in the early twentieth century. These two buildings are the only remaining mission structures on the site.

As part of Alamo Plaza, the church and Long Barrack are protected as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (1962) and as a State Antiquities Landmark (1983). The site is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a National Historic Landmark (10/15/1966). The Alamo and the four missions comprising the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park were designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site on July 5, 2015.

#### **Recent Relevant Historic Structure (HS) permits at the Alamo**

- *HS848* (issued 6/10/2016) and *HS561* (issued 5/13/2011):  
Each of these five-year permits covered on-going conservation work by Alamo staff. A similar proposed permit application (*HS1095*) requests continuation of assessment and treatment processes through the next five years. Scopes include cleaning and stabilization of interior and exterior walls. Past amendments covered removal and reinstallation of modern flagstone paving
- *HS844* (issued 5/19/2016):  
Ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey of the Church with limited mortar testing and analysis, including borescoping
- *HS947* (issued 2/15/2018) and *HS1019* (issued 10/4/2019):  
Installation of eight cannons in arcade
- *HS1044* (issued 8/5/2020):  
Crocket Street landscape improvements along edge of Alamo site

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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- *HS1072* (issued 11/19/2020):  
Long Barrack masonry cleaning and roof repairs

### **Permit HS 983 Scope of Work - issued 2/1/2019, expires 3/26/2022**

The project involves architectural investigations of the Church and Long Barracks to study the conditions of the structures. These include visual inspections, borescope investigations, thermal/infrared scanning, x-ray fluorescence mapping, surface penetrating radar and structural reinforcing mapping and corrosion testing. The invasive measures, including the borescope inspections and the sampling involved with the structural reinforcing mapping, involve carefully selected locations to minimize disturbance to the structures. Architectural work below-grade includes borescope investigations of the stone. Analytical tests include analysis of the mortar, stone, interior and exterior finishes, and salts. Additional tests are subject to THC approval, including the amendment below.

### **Amendment to the Scope of Work for Permit HS 983 for the Church West Façade Assessment**

To be performed by Ford, Powell & Carson (FPC) and stone conservator Ivan Myjer (Building and Monument Conservation), in consultation with Alamo conservator Pam Rosser, including:

- Carved Stone Cornice Assessment: selective removal of existing layer on top of doorway cornice to visually assess repairs in 1995 and 2012 with replacement-in-kind once assessment is completed
- Parapet Cap Probe: removal of 1'-0" of mortar cap/roofing from backside of parapet due to moisture issues
- Borescope Probes: unspecified number of probes to map suspected voids in façade
- Mortar and Stone Samples: ten (10) mortar, five (5) small stone samples from open mortar joints

### **Staff Recommendation**

Staff has reviewed the permit application from the Texas General Land Office (owner) and Ford, Powell & Carson Architects & Planners, Inc. (project professional) and found the amendment request sufficient to recommend approval.

The commission may authorize the amendment of the permit as written, apply special conditions to the amendment, request additional information for review, request a revised scope of work, or deny the permit amendment.

### **Suggested Motion**

Move that the Antiquities Advisory Board send forward to the Commission and recommend approval to authorize the Executive Director to amend Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities permit #983 for architectural investigations on the Alamo Church and Long Barrack, Alamo Plaza, Bexar County as described in the submitted scope of work.

**THC Antiquities Permit No. HS-983**  
**Investigations at the Church and Long Barracks at the Alamo**  
**April 15, 2021**

**Church West Façade Assessment & Probes**

**Scope of Work**

As part of an upcoming detailed stone assessment of the Church west façade, FPC and Ivan Myjer (Building and Monument Conservation) propose to carry out the following investigations and probes under the existing Permit 983. All work will be done in consultation with Pam Rosser, the Alamo Conservator.

- Carved Stone Cornice Assessment: Selective removal of existing mortar/membrane layer on top of cornice to visually assess metal anchors of stainless-steel drip edge and the condition of the stone below. This drip edge was installed in 1995. Previous investigations and repairs at a portion of the cornice (2012) indicate the need for further assessment of the cornice underneath the membrane. [Fig. 1] The membrane will be replaced in-kind after visual assessment is complete.
- Parapet Cap Probe: Select removal of approximately 1'-0" section of mortar cap/roof membrane at back side of parapet (from roof) to further evaluate condition of stone and bedding mortars at top of wall. Recent observations indicate the parapet mortar cap is not shedding water effectively from the upper wall, potentially causing deterioration of bedding mortars in this area.
- Borescope Probes: Select probes at suspected voids in upper wall to confirm NDE (non-destructive evaluation) void mapping findings. Number and location of probes to be determined in conjunction with structural engineer (Sparks Engineering) and the Alamo Conservator.
- Mortar and Stone Samples: Collection of approximately ten (10) mortar samples from select locations on the façade for compositional analysis; Collection of five (5) small stone samples from within opened mortar joints for petrographic and salt analysis. Once samples are collected, the sample locations will be repointed with THC pre-approved NHL mortar mix.

John Mize, AIA  
Principal  
Ford, Powell & Carson, Inc.



Figure 1. Detail of existing mortar layer and membrane over south end of the cornice.

ITEM # 9

ITEM # 10