

Request for Proposal**Archeological Survey for 2020 GLO MIT City of Kenedy Water Improvements Project, Contract #22-085-006-D234**

The City of Kenedy is pursuing federal funding through the Texas General Land Office (TxGLO) Community Development Block Grant Mitigation Program (CDBG-MIT) for a proposed new water transmission line, water plant, elevated storage tank and associated appurtenances. The Texas Historical Commission (THC) has reviewed the project locations and activities and has directed that the entire length of the water transmission line, along with the locations for the water towers, need to be surveyed. All but the areas listed below have been surveyed and cleared by THC.

The attached file titled *Excerpt Pages from Archaeological Draft Report for Remaining Areas to Be Surveyed and Monitored – Kenedy MIT* contains project maps on Pages 3-11, to provide a frame of reference for the entire project scope. The water line begins in Kenedy, Karnes County and tracks northwest through Karnes City and Falls City and ends east of Poth in Wilson County. The remaining pages of the attachment contain maps and information for the sites listed in the table, below.

The purpose of this notification is to request a Proposal from your company for archeological surveys of the areas outlined in the table below, and a separate fee for monitoring of the 41KA225 site during the groundbreaking phase of construction. Surveying and Monitoring can be included in one total Proposal. When preparing your proposal, please break out the cost associated with each Area.

Per THC, Areas F, H and N are high potential areas near creeks and tributaries that were unable to be accessed for survey and trenching. If the survey team can obtain access and survey these areas now, monitoring those areas during construction may not be needed. Refer to the attached pages as indicated in the table, below.

SITES TO BE SURVEYED	LOCATION INFORMATION	ATTACHED PAGES FOR REFERENCE
Area F (F1, F2 and F3)	At the intersection of Highway 181 and County Road 223, near Cow Creek, and adjacent to the San Antonio River.	Pages 54 - 56
Area G Unmarked Gravesite (UMG)	County Road 222 @ Highway 181 (28.932722, -97.961006); then right on CR 222 for approximately 3,931 feet. 28.929924, -97.947850 Reference the pages indicated for information about what work has already been done. THC recommends that the Scope of Work may contain a combination of remote sensing and scraping, as the gravesite(s) were not discovered. THC will provide further guidance to the selected company.	Pages 56 and 84 – 88 (No survey needed in Karnes Memorial Park Cemetery or Butler Family Cemetery)
Area H	County Road 222, north of Turkey Creek, near Turkey Creek, Cow Creek, and the San Antonio River.	Pages 56 - 58
Area N	North of Escondido Creek along former railroad tracks, and south of FM 719.	Pages 62 - 63

Elevated Storage Tank Site only and associated Water Line	Approximately 1,616 feet northeast from Highway 181 @ County Road 345. 28.847308, -97.869864	Pages 63 – 64 (Area O) and Doucet Exhibit map immediately following Page 64 that is numbered as Page 15
SITE TO BE MONITORED ONLY	LOCATION INFORMATION	ATTACHED PAGES FOR LOCATION AND INFORMATION
Newly established Site 41KA225	<p>Located on the southeastern edge of Cow Creek.</p> <p>Please provide a Proposal for <u>Monitoring only</u> of this site during the ground-breaking phase of construction.</p> <p>Per THC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site has an undetermined NRHP eligibility status. Because there were no features found in the extensive trenching, monitoring during construction, rather than going to test excavation, is acceptable in this case. For archeological construction <u>monitoring</u>, an archeologist is on site during construction. They will inspect the trench/construction area and screen some of the dirt that comes out of the trench. If they need to stop work to take a closer look at something, they will do so. If they find something that requires more work, like a feature, it could pause the work for longer period (it varies depending on what is found). If they stop work within the archeological site to document the find or consult with our office, work can still proceed outside the site. Monitoring will not occur until after the environmental review has been cleared by the GLO. Langford will provide additional information from the survey to the selected company. 	Pages 75, 79 and 116 - 127

THC welcomes the archeologist to discuss their recommendations for these sites if they differ from previous recommendations.

The City of Kenedy may be able to provide the operator and heavy equipment for the surveys, if needed. In your Proposal, please state whether those resources will be needed, and the fee with and without the use of the city's equipment/operator.

Please submit one (1) electronic version via email in .pdf format and two (2) printed copies of your proposal of services with a statement of qualifications, resumes of key personnel, references, and a list of jobs performed under this or similar programs to: Ms. Melissa Gonzalez, City Manager, City of Kenedy, 303 West Main Street, Kenedy, TX 78119.

Proposals must be received by the City of Kenedy no later than 10 AM on Monday, October 30, 2023, to be considered.

The City of Kenedy reserves the right to negotiate with any and all firms that submit proposals as per the Texas Professional Services Procurement Act and the Uniform Grant and Contract Management Standards.

Section 3 Residents and Business Enterprises, Small Business Enterprises are encouraged to submit proposals.

A copy of the Request for Proposal may be found on the City's website at <https://www.kenedytx.gov>.

The City of Kenedy is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer and strives to attain goals for Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (12 U.S.C 1707u) as amended.

2020 GLO MIT City of Kenedy
Water Improvements
GLO Contract No. 22-085-006-D234

Excerpt Pages from Archaeological Draft Report
for Remaining Areas to be
Surveyed and Monitored

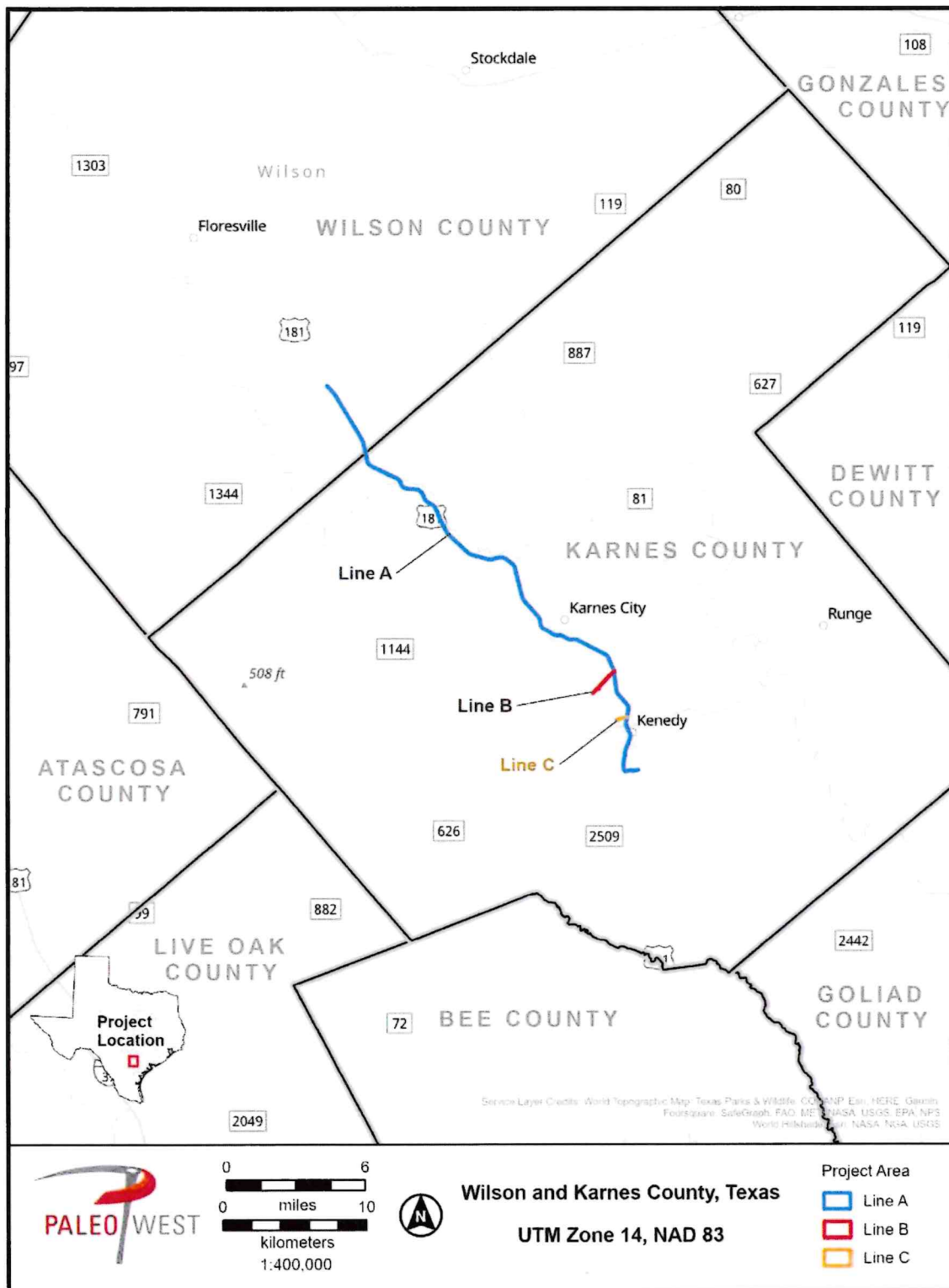


Figure 1-1. Project location through Kenedy, Karnes City, Hobson, and Falls City within Karnes and Wilson Counties.



Figure 1-2. The APE depicted on Poth, Texas 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle (1 of 8).

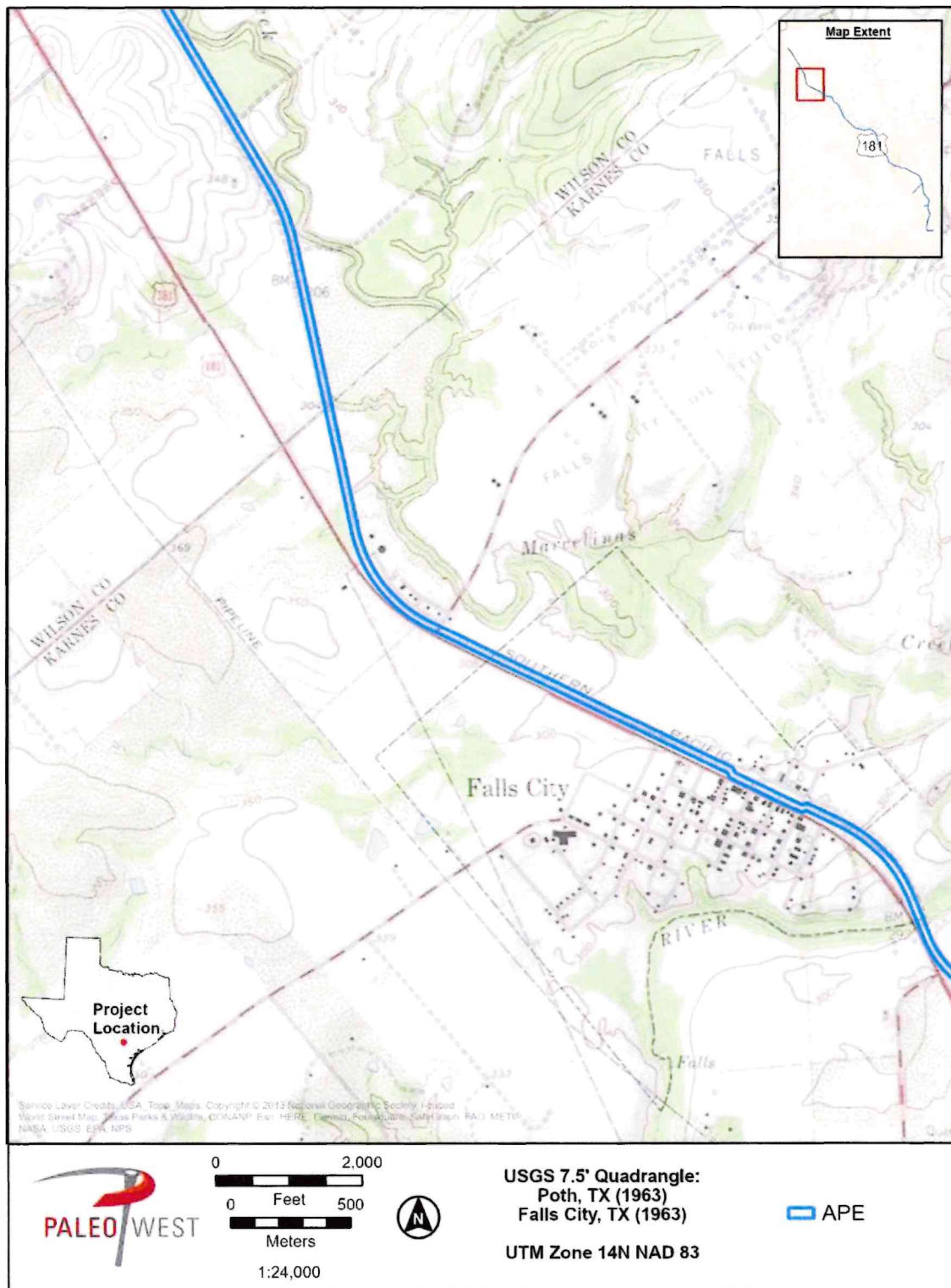


Figure 1-3. The APE depicted on Poeth, Falls City, and Karnes City, Texas 7.5-minute USGS quadrangles (2 of 8).

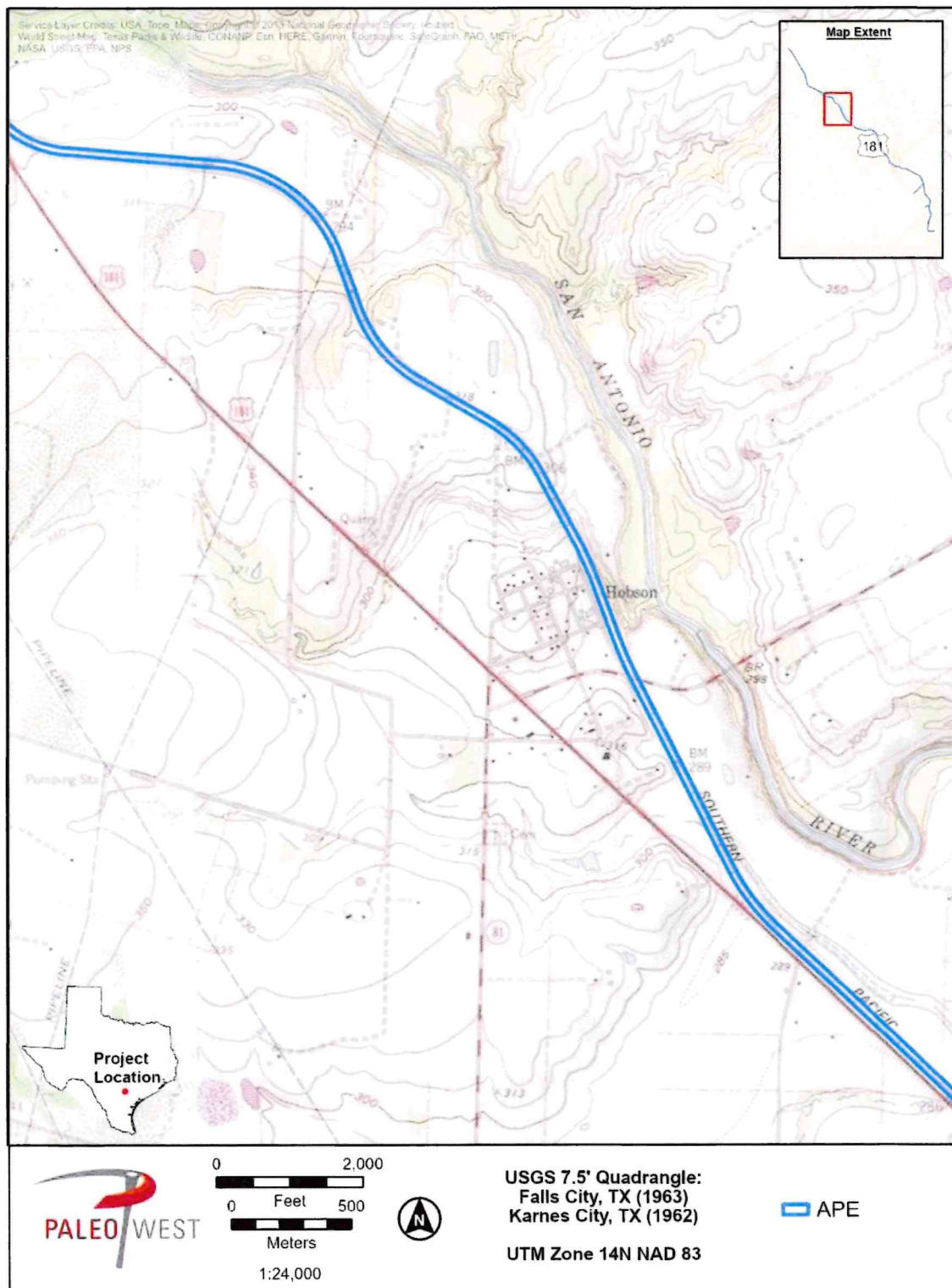


Figure 1-4. The APE depicted on Karnes City, Texas 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle (3 of 8).

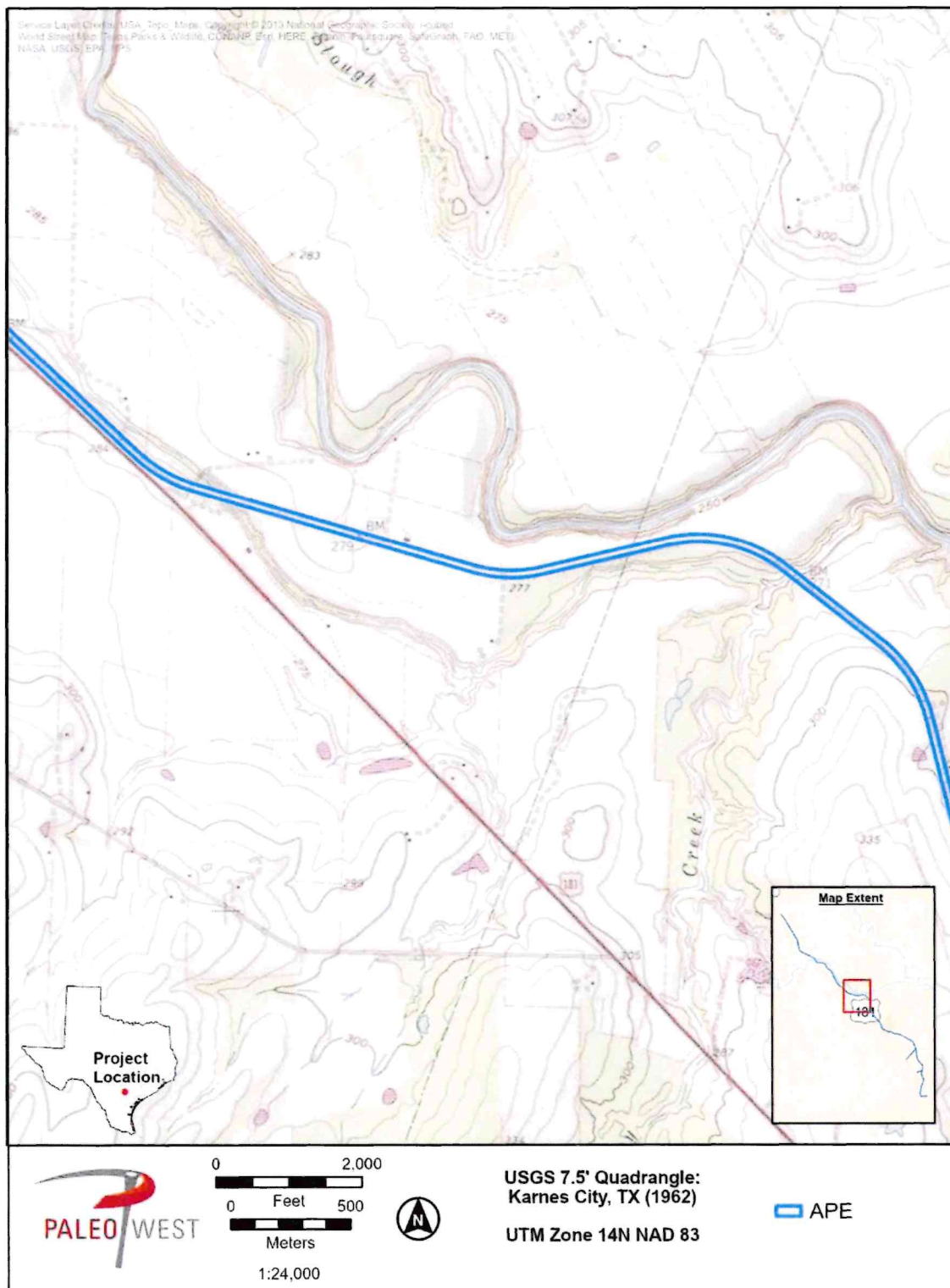


Figure 1-5. The APE depicted on Karnes City, Texas 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle (4 of 8).

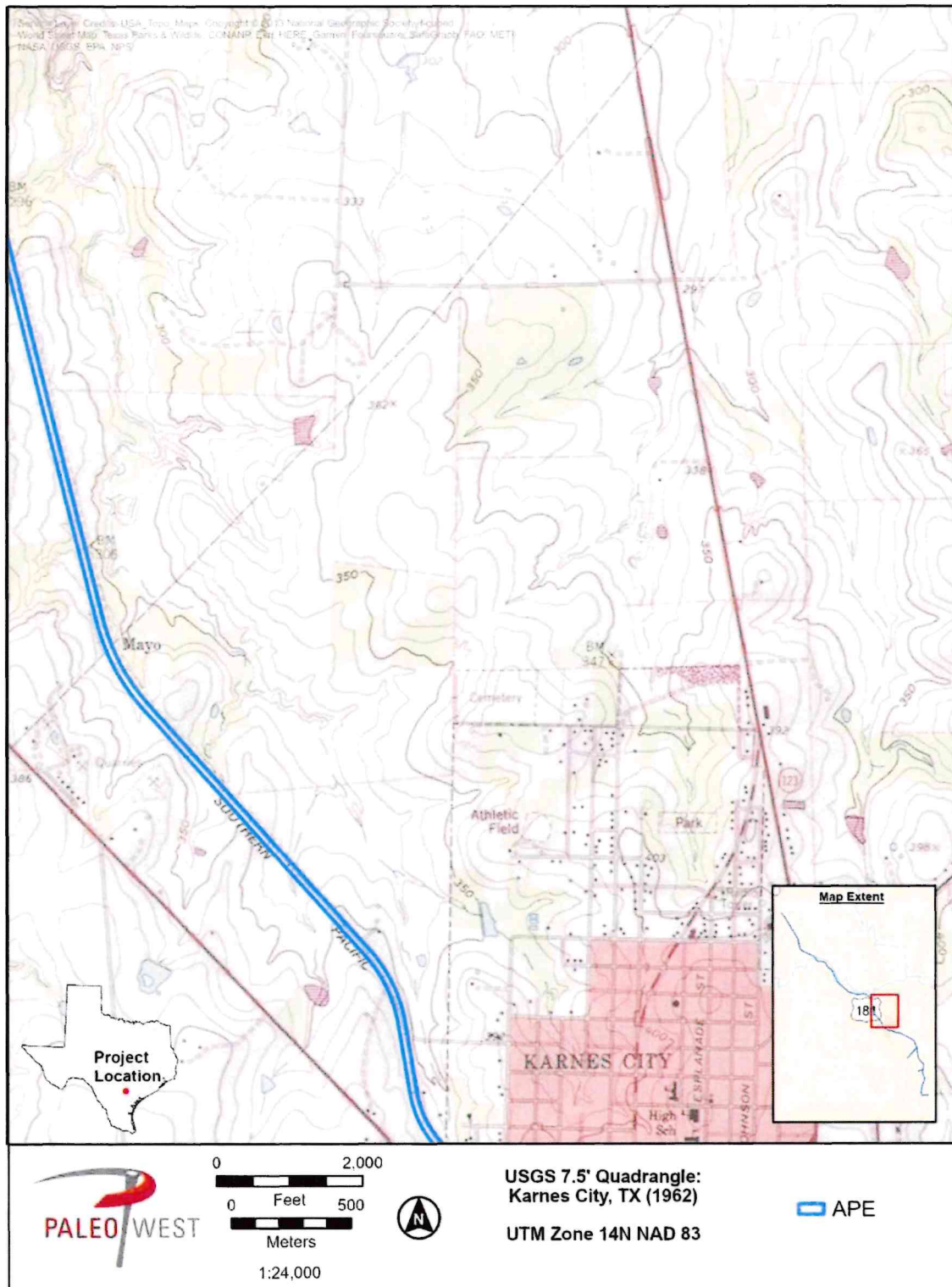


Figure 1-6. The APE depicted on Karnes City, Texas 7.5-minute USGS quadrangles (5 of 8).

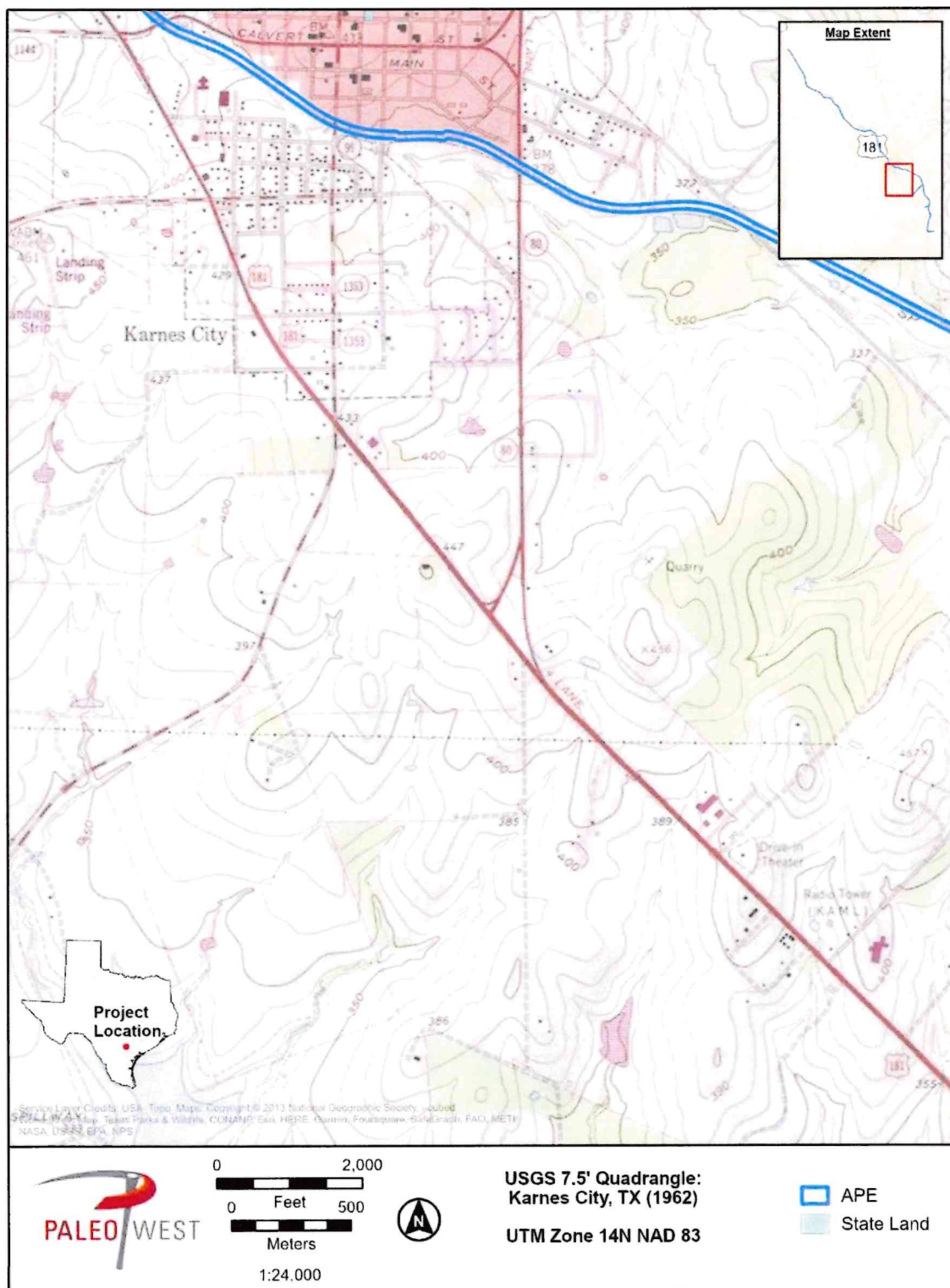


Figure 1-7. The APE depicted on Karnes City, Texas 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle (6 of 8).

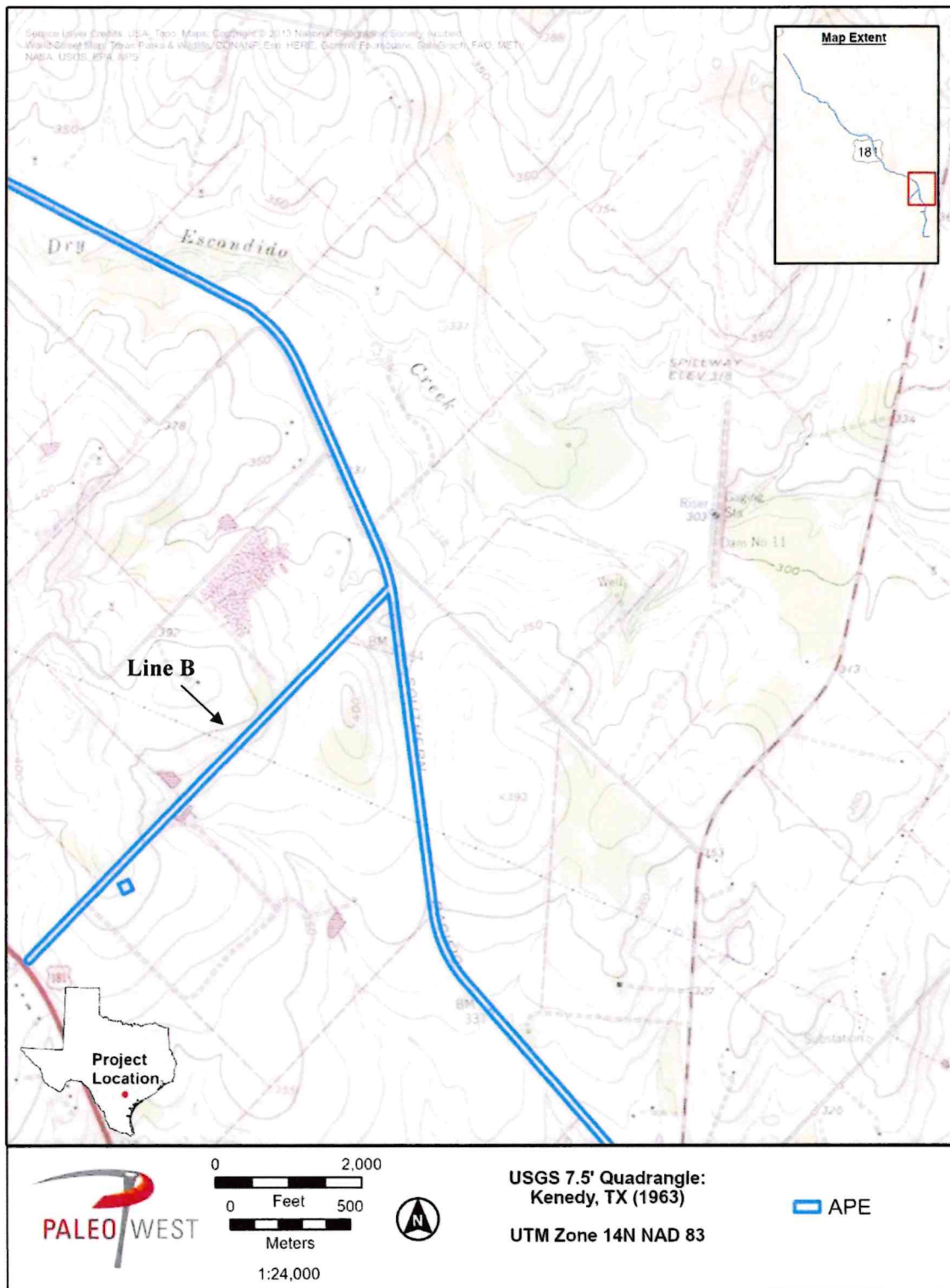


Figure 1-8. The APE depicted on Kenedy, Texas 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle (7 of 8).

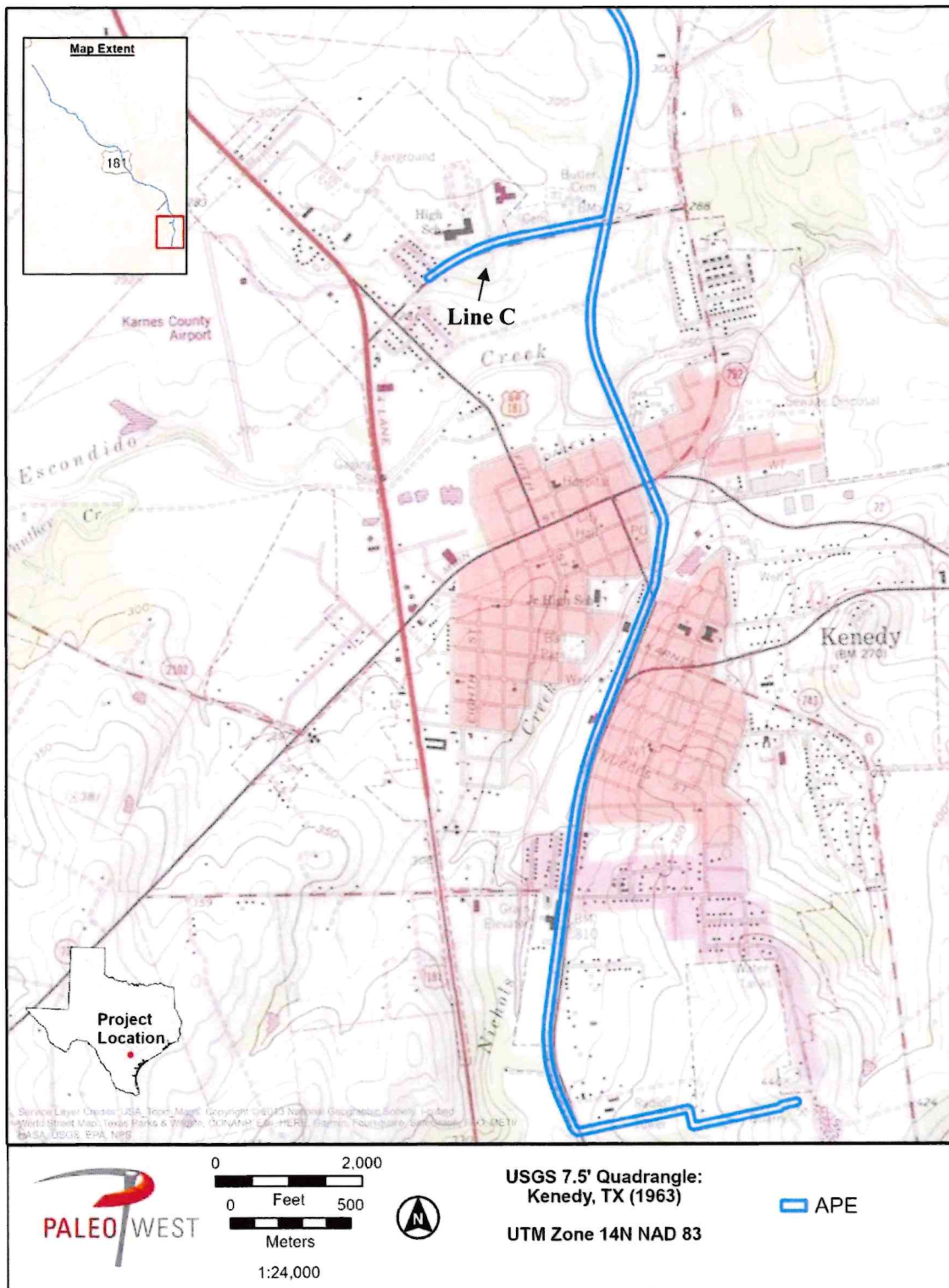


Figure 1-9. The APE depicted on Kenedy, Texas 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle (8 of 8).

5.1.5 Area F - Intersection of HWY 181 and CR 222 at Cow Creek - North to FM 81

Several areas along this stretch of the proposed water line had obstacles such as utilities running parallel to HWY 181; thick, dense vegetation; fence lines; and RR grade build up, as discussed below.

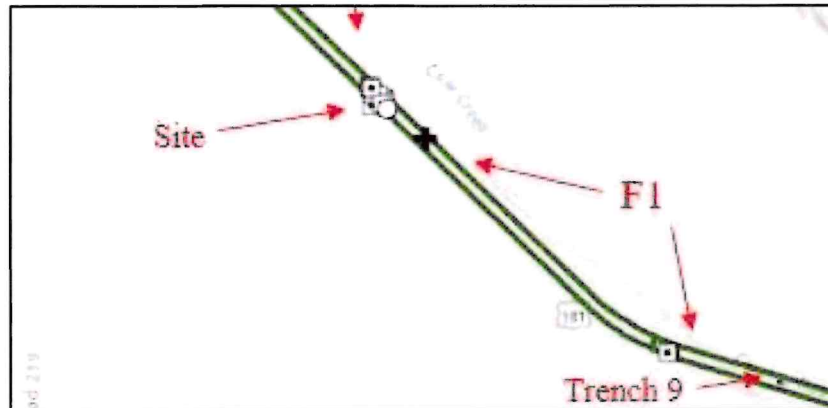


Figure 5-10. Map of Area F near Highway 181 & CR 222, Cow Creek.

Area F1 - A total of four trench units were planned for this area. In the area north of Trench 9, very dense and overgrown vegetation combined with a fence line left no access for the backhoe or movement north within the RR ROW.



Figure 5-11. A fenceline across the road to the south.



Figure 5-12. View of the area north of Trench 9 and the dense vegetation.

Area F2 - A utility access easement north of F1 provided access to the ROW south of Cow Creek (Figure 5-13). Two planned trenches were excavated in this area, along with seven additional delineation trenches and a shovel test, resulting in a prehistoric site being recorded (41KA225), which is discussed in more detail in Section 7.2.1. The area north of the site was not accessible due to the dense vegetation north of Cow Creek and the RR grade buildup. In the northern portion of F2, a fence line is blocking entry from the north to the south, and there

is no ability to access the ROW from HWY 181. A total of five planned trenches were not excavated in this area.

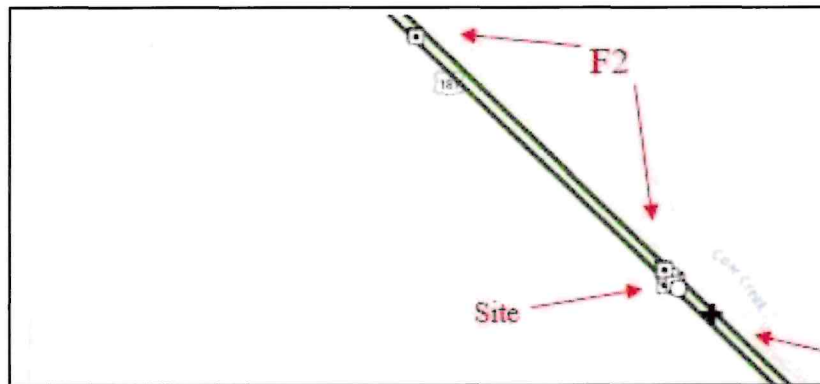


Figure 5-13. Map of Area F2, Highway 181.



Figure 5-14. View from the easement adjacent to the site, looking north showing the RR buildup and vegetation.



Figure 5-15. View from the site, looking north, showing Hwy 181, utility easement (water and oil), and the dense vegetation.



Figure 5-16. View from the northern end of F2 area, looking south, showing fenceline and vegetation.

Area F3 - A total of six trench units were pre-plotted for the area of F3 (Figure 5-17). This area was not accessible with the backhoe due to the same issues with F1–F2: dense vegetation, fence line, and unable to access the ROW in this area.

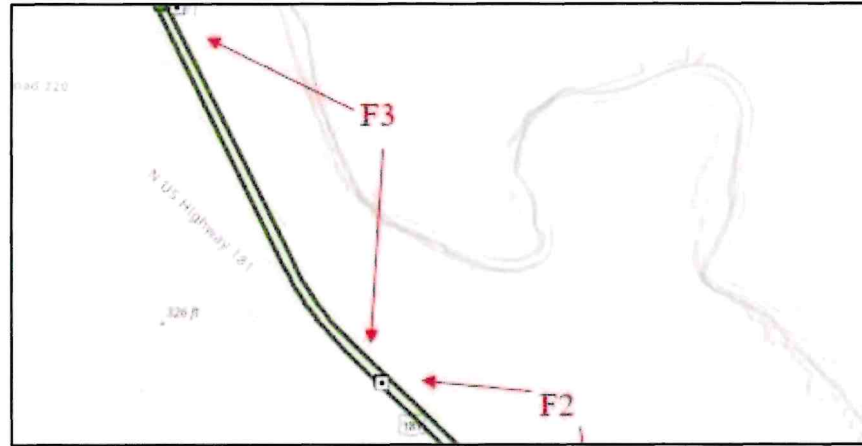


Figure 5-17. Map of Area F2, Highway 181.



Figure 5-18. View from the northern portion of the F3 area, looking south, and the fence line obstructing movement in the ROW.



Figure 5-19 View from the southern portion of the F3 area, looking north; heavy vegetation not passable.

5.1.6 Areas G and H - CR 222, North of Turkey Creek

One trench was plotted for area G, however, an unverified gravesite or cemetery was reported by the landowners, so no subsurface testing was done in this area (Figure 5-20). The unverified gravesite is discussed in Section 7.1. In addition, Area H in the map was scheduled to be tested with four trench units, however, due to the RR grade buildup, heavy vegetation, and restrictions of the 30-m wide corridor, access was not possible with the backhoe (Figure 5-21).

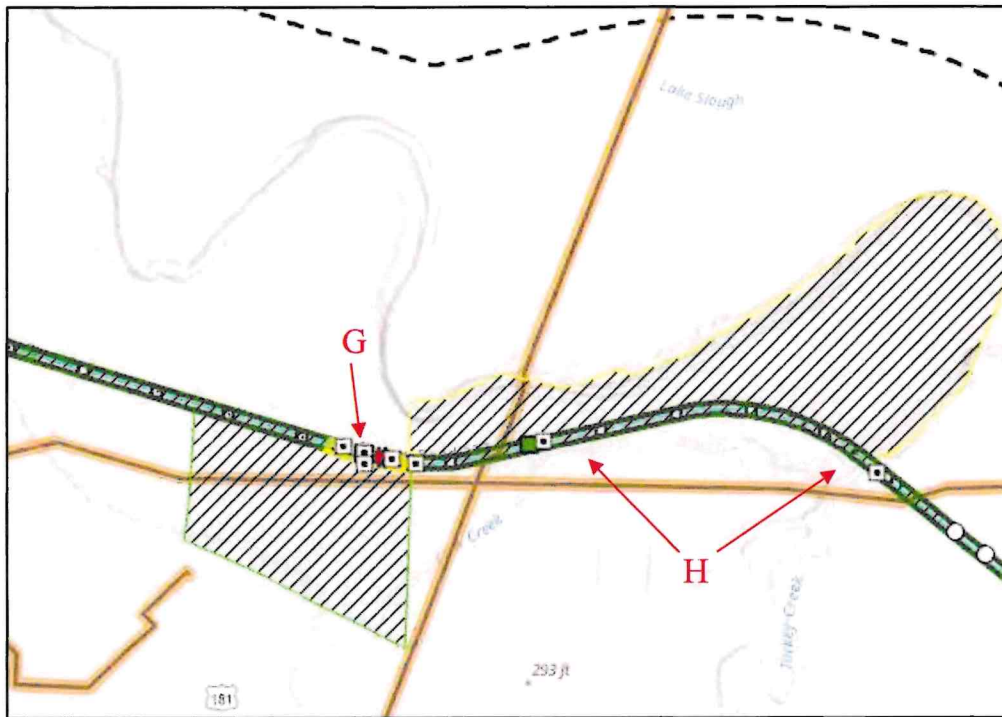


Figure 5-20. Map of Areas G and H, CR 222, Turkey Creek.



Figure 5-21. View of Area H vegetation and RR buildup.



Figure 5-31. Dense vegetation and fence lines.



Figure 5-32. Fencing in the ROW preventing movement with the backhoe.

5.1.10 Area M and N - North and South of FM 719

Two trenches were pre-plotted for Area M, north of FM 719, and two trenches were pre-plotted for Area N, south of FM 719 (Figure 5-33). These areas of the APE were not able to be tested due to the extreme RR ROW buildup (Figures 5-34 and 5-35), presumably to raise the tracks out of the floodplains. There was no feasible access for the backhoe operator, the buildup within the ROW that encompassed almost the full width left no areas to test.

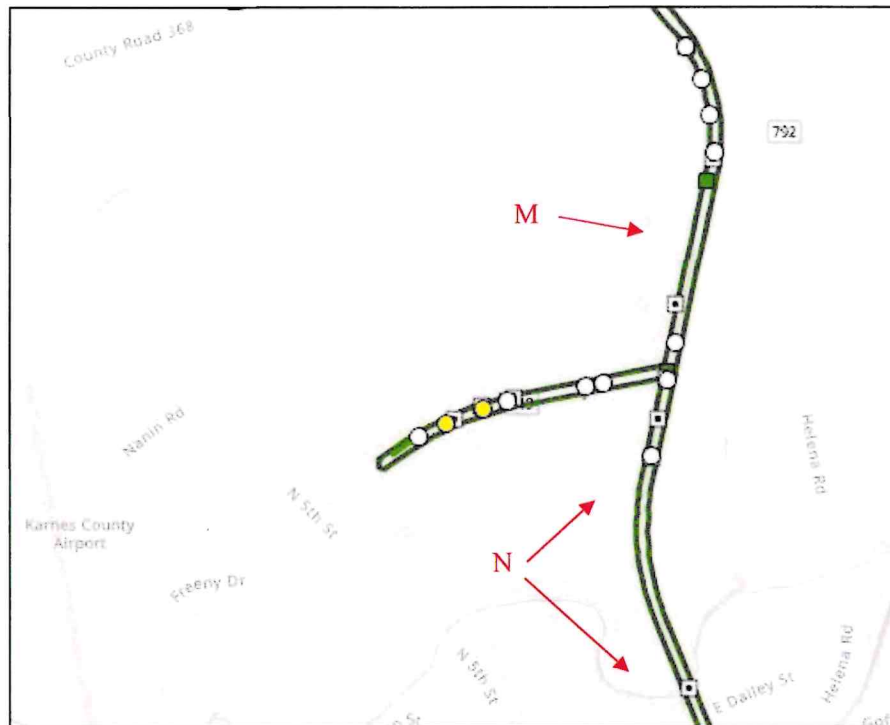


Figure 5-33. Map of Areas M and N near FM 719.



Figure 5-34. Area M north of 719 and the RR grade buildup and trees within the ROW looking north.



Figure 5-35. Area N, the extreme buildup of the RR grade south of FM 719 looking south towards the direction of Escondido Creek.

5.1.11 Pipeline Conflicts

Two areas of the proposed pipeline prevented shovel testing or trenching due to conflicts with the oil, gas, and/or water pipelines. In Figure 5-36, the yellow line represents the no-dig safety buffers around pipelines within the ROW. In the area of the elevated storage tank, Line B,

between CR 344 and HWY 181, several pipelines run parallel with the proposed water line (Area O below). The second area is approximately 990 m north of FM 719 and 347 m west of FM 792 (Area P below). The pipeline conflicts left no space to place any subsurface testing within the ROW. The engineers of the Project are working to find a resolution to these pipeline conflicts.

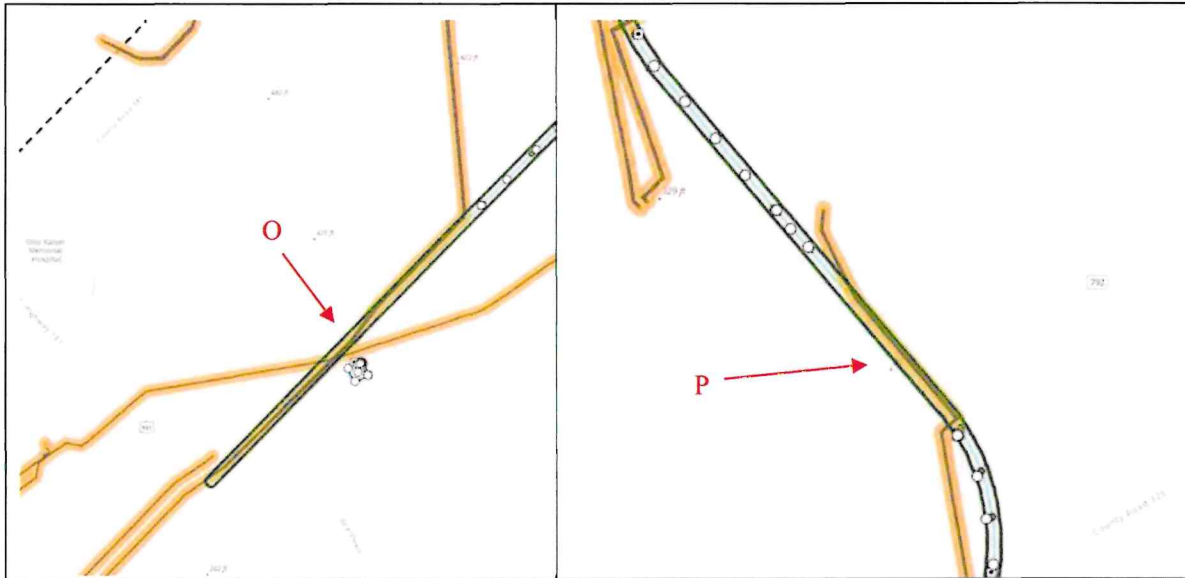


Figure 5-36. Pipeline conflicts within the APE.

EX. ROW	EX. PARCEL
PRO. 30" WATER LINE A	
PRO. WATER LINE B	
PRO. 12" WATER LINE C	
ZONE A - 1 PCT ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD HAZARD	
ZONE AE - 1 PCT ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD HAZARD	
0.2 PCT ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD HAZARD	
FLOODWAY	



KARNES COUNTY

BEGIN PROPOSED WATER LINE B

PROPOSED WATER LINE B

PROPOSED LOCATION ELEVATED STORAGE TANK (OPTION 2)

PARCEL ID: 100336
9.96 AC
(ACQUISITION)

PARCEL ID: 100339
130.17 AC
(ACQUISITION)

HWY 181

**KENNEDY WATER LINE
OVERALL PROJECT
LIMITS EXHIBIT**

DA DOUCET
& ASSOCIATES

Chil Engineering - Plumbing - Remodeled
FAC 5. Highway 71 W, Suite 180
Smith, Texas 75733, Phone: (817)-899-2609

PROJECT	2206-001	<div> <div>15</div> <div>OF 15</div> </div>
MODEL SCALE	N/A	
VIEW SCALE	N/A	
FILED		

MATCH LINE V-V

KARNES COUNTY

PROPOSED WATER LINE B

END PROPOSED WATER LINE B
 LAT: 28° 51' 30.77" N
 LONG: 97° 51' 23.68" W
 (UGS 1984)

CR 344

PROPOSED WATER LINE A
 (REFER TO SHEET 10 OF 15)

PARCEL ID: 100339
 130.17 AC
 [ACQUISITION]

PARCEL ID: 100340
 21.18 AC
 [ACQUISITION]

MATCH LINE V-V

7.1 CEMETERIES

7.1.1 Unverified Gravesite/Cemetery

At the beginning of this Project, Gary Schroeder from Texas Land & Right of Way Co., LLC, mentioned to the larger project team that there could be a few immigrants who were killed by a train in the 1940s or 50s and buried in the RR ROW. This was based on his discussions with landowners while obtaining rights of entry permissions for the Project (Figure 7-9 and Figure 7-10).

During mechanical excavation testing on March 2nd, 2023, a local landowner, Pete Jauer, indicated that a certain area of his neighbor's property should not be excavated due to the presence of migrant burials. The location mentioned to the crew was approximately 100 yards to the west of the current fence line where CR 222 turns south. Mr. Jauer remembered his father telling him about an incident where five Mexican migrant workers were killed when a vehicle and train collided at the RR crossing where present-day CR 222 turns sharply to the south across the tracks. He said that the bodies were not claimed, so his father buried them adjacent to the tracks. Jauer remembered seeing the grave site as a child (he is around 78 years old) and recalled that they placed colored glass, flowers, and a cement cross in the area (Figures 7-9 and Figure 7-12).

The current landowner, Donald Liska, said that he has never seen the gravesite (he was born in 1957), but he does remember his father telling him about the gravesite. He recalled being told that the grave was about 150 ft from the corner fence post, where the road curves and crosses over the RR ROW. Mr. Liska also stated that CR 222 used to be a public road that turned sharply to the south across the tracks. It now tracks to and ends at his parcel of land. The area of the property has been plowed from about 2012 to the present day.



Figure 7-9. A view of the field with a potential unverified gravesite.

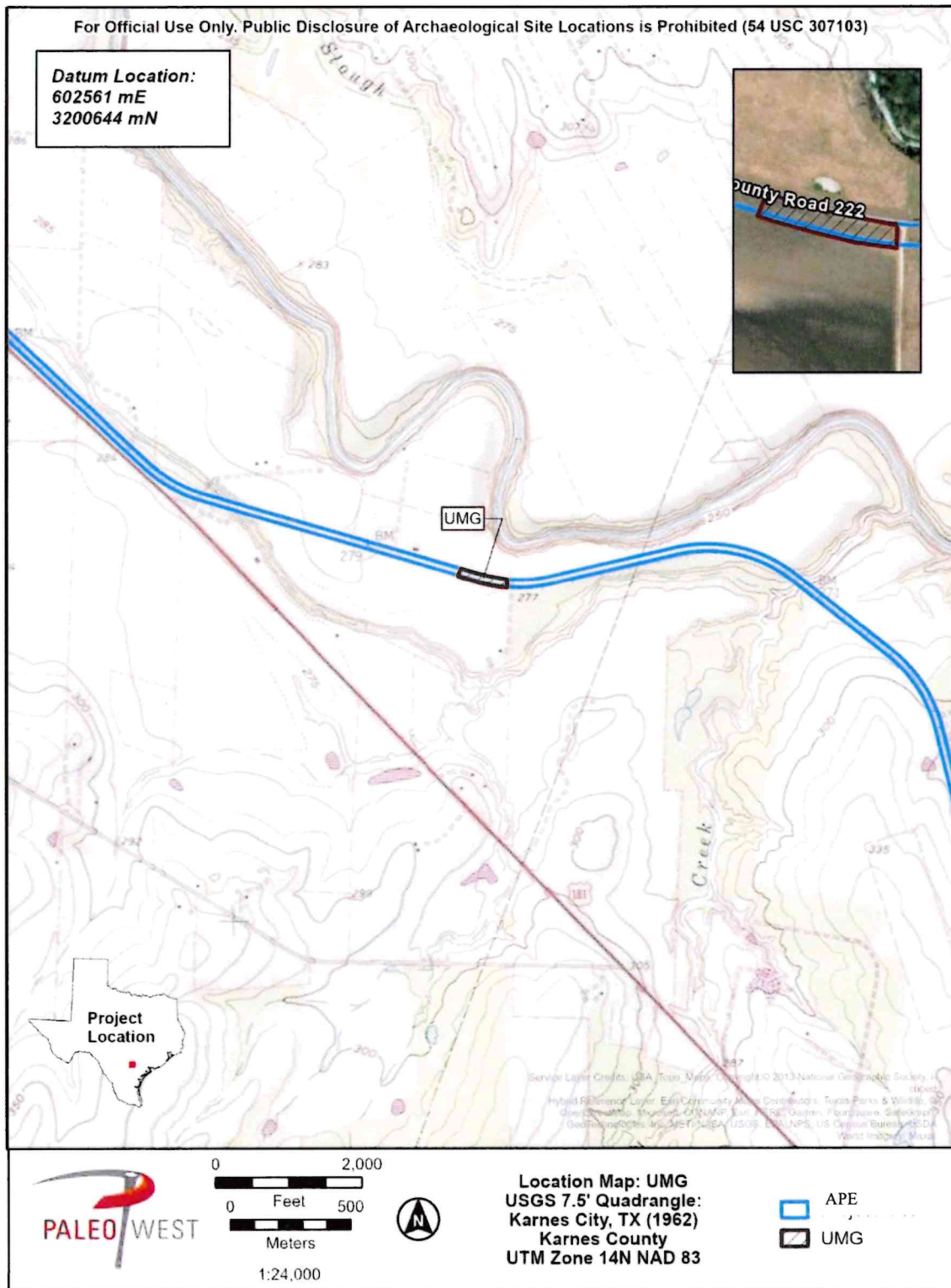


Figure 7-10. A map of the location of the unverified gravesite.



Figure 7-11. Overview of the area of the unverified gravesite based on informant discussions and observations.



Figure 7-12. A view of the UMG area from the east looking west.

During the survey, an area for the potential burials based on the information at hand was narrowed down to an approximate 35×210 m area along the south side of current-day CR 222. The width of this area was determined based on historic aerial images of the APE showing the extent of the cleared RR ROW. The 2009 aerial photograph shows the ROW undisturbed; however, beginning in 2012, it appears to be plowed. The length is 210 m to the west from the corner fence post at the junction with CR 222, a marker that both Jauer and Liska used as a distance marker to describe the possible location of the gravesite. This area of investigation should sufficiently cover the potential site if the bodies are buried at the location. The area was photographed to show the current state of the location including disruption from plowing and the location of modern features. It was noted that 100 m west of the current corner fence post sits a tree that has not been touched by plowing. While the distance of this tree as a possible gravesite is plausible based on the information given by Jauer, none of the additional elements (glass, flowers, and cross) were observed.

An extensive search of local newspaper archives (Karnes County News 1889–1979 and the Kenedy Advance 1911–1982) available through the City of Kenedy Public Library and the Community History Archive, were searched to determine the authenticity of the burials, but no report matching the story was uncovered. Various articles about train accidents were reported, so this type of report was not wholly overlooked by the local media.

Even though this part of the APE has been plowed since 2012, a pedestrian survey was conducted over the area using three transects at 15 m intervals. A few pieces of sun-colored amethyst glass were observed and plotted in the field. These were located between the corner fence post and the tree, although not in a significant cluster. The type of vessel glass matches the ones described by Pete Jauer and is often indicative of sites from the early twentieth century. Debris associated with the RR was also observed across the area. Although small pieces of concrete were included within this assemblage, no obvious associations to a cross

were observed. PaleoWest completed the Unverified Cemetery paperwork with the THC and provided recommendations for further testing in Section 8.

7.1.2 Karnes County Memorial Park

PaleoWest archaeologist visited the Karnes County Memorial Park cemetery and ROW to document and measure the distance of the closest grave and look for any indications of unmarked graves within the ROW. The Butler Family Cemetery and the Karnes County Memorial Park are not located in the same area, although many refer to the KCMP as the Butler Cemetery or even the Kenedy Cemetery (Figure 7-13). The Butler Family cemetery is located northeast of the KCMP, and the Butler Family Cemetery historical marker is located at 28° 49.829' N, 97° 51.062' W. The Butler Family Cemetery is not located within the APE of this project.



Figure 7-13. Map of the location of the two cemeteries.

During the visit, PaleoWest documented culverts in the APE, what appeared to be gate post foundations adjacent to the entry road, and a gravesite of two individuals in the northern portion of the ROW (Figure 7-14). PaleoWest archaeologist observed two storm water culverts adjacent to the entrance road. A review of aerials did not determine the exact time period they were installed; however, it appears to be sometime between 1995 and 2006. Approximately 40 feet north of the culverts are cement blocks flush with the ground. They appear to be historic gate post foundations but have no markings to confirm the age.

CHAPTER 7. RESOURCES RECORDED DURING SURVEY

During the survey five shovel tests were positive for cultural materials and eight trenches were positive for cultural materials, resulting in two sites being recorded (Table 7-1). An area with a potential unmarked grave from the Historic Period was also recorded. A total of 31 RR-related features were recorded including downed telegraph poles, glass insulators, nuts and bolts, and the remnants of twelve bridges were documented within the APE. Prehistoric artifacts included flakes, debitage, and a scraper.

Table 7-1. Sites Recorded during the Kenedy Waterline Survey

Site Number	Field Number	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility
41KA224	ESS-01	Historic with multiple RR features and a minor prehistoric component.	Recommended not eligible
41KA225	MO-01	A prehistoric site with lithic flakes and debitage of various material types, as well as shells from mussels and clams, some of which may be marine species. No diagnostics.	Recommended as undetermined; potential may exist pending further testing

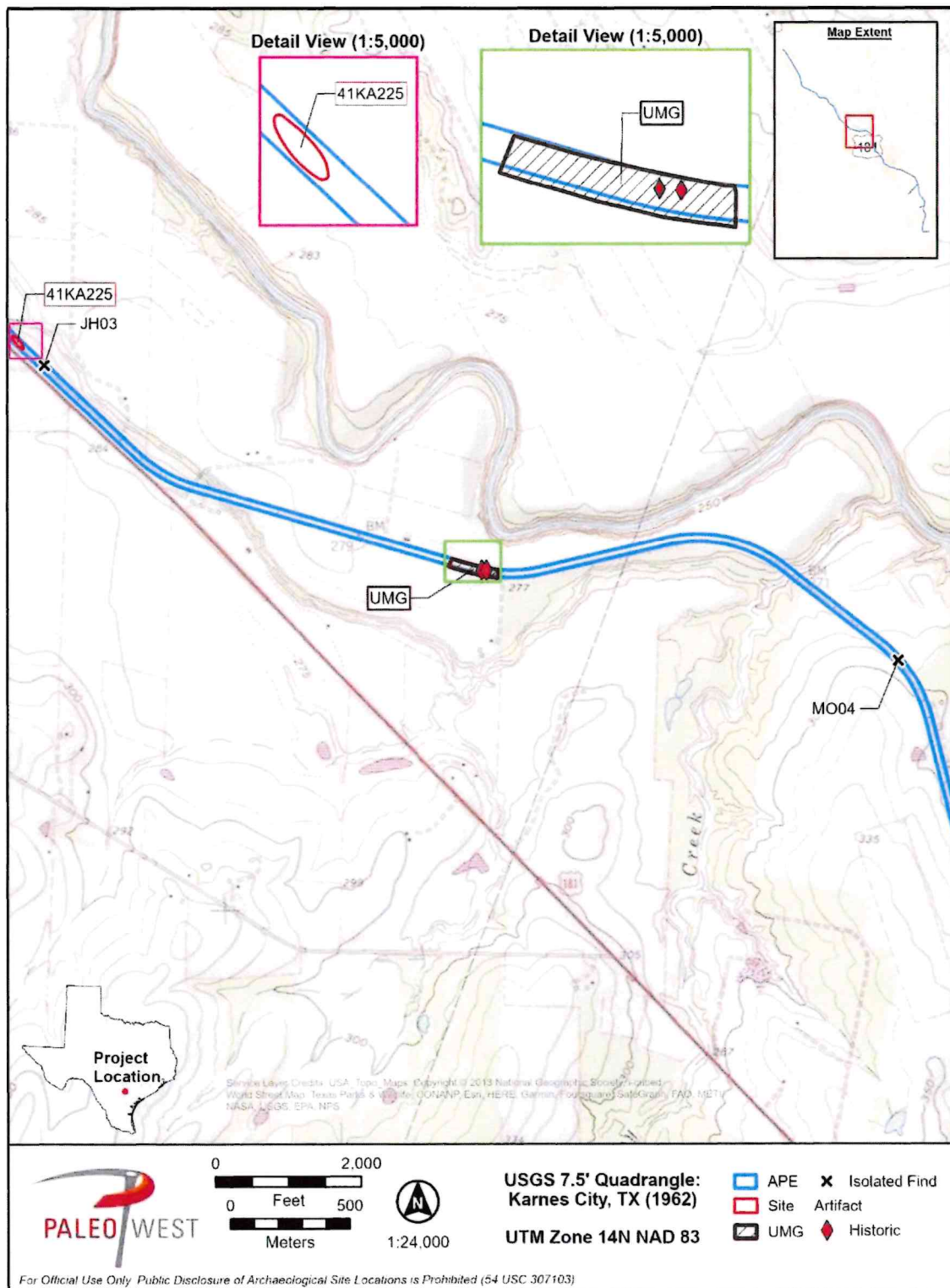


Figure 7-4. Isolated Finds (IOs), features, sites, and the area of the potential unmarked graves (4 of 8).

7.5.2 41KA225

Field Name – 22-0760-MO01

Site Type: Prehistoric, Lithic Scatter

Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Unknown Prehistoric

Setting and Description

Site 22-0760-MO01 is a prehistoric artifact scatter of unknown cultural affiliation located on the southeastern edge of Cow Creek (Figure 7-87 and 7-90). The landform is generally flat with elevations on the site ranging from 289 to 291 ft amsl. The vegetation at the site consists of a mixed forest. Ground surface visibility ranged from 25 to 50 percent depending on vegetation growth and grass cover. Artificial impacts include a recently constructed access road that obscures vision across the middle of the site. Much of the site has been disturbed due to the construction and deconstruction of the RR between the 1890s and 1990s. The location is bordered by HWY 181 to the south and west, and private land to the north and east.

Subsurface cultural materials encountered during trenching at the site covers an area roughly 68 m (SE-NW) by 19 m (NE-SW) (Figure 7-76). Vegetation and previously constructed utilities such as natural gas, water, and fiberoptic lines prevented further subsurface delineation of the site outside of the current site boundary within the project area (Figure 7-85 and Figure 7-86). Natural impacts to the site include erosion and bioturbation.



Figure 7-87. Overview of Site 41KA225, camera facing north



Figure 7-88. Overview of Site 41KA225 showing fence line and private access road, camera facing northwest

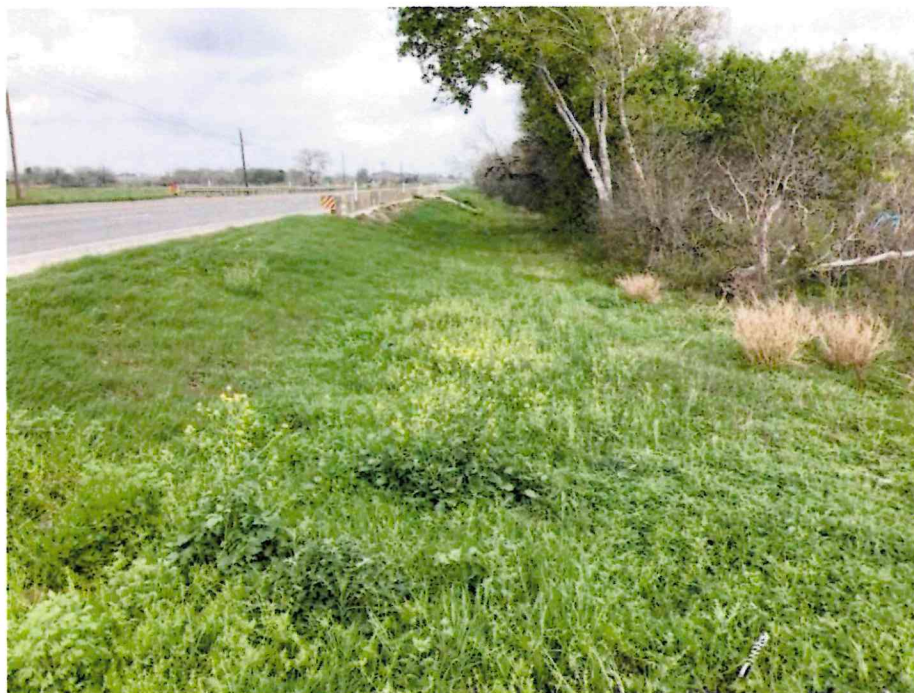


Figure 7-89. Overview of Site 41KA225 showing utility corridor along HWY 181, camera facing northwest.

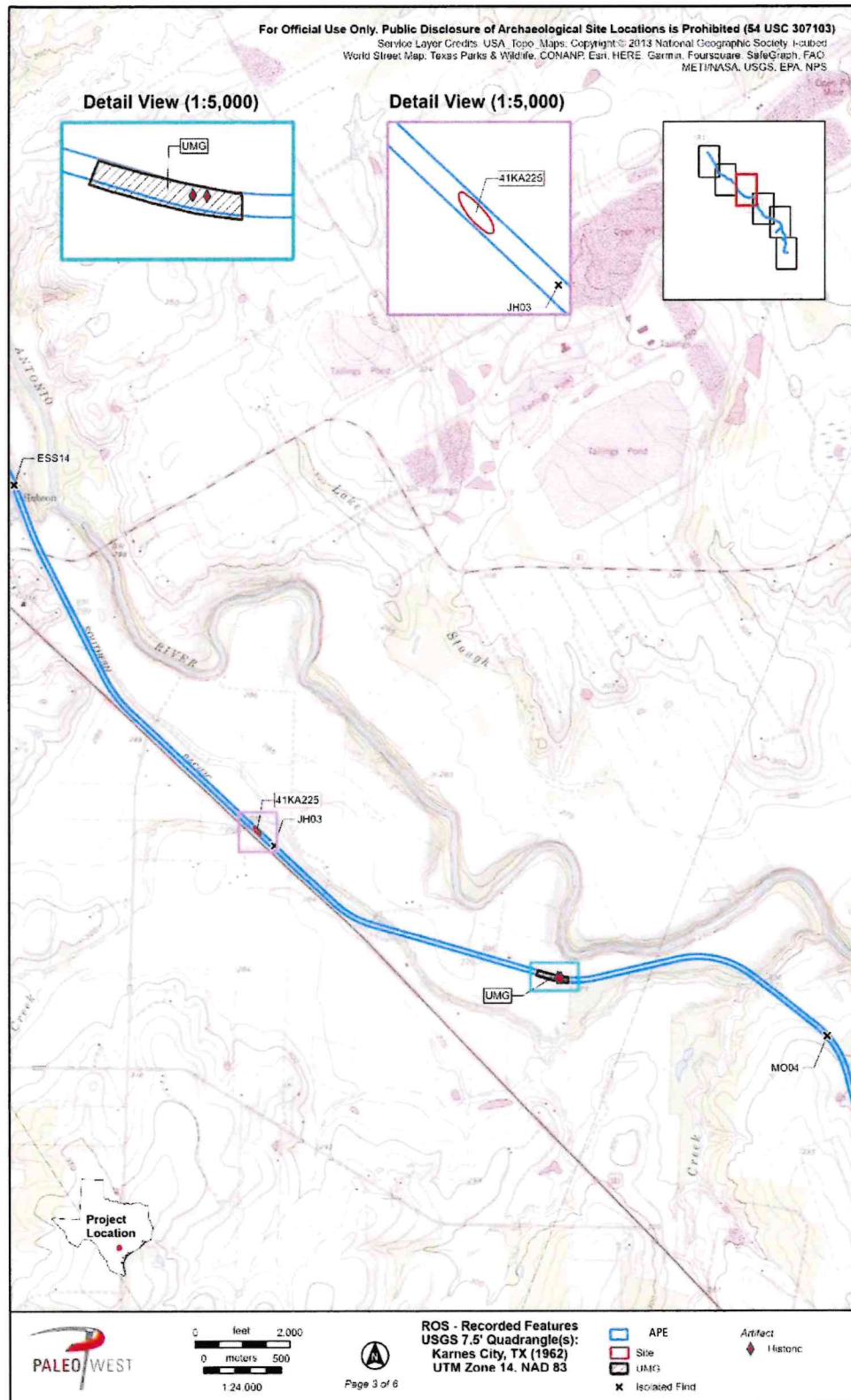


Figure 7-90. Location of newly recorded site 41KA225 and the area of the unmarked graves (UMG).

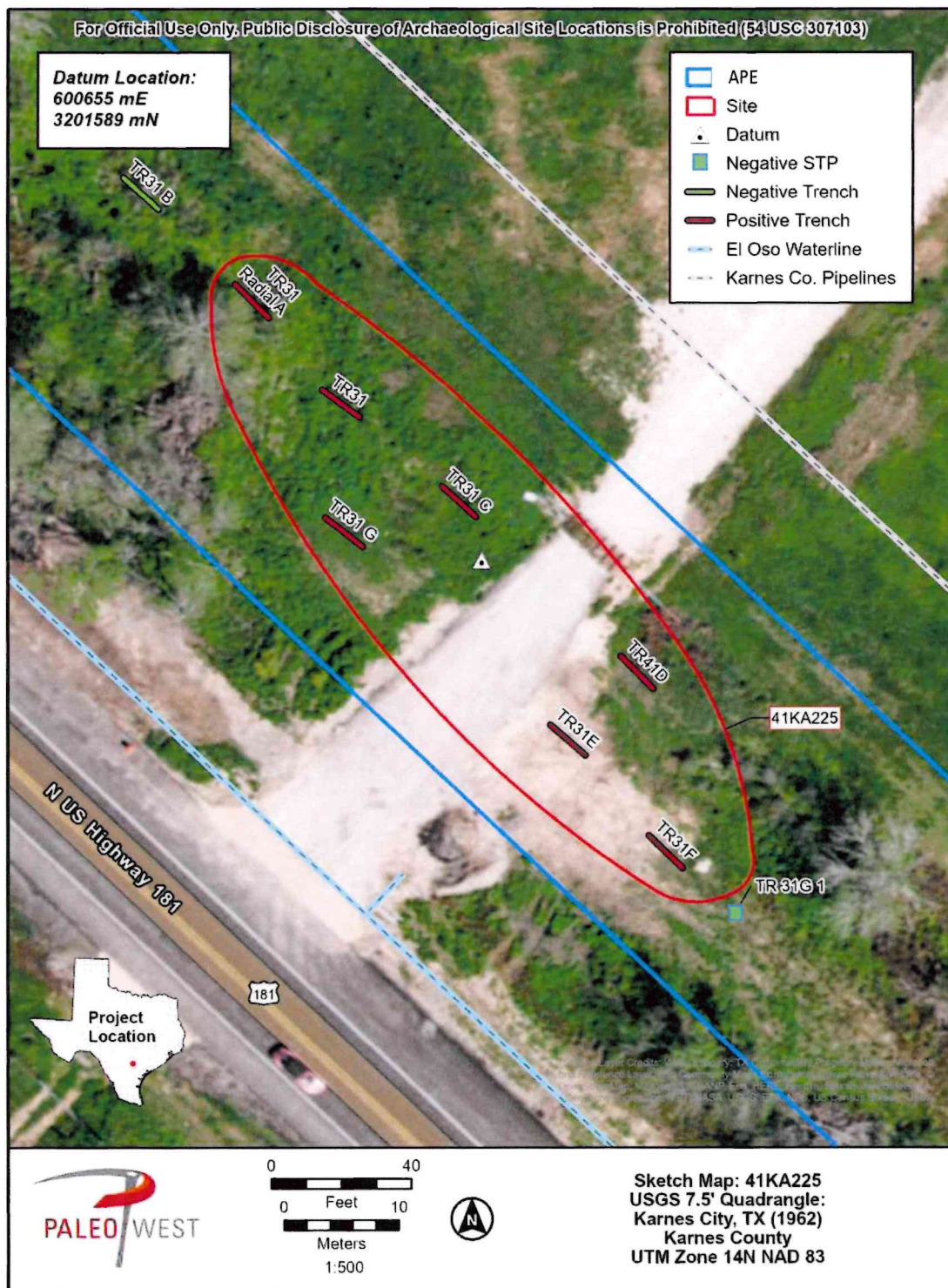


Figure 7-91. Sketch map of newly recorded site 41KA225.

Work Performed

The site was identified through mechanical trench testing within the APE. The initial trench, Trench 31, tested positive for cultural materials discovered in screening between 150-175 cmbs. A shell fragment and six pieces of lithic debitage were present within a compact silt (10YR 6/4) layer, beneath a dense layer of clay in Trench 31 (Figure 7-92).



Figure 7-92. View of Trench unit 31.

Following the excavation and reburial of Trench 31, degraded bones were observed near the surface of the soil within the backfilled trench. There was no indication that the bones came from the trench, the digging was monitored, and every third bucket was screened, and they were not found during screening or excavation. They were most likely located on the surface of the ground when trenching began and became buried in the back fill pile. When the unit was backfilled, the bones were redeposited on the top layer with the backfill soil. These bones were collected, photographed, and identified as fragments of the tibial, proximal radius, and skull fragments (including a horn base) of a large ungulate, such as deer or cattle, (Figure 7-93) by zooarchaeologists on staff at PaleoWest. The bones did not appear to have any indications of butchery. The crew observed the skeletal remains of several animals (deer, cow) along the ROW during the survey.



Figure 7-93. Overview of a few of the bones found on surface of backfilled Trench 31. Identified as ungulate bone fragments.

Seven additional radial trenches (Trenches 31 A-G) and one shovel test were excavated to delineate the site within the APE. Six of the trenches were positive for cultural material, containing shell and debitage (Table 7-4, Figures 7-94 through 7-113). Overall, the most common artifacts were shell fragments, petrified wood debitage, and chert debitage. Debitage of quartzite and chalcedony were also present. These materials were found within similar sedimentary deposits that ranged in depth from 15-140 cmbs across the site (Figures 114- Figure 120).

Table 7-4. Artifacts by trench unit at 41KA225

Trench Unit	Shell	Petrified Wood	Quartzite	Chert	Chalcedony	Total
31 – 150-175 cmbs	1	4 flakes	1 flake	1 flake	1 flake	8
31A - 60 cmbs				1 flake		1
31B - negative						
31C- 50-140 cmbs	3	1 Angular Debitage		1 flake		5
31D - 30-70 cmbs	5	3 flakes 1 Angular Debitage	1 Angular debitage	1 Core 2 flakes	1 flake	14
31E – 15-45 cmbs	11	2 flakes 3 Angular Debitage	3 flakes	2 flakes		21
31F – 15-105 cmbs	1	3 flakes 1 Angular Debitage	1 flake		1 flake 1 angular debitage	8
31G – 25-140 cmbs	6		1 flake 1 angular debitage			8
Total	27	18	8	8	4	65



Figure 7-94. Lithic debitage and flakes from Trench 31.



Figure 7-95. Reverse side of debitage showing some cortex.



Figure 7-96. Unworked shell fragment located within Trench 31, Side A, facing plan.



Figure 7-97. Unworked shell fragment located within Trench 31, Side B, facing plan.



Figure 7-98. Chert flake located at 60 cmbs in Trench 31A.



Figure 7-99. Chert flake located at 60 cmbs in Trench 31A.



Figure 7-100. 2 Shell fragments and flake found at 50 cmbs in Trench 31C.



Figure 7-101. Shell and debitage found at 140 cmbs from Trench 31C.



Figure 7-102. Lithic debitage within Trench 31D.

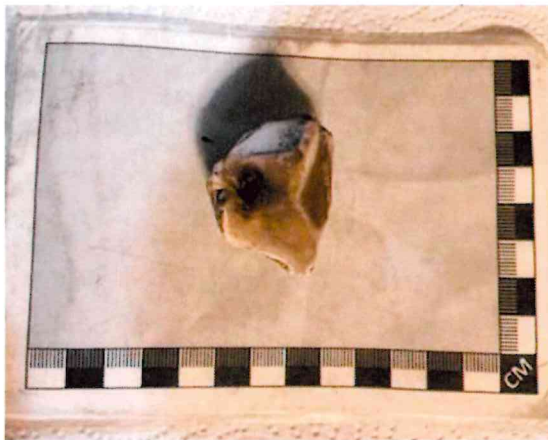


Figure 7-103. Core from Trench 31D.



Figure 7-104. Shell located within Trench 31D.



Figure 7-105. Shell located within Trench 31D.



Figure 7-106. Lithic materials from Trench 31E.



Figure 7-107. Tested pebble located within Trench 31E.



Figure 7-108. Shell located within Trench 31E.



Figure 7-109. Shell located within Trench 31E.



Figure 7-110. Lithic materials from Trench 31F.



Figure 7-111. Shell located from Trench 31F.



Figure 7-112. Shell and lithic material from Trench 31G.



Figure 7-113. Other view of materials from Trench 31G.



Figure 7-114. Overview of Trench 31, facing southwest.



Figure 7-115. Overview of Trench 31A, facing southwest.



Figure 7-116. Overview of Trench 31C, facing southwest.



Figure 7-117. Overview of Trench 31D, facing southwest.



Figure 7-118. Overview of Trench 31E, facing southwest.

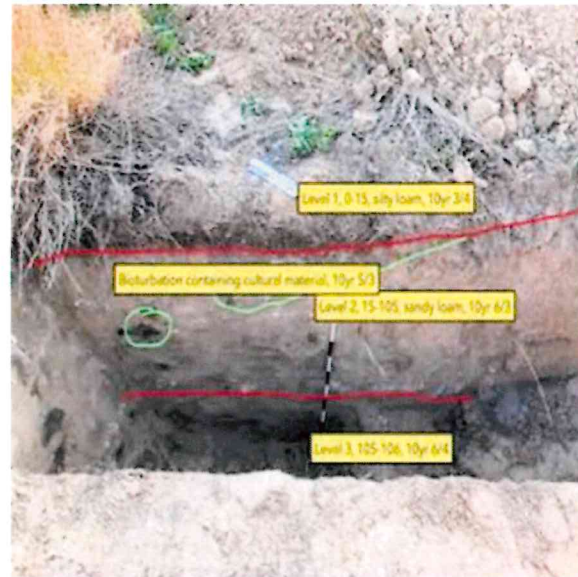


Figure 7-119. Overview of Trench 31F.

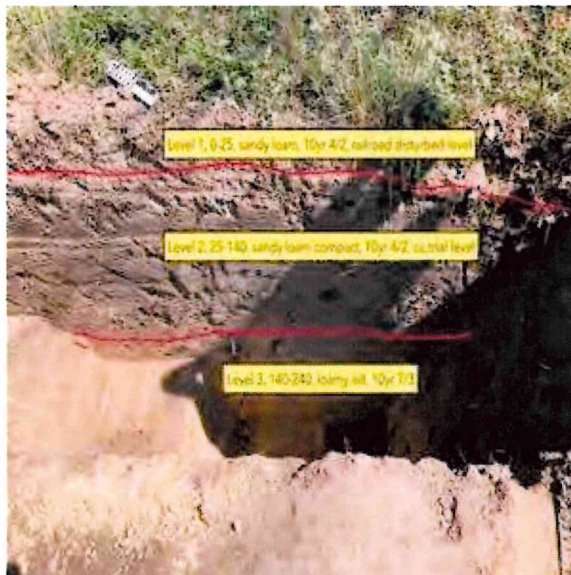


Figure 7-120. Overview of Trench 31G.

After delineation testing, the site is present to the southeast of Trench 31A within the APE. Trenches to the southeast discovered substantially more clay deposits than seen in Trench 31A and 31B. Trenching further to the southeast demonstrated that much of that overlaying clay sediment had been removed by previous construction or never present at all. The cultural layer was present at 50-140 cmbs in Trench 31C and at 30-70 cmbs in Trench 31D as the landform rose away from the creek. However, less of the cultural layer was present further to the southeast, along the path of the RR grade. Within Trench 31E, the cultural layer is being between 15-45 cmbs. Within Trench 31F, the cultural layer is virtually absent due in large part

to the work done on the RR tracks. This was further demonstrated with a negative shovel test to the southeast of Trench 31F along the path of the RR grade.

Interpretation

The artifact assemblage observed contains lithic debitage and many shell fragments but no diagnostic tools. The presence of both primary and tertiary flakes suggests that everything from core and bifacial reduction to tool production/maintenance occurred at the site. Much of the material used, such as petrified wood, was observed naturally in the local region suggesting it was being procured in the immediate vicinity. The bivalve shell fragments suggest that additional processing activities were also taking place here. The close proximity to the creek may suggest that they were processing local clams and mussels, however, some of the shell may be consistent with marine, which would also suggest movement between the Kenedy area and the coast.