

**INTENSIVE CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE KINDER NORTHEAST
RESIDENCIAL DEVELOPMENT, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS**

Prepared for

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ABSTRACT

On behalf of Bitterblue, Inc., SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) conducted an intensive cultural resources survey of the approximately 210-acre Kinder Northeast residential development project area in Bexar County, Texas. The work was done to satisfy requirements of the San Antonio Historic Preservation Office (HPO) per the City of San Antonio's Historic Preservation and Design Section of the Unified Development Code (Article 6 35-360 to 35-634). The project area is in northern San Antonio, near the southwest quadrant of the intersection of Bulverde Road and Cibolo Creek.

The investigations included a background literature and records review and an intensive pedestrian survey with subsurface investigations. The background review revealed no previously recorded archeological sites within or adjacent to the project area; however, three previously recorded sites (41BX746, 41CM294 and 41CM295) and eight previously conducted archaeological surveys within a mile. The survey included 24 shovel tests placed in areas that had the highest potential for containing buried cultural materials with good integrity. Overall, the project area is a rocky upland setting with prevalent limestone bedrock outcroppings and little soil.

One surficial lithic scatter (41BX1767) with no features or diagnostics was recorded during the survey. The artifacts at site 41BX1767 were observed in a disturbed context associated with the previous construction of a stock tank. The site is recommended not eligible for designation as a State Archaeological Landmark and SWCA proposes no further archaeological work at the site.

One twentieth-century windmill and animal shed complex was encountered within the project area. As no other associated structures were apparent within the project area or adjacent to the animal shed, the building has lost its integrity as part of a rural farming or ranching operation, and is therefore not significant. Based on these determinations, SWCA does not consider the building eligible for a trinomial or for designation as a State Archaeological Landmark and recommends no further work at this location.

In the remainder of the project area, no cultural materials were identified within any of the shovel test excavated during this survey, and no other artifacts, features, or standing structures were observed on the surface of the project area. Based on these results, SWCA recommends no further archaeological investigations within the 210-acre project area.

No artifacts were collected; therefore, nothing was curated.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

PROJECT TITLE: Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the proposed Kinder Northeast Residential Development, Bexar County, Texas

SWCA PROJECT NUMBER: 14192-053

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: On behalf of Bitterblue, Inc., SWCA conducted an intensive cultural resources survey of the approximately 210-acre Kinder Northeast Residential Development project area.

LOCATION: The project area is in northern San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas, along Bulverde Road, near the southwest quadrant of its intersection with Cibolo Creek. The irregular-shaped property is oriented east-west at its longest axis. The eastern half of the northern boundary follows a ridge above the Cibolo Creek floodplain, while the western half is about 300 m further back from the ridge and crosses an unnamed tributary of Cibolo Creek. The northwest corner of the project area is at a second unnamed tributary of Cibolo Creek and the project's western boundary follows this tributary southward to Kinder Parkway, which forms the majority of the southern boundary of the project area. At the project's southeast corner, a park is proposed south of Kinder Parkway. The eastern boundary abuts residential property lines and a proposed school campus.

NUMBER OF ACRES SURVEYED: 210

DATES OF WORK: March 24, 25 and April 3, 2008

PURPOSE OF WORK: The project sponsor is conducting a cultural resources survey in compliance with the recommendations of the City of San Antonio's HPO.

NUMBER OF SITES: One, 41BX1767.

CURATION: No artifacts were collected during the fieldwork investigations; thus, nothing was curated.

COMMENTS: The project area is almost exclusively a rocky bedrock outcrop with minor areas of shallow rocky clay loam soils. The survey recorded one archaeological site on the property and encountered a twentieth-century animal shed and windmill complex. Neither cultural resource is recommended eligible for designation as a State Archaeological Landmark.

INTRODUCTION

On behalf of Bitterblue, Inc., SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) conducted an intensive cultural resources survey of the approximately 210-acre Kinder Northeast residential development project area in northern Bexar County, Texas. The work was done to satisfy requirements of the San Antonio Historic Preservation Office (HPO) per the City of San Antonio's Historic Preservation and Design Section of the Unified Development Code (Article 6 35-360 to 35-634).

SWCA archaeologists Mary Jo Galindo, Josh Gibbs, John Lowe conducted the fieldwork on March 24, 25 and April 3, 2008.

DEFINITION OF STUDY AREA

The project area is located in northern San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas about a mile west of U.S. 281 and along Bulverde Road, near the southwest quadrant of its intersection with Cibolo Creek (Figure 1). The irregular-shaped, 210-acre property is oriented east-west at its longest axis. The eastern half of the northern boundary follows a ridge above the Cibolo Creek floodplain, while the western half is about 300 m further back from the ridge and crosses an unnamed tributary of Cibolo Creek. The northwest corner of the project area is at another unnamed tributary of Cibolo Creek and the project's western boundary follows this tributary southward to Kinder Parkway, which forms the majority of the southern boundary of the project area. At the project's southeast corner, a park is proposed south of Kinder Parkway. The eastern boundary abuts residential property lines and a proposed school campus.

Although the depths of impacts for the project construction have not been indicated, current construction within the property is over six feet in depth (Figure 2). The project area is

situated in an upland setting with three prominent hills that form a ridge oriented northeast to southwest. The property boundary crosses one unnamed tributary of Cibolo Creek and follows another unnamed tributary for about 500 m. The majority of the project area occupies rocky limestone upland terrain with little vertical depth and broad areas of exposed bedrock (Figure 3). About a quarter of the project area contains thick vegetation with an overstory of various oaks and cedar, and an understory of juniper and various shrubs (Figure 4). Another quarter has been extensively cleared of all cedar leaving only scattered oaks and short grasses (Figure 5). The central half of the property was under construction at the time of the survey, with road being cleared and utilities being installed (Figures 6 and 7). Ground visibility within the project area ranged from a low of 20 percent to a high of 100 percent, but the visibility was typically about 60 percent.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Broadly defined, the project area is within the Edwards Plateau region, which is described as rough, rocky areas with a tall to mid-grass understory and a mixed overstory of oaks, juniper, and mesquite that blends into other vegetative regions along its boundaries. Additionally, the project area lies along the margins of three intermingled floral communities of the Edwards Plateau region to the north and west, the Blackland Prairies region to the north, and Post Oak Savannah to the east (Correll and Johnston 1979:3-10). The Blackland Prairies region is composed of grasses with scattered timber particularly along drainages. The Post Oak Savannah region is characterized as primarily containing grassy plains with confined stands or groves of trees (Kutac and Caran 1994:13). The intermingled floral communities of the South Texas Plains, Edwards Plateau, Blackland Prairie, and Post Oak Savannah vegetation regions that surround the

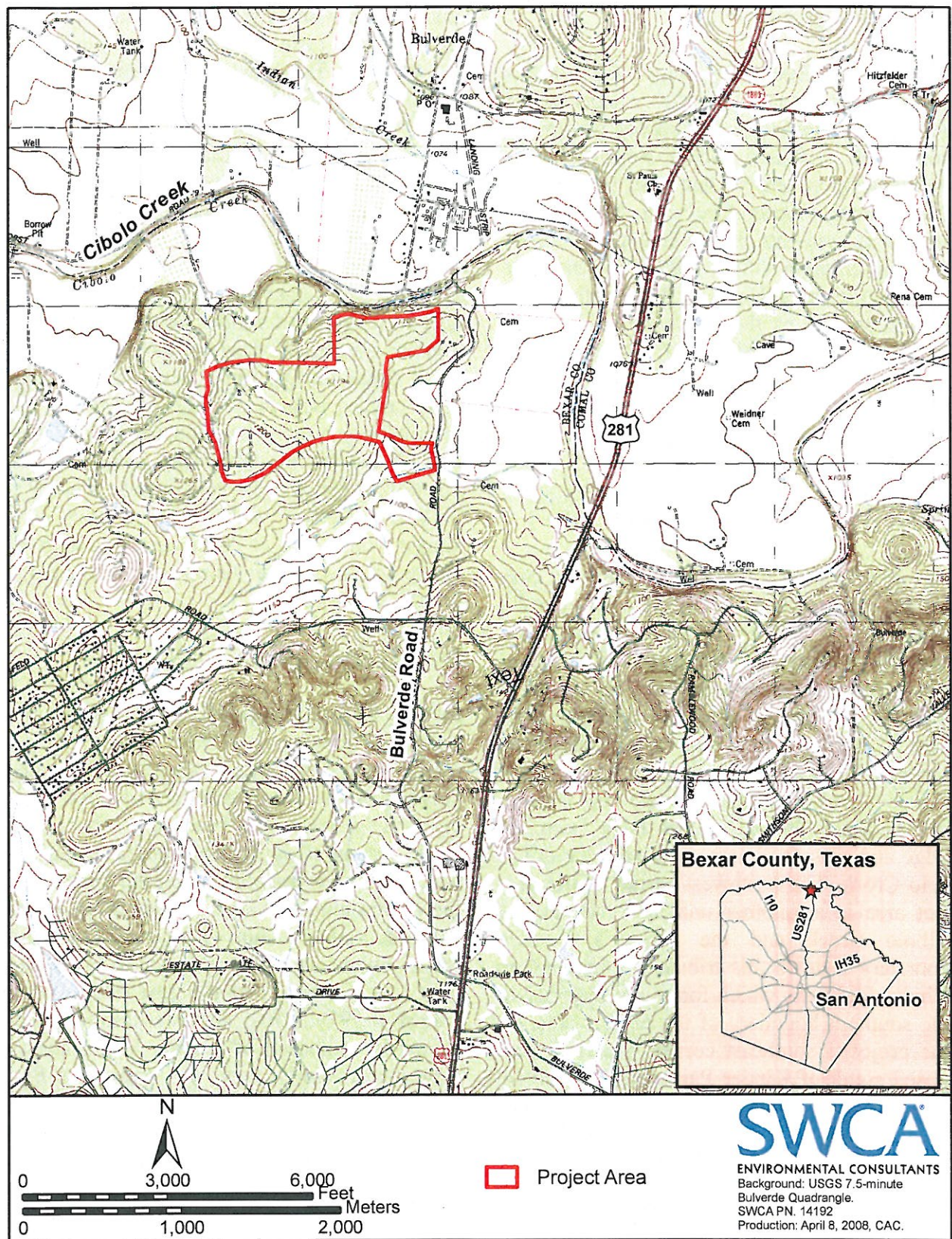


Figure 1. Project location map.



Figure 2. Construction of Kinder Parkway has impacted the project area up to six feet deep; note the thin layer of soil capping bedrock.



Figure 3. Limestone rocks littering the surface next to bedrock outcroppings were common within the project area.



Figure 4. Thick vegetation is typical of about a quarter of the project area, including the park area near the southeast corner.



Figure 5. The northeast corner of the project area, forming about a quarter of the overall property, has been cleared of juniper, leaving mainly oak trees and short grasses. In this area a series of stock ponds has been previously excavated along the ridge above Cibolo Creek.



Figure 6. The survey examined exposures created by the construction of roads within the project area.



Figure 7. The survey also examined exposures created by the installation of sewer connections within the project area.

project area corresponds to the convergence of the broader Tamaulipan, Balconian, and Texan biotic provinces of Texas defined by Blair (1950).

The geology of the project area is mapped as the Upper Glen Rose formation of the Cretaceous era (Barnes 1983). This consists of limestone, dolomite, and marl as alternating resistant and recessive beds forming staircase topography. The upper part is relatively thinner bedded, more dolomitic and less fossiliferous, with a thickness of about 400 feet.

In order of predominance, the soils of the project area are mapped as Eckrant cobbly clay (66 percent), Bracket-Eckrant association (32 percent), and Lewisville silty clay. The Eckrant cobbly clays (0–15 percent slopes) are characterized as very shallow to shallow, well drained soils on convex to plane slopes in undulating to very steep uplands. They formed in residuum over interbedded limestone, marls and chalk (Taylor et al. 1991). Bracket soils in the project area have 20–60 percent slopes and are very shallow to shallow soils over bedrock. These well drained and moderately permeable soils formed in residuum over chalky limestone bedrock. These soils are found on gently sloping to very steep uplands. The Lewisville silty clay, with 1–3 percent slopes, are characterized as occupying long, narrow, sloping areas that separate nearly level terraces from soils of the uplands and are about 1.5 feet thick (Taylor et al. 1991). These soils are in the proposed park area at the southeast corner of the project area.

CULTURAL SETTING

The proposed project area falls within Central Texas Archeological Region (Pertulla 2004). Although the archaeological regions are not absolute, they do generally reflect recognized biotic communities and physiographic areas in Texas (Pertulla 2004:6). The Central Texas

Region, as its name implies, is in the center of Texas and covers the Edwards Plateau and portions of the Blackland prairie east of the Edwards Plateau. The following synopses provide basic culture histories of the Central Texas region.

The archaeological record of the Central Texas region is known from decades of investigations of stratified open air sites and rockshelters throughout the Edwards Plateau, its highly dissected eastern and southern margins, and the adjoining margins of physiographic regions to the east and south (see Collins [2004] for review). Traditionally, the Central Texas archaeological area has included the Balcones Canyonlands and Blackland Prairie—that is, north of San Antonio (e.g., Prewitt 1981; Suhm 1960). These two areas are on the periphery of the Central Texas archaeological area, and their archaeological records and projectile point style sequences contain elements that suggest influences from and varying degrees of contact over time with other areas such as the Lower Pecos and Gulf Coastal Plain (Collins 2004; Johnson and Goode 1994).

Archaeological sites in these two areas in Bexar County area have contributed important information include the Richard Beene site at Applewhite Reservoir (McGraw and Hindes 1987; Thoms et al. 1996; Thoms and Mandel 1992), the Cibolo Crossing site at Camp Bullis (Kibler and Scott 2000), the Panther Springs Creek site in Bexar County (Black and McGraw 1985), the Jonas Terrace site in Medina County (Johnson 1995), the Camp Pearl Wheat site in Kerr County (Collins et al. 1990), 41BX1 in Bexar County (Lukowski 1988), 41BX300 in Bexar County (Katz 1987), and several sites at Canyon Reservoir (Johnson et al. 1962). For more-complete bibliographies concerning archaeological work done in the region, see Black (1989), Collins (1995), and Johnson and Goode (1994).

Paleoindian Period

Surficial and deeply buried sites, rockshelter sites, and isolated artifacts represent Paleoindian (11,500–8,800 B.P.) occupations of the Central Texas region (Collins 2004:116). The period is often described as having been characterized by small but highly mobile bands of foragers who were specialized hunters of Pleistocene megafauna. But Paleoindians probably used a much wider array of resources (Meltzer and Bever 1995:59), including small fauna and plant foods. Faunal remains from Kincaid Rockshelter and the Wilson-Leonard site (41WM235) support this view (Bousman 1998; Collins 1998; Collins et al. 1989). Longstanding ideas about Paleoindian technologies also are being challenged.

Collins (2004) divides the Paleoindian period into early and late subperiods. Two projectile point styles, Clovis and Folsom, are included in the early subperiod. Clovis chipped stone artifact assemblages, including the diagnostic fluted lanceolate Clovis point, were produced by bifacial, flake, and prismatic-blade techniques on high-quality and oftentimes exotic lithic materials (Collins 1990). Along with chipped stone artifacts, Clovis assemblages include engraved stones, bone and ivory points, stone bolas, and ochre (Collins 2004:116; Collins et al. 1992).

Clovis points are found evenly distributed along the eastern edge of the Edwards Plateau, where the presence of springs and outcrops of chert-bearing limestone are common (Meltzer and Bever 1995:58). Sites within the area yielding Clovis points and Clovis-age materials include Kincaid Rockshelter (Collins et al. 1989), Pavo Real (Henderson and Goode 1991), and San Marcos Springs (Takac 1991). A probable Clovis polyhedral blade core and blade fragment was found at the Greenbelt site in San Antonio (Houk et al. 1997). Analyses of Clovis artifacts and site types suggest that

Clovis peoples were well-adapted, generalized hunter-gatherers with the technology to hunt larger game but not solely rely on it.

In a survey of fluted points reported from throughout the state, Bever and Meltzer (2007:72) identified 151 Clovis points recovered from the counties comprising the Central Texas region. However, only four Clovis points have been recorded for Bexar County (Bever and Meltzer (2007:67). Bever and Meltzer (2007:91) also determined that roughly 76 percent of the Clovis point raw material originated from the Edwards Plateau, but the distribution suggests the Clovis groups focused on the Nueces-Guadalupe Plain in the South Texas region.

In contrast, Folsom tool kits—consisting of fluted Folsom points, thin unfluted (Midland) points, large thin bifaces, and end scrapers—are more indicative of specialized hunting, particularly of bison (Collins 2004:117). Folsom points have been recovered from Kincaid Rockshelter (Collins et al. 1989) and Pavo Real (Henderson and Goode 1991). Folsom point distributions, both the frequency and spatial patterning, differ from the Clovis patterns, suggesting a shift in adaptation patterns (Bever and Meltzer 2007; Meltzer and Bever 1995:60 and 74). Folsom points appear more frequently in the coastal plain as well as the South Texas plain, located to the south and southeast of Bexar County. As Folsom points are almost exclusively found in plains settings (they are conspicuously lacking in the Edwards Plateau), the technology perhaps marks a more specialized adaptation, likely to a more intensive reliance on ancient bison.

Archaic Period

The Archaic period for Central Texas dates from ca. 8,800 to 1,300–1,200 B.P. (Collins 2004:119–121) and generally is believed to represent a shift toward hunting and gathering

of a wider array of animal and plant resources and a decrease in group mobility (Willey and Phillips 1958:107–108). In the eastern and southwestern United States and on the Great Plains, development of horticultural-based, semisedentary to sedentary societies succeeds the Archaic period. In these areas, the Archaic truly represents a developmental stage of adaptation as Willey and Phillips (1958) define it.

For Central Texas, this notion of the Archaic is somewhat problematic. An increasing amount of evidence suggests that Archaic-like adaptations were in place before the Archaic (see Collins 2004:118, 1998; Collins et al. 1989) and that these practices continued into the succeeding Late Prehistoric period (Collins 1995:385; Prewitt 1981:74). In a real sense, the Archaic period of Central Texas region is not a developmental stage, but an arbitrary chronological construct and projectile point style sequence.

Establishment of this sequence is based on several decades of archaeological investigations at stratified Archaic sites along the eastern and southern margins of the Edwards Plateau. Collins (1995, 2004) and Johnson and Goode (1994) have divided this sequence into three parts—early, middle, and late—based on perceived (though not fully agreed upon by all scholars) technological, environmental, and adaptive changes.

Early Archaic (8,800–6,000 B.P.) sites are small, and their tool assemblages are diverse (Weir 1976:115–122), suggesting that populations were highly mobile and densities low (Prewitt 1985:217). It has been noted that Early Archaic sites are concentrated along the eastern and southern margins of the Edwards Plateau (Johnson and Goode 1994; McKinney 1981). This distribution may indicate climatic conditions at the time, given that these environments have more reliable water sources

and a more diverse resource base than other parts of the region. Early Archaic projectile point styles include Hoxie, Gower, Wells, Martindale, and Uvalde. Clear Fork and Guadalupe bifaces and a variety of other bifacial and unifacial tools are common to Early Archaic assemblages.

Construction and use of rock hearths and ovens, which had been limited during late Paleoindian times, became commonplace. The use of rock features suggests that retaining heat and releasing it slowly over an extended period were important in food processing and cooking and reflects a specialized subsistence strategy. Such a practice probably was related to cooking plant foods, particularly roots and bulbs, many of which must be subjected to prolonged periods of cooking to render them consumable and digestible (Black et al. 1997:257; Wandsnider 1997; Wilson 1930). Significant Early Archaic sites include the Richard Beene site in Bexar County (Thoms and Mandel 1992), the Camp Pearl Wheat site in Kerr County (Collins et al. 1990), and the Jetta Court site in Travis County (Wesolowsky et al. 1976).

During the Middle Archaic period (6,000–4,000 B.P.), the number and distribution of sites, as well as their size, probably increased as population densities grew (Prewitt 1981:73; Weir 1976:124, 135). Macrobands may have formed at least seasonally, or more small groups may have used the same sites for longer periods (Weir 1976:130–131). Development of burned rock middens toward the end of the Middle Archaic suggest a greater reliance on plant foods, although tool kits still imply a considerable dependence on hunting (Prewitt 1985:222–226). Middle Archaic projectile point styles include Bell, Andice, Taylor, Baird, Nolan, and Travis. Bell and Andice points reflect a shift in lithic technology from the preceding Early Archaic Martindale and Uvalde point styles (Collins 2004:119). John-

son and Goode (1994:25) suggest that the Bell and Andice darts are parts of a specialized bison-hunting tool kit. They also believe that an influx of bison and bison-hunting groups from the Eastern Woodland margins during a slightly more mesic period marked the beginning of the Middle Archaic.

Though no bison remains were recovered or present, Bell and Andice points and associated radiocarbon ages were recovered from the Cibolo Crossing (Kibler and Scott 2000), Panther Springs Creek, and Granberg II (Black and McGraw 1985) sites in Bexar County. Bison populations declined as more-xeric conditions returned during the late part of the Middle Archaic. Johnson and Goode (1994:26) believe that the dry conditions promoted the spread of yuccas and sotols, and that it was these plants that Middle Archaic peoples collected and cooked in large rock ovens.

During the succeeding Late Archaic period (4,000 to 1,300–1,200 B.P.), populations continued to increase (Prewitt 1985:217). Within stratified Archaic sites such as Loeve-Fox, Cibolo Crossing, and Panther Springs Creek, the Late Archaic components contain the densest concentrations of cultural materials. Establishment of large cemeteries along drainages suggests certain groups had strong territorial ties (Story 1985:40). A variety of projectile point styles appeared throughout the Late Archaic period. Johnson and Goode (1994:29–35) divide the Late Archaic into two parts, Late Archaic I and II, based on increased population densities and perceived evidence of Eastern Woodland ceremonial rituals and religious ideological influences.

Middle Archaic subsistence technology, including the use of rock and earth ovens, continued into the Late Archaic period. Collins (2004:121) states that, at the beginning of the Late Archaic period, the use of rock ovens and the resultant formation of burned rock mid-

dens reached its zenith and that the use of rock and earth ovens declined during the latter half of the Late Archaic. There is, however, mounting chronological data that midden formation culminated much later and that this high level of rock and earth oven use continued into the early Late Prehistoric period (Black et al. 1997:270–284; Kleinbach et al. 1995:795). A picture of prevalent burned rock midden development in the eastern part of the Central Texas region after 2,000 B.P. is gradually becoming clear. This scenario parallels the widely recognized occurrence of post-2,000 B.P. middens in the western reaches of the Edwards Plateau (see Goode 1991).

At times during the Late Archaic, this generalized foraging strategy appears to have been marked by shifts to a specialized economy focused on bison hunting (Kibler and Scott 2000:125–137). Castroville, Montell, and Marcos dart points are elements of tool kits often associated with bison hunting (Collins 1968). Archaeological evidence of this association is seen at Bonfire Shelter in Val Verde County (Dibble and Lorrain 1968), Jonas Terrace (Johnson 1995), Oblate Rockshelter (Johnson et al. 1962:116), John Ischy (Sorrow 1969), and Panther Springs Creek (Black and McGraw 1985).

The Archaic period represents a hunting and gathering way of life that was successful and that remained virtually unchanged for more than 7,500 years. This notion is based in part on fairly consistent artifact and tool assemblages through time and place and on resource patches that were used continually for several millennia, as the formation of burned rock middens shows. This pattern of generalized foraging, though marked by brief shifts to a heavy reliance on bison, continued almost unchanged into the succeeding Late Prehistoric period.

Late Prehistoric Period

Introduction of the bow and arrow and, later, ceramics into Central Texas marked the Late Prehistoric period. Population densities dropped considerably from their Late Archaic peak (Prewitt 1985:217). Subsistence strategies did not differ greatly from the preceding period, although bison again became an important economic resource during the late part of the Late Prehistoric period (Prewitt 1981:74). Use of rock and earth ovens for plant food processing and the subsequent development of burned rock middens continued throughout the Late Prehistoric period (Black et al. 1997; Kleinbach et al. 1995:795). Horticulture came into play very late in the region but was of minor importance to overall subsistence strategies (Collins 2004:122).

In Central Texas, the Late Prehistoric period generally is associated with the Austin and Toyah phases (Jelks 1962; Prewitt 1981:82–84). Austin and Toyah phase horizon markers, Scallorn-Edwards and Perdiz arrow points, respectively, are distributed across most of the state. Violence and conflict often marked introduction of Scallorn and Edwards arrow points into Central Texas—many excavated burials contain these point tips in contexts indicating they were the cause of death (Prewitt 1981:83). Subsistence strategies and technologies (other than arrow points) did not change much from the preceding Late Archaic period. Prewitt's (1981) use of the term "Neoarchaic" recognizes this continuity. In fact, Johnson and Goode (1994:39–40) and Collins (2004:122) state that the break between the Austin and Toyah phases could easily and appropriately represent the break between the Late Archaic and the Late Prehistoric.

Around 1,000–750 B.P., slightly more-xeric or drought-prone climatic conditions returned to the region, and bison came back in large numbers (Huebner 1991; Toomey et al. 1993). Us-

ing this vast resource, Toyah peoples were equipped with Perdiz point-tipped arrows, end scrapers, four-beveled-edge knives, and plain bone-tempered ceramics. Toyah technology and subsistence strategies represent a completely different tradition from the preceding Austin phase.

Collins (1995:388) states that formation of burned rock middens ceased as bison hunting and group mobility obtained a level of importance not witnessed since Folsom times. Although the importance of bison hunting and high group mobility hardly can be disputed, the argument that burned rock midden development ceased during the Toyah phase is tenuous. A recent examination of Toyah-age radiocarbon assays and assemblages by Black et al. (1997) suggests that their association with burned rock middens represents more than a "thin veneer" capping Archaic-age features. Black et al. (1997) claim that burned rock midden formation, although not as prevalent as in earlier periods, was part of the adaptive strategies of Toyah peoples.

Historic Period

Hester (1989) and Newcomb (1961) provide historical accounts of Native Americans and their interactions with the Spanish, the Republic of Mexico, the Texas Republic, and the United States throughout the region. The beginning of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries was an era of more-permanent contact between Europeans and Native Americans as the Spanish moved northward out of Mexico to establish settlements and missions on their northern frontier (see Castañeda [1936–1958] and Bolton [1970] for extended discussions of the mission system and Indian relations in Texas and the San Antonio area). There is little available information on aboriginal groups and their ways of life except for the fragmentary data Spanish missionaries gathered. In the San Antonio area

and areas to the south, these groups have been referred to collectively as Coahuiltecan because of an assumed similarity in way of life, but many individual groups may have existed (Campbell 1988). Particular Coahuiltecan groups, such as the Payaya and Juanca, have been identified as occupying the San Antonio area (Campbell 1988). This area also served as a point of contact between the southward-advancing Apaches and the Spanish, with native groups often caught in between. Disease and hostile encounters with Europeans and intruding groups such as the Apache were already wreaking their inevitable and disastrous havoc on native social structures and economic systems by this time.

Establishment of the mission system in the first half of the eighteenth century to its ultimate demise around 1800 brought the peaceful movement of some indigenous groups into mission life, but others were forced in or moved in to escape the increasing hostilities of southward-moving Apaches and Comanches. Many of the Payaya and Juanca lived at Mission San Antonio de Valero (the Alamo), but so many died there that their numbers declined rapidly (Campbell 1988:106, 121–123). By the end of the mission period, European expansion and disease and intrusions by other Native American peoples had decimated many Native American groups. The small numbers of surviving Payaya and Juanca were acculturated into mission life.

The last references to the Juanca and Payaya were recorded in 1754 and 1789, respectively, in the waning days of the mission (Campbell 1988:98, 123). By that time, intrusive groups such as the Tonkawa, Apache, and Comanche had moved into the region to fill the void. Outside of the missions, few sites attributable to these groups have been investigated. To complicate matters, many aboriginal ways of life endured even after contact with the Spanish. For example, manufacture of stone tools

continued even for many groups settling in the missions (Fox 1979). The nineteenth century brought the final decimation of many Native American groups, the United States' defeat of the Apaches and Comanches, and the forced removal of Native Americans to reservations.

SPANISH TEXAS: 1718 TO 1821

San Antonio de Béxar Presidio, located on the east bank of the San Antonio River, was founded in 1718. In the same year, Mission San Antonio de Valero, later known as the Alamo, was transferred from the Rio Grande by Father Olivares. This mission was named after St. Anthony of Padua and the Marquis de Valero, the Viceroy of New Spain. La Villita, an Indian village about 1,500 feet south of the Alamo, was built around 1722. The Indians from the Mission San Antonio de Valero lived in La Villita in crude huts called "jacales" (Johnston 1947:31). Later, La Villita served as a home to the families of soldiers who protected the mission. (Johnston 1947; Magruder 2008).

The villa of San Fernando de Béxar was founded in 1731 by the Canary Islanders. The Canary Islanders were a small group, totaling 56 people, sent by Spain to colonize the province of Texas. Under the leadership of Juan Leal Goraz, the village of San Fernando de Béxar was founded near the Presidio de Béxar and the first civil government in Texas was formed (Butterfield 1968; Ramsdell 1968).

In 1773, San Antonio de Béxar became the capital of Spanish Texas. By 1790, most of the Indians living in San Antonio had either already abandoned the missions or died from diseases like smallpox and the measles brought in by Europeans. Mission San Antonio de Valero was secularized in 1794 and mission land, excluding the church and convent, was divided amongst the few Indians that remained in the area (Johnston 1947).

Spain and Mexican revolutionists fought over San Antonio throughout the early 1800s, including during the Casas revolt of 1811. The residents of San Antonio supported Mexican independence in 1813 but the town was recaptured by Royalist forces in the battles of Alazán Creek and Medina. During this period of unrest, conditions in Texas worsened. Inadequate provisions and neglected agricultural fields along with the fear of political and military upheavals forced many Texans to abandon their homes and move elsewhere (Fehrenbach 2008; Heusinger 1951).

Mexican and Republic of Texas Periods: 1821 to 1845

The upheavals were not to end with Mexican Independence in 1821. Once Mexican President and General Antonio López de Santa Anna Pérez de Lebrón abolished the Constitution of 1824 and instituted a new anti-federalist constitution in its place, Texians in northern New Spain were outraged. The Texas Revolution began in 1835, and during the war, San Antonio was the site of several battles, including the Siege of Bexar and the Battle of the Alamo (Fehrenbach 2008).

On February 23, 1836, nearly 150 American volunteers took refuge from the approaching Mexican Army in the Alamo Mission in San Antonio under orders from Colonel William B. Travis (Hatch 1999). A standoff between the Texian Revolutionary Army and the Mexican Army, lasting 13 days, ended in complete annihilation of the Alamo defenders and a victory for the Mexican General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna (Huffines 1999). The number of Mexican dead is a matter of debate, with numbers ranging from 70 to 1,600; uncounted more were wounded. Santa Anna won the battle at the Alamo but victory and independence was won by the Texians two weeks later in the Battle of San Jacinto (Hatch 1999; Huffines 1999).

After Mexican forces were removed from San Antonio in December of 1836, the Republic of Texas began organizing Bexar County. The next month, San Antonio was chartered as the county seat. Despite these progressions, many conflicts continued to occur in San Antonio including the Council House Fight of 1840 and two Mexican invasions in 1842 (Fehrenbach 2008).

United States Period: 1845 to 1900

After Texas entered the Union in 1845, San Antonio's already diverse population grew dramatically. The Irish came to Texas between the late 1830s and early 1840s and established a community called "Irish Flat." Germans also settled in San Antonio in the 1850's introducing the "Bier Halle" (Butterfield 1968:21) to the area. French immigrants added artists and artisans to the culture of the city. Later immigrants to the area included the Polish, Italian, Greek, Syrian and in 1910, the Chinese, all of which formed small communities within the city of San Antonio. Culture and architecture from each immigrant community have seeped into San Antonio and merged together, forming a rich cultural community. This diverse culture is evident in downtown San Antonio with historic missions and Victorian mansions built next to modern offices and homes (Butterfield 1968; Fehrenbach 2008).

METHODS

BACKGROUND REVIEW

SWCA conducted a thorough background cultural resources and environmental literature search of the project area. An SWCA archaeologist reviewed the Bulverde and Anhalt USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) and searched the Texas Historical Commission's (THC) Texas Archeological Sites Atlas (Atlas) online database

for any previously recorded surveys and historic or prehistoric archaeological sites located in or near the project area. In addition to identifying recorded archaeological sites, the review included information on the following types of cultural resources: National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) properties, State Archeological Landmarks (SALs), Official Texas Historical Markers, Registered Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHLs), cemeteries, and local neighborhood surveys. The archaeologist also examined the *Soil Survey of Bexar County, Texas* (Taylor et al. 1991) and the *Geologic Atlas of Texas, San Antonio Sheet* (Barnes 1983). Aerial photographs were reviewed to assist in identifying any disturbances.

FIELD METHODS

SWCA conducted an intensive cultural resources survey of entire 210-acre Kinder Northeast project area. These investigations consisted of an intensive pedestrian survey with subsurface investigations within the project area.

Archaeologists examined the ground surface and erosional profiles for cultural resources. Subsurface investigations involved shovel testing in settings with the potential to contain buried cultural materials. The shovel tests were approximately 30 cm in diameter and excavated to culturally sterile deposits or impassible limestone, whichever came first. The matrix from each shovel test was screened through ¼-inch mesh, and the location of each excavation was plotted using a hand-held GPS receiver. Each shovel test was recorded on a standardized form to document the excavations.

RESULTS

BACKGROUND REVIEW

The background review revealed three previously recorded sites (41BX746, 41CM294 and 41CM295) and eight previously conducted archaeological surveys within a mile of the project area.

Site 41BX746 is 0.7 miles from the project area's southeastern corner. The site was on the first terrace above a tributary to Cibolo Creek and had a burned rock midden feature. The site was relatively small (5,000 feet²) and had been bulldozed by the time it was recorded in the mid 1980s. Diagnostic artifacts from the site include Nolan, Montell, Pedernales, Scalhorn, and Edwards projectile points (TARL, 41BX746 site form).

Site 41CM294 is 0.8 miles from the project area's northeastern corner. The multi-component rockshelter site was recorded in 2006 by the South Texas Archaeological Association. The site is along Indian Creek, near its confluence with Cibolo Creek. Artifacts included a metate, chipped stone tools, bone, and charcoal. The site had been looted prior to it being recorded; however, the highly stratified deposits were not disturbed between one and two meters deep (TARL, 41CM294 site form).

Site 41CM295 is 0.6 miles from the project area's northeastern corner. The multi-component site was recorded in 2006 by the South Texas Archaeological Association. The site is along Cibolo Creek, near its confluence with Indian Creek. The site consists of a sparse lithic scatter on the first terrace above Cibolo Creek and an historic cemetery. Artifacts associated with the lithic scatter included fire-cracked rock, and heavily patinated chert flakes and bifaces, including an Early Archaic, Uvalde-like projectile point. The historic

cemetery, known as Wysoki Cemetery, consists of burials containing five adults and four children, with the oldest grave dating to 1893, although the children's grave markers contain only their first names. Three of the headstones are written in German and one is in English (TARL, 41CM295 site form).

There are eight surveys recorded within a mile of the project area. Four of these surveys were conducted for the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) in 1975, 1996, 2001, and 2006 (Atlas). Two others were conducted by SWCA in 2007 on behalf of the Department of Education (Atlas). The last two surveys were conducted by Camp Bullis in 2006 and by SWCA in 2001 on behalf of the Greater Brazos River Authority (Atlas). None of these previously conducted surveys overlap the proposed project area.

FIELD SURVEY

On March 24, 25, and April 3, 2008, SWCA archaeologists conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the 210-acre Kinder Northeast residential development project area. Overall, the project area was predominately rocky uplands with little soil and some significant modifications. These disturbances consist of residential road construction and associated utility improvements, off-road vehicle traffic, stock tank construction, vegetation clearing, tree throws, hunting, water run-off, and fence construction (see Figures 2, 5, 6, and 7).

The project area is a mix of thick vegetation with an overstory of various oaks and cedar and extensively cleared areas with only scattered oaks and short grasses (see Figures 4 and 5). The subsurface investigations of the project area consisted of 24 shovel tests (Figure 8). The depths of these shovel tests ranged from 0–15 centimeters below surface (cmbs); however, most of them encountered limestone bedrock between 5–10 cmbs. Overall, the

shovel tests averaged 7 centimeters in depth and generally encountered a thin horizon of clay loam with abundant limestone gravels and small cobbles overlying degrading limestone bedrock (Table 1). Additional shovel tests were deemed unnecessary due to the prevalent exposed bedrock and disturbances.

Near the northwest corner of the property is a twentieth-century cattle shed and windmill complex. The shed is an L-shaped, one-story building, roofed with corrugated tin and enclosed on three sides with more tin. The portion without walls faces the windmill to the southeast. The metal windmill lacks a tail and is missing several blades. Its manufacturer could not be determined from the ground. The windmill is no longer operational, but has two concrete features in association: a six-foot tall circular cistern and a rectangular animal trough. The cistern is about 12 feet in diameter and is adjacent to the windmill. A two-track road separates the windmill and cistern from the trough and the shed. The trough is about two feet high and wide and about seven feet long. The remnants of a faucet and float attest to its operation.

The building was inspected and all lumber was determined to be milled and all fasteners were wire nails, indicating it was built during the late nineteenth or twentieth century. The design is typical of expedient vernacular architecture that is commonly associated with cattle ranching in the central Texas area. The animal shed is clearly an outbuilding and any association with a primary farm or ranch residence could not be determined. No other associated structures were apparent within the project area or adjacent to it. As such, the building has lost its integrity as part of a rural farming or ranching operation, and is therefore not significant. Based on these determinations, SWCA does not consider the building eligible for a trinomial or for designation as a State

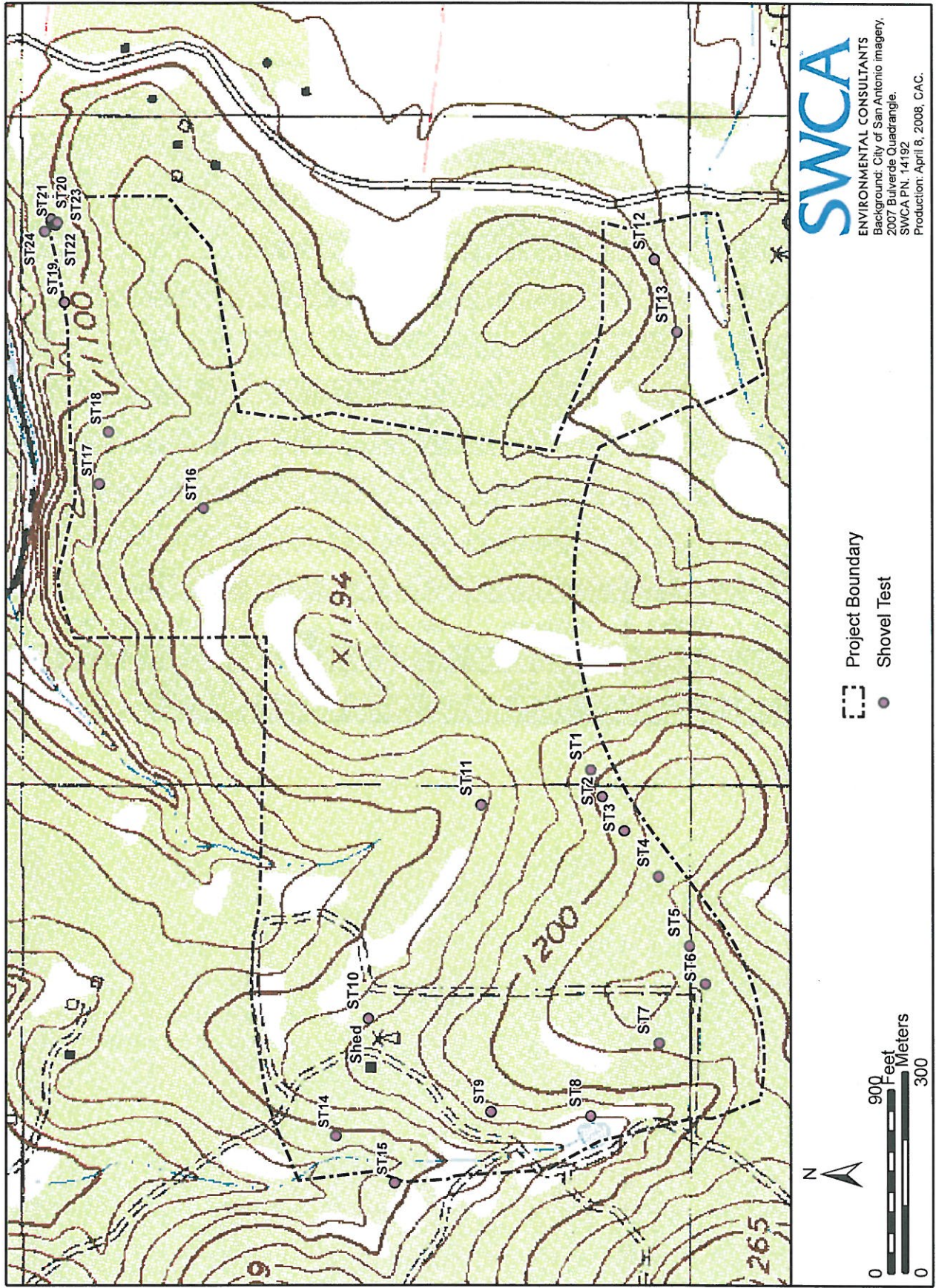


Figure 8. Project area map with shovel test locations.

Table 1. Shovel Test Data

Shovel Test #	Site	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Comments
1	-	0-5	10YR3/3	dark brown	clay loam	gravel	Oak, juniper, grass
2	-	0-10	10YR3/2	very dark gray	clay loam		
3	-	0-3	10YR3/3	dark brown	clay loam		gravelly soil over bedrock
4	-	0-5	10YR3/2	very dark gray	clay loam	gravel	
5	-	0-5	10YR3/2	very dark gray	clay loam		degrading bedrock at depth
6	-	0-10	10YR3/2	very dark gray	clay loam	gravel	
7	-	0-5	10YR3/3	dark brown	clay loam		degrading bedrock at depth
8	-	0-5	10YR3/2	very dark gray	clay loam		degrading bedrock at depth
9	-	0-10	10YR3/2	very dark gray	clay loam		degrading bedrock at depth
10	-	0-10	10YR3/2	very dark gray	clay loam		degrading bedrock at depth
11	-	0-3	10YR3/2	very dark gray	clay loam		degrading bedrock at depth
12	-	0-4	10YR3/2	very dark gray	clay loam	gravel	gravel at depth
13	-	0-10	10YR3/2	very dark gray	clay loam	gravel	degrading bedrock at depth
14	-	0-10	10YR3/2	very dark gray	clay loam	gravel	degrading bedrock at depth
15	-	0-5	10YR3/2	very dark gray	clay loam	gravel	degrading bedrock at depth
16	-	0-8	10YR3/2	very dark gray	clay loam		degrading bedrock at depth
17	-	0-3	10YR3/2	very dark gray	clay loam		degrading bedrock at depth
18	-	0-5	10YR3/2	very dark gray	clay loam		degrading bedrock at depth
19	-	0-3	10YR3/2	very dark gray	clay loam		degrading bedrock at depth
20	41BX1767	0-12	10YR3/3	dark brown	clay loam		degrading bedrock at depth
21	41BX1767	0-10	10YR3/3	dark brown	clay loam	flake fragment	degrading bedrock at depth
22	41BX1767	0-10	10YR3/3	dark brown	clay loam		degrading bedrock at depth
23	41BX1767	0-10	10YR3/3	dark brown	clay loam		degrading bedrock at depth
24	41BX1767	0-5	10YR3/3	dark brown	clay loam		degrading bedrock at depth

Archaeological Landmark and recommends no further work at this location.

A sole flake fragment in a shovel test at site 41BX1767 represents the only cultural material encountered in any excavation undertaken for this survey. No chert sources or outcrops were seen interbedded within the limestone formations encountered in the project area. Isolated fragments of chert were observed diffusely scattered across the property. Although a couple of these chert fragments exhibited flake scars, none of them were definitively cultural in construction. Chert raw materials were, in fact, rarely observed within the Kinder Northeast project area.

Site 41BX1767

Site 41BX1767 is a sparse surficial lithic scatter near the northeastern corner of the project area. Five shovel tests were excavated to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of the cultural material (Figure 9). Bedrock was encountered between 5 and 12 cmbs in each of the shovel tests. As previously mentioned, one flake fragment was encountered in ST 21. No diagnostic artifacts or features were observed at site 41BX1767. The site straddles a two-track road and is about 25 m north of a stock tank. It has been previously disturbed from both the construction of the tank and the roadway. Thus, SWCA does not consider the site eligible for designation as an SAL and recommends no further work at the site.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SWCA conducted a cultural resources investigation of the 210-acre Kinder Northeast residential development project area in northern Bexar County, Texas. The work was designed to assess the presence and potential for cultural resources in accordance with the requirements of the San Antonio Historic Preservation Office (HPO) per the City of San An-

tonio's Historic Preservation and Design Section of the Unified Development Code (Article 6 35-360 to 35-634).

The background review revealed that no previously recorded archaeological site was within or adjacent to the project area; however, three previously recorded archaeological sites (41BX746, 41CM294 and 41CM295) are located within one mile. In addition, there are eight previously conducted archaeological surveys within a mile of the project area.

Overall, the project area is a rocky upland setting with prevalent limestone bedrock outcroppings and minor areas of shallow rocky clay loam soils. The survey included 24 shovel tests placed in areas that had the highest potential for containing buried cultural materials with good integrity. This survey deviated from the standard ratio of shovel tests per acre as recommended by the THC, based on the predominately rocky uplands with little soil and significant prior disturbances.

One twentieth-century windmill and animal shed complex was encountered and, elsewhere, a prehistoric lithic scatter (41BX1767) was recorded. As no other associated structures were apparent within the project area or adjacent to the animal shed, the building has lost its integrity as part of a rural farming or ranching operation, and is therefore not significant. Based on these determinations, SWCA does not consider the building eligible for a trinomial or for designation as a State Archaeological Landmark and recommends no further work at this location.

Site 41BX1767 is a sparse surficial scatter with no vertical depth, lacking diagnostic artifacts and features. Thus, SWCA does not consider the site eligible for designation as a State Archaeological Landmark and recommends no further work at the site.

Besides these resources, no cultural materials were identified within any of the shovel test excavations, and no other artifacts, features, or standing structures were observed on the surface of the project area. Accordingly, no significant cultural resources will be affected by any construction activities within the project area. SWCA recommends no further archaeological investigations within the project area.

ITEM INTENTIONALLY OMITTED

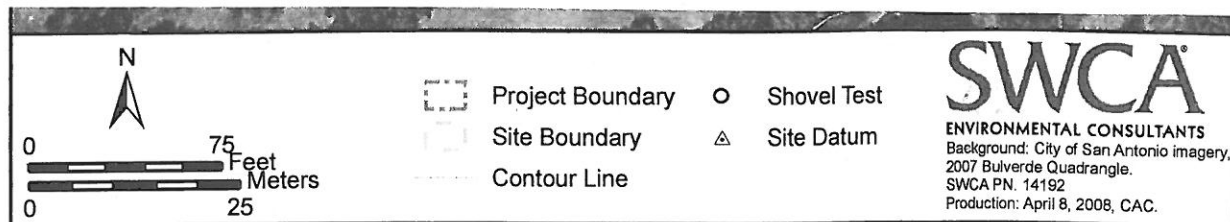


Figure 9. Site map of 41BX1767.

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