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Cultural Resources Investigations for the Riposa Vita Subdivision Development Units 3–5 Project, Bexar County, Texas

Prepared for

UDF Sinclair, LTD.

Prepared by

SWCA Environmental Consultants

SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 15-294

June 2015



**CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE
RIPOSA VITA SUBDIVISION DEVELOPMENT UNITS 3-5
PROJECT, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS**

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ABSTRACT

On behalf of UDF Sinclair, Ltd., SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) conducted an intensive cultural resources investigations for the Riposa Vita Subdivision Development Units 3–5 (Riposa) Project located in southeastern San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. The investigations included a background archival review, an intensive pedestrian survey with shovel testing investigations, and a metal detection survey. The investigations were conducted to satisfy requirements of the San Antonio Office of Historic Preservation (SA-OHP) per the City of San Antonio’s Historic Preservation and Design Section of the Unified Development Code (Article VI 35-630 to 35-634).

The SA-OHP requested an archaeological investigation of Units 3–5 based on its topographic setting adjacent to Rosillo Creek and its proximity to previously recorded site 41BX1630. Additionally, the SA-OHP determined that the project area has a high probability for encountering archaeological materials related to the Battle of Rosillo Creek. The project area (Units 3–5 combined) is approximately 78.2 acres in size, but impacts will be confined to the upland portions of each unit. Therefore, the area of potential effects (APE) for Units 3–5 include 55.5 acres with impacts not to exceed 6 feet below ground surface.

The background literature review determined that a small portion of the project area has been previously surveyed and one archaeological site is located within its boundaries. Additionally, two linear surveys and two area surveys are within 1 mile of the project area. A review of historic maps and historic aerial photography revealed a majority of the project area has been continuously cleared for agricultural use over the past 60 years, and 12 historic-age structures were once located within the project area.

On May 11–14, 2015, SWCA archaeologists conducted an intensive pedestrian survey with shovel testing and a metal detection survey of the 55.5-acre Riposa Project APE. A total of 187 shovel tests were excavated, and two prehistoric archaeological sites (41BX2075 and 41BX2077) and one historic archaeological site (41BX2076) were documented. Dense vegetation prevented a 100 percent metal detection survey of the entire APE; however, investigations were focused along the northeastern project boundary and the southern boundary. Metal detection investigations resulted in 172 metal detection hits which consisted predominately of modern/contemporary refuse. A small collection of historic artifacts were also observed, including two potentially historic lead bullets and multiple square nails. Disturbances within the project area consist of early agricultural activity, land clearing and modification for future residential development, modern refuse dumping, and modern utility installation. No indication of the Battle of Rosillo Creek was observed during the archaeological investigations of the Riposa Project area. No artifacts were curated, and all collected artifacts were returned to UDF Sinclair, Ltd.

SWCA has made a reasonable and good faith effort to identify significant cultural resources within the APE. Based on the results of this investigation, the proposed undertaking will have no effect on any significant cultural resources, and SWCA recommends no further archaeological investigations within the APE.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Laura I. Acuña served as Principal Investigator and Project Archaeologist for the duration of the project, ably overseeing overall logistics and organization, and managing fieldwork and agency consultation. Crystal Allgood served as Project Manager. Aly N. Young served as Field Director, while Rhiana D. Ward completed all reporting efforts. Aly N. Young served as Lead Surveyor and conducted fieldwork on May 11–14, 2015, with the assistance of Matthew Carter, Shannon Smith, Matthew Stotts, Jessica Ulmer, and Rhiana D. Ward. Laura I. Acuña completed an editorial review of the report, while Lauri Logan completed a technical edit. Carole Carpenter expertly produced all field and report maps for the project.

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INTRODUCTION

On behalf of UDF Sinclair, Ltd., SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) conducted an intensive cultural resources investigations for the Riposa Vita Subdivision Development Units 3–5 (Riposa) Project located in southeastern San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas (Figure 1). The investigations included a background archival review, an intensive pedestrian survey with shovel testing investigations, and a metal detection survey. The investigations were conducted to satisfy requirements of the San Antonio Office of Historic Preservation (SA-OHP) per the City of San Antonio’s (COSA) Historic Preservation and Design Section of the Unified Development Code (Article VI 35-630 to 35-634). The SA-OHP requested an archaeological investigation of Units 3–5 (Plat No. 120318) based on its topographic setting adjacent to Rosillo Creek and its proximity to previously recorded site 41BX1630. Additionally, the SA-OHP determined that the project area has a high probability for encountering archaeological materials related to the Battle of Rosillo Creek. While the location of the battle has not been archaeologically identified or confirmed, the project area is within proximity to the location of the battle identified by historical and archival research.

The purpose of the work was to locate and identify all cultural resources within the project area using accepted investigative methodologies established by the Texas Historical Commission (THC) and the Council of Texas Archeologists, determine vertical and horizontal site boundaries as appropriate with regard to the project area, and evaluate the significance of any site recorded within the property. SWCA archaeologists Matthew Carter, Shannon Smith, Matthew Stotts, Jessica Ulmer, and Rhiana D. Ward conducted the field work on May 11–14, 2015.

DEFINITION OF STUDY AREA

The Riposa Project area (Figure 2) is an irregular shaped parcel of undeveloped rangeland south of Sinclair Road and 0.83 mile east of the intersection of Sinclair Road and Interstate Highway Loop-410 (IH-410). The northern project boundary parallels Sinclair Road for 300 meters

(m), while the northeastern boundary parallels Espada Falls for 360 m. The remaining 600 m of the eastern boundary parallels a developing residential neighborhood. The 300-m southern boundary is bordered by manufactured residential housing. The 950-m western boundary of the project area parallels the meandering eastern bank of Rosillo Creek. The project area will be an extension of the Riposa Vita Subdivision to the east.

The Riposa Project area will be affected by land clearing activities, utility installations, and road construction that will vary across the project area, but would likely not exceed 6 feet below ground surface for underground utilities. The project area (Units 3–5 combined) is approximately 78.2 acres in size, but impacts will be confined to the upland portions of each unit. Unit 3 is 27.2 acres overall, but 4.2 acres of Unit 3 were previously surveyed and another 6.4 acres along the creek will not be impacted by the planned development; therefore, 16.6 acres are included in the project area of potential effects (APE) and will be subject to cultural resources investigation. Unit 4 is 18.3 acres overall, including 1.9 acres along the creek that will not be impacted, for a total APE of 16.4 acres. Unit 5 is 32.7 acres, including 10.2 acres along the creek that will not be impacted; thus the APE for Unit 5 is 22.5 acres. Therefore, the APE for Units 3–5 include 55.5 acres with impacts not to exceed 6 feet below ground surface. If future impacts extend beyond the APE, further archaeological investigations will be required. Additional investigations may include, but are not limited to, backhoe trenching to determine if deep cultural material deposits are present within the deeper alluvial deposits of Rosillo Creek.

SWCA conducted a 100 percent intensive pedestrian survey with shovel testing investigations for the entire 55.5-acre APE and a metal detection survey for two high probability areas. The goal of the work was to determine the presence or absence of cultural material related to the Battle of Rosillo Creek, to identify any new cultural resources that could affect future development, and to provide recommendations for the management of identified cultural resources for future land development plans and agency coordination.

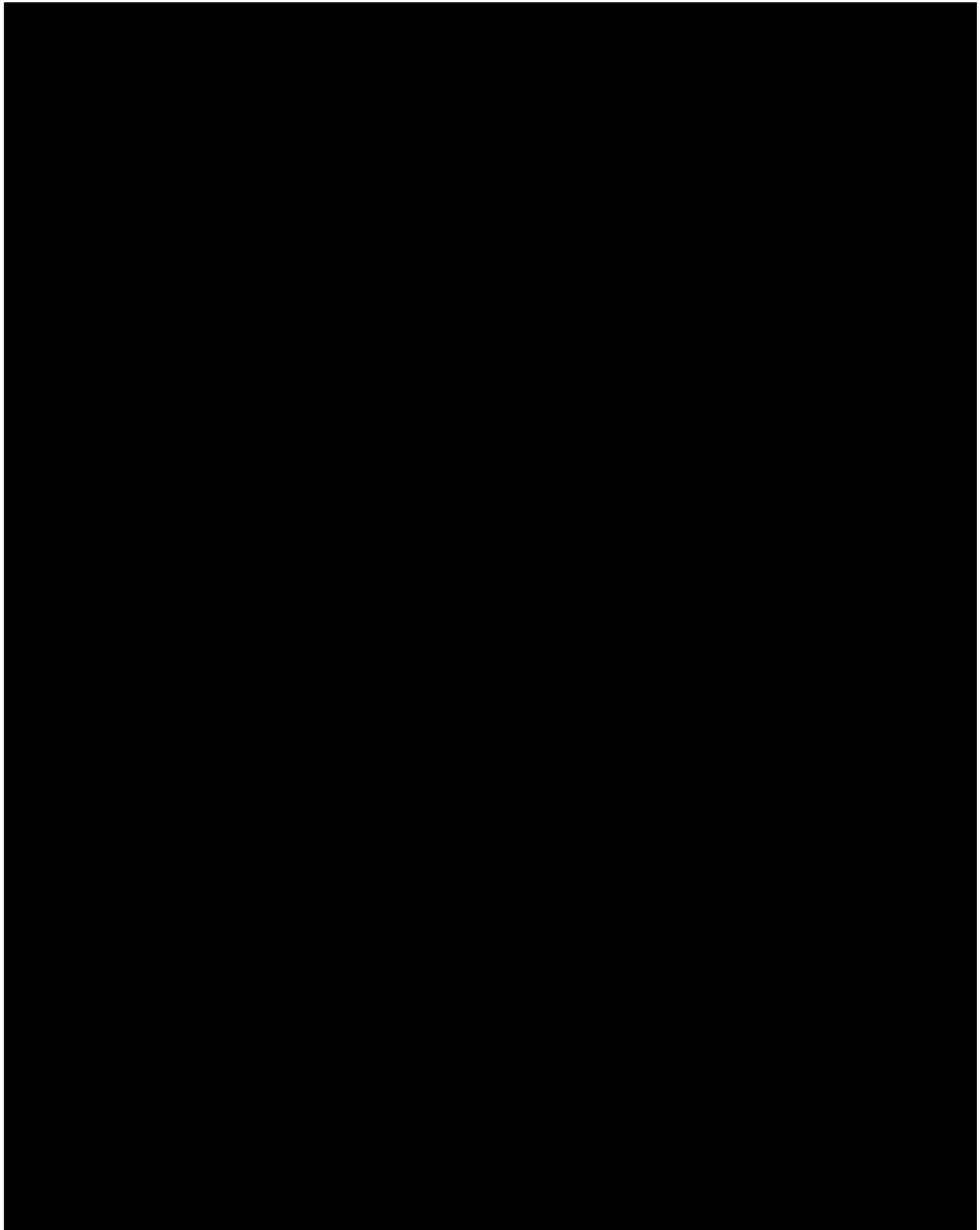


Figure 1. Project area map.

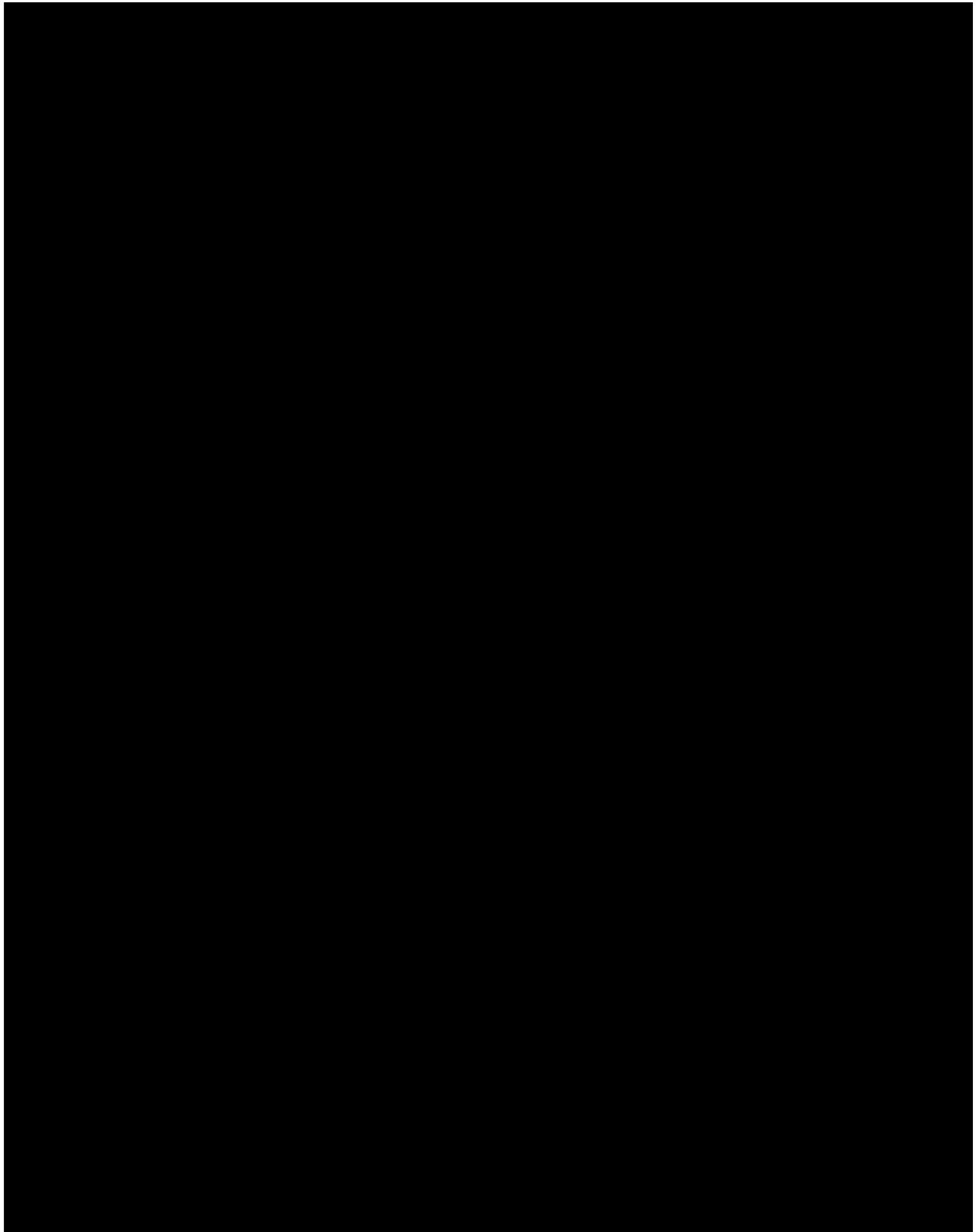


Figure 2. Project location map.

Based on the general review of historic and recent aerial photography, the project area has been cleared of vegetation on multiple occasions and served as agricultural and rangeland for the past 60 years. The surrounding area is rapidly transitioning from a rural landscape into residential developments. Residential development includes housing construction, paved city streets, and overhead and underground utilities.

GEOLOGY

The eastern half of the project area is mapped as Tertiary-age Wilcox Group undivided, and the western half as Quaternary terrace deposits (Barnes 1983). The Willcox Group consist mainly of mudstone with some sandstone 440 to 1,200 feet thick, while the terrace deposits consist of sand, silt, clay and gravel deposits in various proportions (Barnes 1983).

SOILS

The project area soils are mapped as Houston black clays with 1 to 3 percent slope, Houston Black gravelly clay with 3 to 5 percent slopes, Branyon clay with 1 to 3 percent slopes, Patrick soils with 3 to 3 percent slopes that are rarely flooded, and Tinn and Frio soils with 0 to 1 percent slopes that are frequently flooded (Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS] 2015). The Houston Black series consists of very deep, moderately well-drained, very slowly permeable soils that formed in clayey residuum derived from calcareous mudstone of Cretaceous age that form on nearly level to moderately sloping upland ridges. Branyon clay soils occur on nearly level to gently sloping Pleistocene terraces and formed in calcareous clayey alluvium that extend approximately 80 inches deep. Patrick soils are characterized by moderately deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in clay over gravelly sediments on nearly level to strongly sloping ancient terraces of uplands. Tinn and Frio soils are very deep, well- to moderately well-drained, slowly to very slowly permeable soils that formed in calcareous clayey and loamy alluvium along floodplains of dissected plains (NRCS 2015).

CULTURAL SETTING

The Riposa Project area falls within the Central Texas Archeological Region (Perttula 2004). Although the archaeological regions are not absolute, they do generally reflect recognized biotic communities and physiographic areas in Texas (Perttula 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.

PREHISTORIC PERIOD

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. The region is defined by its highly dissected eastern and southern margins and the adjoining margins of physiographic regions to the east and south (Collins 2004). Traditionally, the Central Texas archaeological area has included the Balcones Canyonlands and Blackland Prairie—the area north of San Antonio (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). Bibliographies concerning archaeological work done in the region include Black (1989), Collins (1995), and Johnson and Goode (1994).

PALEOINDIAN PERIOD

Surficial and deeply buried sites, rockshelter sites, and isolated artifacts represent Paleoindian (11,500–8800 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 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).

Postdating Clovis and Folsom points in the archaeological record are a series of dart point styles (primarily unfluted lanceolate darts) for which the temporal, technological, or cultural significance is unclear. Often, the Plainview type name is assigned these dart points, but Collins (2004:117) has noted that many of these points typed as Plainview do not resemble Plainview type-site points in thinness and flaking technology. Nonetheless, it has become clear that the artifact

and feature assemblages of the later Paleoindian subperiod appear to be Archaic-like in nature and in many ways may represent a transition between the early Paleoindian and succeeding Archaic periods (Collins 2004:118).

ARCHAIC PERIOD

The Archaic period for Central Texas dates from ca. 8800 to 1300–1200 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, semi-sedentary 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.

The use of rock and earth ovens (and the formation of burned rock middens) for processing and cooking plant foods suggests that this technology was part of a generalized foraging strategy. The amount of energy involved in collecting plants, constructing hot rock cooking appliances, and gathering fuel ranks most plant foods relatively low, based on the resulting caloric return (Dering 1999). This suggests that plant foods were part of a broad-based diet (Kibler and

Scott 2000:134) or part of a generalized foraging strategy, an idea Prewitt (1981) put forth earlier. 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).

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 and 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.

HISTORIC PERIOD

The historic period in Texas began in 1528 near Galveston Island with the encounter between the Pánfilo de Narváez expedition and a Karankawa group. After disaster befell the expedition, one of the members, Cabeza de Vaca, spent six years of wandering through Texas in the 1530s. Cabeza de Vaca traversed coastal Texas and parts of the interior and recounted in great ethnographic detail the peoples he encountered. Based in part from his exploits and suggestions of a kingdom of gold, the Coronado expedition was formed to search for a "northern" Cuzco or Teotihuacan, and by 1540 it crossed into New Mexico and into Texas (Fehrenbach 2011).

The following historic discussion summarizes the San Antonio region and the significance of this region during the historic period and the creation of Texas independence, sovereignty, and statehood.

EARLY HISTORIC TO 1718

The Native Americans living in the missions along the San Antonio River were referred to by the Spanish as "Coahuiltecan." The name comes from a southern tribe named after the Spanish province of Coahuila, which later became a Mexican state. The term *Coahuiltecan* is a generalized term and makes no distinction between language and cultural differences of the tribes living in the area. The abundant berries, nuts, and fish made San Pedro Springs an attractive place to camp and/or live (Johnston 1947).

The San Antonio area was first explored in 1691 by the Governor of the Spanish Province of Texas, Domingo Terán de los Ríos and Father Damián Massenet. The pair traveled to San Pedro Springs where they encountered a hunter-gather tribe named Payaya. In their village, named Yanaguana, the Payaya lived in simple huts made of brushwood and grass. The river and village were

renamed after San Antonio de Padua by Terán and Massenet (Johnston 1947).

Further Spanish exploration was conducted in 1709 by Father Antonio de San Buenaventura y Olivares. Father Olivares was the first to express interest in setting up a mission in the San Antonio area (Fehrenbach 2011; Johnston 1947).

SPANISH TEXAS: 1718 TO 1820

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. The church was originally constructed of adobe and the huts of wood and thatch (Johnston 1947; Schoelwer 2011).

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). Jacales were typically constructed with an upright line of poles sunk into a footing ditch and then woven horizontally with smaller sticks. The walls were subsequently covered with adobe. Later, La Villita served as a home to the families of soldiers who protected the mission (Johnston 1947; Magruder 2011).

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.

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 among the

few Indians that remained in the area (Johnston 1947).

Spain and Mexican revolutionists fought over San Antonio throughout the early 1800s. The Casas revolt of 1811 ended with the assertion of power by the Spanish regime. Captain Juan Bautista de las Casas went against the Spanish authority and was arrested and sent to Mexico. In Monclova, he was tried and found guilty of treason and shot to death. His head was sent back to San Antonio as a sign of defeat (Caldwell 2011).

The Battle of Rosillo Creek, also known as the battle of Rosalis was fought in March 29, 1813 between Republican Army of the North and the Spanish Royalist Army (Thonhoff 2015). The engagement resulted in the Republicans capturing San Antonio and establishing the first “republic of Texas.” Fought near the confluence of Rosillo and Salado Creeks, the Republican Army of 600 to 900 men encountered the 950 to 1,000 men of the Royalist forces on their way to San Antonio from La Bahia in Goliad. The Royalist army lost 100 to 300 men and most of their arms, ammunition, six cannons, and 1,500 horses and mules during the brief but bloody battle. The Republicans took over the city of San Antonio two days later when the royal governor surrendered unconditionally. Independence was declared on April 6, 1813, establishing a republic of Texas. However, the city was recaptured by Royalist forces in the battles of Alazán Creek and Medina (Thonhoff 2015). During this period of unrest, conditions in Texas were becoming worse. 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 2011; Heusinger 1951).

TEXAS REVOLUTION, INDEPENDENCE, AND STATEHOOD: 1820 TO 1848

During the Texas Revolution, San Antonio was the site of several battles, including the siege of Bexar and the battle of the Alamo (Fehrenbach 2011).

General Martín Perfecto de Cós, along with 650 men, fortified the plaza of San Antonio de Béxar west of the San Antonio River and the Alamo to the east. Texan volunteers arrived in San Antonio on October 12, 1835, to set up camp. Upon

hearing that the Mexican army's morale and rations were low, a council was held to decide whether to attack. Commanding Officer, Edward Burleson and most of the other officers voted to end the siege. One man spoke up and asked "Who will go with Old Ben Milam into San Antonio?" (House 1949:47). Approximately 300 men joined Milam and the battle finally began on December 5, 1835. General Cós focused his troops at the Alamo but was unsuccessful in holding San Antonio. By the morning of December 9, 1835, Cós surrendered (House 1949).

On February 23, 1836, nearly 150 American volunteers took refuge from the approaching Mexican Army in the Alamo Mission in San Antonio, Texas, under orders from Colonel William B. Travis (Hatch 1999). A standoff between the Texas 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 Alamo Garrison had been acquired following the defeat of Mexican General Martin Perfecto de Cós' army in the December 1835, Battle of San Antonio. The subsequent formation of the Matamoros Expedition cost the Alamo much needed supplies and men. This expedition was created with the intention of invading Mexico through the city of Matamoros; however, the plan was never executed due to political turmoil in the Texas government. Some relief came over the next few months with the arrival of Colonel Jim Bowie, Colonel William B. Travis, and David Crockett; each bringing 12 to 30 additional men. Rumors of the approaching Mexican army of nearly 2,000 men soon followed (Hatch 1999).

General Santa Anna arrived in San Antonio with between 1,800 and 2,100 men on February 23, 1836. Upon their arrival, Colonel Travis ordered his men to retreat into the Alamo (Hatch 1999). General Santa Anna raised a red flag signifying "no quarter–no mercy" and received a cannon shot from the Texians in defiance (Hatch 1999:20). Another defiant cannon is rumored to have been shot in response to a request for an unconditional surrender. In a letter sent February 24, 1836, addressed to the "People of Texas and all Americans in the World," Colonel Travis pleads for

assistance and states "if this call is neglected, I am determined to sustain myself as long as possible & die like a soldier who never forgets what is due his own honor & that of his country. Victory or Death" (Groneman 2001:6).

Over the next few days the Alamo defenders suffered shortages of provisions and water, constant bombardment on the Alamo and psychological warfare through the nights ordered by General Santa Anna. On the third day of the siege, Mexican troops created a diversion at the Alamo's main gate in an attempt to cross the San Antonio River and reach the south wall of the Alamo through La Villita. The Texians repelled both attacks and subsequently burned buildings in close proximity to the Alamo to deny shelter for Santa Anna's men in La Villita (Hatch 1999). General Santa Anna ordered many small attacks in an attempt to breach the Alamo's walls. Many Mexicans lost their lives in the process; however, no Texians were killed in the 12-day siege before the final battle (Hatch 1999; Huffines 1999).

On March 4, 1836, General Santa Anna held a Council of War to decide plans of attack and the fate of prisoners. The final decision to attack the Alamo with full force was made the following day, March 5, 1836 (Hatch 1999). The Mexican army moved into position just after midnight on March 6, 1836, and waited for the signal to attack. This call came around five o'clock in the morning when a soldier cried out "Viva Santa Anna!" (Huffines 1999:134). With the element of surprise lost, Santa Anna ordered his troops to begin the attack on the Alamo garrison (Huffines 1999).

The vicious battle, lasting only 90 minutes, left every Texian combatant dead. The number of Mexican dead is a matter of debate, with numbers ranging from 100 to 1,600; uncounted more were wounded. The Texian's bodies were burned on funeral pyres on either side of the Alameda. Santa Anna won the battle at the Alamo but victory and independence was won by the Texans 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 2011).

1848 TO 1900

After Texas entered the Union in 1845, San Antonio's already diverse population grew dramatically. The Irish came to Texas in the late 1830s to early 1840s and established *Irish Flat*. Germans settled in San Antonio in the 1850s, introducing the *Bier Halle* to the area. French immigrants added artists and artisans to the culture of the city. Later immigrants to the area included Polish, Italians, Greeks, Syrians, and in 1910, Chinese—all of whom 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 as you observe historic missions and Victorian mansions built next to modern offices and homes (Fehrenbach 2011).

On March 2, 1861, Texas seceded from the Union and soon after, the Civil War began. San Antonio was a Confederate storage area as well as a location to form military units; however, the city kept its distance from most of the fighting (Fehrenbach 2011).

After the Civil War, industries such as cattle, distribution, ranching, mercantile, gas and oil, and military centers in San Antonio prospered. The arrival of a railway transportation system in San Antonio in 1877 inspired economic growth throughout the city (Fehrenbach 2011; House 1949). Modernization increased dramatically between the 1880s and the 1890s, compared to the rest of the United States. Civic government, utilities, electric lights, street railways, street paving and maintenance, water supply, telephones, hospitals, and a power plant were all established or planned around this time (Fehrenbach 2011).

1900 TO 1950

In 1921, a disastrous flood engulfed Houston Street and St. Mary's Street with approximately 9 feet of water. In response to this event, the Olmos Dam was built to prevent further flooding and sections of the San Antonio River were straightened and widened as well. Another recommendation was to construct an underground channel in downtown San Antonio and to cover portions of the river with concrete. This last idea upset many people, but eventually the compromise was reached by creating a riverwalk with shops and restaurants. Construction of this riverwalk was completed in 1941 (Long 2011).

As the United States entered into World War II, San Antonio became an important military center and other city activities and construction ceased for nearly 5 years. Fort Sam Houston, Kelly, Randolph, Brooks and Lackland air force bases are all active military training centers today (Heusinger 1951).

Tourism is one of the San Antonio's most important industries, drawing tens of thousands of visitors every year. More recent features include theme parks, zoos, museums, gardens, parks, and sporting attractions. The San Antonio Riverwalk, also known as the Paseo del Rio, consists of more than 2.5 miles of shops and restaurants, as well as a boat ride along the channel. This is one of San Antonio's most visited attractions.

San Antonio Missions National Historical Park includes The Alamo (1718), Mission Concepción (1731), Mission San José (1720), Mission San Juan Capistrano (1731), and Mission San Francisco de la Espada (1741). San Fernando Cathedral (1758), the Spanish Governor's Palace (1749), the Quadrangle at Fort Sam Houston (1878), and the Bexar County Courthouse (1891) are visited due to their interesting architecture.

METHODS

BACKGROUND REVIEW

SWCA conducted a thorough cultural resources and environmental background literature search of the Riposa Project area. An SWCA archaeologist

reviewed the San Antonio East (2997-133) U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map on the THC's Texas Archeological Sites Atlas (Atlas) online database for any previously conducted cultural resources surveys and any previously recorded historic or prehistoric archaeological sites located in or near the project area. However, the Atlas does not necessarily list all previous work conducted within a specific area. Previous cultural resources investigations listed on the Atlas are typically limited to projects under purview of the Unified Development Code or the National Historic Preservation Act. Also, projects under these regulations may not be posted on Atlas due to a delay between the completion of field work and the completion of the report.

In addition to identifying recorded archaeological sites, the review included information on the following types of cultural resources: National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) districts and/or properties, State Antiquities Landmarks (SALs), Official Texas Historical Markers, Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks, cemeteries, and local neighborhood surveys. As a part of the review, an SWCA archaeologist also reviewed the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) Historic Overlay, a mapping/geographic information system (GIS) database with historic maps and resource information covering most portions of the state (Foster et al. 2006). In addition to these sources, SWCA also examined the general history of development in the project area through data sources specific to Bexar County and the COSA such as the Stoner System Maps of San Antonio, COSA the GIS database and online library, the COSA Municipal Archives, and historic aerial photography.

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Intensive pedestrian survey investigations consisted of a team of SWCA archaeologists walking the entire APE with particular focus paid to the drainages and adjacent terraces and slopes, as well as known historic resources or resources identified on maps and the background review. Subsurface investigations involved shovel testing

in settings with the potential to contain buried cultural materials dependent upon variables such as previous disturbances and the presence of soils. The THC's survey standards require one shovel test for every 2 acres when the APE is 11 to 100 acres in size. The proposed survey area is 55.5 acres in size, thus requiring a minimum of 28 shovel tests. However, the current survey exceeded these standards to supplement the metal detection survey investigations. Shovel tests were approximately 30 centimeters (cm) in diameter and excavated in arbitrary 20-cm levels to 100 cm below surface (cmbs) or culturally sterile deposits, 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 Global Positioning Systems (GPS) receiver. Each shovel test was recorded on a standardized form to document the excavations.

All discovered archaeological sites were defined and recorded following standard federal and state guidelines. All recorded sites were mapped in detail with a GPS unit and plotted on USGS 7.5-minute topographic maps and appropriate project maps for planning purposes. The THC's standards for defining a site boundary is a minimum of six shovel tests, with more for large sites. Sites with more than 30 percent ground surface visibility do not have to be defined by six shovel tests. Existing standing structures within the APE were photo-documented. A review of historic aerial maps and county records was conducted as needed to determine the age of any historic-age resources.

SWCA proposed a non-collection survey of prehistoric materials. Prehistoric artifacts were tabulated, analyzed, and documented in the field, but not collected. Temporally diagnostic artifacts were described in detail and photographed in the field, then left in place. This policy will eliminate curation costs once the fieldwork is concluded.

METAL DETECTOR SURVEY

The methodology used for the metal detector survey was based on procedures for metal detecting methods detailed by Connor and Scott (1998), Scott and Fox (1987), Scott et al. (1989) Fox and Scott (1991), Fox (1993), and Scott (2011a, 2011b). It also follows methodology developed by SWCA in previous investigations,

particularly along Farm-to-Market 511 adjacent to the Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site in Cameron County, Texas, (Bonine et al. 2006; Bonine et al. 2009) and at Fannin Battleground State Historic Site in Goliad County, Texas (Galindo and Miller 2011).

The purpose of the metal detection was to determine the presence or absence of metal artifacts and materials that may be associated with the Battle of Rosillo Creek. Initially, SWCA worked with UDC Sinclair Ltd. personnel to ensure 100 percent mowing of the APE was conducted for metal detection investigations. However, the initial pedestrian survey determined that the project area contained tall grasses and shrubs which prevented 100 percent mowing and, therefore, proper and accurate readings for metal detection.

A reconfiguration of the work scope resulted in SWCA archaeologists identifying two focus areas with the highest potential to yield artifacts associated with the Battle of Rosillo Creek. The two high-probability areas were then divided into 30- by 30-m blocks marked with traffic cones. Each block was assigned one technician to prevent interference between metal detectors. The technician surveyed the open areas of each block to the best of their ability with respect to dense vegetation and tall grasses. Areas where heavy vegetation prevented metal detection investigations were shovel tested to determine if any cultural materials were present. Each metal detection hit—a point at which the metal detector identifies a potential metal object—was immediately flagged with a metal pin flag and left for excavation.

The metal detectors utilized were very low frequency (VLF) detectors, or induction balance detectors, that had an exterior transmitter coil and an interior receiver coil. The metal detector model used is considered accurate and consistent for positive readings of metal artifacts to a minimum depth of 20 to 30 cm below the present ground surface. The VLF metal detectors that were used during the survey had two discriminator settings that could be switched back and forth between a pinpoint setting and a metal setting. A discriminator setting adjusts the phase shifting of the metal detector, which is the difference between

the transmitter coil frequency and the frequency of the target object, which give off varying frequencies based on material type. A discriminator narrows the field of detection to eliminate certain frequencies, such as the level of conductivity in the soil itself or the frequency of iron or steel.

After one block was thoroughly metal detected, the technician returned to each hit locale and investigated with a shovel probe. Shovel probes were excavated until a metal object was encountered, and were not terminated until the absence of metallic objects was indicated by the metal detector. Shovel probes were approximately 30 cm in diameter and were excavated to culturally sterile deposits or the recovery of the metal object. The matrix from each shovel probes was screened through ¼-inch mesh. Each hit was recorded on a standardized form on an electronic tablet to document the excavations, and each hit was recorded by a sub-meter GPS. If no metal object was recovered and the metal detector no longer indicated a metal object within the excavation, the hit was recorded as a *false positive*.

If a hit resulted in a historic artifact, a potentially diagnostic artifact, or could not be identified in the field, it was collected. Each collected artifact was bagged and labeled with provenience information. Metal artifacts recovered during the metal detection survey that may be associated with the battle must be curated at an approved curatorial facility. Curation involves preparing the artifacts (washing, labeling, cataloging, etc.) and paying a fee for storage space. Non-military or historic artifacts encountered during the metal detection were collected for analysis in the SWCA laboratory and returned to the landowner.

RESULTS

BACKGROUND REVIEW

ATLAS REVIEW

The background literature review determined that a small portion of the project area has been previously surveyed and one archaeological site is located within its boundaries (Atlas 2015). Additionally, two linear surveys and two area surveys are located within 1 mile of the project

area. A review of historic maps and historic aerial photography revealed a majority of the project area has been continuously cleared for agricultural use over the past 60 years, and 12 historic-age structures were once located within the project area (Foster et al. 2006).

In 2005, the northern edge of the project area was surveyed by Abasolo Archaeological Consultants for the realignment of Sinclair Road (Hester and Shafer 2006). The survey encompassed 10 acres perpendicular to Rosillo Creek for a new roadway and bridge across the creek. Investigations included surface inspection, metal detection, and backhoe trenching. A metal detection survey was also performed at the request of the SA-OHP in order to determine if any potential artifacts associated with the Battle of Rosillo Creek were present (Hester and Shafer 2006). No evidence of the battleground was observed during the 2005 investigations, but one prehistoric campsite, 41BX1630, was recorded (Hester and Shafer 2006).

Site 41BX1630, located at the northwestern corner of the Riposa Project area, is a prehistoric campsite of unknown temporal affiliation. The site consists of a surficial scatter of lithic debitage and fire-cracked rock located atop a deflated terrace of Rosillo Creek (Hester and Shafer 2006). Backhoe trenching determined that no subsurface deposits were present within the site boundaries. Disturbances to the site included an abundance of modern trash and the construction of the old Sinclair Road roadbed. In 2006, a THC determination listed site 41BX1630 as ineligible for listing as an SAL or NRHP property, and no further work was recommended (Hester and Shafer 2006).

Four cultural resources surveys have been conducted within a 1-mile radius of the Riposa Project area. The first was completed in 1986, 0.41 mile west for the IH-Loop 410 corridor. The survey was completed on behalf of the Federal Highway Works Administration, but no further information on the survey is available on Atlas (2015).

In 1997, the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory at the University of Texas in Austin conducted testing for site 41BX1152 for the

Olmos Creek Channelization Project in Castle Hills, Texas. The project area for the 1997 testing is mapped as 0.92 mile southwest of the current project area. However, both Castle Hills and site 41BX1152 are located approximately 12 miles northwest of the current project area, in north San Antonio. The 1997 project area is likely miss-plotted on Atlas, and no further information on the project is available (Atlas 2015).

In 2002, SWCA conducted a cultural resources investigation 0.82 mile east of the Riposa Project area on behalf of San Antonio Water System (SAWS) for Segment III of the SAWS Aquifer Storage and Recovery Project (Barile 2002). The 20-acre linear survey recorded one new archaeological sites (41BX1460), and revisited two previously recorded archaeological sites (41BX782 and 41BX839). None of the archaeological sites documented by the 2002 survey are located within a 1-mile radius of the current project area (Barile 2002).

The last survey conducted within a 1-mile radius of the Riposa Project area was completed in 2014 by SWCA for Unit 2 of the Riposa Vita Subdivision Development Project (Acuña 2014). The survey is adjacent to the eastern boundary of the current project area and encompassed 18 acres. No cultural resources were observed during the survey, and no further work was recommended for the 2014 project area (Acuña 2014).

HISTORIC MAP REVIEW

The review of the TxDOT Historic Overlay maps from 1903 and 1953 revealed numerous historic-age buildings or structures within the current project area, and historic aerial imagery depicts the majority of the project area as agricultural farm land (Foster et al. 2006). The 1903 San Antonio USGS 15-minute topographic quadrangle map depicts one building near the east-central portion of the project area (Foster et al. 2006). The building is not present on any later maps. The 1953 San Antonio East Army Map Service (AMS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map depicts eight historic-age buildings near the center of the project area. Another three historic-age buildings are depicted in the northern portion of the project area just south of Sinclair Road (Foster et al. 2006).

In addition to the TxDOT Historic Overlay, a review of the Stoner System maps was completed. Sheet 108 of Book 4 depicts three historic-age buildings just south of Sinclair Road. These three buildings correlate with the location of the three buildings illustrated on the 1953 AMS map. The eight buildings depicted near the center of the project area on the 1953 map are not illustrated on the Stoner map.

Aerial maps from 1938, 1955, 1959, 1963, 1966, 1973, and 1985 and topographic maps from 1959, 1969, 1975, 1985, and 1992 were also examined. Topographic maps from 1959 depict 11 buildings and/or structures within the same location as the buildings illustrated on the 1953 AMS map. By 1969, only one building is depicted. The 1975 and 1985 topographic maps both show the single building near the center of the project area with the addition of one building near the north end of the project area just south of Sinclair Road. The 1992 topographic map only depicts one building south of Sinclair Road.

Historic aerial imagery depicts the project area as divided into multiple agricultural fields with the exception of the northern quarter, which consists of thin brush rangeland (Figure 3). The lower terraces of Rosillo Creek are also depicted as densely vegetated, undeveloped land. The 1955, 1963, and 1966 aerial maps clearly depict one building that corresponds with the cluster of eight buildings on the 1953 map. The building is also present on 1973 imagery, and another building is depicted near the north end of the project area just south of Sinclair Road. Aerial imagery from 1985 only depicts one structure just south of Sinclair Road. Modern aerial photography does not clearly depict any structures within the project area.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

On May 11–14, 2015, SWCA archaeologists conducted an intensive pedestrian survey with shovel testing and a metal detection survey of the 55.5-acre Riposa Project APE (Figures 4 and 5). A total of 187 shovel tests were excavated, and two prehistoric archaeological sites (41BX2075 and 41BX2077) and one historic archaeological site (41BX2076) were documented. Dense vegetation prevented a 100 percent metal detection survey of

the entire APE; however, investigations were focused along the northeastern project boundary and the southern boundary. Metal detection investigations resulted in 172 metal detection hits which consisted predominately of modern/contemporary refuse. A small collection of historic artifacts were also observed, including two potentially historic lead bullets and multiple square nails. Disturbances within the project area consist of early agricultural activity, land clearing and modification for future residential development, modern refuse dumping, and modern utility installation. No indication of the Battle of Rosillo Creek was observed during the archaeological investigations of the Riposa Project area.

PEDESTRIAN SURVEY WITH SHOVEL TESTING

Archaeological investigations began with a 100 percent pedestrian survey of the project APE. Vegetation of the northern half of the APE consists of dense medium to tall grasses, cacti, low to medium shrubs, vines, and mesquite trees (Figure 6). Topography of the area gently slopes (5 to 10 percent slope) to the west towards Rosillo Creek (Figure 7). Multiple erosional washes have altered the landscape as a result of land modification for storm water drainage within the residential subdivision to the east. Soils of the northern half consist of very dark grayish brown to brown clay loams and clays with 0 to greater than 20 percent cobble and gravel inclusions. Clay loams range from 30 to 50 cmbs before terminating at compact basal clay deposits.

As the survey continued into the southern region of the project area the landscape transitions to a generally level upland formation with moderate to steep slopes (10–20 percent slope) near the southern and western edges of the APE. Vegetation consists of medium to tall grasses, sporadic dense patches of tall shrubs, vines, and mixed hardwood trees (Figure 8). Soils consist of grayish brown to brown sandy loam and clay loams with 0 to greater than 20 percent cobble and gravel inclusions. Soils range from 10 to 40 cmbs and terminated at eroding bedrock or impassible gravel deposits.

Shovel tests were initially excavated in 100-m intervals east to west along transects spaced 50-m apart north to south. However, the initial survey determined that dense vegetation would not permit a 100 percent metal detection survey of the project area. The scope of work was reconfigured and shovel testing was increased to a 30-m by 30-m grid in areas where metal detection would not be feasible. A total of 187 shovel tests was excavated within the APE. Of the 187 shovel tests, seven were positive for subsurface cultural materials, resulting in the documentation of archaeological sites 41BX2075–77 and isolated find (IF) 1 of 2, discussed below (See Figures 4 and 5; Appendices A and B).

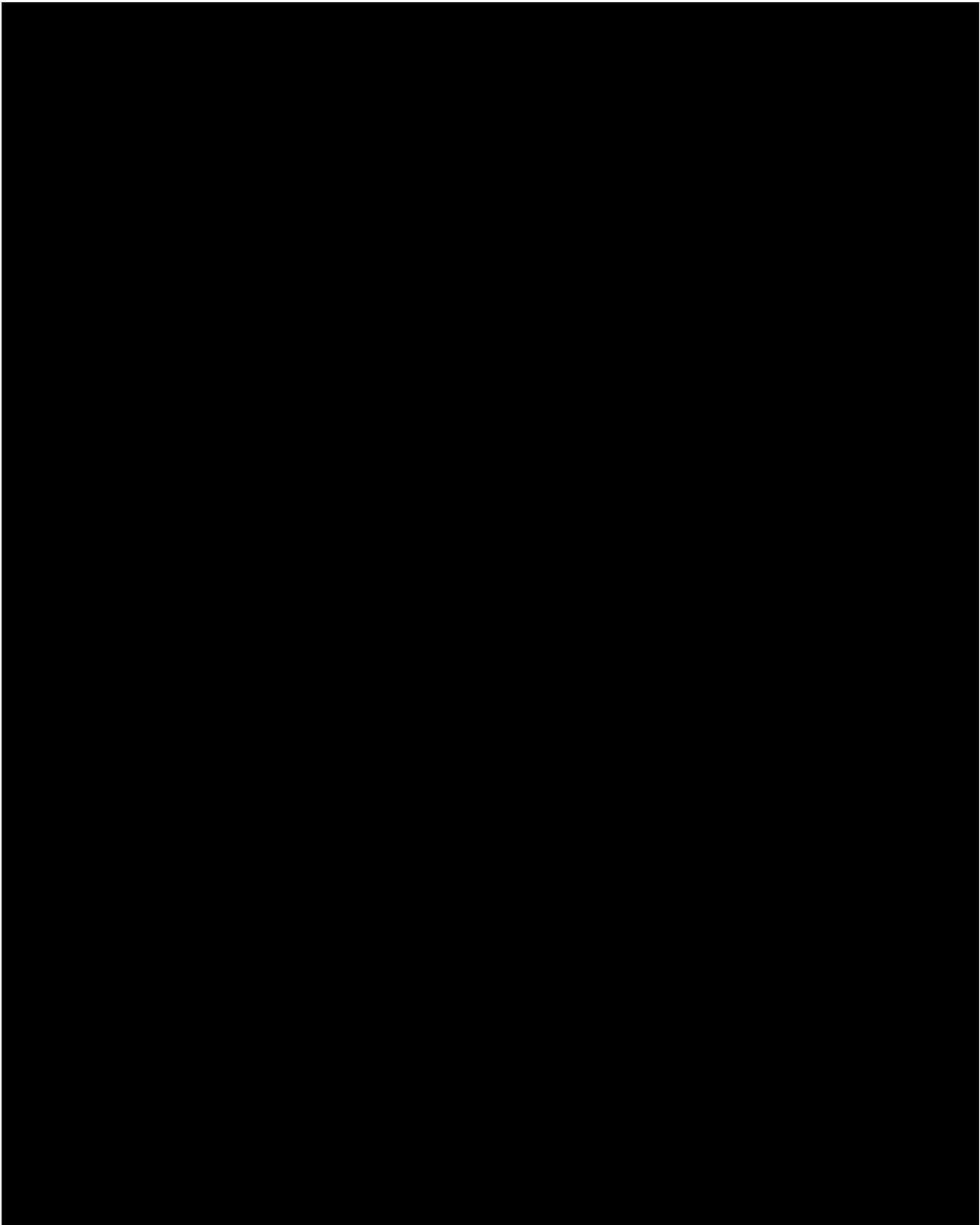


Figure 3. Project area on historic aerial photography from 1938, 1959, 1963 and 1966.

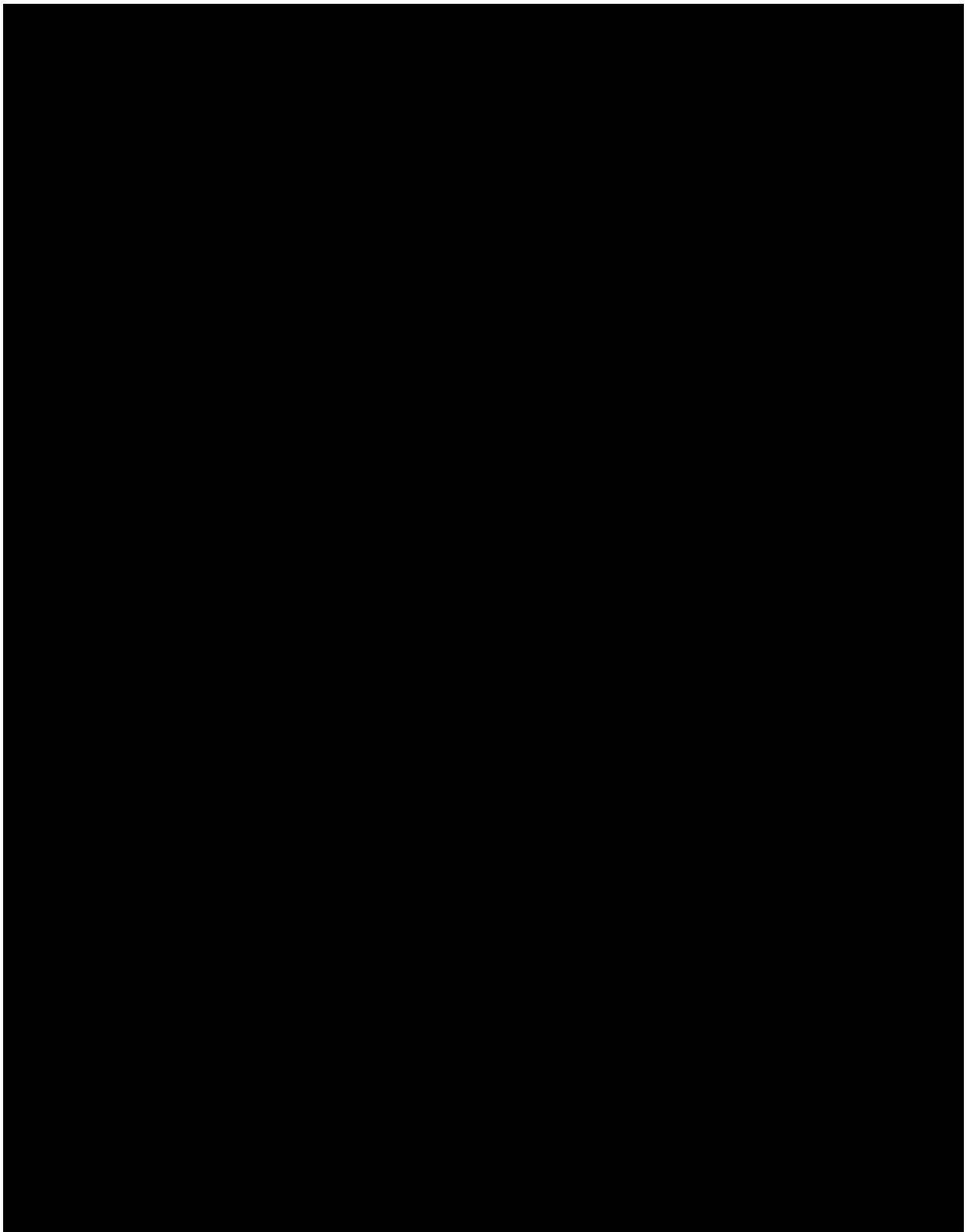


Figure 4. Results of archaeological investigations for the Riposa Project area, northern half of APE.

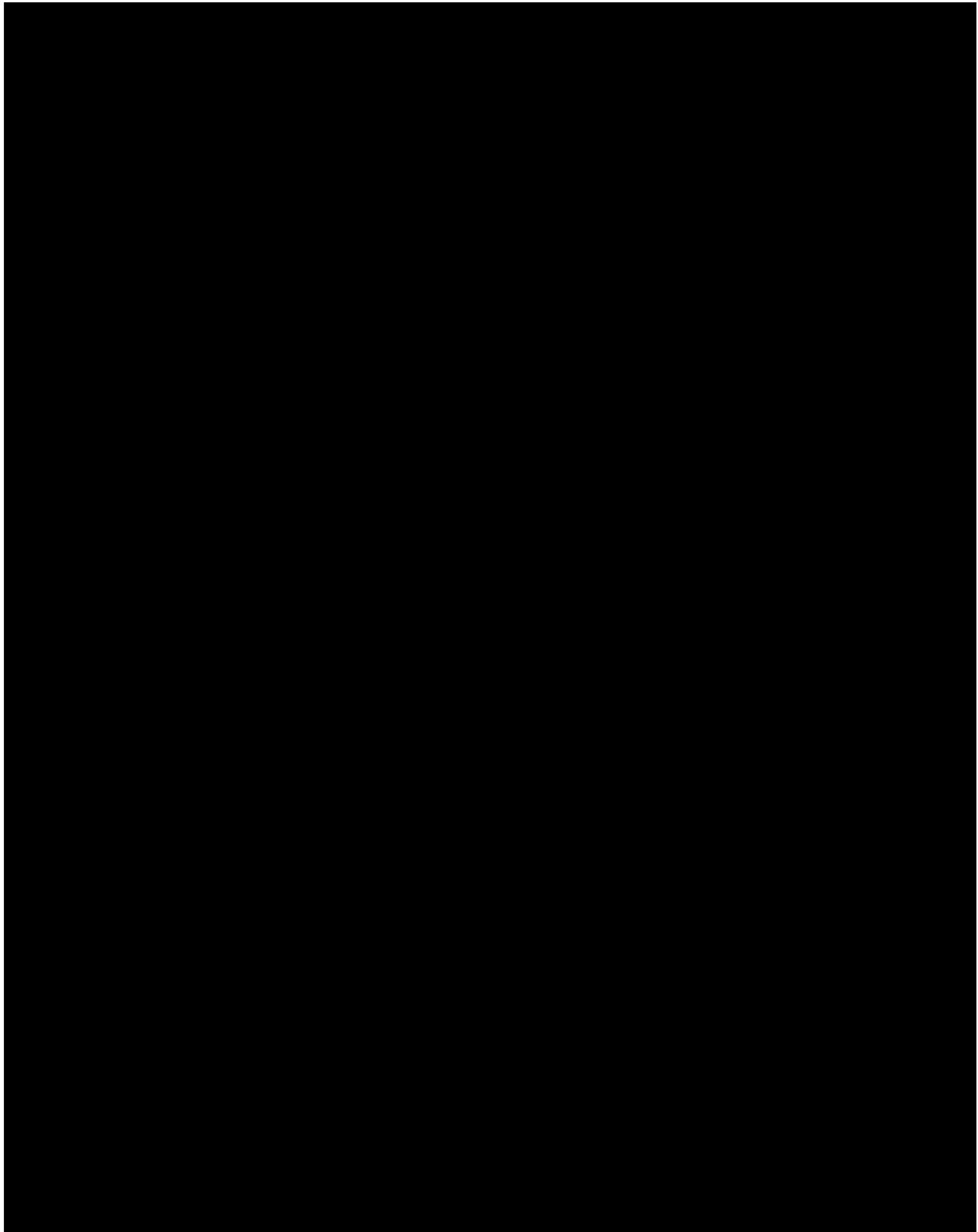


Figure 5. Results of archaeological investigations for the Riposa Project area, southern half of APE.



Figure 6. Overview of northern APE landscape, facing east.



Figure 7. Overview of Rosillo Creek, facing south.



Figure 8. Vegetation and landform of southern project area, facing south.

Disturbances within the project area consist of early agricultural activity, land clearing and modification for future residential development, modern refuse dumping, and modern utility installation. A review of historic aerial photography depicts the project area as plowed agricultural fields, with the exception of the northern quarter adjacent to Sinclair Road and the western boundary adjacent to Rosillo Creek (see Figure 3). Further evidence of historic agricultural activity was also indicated by the dense secondary vegetation that covered the project area, and by deposits of compact soils within shovel test excavations. Land clearing and modification for future residential development was observed within the central and southern portions of the project area. Modifications include graded and raised dirt roads and vegetation clearing for two-track access roads (Figure 9 and 10). An extensive modern refuse dump was documented near the central-eastern boundary of the project area (Figure 11). Access to the dump site extends south from the dead end of Espada Falls into the project area. The dump measures 60 m by 60 m and consists of construction materials, abandoned televisions, furniture, and miscellaneous refuse. Additional push-piles and dump piles were observed throughout the project area during the pedestrian survey (Figure 12). One sewer line manhole was observed adjacent to the east of the Rosillo Creek channel. The date of installation and trajectory of the sewer line is unknown.



Figure 9. Graded and raised road, facing east.



Figure 10. Example of cleared two-track road for future development, facing northeast.



Figure 11. Overview of modern refuse dump near the eastern central boundary of the project area, facing southwest.



Figure 12. Example of small push/dump piles observed throughout the project area, facing west.

METAL DETECTION SURVEY

A metal detection survey was conducted on May 12–14, 2015, for the two focus areas within the project area (see Figures 4 and 5). The two focus areas were selected based on vegetation density and upland formations nearest to the confluence of Rosillo Creek and Salado Creek. According to historical research by the COSA, the Battle of Rosillo Creek occurred near the confluence of the two drainages.

Metal detection investigations began along the northeastern project area boundary, adjacent to Espada Falls and the Riposa Vita Subdivision. The survey area is approximately 120 m by 120 m and is characterized by short, maintained grasses and a small park (Figure 13). A metal detection survey was conducted within this area to utilize the short grass vegetation as a base of familiarity with the metal detection equipment. Technicians worked in 30-m by 30-m blocks and pin flagging each hit. Technicians then returned to excavate and document each hit.

A total of 90 hits were recorded within the northeastern focus area, 14 of which were false positives. Seventy-five of the remaining 76 hits consisted of modern/contemporary refuse materials, such as aluminum foil, aluminum cans, bailing wire, miscellaneous metal fragments, and fencing posts. The last metal detection hit recorded within the northeastern focus area produced a Keith 0.357 caliber semi-wadcutter lead bullet with three crimping rings (Figure 14, middle). The Keith semi-wadcutter style was developed by Elmer Keith in the mid-twentieth century as a hand revolver bullet (Taffin 2005). The style was popular in the mid-twentieth century for hand revolver hunting, but is also a commonly used contemporary target practice bullet (Taffin 2005). Two 0.45 caliber handgun lead bullets with a right twist were also recovered in the northeastern metal detection focus area, but are contemporary in age (see Figure 14, left). Metal detection hits within the northeastern focus area ranged from ground surface to 15 cmbs. All modern/contemporary refuse materials were reburied within the test excavations from which they were extracted, and two of the three bullets recovered were collected for laboratory analysis.

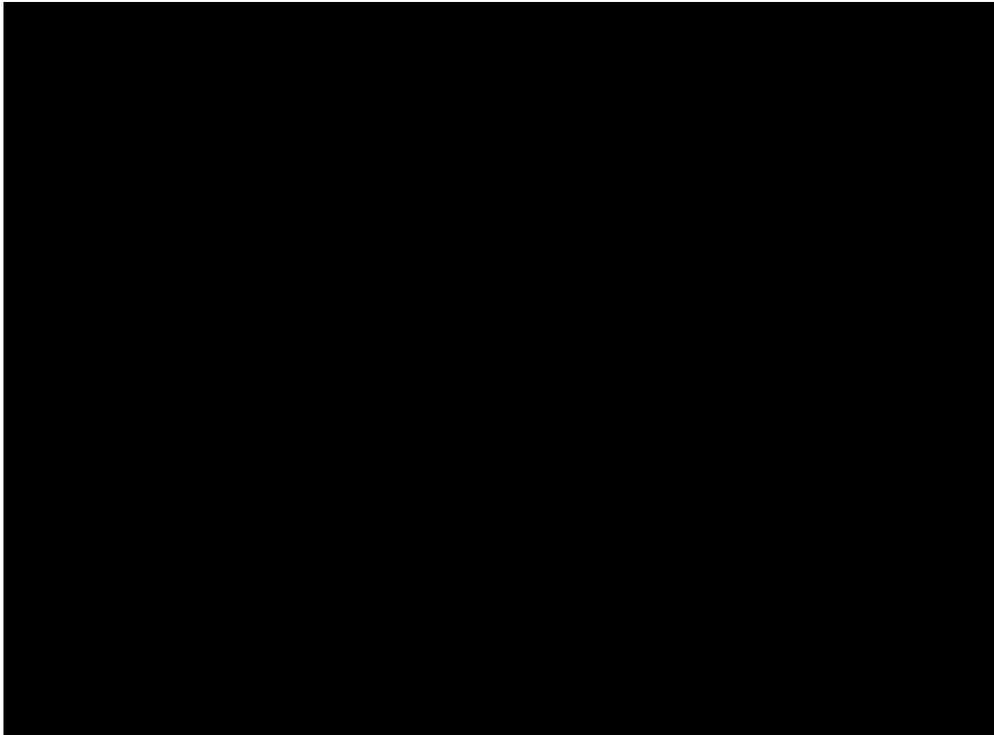


Figure 13. Overview of northeastern metal detection focus area, facing south.



Figure 14. Lead bullets from metal detection survey: (from left to right) 0.45 caliber modern handgun bullet; 0.357 caliber historic to modern semi-wadcutter hand pistol bullet; 0.45 caliber historic to modern handgun bullet.

Metal detection investigations continued in the southern portion of the project area, atop a level upland formation (Figure 15). The southern focus area measured 240 m east–west by 130 m north–south and consisted of short to medium height grasses and sporadic patches of dense brush vegetation. A total of 82 hits were documented, 16 of which were false positives. Of the remaining 66 hits, 44 consisted of modern/contemporary refuse, such as shotgun shells, wire fragments, aluminum cans, fence staples, and wire nails (Figure 16). One 0.45 caliber lead hand pistol bullet with two crimping bands was also observed, but likely dates to the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century (see Figure 14, right).

The remaining 22 hits consisted of historic artifacts, such as square-cut nails, fence staples, a gate hinge, and miscellaneous metal fragments. The historic artifacts were concentrated near the center of the focus area and were located within and adjacent to a recently cleared, two-track road. No feature or ground surface concentration was observed in association with the concentration. The collection of historic artifacts likely originate

from site 41BX2076, 180 m north but have been displaced from past agricultural plowing and natural erosion. The concentration was not recorded as an archaeological site. Overall, no indication of the Battle of Rosillo Creek was documented during the metal detection survey for the Riposa Project.



Figure 15. Overview of southern metal detection focus area, facing south.



Figure 16. Example of historic and modern artifacts recovered from metal detection survey of the southern focus area.

SITE 41BX2075

Archaeological site 41BX2075 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with a historic component. The site is located near the northwestern boundary of the APE, at the edge of an upland formation. The site is 0.12 mile south of Sinclair Road and overlooks Rosillo Creek 210 m west. Vegetation consists of dense shrubs, tall grasses, and mixed hardwood trees (Figure 17). Soils consist of very dark grayish brown clay loams with 5 to 20 percent cobble, gravel, and calcium carbonate inclusions. Chert and limestone cobbles and gravels were also observed at ground surface. Soils range from 30 to 40 cmbs and terminate at basal clay or compact soils.

Site 41BX2075 measures 68 m northeast-southwest by 40 m northwest-southeast (Figure 18). Six shovel tests (MS04, MS05, RW04, SS05, SS06, and SS07) were excavated within the site

boundary, three of which were positive for subsurface cultural materials (MS04, MS05, and RW04). Deposits ranged from 0 and 34 cmbs and consisted of primary, secondary, and tertiary chert flakes, chert debitage, and clear glass shards. Additionally, primary and secondary chert flakes, tested chert cobbles, amethyst glass shards, metal fragments, and one ceramic tile fragment were observed on ground surface throughout the site (Figure 19).

No diagnostic materials or cultural features were observed within site 41BX2075. Vegetation clearing, past agricultural activity, and natural erosion have impacted the site, leaving approximately 10 percent of the site intact. A lack of temporal diagnostic materials or cultural features and heavy disturbance make site 41BX2075 not significant and, therefore, not eligible for listing as an SAL. No further work is recommended.



Figure 17. Site overview of 41BX2075, facing west.

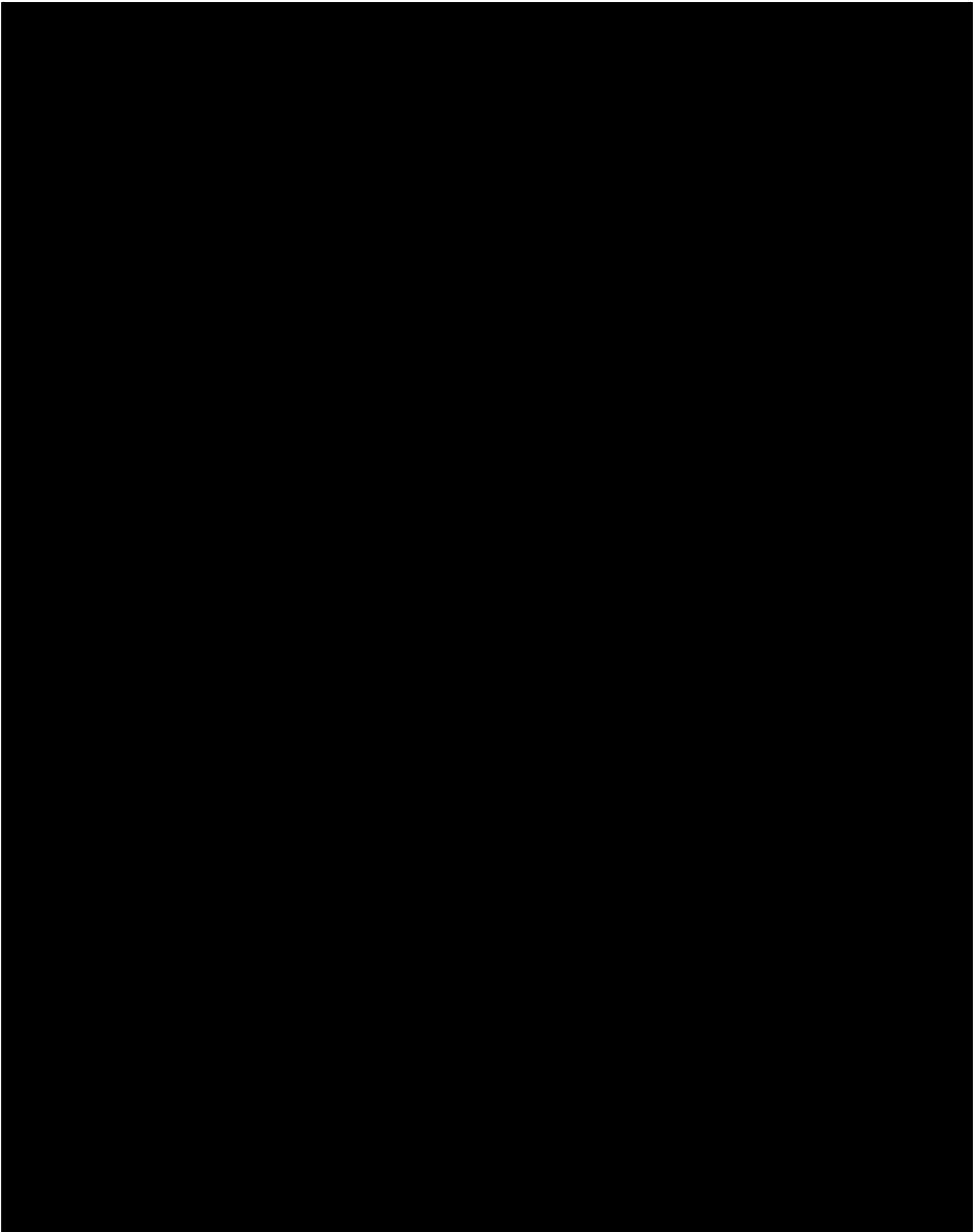


Figure 18. Site map of 41BX2075.



Figure 19. Example of cultural materials from 41BX2075.

SITE 41BX2076

Site 41BX2076 is a historic residential complex located near the west-central boundary of the project APE (see Figure 5). The site is situated at the edge of a level terrace formation 655 m south of Sinclair Road and 100 m west of Rosillo Creek. Vegetation consists of dense mixed hardwood trees and shrub underbrush. Soils consist of very dark grayish brown to brown clay loams with more than 20 percent cobble, gravel, and caliche inclusions. Soils range from 20 to 40 cmbs before terminating at bedrock, dense gravel lens, or caliche deposits.

Seven shovel tests (AY05, AY06, JU08, JU09, JU10, MC01, and MC06) were excavated within the 91-m east–west by 122-m north–south site boundary (Figure 20). Three of the shovel tests (AY05, AY06, and MC01) were positive for subsurface cultural materials between 0 to 30 cmbs. Subsurface artifacts consisted of barbed wire fragments, metal fragments, round nails, tin or aluminum can fragments, clear bottle and window glass shards, and mortar fragments.

Ground surface materials observed include ceramic sherds, glass shards, miscellaneous metal fragments, and construction material debris (Figure 21). Many of the artifacts exhibited signs of burning or charring, suggesting that one or more of the structures may have caught fire at an unknown time. In addition to historic materials, one chert core and multiple chert flakes were

observed from ground surface to 30 cmbs; however, closer inspection of the lithic materials indicate that they were likely mechanically altered and not of cultural origin.

Seven cultural features are located within the boundaries of 41BX2076, including the structural remains of six buildings and one well. Feature 1 (F01) consists of a set of 2-step brick steps set at a 90-degree angle from each other (Figure 22). One stone step was also observed approximately 10 m east of the brick steps that measures 50 cm by 60 cm. The stone step was documented as part of F01.

Feature 2 (F02) is a collapsed building with a metal roof, wood panel sides, and a tight mesh wiring on the southern façade (Figure 23). The building measures 10 feet by 25 feet. Barrels and miscellaneous metals were observed piled against the northern facade of F02. The building likely functioned as a chicken coop or other animal shelter.

Feature 3 (F03) is a round, galvanized steel water well with an interior sleeve (Figure 24). The pipe extends 1 foot above ground surface and measures 3.5 feet in diameter from the outer sleeve. The depth of the well is unknown, but water was observed at 6 feet below surface at the time of survey.

Feature 4 (F04) is a 10-foot by 4-foot collapsed wood-frame building with a flat roof constructed from repurposed sheet metal (Figure 25). The walls of F04 are clad in corrugated metal, and both round and square cut nails were observed within the wooden frame of the building. A fire pit lined with sandstone blocks is located on the southwestern end of the building and metal cans and barrels were observed on ground surface surrounding the building. Due to its collapsed state, the function of F04 is unknown.

Feature 5 (F05) consists of the foundation remains of a 30-foot by 10-foot building constructed of cut sandstone blocks (Figure 26). Flat window glass and miscellaneous metal objects were observed on the ground surface surrounding the building. Due to its collapsed state, the function of F05 is unknown.

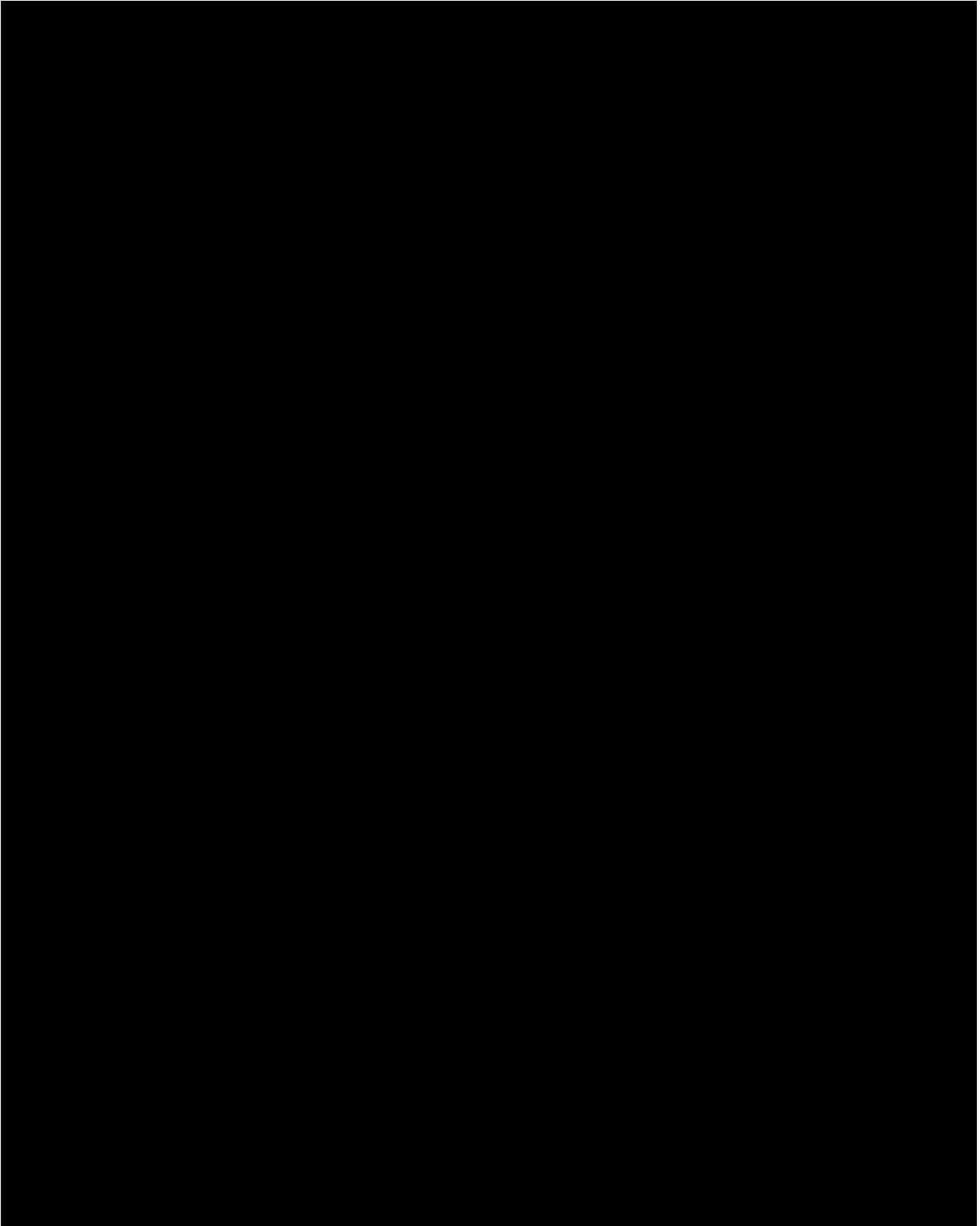


Figure 20. Site map of 41BX2076.



Figure 21. Example of ground surface materials observed at site 41BX2076.



Figure 24. Feature 3, 41BX2076.



Figure 22. Feature 1, 41BX2076, facing northeast.



Figure 25. Feature 4, 41BX2076, facing northwest.



Figure 23. Feature 2, 41BX2076, facing northwest.



Figure 26. Feature 5, 41BX2076, facing northeast.



Figure 27. Feature 6, 41BX2076, facing south.



Figure 28. Feature 7, 41BX2076, facing southwest.

Feature 6 (F06) is a collapsed, wooden side-panel building with a metal roof (Figure 27). The building measures 20 feet by 10 feet, and multiple paint cans and gallon drums were scattered within the vicinity of the feature. Due to its collapsed state, the function of F06 is unknown.

Feature 7 (F07) is a 3-foot by 10-foot wooden side-panel building with a metal roof (Figure 28). One entrance doorway is located on the northwestern end of the building. Due to its collapsed state, the function of F07 is unknown.

Overall, site 41BX2076 is a historic residential complex with surface and subsurface cultural deposits, one water well, and six buildings in various stages of deterioration and collapse. Multiple artifacts exhibited signs of burning, suggesting that a fire may have damaged one or more of the existing buildings. Square nails were observed within the wooden frame of Feature 4, dating this structure to the late 1800s. The TxDOT Historic Overlay maps were reviewed from 1871 and 1887 to determine ownership of the land for time period. The 1871 Bexar County Texas General Land Office map and the 1887 Bexar County J. J. Rullmann depicts the land under Nepomacino Montoya's Original Land Grant No. 21. The collapsed buildings may be associated with the original land grant or likely a subsequent land owner. No other temporal diagnostic

materials were observed within site 41BX2076. Severe deterioration and collapse and a lack of temporal diagnostic materials make site 41BX2076 not significant and, therefore, not eligible for listing as an SAL. No further archaeological investigation for 41BX2076 is recommended.

SITE 41BX2077

Archaeological site 41BX2077 is a prehistoric lithic scatter within the central portion of the project area. The site is situated on an upland terrace that slopes (10 to 20 percent slope) west towards the lower terraces of Rosillo Creek 170 m to the east (Figure 29). The site is 470 m south of Sinclair Road and 150 m southwest of the Espada Falls dead end. An extensive contemporary refuse dump is located along the northern boundary of the site. Vegetation consists of tall grasses, dense low shrubs, and mixed hardwood trees (Figure 30). Soils consist of very dark grayish brown to brown clay loams with 5 to greater than 20 percent cobble and gravel inclusions. Chert and limestone cobbles and gravels were also observed at ground surface. Clay loams range from 35 to 45 cmbs and terminated at bedrock, basal clay, or a thick gravel lens.

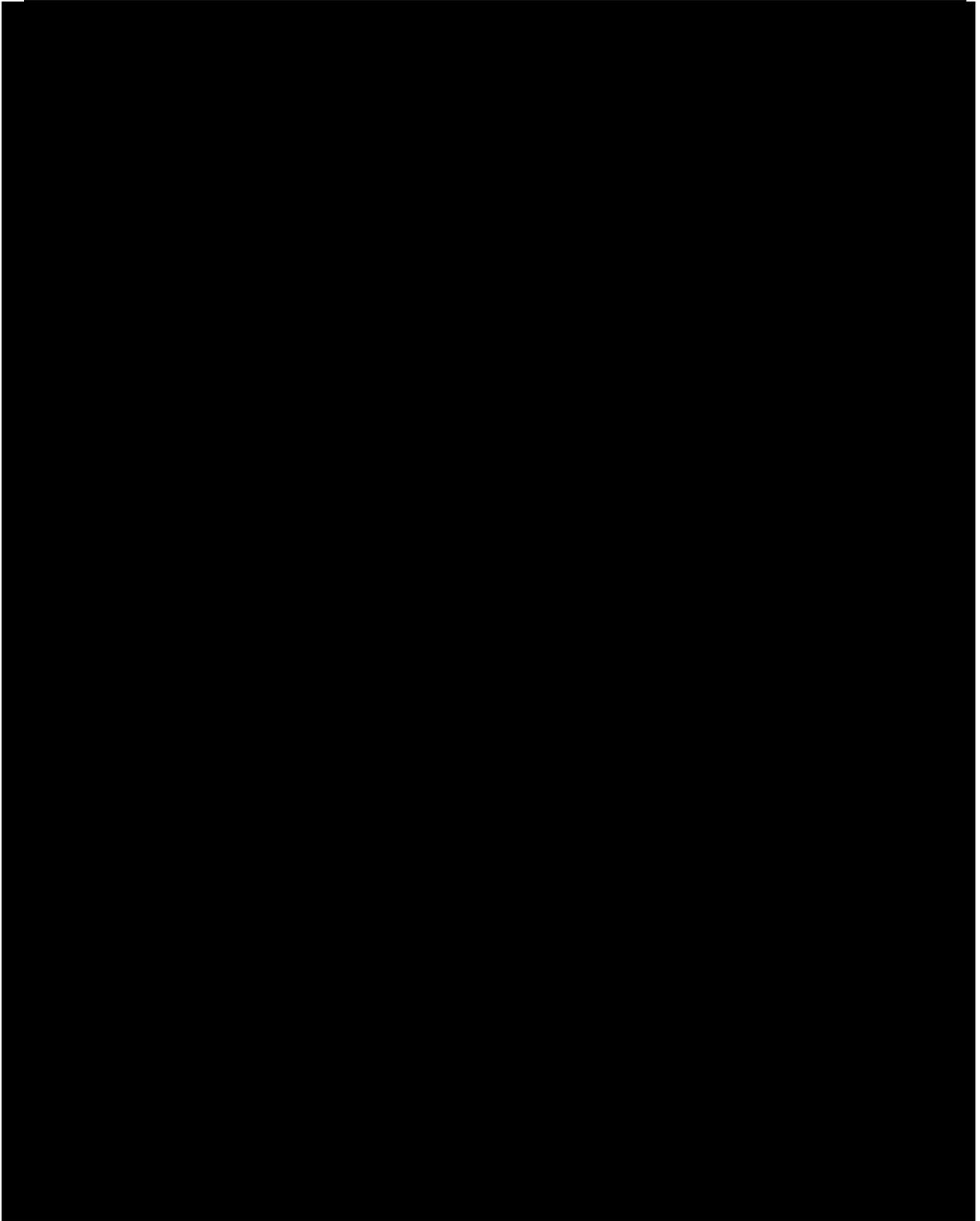


Figure 29. Site map for 41BX2077.



Figure 30. Site overview of 41BX2077, facing west.

Site 41BX2077 measures 49 feet north–south by 49 feet east–west (see Figure 29). Five shovel tests (AY87, JU61, MS52, RW48, and SS54) were excavated within the site boundaries, none of which were positive for cultural materials. Materials that define the site were limited to the ground surface and consisted of a single chert biface fragment and a scatter of tertiary and secondary chert flakes (Figure 31). No diagnostic materials or cultural features were observed. Vegetation clearing, past agricultural activity, the modern refuse dump, and natural erosion have all impacted the site, leaving less than 10 percent of the site intact. A lack of temporal diagnostic materials or cultural features and heavy disturbance make site 41BX2077 not eligible for listing as an SAL. No further work is recommended.



Figure 31. Example of lithic materials from 41BX2077.

ISOLATED FINDS

Two isolated finds were documented during the pedestrian survey portion of the Riposa Project area. Isolated find 1 (IF01) is located near the central-eastern boundary, within shovel test RW09 (see Figure 4). The find consists of one secondary chert flake observed at 0 to 10 cmbs (Figure 32). Two additional shovel tests were excavated near to RW09, but no other cultural materials were observed.

Isolated find 2 (IF02) is located within the central southern portion of the project area (see Figure 5). The find consists of metal strap fragments located on the ground surface (Figure 33). Shovel tests MS43 was excavated near to the find, but did not yield any subsurface cultural materials.



Figure 32. Isolated Find 1 within shovel test RW09.



Figure 33. Isolated Find 2.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

On behalf of UDF Sinclair, Ltd., SWCA conducted an intensive cultural resources investigations for the Riposa Vita Subdivision Development Units 3–5 Project located in southeastern San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. The investigations included a background archival review, an intensive pedestrian survey with shovel testing investigations, and a metal detection survey. The investigations were conducted to satisfy requirements of the SA-OHP per COSA's Historic Preservation and Design Section of the Unified Development Code (Article VI 35-630 to 35-634).

The SA-OHP requested an archaeological investigation of Units 3–5 based on its topographic setting adjacent to Rosillo Creek and its proximity to previously recorded site 41BX1630. Additionally, the SA-OHP determined that the project area has a high probability for encountering archaeological materials related to the Battle of Rosillo Creek. The project area (Units 3–5 combined) is approximately 78.2 acres in size, but impacts will be confined to the upland portions of each unit. Therefore, the APE for Units 3–5 include 55.5 acres with impacts not to exceed 6 feet below ground surface. If impacts extend beyond the 55.5-acre APE, additional cultural resources investigations will be required.

The background literature review determined that a small portion of the project area has been previously surveyed and one archaeological site is located within its boundaries. Additionally, two linear surveys and two area surveys are within 1 mile of the project area. A review of historic maps and historic aerial photography revealed a majority of the project area has been continuously cleared for agricultural use over the past 60 years, and 12 historic-age structures were once located within the project area (Foster et al. 2006).

On May 11–14, 2015, SWCA archaeologists conducted an intensive pedestrian survey with shovel testing and a metal detection survey of the 55.5-acre Riposa Project APE. A total of 187 shovel tests were excavated, and two prehistoric archaeological sites (41BX2075 and 41BX2077) and one historic archaeological site (41BX2076)

were documented. Dense vegetation prevented a 100 percent metal detection survey of the entire APE; however, investigations were focused along the northeastern project boundary and the southern boundary. Metal detection investigations resulted in 172 metal detection hits which consisted predominately of modern/contemporary refuse. A small collection of historic artifacts were also observed, including two potentially historic lead bullets and multiple square nails. Disturbances within the project area consist of early agricultural activity, land clearing and modification for future residential development, modern refuse dumping, and modern utility installation. No indication of the Battle of Rosillo Creek was observed during the archaeological investigations of the Riposa Project area. No artifacts were curated, and all collected artifacts were returned to UDF Sinclair, Ltd.

SWCA has made a reasonable and good faith effort to identify significant cultural resources within the APE. Based on the results of this investigation, the proposed undertaking will have no effect on any significant cultural resources, and SWCA recommends no further archaeological investigations within the APE.

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APPENDIX A

SHOVEL TEST LOG

Cultural Resources Investigations for the Riposa Vita Subdivision Development Units 3–5 Project
 Bexar County, Texas

Shovel Test Number	Site Number	Depth	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Inclusion Percentage	Inclusion Type	Positive/Negative	Comments/Reason for Termination
AY01	-	0-30	10YR 4/2	dark grayish brown	Sandy Clay Loam	10-20%	Cobbles, Gravels, Pebbles	N	Terminated at bedrock.
AY02	-	0-50	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	5-10%	Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at bedrock.
AY03	-	0-40	10YR 5/2	grayish brown	Sandy Clay Loam	5-10%	Cobbles, Gravels, Pebbles	N	Terminated at bedrock.
AY04	-	0-40	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	5-10%	Gravels, Mottles, Organics	N	Terminated at disturbance.
AY05	41BX2076	0-10	10YR 5/2	grayish brown	Clay Loam	1-5%	Gravels	Y	8: Glass, Metal, Other Historic [3 barbed wire frags, 2 can frags, 1 clear glass frag, 1 round nail, 1 mortar frag]
		10-40	10YR 5/2	grayish brown	Clay Loam	1-5%	Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at bedrock.
AY06	41BX2076	0-20	10YR 5/2	grayish brown	Silt Loam	1-5%	Cobbles	Y	8: Glass [4 clear glass bottle shards and 4 flat window glass shards] Terminated at impassable cobbles.
AY40	-	0-50	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	1-5%	Gravels, Pebbles, Roots and rootlets	N	Terminated at compact soil.
AY41	-	0-20	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	1-5%	Rootlets	N	Terminated at compact soil.
		20-50	10YR 5/3	brown	Clay Loam	1-5%	Roots	N	
AY42	-	0-30	10YR 4/2	dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	1-5%	Rootlets	N	Terminated at compact soil.
		30-40	7.5YR 5/4	brown	Clay Loam	1-5%	Cobbles, Gravels, Pebbles	N	
AY43	-	0-40	7.5YR 5/6	strong brown	Clay Loam	5-10%	Cobbles, Gravels, Pebbles	N	Terminated at compact soil.
AY44	-	0-40	7.5YR 5/4	brown	Clay Loam	5-10%	Calcium Carbonate, Cobbles, Gravels, Pebbles, Snail shell and roots	N	Terminated at compact soil.
AY45	-	0-35	7.5YR 5/4	brown	Sandy Loam	5-10%	Calcium Carbonate, Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at bedrock.

Cultural Resources Investigations for the Riposa Vita Subdivision Development Units 3–5 Project
 Bexar County, Texas

Shovel Test Number	Site Number	Depth	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Inclusion Percentage	Inclusion Type	Positive/Negative	Comments/Reason for Termination
AY46	-	0-40	7.5YR 5/4	brown	Sandy Loam	5-10%	Calcium Carbonate, Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at bedrock.
AY47	-	0-40	7.5YR 5/4	brown	Sandy Loam	5-10%	Calcium Carbonate, Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at bedrock.
AY48	-	0-25	7.5YR 5/4	brown	Sandy Loam	5-10%	Calcium Carbonate, Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at bedrock.
AY86	-	0-20	10YR 4/3	brown	Clay Loam	1-5%	Cobbles, Gravels, Pebbles	N	Terminated at impassable cobbles.
AY87	41BX2077	0-20	10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	Clay Loam	1-5%	Cobbles, Pebbles, Roots	N	Terminated at bedrock.
		20-30	10YR 5/2	grayish brown	Clay Loam	1-5%	Mottles	N	
JU01	-	0-30	10YR 2/2	very dark brown	Clay Loam	1-5%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at compact soil.
		30-40	10YR 2/1	black	Clay	1-5%	Cobbles	N	
JU02	-	0-25	10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown	Clay Loam	5-10%	Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at bedrock.
		25-45	7.5YR 4/6	strong brown	Clay Loam	5-10%	Cobbles, Degraded bedrock	N	
JU03	-	0-35	7.5YR 4/6	strong brown	Sandy Loam	1-5%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at impassable cobble.
		35-45	7.5YR 5/6	strong brown	Sandy Loam	>20%	Cobbles, Gravels	N	
JU04	-	0-35	7.5YR 5/4	brown	Sandy Loam	>20%	Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at impassable gravels.
JU05	-	0-35	7.5YR 4/6	strong brown	Sandy Loam	1-5%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at impassable cobble.
		35-50	7.5YR 5/6	strong brown	Sandy Loam	>20%	Cobbles, Gravels	N	
JU06	-	0-35	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	5-10%	Mottles	N	Terminated at compact soil.
JU07	41BX2076	0-35	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	10-20%	Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at bedrock.
JU08	41BX2076	0-25	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	Sandy Loam	5-10%	Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at compact soil.

Cultural Resources Investigations for the Riposa Vita Subdivision Development Units 3–5 Project
 Bexar County, Texas

Shovel Test Number	Site Number	Depth	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Inclusion Percentage	Inclusion Type	Positive/Negative	Comments/Reason for Termination
		25-35	7.5YR 4/6	strong brown	Sandy Clay Loam	10-20%	Cobbles	N	
JU09	41BX2076	0-35	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Sandy Clay Loam	>20%	Cobbles, Caliche	N	Terminated at caliche.
JU10	41BX2076	0-30	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	Clay Loam	>20%	Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at impassable cobbles.
JU34	-	0-30	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	Clay	>20%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at impassable cobbles.
JU35	-	0-30	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	Clay	>20%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at impassable cobbles.
JU36	-	0-35	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	Clay	>20%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at impassable cobbles.
JU37	-	0-30	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	Clay Loam	1-5%	Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at compact soil.
		30-35	10YR 2/1	black	Clay	0%		N	
JU38	-	0-30	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	Clay	>20%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at impassable cobbles.
JU39	-	0-30	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	Clay	>20%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at impassable cobbles.
JU40	-	0-30	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	Clay	>20%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at impassable cobbles.
JU41	-	0-35	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	Clay	>20%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at impassable cobbles.
JU42	-	0-25	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	Clay	>20%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at impassable cobbles.
JU43	-	0-30	10YR 2/1	black	Clay	1-5%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at compact soil.
JU44	-	0-35	10YR 2/1	black	Clay Loam	0%	-	N	Terminated at compact soil.
JU45	-	0-35	10YR 2/1	black	Clay Loam	0%	-	N	Terminated at basal clay.
		35-45	7.5YR 3/2	dark brown	Clay	0%	-	N	
JU46	-	0-30	10YR 2/1	black	Clay Loam	0%	-	N	Terminated at basal clay.
		30-35	7.5YR 3/2	dark brown	Clay	0%	-	N	

Cultural Resources Investigations for the Riposa Vita Subdivision Development Units 3–5 Project
 Bexar County, Texas

Shovel Test Number	Site Number	Depth	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Inclusion Percentage	Inclusion Type	Positive/Negative	Comments/Reason for Termination
JU47	-	0-15	10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown	Loam	1-5%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at impassable cobbles.
		15-35	10YR 7/3	very pale brown	Silt Loam	>20%	Cobbles	N	
JU48	-	0-15	10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown	Silt Loam	1-5%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at compact soil.
		15-50	10YR 7/3	very pale brown	Silt Loam	0%		N	
JU49	-	0-15	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	Clay Loam	>20%	Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at impassable cobble layer.
JU50	-	0-30	10YR 2/1	black	Clay Loam	0%	-	N	Terminated at basal clay.
		30-40	7.5YR 3/2	dark brown	Clay	0%	-	N	
JU51	-	0-35	10YR 2/1	black	Clay Loam	0%	-	N	Terminated at basal clay.
		35-40	7.5YR 3/2	dark brown	Clay	0%	-	N	
JU52	-	0-35	10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown	Sandy Clay Loam	>20%	Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at impassable cobble layer.
JU53	-	0-45	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	Clay Loam	>20%	Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at impassable cobble layer.
JU54	-	0-35	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	Clay Loam	>20%	Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at impassable cobble layer.
JU55	-	0-30	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	Clay Loam	1-5%	Gravels	N	Terminated at compact soil.
		30-40	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	Clay	5-10%	Gravels, Mottles	N	
JU56	-	0-30	7.5YR 4/4	brown	Clay Loam	>20%	Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at impassable cobble.
JU57	-	0-30	7.5YR 4/4	brown	Clay Loam	>20%	Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at impassable gravel layer.
JU58	-	0-40	7.5YR 4/4	brown	Clay Loam	>20%	Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at impassable gravel layer.

Cultural Resources Investigations for the Riposa Vita Subdivision Development Units 3–5 Project
 Bexar County, Texas

Shovel Test Number	Site Number	Depth	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Inclusion Percentage	Inclusion Type	Positive/Negative	Comments/Reason for Termination
JU59	-	0-15	10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown	Clay Loam	>20%	Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at impassable cobble layer.
JU60	-	0-30	10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown	Clay Loam	>20%	Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at impassable cobble layer.
JU61	41BX2077	0-30	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	Clay Loam	>20%	Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at basal clay.
		30-40	7.5YR 4/1	dark gray	Clay	1-5%	Gravels	N	
MC23	-	0-30	10YR 3/3	dark brown	Sandy Clay Loam	>20%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at dense cobbles.
MC01	41BX2076	0-20	10YR 4/3	brown	Loam	1-5%	Gravels	Y	2: Core, Flake (secondary) [1 modified core; 1 secondary flake]
		20-30	10YR 4/3	brown	Clay Loam	1-5%	Cobbles, Gravels	Y	1: Flake (tertiary) Terminated at calcium carbonate.
MC02	-	0-35	10YR 4/3	brown	Sandy Clay Loam	1-5%	Gravels	N	Terminated at calcium carbonates.
MC03	-	0-10	10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown	Sandy Loam	>20%	Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at dense gravels.
MC04	-	0-30	10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown	Sandy Loam	>20%	Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at dense gravels.
MC05		0-30	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay Loam			N	Terminated at compact soil. Shovel Test number duplicated.
MC05	-	0-10	10YR 5/3	brown	Sandy Loam	10-20%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at dense cobbles. Shovel Test number duplicated.
MC06	41BX2076	0-10	10YR 5/2	grayish brown	Clay Loam	5-10%	Gravels	N	Terminated at disturbance.
MC07	-	0-35	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	5-10%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at compact soil.
MC08	-	0-25	10YR 3/3	dark brown	Sandy Clay Loam	>20%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at dense cobbles.
MC09	-	0-30	10YR 3/3	dark brown	Sandy Clay Loam	>20%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at dense cobbles.

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Shovel Test Number	Site Number	Depth	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Inclusion Percentage	Inclusion Type	Positive/Negative	Comments/Reason for Termination
MC10	-	0-35	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	1-5%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at compact soil.
MC11	-	0-15	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	1-5%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at compact soil.
MC12	-	0-15	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Sandy Loam	5-10%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at dense cobbles.
MC13	-	0-35	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	5-10%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at compact soil.
MC14	-	0-30	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	Clay	>20%	Caliche/marl/construction fill	N	Terminated at disturbance.
MC15	-	0-30	10YR 6/6	brownish yellow	Clay Loam	5-10%	Caliche clasts	N	Terminated at basal clay.
MC16	-	0-30	10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	>20%	Construction fill	N	Terminated at disturbance.
MC17	-	0-30	10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	>20%	Construction fill	N	Terminated at disturbance.
MC18	-	0-30	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	>20%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at dense cobbles.
MC19	-	0-30	10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	Clay Loam	5-10%	Caliche clasts	N	Terminated at compact soil.
MC20	-	0-10	10YR 5/2	grayish brown	Clay Loam	5-10%	Gravels	N	Terminated at disturbance.
MC21	-	0-35	10YR 5/2	grayish brown	Clay Loam	5-10%	Gravels	N	Terminated at disturbance.
MC22	-	0-30	10YR 3/3	dark brown	Sandy Clay Loam	>20%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at dense cobbles.
MC24	-	0-35	10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown	Sandy Clay Loam	1-5%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at compact soil.
MC25	-	0-40	10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown	Sandy Clay Loam	1-5%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at compact soil.
MC26	-	0-15	10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown	Sandy Clay Loam	5-10%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at dense cobbles.

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Shovel Test Number	Site Number	Depth	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Inclusion Percentage	Inclusion Type	Positive/Negative	Comments/Reason for Termination
MC27	-	0-10	10YR 5/2	grayish brown	Sandy Loam	>20%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at dense cobbles.
MC28	-	0-30	10YR 4/3	brown	Sandy Clay Loam	5-10%	Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at compact soil.
MC29	-	0-30	10YR 4/3	brown	Sandy Clay Loam	5-10%	Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at compact soil.
MC30	-	0-30	10YR 4/3	brown	Sandy Clay Loam	5-10%	Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at compact soil.
MC52	-	0-30	10YR 4/3	brown	Sandy Loam	10-20%	Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at compact soil.
MS01	-	0-55	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay	1-5%	Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at basal clay.
		55-60	2.5Y 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay	1-5%	Gravels, Mottles, Pebbles	N	
MS02	-	0-30	2.5Y 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay	1-5%	Calcium Carbonate, Gravels	N	Terminated at basal clay.
MS03	-	0-40	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	Clay	5-10%	Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at compact soil.
MS04	41BX2075	0-30	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	10-20%	Cobbles, Gravels	Y	6: Flake (secondary), Flake (tertiary) [0-20cm: 1 secondary qz flake, 2 secondary chert flakes; 20-30cm: 1 tertiary chert flake, 1 secondary chert flake, 1 chert potlid]
		30-40	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	Clay	1-5%	Gravels	N	Terminated at basal clay.
MS05	41BX2075	0-34	10YR 4/3	brown	Clay Loam	10-20%	Calcium Carbonate, Cobbles, Gravels	Y	1: Glass [0-20cm: 1 clear glass frag] Terminated at compact soil.
MS06	-	0-27	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	Clay	10-20%	Cobbles, Large Rock Frags	N	Terminated at bedrock.
MS07	-	0-25	10YR 4/3	brown	Clay Loam	10-20%	Calcium Carbonate, Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at compact soil.
MS08	-	0-30	10YR 4/3	brown	Clay Loam	10-20%	Calcium Carbonate, Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at compact soil.
MS09	-	0-20	10YR 4/3	brown	Clay Loam	10-20%	Calcium Carbonate, Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at compact soil.

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MS10	-	0-30	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	1-5%	Roots	N	Terminated at bedrock.
		30-35	10YR 4/3	brown	Clay Loam	1-5%	Calcium Carbonate	N	
MS11	-	0-30	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	1-5%	Roots	N	Terminated at bedrock.
		30-33	10YR 4/3	brown	Clay Loam	1-5%	Calcium Carbonate	N	
MS12	-	0-25	10YR 4/3	brown	Clay Loam	>20%	Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at dense cobbles.
MS13	-	0-32	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	5-10%	Calcium Carbonate, Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at compact soil.
MS14	-	0-30	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	5-10%	Calcium Carbonate, Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at compact soil.
MS15	-	0-35	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	5-10%	Calcium Carbonate, Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at compact soil.
MS16	-	0-33	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	5-10%	Calcium Carbonate, Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at compact soil.
MS17	-	0-35	10YR 4/3	brown	Clay Loam	5-10%	Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at basal clay.
		35	10YR 4/3	brown	Clay	10-20%	Calcium Carbonate, Gravels	N	
MS18	-	0-30	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	5-10%	Calcium Carbonate, Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at compact soil.
MS19	-	0-40	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	5-10%	Calcium Carbonate, Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at compact soil.
MS20	-	0-40	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	Clay	1-5%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at compact soil.
MS21	-	0-30	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	5-10%	Calcium Carbonate, Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at compact soil.
MS22	-	0-25	10YR 4/3	brown	Clay Loam	>20%	Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at dense cobbles.

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Shovel Test Number	Site Number	Depth	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Inclusion Percentage	Inclusion Type	Positive/Negative	Comments/Reason for Termination
MS23	-	0-30	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	Clay	>20%	Cobbles, Gravels, Mottles	N	Terminated at heavily disturbed; artificial terraces of drainage.
MS24	-	0-30	10YR 4/3	brown	Clay	>20%	Calcium Carbonate, Gravels, Mottles	N	Terminated at basal clay.
MS25	-	0-35	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	Clay	1-5%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at compact soil.
MS26	-	0-30	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay	10-20%	Calcium Carbonate, Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at compact soil.
MS27	-	0-40	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay	10-20%	Calcium Carbonate, Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at compact soil.
MS28	-	0-30	10YR 4/3	brown	Clay	10-20%	Calcium Carbonate, Gravels	N	Terminated at basal clay.
MS29	-	0-30	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	1-5%	Gravels	N	Terminated at basal clay.
		30-35	10YR 4/3	brown	Clay	5-10%	Gravels	N	
MS30	-	0-25	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay	5-10%	Calcium Carbonate, Cobbles	N	Terminated at large cobble impass.
MS31	-	0-25	10YR 4/3	brown	Clay Loam	10-20%	Calcium Carbonate, Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at bedrock.
MS32	-	0-27	10YR 4/3	brown	Clay Loam	5-10%	Calcium Carbonate, Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at basal clay.
		27-31	10YR 5/3	brown	Clay	5-10%	Calcium Carbonate, Gravels	N	
MS33	-	0-20	10YR 4/3	brown	Clay Loam	5-10%	Calcium Carbonate, Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at basal clay.
		20-30	10YR 5/3	brown	Clay	5-10%	Calcium Carbonate, Gravels	N	
MS34	-	0-50	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay	1-5%	Calcium Carbonate, Cobbles, Gravels, Mottles	N	Terminated at basal clay.
MS35	-	0-30	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay	1-5%	Calcium Carbonate, Cobbles, Gravels, Mottles	N	Terminated at basal clay.
MS36	-	0-40	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay	1-5%	Calcium Carbonate, Cobbles, Gravels, Mottles	N	Terminated at basal clay.

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MS37	-	0-20	10YR 4/3	brown	Clay	5-10%	Calcium Carbonate, Gravels	N	Terminated at bedrock.
MS38	-	0-25	10YR 4/3	brown	Clay Loam	5-10%	Calcium Carbonate, Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at bedrock.
		25-30	7.5YR 4/3	brown	Clay Loam	>20%	Calcium Carbonate	N	
MS39	-	0-35	10YR 4/3	brown	Clay Loam	1-5%	Gravels	N	Terminated at basal clay.
		35-40	7.5YR 3/3	dark brown	Clay	1-5%	Calcium Carbonate	N	
MS40	-	0-30	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay	1-5%		N	Terminated at basal clay.
		30-34	10YR 4/3	brown	Clay	1-5%	Calcium Carbonate, Gravels	N	
MS41	-	0-40	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	1-5%	Calcium Carbonate, Gravels	N	Terminated at compact soil.
MS42	-	0-30	10YR 4/2	dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	10-20%	Calcium Carbonate, Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at basal clay.
MS43	-	0-10	10YR 4/3	brown	Clay Loam	10-20%	Calcium Carbonate, Gravels	N	Terminated at basal clay.
MS44	-	0-30	10YR 4/3	brown	Clay Loam	1-5%	Gravels	N	Terminated at basal clay.
		30-35	7.5YR 3/3	dark brown	Clay	1-5%	Calcium Carbonate	N	
MS45	-	0-30	7.5YR 4/3	brown	Clay Loam			N	Terminated at basal clay.
		30-35	7.5YR 4/3	brown	Clay Loam	1-5%	Calcium Carbonate	N	
		35-38	10YR 5/3	brown	Clay	1-5%	Calcium Carbonate, Gravels	N	
MS46	-	0-25	10YR 4/3	brown	Clay Loam	>20%	Gravels	N	Terminated at basal clay.
		25-30	10YR 5/3	brown	Clay	10-20%	Gravels	N	
MS47	-	0-30	10YR 4/3	brown	Clay	5-10%	Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at basal clay.
		30-34	10YR 5/3	brown	Clay	1-5%	Calcium Carbonate	N	

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Shovel Test Number	Site Number	Depth	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Inclusion Percentage	Inclusion Type	Positive/Negative	Comments/Reason for Termination
MS48	-	0-15	10YR 4/3	brown	Clay Loam	10-20%	Gravels	N	Terminated at bedrock.
		15-20	10YR 4/3	brown	Clay Loam	>20%	Cobbles, Gravels	N	
MS49	-	0-5	10YR 4/3	brown	Clay Loam	10-20%	Gravels	N	Terminated at bedrock.
		5-10	10YR 4/3	brown	Clay Loam	>20%	Cobbles, Gravels	N	
MS50	-	0-30	10YR 4/3	brown	Clay Loam	1-5%	Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at bedrock.
		30-35	7.5YR 4/3	brown	Clay Loam	>20%	Calcium Carbonate, Gravels	N	
MS51	-	0-10	10YR 4/3	brown	Clay Loam	>20%	Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at bedrock.
MS52	41BX2077	0-30	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay	5-10%	Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at basal clay.
		30-35	10YR 4/3	brown	Clay	>20%	Calcium Carbonate, Cobbles, Gravels	N	
RW01	-	0-30	2.5Y 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	1-5%	Pebbles	N	Terminated at basal clay.
		30-40	10YR 3/3	dark brown	Clay	0%	-	N	
RW02	-	0-20	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	Silty Clay Loam	1-5%	Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at thick cert cobbles.
		20-30	10YR 3/3	dark brown	Clay Loam	>20%	Cobbles	N	
RW03	-	0-10	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	Clay Loam	1-5%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at basal clay.
		10-20	2.5Y 4/3	olive brown	Clay Loam	1-5%	Cobbles	N	
		20-30	2.5Y 4/3	olive brown	Clay	10-20%	Calcium Carbonate, Mottles	N	
RW04	41BX2075	0-20	2.5Y 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Silty Clay Loam	1-5%	Gravels	Y	1: Flake (primary) [1 primary flake, 3 secondary chert flakes]
		20-30	2.5Y 2.5/1	black	Clay	0%	-	N	Terminated at basal clay.

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RW05	-	0-20	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	1-5%	Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at basal clay.
		20-30	10YR 2/2	very dark brown	Clay	0%	-	N	
RW06	-	0-30	7.5YR 2.5/2	very dark brown	Clay Loam	10-20%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at dense cobble lense.
RW07	-	0-10	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	1-5%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at basal clay.
		10-20	10YR 2/2	very dark brown	Clay	>20%	Cobbles	N	
RW08	-	0-10	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	1-5%	Gravels	N	Terminated at compact soil.
		10-15	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay	1-5%	Calcium Carbonate, Gravels	N	
RW09	-	0-40	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	Clay Loam	0%	-	Y	1: Flake (secondary)
		40-45	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	Clay	0%	-	N	Terminated at basal clay.
RW26	-	0-30	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	Clay Loam	1-5%	Gravels	N	Terminated at basal clay.
		30-35	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	Clay	0%	-	N	
RW27	-	0-35	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	Clay Loam	1-5%	Gravels	N	Terminated at basal clay.
		35-40	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	Clay Loam	0%	None	N	
RW28	-	0-25	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	Clay Loam	1-5%	Gravels	N	Terminated at basal clay.
		25-35	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	Clay	0%	-	N	
RW29	-	0-10	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	Clay Loam	0%	-	N	Terminated at basal clay.
		10-20	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	Clay	0%	-	N	
RW30	-	0-10	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	Clay Loam	0%	-	N	Terminated at basal clay.

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		20-30	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	Clay	0%	-	N	
RW31	-	0-20	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	0%	-	N	Terminated at basal clay.
		20-30	10YR 3/3	dark brown	Clay Loam	0%	-	N	
RW32	-	0-20	10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown	Silty Clay Loam	1-5%	Calcium Carbonate, Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at calcium carbonates.
		20-30	7.5YR 4/3	brown	Clay Loam	5-10%	Calcium Carbonate	N	
RW33	-	0-10	10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown	Silty Clay Loam	5-10%	Calcium Carbonate, Gravels	N	Terminated at calcium carbonates.
		10-30	10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown	Clay Loam	10-20%	Calcium Carbonate	N	
RW34	-	0-30	10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown	Silty Clay Loam	1-5%	Gravels	N	Terminated at calcium carbonates.
		30-40	10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown	Loam	10-20%	Calcium Carbonate	N	
RW35	-	0-10	10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown	Clay Loam	>20%	Calcium Carbonate, Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at thick cobbles, gravels, and calcium carbonates.
RW48	41BX2077	0-20	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	5-10%	Cobbles, Gravels	N	Terminated at gravel. Duplicate Shovel Test number.
		20-25	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	>20%	Cobbles, Gravels	N	
RW48	41BX2077	0-40	10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown	Silty Clay Loam	0%	None	N	Terminated at calcium carbonate. Duplicate Shovel Test number.
		40-45	10YR 3/3	dark brown	Clay Loam	10-20%	Calcium Carbonate	N	
RW49	-	0-20	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Loam	5-10%	Gravels	N	Terminated at cobble lense.

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Shovel Test Number	Site Number	Depth	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Inclusion Percentage	Inclusion Type	Positive/Negative	Comments/Reason for Termination
		20-30	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	>20%	Cobbles, Gravels	N	
SS01	-	0-35	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	5-10%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at compact soil.
SS02	-	0-45	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	1-5%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at compact soil.
SS03	-	0-50	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	1-5%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at compact soil.
SS04	-	0-50	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	1-5%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at compact soil.
SS05	41BX2075	0-30	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Loam	5-10%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at compact soil.
SS06	41BX2075	0-35	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Loam	5-10%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at compact soil.
SS07	41BX2075	0-35	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Loam	5-10%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at compact soil.
SS08	-	0-30	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	Clay Loam	5-10%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at compact soil.
SS09	-	0-40	10YR 4/3	brown	Clay Loam	1-5%	Rootlets	N	Terminated at compact soil.
SS10	-	0-32	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	Clay Loam	5-10%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at compact soil.
SS11	-	0-35	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	Clay Loam	5-10%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at compact soil.
SS12	-	0-35	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	Clay Loam	5-10%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at compact soil.
SS29	-	0-40	7.5YR 3/1	very dark gray	Clay Loam	1-5%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at compact soil.
SS30	-	0-40	7.5YR 3/1	very dark gray	Clay Loam	1-5%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at compact soil.

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Shovel Test Number	Site Number	Depth	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Inclusion Percentage	Inclusion Type	Positive/Negative	Comments/Reason for Termination
SS31	-	0-40	7.5YR 3/1	very dark gray	Clay Loam	1-5%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at compact soil.
SS32	-	0-35	7.5YR 3/1	very dark gray	Clay Loam	1-5%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at compact soil.
SS33	-	0-40	10YR 4/1	dark gray	Clay	1-5%	Cobbles, Roots	N	Terminated at compact soil.
SS34	-	0-37	7.5YR 3/1	very dark gray	Clay Loam	1-5%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at compact soil.
SS35	-	0-42	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	1-5%	Rootlets	N	Terminated at compact soil.
SS36	-	0-37	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	1-5%	Rootlets	N	Terminated at compact soil.
SS37	-	0-40	-	-	-	-	-	N	-
SS38	-	0-45	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	Clay Loam	1-5%	Rootlets	N	Terminated at compact soil.
SS39	-	0-35	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	Clay Loam	1-5%	Calcium Carbonate	N	Terminated at compact soil.
SS40	-	0-35	10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	Clay Loam	1-5%	Calcium Carbonate, Rootlets	N	Terminated at compact soil.
		35-42	10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	Clay Loam	5-10%	Calcium Carbonate, Gravels, Mottles	N	
SS53	-	0-30	10YR 5/3	brown	Clay Loam	1-5%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at dense cobbles.
SS54	41BX2077	0-45	10YR 4/3	brown	Clay Loam	5-10%	Cobbles	N	Terminated at dense cobbles.

APPENDIX B

METAL DETECTION LOG

Cultural Resources Investigations for the Riposa Vita Subdivision Development Units 3–5 Project
 Bexar County, Texas

Hit Number	Focus Area	Recorder	Chronological Period	Depth (cm)	Artifact Count	Description	Comment
AY07	Northeastern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Aluminum Foil	-
AY08	Northeastern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	2	1	Aluminum Foil	-
AY09	Northeastern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	2	1	Aluminum Foil	-
AY10	Northeastern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	1	1	Aluminum Foil	-
AY11	Northeastern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	10	1	Round nail	-
AY12	Northeastern Boundary	AY	Historic to Modern/Contemporary	10	1	Lead bullet	Lead 0.357 caliber semi-wadcutter hand-revolver round.
AY13	Northeastern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	2	1	Round nail	-
AY14	Northeastern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Lead bullet	Lead 0.45 caliber 6-groove with a right twist hand-gun round.
AY15	Northeastern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	2	1	Aluminum can fragment	-
AY16	Northeastern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	0	1	Chain link fence frag	-
AY17	Northeastern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Fuel filter	-
AY18	Northeastern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	2	1	Metallic chip bag	-
AY19	Northeastern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Wire fragment	-
AY20	Northeastern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	1	1	Wire fragment	-
AY21	Northeastern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Metal staple	-
AY22	Northeastern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	2	1	Pull tab	-
AY23	Northeastern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Aluminum Foil	-
AY24	Northeastern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Wire fragment	-
AY25	Northeastern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	0	5	Aluminum Foil	-
AY26	Northeastern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	1	1	Aluminum Foil	-
AY27	Northeastern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Pull tab	-
AY28	Northeastern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	0	1	Wire	-
AY29	Northeastern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	0	1	Wire	-
AY29	Northeastern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Wire	-
AY30	Northeastern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	5	2	Wire fragment	-
AY31	Northeastern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Wire	-
AY32	Northeastern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	15	1	Chain With 11 links	-

Cultural Resources Investigations for the Riposa Vita Subdivision Development Units 3–5 Project
 Bexar County, Texas

Hit Number	Focus Area	Recorder	Chronological Period	Depth (cm)	Artifact Count	Description	Comment
AY33	Northeastern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	2	1	Wire	-
AY34	Northeastern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	0	1	Aluminum Foil	-
AY35	Northeastern Boundary	AY	-	-	-	-	False Positive
AY36	Northeastern Boundary	AY	-	-	-	-	False Positive
AY37	Northeastern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Round nail	-
AY38	Northeastern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	4	1	Fence T-post	-
AY39	Northeastern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Wire	-
AY49	Southern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Wire fragment	-
AY50	Southern Boundary	AY	Historic	5	1	Square cut nail	-
AY51	Southern Boundary	AY	Historic	5	1	Square cut nail fragment	-
AY52	Southern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	2	1	Aluminum can fragment	-
AY53	Southern Boundary	AY	Historic	5	1	Gate hinge	-
AY54	Southern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Shot gun shell	-
AY55	Southern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Fence staple	-
AY56	Southern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	2	1	Shot gun shell	-
AY57	Southern Boundary	AY	Historic	5	1	Square cut nail	-
AY58	Southern Boundary	AY	Historic	10	1	Square cut nail	-
AY59	Southern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Shot gun shell	-
AY60	Southern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	10	1	Wire fragment	-
AY61	Southern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Wire	-
AY62	Southern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Wire	-
AY63	Southern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Round nail	-
AY64	Southern Boundary	AY	Historic to Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Lead bullet	-
AY65	Southern Boundary	AY	-	-	-	-	False Positive
AY66	Southern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Shot gun shell	-
AY67	Southern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Shot gun shell	-
AY68	Southern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Barbed wire fragment	-
AY69	Southern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	2	1	Wire fragment	-

Cultural Resources Investigations for the Riposa Vita Subdivision Development Units 3–5 Project
 Bexar County, Texas

Hit Number	Focus Area	Recorder	Chronological Period	Depth (cm)	Artifact Count	Description	Comment
AY70	Southern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	10	1	Shot gun shell	-
AY71	Southern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	5	22	Wire fragment	-
AY72	Southern Boundary	AY	-	-	-	-	False Positive
AY73	Southern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	2	1	Wire fragment	-
AY74	Southern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	2	1	Wire	-
AY75	Southern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	10	1	Shot gun shell	-
AY76	Southern Boundary	AY	Historic	10	1	Square cut nail	-
AY77	Southern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Shot gun shell	-
AY78	Southern Boundary	AY	Historic	5	1	Square cut nail frag	-
AY79	Southern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Wire fragment	-
AY80	Southern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	0	1	Wire	-
AY81	Southern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	2	2	Wire	-
AY82	Southern Boundary	AY	Historic	5	1	Square cut nail	-
AY83	Southern Boundary	AY	Historic	10	1	Square cut nail	-
AY84	Southern Boundary	AY	Modern/Contemporary	10	1	Wire	-
AY85	Southern Boundary	AY	Historic	5	1	Square cut nail	-
JU11	Northeastern Boundary	JU	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Misc. crushed metal	-
JU12	Northeastern Boundary	JU	Modern/Contemporary	3	2	Crushed aluminum can	-
JU13	Northeastern Boundary	JU	Modern/Contemporary	2	1	Sardine can	-
JU14	Northeastern Boundary	JU	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Aluminum Foil	-
JU15	Northeastern Boundary	JU	Modern/Contemporary	7	1	Oil filter	-
JU16	Northeastern Boundary	JU	Modern/Contemporary	8	1	Misc. metal	-
JU17	Northeastern Boundary	JU	Modern/Contemporary	3	1	Metal wire fragment	-
JU18	Northeastern Boundary	JU	Modern/Contemporary	6	1	Round headed roofing nail	-
JU19	Northeastern Boundary	JU	Modern/Contemporary	0	1	Bottle cap	-
JU20	Northeastern Boundary	JU	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Wire	-
JU21	Northeastern Boundary	JU	Modern/Contemporary	4	1	Fence staple	-
JU22	Northeastern Boundary	JU	Modern/Contemporary	2	1	Barbed wire	-

Cultural Resources Investigations for the Riposa Vita Subdivision Development Units 3–5 Project
 Bexar County, Texas

Hit Number	Focus Area	Recorder	Chronological Period	Depth (cm)	Artifact Count	Description	Comment
JU23	Northeastern Boundary	JU	Modern/Contemporary	1	1	Crushed aluminum can	-
JU24	Northeastern Boundary	JU	Modern/Contemporary	10	1	Aluminum Foil	-
JU25	Northeastern Boundary	JU	Modern/Contemporary	10	1	Wire	-
JU26	Northeastern Boundary	JU	Modern/Contemporary	8	1	Wire	-
JU27	Northeastern Boundary	JU	-	-	-	-	False Positive
JU28	Northeastern Boundary	JU	-	-	-	-	False Positive
JU29	Northeastern Boundary	JU	-	-	-	-	False Positive
JU30	Northeastern Boundary	JU	-	-	-	-	False Positive
JU31	Northeastern Boundary	JU	Modern/Contemporary	2	3	Aluminum foil	-
JU32	Northeastern Boundary	JU	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Barbed wire	-
JU33	Northeastern Boundary	JU	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Wire	-
MC31	Southern Boundary	MRC	Modern/Contemporary	10	3	Can fragments	-
MC32	Southern Boundary	MRC	Modern/Contemporary	15	1	Wire fragment	-
MC33	Southern Boundary	MRC	-	-	-	-	False Positive
MC34	Southern Boundary	MRC	-	-	-	-	False Positive
MC35	Southern Boundary	MRC	Modern/Contemporary	10	1	Wire nail	-
MC36	Southern Boundary	MRC	-	-	-	-	False Positive
MC37	Southern Boundary	MRC	-	-	-	-	False Positive
MC38	Southern Boundary	MRC	-	-	-	-	False Positive
MC39	Southern Boundary	MRC	-	-	-	-	False Positive
MC40	Southern Boundary	MRC	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Wire	-
MC41	Southern Boundary	MRC	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Wire	-
MC42	Southern Boundary	MRC	-	-	-	-	False Positive
MC43	Southern Boundary	MRC	Historic	10	1	Square nail	-
MC44	Southern Boundary	MRC	Historic	15	1	1/2 in thick iron plate	-
MC45	Southern Boundary	MRC	Historic	5	1	Fence staple	-
MC46	Southern Boundary	MRC	Historic	2	1	Misc. metal	-
MC47	Southern Boundary	MRC	Historic	5	1	Fence staple	-

Cultural Resources Investigations for the Riposa Vita Subdivision Development Units 3–5 Project
Bexar County, Texas

Hit Number	Focus Area	Recorder	Chronological Period	Depth (cm)	Artifact Count	Description	Comment
MC48	Southern Boundary	MRC	Historic	5	1	Fence staple	-
MC49	Southern Boundary	MRC	Historic	5	1	Fence staple	-
MC50	Southern Boundary	MRC	Historic	10	1	Machine bolt	-
MC51	Southern Boundary	MRC	Historic	15	1	Fence staple	-
RW10	Northeastern Boundary	RW	Modern/Contemporary	10	1	Aluminum can	-
RW11	Northeastern Boundary	RW	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Aluminum foil	-
RW12	Northeastern Boundary	RW	Modern/Contemporary	10	1	Corrugated tin fragment	-
RW13	Northeastern Boundary	RW	Modern/Contemporary	10	1	Baling wire	-
RW14	Northeastern Boundary	RW	Modern/Contemporary	10	1	Machine cut nail	-
RW15	Northeastern Boundary	RW	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Bailing wire	-
RW16	Northeastern Boundary	RW	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Aluminum can	-
RW16	Northeastern Boundary	RW	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Fence staple	-
RW17	Northeastern Boundary	RW	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Bailing wire	-
RW18	Northeastern Boundary	RW	Modern/Contemporary	10	1	Screw	-
RW19	Northeastern Boundary	RW	Modern/Contemporary	5	2	Sheet metal fragments	-
RW20	Northeastern Boundary	RW	-	-	-	-	False Positive
RW21	Northeastern Boundary	RW	-	-	-	-	False Positive
RW22	Northeastern Boundary	RW	-	-	-	-	False Positive
RW23	Northeastern Boundary	RW	-	-	-	-	False Positive
RW24	Northeastern Boundary	RW	-	-	-	-	False Positive
RW25	Northeastern Boundary	RW	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Bailing wire	-
RW36	Southern Boundary	RW	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Barbed wire barb	-
RW37	Southern Boundary	RW	Historic to Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Bullet	lead 0.45 caliber with crimping hand-gun round
RW38	Southern Boundary	RW	Modern/Contemporary	10	1	Wire fragment	-
RW39	Southern Boundary	RW	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Wire fragment	-
RW40	Southern Boundary	RW	-	-	-	-	False Positive
RW41	Southern Boundary	RW	Modern/Contemporary	10	1	Washer	-
RW42	Southern Boundary	RW	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Barbed wire barb	-

Cultural Resources Investigations for the Riposa Vita Subdivision Development Units 3–5 Project
Bexar County, Texas

Hit Number	Focus Area	Recorder	Chronological Period	Depth (cm)	Artifact Count	Description	Comment
RW43	Southern Boundary	RW	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Iron bolt	-
RW44	Southern Boundary	RW	-	-	-	-	False Positive
RW45	Southern Boundary	RW	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Shotgun shell base	-
RW46	Southern Boundary	RW	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Shot gun shell base	-
RW47	Southern Boundary	RW	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Fence staple	-
SS13	Northeastern Boundary	SS	Modern/Contemporary	10	1	Lead bullet	Lead 0.45 caliber 6-groove with a right twist hand-gun round.
SS14	Northeastern Boundary	SS	Modern/Contemporary	10	1	Shot gun shell percussion cap	-
SS15	Northeastern Boundary	SS	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Modern piece of door hinge	-
SS16	Northeastern Boundary	SS	Modern/Contemporary	10	1	One piece of foil	-
SS17	Northeastern Boundary	SS	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Aluminum Foil	-
SS18	Northeastern Boundary	SS	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	A piece of wire	-
SS19	Northeastern Boundary	SS	Modern/Contemporary	1	1	Modern gate latch	-
SS20	Northeastern Boundary	SS	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Modern Lonestar Beer can	-
SS21	Northeastern Boundary	SS	Modern/Contemporary	1	1	Aluminum Foil	-
SS22	Northeastern Boundary	SS	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Piece of wire	-
SS23	Northeastern Boundary	SS	Modern/Contemporary	1	1	Aluminum Foil	-
SS24	Northeastern Boundary	SS	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Wire	-
SS25	Northeastern Boundary	SS	-	-	-	-	False Positive
SS26	Northeastern Boundary	SS	-	-	-	-	False Positive
SS27	Northeastern Boundary	SS	-	-	-	-	False Positive
SS28	Northeastern Boundary	SS	Modern/Contemporary	1	1	Aluminum Foil	-
SS41	Southern Boundary	SS	-	-	-	-	False Positive
SS42	Southern Boundary	SS	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	End cap of a shotgun shell	-
SS43	Southern Boundary	SS	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Modern nail	-
SS44	Southern Boundary	SS	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	A piece of wire	-
SS45	Southern Boundary	SS	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Pull tab	-
SS46	Southern Boundary	SS	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Shotgun shell	-

Cultural Resources Investigations for the Riposa Vita Subdivision Development Units 3–5 Project
 Bexar County, Texas

Hit Number	Focus Area	Recorder	Chronological Period	Depth (cm)	Artifact Count	Description	Comment
SS47	Southern Boundary	SS	-	-	-	-	False Positive
SS48	Southern Boundary	SS	-	-	-	-	False Positive
SS49	Southern Boundary	SS	-	-	-	-	False Positive
SS50	Southern Boundary	SS	-	-	-	-	False Positive
SS51	Southern Boundary	SS	Historic	5	1	Square nail	-
SS52	Southern Boundary	SS	Modern/Contemporary	5	1	Piece of wire	-