

**INTENSIVE CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED 1.87-ACRE
CVS PHARMACY AT STONEWALL PARKWAY AND INTERSTATE 10,
BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS**

Prepared for

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ABSTRACT

On behalf of JACOBS Engineering Group, Inc. (JACOBS), SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) conducted an intensive cultural resources survey of the proposed CVS Pharmacy location at Stonewall Parkway and Interstate 10 (IH-10) in northern Bexar County, Texas. The project is located on the west side of IH-10 approximately 4.3 miles north of its intersection with Loop 1604. The project involves the construction of a new CVS Pharmacy. Overall, the area of potential effects (APE) would involve a 1.87-acre area extending west from the western edge of the IH-10 frontage road right-of-way (ROW). The exact depth of impacts has not been determined, but is not expected to exceed four feet. Cultural resource investigations were conducted to satisfy the requirements of the San Antonio Historic Preservation Office (HPO) per the City of San Antonio Historic Preservation and Design Section of the Unified Development Code (Article 6 35-630 to 35-634). These investigations included a background and archival review and a pedestrian survey with subsurface investigations.

The purpose of the work was to locate and identify all prehistoric and historic archaeological sites in the project area, establish vertical and horizontal site boundaries as appropriate with regard to the project area, and evaluate the significance and eligibility of any site recorded within the property. SWCA archaeologist Daniel S. Culotta conducted the fieldwork on February 17, 2010.

The background review revealed that approximately 0.4 acres of the project area has been previously surveyed for archaeological resources and that no previously recorded sites have been identified within the project area. The background research also determined that seven previous archeological surveys, two cemeteries, and four archaeological sites are within a mile of the project area.

The majority of the project area has been utilized in the past as a residential area and for livestock grazing. Impacts within the APE include vegetation clearing; residential and related out buildings construction, driveway, fence, and sidewalk construction; extensive landscaping; and the installation of buried and overhead utilities. These disturbances limit the potential for encountering intact cultural resources across most of the western half of the APE as impacts have altered subsurface settings and landscape. The eastern half of the APE is more intact and was the focus of subsurface investigations. A total of seven shovel tests were excavated in the APE in areas believed to contain intact soil deposits. No cultural materials were encountered in these shovel tests and none were observed on the surface of the project area. Accordingly, no intact significant cultural resources will be affected by any construction activities within the project area, and SWCA recommends no further archeological investigations.

INTRODUCTION

On behalf of JACOBS Engineering Group, Inc. (JACOBS), SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) conducted an intensive cultural resources survey of the CVS Pharmacy at Stonewall Parkway and Interstate 10 (IH-10) Project area in northern Bexar County, Texas (Figure 1). Cultural resource investigations were conducted to satisfy the requirements of the San Antonio Historic Preservation Office (HPO) per the City of San Antonio Historic Preservation and Design Section of the Unified Development Code (Article 6 35-630 to 35-634). These investigations included a background review and a pedestrian survey with subsurface investigations.

The purpose of the work was to locate and identify all prehistoric and historic archaeological sites in the project area, establish vertical and horizontal site boundaries as appropriate with regard to the project area, and evaluate the significance and eligibility of any site recorded within the property. The area of potential effects (APE) is defined as the entire 1.87-acre project area. The exact depth of impacts has not been determined, but is not expected to exceed four feet. SWCA archaeologist Daniel S. Culotta conducted the fieldwork on February, 17, 2010.

DEFINITION OF STUDY AREA

The APE is located on the west side of IH-10 approximately 4.3 miles north of its intersection with Loop 1604 in north San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas (Figure 2). The proposed project would involve an area extending westward from the western edge of the southbound IH-10 frontage road right-of-way (ROW). The purpose of the project is to construct a CVS pharmacy that will be accessible from the southbound IH-10 access road via the proposed Stonewall Parkway and from the west and south through proposed develop-

ments. The western half of the project area contains an extensive residential complex, including a residence, garage, and carport. The eastern half is a pasture. Although the project area is partially undeveloped, it is adjacent to a highly developed residential area to the west. Disturbances within the project area include vegetation clearing; residential, driveway, fence, and sidewalk construction; extensive landscaping; and the installation of buried and overhead utilities.

The geology of the project area is mapped mainly as Glen Rose Formation, with a small amount of the extreme western area of the APE being mapped as Edwards Limestone (Barnes 1992). Glen Rose Formation consists of alternating beds of limestone, dolomite, and marl. The formation is divided into upper and lower components, with the upper being more dolomitic and extending to a depth of 400 feet. The two components are separated by a *Corbula* bed up to 5 feet thick. The lower portion of the formation is more massive and can be up to 500 feet thick. Edwards Limestone is fine to coarse grained and contains abundant chert and fossils. It is commonly 300-500 feet thick.

The soils for the project area are mapped as Lewisville silty clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes in the eastern portion of the APE, and Crawford and Bexar stony soils, 0 to 5 percent slopes in the west, terrace association (Taylor et al. 1991: Map Sheet 14). Lewisville silty clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes occupies approximately 45 percent of the APE. It occurs on terraces above rivers and creeks. The surface layer is dark grayish brown and approximately 24 inches and lies atop very firm brown silty clay (Taylor et al. 1991: 25). Crawford and Bexar stony soils, 0 to 5 percent slopes occurs on approximately 45 percent of the APE. It consists of rocky clay loam soils that are 10-40 percent stone. These soils are up to 14 inches

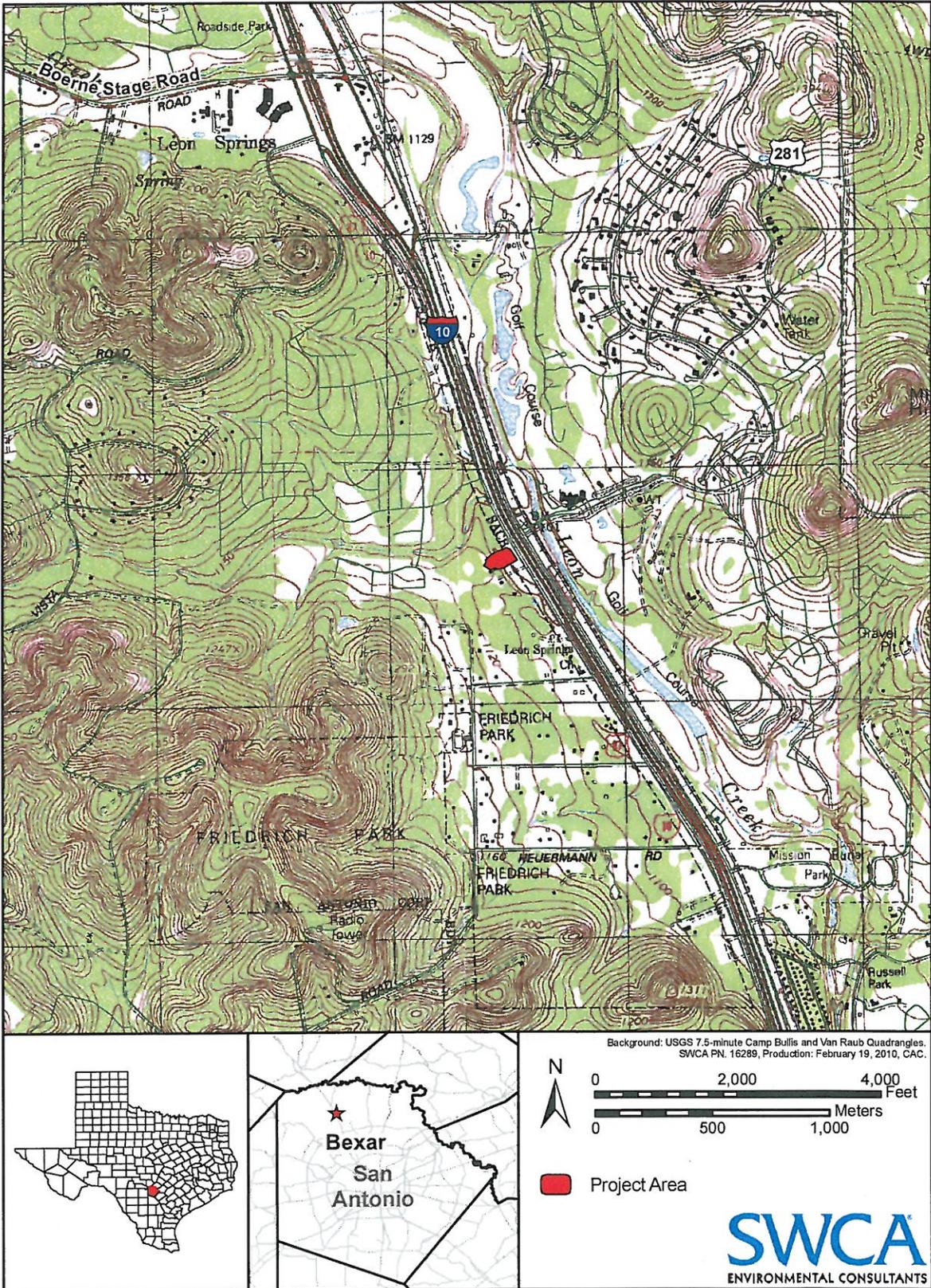
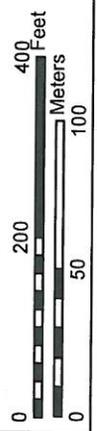


Figure 1. CVS Pharmacy at Stonewall Parkway and IH-10 project area.



Background: 2008 NAIP CIR Imagery, Camp Bullis, Quadrange, SWCA PN, 16289, Production: February 19, 2010, CAC.



 Approximate APE



Figure 2. CVS Pharmacy at Stonewall Parkway and IH-10 APE.

thick and lie atop limestone bedrock or cherty clay (Taylor et al. 1991: 13).

METHODS

BACKGROUND REVIEW

SWCA conducted a thorough background cultural resources and environmental literature search of the project area. An SWCA archaeologist reviewed the Van Raub and Camp Bullis, Texas, USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) and searched the Texas Historical Commission's (THC) Texas Archeological Sites Atlas (Atlas) online database and Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) Historic Overlay maps for any previously recorded surveys and historic or prehistoric archaeological sites located in or near the project area. In addition to identifying recorded archaeological sites, the review included information on the following types of cultural resources: NRHP properties, SALs, Official Texas Historical Markers (OTHM), Registered Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHLs), cemeteries, and local neighborhood surveys. Additionally, historic aerials of the project area were consulted.

FIELD METHODS

SWCA's investigations consisted of an intensive pedestrian survey with subsurface investigations within the project area. Archaeologists examined the ground surface and exposures for cultural resources. Subsurface investigations involved shovel testing in settings with the potential to contain buried cultural materials. The shovel tests were approximately 30 cm in diameter and excavated to culturally sterile deposits or impassible basal clay, whichever came first. The matrix from each shovel test was screened through ¼-inch mesh, and the location of each excavation was plotted using a hand-held GPS receiver. Each

shovel test was recorded on a standardized form to document the excavations. The THC's survey standards for projects under two acres in size mandate three shovel tests per acre, meaning a minimum of six shovel tests are required for the 1.87-acre project area.

RESULTS

BACKGROUND REVIEW

A thorough search of archaeological literature and records determined that 0.4 acres along the eastern edge of the project area has been previously surveyed and that there are no previously recorded sites within the project area. Four previously recorded archaeological sites, seven archeological surveys, and two cemeteries are adjacent to or within a one-mile radius of the project area. The nearest recorded archaeological site, 41BX952, is approximately 0.26 miles southeast of the APE. No OTHM, RTHL, or National Register properties or districts are recorded within a mile of the APE.

The four previously recorded archaeological sites within a mile of the project area include 41BX295, 41BX297, 41BX298, and 41BX952, all of which are prehistoric sites. Sites 41BX295, 41BX297, and 41BX298 were recorded in 1975 by H. P. Smith, Jr. and K. MacDonald of the University of Texas at San Antonio Center for Archaeological Research (CAR) while surveying the area which is now Friedrich Park. Sites 41BX295 and 41BX297 lay approximately 0.81 and 1.0 mile southwest of the project area, respectively. These sites are both classified as lithic workshops with artifacts including lithic debitage and cores. Site 41BX298 is a Transitional Archaic to Late Prehistoric open campsite that lies approximately 0.89 miles southwest of the project area. At the time of survey, this site contained artifacts including Scallorn and Frio projectile points and lithic debitage. No recommendations for further work or SAL eligi-

bility status were provided with the information on these three sites.

As previously stated, site 41BX952 lies approximately 0.26 miles southeast of the project area along the west side of IH-10. This site was recorded in 1991 by archaeological steward C. K. Chandler. The site is classified as a prehistoric lithic scatter that also contains sparse amounts of fire-cracked rocks and bone fragments. The main artifact scatter on the site is approximately 10 x 35 m in size, though it is noted that artifacts may extend up to 200 m to the north beyond the property boundary. Archaeological deposits within the main portion of the site extend 30 centimeters below surface (cmbs). No recommendations for further work or SAL eligibility status were provided with the information on the site.

A total of seven archaeological surveys, including two linear and five area projects, have been performed within one mile of the APE. One of these area surveys, conducted in 2007 by Hicks and Company for TxDOT for proposed improvements to IH-10, included the eastern 0.4 acres of the project area (King et al. 2007). This survey spanned 18 linear miles within a 400-foot corridor along IH-10 from US 87 north of Boerne, Kendall County, Texas, to UTSA Boulevard in San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. No archaeological sites were recorded within the project area or within a one-mile radius (King et al. 2007).

The original survey of Friedrich Park was conducted in 1975. The Atlas has very limited information for this survey. However, archaeological sites in the area of the survey were recorded by CAR archaeologists, also in 1975. If the sites and survey are indeed related, this survey project identified sites 41BX295, 41BX297, and 41BX298 that are discussed above.

In 1995 an area surface survey was conducted by CAR for the City of San Antonio Parks and

Recreation Department in three separate areas adjacent to Friedrich Park southwest of the APE. Two of these three areas lie approximately 0.57 miles from the project area. No cultural resources were identified in these two areas, although a historic house was identified in the third area further to the southwest (Atlas).

A linear survey project, the southern terminus of which lies approximately 0.18 miles north of the APE, was conducted in 1997 by CAR for San Antonio Water Systems (SAWS) in order to evaluate the subsurface area of a proposed water line extending from Dominion Drive to Aue Road in Bexar County, Texas (Tomka 1998). A total of five backhoe trenches were excavated during the survey along with a thorough surface inspection, and none of these encountered cultural materials (Tomka 1998).

TRC Mariah Associates conducted a linear survey of the IH-10 corridor on behalf of TxDOT for the El Paso Global Networks fiber optics line (Lintz et al. 2001). This survey from San Antonio to El Paso recorded no archaeological sites within a one-mile radius of the project area (Lintz et al. 2001).

Prewitt and Associates carried out a large survey and testing project in the Camp Bullis area for the Corps of Engineers and Fort Sam Houston in 2001 (Atlas). The southwestern corner of this project lies approximately 0.86 miles northeast of the APE. The Prewitt and Associates survey identified no cultural resources within a mile of the project area.

A large synthesis survey of the Camp Bullis area was conducted by Peter Pagoulatos in 2006. The western edge of this large survey lies approximately 0.75 miles east of the project area. The Camp Bullis survey identified no cultural resources within a mile of the project area (Pagoulatos 2008).

Two cemeteries are within a one-mile radius of the APE, including the Topperwein Cemetery (BX-C303) and the Mission Burial North (BX-C095). The Topperwein Cemetery is mapped as encompassing about 0.58 acres, but its recorded dimensions are 25 feet by 39 feet, or 0.02 acres. It is approximately one mile north of the APE and contains at least six known interments dating to 1874–1922 (Schwarz 1997). These interments represent three generations of the Topperwein family, who originally emigrated from Prussia in the 1850s. Burials include Lucian Ferdinand and Marie Topperwein, and their son Otto, who was born in Fredericksburg, Gillespie County, Texas, and died at age 56. Also buried are another son Herman Wilhelm and his wife Amalie along with their son Max. Amalie's maiden name was Luckenbach and she was from Germany. Max was born in 1861 in Gillespie County, Texas, and died at age 13.

The second cemetery is the Mission Burial North cemetery, which lies approximately 0.87 miles southeast of the project area. This cemetery was opened in the mid 1950's and consists of 63 acres along IH-10 and flanking Leon Creek.

FIELD SURVEY

On February 17, 2010, an SWCA archaeologist conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the CVS Pharmacy at Stonewall Parkway and IH-10 Project area. The APE was subjected to a 100 percent pedestrian survey with shovel testing in areas with potential for intact buried cultural resources. Subsurface investigations were focused in two areas: the cleared, undeveloped eastern half of the project area and the unpaved areas directly around the main residential structure in the western portion (Figure 3, Table 1).

The eastern portion of the project area has been cleared of vegetation, including the trees

depicted in aerial photographs, and may have been recently used for livestock grazing (Figure 4). A windmill near the center of this pasture appears to have a well beneath it and it is plumbed underground with no evidence of an above-ground stock tank, other storage facility, or associated features (Figure 5). The windmill is in a state of disrepair, having lost most of its blades, and no manufacturing information could be observed from the ground (Figure 6). In fact, it appears that it was painted green at some point, perhaps obscuring any trademarks. Undoubtedly, the windmill is associated with agricultural or ranching activities that occurred on the property, but it was not possible to assign it to a certain era.

In addition to the windmill installation, this area has been moderately disturbed through the construction of a driveway leading to the house along the northern edge of the property, street lamps placed along the southern edge of the driveway, a stone and metal gate at the northeastern corner of the APE, a flagpole southwest of the entrance gate, and fences that surround the property (Figures 7 and 8). However, the majority of the eastern portion of the APE is undisturbed and was the primary target of shovel testing.

A steep slope divides the eastern and western portions of the APE. This slope looks to be a natural limestone bedrock outcropping, but has been heavily modified through landscaping, terracing, and the installation of a decorative water feature. A large road fill section lies at the northern edge of the slope where the driveway ascends to the residential complex above (Figures 9 and 10). Due to lack of soils and heavy modifications to the slope, no shovel tests were placed in this area.

The western portion of the project area is heavily developed, having previously been used as a residence. This area contains a

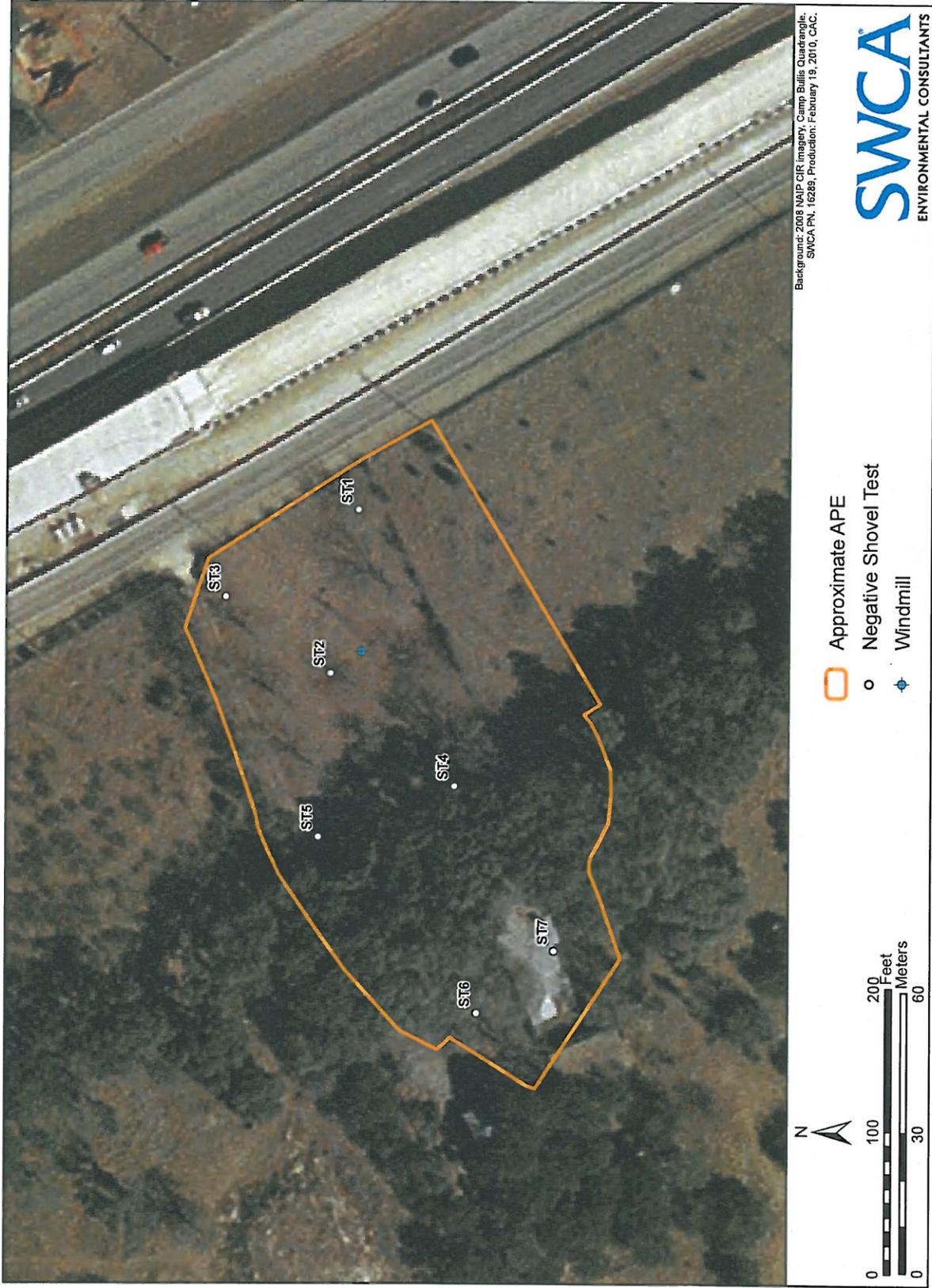


Figure 3. Shovel test locations.

Table 1. Shovel Test Data

| Shovel Test # | Depth (cmts) | Munsell | Soil Color | Soil Texture Description | Inclusions | Comments |
|---------------|--------------|---------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 0-20 | 10YR3/2 | Very Dark Grayish-Brown | Clay Loam | Rootlets, few gravels | SE corner of the APE, W of the IH-10 frontage road, dense soil with a few gravels that may be from the road construction. No cultural material. |
| | 20-50 | 10YR4/3 | Brown | Clay Loam | Gravels, micro-gravels, rootlets, shell fragments | Clay content, calcium carbonate, and shell frags increase with depth. Terminated at compact clay, no cultural material. |
| 2 | 0-40 | 10YR2/1 | Black | Clay Loam | Few pecan shells | ~ 8-10 m north of the windmill, compactness and clay content increase with depth. Terminated at compact clay, no cultural material. |
| 3 | 0-40 | 10YR2/1 | Black | Clay Loam | None | NE corner of the APE, ~ 3-5 m SW of the entrance gate and IH-10, compactness and clay content increase with depth. Terminated at compact clay, no cultural material. |
| 4 | 0-30 | 10YR2/1 | Black | Clay Loam | Few pea gravels | SW corner of the cleared eastern portion of the APE at the base of the rocky rise. Terminated at compact clay, no cultural material. |
| 5 | 0-35 | 10YR2/1 | Black | Clay Loam | None | NW corner of the cleared eastern portion of the APE, E of the rocky slope. Terminated at compact clay, no cultural material. |
| 6 | 0-25 | 10YR3/2 | Very Dark Grayish-Brown | Clay Loam | Cobbles, gravels, roots | N of the house in the front yard, W of the entrance sidewalk. Terminated at rocky soil and roots, no cultural material. |
| 7 | 0-30 | 10YR4/3 | Brown | Clay Loam | Cobbles | Backyard of the house, at 30 cmts the soil become very rocky, possibly degrading bedrock. Terminated at rocky compact clay, no cultural material. |

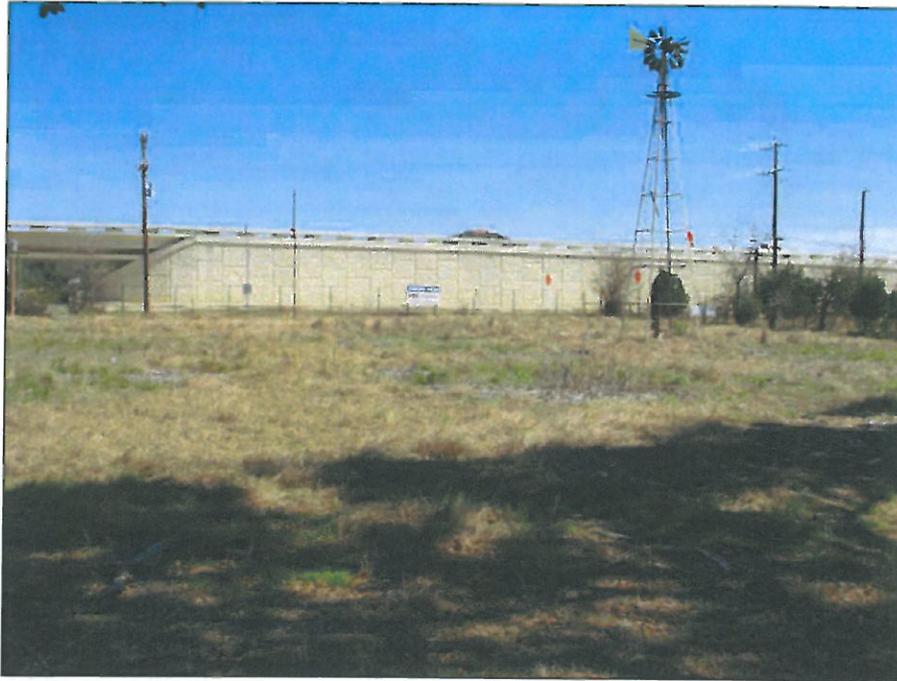


Figure 4. Cleared eastern portion of the project area with IH-10 in the background, facing southeast.

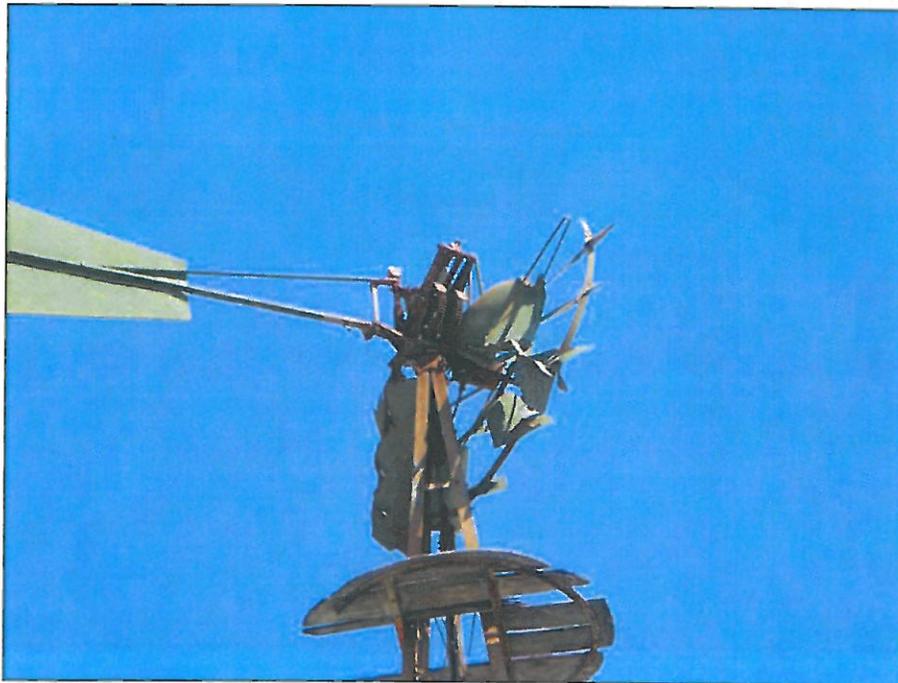


Figure 5. Detail of the windmill.



Figure 6. Detail of the machinery at the base of the windmill, facing south.



Figure 7. Stone and metal entrance gate, asphalt driveway, and lamp post in the northeast corner of the project area with IH-10 in the background, facing east.



Figure 8. Asphalt driveway along the north edge of the project area leading to the residential complex, facing west.



Figure 9. Land modifications on the rocky slope in the central portion of the APE, facing southwest.



Figure 10. Road fill section along the northern edge of the APE leading up to the residential complex, facing north-northeast.

limestone rock house and numerous landscaping modifications, including extensive walls and planters, also made of limestone.

The house is a ca. 1985 one-story Ranch. Typical of the style, it is long, rambling, and asymmetrical. The house has a low-pitched hipped metal roof with moderately wide eave overhangs and soffits. The house is clad in limestone masonry and painted vertical board siding. The windows are asymmetrically placed in the wall façade and are located in the upper half of the wall extending to the eaves. They are currently covered with board and are not visible. The house has inset double front doors with 18 decorative panels on each door. There is a single back door with a single-paned window on the top half and no lower panels. There appears to be a large porch or sun room on the back of the house. The windows and door of the porch are now covered with board. Built-in limestone planters are located along the front façade of the house.

Ranch-style houses are associated with the post-WWII suburban development years and increased lot size. (McAlester 1995). They typically have Spanish Colonial influences in decorative styling and layout, including large developed patio spaces. They were also heavily influenced by Craftsman and Prairie modernism (McAlester 1995). The ranch home originated in California in the mid-1930s and later became the dominant residential style throughout the mid-twentieth century (McAlester 1995).

There is extensive asphalt paving in the northwestern portion of the APE (Figure 11). A garage lies just west of the house, though the APE boundary only impacts the northeastern edge of the structure. An open-air carport structure lies northwest of the house, though it is depicted as lying outside the APE on aerial maps. The carport structure is completely surrounded by asphalt pavement (Figure 12).

Stone walls and barb-wire fencing mark the boundaries on all sides of the property, although the APE does not conform to these marked boundaries. Due to the extensive disturbances in the western portion of the APE, only two shovel tests were performed in this area, located in the relatively unmodified front and back yards directly surrounding the house.

The soils encountered in the five shovel tests excavated in the eastern portion of the APE (ST 1-5) were primarily compact clay loams. Increases in clay content, compactness, and moisture were noted as depth increased. ST 2-5 all contained similar black clay loams that became very dense and sticky approximately 40 centimeters below surface (cmbs). This soil had very few inclusions of small limestone pebbles, even in tests near the base of the rocky slope in the central portion of the project area.

ST 1, excavated in the southeastern corner of the APE, differed slightly from the others in the area. The first 20 cmbs contained dark, dense soil with a moderate amount of gravels that may be related to the construction of the southbound IH-10 service road approximately 10 m to the east. From 20-50 cmbs, the soil changed to a lighter clay loam with gravels, micro-gravels, shell fragments, and calcium carbonate. This soil may be natural, or represent fill material imported during the construction of the IH-10 service road and ROW.

Shovel tests in the eastern portion of the APE averaged 39 cm in depth, with the shallowest extending 30 cmbs and the deepest terminating 50 cmbs. Soils encountered in these test were concurrent with those mapped in the Soil Survey of Bexar County, Texas. All shovel tests in the eastern portion of the APE were negative for cultural material.



Figure 11. Front of the house and asphalt paving to the north, facing southeast.



Figure 12. Carport structure NW of the APE, facing west.

Two shovel tests, ST 6 and ST 7, were excavated in the western portion of the APE. ST 6 was located in the front yard of the house west of the sidewalk leading to the front door. This test revealed dry clay loam that was extremely rocky. The test was terminated 25 cmbs due to extremely rocky soil and roots. ST 7 was located in the back yard of the house. The soil encountered in the test was relatively loose clay loam that extended to a depth of 30 cm before becoming extremely compact and rocky. This upper soil may have been imported during the construction of the house for leveling or landscaping activities. Otherwise, soils encountered in these tests were concurrent with those mapped in Soil Survey of Bexar County, Texas. All shovel tests in the western portion of the APE were negative for cultural material.

Additionally, the surface survey found no pre-historic or historic cultural material. Modern refuse and window glass were encountered in areas around the house and other buildings associated with the residential complex, but these all showed signs of being recently manufactured.

A review of the project area as depicted on a 1938 historic aerial revealed that the eastern half had been cleared of vegetation, apparently for agricultural purposes, and was probably associated with two nearby structures, the locations of which today are under IH-10 (Figure 13). The western half of the project area is mostly wooded in 1938, with a cleared pasture along the western edge. An aerial from 1966 depicts much the same landscape, although more lanes have been added to the nearby roadway (Figure 14). The residence within the western edge of the project area is not evident in aerial photographs until 1985, when the footprint of the house is cleared of vegetation, presumably just prior to construction (Figure 15). Based on the recent construction of the house, the residential complex was not record-

ed as an historic site and it is not considered a significant cultural resource.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

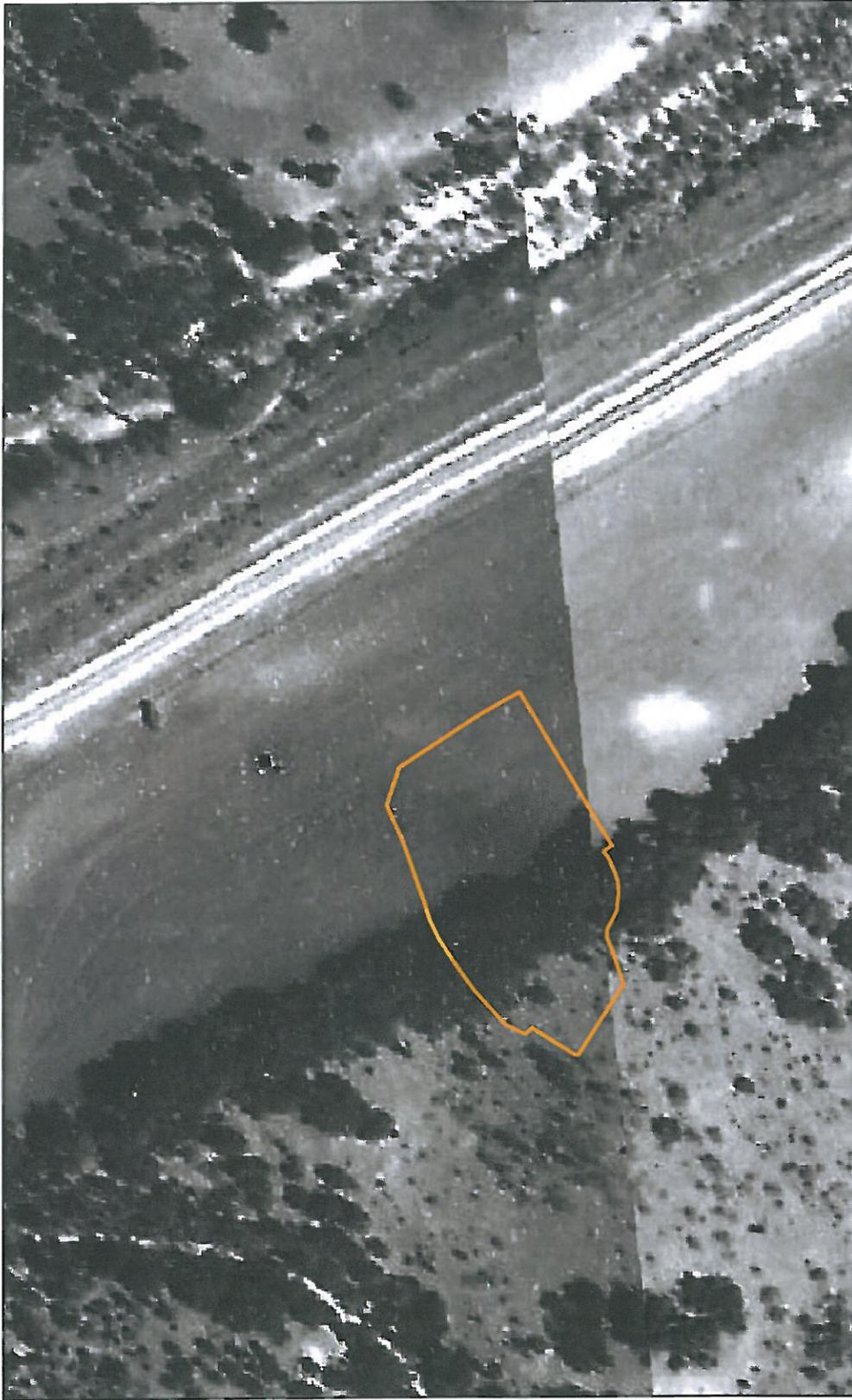
SWCA conducted an intensive cultural resources survey of the CVS Pharmacy at Stonewall Parkway and IH-10 Project in Bexar County, Texas. Cultural resource investigations were conducted to satisfy the requirements of the San Antonio HPO per the City of San Antonio Historic Preservation and Design Section of the Unified Development Code (Article 6 35-630 to 35-634).

The background literature review determined that the project area has been partially surveyed for archaeological resources during a project involving improvements to IH-10. No cultural resource sites have been previously identified within the project area.

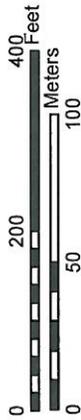
Overall, the project area is mainly within a moderately developed setting bordered by extensive residential development, IH-10, and various utilities. The nature of the disturbances has largely eliminated the potential for encountering intact cultural resources across most of the project area. No cultural material, besides modern trash, was encountered on the surface and shovel testing in areas believed to be intact, likewise, did not reveal any cultural material.

The THC's survey standards for projects under two acres in size mandate three shovel tests per acre, meaning a minimum of six shovel tests are required for the 1.87-acre project area. The seven shovel tests excavated during the intensive survey meet and exceed this standard.

The windmill near the center of a pasture in the eastern half of the project area is associated with agricultural or ranching activities that occurred on the property, but because of



Background: 1938 imagery.
SWCA PN: 16288, Production: February 24, 2010, CAC.



 Approximate APE



Figure 13. 1938 Historic Aerial of CVS Pharmacy at Stonewall Parkway and IH-10 APE.

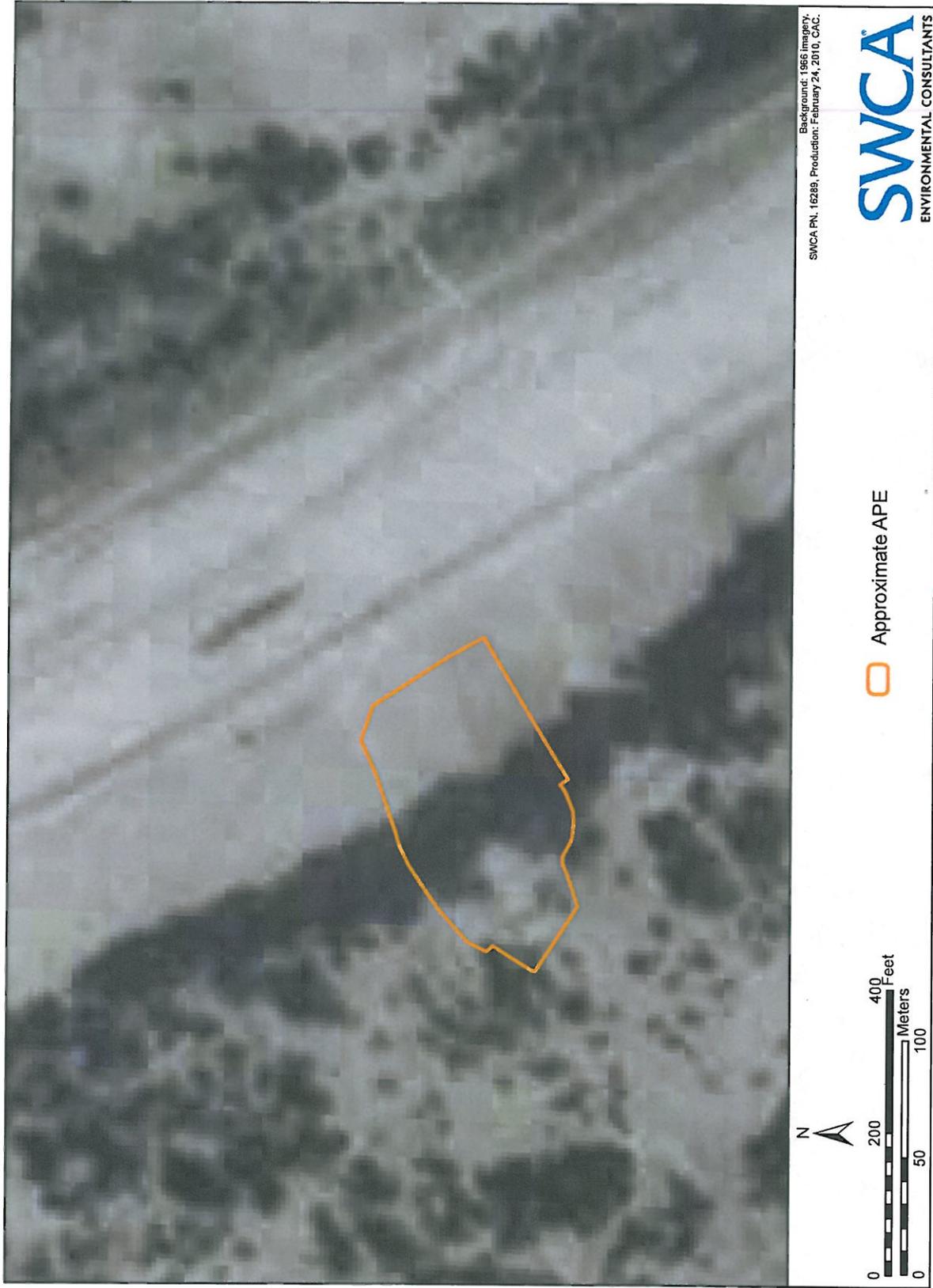


Figure 14. 1966 Historic Aerial of CVS Pharmacy at Stonewall Parkway and IH-10 APE.

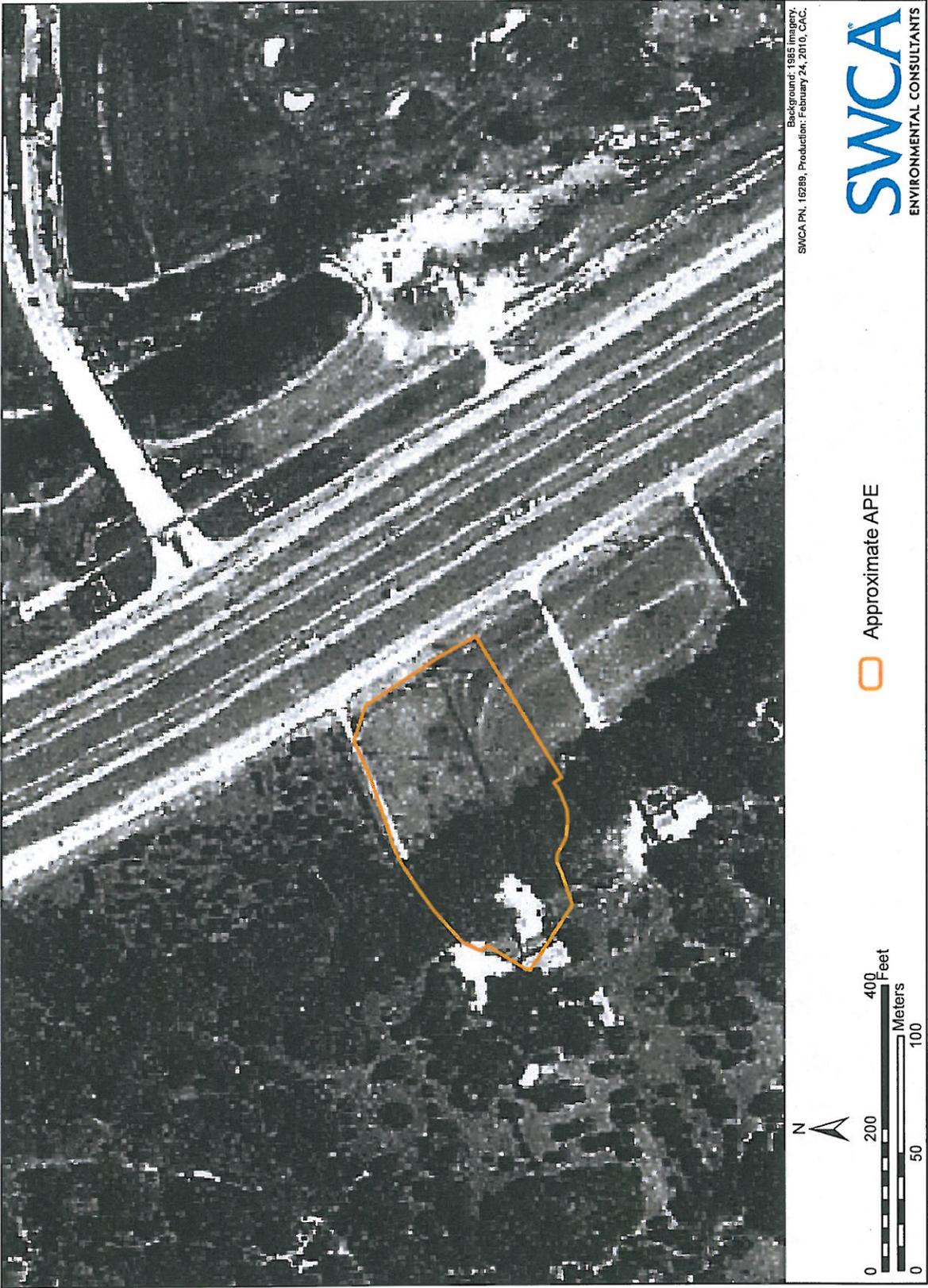


Figure 15. 1985 Historic Aerial of CVS Pharmacy at Stonewall Parkway and IH-10 APE.

its state of disrepair, it was not possible to assign the windmill to a certain era. No above-ground storage facility or other features were observed in association with it.

The residence within the western edge of the project area was constructed after 1985, when its footprint is cleared of vegetation and it appears on an aerial photograph. Based on the recent construction of the house, the residential complex was not recorded as an historic site and it is not considered a significant cultural resource.

SWCA has made a reasonable and good faith effort to identify archeological and historic properties within the APE. Accordingly, no intact cultural resources will be affected by any construction activities within the project area and SWCA recommends no further archaeological investigations.

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