

Archeological Survey
The Enclave at Hausman Road
81 Acres
San Antonio, Texas

September 21, 2005

FGS Control # FGS-05263

Prepared exclusively for

RYLAND HOMES C/O
Hanan Development Company
14502 Brookhollow, Suite 10
San Antonio Texas 78232

Frost GeoSciences

Geologic and Environmental Consulting

103 Misty Waters • Boerne, Texas 78006 • Phone: (830) 229-5603 • Fax: (830) 229-5601

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Restricted Cultural Information

According to the Texas Administrative Code: TITLE 13: CULTURAL RESOURCES, PART 2, TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION, CHAPTER 24, RESTRICTED CULTURAL RESOURCE INFORMATION, RULE §24.3 Scope: "The intent of these rules is to restrict access to specific cultural resource data to those individuals that have a legitimate scientific or legal interest in obtaining and using that information. The intent is not to limit the public's use of all information that the commission has within its libraries, files, documents, and the THSA database; however, as provided for in §442.007(f) of the Texas Government Code, and §191.004(a-c) of the Texas Natural Resources Code, the commission can determine what cultural resource information is sensitive and what information needs to be restricted due to potential dangers to those resources. The cultural resources that the commission considers to be at risk include archeological sites, shipwrecks, certain historic structures and engineering features. Public disclosure of any information relating to the location or character of these resources would increase their risk of harm, theft or destruction. Therefore, this information is defined as restricted and is not subject to public disclosure under state law. Restrictions on who can obtain data and how the data are used is within the legal authority of the commission, and can be defined through the rule-making authority of the commission."

As a result, it must be noted that the information contained within this report cannot be made available to the general public and additional copies of this report and the attached maps are not permissible without the written consent of Frost GeoSciences, inc. and Abasolo Archeological Consultants.

Site Location

The area of investigation consists of 81 acres of undeveloped land located along and north Loop 1604 near the southwestern corner of the intersection of Loop 1604 and Hausman Road in San Antonio, Texas. An overall view of the area is shown on a copy of the proposed land plan, a local street map, a USGS Topographic Map, a geologic map, a 1966 aerial photograph, and a 2003 aerial photograph. Copies of the above mentioned maps indicating the location of the project area are presented on Plates I through 6 in Appendix A.

Geologic Map Review

Geologic formations capable of being a source bed for flint/chert make favorable sites for prehistoric and historic cultures. These same formations will produce flint/chert gravels within streambeds that drain the areas covered by the formations. Caves and cliff overhangs would have the potential to provide shelter for prehistoric and historic nomadic hunting tribes. Some areas with the potential for vertical caves can make suitable mortuary depositories for the dead dating back as much as ca. 8,000 years. The caves will be primarily restricted to areas with carbonate strata such as limestones and chalk formations.

According to the Bureau of Economic Geology, Geologic Map of the New Braunfels, Texas 30 X 60 Minute Quadrangle (2000), the project area is located on the Quaternary alluvium, the Del Rio Clay, the Georgetown Formation, and the Cyclic and Marine Member of the Edwards Person Limestone.

The Quaternary Alluvium consists of deposits mostly made up of silt, sand, gravel, and some clay. The gravel is predominantly well rounded pebble to cobble sized chert and limestone. These deposits are commonly cemented by caliche. The overall thickness ranges from several feet to more than 10 feet.

The Del Rio Clay is the upper confining unit of the Edwards Aquifer and consists of blue-green to yellow-brown clay. This formation is fossiliferous with abundant *llymatogyra arietina*. This formation generally does not develop karst features. Overall thickness ranges from 40 to 50 feet.

The Georgetown Formation consists of reddish-brown and gray to light tan marly limestone. This formation contain fossils of *Waconell wacoensis*. This formation does not commonly form karst development. Overall thickness ranges from 2 to 20 feet thick.

The Cyclic and Marine Member of the Edwards Person Limestone consists of mudstone to packstone and miliolid grainstone with chert. The member is characterized by massive beds of limestone to relatively thin beds of limestone with some crossbedding. The Cyclic and Marine Member of the Edwards Person Limestone forms a few caves some that are laterally extensive. Overall thickness ranges from 80 to 90 feet thick.

A copy of the Bureau of Economic Geology, Geologic Map of the New Braunfels, Texas 30 X 60 Minute Quadrangle (2000) indicating the location of the project area and the outcrop pattern of the geologic formations is included in this report on Plate 4 in Appendix A.

Historic Aerial Photography

Historic aerial photography from 1966 indicates that a small structure is visible in the eastern portion of the project site. This structure appears to be a small animal shelter or hay barn. The structure remains visible until the mid 1990's. Neither the structure nor its remnants appear on the 2003 aerial photograph. Neither the structure nor its remnants were noted in the field at the time of the on-site inspection. The 2003 aerial photograph shows several structures visible in the western portion of the project site. These structures do not appear until the mid 1990's and would not be considered as historic structures. A copy of the 1966 aerial photograph from the Agricultural Stabilization & Conservation Service (ASCS) is included on Plate 5 in Appendix A. A copy of the 2003 aerial photograph is included on Plate 6 in Appendix A.

U.S.D.A. Soil Survey Review

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Soil Survey of Bexar County, Texas (1966), the project site is located on the Crawford Clay (Ca), the Crawford & Bexar Stony Soils (Cb), and the Tarrant Association (TaB).

The Crawford Clay consists of moderately deep, well drained, clayey soils on mesas, foot slopes, and at the head of drainage pathways on uplands. These soils formed in clayey sediment on strongly and weakly cemented limestone. The solum ranges from 20 to 40 inches in thickness. When dry, these soils have cracks 0.4 inch to 2 inches wide that extend to a depth of 20 inches or more. The A Horizon is brown, dark reddish brown, dark brown, reddish brown, or very dark brown. In most places, the color becomes more reddish as depth increases. The texture is clay or silty clay. The R Horizon is finely to coarsely fractured limestone, or limestone that is interbedded with weakly consolidated limy material. This soil is well drained. The available water capacity is low. When the soil is dry and cracked, permeability is rapid; but when the soil is wet and the cracks are closed, permeability is very slow. Runoff is medium and erosion is a medium hazard. Because the Crawford Clay is in high positions on the landscape, and generally dotted with post oak, this soil is desirable for homesites. Limitations are the clayey texture and the shrink-swell potential. Foundations are subject to shifting and breaking, and paved roads become bumpy and broken. Underground steel pipe may corrode if not protected. Septic systems function very poorly in the clay subsoil. Contaminants from the absorption field may reach the water table.

The Crawford and Bexar Stony Soils are very dark grayish brown to reddish brown clay. They are stony clay in texture and are shallow to moderately deep over hard limestone. These soils are extensive in the northern part of the county. The surface layer is noncalcareous, about 8 inches thick, and very dark grayish brown or very dark brown. It has fine, subangular blocky and granular structure. When moist, this layer is very firm but breaks easily to a mass of fine clods. When dry, is very hard and contains many large cracks. Angular fragments of chert and limestone are common. These fragments may range in size from a quarter of an inch to 24 inches in diameter. The subsurface layer is dense, angular blocky clay. This layer is neutral or slightly acidic, but it may be limy in the lower parts. It is about 26 inches thick and either overlies a thin layer of yellowish red to pale brown, limy clay or, if the limy layer is lacking, rests on hard, fractured limestone. Crawford soils are naturally well drained. Internal drainage and permeability vary according to moisture content. Water moves rapidly when the soil is dry and cracked, but

very slowly when the soil is wet. This soil has a USDA Texture Classification of Cherty Clay Loam to Loam. The Unified Classification is CG or CL. The AASHTO Classification is A-2, A-4 or A-6. This soil has an average permeability from 1.0 to 1.5 inches/hour.

The Tarrant Association consists of stony soils that are very shallow, dark colored, and gently undulating to steep. The Tarrant Association occurs on the limestone prairies in the northern third of the county. The surface layer is very dark grayish brown, calcareous clay loam and is about 10 inches thick. It has moderate, fine, subangular blocky structure. This layer is crumbly and friable when moist. Limestone fragments that range from a quarter of an inch to 24 inches in diameter cover about 35 percent of the surface. The subsurface layer, about 8 inches thick, is hard fractured limestone. The cracks and spaces are filled with dark grayish brown clay loam. The bedrock is hard limestone. Tarrant soils have rapid surface drainage and good internal drainage. The capacity to hold water is low. Natural fertility is high. Water erosion is a hazard. This soil has a USDA Texture Classification of Clay Loam. The Unified Classification is CL or CH. The AASHTO Classification is A-7. This soil has an average permeability from 1.0 to 1.5 inches/hour.

A copy of the 1962 Aerial Photograph from the U.S.D.A. Soil Survey of Bexar County, Texas (1966) indicating the location of The Enclave at Hausman Road Subdivision and the soil types is included in this report on Plate 6 in Appendix A.

Abstract

Abasolo Archaeological Consultants and Frost GeoSciences, Inc. conducted an archaeological survey of the 81 acres within the Enclave at Hausman Road in western Bexar County, Texas. The assessment was carried out to locate, record, and assess the significance of any archaeological or historic sites regarding eligibility for nomination to National Register of Historic Places. Although traces of prehistoric use of the landscape were observed, no archaeological or historic sites were found on the property. The development will have no impact on significant archaeological or historical resources.

Introduction

On September 30, 2005, Abasolo Archaeological Consultants conducted an archeological survey of the 81 acres in the Hausman Road Tract, western Bexar County, Texas. The fieldwork was done on behalf of Frost Geosciences and the City of San Antonio (Fig. 1). The survey was conducted on September 30, 2005. The assessment was carried out to locate, record, and assess the significance of any archaeological or historic site regarding consideration for nomination to National Register of Historic Places.

The soils in the survey tract consist of Crawford and Bexar stony clay and Crawford clay overlying Edwards limestone (Fig. 2). Soils are generally shallow except on the creek on the east and southeast sections (Taylor et al. 1991).

Archaeological Background

Useful overviews of the prehistory and early history of northern Bexar County can be found in McNatt et al. (2000) and Nickels, et al. (2001). More than 1600 archaeological sites have been recorded in Bexar County, including many in northwest San Antonio. These span 13,000 years of human occupation of the region, from the late Ice Age into the Historic era. The archaeological record has been divided into four major time periods: Paleoindian, Archaic, Late Prehistoric and Historic.

The earliest sites are Paleoindian, beginning around 13,000 years ago. This begins in the late Pleistocene (Ice Age) with the Clovis and Folsom cultures hunting animals that are now largely extinct (mammoth, ground sloth, camel, native horse, large buffalo, etc.). They used distinctive fluted spear tips (Turner and Hester 1993) that can be used to date sites of this era. By 10,000 years ago, the Ice Age had ended, and the climates and landscapes approached those of modern times. During this "Late Paleoindian" time frame, regional cultures switched to a sequence of non-fluted, lanceolate spear points, including Plainview, Golondrina, St. Mary's Hall, and Angostura. Among the important Late Paleoindian sites in Bexar County is Pavo Real (Collins et al. 2000), located at Leon Creek and FMI604 only 4 km east of the Enclave at Hausman Road.

By 8500 years ago, the Edwards Plateau area had seen a considerable expansion of population, with increasing dependence on plant-food gathering and processing. This period is known as the Archaic and encompasses a broad range of hunter-gatherer cultural patterns that lasted until about 1500 years ago. In the regional chronologies (Turner and Hester 1993), the Archaic is divided into Early, Middle and Late sub-periods. Abundant evidence of Archaic peoples is found in northern Bexar County. Especially relevant to the Hausman Tract area is a site about 10 km to the southwest on FMI604. This is the Culebra Creek site (4IBX126; Nickels et al. 2000). For example, the excavations at 4IBX126 demonstrated that, during the Middle Archaic, regional Native American groups began the intensive processing of plants such as sotol, utilizing an earth oven technology that led to the accumulation of the so-called “burned rock middens.” In addition to burned rock midden deposits found in campsites along what are modern streams, the Archaic is also characterized by numerous time-diagnostic dart point types (Turner and Hester 1993), hafted to spears that were thrown with the *atlatl* (spearthrower). Abundant evidence of flint-working is found, along with chipped stone tools of various sorts and ground-stone grinding slabs used in plant processing. The sheer volume of cultural remains found in many of these sites make them highly susceptible to uncontrolled digging by relic hunters.

The Late Prehistoric begins around A.D. 700 with the introduction of the bow and arrow into central Texas. Tiny arrow points of flint were used to tip the arrows, and these are easily distinguished from the Archaic spear points of earlier times. By A.D. 1300, the area was occupied by peoples of the Toyah Horizon. These were probably local Native American groups who adopted the “tool kit” of buffalo hunting – Perdiz arrow points, beveled knives, end scrapers and bone-tempered pottery. These native peoples were first encountered by 17th century Spanish expeditions, and many of them later went into the Spanish missions in San Antonio. This marks the early part of the Historic era, during Spanish Colonial times. Though the sites that represent such “Contact Period” sites are hard to find, the occasional gun flint, triangular flint arrow point (Guerrero; Turner and Hester 1993), or metal arrow point will indicate a spot where a Historic group briefly camped. In some sites, fragments of

bone-tempered pottery indicate continuity from Late Prehistoric technologies. At site 41BX631, on the west uplands of Leon Creek south of FMI604, about 6 km from the Hausman Tract, a gunflint and a Guerrero point date to Historic Native American times, probably in the mid-18th century (data assembled by Hester; see the Texas Archeological Site Atlas). However, during the 18th century, Lipan Apaches began to move into the area, adding to the disruption of indigenous cultures begun by the Spanish. By 1750, the Comanches moved in from the southern Plains. The Native American peoples of central Texas began to disappear.

Putting these comments into context, we can use the large inventory of archaeological sites in Bexar County as a resource both for predicting site locations and evaluating the significance of these and sites found in the future. Our current knowledge of prehistoric landscape use and settlement patterns based on previous surveys in Bexar and surrounding counties allows some prediction as to where buried archaeological deposits might occur. Buried deposits hold the most promising potential for yielding the most informative archaeological sites. Such deposits are more likely to occur along alluvial terraces. Upland headwater intermittent drainages without permanent springs are considered low potential for buried campsite deposits, but may yield important traces of specific activities such as food processing or raw material procurement.

Aside from sites 41BX52 (Pavo Real), 41BX631, and Culebra Creek (41BX126), the Texas Archeological Site Atlas shows four other sites that are in closer proximity to the Hausman Road Tract. To the west is 41BX70, recorded by William Fawcett, Jr. in 1971. It is in an area with extensive exposures of chert (flint) cobbles and the site represents exploitation of this resource. In the FMI604 right of way just south of the Hausman Road Tract is 41BX69. Recorded in 1971 by Paul and Ellen McGuff, the site had already been badly disturbed by Texas Highway Department bulldozers. It is on the west side of French Creek and the McGuffs suggest it was a temporary or short-term campsite.

Two other sites downstream on French Creek are two historic sites. 41BX1600 lies on the Naeglin Tract, east of the creek. It is a farmstead consisting of several buildings that were attributed to the 19th and 20th centuries by researchers from the Center for Archaeological Research, The University

of Texas at San Antonio. Another cluster of buildings is represented at 41BX1591, the Woller Ranch. However, the area studied by SWCA of Austin, Texas, is on the east terrace of French Creek. This specific locale is a historic trash dump, with most of the debris being fairly modern.

Survey Results

The survey was carried out by Harry Shafer of Abasolo Archeological Consultants, and Steve Frost and John Frost of Frost GeoSciences, Inc. The property is heavily wooded with patches juniper, live oak, underbrush, and white brush. Grasses and prickly pear cactus grow in the corridors between and among the wooded patches. The survey strategy consisted of walking the property in order to achieve as much of an overlapping field of view as possible given the dense nature of the vegetation. Corridors between wooded patches along with trails and opening among the wooded patches usually provided sufficient opportunities to examine the surface for evidence of archaeological sites.

The dominant geological formation in the western and northern sections was Edwards limestone, and limestone was exposed in numerous places. Naturally occurring good quality chert nodules occur on the surface and in the beds of shallow gullies that drain the northern half of the property. An outcrop of Uvalde gravels was observed along the central portion of the western boundary and extending inland in the area of the manufactured home that is on the property (see Figure 1 in appendix B). Both of these chert resources were lightly utilized prehistorically as shown by an occasional core and primary flakes.

One possible cultural feature was noted in the northern section of the survey. It is a cairn of limestone cobbles that may be either an old survey marker or a prehistoric feature (Fig. 3 in Appendix B). It is possible, but unlikely, that the cairn marks a prehistoric grave. The possibility exists because prehistoric interments often were covered with rock cairns (Potter and Pickering 2005), and unlikely, because no concentrations of cultural material are in the proximity as to suggest a nearby prehistoric encampment. In other words, the isolated nature of the cairn makes it unlikely to be a burial.

The thin scatter of artifacts which consisted mostly of primary flakes and an occasional core (Fig. 4 in Appendix B), but also included a bifacial Clear Fork tool (Fig. 5a in Appendix B; Turner and Hester 1993), an early stage biface (Fig. 5b in Appendix B), and two flake knives (one shown in Fig. 5c in Appendix B), indicated some prehistoric use of the landscape. The Clear Fork tool, in its bifacial form, indicates a Late Paleoindian to Early Archaic date (9,000-6,000 BP). The other artifacts cannot be cross-dated, and may date anytime during the Archaic period. Interestingly, one find consisted of a core and nearby a flake that refitted to the core (Fig. 6 in Appendix B). The close proximity of the two matching artifacts suggests that the surface had not been artificially disturbed by range management.

Assessment and Recommendations

The archaeological survey of the Hausman Road Tract yielded no evidence that development of this property would significantly impact archaeological or historical resources. A single feature, possibly cultural in nature, was recorded in the form of a limestone cobble cairn. This feature may be an old historical survey marker, or less likely, a stone cairn over a prehistoric burial. We feel it is very unlikely that the feature is a burial cairn because of its isolated nature and no concentrated archaeological site is known in the proximity. The thorough inspection of the property did yield traces of prehistoric utilization, perhaps dating as old as 9,000 years, but these traces consisted of material evidence that landscape resources, chert and plant remains, were exploited sporadically throughout prehistory. A single temporally diagnostic artifact, a Clear Fork tool (probably used as an adze), was recovered near the western boundary. Clear Fork adzes presumably were used to cut or chop wood or other plant resources (Hudler 1997). Flakes, cores, and the early stage biface blank indicate lithic resources in this portion of the landscape were utilized on occasion, and the two flake knives suggest plant resource utilization. Surprisingly, no burned rock or burned rock concentrations were observed anywhere on the property to suggest prehistoric campsite activity. The absence of water may account for the latter.

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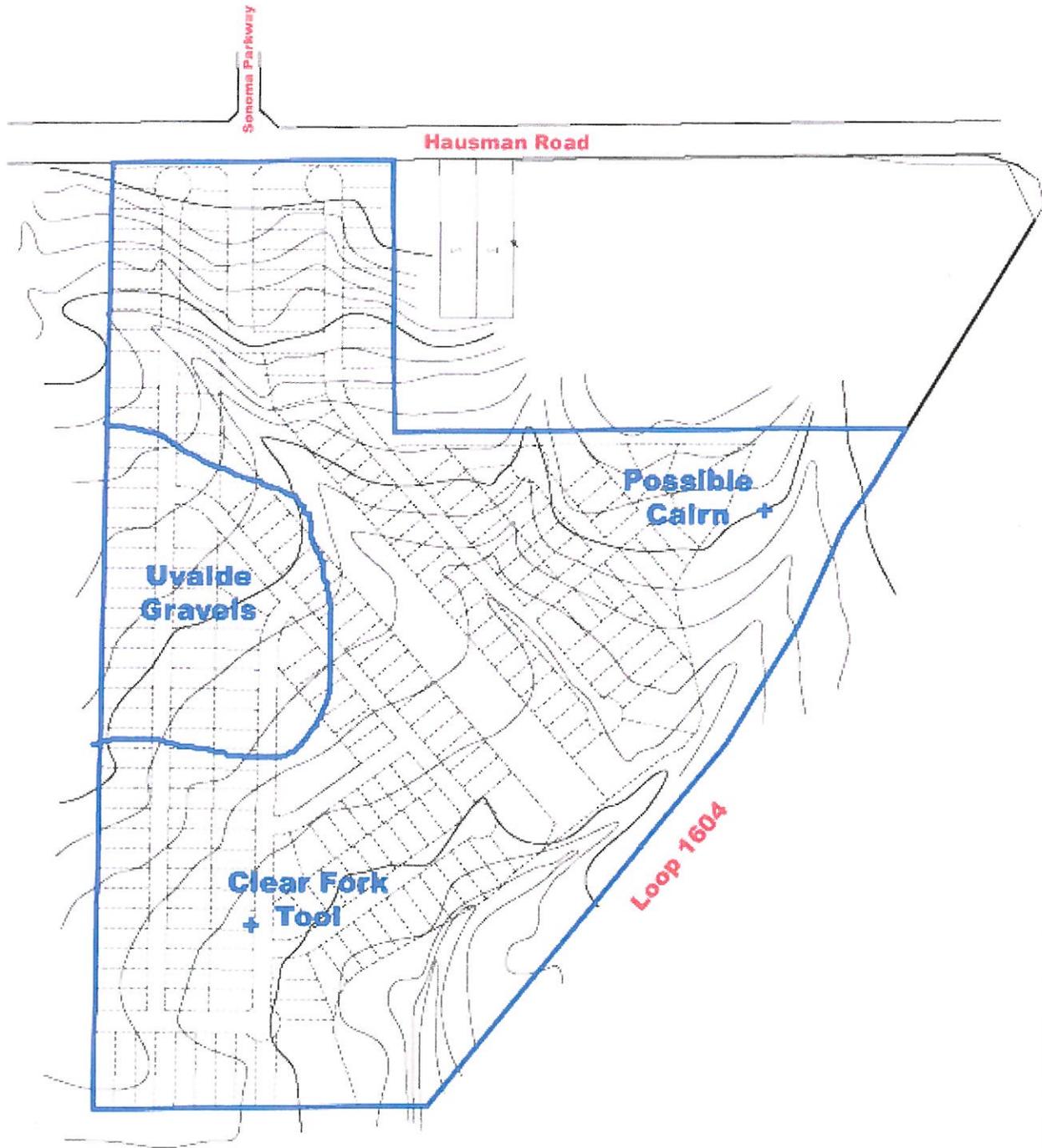
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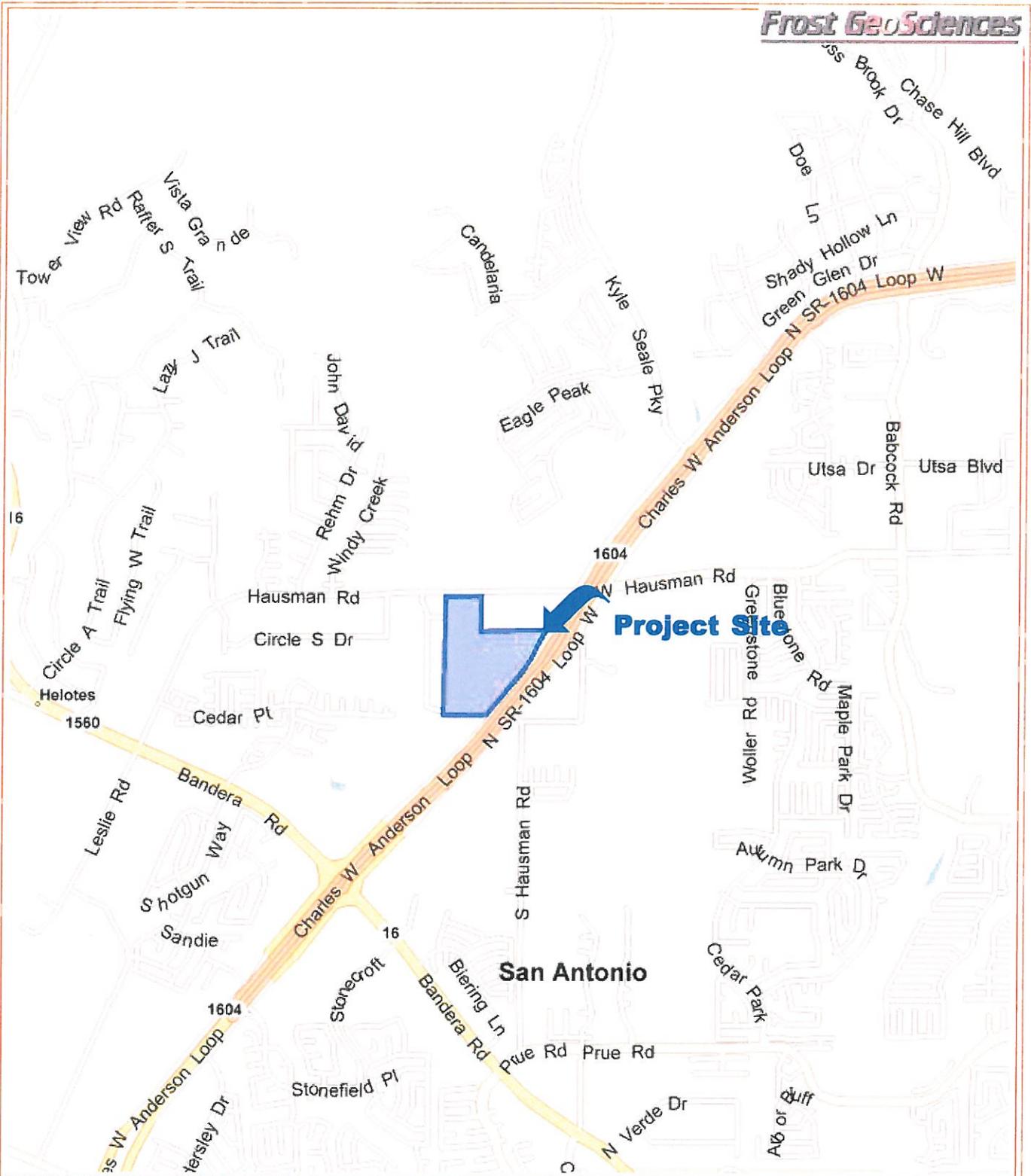
Site Plan

PROJECT NO.:

FGS-05263

DATE:

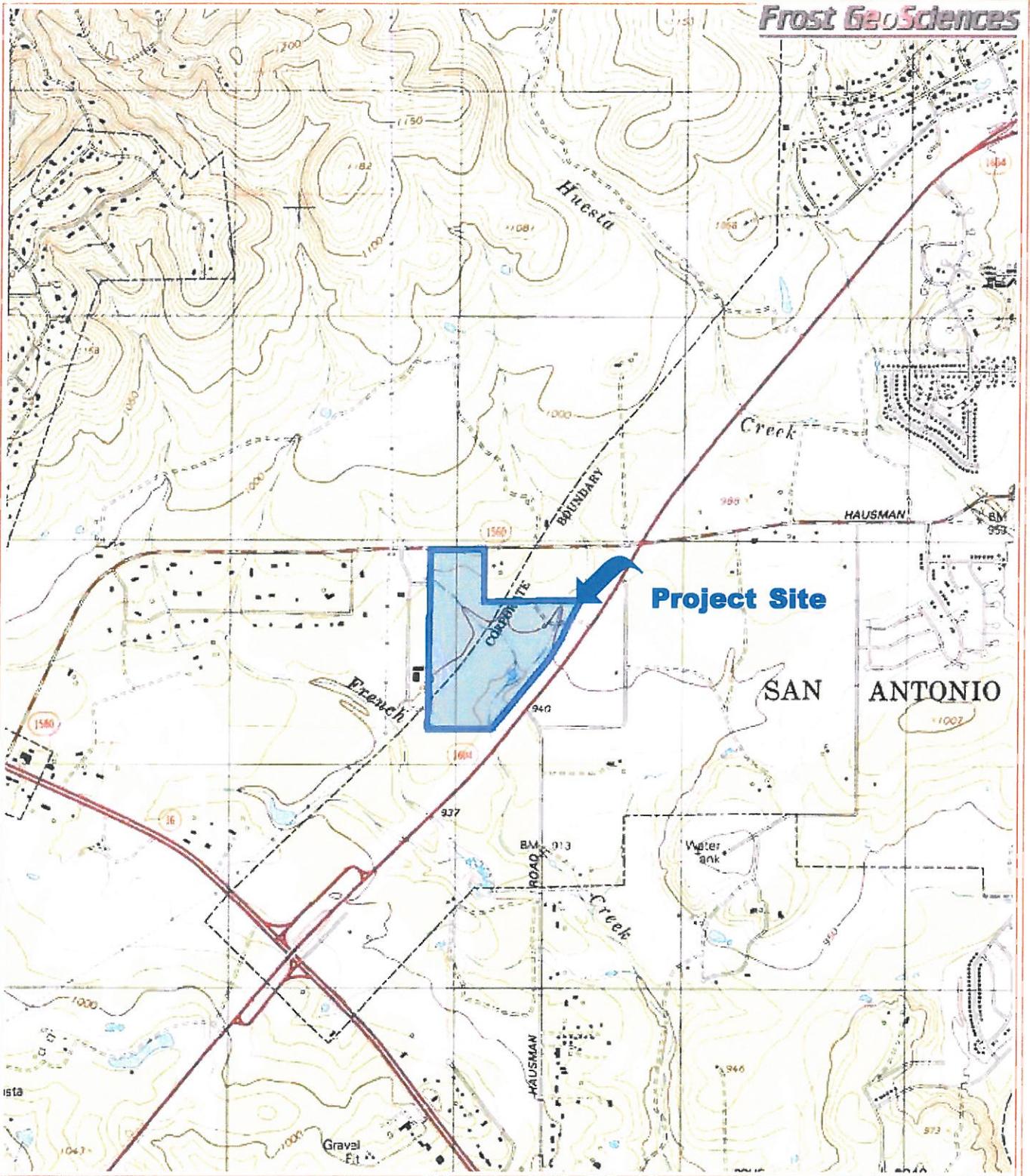
September 21, 2005



PROJECT NAME:
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Street Map

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U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map
Helotes, Texas Sheets (1992)

PROJECT NO.:

FGS-05215

DATE:

August 16, 2005



PROJECT NAME:

Archeological Survey
The Enclave at Hausman Road
81 Acres
San Antonio, Texas

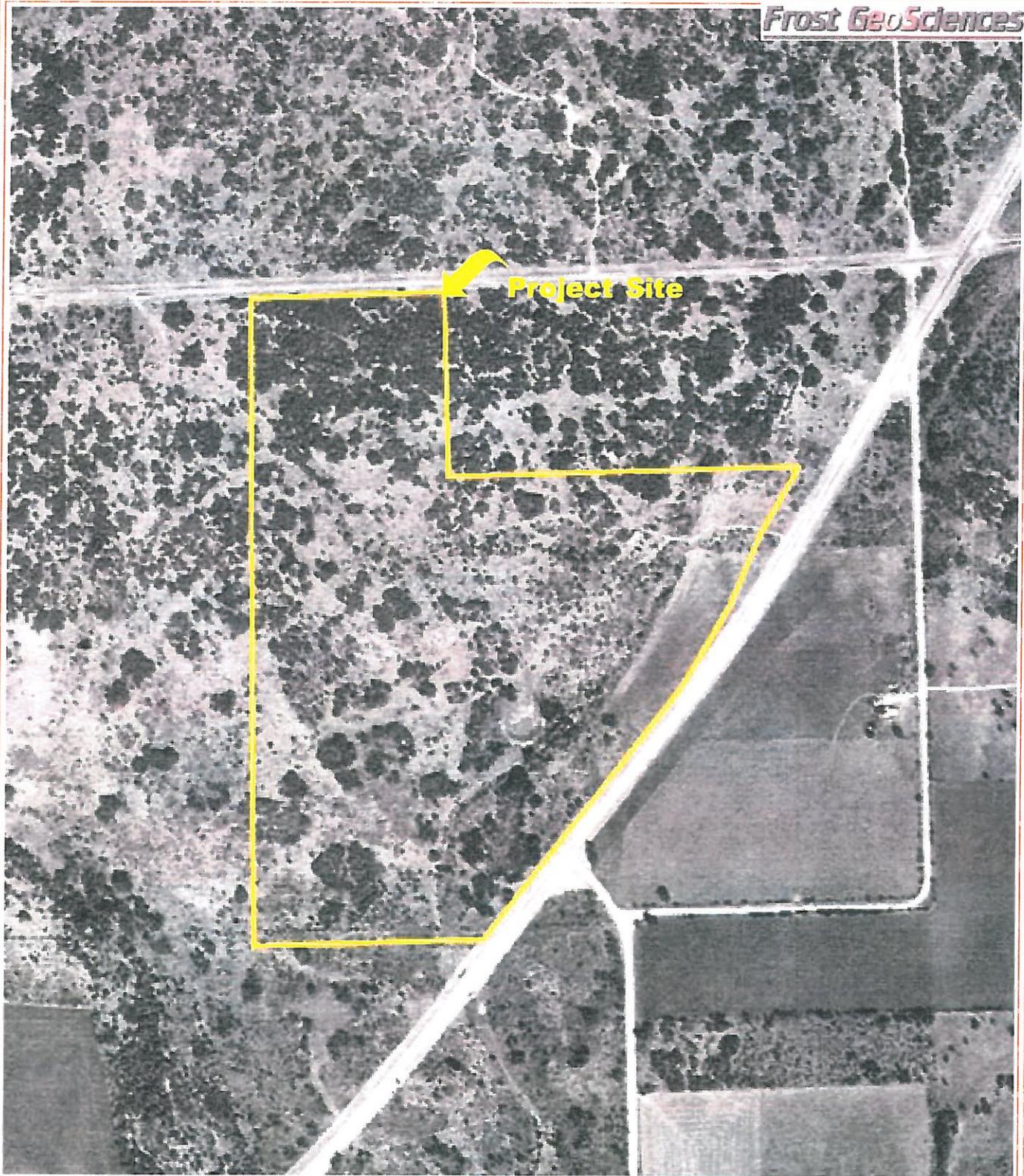
Bureau of Economic Geology
Geologic Map of the New Braunfels, Texas
30 X 60 Minute Quadrangle (2000)

PROJECT NO.:

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DATE:

September 21, 2005



PROJECT NAME:

Archeological Survey
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1966 Aerial Photograph
Agricultural Stabilization & Conservation Service

PROJECT NO.:

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DATE:

September 21, 2005



PROJECT NAME:

Archeological Survey
The Enclave at Hausman Road
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2003 Aerial Photograph
City of San Antonio

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September 21, 2005



Figure 1. 2003 Aerial map of the survey area showing the location of a rock cairn, Uvalde gravels, and a Clear Fork tool.

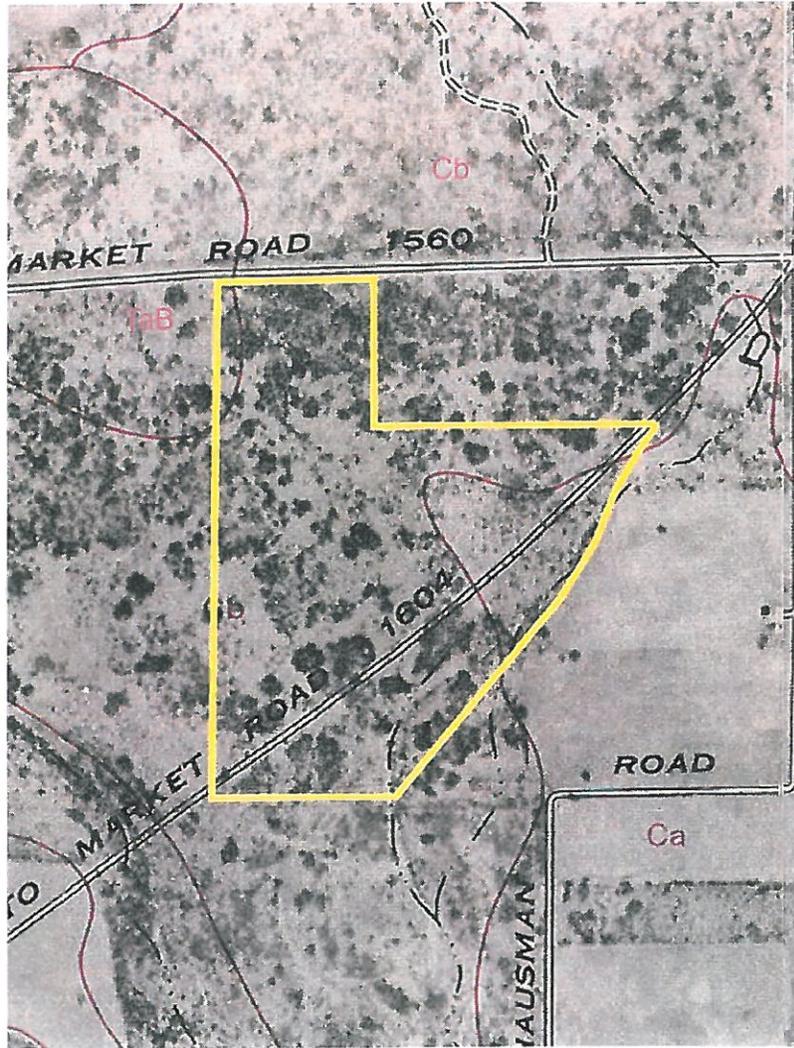


Figure 2. U.S.D.A. Soil Survey map of the survey.



Figure 3. Possible stone cairn.



Figure 4. Edwards chert core.

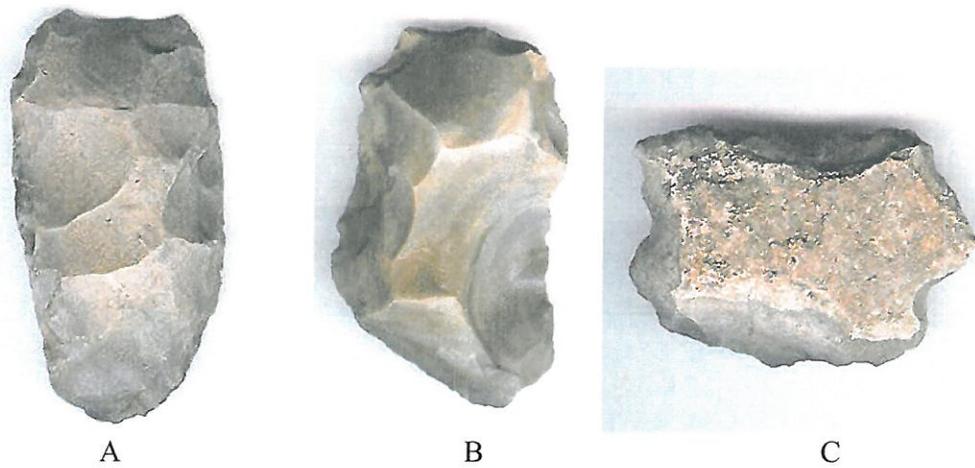


Figure 5. Artifacts: A, Clear Fork tool; B, biface blank; C, flake knife blade. A measures 6.5 cm in length; B, is 6.7 cm long, and C, is 6.5 cm wide.



Figure 6. Edwards chert core and flake refit.

ITEM INTENTIONALLY OMITTED

 PROPERTY BOUNDARY
TARL SITE LOCATION

TARL SITE LOCATION MAP

*Helotes Quadrangle
Source: USGS (1992)*

*The Enclave at Hausman Road
81 Acres
San Antonio, TX
Project #: FGS-05263*

0' 1000' 2000' 3000'



SCALE: 1" = 2000'



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