

Frost GeoSciences
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Steve Frost, C.P.G.

December 6, 2005

Fieldstone Communities, SA, LLC.
21232 Gathering Oak, Suite 103
San Antonio, Texas 78258

Attn: Mr. Oscar Dominguez

Re: Archeological Survey
The Evers Tract
155.775 Acres
San Antonio, Texas

Frost GeoSciences, Inc. Control # FGS-05342

Gentlemen:

Frost GeoSciences, Inc. in conjunction with Abasolo Archeological Consultants have completed the Archeological Survey at the above referenced project site. The results of our investigations have been combined and are provided in the following report.

If you have any questions regarding this report, or if Frost GeoSciences, Inc. may be of additional assistance to you on this project, please feel free to call our office. It has been a pleasure to work with you and we wish to thank you for the opportunity to be of service to you on this project. We look forward to being of continued service.



Sincerely,
Frost GeoSciences, Inc.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Steve Frost".

Steve Frost, C.P.G.
President, Senior Geologist

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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 155.775 acres of undeveloped land located along and south of Culebra Road immediately south of the intersection of Culebra Road and Little Geronimo Street in San Antonio, Texas. An overall view of the area is shown on a copy of the Site Plan, a local street map, a USGS Topographic Map, a geologic map, a 1938 aerial photograph, a 1962 aerial photograph from the U.S.D.A. Soil Survey of Bexar County, Texas, and a 2003 aerial photograph. Copies of the above mentioned maps indicating the location of the project area are presented on Plates 1 through 7 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, Geologic Atlas of Texas, San Antonio Sheet (1982), the project site is located on the Cretaceous Austin Chalk (Kau) and the Quaternary Uvalde Gravel (Q-Tu).

The Austin Chalk (Kau) consists of grayish white to white microgranular chalk with minor *Foraminifera* tests and *Inoceramus* prisms. Medium gray alternating layers of marl and bentonitic seams occur locally. Pyrite nodules are common but quickly weather to limonite. Overall thickness ranges from 325 to 420 feet.

The Uvalde Gravel (Q-Tu) consists of caliche with cemented gravel. Well-rounded cobbles of chert, quartz, limestone, and igneous rocks compose the gravel. Some boulders up to one foot in diameter are included in the section. Overall thickness ranges from several feet to ± 20 feet.

A copy of the Bureau of Economic Geology, Geologic Atlas of Texas, San Antonio Sheet

December 6, 2005

Fieldstone Communities, SA, LLC.

Page 2

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 1938 indicates that no structures are visible on the project site at this time. Based on a review of the historic aerial photography, there are no structures visible on the project site through the present day. A copy of the 1938 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 7 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 Lewisville Silty Clay (LvB), the Houston Black Clay (HtA), the Patrick Soils (PaB), and the Tarrant Association (TaB).

The Lewisville Silty Clay consists of moderately deep, dark colored, nearly level alluvial soils. These soils occur mainly on terraces bordering the San Antonio and Medina Rivers and their main tributaries. The surface layer is very dark grayish brown to brown silty clay and is about 24 inches thick. It has fine subangular blocky or blocky structure, and is firm and crumbly when moist. This layer contains a few fine concretions of lime carbonate. The subsurface layer is brown silty clay and is about 20 inches thick. It has fine, subangular blocky or blocky structure and is very firm but crumbly when moist. This layer is limy. The underlying material is reddish yellow silty clay. It has weak, blocky structure, is very firm when moist, and contains large amounts of lime. Beneath this layer there may be deep beds of water rounded limestone gravel. Lewisville soils have slow or medium surface drainage and medium internal drainage. Permeability is slow to moderate. The capacity to hold water is good. Natural fertility is high. The hazard of water erosion is serious on the more sloping parts but is very slight on the nearly level areas.

The Houston Black Clay consists of clayey soils that are deep, dark gray to black and

calcareous. The surface layer is very dark gray to black, mildly alkaline, and about 38 inches thick. This layer has weak, very fine, blocky structure in the uppermost 8 inches. Below that depth, it has moderate, fine, and very fine, blocky structure and is extremely firm but crumbly when moist. This layer cracks when dry and swells when wet. The subsurface layer is about 12 inches thick. It is gray or dark gray clay and has some grayish brown or olive brown streaks. It has moderate, medium blocky structure and is extremely firm when moist. Like the surface layer, this layer cracks when dry and swells when wet. The underlying material is very pale brown, calcareous clay or marl and has mottles of olive brown and gray. There are some shale fragments and gypsum crystals. The Houston Black Clay has slow to rapid surface drainage. Internal drainage is slow to none. Rainfall is very rapidly absorbed when the soil is dry and cracked, but practically all of it runs off after the water content of the soil has reached field capacity. Most areas lack a permanent water table. The capacity to hold water is good. Water erosion is a hazard.

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 AASHO Classification is A-7. This soil has an average permeability from 1.0 to 1.5 inches/hour.

The Patrick Soils consist of shallow, dark colored nearly level and gently sloping soils. These soils occur as terraces along streams that drain the limestone prairies of the county.

The surface layer ranges from 10 to 16 inches in thickness and from dark grayish brown to dark brown in color. This layer ordinarily ranges from loam to gravely clay loam in texture, but in places it is silty clay or light clay. The subsurface layer ranges from 5 to 14 inches in thickness, from dark brown to brown in color, and from clay loam to loam in texture. The depth to the substratum ranges from 10 to 30 inches. The gravel is weakly to strongly cemented in the uppermost 6 to 8 inches of this layer, and below that there are alternate beds of porous gravel and of sandy sediments. In some places the gravel underlies a 2 to 3 foot layer of caliche, and in others it is interbedded with caliche. Patrick soils have slow to rapid surface drainage and medium internal drainage. Because of shallowness, they have limited capacity to hold water. Permeability is moderate. Natural fertility is moderately high. In the more sloping parts, these soils are susceptible to water erosion.

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 New Sulphur Springs Road Tract Subdivision and the soil types is included in this report on Plate 6 in Appendix A.

Abstract

Frost GeoSciences, Inc. in conjunction with Abasolo Archaeological Consultants (AAC) conducted an archeological survey of the 155 acres during the first week of December, 2005. The assessment was carried out to identify any prehistoric or historic archaeological sites and to assess the significance of any cultural resources that might warrant consideration for nomination to National Register of Historic Places. The field team consisted of Drs. Harry Shafer and Thomas Hester of AAC, and Mr. Steve Frost, C.P.G. of Frost GeoSciences, Inc. A surface survey was conducted over the entire property and all landforms and soil conditions were inspected for evidence of archaeological sites and prehistoric activity. Natural outcrops of chert were found to have been rarely used sometime during the human prehistoric past, but no diagnostic artifacts are archaeological sites were found on the property. No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

Introduction and Background

Frost GeoSciences, Inc. and Abasolo Archaeological Consultants conducted an archeological survey of the 155 acres in the City of San Antonio during the first week of December, 2005. The assessment was carried out in accordance with the "Archeological Survey Standards for Texas" in order to identify the presence of any prehistoric or historic cultural resources.

The field team consisted of Drs. Harry Shafer and Thomas Hester, and Steve Frost, C.P.G. of Frost GeoSciences, Inc. A surface survey was conducted over the entire property and all landforms and soil conditions were inspected for evidence of archaeological sites and prehistoric activity. The survey team also looked for any material remains related to important Historic structures or features.

The Evers Tract is located along and south of Culebra Road just east of the Bexar-Medina County line (Figs.1 and 2 in Appendix B). The land is located on the divide between the upper Culebra Creek and San Geronimo Creek watersheds. Most of the property has been in recent cultivation and the uncultivated or wooded portion and fallow fields were recently used as pasture (Fig 3 in Appendix B). The upland soils consist of four series: Houston black clay (HtA, 0-1 percent slope) in the far northern portion of the survey area, Lewisville silty clay (LvB, 1 to 3 percent slope) in most of the central area, Tarrant soils (TaB) in the far northwestern portion near the residences, and Patrick soils (PaB, 1 to 3 percent slope) occur along the western margins of the survey area (Fig. 4 in Appendix B; Taylor et al., 1991). The relatively flat nature of the terrain is reflected in the soil types and slope. Of significance are the surface exposures of Uvalde gravels in the Houston black and Lewisville soils. Excellent quality chert (flint) occurs in these ancient gravels, and at some time in the prehistoric past Native Americans infrequently and expediently utilized these resources.

Archaeological Setting

Our knowledge of the archaeology of Bexar County is based on a record of some 1400-1600 prehistoric archaeological and Historic sites found on the Texas Archeological Site Atlas (Texas Historical Commission and Texas Archeological Research Laboratory).

Additionally, excavations at several dozen sites have provided insights into the nature of human utilization of the region since at least 11,500 years ago. Medina County, immediately adjacent (to the west) to the Evers Tract is less well known, with only a couple of hundred sites recorded and very few excavations. Nonetheless, the regional culture history can be broken up into four segments of time: Paleoindian (11,500-8500 Years ago), Archaic (8500-1500 years ago), Late Prehistoric (1500-400 years ago), and Historic (establishment of first European settlements, ca. A.D. 1700). Notable traits of the three prehistoric time periods include (Hester 2004):

Paleoindian: late Ice Age occupations, into the onset of modern climates; distinctive spear points such as Clovis, Folsom, Golondrina and others (Turner and Hester 1993); small, mobile populations that first hunted now-extinct species of bison, elephant, and other animals, and by 10,000 years ago, fauna that are essentially of modern types.

Archaic: growth of populations in the region, based on a systematic hunting and gathering way of life; large numbers of sites and a great variety of artifacts chipped from flint or chert (these are often time-specific spear point types that allow archaeologists to organize the Archaic into smaller temporal units); specialized earth-oven cooking technologies for much of the time period, resulting in burned rock middens, a site type common in north Bexar County; Late Prehistoric: continuing hunting and gathering but with the introduction of the bow and arrow around A.D. 500-700, and a specialized pattern of buffalo hunting and processing seen in the Toyah culture in the last part of this period);

Historic: arrival of the Spanish into Bexar County, especially after A.D. 1700, establishment of missions and ranchos; incursion of Comanche and Lipan Apache tribes not native to the area (1720-1750); and expanded Anglo-European farming and ranching activities in the 19th century that left distinctive stone buildings and other features.

In the area near the Evers Tract, a number of archaeological surveys have been carried out on Culebra Creek. Notable is the Remuda Ranch survey (Shafer and Hester 2005), where cultural materials of ancient Native Americans ranged from 10,500 years ago to the early Historic period. Additionally, a number of early to mid 19th century farm and ranch complexes have been documented, including 41BX711 (at Remuda Ranch Development), and 41BX1618 and 1619, on the Kallison Ranch development (Texas Archeological Site Atlas). Site types represented in the Evers Tract area (based on the Texas Archeological Site Atlas) include chert (flint) "quarries" (areas where raw materials were procured and initially processed; e.g., 41BX721, near Highway 211), burned rock middens (41BX845, Highway 211 area), rockshelters (in the bluffs of San Geronimo Creek; 41BX888), and open campsites (41ME38; Highway 211).

Survey Results

The archaeological fieldwork at the Evers Tract began with the knowledge that certain site types might be present, such as lithic "quarries," burned rock middens, and open campsites. Additionally, based on studies along Culebra Creek, Historic sites could also be present.

However, as a result of an intensive surface survey, we can report that no archaeological sites were found during the course of the survey. The only trace of prehistoric activity noted was infrequent testing or reduction of chert nodules (Fig. 5 in Appendix B) in the Uvalde gravels associated with Houston black and Lewisville soils, and a trace of fire cracked rock around an apparent natural sink. The evidence of prehistoric chert resource exploitation was noted along the northeastern, eastern, and southeastern portions of the property. Cores, early stage bifaces, and flakes were noted (Fig. 6 in Appendix B), but no diagnostic artifacts were observed.

One curious geological formation was noted in the north central part of the property (see Fig. 1 in Appendix B). This is a possible natural sink that has been modified in the past century by the excavation of a stock tank. The depression is outlined by a natural rim, and it was on the south and western edges of this rim that the only fire cracked rock was noted. No fire cracked rock concentrations

or hearth features were observed, however, to suggest concentrated prehistoric human activity. There is a much more distinct depression or large sinkhole to the north of FM 471, near the Evers Tract. Sites have reportedly been documented around the edges of this feature, and thus we made a careful search for similar sites at Evers Tract. None were observed.

The survey party also noted a storage or disposal area for discarded farm equipment and vehicles (Fig. 7 in Appendix B). This disposal area contains some very interesting implements that date back to the first half of the 20th century.

Summary and Conclusions

An examination of the Evers Tract for the presence of prehistoric or historic archaeological sites failed to reveal any significant resources. In the fields and pastures, where Uvalde gravels can be found in abundance, we noted the occasional use of this raw material. Such utilization was infrequent and widely scattered, including the test of cobbles for chert quality, and the preparation (and discard) of cores and bifaces. A cluster of farm implements, an old Ford pickup, and other equipment was also observed. While a number of the implements are well over 50 years old, the cluster does not constitute a significant Historic site. No further research into the cultural resources of the Evers Tract is warranted.

References Cited

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Taylor, F. B., R. B. Hailey, and D. L. Richmond

1991 *Soil Survey of Bexar County*. Series 1962, No. 12. Reissued June 1991. United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D.C.

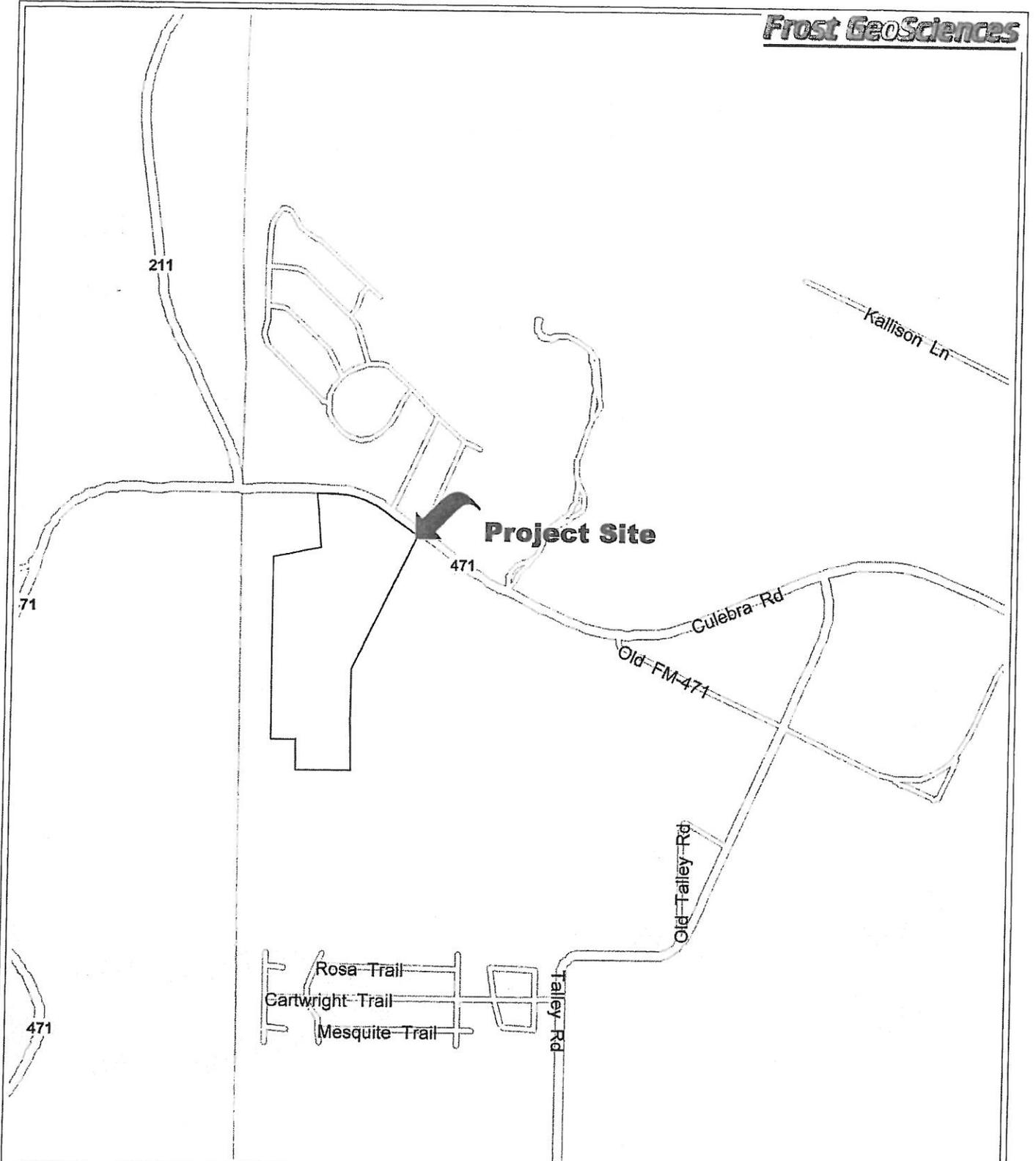
Shafer , H. J. and T. R. Hester

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Main. Report No. 12. Abasolo Archaeological Consultants, San Antonio, Texas.

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1993 *Guide to Stone Artifacts of Texas Indians.* 2nd ed. Gulf Publishing, Houston.



PROJECT NAME:

Archeological Survey
The Evers Tract
155.557 Acres
San Antonio, Texas

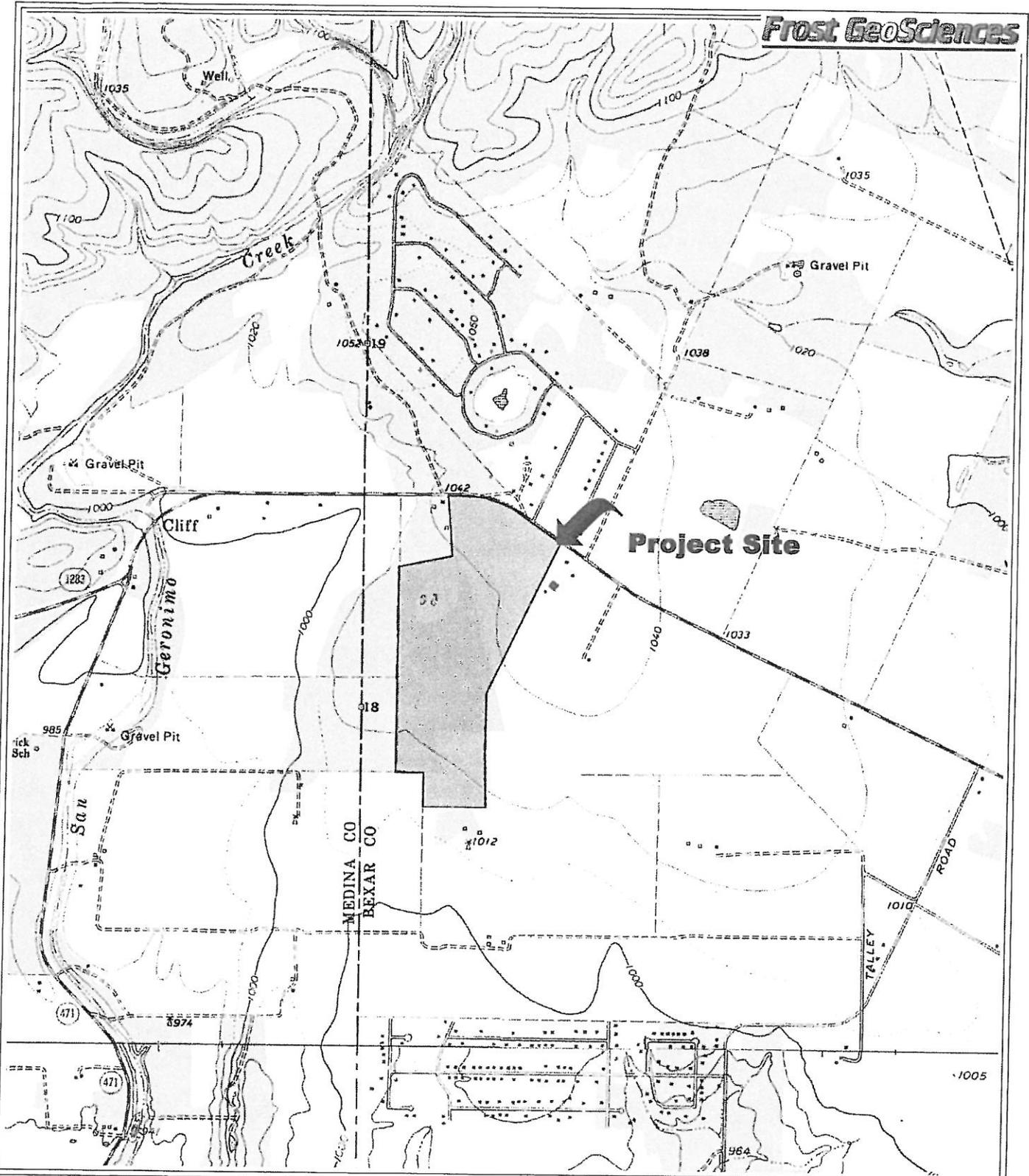
Street Map

PROJECT NO.:

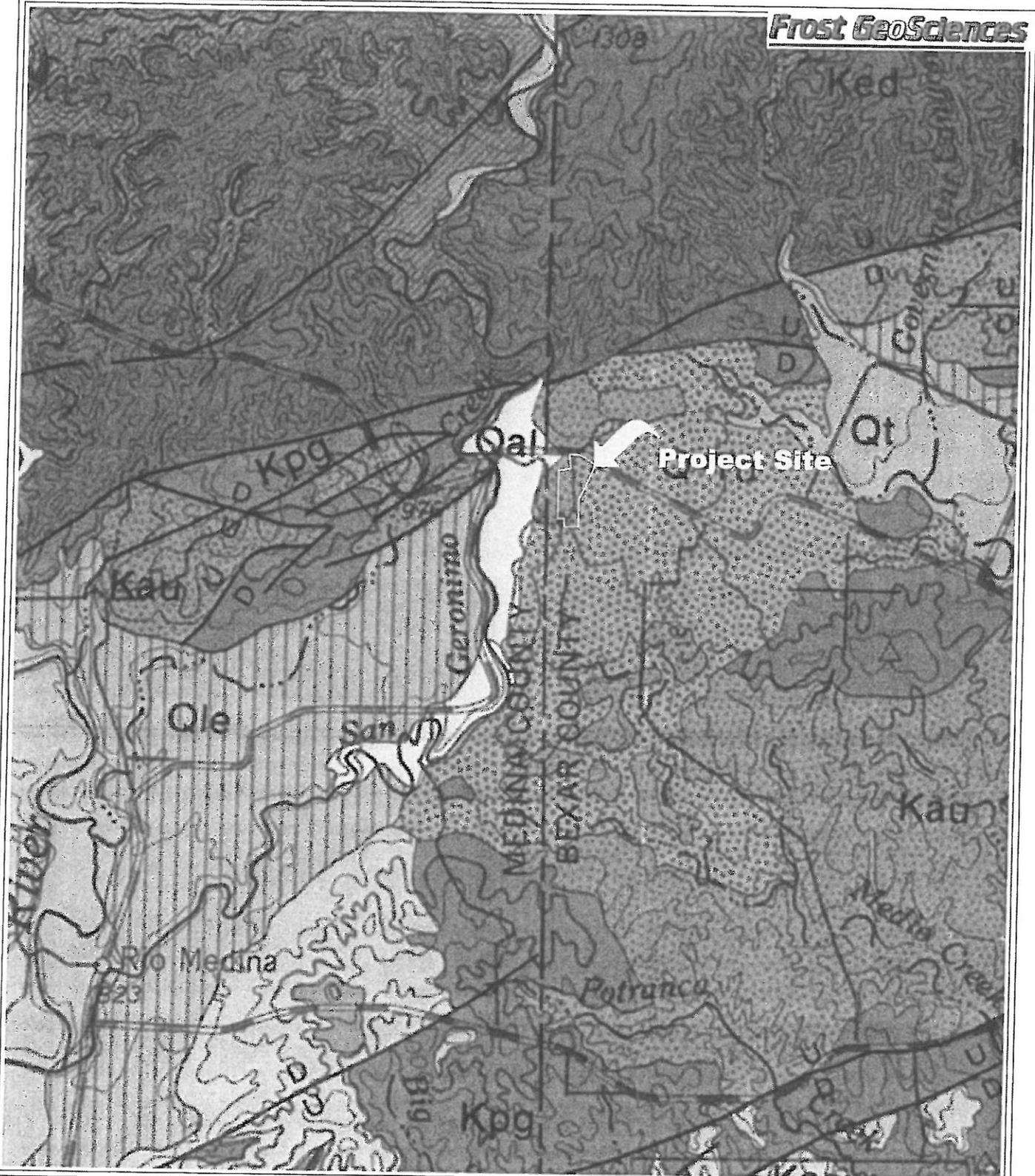
FGS-05342

DATE:

December 6, 2005



<p>PROJECT NAME: Archeological Survey The Evers Tract 155.557 Acres San Antonio, Texas</p>	<p>U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map La Coste NE, Texas Sheet (1987)</p>	
	<p>PROJECT NO.: FGS-05342</p>	<p>DATE: December 6, 2005</p>



PROJECT NAME:

Archeological Survey
The Evers Tract
155.557 Acres
San Antonio, Texas

Bureau of Economic Geology
Geologic Atlas of Texas
San Antonio Sheet (1982)

PROJECT NO.:

FGS-05342

DATE:

December 6, 2005



1 inch = 1000 feet

PROJECT NAME:

Archeological Survey
The Evers Tract
155.557 Acres
San Antonio, Texas

1938 Aerial Photograph
Agricultural Stabilization & Conservation Service

PROJECT NO.: FGS-05342

DATE:

December 6, 2005

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PLATE NO. 5



PROJECT NAME:

Archeological Survey
The Evers Tract
155.557 Acres
San Antonio, Texas

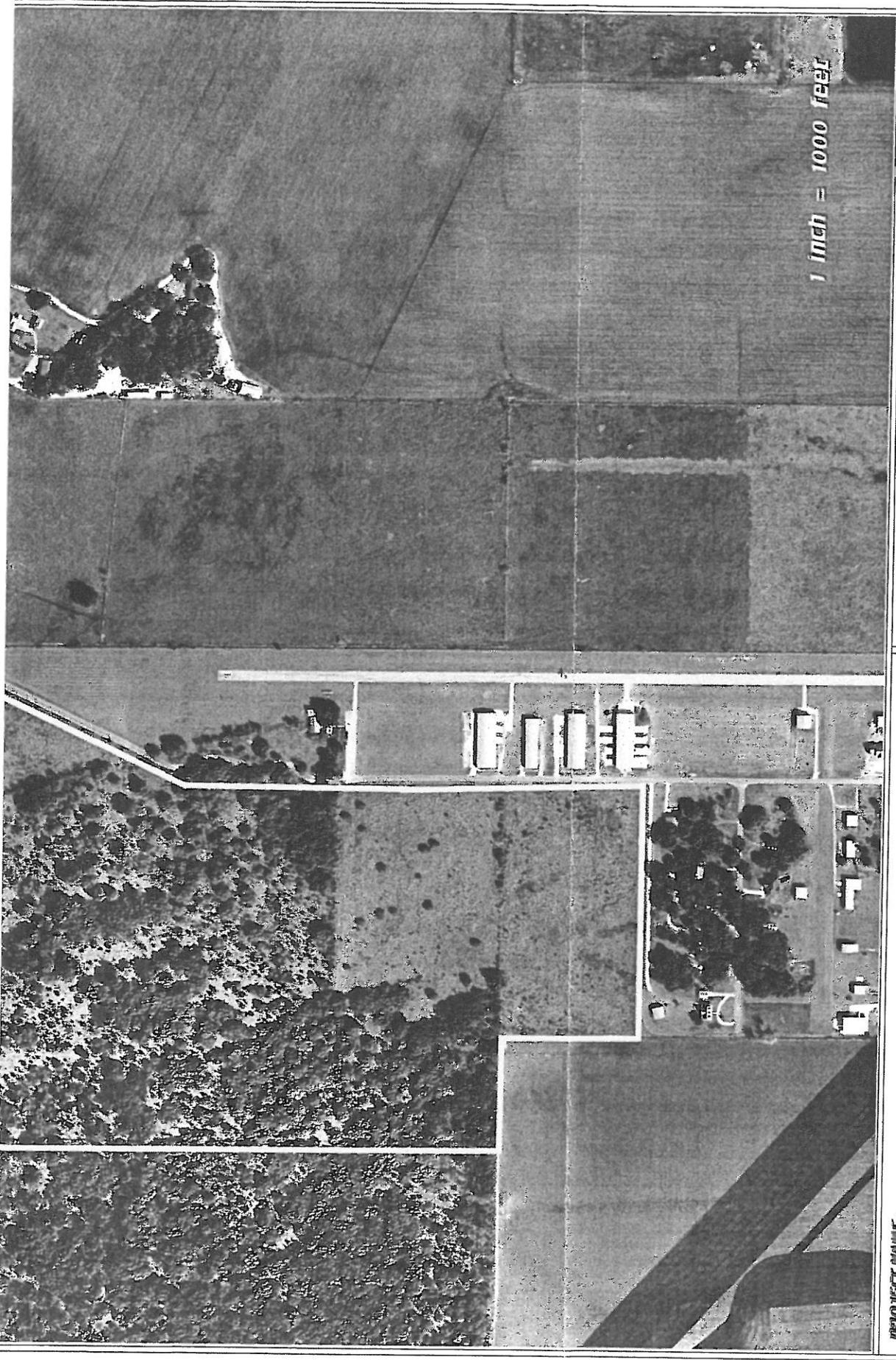
1962 Aerial Photograph
United States Department of Agriculture

PROJECT NO.: FGS-05342

DATE: December 6, 2005

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PLATE NO. 6



PROJECT NAME:

Archeological Survey
The Evers Tract
155.557 Acres
San Antonio, Texas

2003 Aerial Photograph
City of San Antonio

PROJECT NO.: FGS-05342

DATE: December 6, 2005

Geologic and Environmental Consulting

PLATE NO. 7

Figures

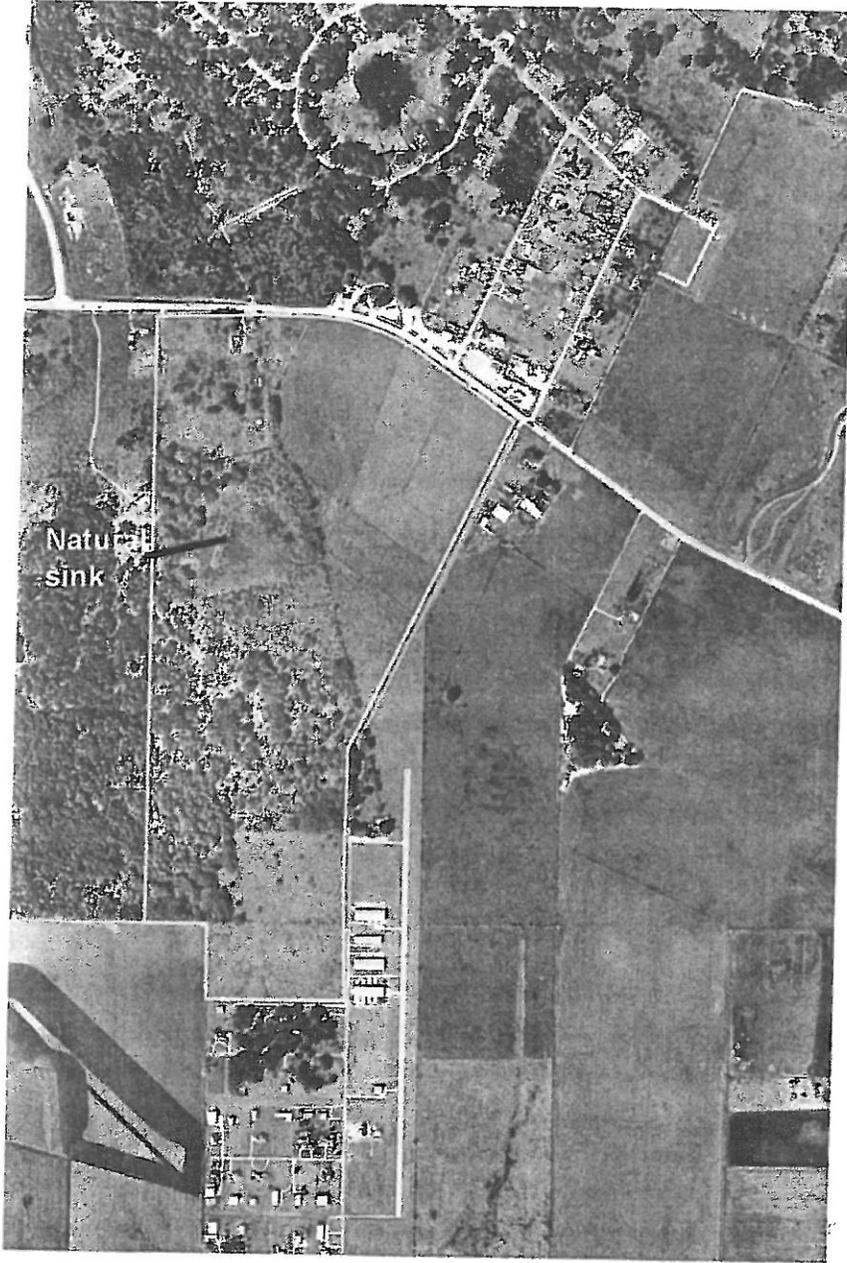


Figure 1. Aerial map showing the survey area; natural sink labeled.

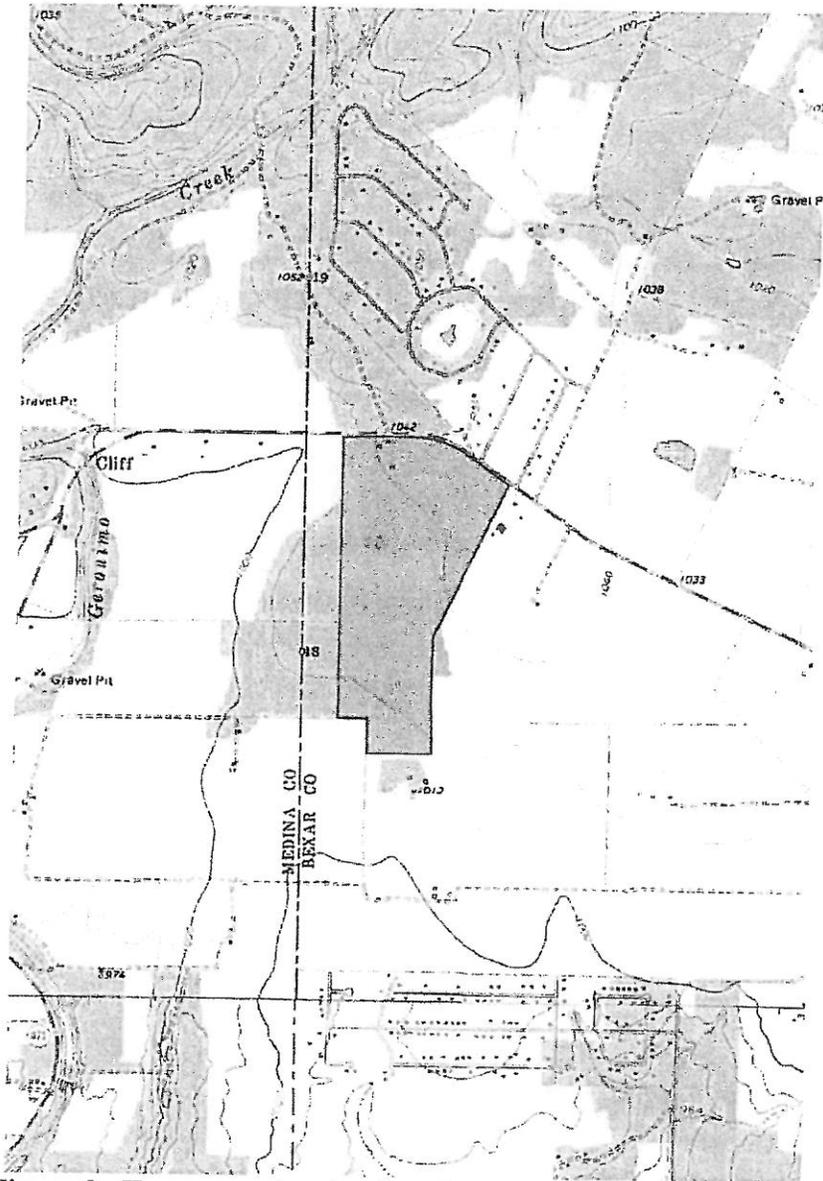


Figure 2. Topo map showing location near Medina County line.



Figure 3. Two views of the survey area. Top view shows cultivated fields in northeastern sector, and bottom shows wooded pasture in southwestern section.

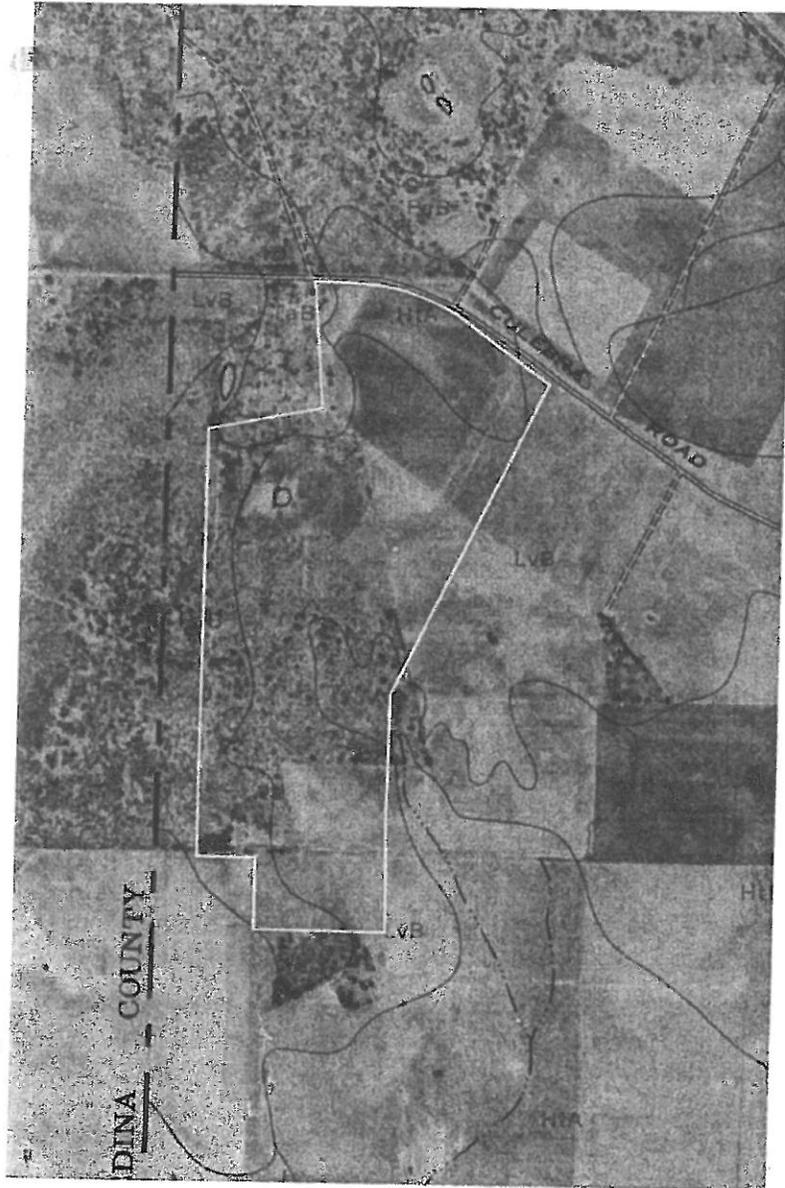


Figure 4. Soils map.



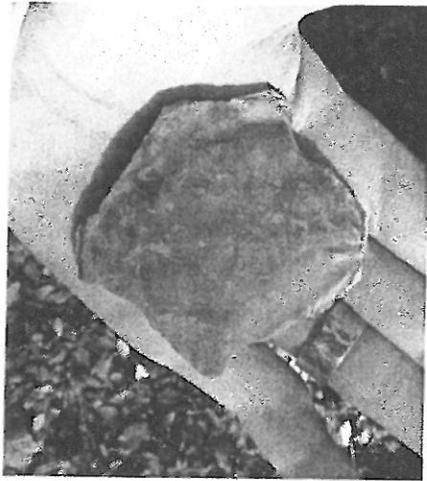
Figure 5. Tested chert cobble from Field at Evers Tract. A prehistoric flintknapper removed this single flake to examine the quality of the raw material.



A



B



C



D

Figure 6. Cores, flake, and early stage biface. A, B, cores; C, primary flake; D, early stage biface.



Figure 7 Old Ford truck and other farm equipment.