

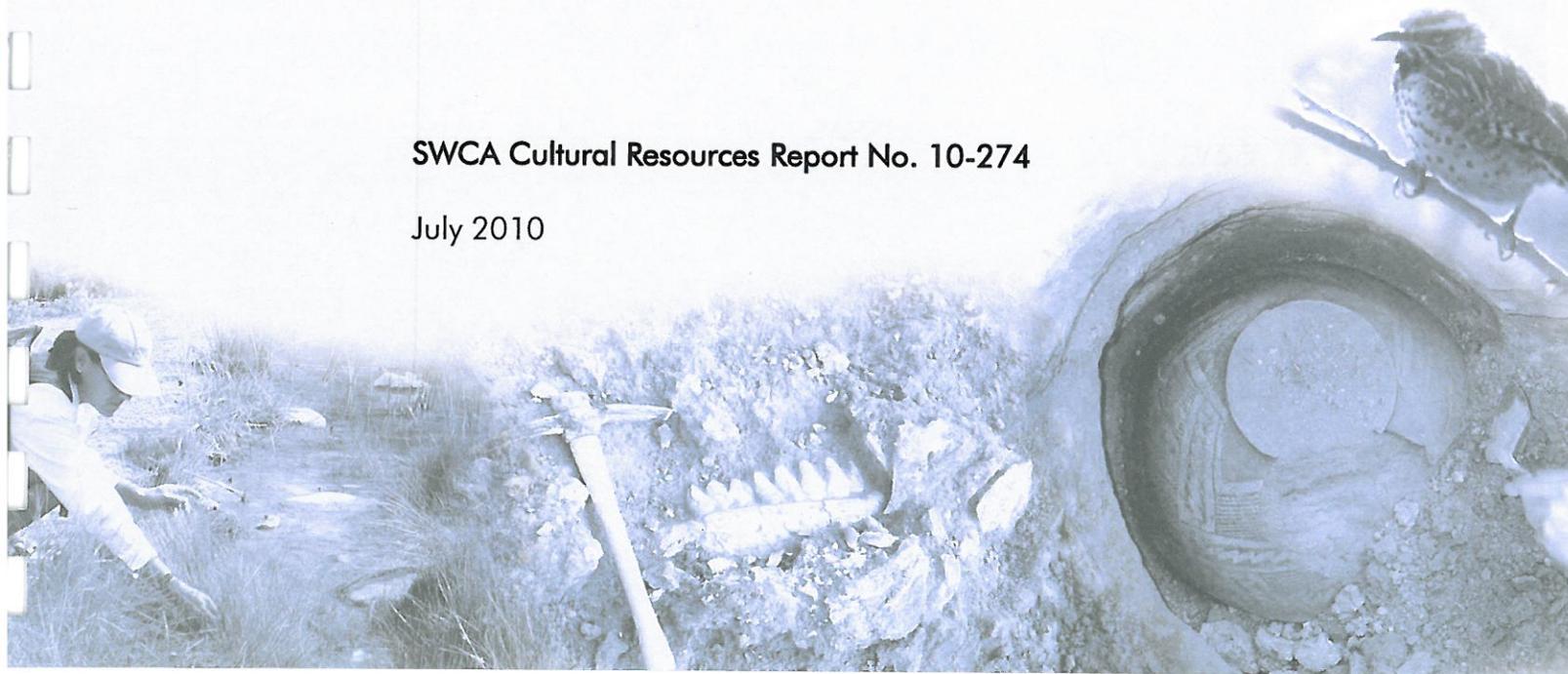
**Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the
797-acre Kinder Ranch Residential
Development, Bexar County, Texas**

Prepared for
Bitterblue, Inc.

Prepared by
Mary Jo Galindo

SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 10-274

July 2010



**INTENSIVE CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE 797-ACRE KINDER
RANCH RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS**

Prepared for

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ABSTRACT

On behalf of Bitterblue, Inc., SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) conducted an intensive cultural resources survey of the approximately 797-acre Kinder Ranch residential development project area in Bexar County, Texas. The work was done to satisfy requirements of the San Antonio Historic Preservation Office (HPO) per the City of San Antonio's Historic Preservation and Design Section of the Unified Development Code (Article 6 35-360 to 35-634). The project area is in northern San Antonio, near the southwest quadrant of the intersection of Bulverde Road and Cibolo Creek.

The investigations included a background literature and records review and an intensive pedestrian survey with subsurface investigations. The background review revealed no previously recorded archaeological sites within or adjacent to the project area; however, four previously recorded sites (41BX746, 41BX1767, 41CM294, and 41CM295), nine previously conducted archaeological surveys, and five cemeteries are within 1 mile. The survey included 46 shovel tests and 10 backhoe trenches placed in areas that had the highest potential for containing buried cultural materials with good integrity. Overall, the project area is mainly in a rocky upland setting with prevalent limestone bedrock outcroppings and little soil. Approximately 200 acres of the project area is in the floodplain of Cibolo Creek and was targeted with backhoe trenching.

An historic cemetery and two sites (41BX1873 and 41BX1874) were recorded during the field survey. The Obst Cemetery contains four marked graves with the dates of interment ranging from 1882 to 1972. It is considered a contributing element to the Obst Farmstead Complex and SWCA recorded the cemetery with a 100-foot buffer and recommends that the cemetery be preserved in place.

Site 41BX1873, the Obst Farmstead Complex, represents the evolution of a historic-age rural landscape occupied from ca. 1865 to ca. 1970. The landscape contains historic-age buildings, structures, and sites which reflect a wide range of building techniques typical of the Texas Hill Country and San Antonio. The Obst Farmstead Complex consists of three residential structures: the original stone residence built by Gottlieb Obst in 1865, a two-room frame house built between 1880 and 1920, and a mid-twentieth century house with asbestos siding. Additionally, there are 28 outbuildings, features, stone fences, animal pens, and an historic cemetery. The Obst Farmstead Complex is considered significant. Should later development plans include its demolition, SWCA recommends further archival and documentary activities for the Obst Farmstead Complex.

Site 41BX1874, a surficial scatter of prehistoric and historic artifacts, contains no features or buried cultural material. Based on the site's surficial nature and the lack of features, diagnostic artifacts, or buried intact deposits, site 41BX1874 is not considered significant and no further work is recommended.

A residential complex documented in the northeast corner of the project area lacks standing structures that are of historic age. The only possible remnants of a 1953 or earlier occupation are rock walls and associated terrace features upon which modern structures have been constructed.

Thus, the complex was not considered eligible for trinomial designation and SWCA recommends no further work at this location.

Besides these resources, no cultural materials were identified within any of the shovel test or backhoe trench excavations, and no other artifacts, features, or standing structures were observed on the surface of the project area. SWCA currently recommends avoidance for the Obst Farmstead Complex with further archival and documentary activities for the resource should later development plans affect it. Otherwise, no further archaeological investigations are recommended within the project area.

No artifacts were collected; therefore, nothing was curated.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Mary Jo Galindo served as Principal Investigator, Project Manager, and Lead Surveyor for the duration of the project, ably overseeing overall logistics and organization, and managing reporting and agency consultation. Matthew C. Stotts, John D. Lowe, Aly Young, Ken Lawrence, Christian T. Hartnett, and Whitney Lytle served as field technicians on this survey, conducting field work on June 29–30, and July 7, 2010. Julie McGilvray contributed to the assessment of the Obst farmstead, and Carole Carpenter expertly produced all field and report maps for the project.

Two sites, 41BX1873 and 41BX1874, were recorded during the field survey. Site 41BX1873, the Obst Farmstead Complex, was recorded by Mary Jo Galindo, Matthew C. Stotts, John D. Lowe, Aly Young, and Julie McGilvray. Site 41BX1874, a surficial artifact scatter, was recorded by Mary Jo Galindo and John D. Lowe.

INTRODUCTION

On behalf of Bitterblue, Inc., SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) conducted an intensive cultural resources survey of the approximately 797-acre Kinder Ranch residential development project area in northern Bexar County, Texas. The work was done to satisfy requirements of the San Antonio Historic Preservation Office (HPO) per the City of San Antonio's Historic Preservation and Design Section of the Unified Development Code (Article 6 35-360 to 35-634).

Investigations involved background review, archival research, and a pedestrian survey with shovel testing and backhoe trenches. SWCA archaeologists Mary Jo Galindo, Matthew C. Stotts, John D. Lowe, Aly Young, Ken Lawrence, Christian T. Hartnett, and Whitney Lytle conducted the fieldwork on June 29–30, and July 7, 2010.

DEFINITION OF STUDY AREA

The project area is located in northern San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas about 1 mile west of U.S. Highway (U.S.) 281 and along Bulverde Road, near the southwest quadrant of its intersection with Cibolo Creek (Figure 1). The irregular-shaped, 797-acre property is oriented north-south at its longest axis. The northern boundary is the Cibolo Creek floodplain, with an unnamed tributary of Cibolo Creek traversing the floodplain from the southwest to the northeast. This intermittent stream continues across the property for another 600 m to the south, then about 800 m to the southeast, and finally the creek turns northeast for 600 m in the southeast corner of the property. Two other unnamed tributaries are within the project area along each of the west and northeast borders (Figure 2).

The southwestern property boundary follows Borgfeld Road for about 500 m before contin-

uing along a fence line to the northeast. Parts of the eastern boundary are formed by the previously surveyed Kinder Northeast Residential Development (Galindo 2008). The northeast corner of the project area is adjacent to the St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery, which was established in 1906.

The project area is situated in an upland setting with three prominent hills that form a ridge oriented northeast to southwest. The majority of the project area occupies rocky limestone upland terrain with little vertical soil depth and broad areas of exposed bedrock (Figure 3). Most of the project area contains thick vegetation with an overstory of various oaks and cedar, and an understory of juniper and various shrubs (Figure 4). Ground visibility within the project area ranged from a low of 20 percent to a high of 100 percent, but the visibility was typically about 60 percent.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

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

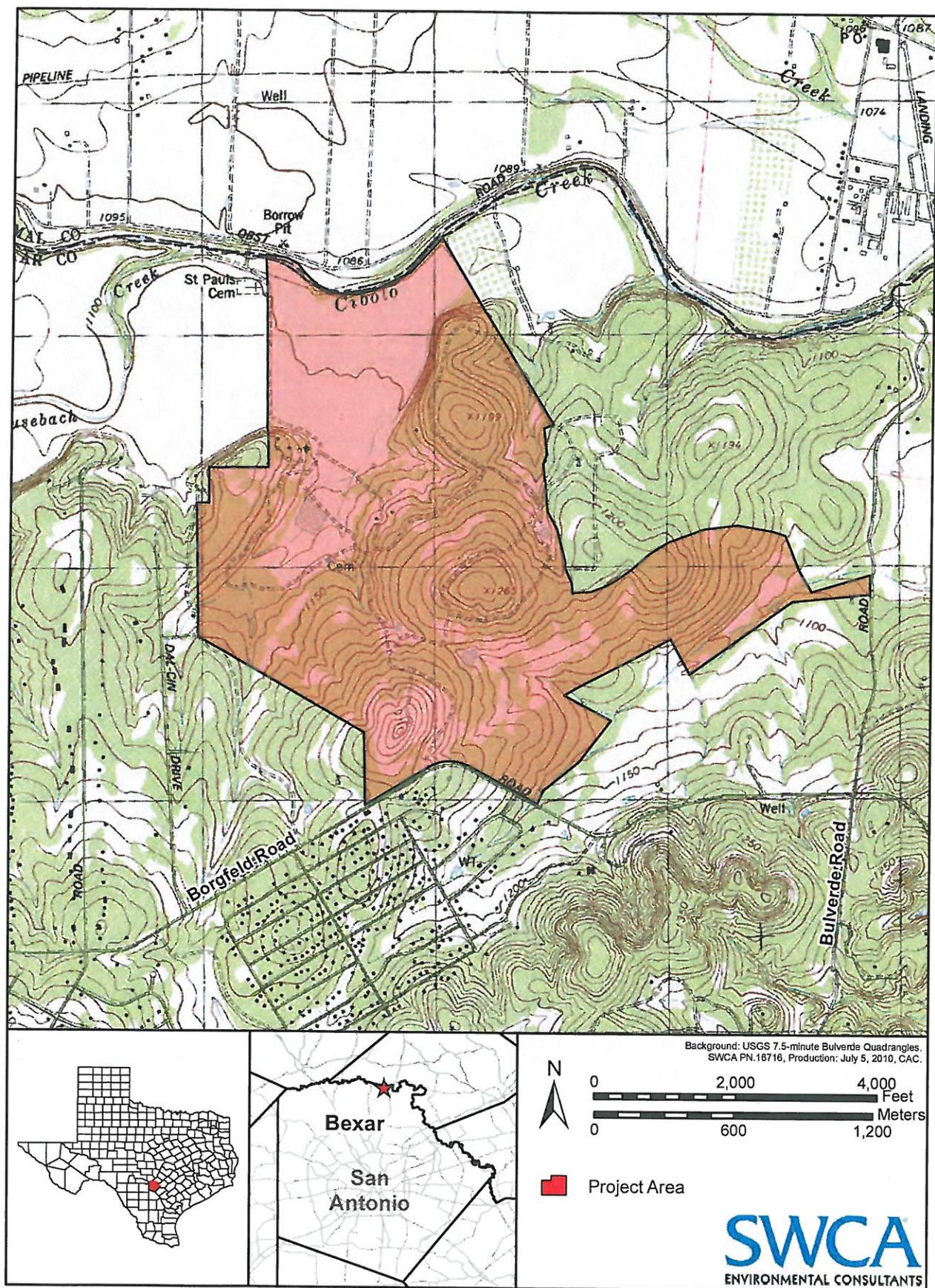


Figure 1. Project Location Map.

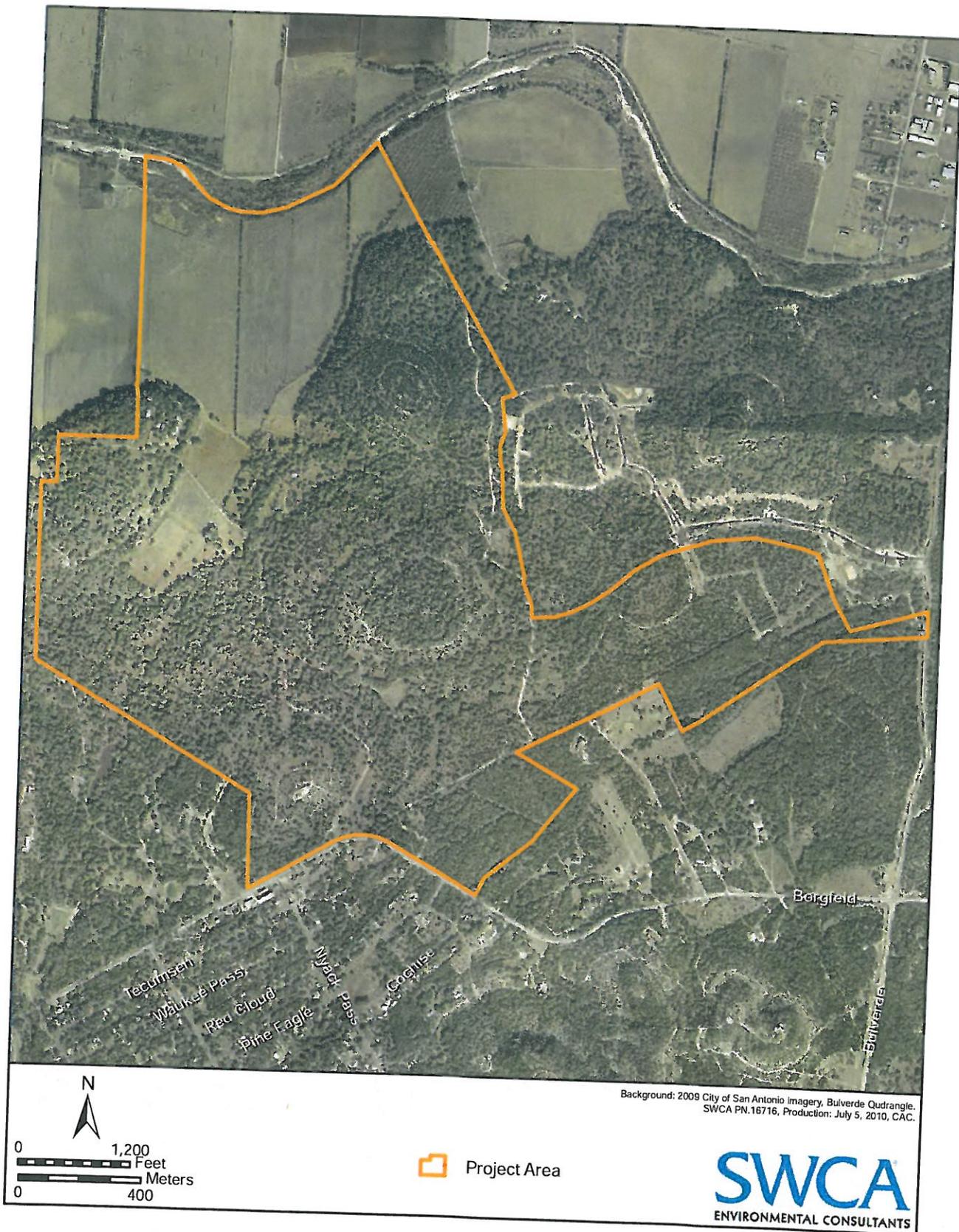


Figure 2. Project area aerial photograph.



Figure 3. Exposed bedrock on the surface of the project area.



Figure 4. Typical vegetation and ground cover within the project area.

the broader Tamaulipan, Balconian, and Texan biotic provinces of Texas defined by Blair (1950).

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

In order of predominance, the soils of the project area are mapped as Tarrant association (38 percent), Bracket-Tarrant association (31 percent), and Lewisville silty clay (15 percent) (Taylor et al. 1991:Map Sheet 4). The Tarrant association (0–15 percent slopes) is characterized as very shallow to shallow, well-drained soils on convex to plane slopes in undulating to very steep uplands. Tarrant soils formed in residuum over interbedded limestone, marls and chalk (Taylor et al. 1991:30). Bracket soils in the project area have 12–60 percent slopes and are very shallow to shallow soils over bedrock. These well-drained and moderately permeable soils formed in residuum over chalky limestone bedrock. These soils are found on gently sloping to very steep uplands (Taylor et al. 1991:11-12). The Lewisville silty clay with 0–3 percent slopes, are characterized as occupying long, narrow, sloping areas that separate nearly level terraces from soils of the uplands and are about 1.5 feet thick (Taylor et al. 1991:25). Lewisville soils within the project area are confined to the Cibolo Creek floodplain.

CULTURAL SETTING

The proposed project area falls within the Central Texas 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.

The archaeological record of the Central Texas region is known from decades of investigations of stratified open air sites and rockshelters throughout the Edwards Plateau, its highly dissected eastern and southern margins, and the adjoining margins of physiographic regions to the east and south (see Collins [2004] for review). Traditionally, the Central Texas region has included the Balcones Canyonlands and Blackland Prairie—that is, north of San Antonio (e.g., Prewitt 1981; Suhm 1960). These two areas are on the periphery of the Central Texas region, 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).

PALEOINDIAN PERIOD

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

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

Clovis points are found evenly distributed along the eastern edge of the Edwards Plateau, where the presence of springs and outcrops of chert-bearing limestone are common (Meltzer and Bever 1995:58). Sites within the area yielding Clovis points and Clovis-age materials include Kincaid Rockshelter (Collins et al. 1989), Pavo Real (Henderson and Goode 1991), and San Macros Springs (Takac 1991). A probable Clovis polyhedral blade core and blade fragment was found at the Greenbelt site in San Antonio (Houk et al. 1997). Analyses of Clovis artifacts and site types suggest that Clovis peoples were well-adapted, generalized hunter-gatherers with the technology to hunt larger game but not solely rely on it.

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

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

ARCHAIC PERIOD

The Archaic period for central Texas dates from ca. 8,800 to 1,300–1,200 B.P. (Collins 2004:119–121) and generally is believed to represent a shift toward hunting and gathering of a wider array of animal and plant resources and a decrease in group mobility (Willey and Phillips 1958:107–108). In the eastern and southwestern United States and on the Great Plains, development of horticultural-based, semisedentary to sedentary societies succeeds the Archaic period. In these areas, the Archaic truly represents a developmental stage of adaptation as Willey and Phillips (1958) define it.

For central Texas, this notion of the Archaic is somewhat problematic. An increasing amount of evidence suggests that Archaic-like adaptations were in place before the Archaic (see Collins 2004:118, 1998; Collins et al. 1989) and that these practices continued into the succeeding Late Prehistoric period (Collins

1995:385; Prewitt 1981:74). In a real sense, the Archaic period of the Central Texas region is not a developmental stage, but an arbitrary chronological construct and projectile point style sequence.

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

Early Archaic (8,800–6,000 B.P.) sites are small, and their tool assemblages are diverse (Weir 1976:115–122), suggesting that populations were highly mobile and densities low (Prewitt 1985:217). It has been noted that Early Archaic sites are concentrated along the eastern and southern margins of the Edwards Plateau (Johnson and Goode 1994; McKinney 1981). This distribution may indicate climatic conditions at the time, given that these environments have more reliable water sources and a more diverse resource base than other parts of the region. Early Archaic projectile point styles include Hoxie, Gower, Wells, Martindale, and Uvalde. Clear Fork and Guadalupe bifaces and a variety of other bifacial and unifacial tools are common to Early Archaic assemblages.

Construction and use of rock hearths and ovens, which had been limited during late Paleoindian times, became commonplace. The use of rock features suggests that retaining heat and releasing it slowly over an extended period were important in food processing and cooking and reflects a specialized subsistence strategy. Such a practice probably was related to cooking plant foods, particularly roots and bulbs, many of which must be subjected to

prolonged periods of cooking to render them consumable and digestible (Black et al. 1997:257; Wandsnider 1997; Wilson 1930). Significant Early Archaic sites include the Richard Beene site in Bexar County (Thoms and Mandel 1992), the Camp Pearl Wheat site in Kerr County (Collins et al. 1990), and the Jetta Court site in Travis County (Wesolowsky et al. 1976).

During the Middle Archaic period (6,000–4,000 B.P.), the number and distribution of sites, as well as their size, probably increased as population densities grew (Prewitt 1981:73; Weir 1976:124, 135). Macrobands may have formed at least seasonally, or more small groups may have used the same sites for longer periods (Weir 1976:130–131). Development of burned rock middens toward the end of the Middle Archaic suggest a greater reliance on plant foods, although tool kits still imply a considerable dependence on hunting (Prewitt 1985:222–226). Middle Archaic projectile point styles include Bell, Andice, Taylor, Baird, Nolan, and Travis. Bell and Andice points reflect a shift in lithic technology from the preceding Early Archaic Martindale and Uvalde point styles (Collins 2004:119). Johnson and Goode (1994:25) suggest that the Bell and Andice darts are parts of a specialized bison-hunting tool kit. They also believe that an influx of bison and bison-hunting groups from the Eastern Woodland margins during a slightly more mesic period marked the beginning of the Middle Archaic.

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

spread of yuccas and sotols, and that it was these plants that Middle Archaic peoples collected and cooked in large rock ovens.

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

Middle Archaic subsistence technology, including the use of rock and earth ovens, continued into the Late Archaic period. Collins (2004:121) states that, at the beginning of the Late Archaic period, the use of rock ovens and the resultant formation of burned rock middens reached its zenith and that the use of rock and earth ovens declined during the latter half of the Late Archaic. There is, however, mounting chronological data that midden formation culminated much later and that this high level of rock and earth oven use continued into the early Late Prehistoric period (Black et al. 1997:270–284; Kleinbach et al. 1995:795). A picture of prevalent burned rock midden development in the eastern part of the Central Texas region after 2,000 B.P. is gradually becoming clear. This scenario parallels the widely recognized occurrence of post-2,000 B.P. middens in the western reaches of the Edwards Plateau (see Goode 1991).

At times during the Late Archaic, this generalized foraging strategy appears to have been

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

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

LATE PREHISTORIC PERIOD

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

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

Around 1,000–750 B.P., slightly more xeric or drought-prone climatic conditions returned to the region, and bison came back in large numbers (Huebner 1991; Toomey et al. 1993). Using this vast resource, Toyah peoples were equipped with Perdiz point-tipped arrows, end scrapers, four-beveled-edge knives, and plain bone-tempered ceramics. Toyah technology and subsistence strategies represent a completely different tradition from the preceding Austin phase.

Collins (1995:388) states that formation of burned rock middens ceased as bison hunting and group mobility obtained a level of importance not witnessed since Folsom times. Although the importance of bison hunting and high group mobility hardly can be disputed, the argument that burned rock midden development ceased during the Toyah phase is tenuous. A recent examination of Toyah-age radiocarbon assays and assemblages by Black et al. (1997) suggests that their association with burned rock middens represents more than a

thin veneer capping Archaic-age features. Black et al. (1997) claim that burned rock midden formation, although not as prevalent as in earlier periods, was part of the adaptive strategies of Toyah peoples.

HISTORIC PERIOD

Hester (1989) and Newcomb (1961) provide historical accounts of Native Americans and their interactions with the Spanish, the Republic of Mexico, the Texas Republic, and the United States throughout the region. The beginning of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries was an era of more-permanent contact between Europeans and Native Americans as the Spanish moved northward out of Mexico to establish settlements and missions on their northern frontier (see Castañeda [1936–1958] and Bolton [1970] for extended discussions of the mission system and Indian relations in Texas and the San Antonio area). There is little available information on aboriginal groups and their ways of life except for the fragmentary data Spanish missionaries gathered. In the San Antonio area and areas to the south, these groups have been referred to collectively as Coahuiltecan because of an assumed similarity in way of life, but many individual groups may have existed (Campbell 1988). Particular Coahuiltecan groups, such as the Payaya and Juanca, have been identified as occupying the San Antonio area (Campbell 1988). This area also served as a point of contact between the southward-advancing Apaches and the Spanish, with native groups often caught in between. Disease and hostile encounters with Europeans and intruding groups such as the Apache were already wreaking their inevitable and disastrous havoc on native social structures and economic systems by this time.

Establishment of the mission system in the first half of the eighteenth century to its ultimate demise around 1800 brought the peace-

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

The last references to the Juanca and Payaya were recorded in 1754 and 1789, respectively, in the waning days of the mission (Campbell 1988:98, 123). By that time, intrusive groups such as the Tonkawa, Apache, and Comanche had moved into the region to fill the void. Outside of the missions, few sites attributable to these groups have been investigated. To complicate matters, many aboriginal ways of life endured even after contact with the Spanish. For example, manufacture of stone tools continued even for many groups settling in the missions (Fox 1979). The nineteenth century brought the final decimation of many Native American groups, the United States' defeat of the Apaches and Comanches, and the forced removal of Native Americans to reservations.

SPANISH TEXAS: 1718 TO 1821

San Antonio de Béxar Presidio, located on the east bank of the San Antonio River, was founded in 1718. In the same year, Mission San Antonio de Valero, later known as the Alamo, was transferred from the Rio Grande by Father Olivares. This mission was named after St. Anthony of Padua and the Marquis de Valero, the Viceroy of New Spain. La Villita, an Indian village about 1,500 feet south of the Alamo, was built around 1722. The Indians from the Mission San Antonio de Valero lived in La Villita in crude huts called “jacales”

(Johnston 1947:31). Later, La Villita served as a home to the families of soldiers who protected the mission. (Johnston 1947; Magruder 2008).

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

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

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

MEXICAN AND REPUBLIC OF TEXAS PERIODS: 1821 TO 1845

The upheavals were not to end with Mexican Independence in 1821. Once Mexican President and General Antonio López de Santa An-

na Pérez de Lebrón abolished the Constitution of 1824 and instituted a new anti-federalist constitution in its place, Texians in northern New Spain were outraged. The Texas Revolution began in 1835, and during the war, San Antonio was the site of several battles, including the Siege of Bexar and the Battle of the Alamo (Fehrenbach 2008).

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

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

UNITED STATES PERIOD: 1845 TO 1900

After Texas entered the Union in 1845, San Antonio's already diverse population grew dramatically. The Irish came to Texas between the late 1830s and early 1840s and established a community called "Irish Flat." Germans also settled in San Antonio in the 1850's introducing the "Bier Halle" (Butterfield 1968:21) to

the area. French immigrants added artists and artisans to the culture of the city. Later immigrants to the area included the Polish, Italian, Greek, Syrian and in 1910, the Chinese, all of which formed small communities within the city of San Antonio. Culture and architecture from each immigrant community have seeped into San Antonio and merged together, forming a rich cultural community. This diverse culture is evident in downtown San Antonio with historic missions and Victorian mansions built next to modern offices and homes (Butterfield 1968; Fehrenbach 2008).

HISTORY OF GERMAN IMMIGRATION TO AND SETTLEMENT IN TEXAS

In Texas, the largest ethnic populations derived directly from Europe are those of German descent, an immigration trend that began in the 1830s and the emprasario period of Texas history. By the end of the Texas Republic and the early years of Texas' annexation by the United States, Germans made up 5 percent of the total population. Most of the Germans settled in the "German Belt," which stretches across south central Texas from Galveston on the east and Hondo on the west, and from the Hill Country south to the Coastal Plain (Jordan 2010).

The first settlers came shortly after the establishment of Stephen F. Austin's colony. Johann Friedrich Ernst, a native of northeastern German, received a 4,000-acre grant from Austin, just north of the original Austin Colony. Through letters written to friends and family in Germany, Ernst began the first major immigration of Germans to Texas.

By the 1840s, German immigration to Texas was in full force. At this time, a group of German noblemen began the Adesverein (*Verein zum Schutze Deutscher Einwanderer in Texas*), the German Emigration Company. Their intention was to establish German pea-

sants in Texas and use their labor to gain wealth and political power. The Adesverein was not successful financially; however, it did succeed in bringing at least 7,000 new Germans immigrants to Texas, with many settling in San Antonio. This effort also resulted in the founding of the towns of New Braunfels and Fredericksburg (Jordon 2010).

In 1844, the City of Castroville, west of San Antonio, in Medina County was founded by German speakers from eastern France and the Upper Plain of Germany. Castroville became the center of the Alsatian colony, causing even larger numbers of Germans to immigrate to the San Antonio area (Jordon 2010).

Much of the immigration of Germans to Texas and in particular the Hill Country and San Antonio was sparked by “American Letters” and chain migration. Settlers would write back to Germany declaring the wonders and advantages of living in Texas, often these letters would be published in newspapers as a means of encouraging people to move. In addition, chain migration gave the ability to new immigrants to come to Texas as a result of having relatives who had already established citizenship or residency. This practice allowed for even greater numbers to come over from Germany.

During the 1850s, the official settlement efforts had ended, but the line of German immigrants continued. Between 1850 and the outbreak of the Civil War, the German born population more than doubled in Texas to 20,000. However, the Union blockade, slowed German settlement during the war but between 1865 and 1890 the number of Germans entering Texas increased to beyond antebellum levels (Jordon 2010).

The peak of German settlement occurred in the 1890s in both urban and rural populations. In San Antonio, German speaking schools and

newspapers were common as well as businesses geared toward German culture. German style breweries were opened, most notably the San Antonio Brewing Company which produced Pearl Beer, and was founded by the German immigrant Otto Koehler in 1902 (Hennech 2008). Following shortly after, was the Spotzel Brewing Company in 1914, founded by businessmen to cater to the large German, Czech, and Austrian farming community in the Hill Country. The brewery was eventually purchased by Bavarian brewer Kosmas Spoetzl in 1915 (Kleiner 2008).

Following the two World Wars, prejudice against German culture and language caused a significant decline in immigration directly from Germany. Traditional German neighborhoods in San Antonio began to decline as third and fourth generation Germans moved away and intermarried with other ethnic groups. By 1950, the German language newspapers had stopped being published, ending the era of significant cultural expansion (Jordon 2010).

METHODS

BACKGROUND REVIEW

SWCA conducted a thorough background cultural resources and environmental literature search of the project area. An SWCA archaeologist reviewed the Bulverde and Anhalt U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) and searched the Texas Historical Commission’s (THC) Texas Archeological Sites Atlas (Atlas) online database for any previously recorded surveys and historic or prehistoric archaeological sites located in or near the project area. In addition to identifying recorded archaeological sites, the review included information on the following types of cultural resources: National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) properties, State Archeological Landmarks

(SAL), Official Texas Historical Markers, Registered Texas Historic Landmarks, cemeteries, and local neighborhood surveys. The archaeologist also examined the *Soil Survey of Bexar County, Texas* (Taylor et al. 1991), the *Geologic Atlas of Texas, San Antonio Sheet* (Barnes 1983), Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) Historic Overlay maps from 1871, 1887, 1938, and 1953, and Stoner System map 1054 (ca. 1940). Aerial photographs were reviewed to assist in identifying any disturbances.

FIELD METHODS

SWCA conducted an intensive cultural resources survey of entire 797-acre Kinder Ranch project area. These investigations consisted of an intensive pedestrian survey with subsurface investigations within the project area.

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

Portions of the project encompass settings along Cibolo Creek that have the potential for deeply buried archaeological sites. The primary method for quickly and efficiently exploring these types of areas was backhoe trenching. In these areas, trenches were usually placed approximately 100–300 m apart, with tighter intervals if necessary. Trench place-

ment was based on the level of disturbance within the project area, the location of buried utilities, the location of any previously impacted areas, and the preservation potential for archaeological sites. Backhoe trenches were excavated to a depth sufficient to determine the presence/absence of buried cultural materials and allow the complete recording of all features and geomorphic information to depths of project impacts. Generally, trenches were 2 m in depth, 8 m in length, and 1.5 m in width. Trenching was monitored by an experienced archaeologist while excavations are underway. Stratigraphic profile drawings with soil descriptions were recorded for each trench by an experienced archaeologist. All Occupational Safety and Health Standards (OSHA) safety protocols were utilized in these trenches, and trenches were backfilled and leveled upon completion of excavation and recording.

When a historic resource such as a structure was identified in the Area of Potential Effects (APE), SWCA documented the resource according to Texas protocols using appropriate forms including the THC Historic Resources Survey Form. The archaeologist plotted the location of each identified resource on a USGS (or similar) map using sub-meter accuracy GPS units (land access allowing), took photographs, obtained addresses, and gathered physical data on the structure such as property type and subtype classifications, stylistic influences, construction dates, integrity issues, and preliminary eligibility recommendations. At a minimum, photographic documentation for each identified historic resource included an oblique view of the entire front elevation and a side elevation of each resource, with the subject filling the frame. Outbuildings and landscape features were identified as part of the resource.

Appropriate State of Texas Archaeological Site Data Forms were completed for each site discovered during the investigations. A de-

tailed plan map of each site was produced and locations plotted on USGS 7.5-minute topographic maps and relevant project maps. Artifacts were tabulated, analyzed, and documented in the field, but not collected. Temporally diagnostic artifacts were described in detail and photographed in the field. This policy eliminated curation costs once the fieldwork was completed.

RESULTS

BACKGROUND REVIEW

The background review revealed four previously recorded sites (41BX746, 41BX1767, 41CM294, and 41CM295), nine previously conducted archaeological surveys, and five cemeteries within 1 mile of the project area. Additionally, five historic maps depicting the project area were analyzed.

Site 41BX746 is 0.5 mile northwest of the project area. The site was on the first terrace above a tributary to Cibolo Creek and had a burned rock midden feature. The site was relatively small (5,000 square feet) and had been bulldozed by the time it was recorded in the mid 1980s. Diagnostic artifacts from the site include Nolan, Montell, Pedernales, Scallorn, and Edwards projectile points (TARL, 41BX746 site form).

Site 41BX1767 is a sparse surficial lithic scatter southwest of the intersection of Bulverde Road and Cibolo Creek (Galindo 2008). One flake fragment was encountered in a shovel test; however, no diagnostic artifacts or features were observed at site 41BX1767. The site straddles a two-track road and is about 25 m north of a stock tank. It has been previously disturbed from both the construction of the tank and the roadway. Site 41BX1767 was recommended not eligible for designation as an SAL and no further work was recommended (Galindo 2008).

Site 41CM294 is 1 mile northwest of the project area. The multi-component rockshelter site was recorded in 2006 by the South Texas Archaeological Association. The site is along Indian Creek, near its confluence with Cibolo Creek. Artifacts included a metate, chipped stone tools, bone, and charcoal. The site had been looted prior to it being recorded; however, the highly stratified deposits were not disturbed between 1 and 2 m deep (TARL, 41CM294 site form).

Site 41CM295 is 1 mile northwest of the project area. The multi-component site was recorded in 2006 by the South Texas Archaeological Association. The site is along Cibolo Creek, near its confluence with Indian Creek. The site consists of a sparse lithic scatter on the first terrace above Cibolo Creek and a historic cemetery. Artifacts associated with the lithic scatter included fire-cracked rock, and heavily patinated chert flakes and bifaces, including an Early Archaic, Uvalde-like projectile point. The historic cemetery, known as Wysoki Cemetery, consists of burials containing five adults and four children, with the oldest grave dating to 1893, although the children's grave markers contain only their first names. Three of the headstones are written in German and one is in English (TARL, 41CM295 site form).

There are nine surveys recorded within 1 mile of the project area. Four of these surveys were conducted for TxDOT in 1975, 1996, 2001, and 2006 (Atlas). Two others were conducted by SWCA in 2007 on behalf of the Department of Education (Atlas). Two surveys were conducted by Camp Bullis in 2006 and by SWCA in 2001 on behalf of the Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority (Atlas). SWCA also previously surveyed Kinder Northeast residential development, which is adjacent to the current survey (Galindo 2008). None of these previously conducted surveys overlap the proposed project area.

The five cemeteries that are within a 1-mile radius of the project area include, Obst, St. Paul's, Groenke, Leesch-Uecker, and Heinrich Voges. The Obst Cemetery is within the project area and contains four marked graves:

1. Johanna G. Obst nee Bunzel (b. 12-15-1826 in Breslau Vonigreich Proussen; d. 2-1-1882)
2. Manuel Martín (b. 1820; d. 10-1-1889)
3. Wilhelm Obst (b. 10-23-1854; d. 8-12-1905)
4. Rima Rio Lama (b. 4-18-70; d. 8-4-72)

The Obst Cemetery has a rock wall around it with a gate opening to the southeast. More information about this cemetery is provided below.

St. Paul's Cemetery is adjacent to the northwest corner of the project area and was established in 1906. It contained about 300 marked graves when it was recorded in 1993 (Atlas). The Groenke Cemetery is 0.6 mile northwest of the project area and was established in 1883. It contained 16 marked graves when it was recorded in 1977 (Atlas). The Leesch-Uecker Cemetery is 0.4 mile southwest of the project area and was established in 1859. It contained 20 marked graves when it was recorded in 1978 (Atlas). The Heinrich Voges Cemetery is 1 mile east of the project area and dates to the 1890s. It contained nine marked graves when it was recorded in 2001 (Atlas).

HISTORIC MAPS REVIEW

Five historic maps from the TxDOT Historic Overlay and Stoner System depicting the project area in 1871, 1887, 1938, 1940s, and 1953, were analyzed. The results reveal a rural landscape that evolved from the early days of the Republic of Texas through 80 years of farming and ranching.

The earliest map is from the General Land Office and it illustrates land ownership by Guadalupe Herrera, G. Obst, L. W. Bulverde, and the Trustees of Guadalupe College within the present-day boundaries of the project area (Figure 5). Guadalupe Herrera was granted a labor of land and assigned it to Ludovic Colouhoun in 1845, according to Bexar County records (Bexar County Records Book 993, Page 544). Guadalupe College was an educational institution for African Americans founded in Seguin in 1844 (Brawner 2010). At this time, it was the only black Baptist institution of higher learning in south Texas (Brawner 2010). This property represents holdings of the college, as its campus was in Seguin and Guadalupe County, and no structures associated with it were constructed in Bexar County.

The 1887 map by J. D. Rullmann depicts many of the same landowners, with the addition of F. Leesch to the east of G. Obst's property (Figure 6). The name "A. Haupler" appears as the property owner by 1938 on a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Bracken map (Figure 7). This is probably a misspelling of Albert Haufler's name, who was granted title to the property in 1908 from Charles and Emilie Obst (Bexar County Records Book 297, Page 192).

The correct spelling of Albert Haufler's name appears on the 1940s-era Stoner Systems Map Sheet 1054 as owner of much of the present-day project area. Small portions of the project area are also owned by Charles Groenke and Otto Scheel (Figure 8). Finally, the 1953 Bulverde USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle was analyzed. This map depicts several groupings of residential and agricultural structures and was used to target areas of historic development for this survey (Figure 9).

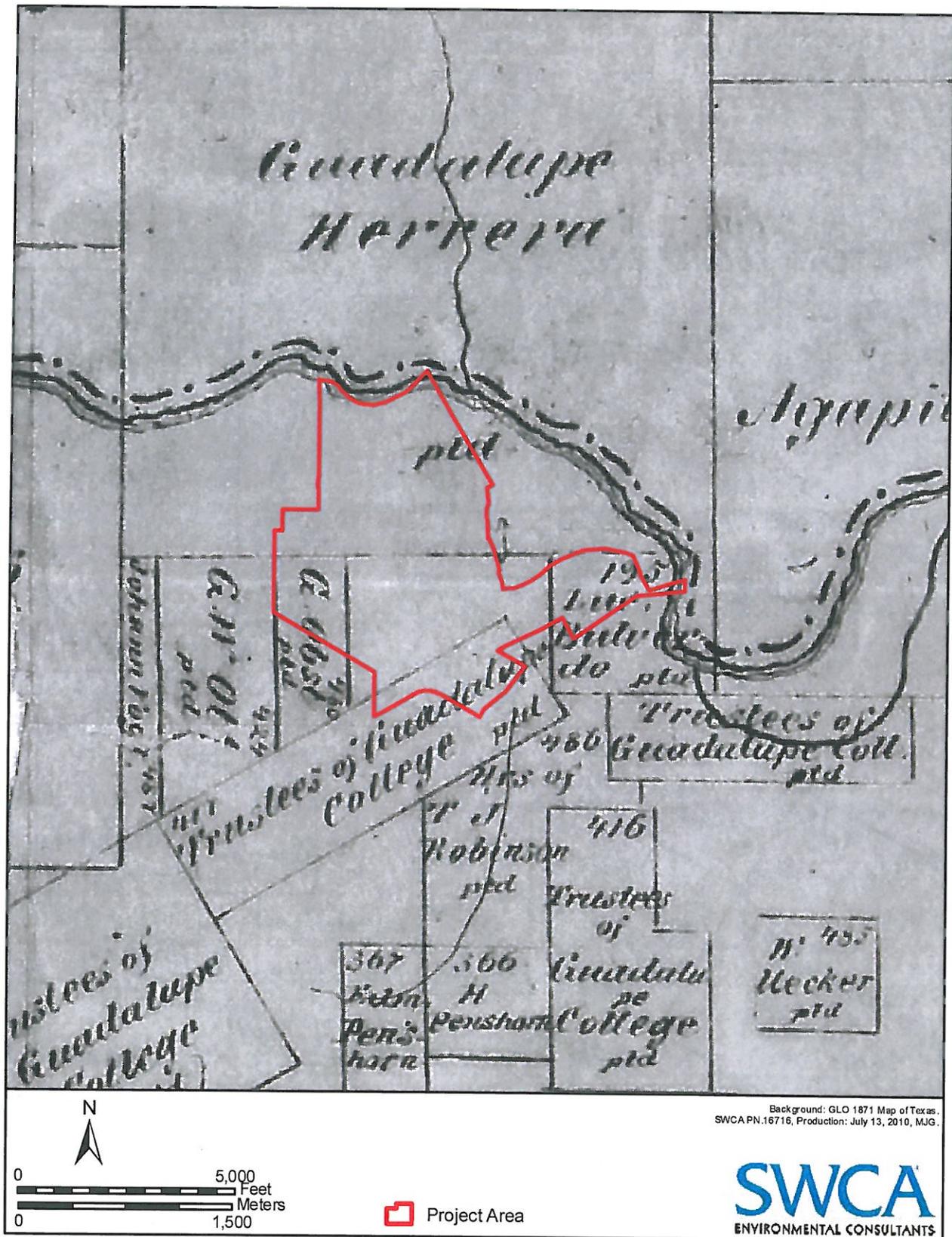


Figure 5. Project area on 1871 GLO map.

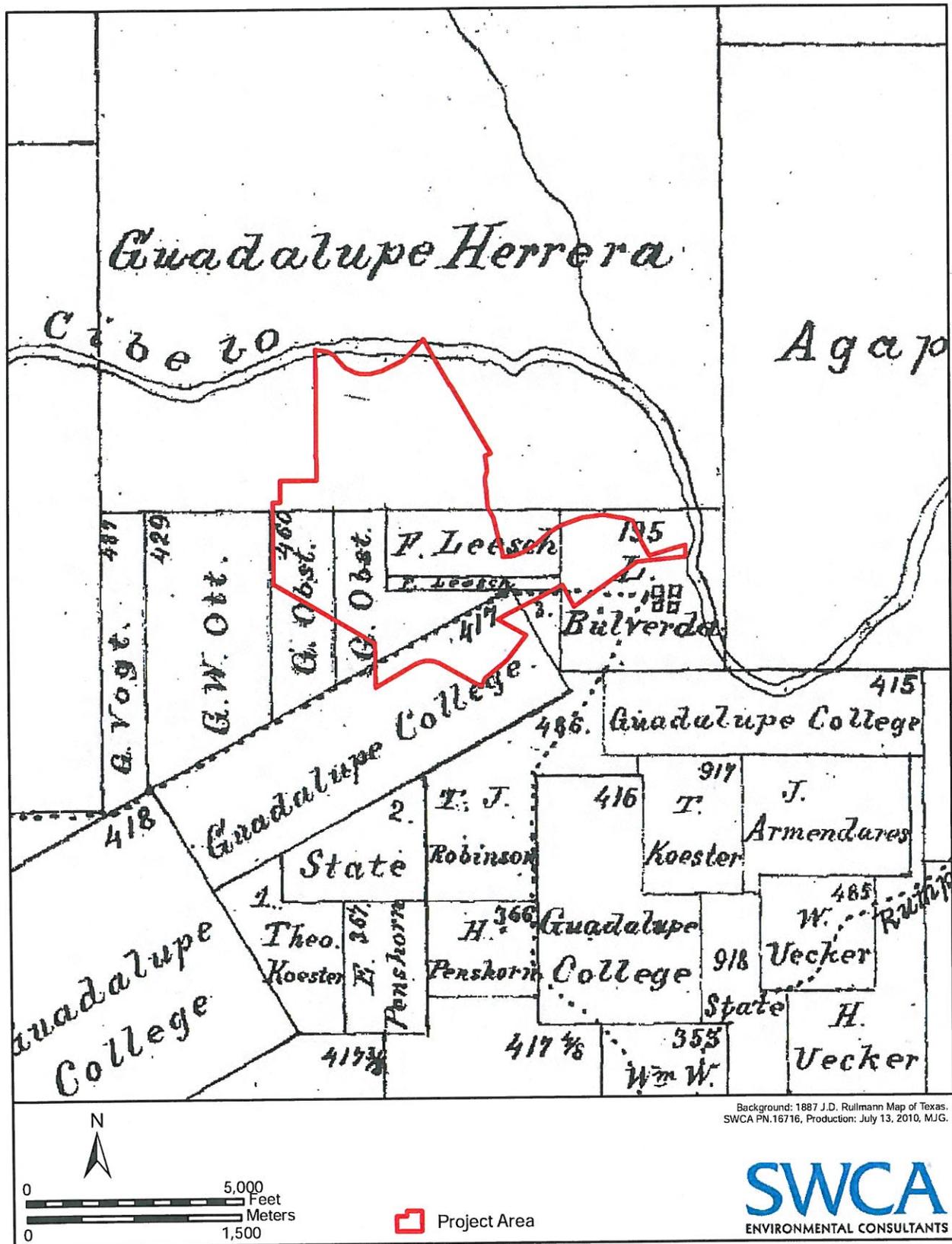


Figure 6. Project area on 1887 J.D. Rullmann map.

Figure 8. Project area on circa 1940s Stoner System Map Sheet 1054.

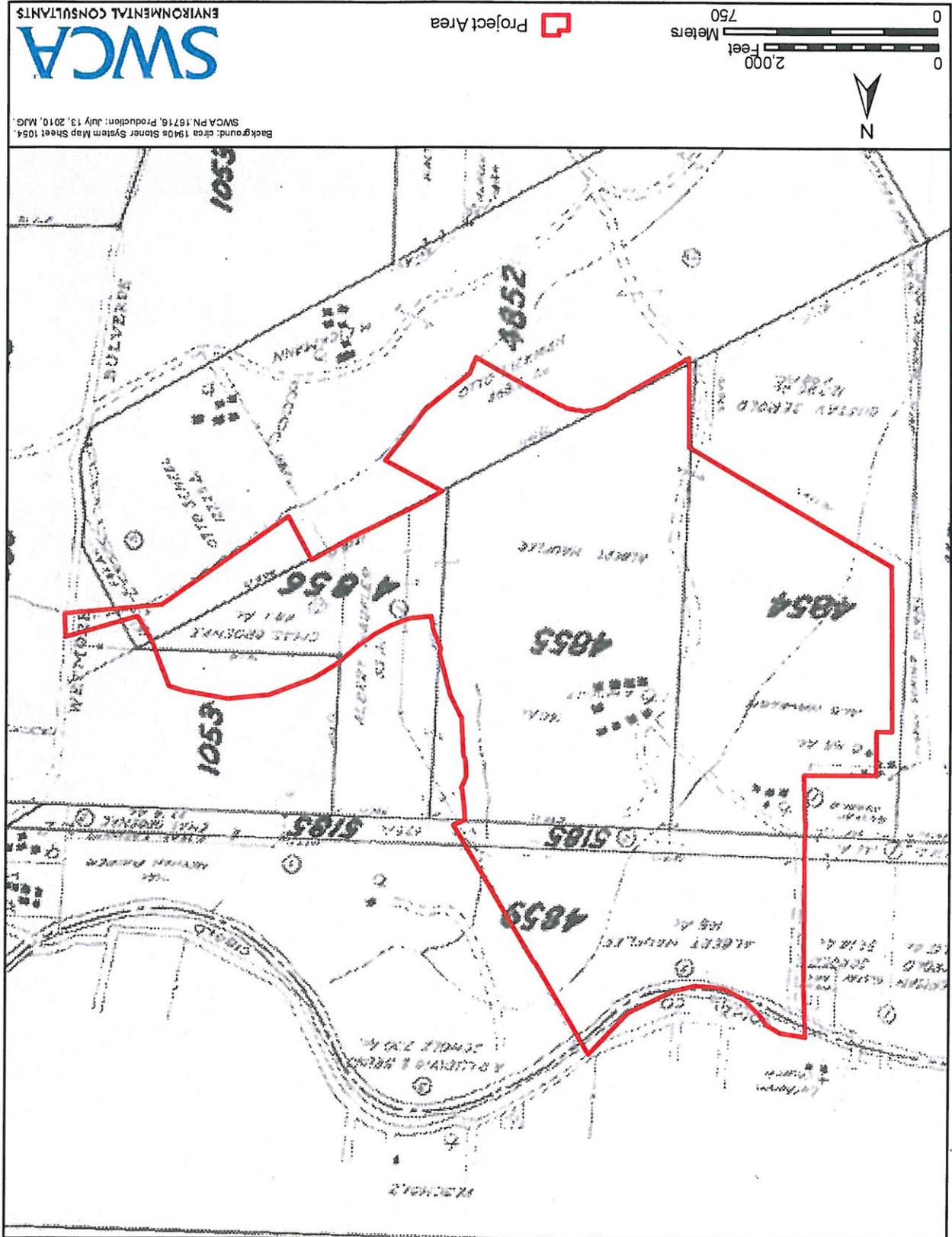
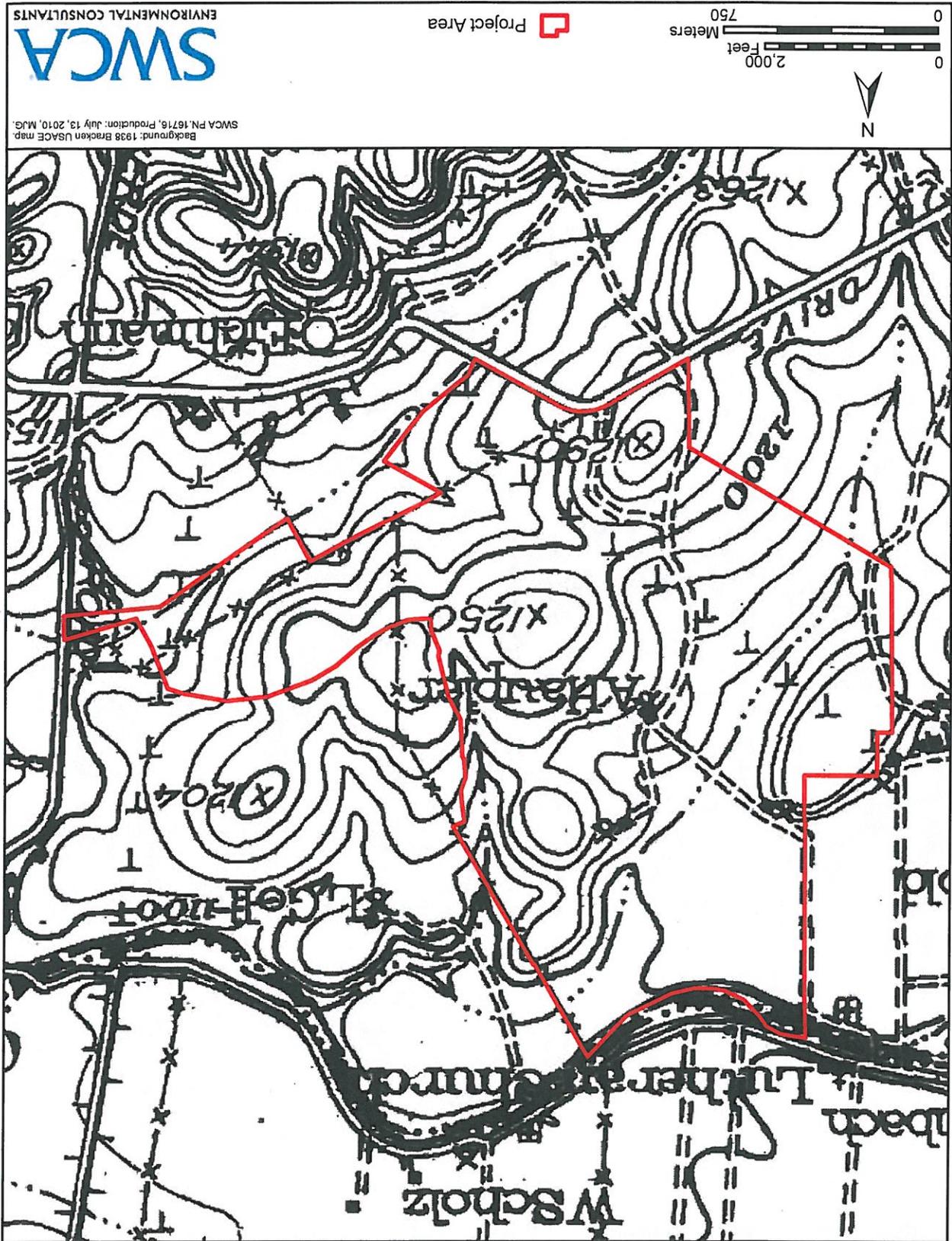


Figure 7. Project area on 1938 Bracken USACE map.



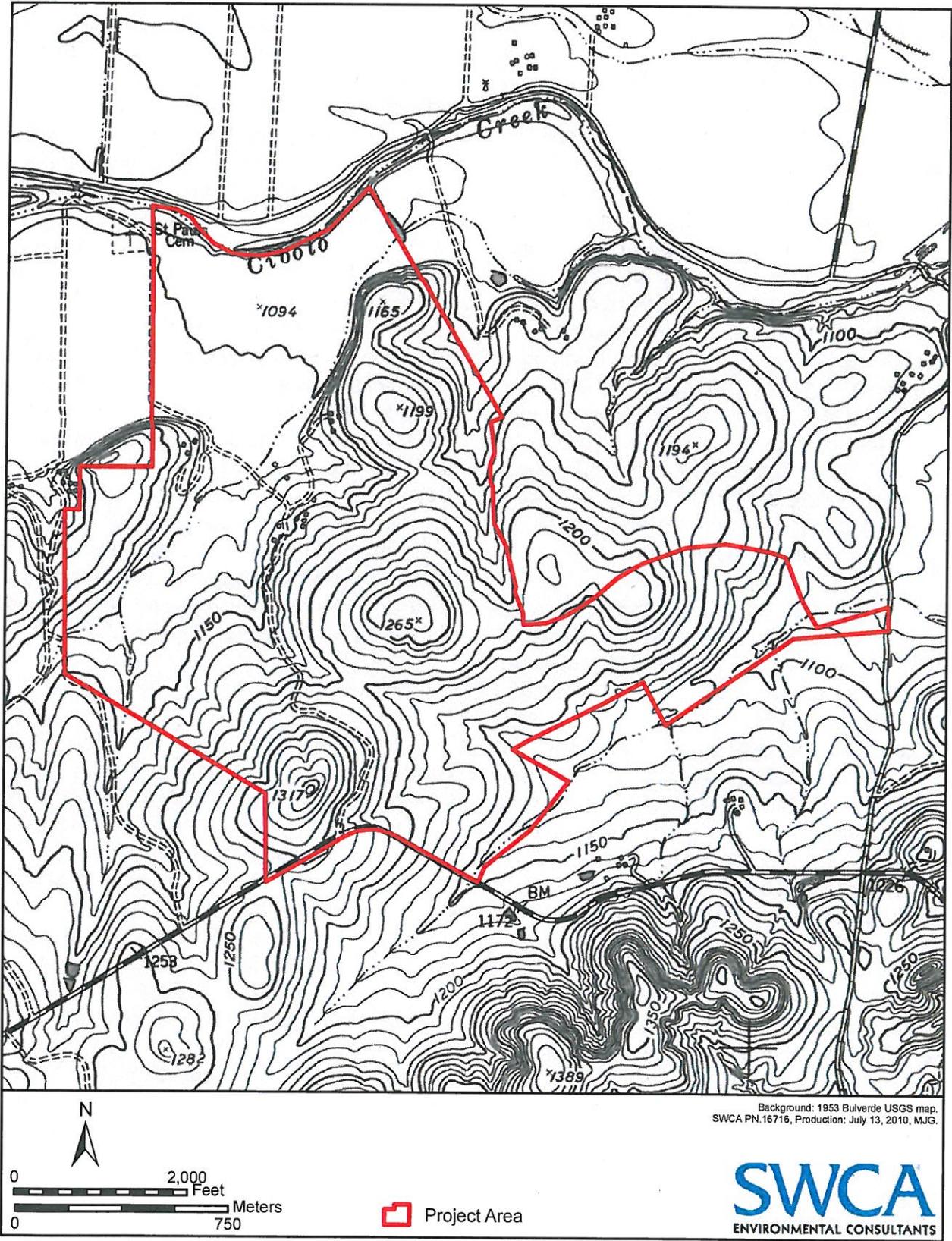


Figure 9. Project area on 1953 Bulverde USGS map.

FIELD SURVEY

On June 29–30, and July 7, 2010, SWCA archaeologists conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the 797-acre Kinder Ranch residential development project area. Overall, the project area is predominately rocky uplands with little soil and some significant modifications. These disturbances consist of residential driveway construction and associated utility improvements, off-road vehicle traffic, stock tank construction, vegetation clearing, tree throws, water erosion, and fence construction (Figures 10 and 11). Approximately 200 acres of the project area is in the Cibolo Creek floodplain (Figure 12). This area consists of relatively level and cleared agricultural fields with trees along the fence lines. Disturbances in the floodplain include fence construction, vegetation clearing, and plowing.

The project area is a mix of thick vegetation with an overstory of various oaks and cedar and extensively cleared areas with only scattered oaks and short grasses (see Figures 3 and 4). The subsurface investigations of the project area consisted of 46 shovel tests and 10 backhoe trenches (Figure 13). The depths of the shovel tests ranged from 0–35 cm below surface (cmbs); however, most of them encountered limestone bedrock between 5–10 cmbs. Overall, the shovel tests averaged 11.4 cm in depth and generally encountered a thin horizon of clay loam with abundant limestone gravels and small cobbles overlying degrading limestone bedrock (Table 1). Additional shovel tests were deemed unnecessary due to the prevalent exposed bedrock and disturbances.

Backhoe trenches were used to investigate the deeper soils associated with the Cibolo Creek floodplain. The depths of the 10 trenches ranged from 70–140 cm, averaging 134 cm (Table 2). All of the trenches exhibited four similar strata and none contained cultural material (Figure 14).

Cultural resources documented in the project area include the Obst Cemetery and the historic Obst farmstead complex (41BX1873), a surficial scatter of prehistoric and historic artifacts (41BX1874), and an isolated prehistoric artifact. One other modern residential/farming complex was recorded where several buildings were depicted on the 1953 USGS Bulverde, Texas 7.5-minute topographical quadrangle. None of these buildings could be matched with certainty to those depicted on the historical map; however, rock walls and terraces apparently associated with the earlier structures are evident. As none of the standing structures dating to 1953 were relocated, the site consists solely of rock walls and associated terrace features that have been rebuilt upon with modern structures (Figures 15 and 16). Thus, the complex was not considered eligible for trinomial designation and SWCA recommends no further work at this location. Large push piles of building materials may represent the remains of these earlier structures (Figure 17).

OBST CEMETERY

Near the center of the project area is the Obst Cemetery (see Figure 13). As previously mentioned, four marked graves are at the cemetery and the dates of interment range from 1882 to 1972. The cemetery is contained within an irregularly shaped rock wall that is about 50 cm thick, stands about 1 m tall, and has a gate opening to the southeast formed by two cedar posts (Figure 18). The eastern post has part of the iron gate hinge imbedded in it, while another piece of hand-forged gate hardware was on the ground. No gate was evident. Overall, the cemetery boundary formed by rock walls is approximately 41 feet north-south and 34.5 feet east-west. The boundary with a 100-foot buffer then measures 141 feet north-south and 134.5 feet east-west (Figure 19).



Figure 10. Previous disturbances evident in the project area include utilities and agricultural development.



Figure 11. Previous disturbances evident in the project area include stock tank and two-track road construction.



Figure 12. Typical vegetation and topography in the floodplain of Cibolo Creek.

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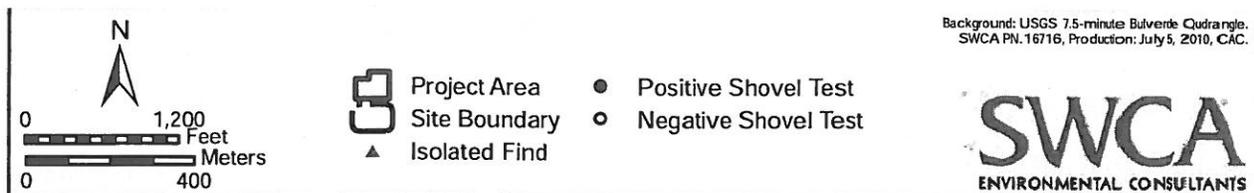


Figure 13. Project area map with shovel test and backhoe trench locations.

Table 1. Shovel Test Data

Shovel Test #	Site	P=Pos N=Neg	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Comments
1	-	N	0-10	10YR3/2	dark brown	silty clay loam	gravel	terminated at bedrock
2	-	N	0-15	10YR3/2	dark brown	clay loam	gravel	terminated at bedrock
3	-	N	0-10	10YR3/2	dark brown	clay loam	gravel	terminated at bedrock
4	-	N	0-3	10YR3/2	dark brown	silty clay loam	gravel	terminated at bedrock
5	-	N	0-10	10YR3/2	dark brown	silty clay loam	gravel	terminated at bedrock
6	-	N	0-5	10YR3/2	dark brown	clay loam	gravel	terminated at bedrock
7	-	N	0-3	10YR3/2	dark brown	silty clay loam	gravel	terminated at bedrock
8	-	N	0-10	10YR3/2	dark brown	silty clay loam	gravel	terminated at bedrock
9	-	N	0-3	10YR3/2	dark brown	silty clay loam	gravel	terminated at bedrock
10	-	N	0-5	10YR3/2	dark brown	silty clay loam	gravel	terminated at bedrock
11	-	N	0-12	10YR3/2	dark brown	silty clay loam	gravel	terminated at bedrock
12	-	N	0-10	10YR3/2	dark brown	silty clay loam	gravel	terminated at bedrock
13	-	N	0-5	10YR3/2	dark brown	silty clay loam	gravel	terminated at bedrock
A1	41BX1873	P	0-2	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	loamy clay	gravel	one solarized glass fragment and two square nails, terminated at bedrock
A2	41BX1873	N	0-15	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	loamy clay	gravel	terminated at bedrock
A3	41BX1873	N	0-10	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	loamy clay	gravel	terminated at bedrock
A4	41BX1873	N	0-10	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	loamy clay	gravel	terminated at bedrock
A5	41BX1873	N	0-2	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	loamy clay	gravel	terminated at bedrock
A6	41BX1873	N	0-30	10YR3/4	dark yellowish brown	loamy clay	gravel	terminated at bedrock
A7	41BX1873	N	0-15	10YR3/4	dark yellowish brown	loamy clay	gravel	terminated at bedrock
MS1	41BX1873	P	0-10	7.5YR3/3	dark brown	sandy clay	gravel	two square nails; terminated at bedrock
MS2	41BX1873	P	0-10	7.5YR3/3	dark brown	sandy clay	gravel	square metal nut, terminated at bedrock
MS3	41BX1873	P	0-5	7.5YR3/3	dark brown	sandy clay	gravel	thin wire fragment; terminated at bedrock
J1	41BX1873	N	0-15	7.5YR5/6	strong brown	silty clay loam	gravel	terminated at bedrock
J2	41BX1873	P	0-10	10YR4/6	dark yellowish brown	silty clay loam	gravel	one piece of solarized glass; terminated at bedrock
J3	41BX1874	N	0-5	10YR3/2	dark brown	silty clay loam	gravel	terminated at bedrock
J4	41BX1874	N	0-3	10YR2/2	very dark brown	silty clay loam	gravel	terminated at bedrock
J5	-	N	0-10	10YR3/3	dark brown	silty clay loam	gravel	none
J5	-	N	10-15	10YR2/2	very dark brown	silty clay loam	gravel	terminated at basal clay
J6	-	N	0-8	10YR2/2	very dark brown	silty clay loam	gravel	terminated at bedrock
J7	41BX1874	N	0-5	10YR2/2	very dark brown	silty clay loam	gravel	terminated at bedrock
J8	41BX1874	N	0-8	10YR4/3	brown	silty clay loam	gravel	terminated at bedrock
J9	41BX1874	P	0-15	10YR2/1	black	silty clay loam	gravel	one small milk glass shard at 2 cmbs, barrel hoops and other metal fragments on surface; terminated at basal clay
Z1	41BX1873	P	0-15	10YR4/3	brown	silty clay loam	gravel	metal fragment, solarized glass fragment, brown glass bottle fragment; terminated at dense gravel
Z2	-	N	0-35	10YR4/3	brown	clay loam	gravel	terminated at compact soil
Z3	41BX1874	P	0-20	10YR4/3	brown	clay loam	gravel	one iron threaded flange; terminated at compact soil
Z4	-	N	0-35	10YR4/3	brown	silty clay loam	gravel	terminated at compact soil
Z5	-	N	0-30	10YR4/3	brown	silty clay loam	gravel	terminated at compact soil
Z6	-	N	0-5	10YR4/3	brown	clay loam	gravel	terminated at bedrock
C1	-	N	0-13	5YR3/2	dark reddish brown	silty clay loam	gravel	terminated at bedrock
C2	-	N	0-10	10YR6/3	pale brown	silty clay loam	caliche	terminated at compact soil
C3	-	N	0-10	10YR3/4	dark yellowish brown	silty clay loam	gravel	terminated at bedrock
C4	-	N	0-10	10YR3/4	dark yellowish brown	clay loam	gravel	terminated at bedrock

Table 1. Shovel Test Data

Shovel Test #	Site	P=Pos N=Neg	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Comments
W1	-	N	0-35	10YR3/3	dark brown	silty clay loam	gravel	terminated at compact soil
W2	-	N	0-10	10YR3/4	dark yellowish brown	clay loam	gravel	terminated at bedrock
X1	-	N	0-35	10YR3/4	dark yellowish brown	clay loam	large boulders on surface	terminated at compact soil
X2	-	N	0-35	10YR3/4	dark yellowish brown	clay loam	gravel	terminated at bedrock

Table 2. Backhoe Trench Data

Trench	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Lower Boundary	Comments
1	0-37	10YR3/2	dark yellowish brown	friable clay loam	roots, small snail fragments, limestone pebbles	gradual, smooth	surrounding field has high grass with occasional thistle; fence lines and upland margin have oaks and mixed timber; floodplain has been cleared
	37-76	10YR5/3	brown	friable clay loam	roots and 10 percent limestone pebbles	gradual, smooth	3 percent Rabbodus at base
	76-140	10YR6/4	light yellowish brown	loose to friable silt loam	vertical bioturbation; burrow	gradual, smooth	looks like overbank deposits
	140-185	10YR7/4	very pale brown	loose silt loam	vertical bioturbation; burrow	unknown	looks like overbank deposits
2	0-25	10YR3/2	dark yellowish brown	friable clay loam	roots, small snail fragments, limestone pebbles	gradual, smooth	same as BHT 1 Strat 1
	25-49	10YR5/3	brown	friable clay loam	roots and 10 percent limestone pebbles	gradual, smooth	same as BHT 1 Strat 2
	49-72	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	friable clay loam	30 percent limestone pebbles, 15 percent calcium carbonate that increases with depth	clear, irregular	bioturbation
	72-77	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	friable clay loam	subrounded to rounded clasts (channel deposits)	unknown	limestone cobbles (small to boulders); 70 percent gravel; 5 percent cobbles; stratum is matrix-supported
3	0-22	10YR3/2	dark yellowish brown	friable clay loam	roots, small snail fragments, limestone pebbles	gradual, smooth	crumbly matrix; upper 10-15 cm probable plow zone
	22-76	10YR5/3	brown	friable clay loam	roots and 10 percent limestone pebbles	gradual, smooth	3 percent Rabbodus at base
	76-140	10YR3/6	dark yellowish brown	friable to firm clay loam	roots and 10 percent limestone pebbles	clear, smooth	sticky
	140-175	7.5YR5/6	strong brown	friable to firm clay	none	unknown	very firm and sticky
4	0-50	10YR2/2	very dark brown	friable clay loam	roots, small limestone pebbles	gradual, smooth	none
	50-80	10YR2/2	very dark brown	firm clay loam	roots	gradual, smooth	slickensides, vertisol
	80-125	10YR2/2	very dark brown	extra firm clay	roots	clear, smooth	slickensides
	125-180	10YR3/3	dark brown	extra firm clay	none	unknown	none
5	0-28	10YR3/2	dark yellowish brown	friable clay loam	roots, small snail fragments, limestone pebbles	gradual, smooth	crumbly matrix; upper 10-15 cm probable plow zone
	28-60	10YR5/3	brown	friable clay loam	roots and 10 percent limestone pebbles	gradual, smooth	3 percent Rabbodus at base
	60-100	10YR3/6	dark yellowish brown	friable to firm clay loam	shell and 10 percent limestone pebbles	clear, smooth	sticky
	100-129	7.5YR5/6	strong brown	friable to firm clay	none	unknown	very firm and sticky
6	0-30	10YR3/2	dark yellowish brown	friable clay loam	roots, small snail fragments, limestone pebbles	clear, smooth	crumbly matrix; upper 10-15 cm probable plow zone
	30-60	10YR5/3	brown	friable clay loam	roots and 10 percent limestone pebbles	clear, smooth	3 percent Rabbodus at base
	60-85	10YR3/6	dark yellowish brown	friable to firm clay loam	roots and 10 percent limestone pebbles	gradual, smooth	sticky
	85-110	7.5YR5/6	strong brown	friable to firm clay	none	unknown	very firm and sticky

Table 2. Backhoe Trench Data

Trench	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Lower Boundary	Comments
7	0-27	10YR2/2	very dark brown	friable silt loam	roots and 15 percent limestone pebbles	gradual, smooth	none
	27-53	10YR3/2	very dark grayish brown	firm clay loam	roots, 15 percent limestone pebbles, 2 percent small subangular gravel	gradual, smooth	none
	53-80	10YR3/4	dark yellowish brown	friable silt loam	size of pebbles increasing	gradual, smooth	none
	80-90	7.5YR5/6	strong brown	friable silty clay loam	90 percent subangular gravel and rare cobbles	unknown	stratum is matrix-supported; appears to be channel deposits
8	0-28	10YR3/2	dark yellowish brown	friable clay loam	roots, small snail fragments, limestone pebbles	abrupt, smooth	crumbly matrix; upper 10-15 cm probable plow zone
	28-60	10YR5/3	brown	friable clay loam	roots and 10 percent limestone pebbles	clear, smooth	3 percent Rabbodus at base
	60-80	10YR3/6	dark yellowish brown	friable to firm clay loam	roots and 10 percent limestone pebbles	clear/gradual, smooth	sticky
	80-135	7.5YR5/6	strong brown	friable to firm clay	none	unknown	very firm and sticky
	0-25	10YR3/2	dark yellowish brown	friable clay loam	roots, small snail fragments, limestone pebbles	clear, smooth	crumbly matrix; upper 10-15 cm probable plow zone
9	25-55	10YR5/3	brown	friable clay loam	roots and 10 percent limestone pebbles	clear, smooth	3 percent Rabbodus at base
	55-95	10YR3/6	dark yellowish brown	friable to firm clay loam	roots and 10 percent limestone pebbles	gradual, smooth	sticky
	95-125	7.5YR5/6	strong brown	friable to firm clay	none	unknown	very firm and sticky
	0-44	10YR3/2	dark yellowish brown	friable clay loam	roots, small snail fragments, limestone pebbles	clear, smooth	none
10	44-93	10YR5/3	brown	friable clay loam	roots and 10 percent limestone pebbles	gradual, smooth	Rabbodus present; but rare
	93-109	10YR6/4	light yellowish brown	loose to friable silt loam	5 percent pebbles	abrupt, smooth	gravel frequency higher than Stratum 2
	109-140	10YR7/4	very pale brown	loose silt loam	15 percent subrounded pebbles; small subangular gravels. 3 percent calcium carbonate filaments	unknown	gravel in pockets; 3 percent Rabbodus

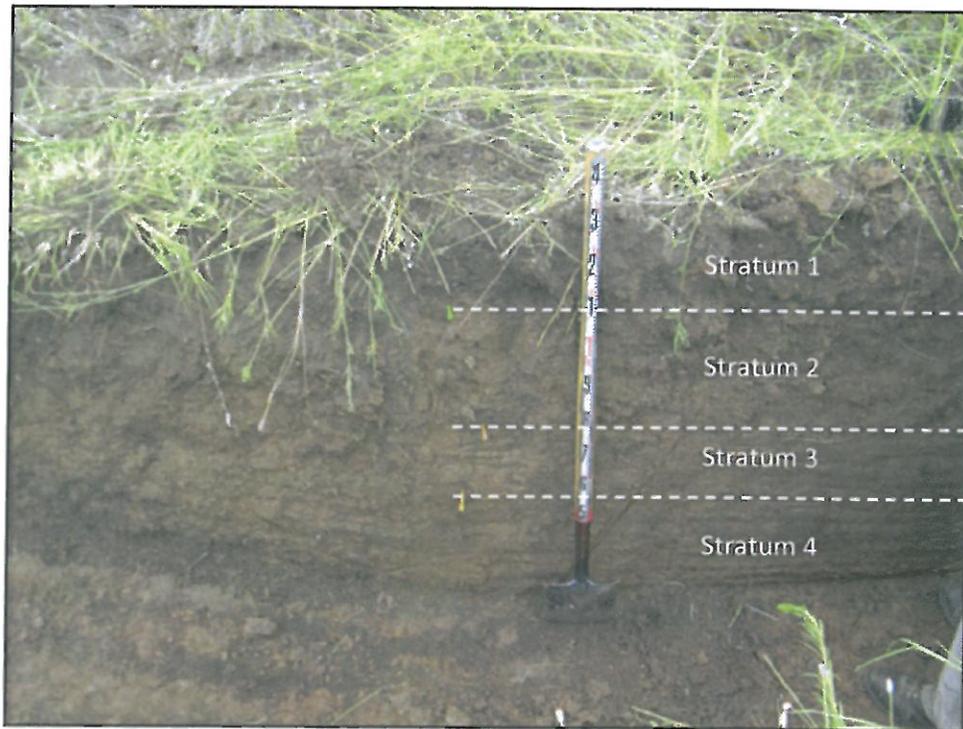


Figure 14. BHT 7 profile, facing east.

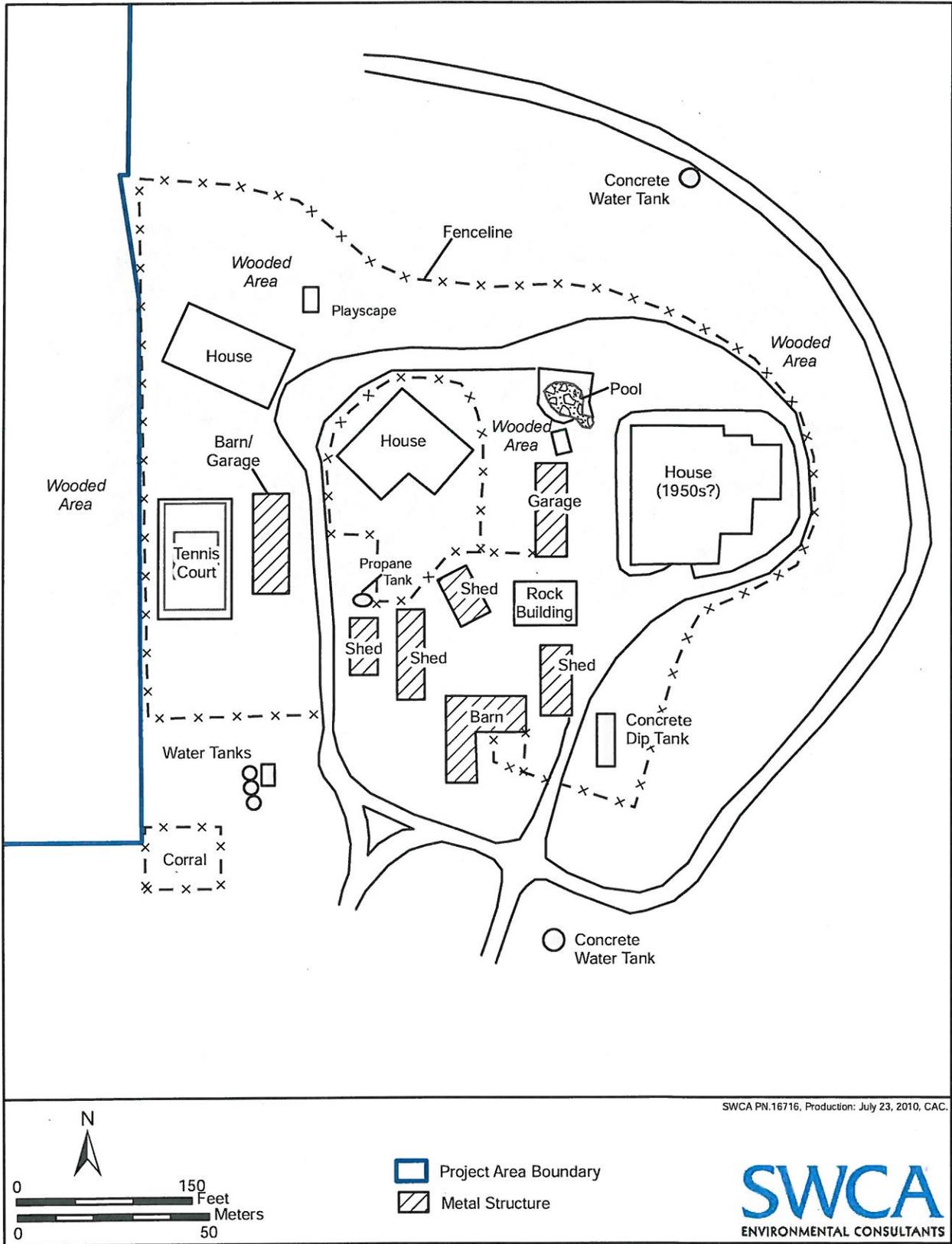


Figure 15. Modern Home in NE Corner of Project Area.



Figure 16. Rock wall with associated terrace reused for footprint of modern construction, facing northwest.



Figure 17. Debris pile, facing south.

Johanna G. Obst (nee Bunzel) was born December 15, 1826 in Prussia. She died February 1, 1882 and is the earliest interment at the Obst Cemetery (Figure 20). Presumably, her husband's grave is next to hers. Wilhelm Obst was born October 23, 1854, and died August 12, 1905 (Figure 21). He is probably the third son of Gottlieb Obst, but there is a discrepancy in the 1880 census record where Wilhelm's birth year is listed as 1865.

In the years between these two interments, however, an apparently unrelated male named Manuel Martín was buried in the cemetery. His grave marker reads, *Aquí yace Manuel Martín es falleció el día 1 de Oct de 1889 a la edad de 69 años. Nacido en San Antonio Junio 15 de*. Translated, his grave marker gives his death date as October 1, 1889 at the age of 69. His birth date in San Antonio is incomplete because the stone is broken, but given his age at death, the year must be 1820. It is possible that Manuel Martín was working as a laborer on the Obst farmstead at the time he died and was buried in the cemetery.

Finally, Rima Rio Lama was buried at the Obst Cemetery on August 4, 1972 at the age of 2 years and nearly 4 months. SWCA recorded the cemetery with a 100-foot buffer and recommends that the cemetery be preserved in place.

SITE 41BX1873 OBST FARMSTEAD COMPLEX

The Obst Farmstead Complex at Kinder Ranch represents the evolution of a historic-age rural landscape occupied from ca. 1865 to ca. 1970. The landscape contains historic-age buildings, structures, and sites which reflect a wide range of building techniques typical of the Texas Hill County and San Antonio. These include several houses, numerous barns and outbuildings, stone fences, water tanks, pumps and troughs, along with plowed fields and roads. The aforementioned family cemetery is

also part of the complex and is associated with the oldest house on the property. Throughout the larger landscape, four clusters of buildings and structures can be found (Figure 22 and Table 3). Three of these clusters (Areas A, B, and C) are located around houses, while one is made up of barns and sheds (Area D). These groupings are both temporally and spatially related and the evolution of the landscape can be traced in both building style, usage and settlement pattern, creating a narrative of the rural landscape.

The Obst farmstead complex consists of three residential structures: the original stone residence built by Gottlieb Obst in 1865, a two-room frame house built between 1880 and 1920, and a mid-twentieth century house with asbestos siding. Additionally, there are 28 outbuildings, features, stone fences, animal pens, and an historic cemetery. The site measures 780 m north-south and 420 m east-west (Figures 23–25).

A total of 13 shovel tests (ST) was excavated at site 41BX1873 and of these, six contained cultural materials. ST A1 was excavated southeast of the 1865 house and contained a solarized glass fragment and two square nails. ST MS1 contained two square nails and was excavated north of the 1865 house and south of the rock wall around the yard. ST MS2 contained a square iron nut and was placed west of the 1865 house and east of the rock wall. ST Z1 was excavated between the garage and the water tanks and contained a metal fragment, a solarized glass fragment, and a modern brown beer bottle fragment. ST MS3 was placed west of the rock wall, outside the yard, and contained a thin wire fragment. Finally, ST J2 near the outhouse contained one piece of solarized glass.



Figure 18. Obst Cemetery, facing northeast.

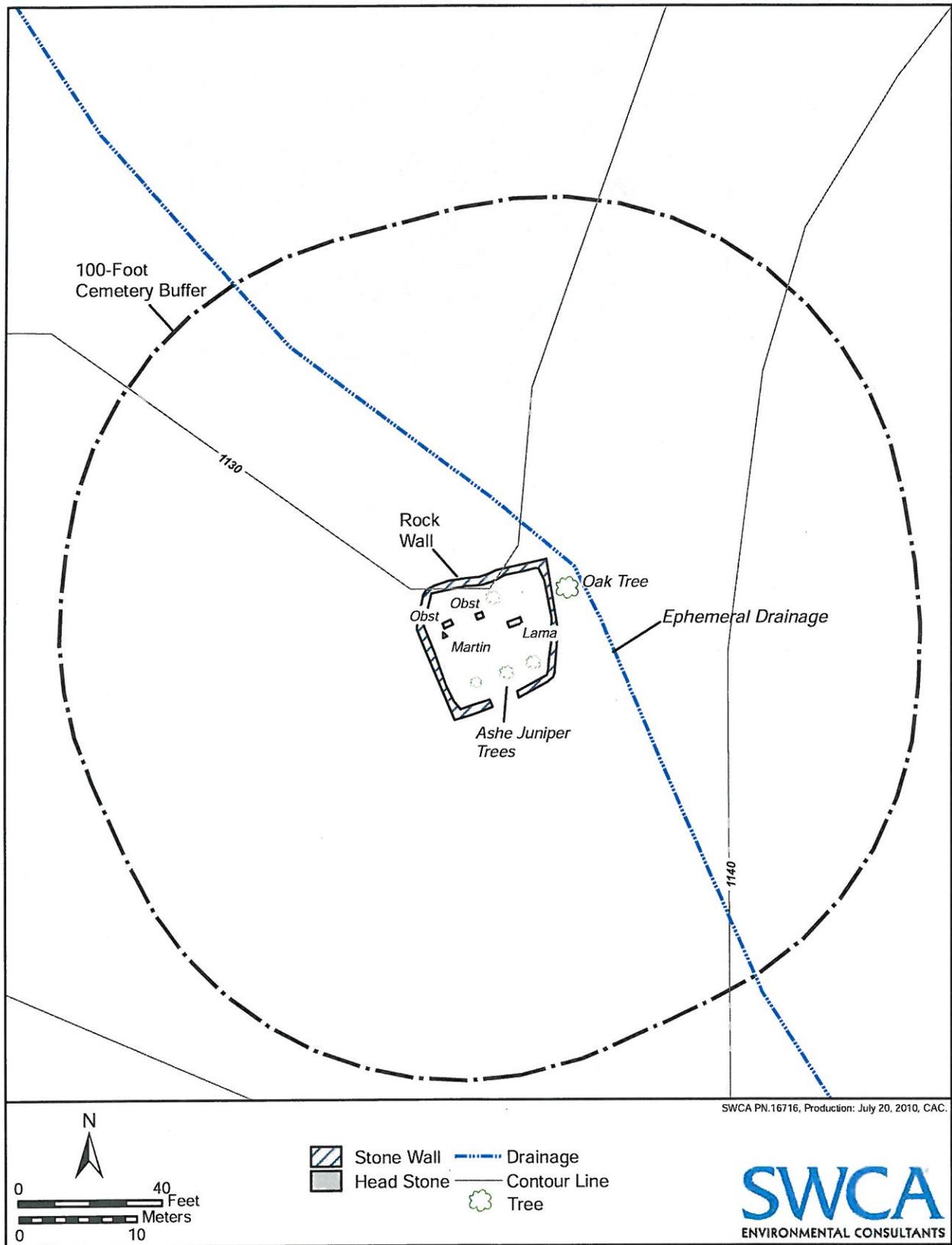


Figure 19. Obst Cemetery detail.



Figure 20. Johanna Obst's headstone, facing north-northwest.



Figure 21. Wilhelm Obst's headstone, facing north-northwest.

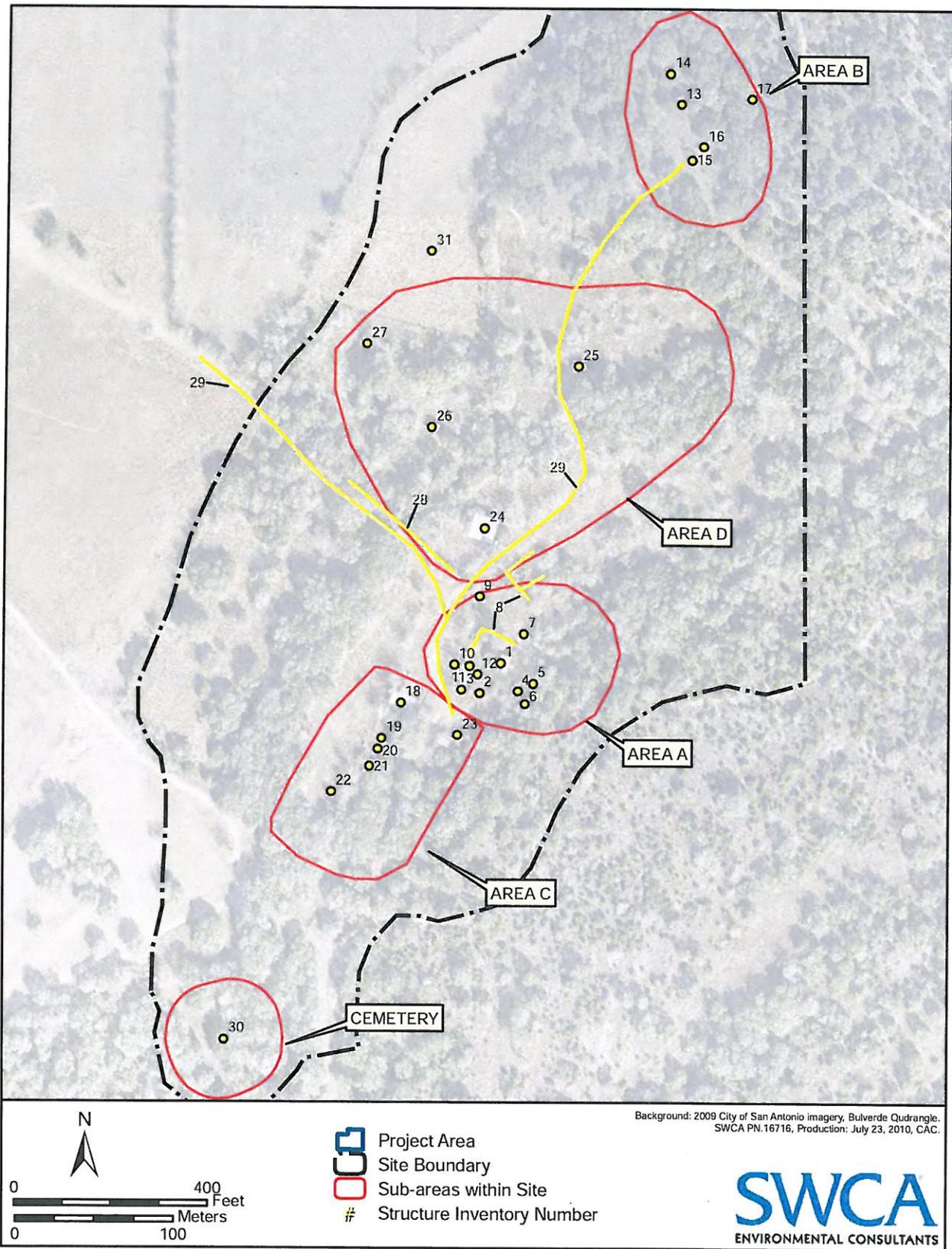


Figure 22. Site 41BX1873 Building Inventory Map.

Table 3. Site 41BX1873 Building Inventory

No.	ID Name	Type	Date	Contributing	Description
Area A					
1	1865 House	Building	1865 with additions	Yes	German Vernacular Stone architecture with Folk-Victorian wooden back addition and wooden gabled front porch. Mason's stone in back labeled '1865'.
2	Large Garage/Shed to 1865 House	Building	c. 1955	Yes	Wood framed garage clad in corrugated metal. Gabled Roof of metal. Located next to smaller, older garage.
3	Garage to 1865 House	Building	c. 1935	Yes	Wooden frame, clad in vertical board with a front gable and metal roof. Two large double garage doors on either end of the gable.
4	1865 House Limestone Outbuilding (Original Kitchen?)	Building	c. 1870	Yes	Small cut limestone building with gabled roof and porch extension. Internal cut limestone chimney.
5	Outhouse	Building	c. 1920	Yes	Wooden frame, clad in horizontal board with a shed roof.
6	Water Tank	Structure	c. 1900	Yes	Located near the small ca. 1865 outbuilding and possible kitchen. Made of large limestone aggregate and concrete. Metal piping along top edge.
7	Collapsed Outbuilding	Site	c. 1870	Yes	Wooden framed with metal roof and square nails.
8	Stone Fence	Structure	c. 1870	Yes	Stacked limestone fence surrounding house yard and forming a corral to the northwest of Building 1.
9	Water Trough	Structure	c. 1900	Yes	Concrete with beveled edges.
10	Large Water Trough	Structure	c. 1920	Yes	Concrete with squared edges.
11	Water Storage Tanks (Round)	Structure	c. 1955	Yes	There are two tanks. One appears newer and has pvc piping. Both are historic-age and of concrete with corrugated metals covers.
12	Water Pump (replacement for windmill?)	Structure	c. 1955	Yes	Metal water pump and system.
Area B					
13	Board and Batten Duplex Residence	Building	c. 1910	Yes	Wooden framed board and batten side gabled residence on a pier and beam foundation. There is a small entry porch with a shed roof in front of the house protecting the door single-door entrances. The doors are five-paneled. There are two front windows (four-over-four type). There is an internal chimney and a metal clad roof with exposed rafter tails.
14	Poured Concrete Outbuilding	Building	c. 1910	Yes	Small front gabled building of poured concrete with a vertical board gable and metal roof. There is a small porch covered by the extension of the principal roof on one side of the building.
15	Barn	Building	c. 1915	Yes	Wooden framed vertical board barn with a front gable and two dropped shed roof extensions on either side of the gable. The roof is metal.
16	Shed/chicken Coop	Building	c. 1910	Yes	Small partially collapsed shed and coop of vertical board, poured concrete on a limestone foundation. Both small buildings have a shed roof and are open air.
17	Barn	Building	c. 1950	Yes	Wood Framed, clad in metal with metal roofing.
Area C					
18	Minimal Traditional House	Building	c. 1950	Yes	Low pitched roof, asbestos siding, attached front facing garage, two-over-two aluminum windows, decorative metal screened front door, small entry porch with decorative metal posts.
19	Chicken Coop (small)	Building	c. 1950	Yes	Wood Framed, clad in horizontal board with metal shed roof and exposed rafter tails.
20	Chicken Coop (large)	Building	c. 1950	Yes	Wood Framed, clad in horizontal board with metal shed roof and exposed rafter tails.
21	Barn	Building	c. 1950	Yes	Wood Framed, clad in vertical board and metal with metal roofing.
22	Barn	Building	c. 1950	Yes	Wood Framed, clad in metal with metal roofing.

Table 3. Site 41BX1873 Building Inventory

No.	ID Name	Type	Date	Contributing	Description
23	Cinder Block House	Building	c. 1960	Yes	Located south of the 1865 House (# 1) and to the east of the minimal traditional house (# 13). The house is built of CMUs with a metal roof and exposed rafter tails. The house has a main side gable with the entrance under a smaller side gabled room to on the north side of the bldg.
Area D					
24	Large Barn	Building	c. 1960	Yes	Large wooden framed barn with metal cladding and a gabled roof. Located north of the 1865 house.
25	Farm Equipment Shed	Building	c. 1960	Yes	Front gabled shed, wooden framed, clad in metal. Large metal clad doors on both ends.
26	Metal Barn for Grain Storage	Building	c. 1960	Yes	Small gabled barn with shed roof extension/covered paddock. Wooden framed with horizontal wood cladding, then covered in metal. Metal roof.
27	Clay Block Barn	Building	c. 1950	Yes	Front gabled barn with dropped shed extensions on both sides. Roofing is metal with exposed rafter tails. Gables are vertical board. Outer wall façade are clay block. Large doors are clad in metal.
28	Stone Fence	Structure	c. 1870	Yes	Runs along two track road northwest of 1865 house and southwest of barns #24-27.
Landscape Features					
29	Two-Track Road	Structure	1865-1965	Yes	Winds throughout the property connected various buildings. Connects farmstead to larger roads in the area.
30	Cemetery	Site	1882-1972	Yes	Obst family cemetery with graves from 1872, 1905, 1888, 1889, 1972.
31	Farm/Ranch Land	Site	1865-present	Yes	Includes animal grazing land and agricultural fields located the the north and northwest of 1865 house.

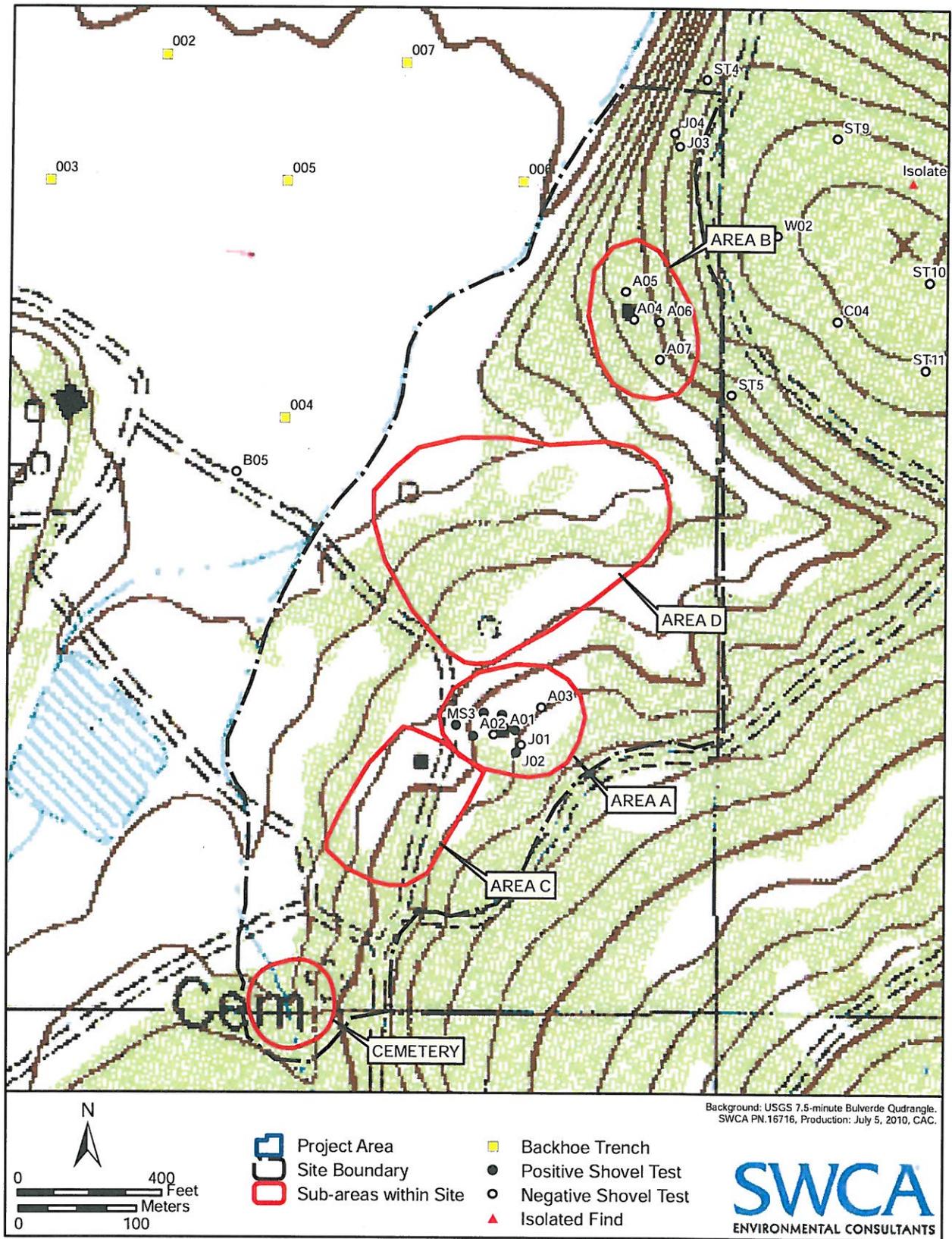


Figure 23. Overview of site 41BX1873.

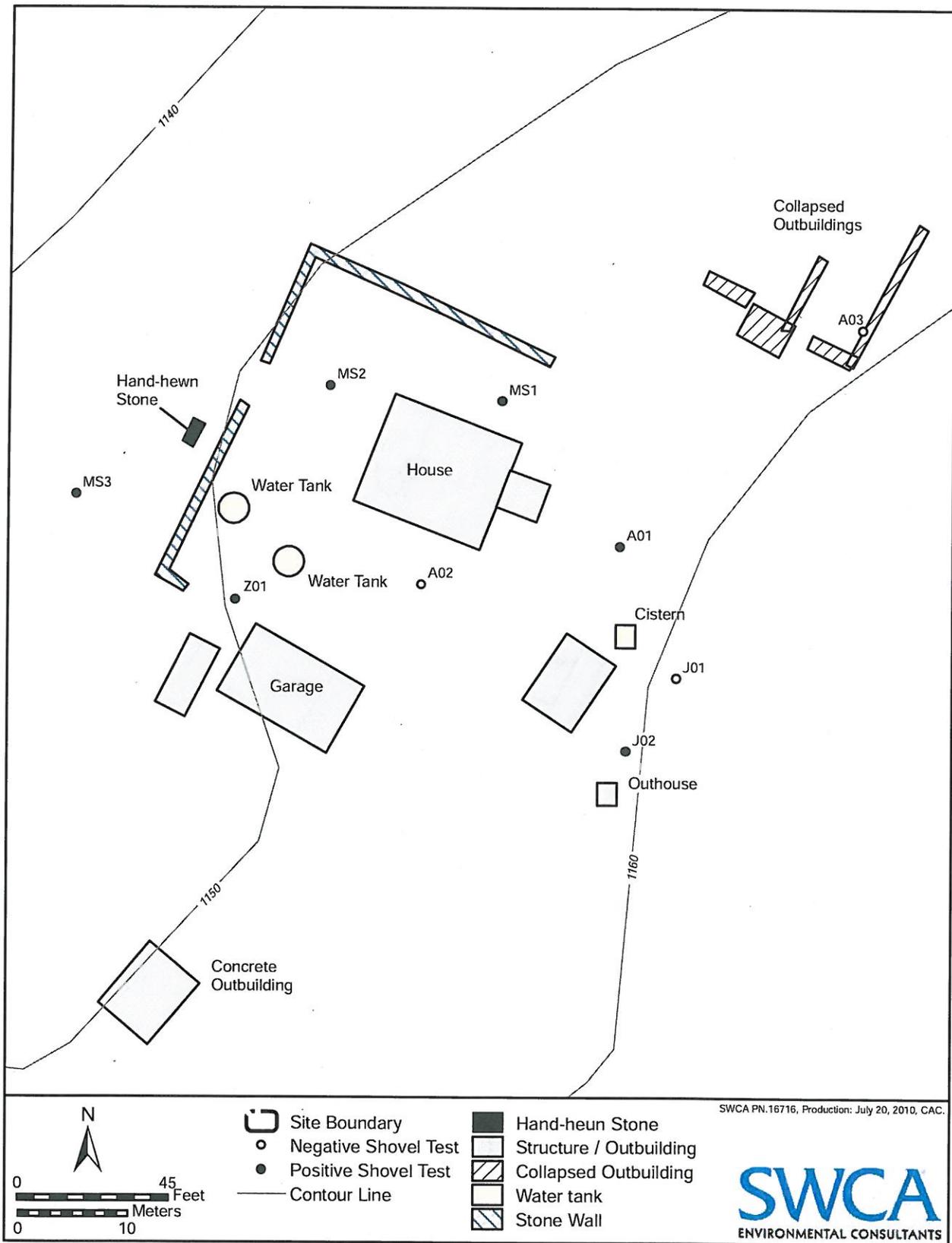


Figure 24. Site 41BX1873, Area A detail.

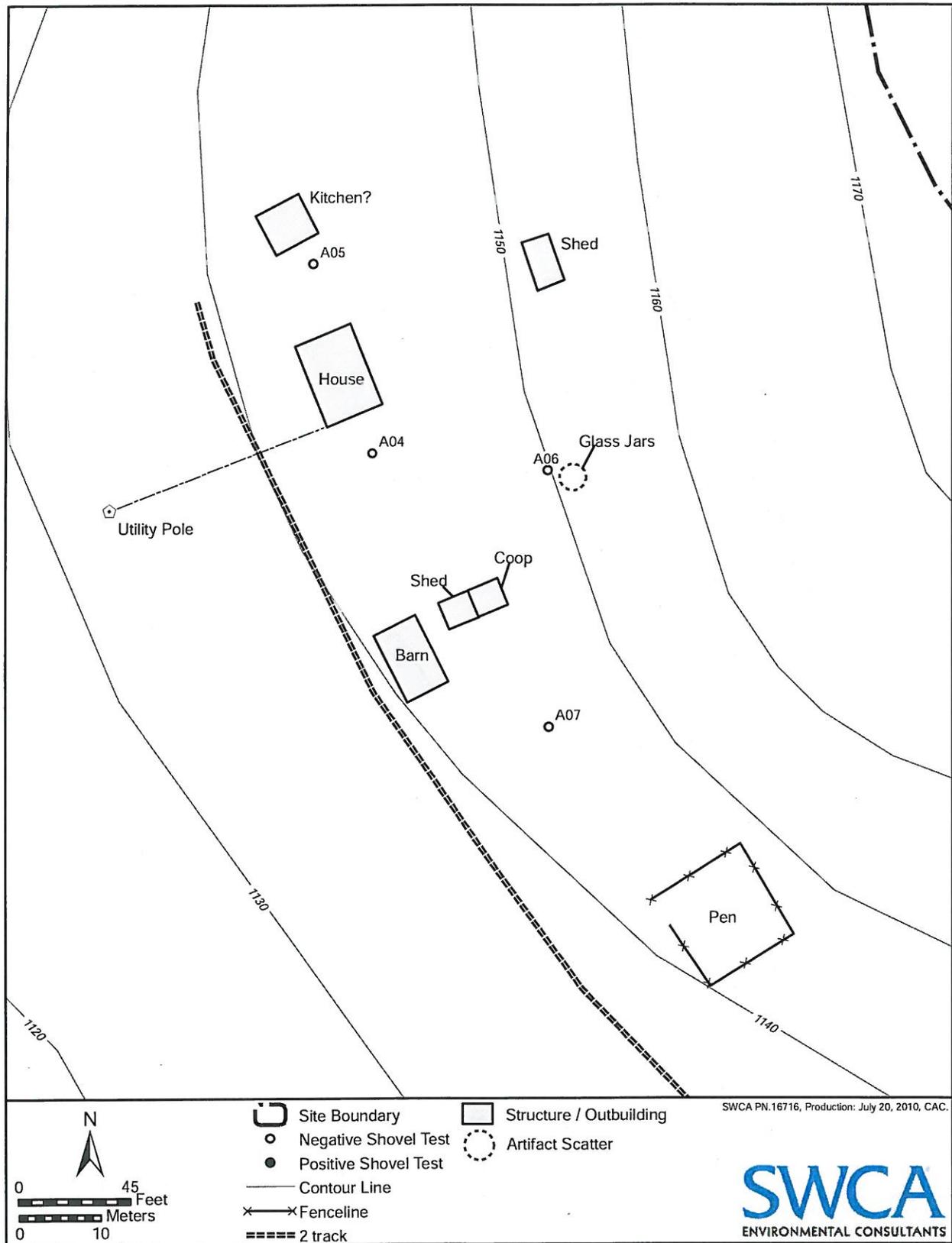


Figure 25. Site 1, Area B detail.

The Gottlieb Obst farmstead appears in the 1880 census with the father, five children, and a laborer listed as residents. Gottlieb Obst and his first wife were born in Prussia and their five children were listed with ages 10, 13, 15, 16, and 18 in 1880; however, no female adult is listed at the farmstead in the census. Gottlieb Obst and Johanna Margaret Hoffman married a few years after the census (August 14, 1883), in what was probably Gottlieb's second marriage. In 1880, the household consisted of Gottlieb, his four sons Herman, Gustav, Wilhelm, and Carl, his daughter Emma, and a 40-year-old laborer Henry Tiedemann, who was born in Texas to parents from Prussia.

A preliminary review of deed records reveals that the property was deeded to Albert Haufler in 1908 by Charles and Emilie Obst. The Haufler family then resided at the farmstead until the 1960s, possibly later, based on dates of newspapers and utility bills found in the stone house.

Albert Haufler was born in Texas in 1866 and he appears in the 1880 census as the fourth child of John G. and Louisa Haufler, immigrants from Württemberg and Hanover Germany, respectively. Albert died in 1937 and is buried in the Comfort Cemetery. Albert's son, Arthur, was born in 1890 and died in 1973. Utility bills and newspapers found in the Obst stone house indicate that Arthur resided there until approximately 1961.

The most significant building cluster (Area A) in the landscape includes a two-story, limestone and wood-framed house, which dates to 1865 (Building 1) (Figure 26). The house is built in the German vernacular style with later Folk-Victorian additions (Figure 27). The original portion of the house, designed with a massed plan, a salt-box style roof and built of cut limestone, is typical of German vernacular architecture in the region. The house has a

metal roof, which likely covers the original wooden shingles. The construction is typical of the mid-nineteenth century, with hand-hewn timbers, square nails and wooden pegs at joint points in the roofing. The house sits on cut limestone masonry piers under the limestone portion of the house and cut limestone monolithic piers under the wooden addition at the back of the house. These piers create a basement area which extends throughout the area of the house and can be accessed at the back of the house under the wooden addition. Interior details include plastered walls, a wooden staircase to the second floor, and two interior chimneys of cut limestone blocks. The wooden interior staircase may be a later addition and appears newer than other woodwork in the house. There is a doorway cut in the exterior wall of the house on the second floor. An external staircase, typical of early German vernacular architecture, may have connected the doorway to the house yard. The date of the house is derived from a carved limestone block located in the back wall of the house (now in the wooden addition) and reads *G. Obst, 1865*.

Additions to the house include a gabled entry porch, the possible alteration of the front entry of the house, two rooms in the back of the house and the use of concrete masonry units (CMU) to enclose a portion of the cellar at the back of the house. Both the front and back additions have subtle Folk-Victorian styling and probably date to ca. 1900. The wooden front porch has a large gable and protects the single-door entry to the house (Figure 28). It has small spindle work detailing along the tops of the two chamfered posts supporting the porch gable along with decorative exposed rafter tails (Figure 29). The front entry to the house could have also been altered, possibly during the addition of the porch. The wall containing the front door is clad in horizontal wood siding. There are two four-over-four windows

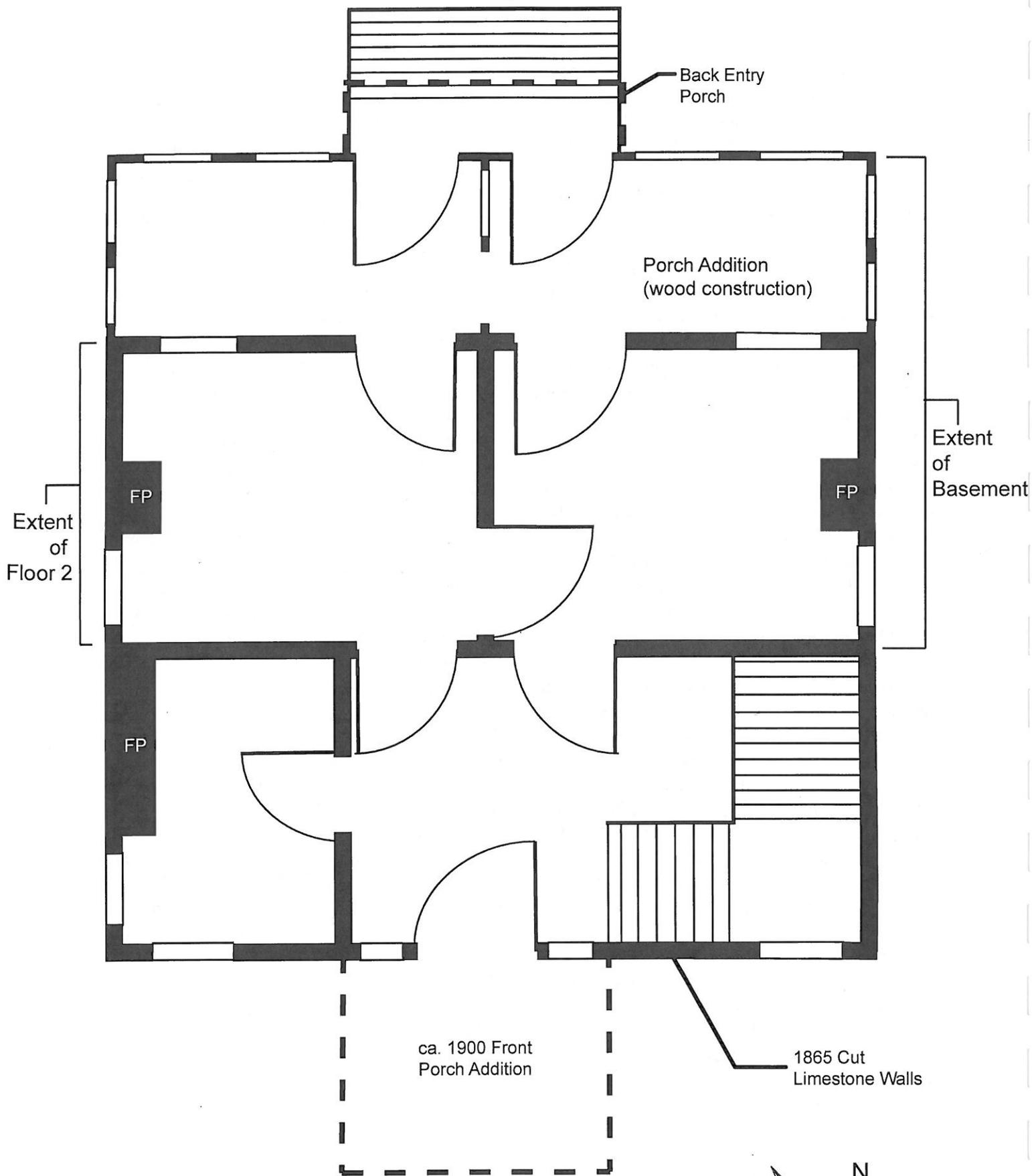


Figure 26. Ground Floor Plan 1865 House - Kinder Ranch



Figure 27. Stone house (Building 1) built in 1865 by Gottlieb Obst, facing north-northeast.



Figure 28. Front façade of Building 1, facing west-northwest.



Figure 29. Detail of front porch addition to Building 1, facing west-southwest.

flanking the door. This appears incongruent with the rest of the limestone façade. The back of the house has a wood-framed addition, which is attached to the shorter side of the salt-box roof through the addition of a secondary roof (Figure 30). The addition is clad in horizontal wooden boards in a simple drop style and attached with wire nails. The interior wall surface is lined with vertical beadboard. The addition is two-by-four bay with four-over-four wooden-sashed windows with full shutters. The back entry to the house is through the addition and is accessed by a center-placed cut limestone and concrete set of steps. There are two main back doors, side by side, both paneled and screened. The two doorways are covered by a small gabled entry porch with knee braces. The joists under the flooring of the wooden addition are hand-hewn and one is labeled with *CB 1866*. It is uncertain if the flooring is original to the limestone portion of the house and perhaps functioned as the floor to a porch before the wooden addition was created. The joists may also be reused from an older building in the area.

The area surrounding the house is made up of a house yard surrounded by a stone fence. The house yard contains two wooden-framed garages (Buildings 2 and 3), two water tanks (Structure 11), a pump (possible replacement for the original windmill) (Structure 12), a small cut-limestone outbuilding (Building 4), a wooden-framed outhouse (Building 5), two water troughs (Structures 9 and 10), a water tank (Structure 6) and the ruins of another small wooden-framed outbuilding (Site 7). Two-track roads (Structure 29) connect the house and outbuildings to other houses, barns and outbuildings across the property. Construction techniques and changes represent a time span in the house and outbuildings of approximately 100 years (Figures 31–33).

A second cluster (Area B) of buildings can be found approximately 0.2 mile north-northeast of the 1865 house. This cluster dates from 1900–1950 and is comprised of a main residence (Building 13), a large barn (Building 15), a shed/chicken coop (Building 16), a partially collapsed barn (Building 17) and a small poured concrete outbuilding (Building 14) that may have been a kitchen. The residence (Building 13) is designed with two single-door entries and appears to be a duplex (Figure 34). The small building could have served as a laborer's dwelling designed to house more than one family since the two separate-entry rooms are not connected and share only a central chimney. The duplex is wooden-framed with board and batten siding and sits on a pier and beam foundation. It has a metal side-gabled roof with exposed rafter tails, a small shed-roofed porch and an internal chimney. The windows are wooden-sashed four-over-four type and are intact. The surrounding outbuildings are all of wood except for the small poured concrete Building 14 (Figure 35). This building cluster is smaller than the 1865 complex to the south but still represents a complete set of farmstead buildings.

The third cluster of buildings (Area C) with a residence is located approximately 200 feet to the south-southwest of the 1865 house. It contains a mid-twentieth century minimal traditional house (Building 18), two chicken coops (Buildings 19 and 20), two barns (Buildings 21 and 22), a propane tank and another possible house (Building 23) to the east of the main residence. The house (Building 18) is typical of minimal tradition style and possibly dates to ca. 1950 (Figure 36). It has a low-pitched, side-gabled roof, asbestos siding and an attached front-facing garage. Decorative metal posts, typical of the 1950s and 1960s, support the small covered porch. Two wooden-framed and clad chicken coops along with two wooden-framed, metal clad barns lie to the south of the house (Figure 37). Another small building



Figure 30. Detail of back porch addition to the stone house, facing south-southeast.



Figure 31. Stone outbuilding (Building 4), facing north.



Figure 32. Outhouse (Building 6), facing southeast.



Figure 33. Garages associated with Obst stone house (Buildings 3 (left) and 2), facing northeast.



Figure 34. Building 13 has two single-door entries and a shared chimney, facing northwest.



Figure 35. Building 14 is a small poured-concrete structure, facing west.



Figure 36. Building 18 is a mid-twentieth century minimal traditional house, facing southwest.



Figure 37. Building 21 a wooden-framed and clad chicken coop, facing west-southwest.

(Building 23) lies across the two-track road from the house. It is constructed of CMUs and has a small pen attached to the southwest (Figure 38). It is unclear if this building was used as a residence or as a small, well-built barn.

The final cluster (Area D) of buildings lies to the northwest of the 1865 house and can be associated with agricultural fields (Site 31) just to the north of the cluster. This cluster is comprised of four barns that are centrally placed in the property and date to the early to mid-twentieth century. Two of the barns (Buildings 24 and 25), both wooden-framed and clad in metal, are large enough and seemed to be designed to hold large farm equipment. A wooden, metal, and clay block constructed barn (Building 27) lies closest to the fields and may have been used for both equipment and other storage (Figure 39). The smallest barn (Building 26) is wooden-framed with a metal roof and may have been used for grain storage. It also appears to be the oldest of the barns. This cluster, as stated above, is centrally located and set between a two-track road and stone fence (Structure 28) to the south and agricultural fields to the north.

The Obst farmstead complex rural landscape is an excellent example of the evolution of an early south-central Texas ranch and farm. Each intact building cluster, as defined above, represents changes in building technology, use, and need on the farmstead over a 100-year period. The Obst farmstead complex retains integrity in all seven aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Therefore, the Obst farmstead complex represents a significant contribution to the broad patterns of settlement history in the area for an extended period of time (1865–1970).

SITE 41BX1874

An extensive surficial scatter of prehistoric and historic artifacts was recorded along the north bank of an unnamed tributary of Cibolo Creek in the southeast portion of the Kinder Ranch project area, 0.6 mile north-northwest of the intersection of Bulverde and East Borgfeld roads (see Figure 13), designated site 41BX1874. One biface fragment (possibly a reworked Frio point) found on the surface comprises the prehistoric component of the site, while numerous ceramic, metal, and glass fragments form the historic component.

The approximate center of the site is on the north bank of an unnamed tributary, at an intersection of two-track roads. It appears to be a secondary dump site of refuse, as no features or structures were encountered. Several sheets of corrugated tin and pieces of lumber were among the debris scattered along the sides of the two-track road that parallels the drainage and among the adjacent tree canopy. The tin and lumber were not of sufficient quantity to represent the remnants of a dwelling; but rather appeared to be either secondary refuse or the remnants of a small animal shed. No structures were evident at this location on any of the historic maps consulted.

Numerous pieces of ceramic artifacts including blue transfer ware plate sherds, a porcelain cup fragment, large pieces of glazed stone ware jugs, and white ware sherds were evident on the surface, along with metal fragments, such as barrel hoops, and numerous glass fragments, including solarized glass, embossed and plain milk glass, and blue bottle glass shards.

Six shovel tests were excavated at site 41BX1874 and of these, two contained cultural materials. ST J9 was excavated to 15 cmbs near the center of the site where barrel hoops and other metal fragments were observed on



Figure 38. Building 23 is constructed of concrete masonry units, facing southeast.



Figure 39. Building 27 is constructed of clay blocks and lies closest to the fields, facing northeast.

the surface. It contained one small milk glass shard at 2 cmbs. ST Z3 was placed where a large concentration of ceramic artifacts was evident on the surface and contained one iron threaded flange. Site 41BX1874 contains no features and minimal buried cultural material. It measures 200 m north-south and 200 m east-west. Based on the site's surficial nature, apparently secondary refuse deposits, and the lack of features or diagnostic artifacts, site 41BX1874 is not considered significant and no further work is recommended.

PREHISTORIC RESOURCES AT KINDER RANCH

The reworked projectile point from 41BX1874 and an isolated utilized flake fragment, both from the surface of the project area, represent the only prehistoric resources encountered during the survey. The isolated flake is from one of the three prominent hills that form a ridge oriented northeast to southwest. Two shovel tests (STs 9 and 10) explored the sub-surface near the flake, but no buried cultural resources were encountered. Therefore, the flake was considered an isolated find and not assigned a trinomial.

No chert sources or outcrops were seen interbedded within the limestone formations encountered in the project area. Isolated fragments of chert were observed diffusely scattered across the property. Although a couple of these chert fragments exhibited flake scars, none of them were definitively cultural in construction. Chert raw materials were, in fact, rarely observed within the Kinder Ranch project area.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SWCA conducted a cultural resources investigation of the 797-acre Kinder Ranch residential development project area in northern Bexar County, Texas. The work was designed to

assess the presence and potential for cultural resources in accordance with the requirements of the San Antonio HPO per the City of San Antonio's Historic Preservation and Design Section of the Unified Development Code (Article 6 35-360 to 35-634).

The background review revealed that no previously recorded archaeological site was within or adjacent to the project area; however, four previously recorded archaeological sites (41BX746, 41BX1767, 41CM294, and 41CM295) are located within 1 mile. In addition, there are nine previously conducted archaeological surveys, and five cemeteries within 1 mile of the project area.

Overall, the project area is mainly a rocky upland setting with prevalent limestone bedrock outcroppings and minor areas of shallow rocky clay loam soils. The project area also includes about 200 acres in the floodplain of Cibolo Creek. The survey included 46 shovel tests and 10 backhoe trenches placed in areas that had high potential for containing buried cultural materials with good integrity. This survey deviated from the standard ratio of shovel tests per acre as recommended by the THC, based on the predominately rocky uplands with little soil and significant prior disturbances.

An historic cemetery and two sites (41BX1873 and 41BX1874) were recorded during the field survey. The Obst cemetery contains four marked graves with the dates of interment ranging from 1882–1972. It is considered a contributing element to the Obst farmstead complex and SWCA recorded the cemetery with a 100-foot buffer and recommends that the cemetery be preserved in place.

Site 41BX1873, the Obst farmstead complex, represents the evolution of a historic-age rural landscape occupied from ca. 1865 to ca. 1970. The landscape contains historic-age buildings,

structures, and sites which reflect a wide range of building techniques typical of the Texas Hill County and San Antonio. The Obst farmstead complex consists of three residential structures: the original stone residence built by Gottlieb Obst in 1865, a two-room frame house built between 1880 and 1920, and a mid-twentieth century house with asbestos siding. Additionally, there are 28 outbuildings, features, stone fences, animal pens, and an historic cemetery. The Obst farmstead complex is considered significant and SWCA recommends avoidance. Should later development plans include its demolition, SWCA recommends further archival and documentary activities for the Obst Farmstead Complex.

Site 41BX1874, a surficial scatter of prehistoric and historic artifacts, contains no features or buried cultural material. Based on the site's surficial nature and the lack of features, diagnostic artifacts, or buried intact deposits, site 41BX1874 is not considered significant and no further work is recommended.

A residential complex documented in the northeast corner of the project area lacks standing structures that are of historic age. The only possible remnants of a 1953 or earlier occupation are rock walls and associated terrace features upon which modern structures have been constructed. Thus, the complex was not considered eligible for trinomial designation and SWCA recommends no further work at this location.

Besides these resources, no cultural materials were identified within any of the shovel test or backhoe trench excavations, and no other artifacts, features, or standing structures were observed on the surface of the project area. SWCA currently recommends avoidance for the Obst farmstead complex with further archival and documentary activities for the resource should later development plans affect it. Otherwise, no further archaeological inves-

tigations are recommended within the project area.

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