

**CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF THE KLABUNDE AND FRIAR NORTH
PROJECT AREAS, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS**

Prepared for

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ABSTRACT

On behalf of Centex Homes, SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) conducted a cultural resource investigation of the Klabunde and Friar North project areas, located just east of IH 10 between Old Fredericksburg Road and Ralph Fair Road, Bexar County, Texas. The Klabunde project area is approximately 104 acres and is bordered by Old Fredericksburg Road on the west, undeveloped property on the north and east, and a large tract with a few residential houses on the south. The Friar North project area, approximately 123 acres in size, is bordered by the Jackson Woods subdivision on the south, undeveloped property on the west and north, and Ralph Fair Road on the east. Two dry drainages run through the center of each property, traveling southward on the Klabunde project area and northwest-southeast on the Friar North Property. The approximately 104-acre property will be platted into a little over 400 residential lots with streets, alleys, and utilities, and the 123-acre property will be platted into over 600 similar residential lots. The cultural resource investigation consisted of an archaeological background review followed by a surface pedestrian survey of the two entire project areas, with particular attention to the two drainages located at the center of each project area. The purpose of the investigation was to determine if the undertaking would adversely affect significant cultural resources.

The background review revealed that no archaeological surveys have been conducted within the project area, and no previously recorded archaeological sites are within the project area. Several standing structures or features were located in the Klabunde project area based on aerial photographs, including a large barn, grain silo, windmill and water tank, and several small associated buildings. The Friar North project area held one residence, a few outbuildings, a pig pen, and a cellular tower. Two surveys were conducted and seven archaeological sites were previously recorded within 1 mile of the project area; one linear survey did not record any archaeological sites, and none of the seven previously recorded sites found during the second survey were considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

During the field investigation, three archaeologists drove through each project area delineating locations that would require shovel testing, and those that needed a surface pedestrian survey. These areas were then investigated with either shovel testing or surface visual reconnaissance, as needed. A total of 20 shovel tests was excavated within the western portion of the Klabunde project area, and 11 shovel tests were excavated in the drainage area of the Friar North project area. In addition, all of the structures and features were investigated during the cultural resources survey to determine their age and possible historic significance. No cultural material was observed, and only four of the structures were determined to be possibly over 50 years of age. These did not have sufficient integrity to be eligible for the NRHP. The remainder was not over 50 years old, and the buildings were not considered to be historically significant. Based on these findings, the proposed project will have no effect on significant cultural resources, and no additional archaeological investigations are recommended.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

PROJECT TITLE: Cultural Resource Survey of the Klabunde and Friar North Project Areas, Bexar County, Texas.

SWCA PROJECT NUMBER: 9675-192.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: SWCA was contracted to conduct a survey of the Klabunde and Friar North project areas, which were recommended for survey the City of San Antonio Historic Preservation Office (HPO). The Klabunde and Friar North projects would involve various surface and subsurface impacts related to the construction of residential housing, utilities, residential streets, and landscaping. An archaeological background records review of the project area was conducted, and based on these results, the current investigation concentrated on a surface investigation of the upland hills and a subsurface investigation of the lands adjacent to the dry drainages located in the center of each project area.

LOCATION: The Klabunde and Friar North project areas are located just east of IH 10 between Old Fredericksburg Road and Ralph Fair Road, Bexar County, Texas. The Klabunde project area is approximately 104 acres and is bordered by Old Fredericksburg Road on the west, undeveloped property on the north and east, and a large tract with a few residential houses on the south. The Friar North project area, approximately 123 acres in size, is bordered by the Jackson Woods subdivision on the south, undeveloped property on the west and north, and Ralph Fair Road on the east. The properties are depicted on the Van Raub USGS 7.5-minute topographic map.

NUMBER OF ACRES SURVEYED: Approximately 227 acres.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Mindy L. Bonine.

DATES OF WORK: May 3–4, 2005.

PURPOSE OF WORK: The project sponsor is complying with the City of San Antonio's Historic Preservation and Design Section of the Unified Development Code.

NUMBER OF SITES: None.

CURATION: No artifacts were collected and nothing was curated.

COMMENTS: The Klabunde and Friar North project areas consist of small rocky hills, and between them, small dry drainages with colluvial and possibly alluvial soils surrounding them. Several standing structures or features were observed, but only four looked to be over 50 years of age and none are potentially eligible for the NRHP. Both project areas appear to be located within the Glen Rose formation, with no observed chert outcrops present as sources of lithic material, and few opportunities for reliable water. No archaeological sites were found during the survey, and no further archaeological investigations are recommended.

INTRODUCTION

On behalf of Centex Homes, SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) conducted a cultural resource investigation of the Klabunde and Friar North project areas, located just east of IH 10 between Old Fredericksburg Road and Ralph Fair Road, Bexar County, Texas (Figure 1). The investigations consisted of an archaeological background review followed by a surface pedestrian survey with shovel testing of both project areas, with particular attention paid to two drainages that are located near the centers of each of the properties. The purpose of the investigation was to determine if the undertaking would adversely affect significant cultural resources, and to assist in complying with the City of San Antonio's Historic Preservation and Design Section of the Unified Development Code.

Mindy Bonine, the principal investigator, conducted the survey along with two SWCA archaeologists. The Friar North project area was surveyed on May 3, 2005, and the Klabunde project area was surveyed on May 3–4, 2005.

DEFINITION OF STUDY AREA

The Klabunde project area consists of an irregular-shaped property near the intersection of Old Fredericksburg Road and Ralph Fair Road (Figure 2). The property is divided roughly in half into rocky upland areas on the eastern side and a lower floodplain on the western side that straddles an intermittent drainage running through the project area. The upland areas are undeveloped, but the lower areas had been cleared and turned into pasture or hay fields and contained some standing structures or features associated with farming activities. The Klabunde project area is approximately 104 acres and is bordered by Old Fredericksburg Road on the west, undeveloped property on the north and east, and a large tract with a few residential houses on the

south. The nearest perennial stream is Leon Creek, about 1.5 km to the south, into which the drainage in the project area deposits surface water runoff. The project area is depicted on the Van Raub USGS 7.5-minute topographic map.

The Friar North project area is also an irregular-shaped piece of property, north of the Klabunde property along Ralph Fair Road (Figure 3). The project area covers two small hills and a dry drainage in between them. Salado Creek is located about 0.5 km to the north of the project area, and the drainage parallels the creek until they join about 1.3 km to the east. The project remains mostly undeveloped, but a residence and a few outbuildings are located within the project area, along with a pig pen, as well as a large cellular tower at the top of the easternmost hill. The Friar North project area, approximately 123 acres in size, is bordered by the Jackson Woods subdivision on the south, undeveloped property on the west and north, and Ralph Fair Road on the east. Camp Stanley Military Reservation is located on the opposite side of Ralph Fair Road from the Friar North Project area. The project area is also depicted on the Van Raub USGS 7.5-minute topographic map.

The Friar North and Klabunde project areas are exclusively mapped as the Cretaceous Glen Rose formation. This formation is characterized as fossiliferous and contains limestone, dolomite, and marl as resistant and recessive beds that form a stair-step topography (Barnes 1983).

The soils of the Klabunde project area are mapped as the Tarrant series in the uplands and Crawford clay in the lower areas (Taylor et al. 1962). The Tarrant series consists of stony soils that are very shallow, dark colored, and gently undulating to steep, while the Crawford clay is characterized as very dark grayish brown to reddish brown clay that oc-



Figure 1. Project area map.

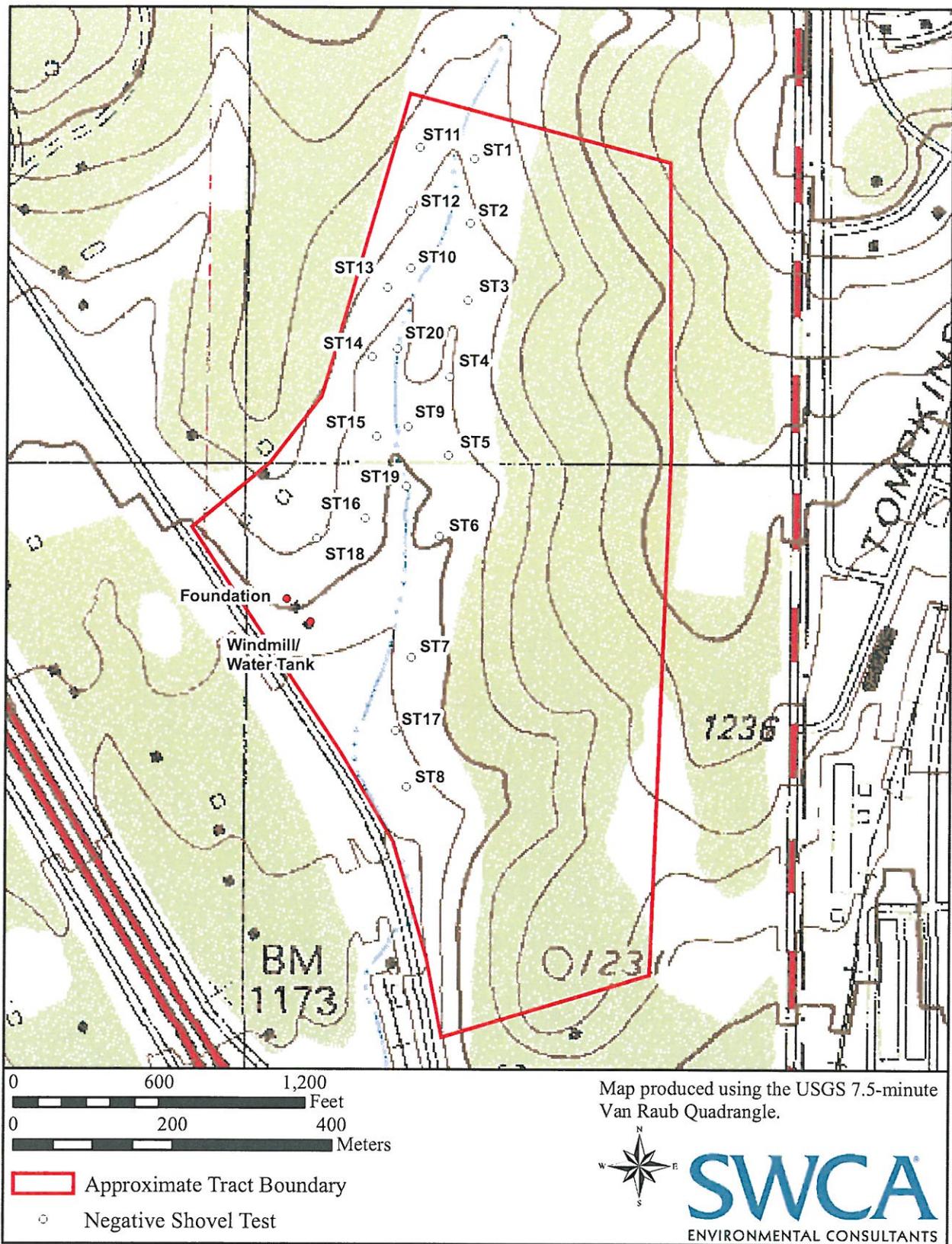


Figure 2. Klabunde project area location map.

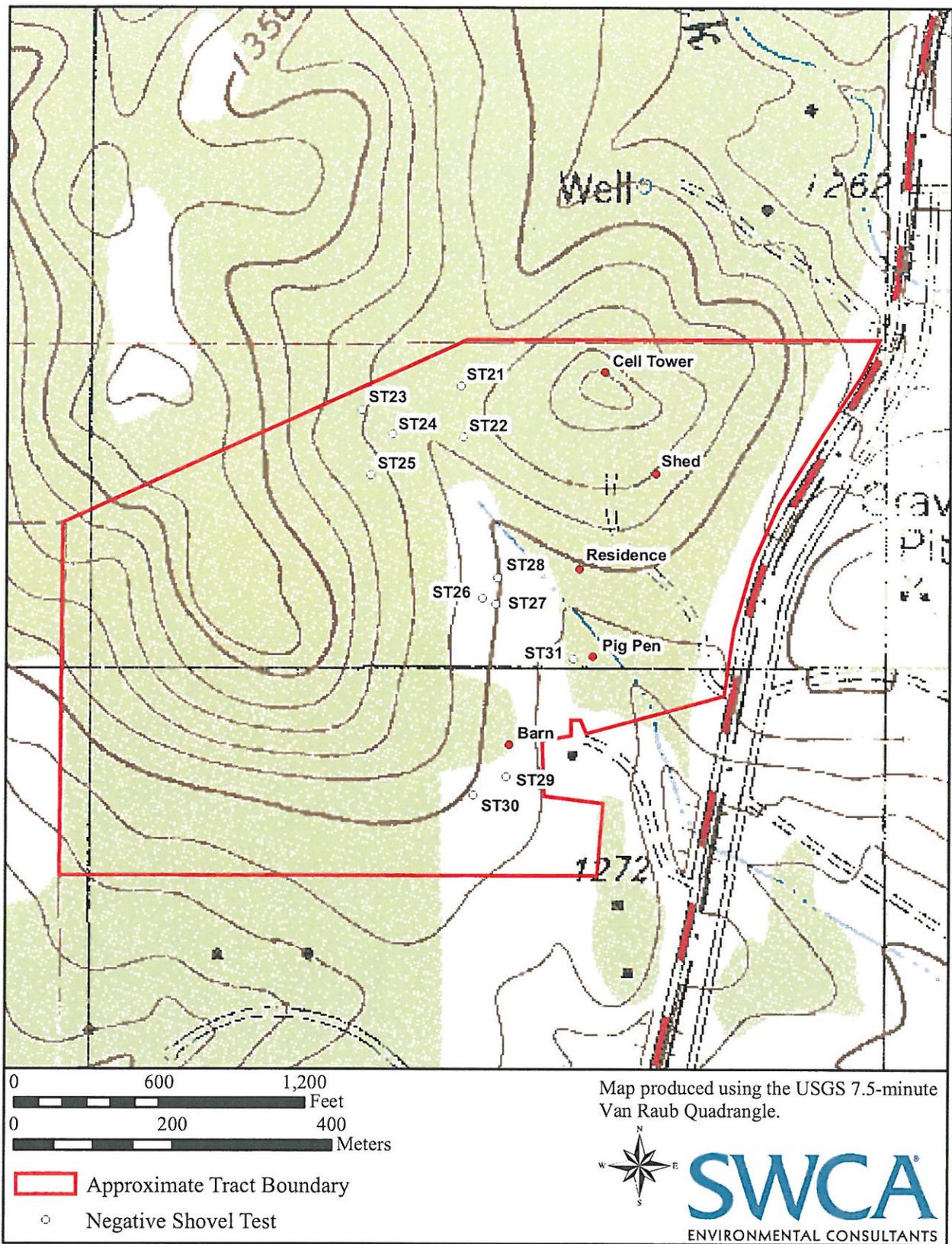


Figure 3. Friar North project area location map.

cur as broad, nearly level to gently undulating areas (Taylor et al. 1962).

The soils within the Friar North project area are mapped as Brackett soils in the uplands and as Krum complex and Crawford and Bexar stony soils in the lowlands (Taylor et al. 1962). The Brackett soils occur as long slopes that range from hilly to steep and are shallow to very shallow soils over limestone, and the Krum complex along the intermittent drainage is described as clayey soils that receive runoff and additional sediments from higher lying soils (Taylor et al. 1962). The Crawford and Bexar stony soils encompass a minor portion of the Friar North project area and are characterized as moderately deep and very shallow clayey soils over chalk and marl (Taylor et al. 1962).

The project areas are located within the Edwards Plateau region as defined by Gould (1975), and the Balconian biotic zone (Blair 1950). Upland areas are dominated by a mixed live oak (*Quercus virginiana*) and Ashe juniper (*Juniperus ashei*) woodland interspersed with occasional grassy openings. The lower elevation areas along the riparian zone often include a dense understory of acacia (*Acacia* sp.), prickly pear (*Opuntia leptocaulis*), and other brushy species (Petrides 1988; Simpson 1988). Common mammals of the Balconian biotic zone include white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), nine-banded armadillo (*Dasypus novemcinctus*), black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), and deer mouse (*Peromyscus maniculatus*). In addition, bison (*Bison bison*), mountain lion (*Felis concolor*), and black bear (*Ursus americanus*) would have been present prehistorically (Davis and Schmidly 1994). Bird species composition in the project area is fairly diverse with numerous breeding, migrant, and wintering species present (Davis and Schmidly 1994). In addition to mammals

and birds, Blair (1950) lists at least 75 species of amphibians and reptiles within the Balconian Province.

The proposed development of the two project areas would include primarily residential neighborhood development. The approximately 104-acre Klabunde property will be platted into a little over 400 residential lots with streets, alleys, and utilities, although the westernmost area where the standing structure complex is located is not planned for development. The 123-acre Friar North property will be platted into over 600 similar residential lots, covering the entire Friar North project area.

METHODS

BACKGROUND REVIEW

SWCA conducted a background archeological literature and records search of the 104-acre Klabunde project area and the 123-acre Friar North project area in April 2005. An SWCA archaeologist searched the Texas Historic Sites Atlas (Atlas) online database for any previously recorded surveys and historic or prehistoric archeological sites located in or near the project area. In addition to identifying recorded archeological sites, the review included the following types of information on the Atlas: National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) properties, State Archeological Landmarks (SALs), Official Texas Historical Markers (OTHMs), Registered Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHLs), cemeteries, and local neighborhood surveys. The archaeologist also examined the following sources: the *Soil Survey of Bexar County, Texas*, the *Geologic Atlas of Texas*, and the Van Raub USGS 7.5-minute topographic maps of the project area. A review of aerial photographs was conducted to assist in determining whether any standing structures or features are located on the property and utilized maps and photos on the City of

San Antonio's GIS Mapping Application, an online resource (<http://maps.sanantonio.gov/website/COSAMaps/viewer.asp>). In addition, it was found that the map library at the Perry-Castañeda Library at the University of Texas at Austin contained USGS topographic maps of the Van Raub quadrangle dating back to 1953. These maps were also reviewed for changes in the built environment.

FIELD METHODS

SWCA conducted a cultural resource survey of the Klabunde and Friar North project areas, in order to determine the nature, extent, and if possible, significance of any cultural resources located within the property boundaries. The survey consisted of three archaeologists first driving through the project areas and determining the locations where shovel testing would be required and where a surface reconnaissance would be sufficient, due to the depth of soils. Particular focus was paid to the drainages within each project area, as this would be the area of higher probability for locating buried cultural material. During the survey, the ground surface and erosional profiles were examined for cultural resources in the upland areas. If the depth of soils allowed shovel testing, as in the lowland floodplains, shovel tests were 30 cm in diameter and excavated to bedrock or culturally sterile deposits. The matrix from each shovel test was screened through ¼-inch mesh, and the location was recorded on a global positioning system (GPS) receiver. A shovel test form was completed for each test.

In addition, as standing structures were known to exist within the project areas from the background review (see below), these locations were visually inspected for the nature of the standing structures, features, or the remains of structures. The buildings were evaluated under the criteria for eligibility to the NRHP, which is used to determine the signifi-

cance of historic resources. One of the criteria is that the property be over 50 years of age, and this was determined first by any documentation on the construction of the buildings, and lacking that information, an evaluation of the built environment, including architecture and site layout, to determine the style and possible age of each structure or feature. If one structure was present, its location was plotted on a USGS topographic map and recorded with a GPS unit. Photographs were taken of the structure and its construction method, building function, and alterations were described in field notes. Nearby temporally diagnostic debris was identified to assist with the possible dates of occupation. If a complex of structures was observed, each building or feature was photographed and described using the methodology above, and a site sketch map of the complex was drafted.

In order to determine historic significance, each structure's integrity, which is the ability of a property to convey its period of significance, was evaluated. This is established by looking at seven aspects: if the property is in its original place, if it retains its original design, if the environmental setting is intact, if the original materials are still present, if the workmanship is visible, if the property evokes a feeling of a particular time, and if the association with past persons or events are present. The property must suitably represent the time period of significance through these aspects to be eligible for the NRHP.

RESULTS

BACKGROUND REVIEW

The background review revealed that no archaeological surveys have been conducted within either project area, and no previously recorded archaeological sites are within the project areas. However, adjacent to the Friar North project area along Ralph Fair Road, a

previous linear survey was conducted in August 1976 for the Texas Department of Public Transportation. No additional information was available on the THC's on-line database regarding the previous survey; however, no sites were recorded along Ralph Fair Road.

In addition, seven previously recorded sites are located within 1 mile of both the Klabunde and Friar North project areas. The sites are located within the boundaries of Camp Stanley on the eastern side of Ralph Fair Road. The sites were recorded during a survey conducted by Prewitt and Associates, Inc. in 1995, and each is described below.

41BX1169

Site 41BX1169 has a prehistoric component and a historic component from the 1900–1930s. The prehistoric component consisted of a lithic and burned rock scatter with 60+ flakes, seven bifaces, five cores, one Archaic Conejo projectile point, and a light scatter of burned rock (TexSite Site Survey Form 1998). The historic component of the site consisted of a large foundation and scatter of historic debris consisting of ceramics, glass, nails (wire and cut), tin cans, window glass, and safety glass with wire. The large foundation/slab was constructed of undressed fieldstones that were mortared together; it is possibly the remains of a partial dugout structure. The site has been disturbed from the clearing of vegetation by heavy machinery and by extensive erosion. Research potential of the site is low due the shallow depth of the soils (5 cm) and the disturbed nature of the site.

41BX1159

This site is a historic occupation dating from 1906–1940s. The site consists of some concrete foundations that have been bulldozed and several risers for a gravity fed sewer system that connected with an old treatment plant in Camp Bullis (TexSite Site Survey Form

1998). The historic debris associated with the site consisted of lumber, nails, and window glass scattered across the site. Seven features were assigned, and one of the features had a high concentration of military weapons parts dating from the 1910s to the 1940s. Some disturbances observed were erosion and the clearing of vegetation. The site has some disturbances from heavy machinery and minor erosion.

41BX1167

This historic site consists of a light scatter of wire nails, wood screws, milk glass, clear window glass, and metal and brick fragments. In addition to the historic debris scatter, the site contained a set of foundation footings that alternated between concrete and wood pilings (TexSite Site Survey Form 1998). The site is located in the area of the HQ cantonment on the 1925 map of Camp Stanley. The site has been disturbed by structure removal, road construction, and erosion. No further work was recommended by Prewitt and Associates, Inc. due to the lack of integrity of the site.

41BX1166

Site 41BX1166 is a historic site consisting of a light scatter of historic debris (nails and window glass), two concrete slabs, and the foundation remains of a building (TexSite Site Survey Form 1998). One of the concrete slabs was approximately 14 x 14 feet with bolts set in the center of each side. The other concrete slab was approximately 17 x 17 feet with a smaller slab (4 x 9 feet) lying on top of the larger slab. The edge of the slab has chain link fencing remains, and the inner slab has large electrical conduits running up through the middle. The large foundation (13 x 35 feet) has two areas for mounting machinery of some kind. The exact purpose of the site is unknown. The site has been disturbed by erosion, structure removal, road construction, and bulldozing. Prewitt and Associates recom-

mended no further work due to the lack of structural integrity and the disturbances of the site.

41BX1165

This site is historic and associated with military activity. The site comprises 48 square concrete foundations from a large building and an associated light scatter of historic debris (wire and nails). The site seems to be the footings of a large storage building that shows up on the 1925 U.S. Army map of Camp Stanley (TexSite Site Survey Form 1998). The site was deemed not eligible for NHRP due to the lack of structural integrity and the impacts of structural removal.

41BX1158

Site 41BX1158 is a prehistoric lithic scatter of an unknown temporal setting. The site consisted of a light surficial lithic scatter (four flakes) and burned rocks, and was observed to be deflated onto bedrock (TexSite Site Survey Form 1998). No temporally diagnostic artifacts were observed, and the site has very shallow soils. In addition to the poor context of the site, it has been extensively impacted by erosion, slope wash, and road construction. No further work was recommended for the site due to the sparse density of artifacts, shallow soils, disturbances, and extensive erosion.

41BX1157

Site 41BX1157 is a prehistoric site consisting of a worked piece of solarized glass (manganese-bleached), a sparse scatter of lithic debitage, a biface fragment, and a light scatter of burned rock (TexSite Site Survey Form 1998). All the artifacts of the site were surficial, and no buried cultural materials were observed in the shovel tests. The site is not recommended for further work due to the paucity of cultural material, lack of buried materials, severe ero-

sion, slope wash, and vegetation clearing associated with a two-track.

FIELD SURVEY

KLABUNDE PROJECT AREA

On May 3–4, 2005, three SWCA archaeologists conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the entire Klabunde project area. Observing the property in the field, it was determined that all of the soils on the eastern side of the project area, about 50 percent of the 104-acre property, were very shallow (Figure 4). Shallow and extremely hard-packed soils and bedrock could be seen throughout the upland area. Thus, a surface visual reconnaissance was conducted in these locations, examining the ground surface. Three archaeologists randomly walked these areas looking for surface cultural material and evidence of features or sites.

The lower area on either side of the drainage did contain some depth of soils (also approximately 50 percent of the Klabunde project area), and these areas were investigated with shovel testing. Twenty shovel tests were placed in this area, excavated to an average depth of 42 cmbs, with the shallowest shovel test terminated at 35 cmbs and the deepest at 60 cmbs. All were excavated until dense clay or limestone gravels were encountered. The soils included silty clay loam to clay, with very dark brown (10YR2/2) to dark yellowish brown (10YR3/6) soil colors seen. Table 1 summarizes the results of the shovel testing at the Klabunde project area.

At the northern end of the Klabunde project area, the survey investigations were terminated at the electric fence marking the northern and western boundaries, and the eastern and southern edges of the project areas were estimated due to the lack of fencing or other boundary markers. The areas that were shovel



Figure 4. Typical soils and vegetation in the upland areas at Klabunde project area.

tested included a northern section consisting of a fallow field, and a southern section consisting of a recently cultivated hay field. The two sections were separated by an east-west division consisting of a dirt road, a fence on either side of the road, and a large manmade berm on one side of the road (Figure 5). No cultural material was located during the surface reconnaissance, other than at the farming complex described below, and no cultural material of any kind was located in any of the shovel tests.

At the time of the archaeological survey, eight standing structures or features were located within the western corner of the Klabunde project area. The boundaries of the project area appear to have divided a farm in half, with several buildings within the project area, and several located just outside of the project area. The electric fence that defined the project area boundary was located between several of these buildings. Based on the aerial photographs, the buildings outside of the project area include a residence with an entrance from Old Fredericksburg Road, and three out-buildings, two of which are oriented in an "L" shape. The house could not be seen from the road or the project area, but two of the out-buildings are shown in Figures 6 and 7. A map of the eight standing structures within the Klabunde project area is presented in Figure 8.

The northernmost and largest building within the project area is a hay barn. It is a rectangular two-and-a-half story structure oriented in a southwest-northeast direction with a corrugated tin gable roof and a single-story shed addition (Figure 9). It measures approximately 24 x 75 feet. Only the bottom of the walls is partially covered with a mix of wooden planks and tin sheets, and the structure is constructed with a superstructure made of telephone poles and a timber frame roofing system. The interior is open, with no support poles. The telephone poles have been set into the ground, and

in some locations concrete poured around the timbers. The shed addition has a concrete floor. Hay was stored in the barn at the time of the survey, and a wooden trough was seen running along one side. The area around the hay barn is enclosed with a fence that separates it from the rest of the structures.

South of the hay barn is a much smaller barn, about one-and-a-half stories tall, with a shallow corrugated tin gable roof and a large one-story shed addition. The building, possibly a milking shed, measures about 12 x 24 feet and was constructed with timber frame, and covered on the outside with a mix of V-groove tin sheets and wooden planks (Figure 10). It appears these materials were recycled from another building. The interior was covered with horizontal wooden planks that extended up the wall about 5 feet. The remainder was uncovered. The floor was constructed of wooden planks slightly elevated off the ground surface. One door was seen.

Adjacent to the smaller barn, a corral was observed during the survey. It consisted of a squarish space, about 45 feet on a side, divided into three segments, all made with wooden posts and fencing made of steel poles and heavy wire mesh.

Near the smaller barn, a concrete grain silo was observed. It stood approximately five stories tall, was 10 feet in diameter, and contained nine bays and a metal ladder on one side (Figure 11). The roof was absent, and the silo contained stagnant water at the bottom and was used as a nesting area for local birds.

South of the silo, a small shack and perimeter fence was located. The shack measured about 13 x 7 feet, and was only about 5 feet tall (Figure 12). It had a shed roof made of "V" groove tin sheets, and consisted of a rectangle of cedar posts set into the ground as the corners and joined together with wooden planks



Figure 5. Berm separating the upper and lower fields in the lowland area.



Figure 6. Small shack on opposite side of the electric fence from the Klabunde project area.



Figure 7. Part of the “L” shaped building complex outside of the Klabunde project area.

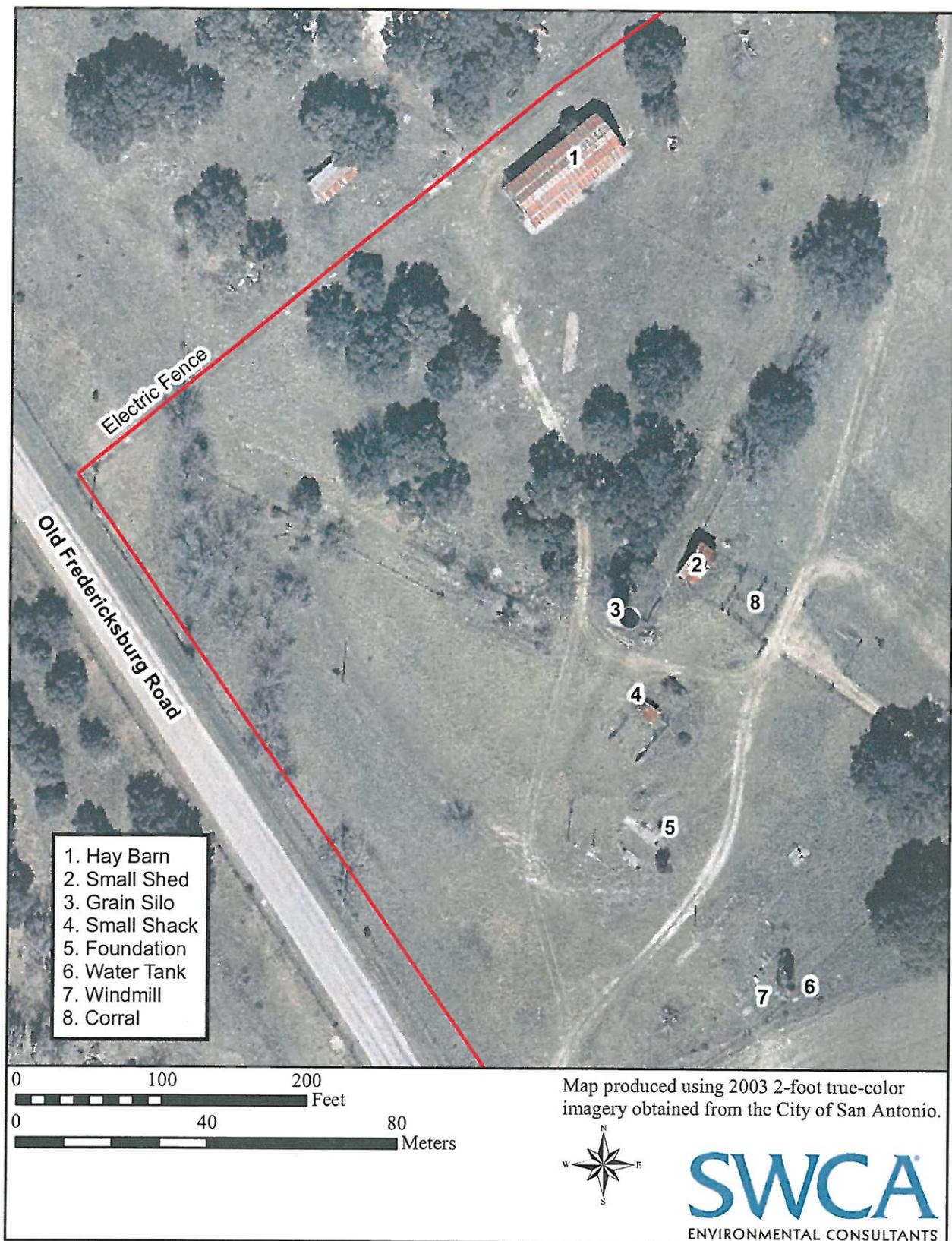


Figure 8. Aerial photograph of the eight structures found within the Klabunde project area.



Figure 9. Hay barn located within the Klabunde project area.



Figure 10. Possible milking shed within the Klabunde project area. Note corral to the right.

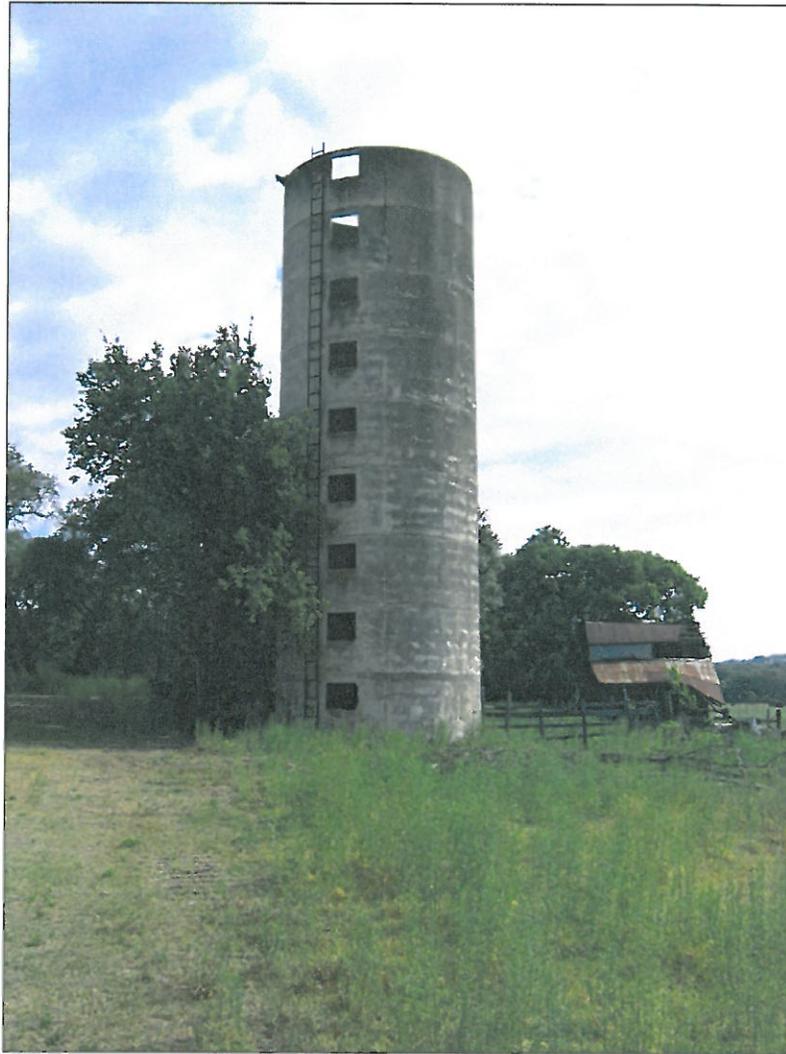


Figure 11. Grain silo located within the Klabunde project area.



Figure 12. Small shack for chickens or small animal.

and plywood. One door and window were seen in the structure. The shack formed the corner of a fenced-in area made of cedar posts and wire mesh. It may have been a chicken coop or pen for a small animal.

South of the small shack, two concrete pads, likely part of a foundation, were observed, oriented roughly northwest-southeast (Figure 13). One pad, rectangular in shape, measured approximately 6 x 12 feet, and the other pad consisted of an "L" shape 6 feet wide at the narrow end and 10 at the wide end, and 22 feet long. A front step was seen at one of the pads with an inscription – "Norte Maison GC, Welcome." Surface artifacts were seen around the foundation, including a metal milk bucket, window glass fragments, metal scraps, tin can lids, metal outlet box, door knob, asbestos siding fragments, nails, bricks, concrete bits, a transfer print whiteware shed, and a brown glass beer bottle.

Towards the southern end of the farm area, a windmill and elevated water tank were located just north of a fence that divides the buildings area from the fields (Figure 14). The windmill was a 20-foot Aermotor Model 702, made in Chicago, Illinois between 1933 and 1964 (Aermotor Windmill Company 2005). It was still operating at the time of the survey. The tin coated steel water tank was elevated on a wooden platform approximately 10 feet high, and the tank was cylindrical with a cone-shaped roof. The tank itself appeared to be a recent replacement, but the platform likely dates to around the same time as the windmill.

To assist in determining the age of these standing structures and formation process of the farm in general, historic USGS 7.5-minute topographic maps were researched to determine the development of the complex. The earliest map, dated 1953, shows a cluster of five buildings, two of which are at the same location as the foundation and the wind-

mill/water tank. The other three buildings are no longer present on the landscape. In addition, the two buildings that form an "L" shape and the house are present on the map, but they are separated from the other buildings into another cluster, and a roadway separates the two sets (Figure 15). A 1967 map of the same area shows standing structures at the foundation and windmill/water tank area, as well as the hay barn. In the other cluster of buildings, only the house and one outbuilding are represented on the map, all the others are gone. In 1973, 1982, and 1991, several small buildings appear and disappear from the maps, but the foundation, windmill/water tank, and hay barn remain in their same locations. The smaller structures seen on the aerial photographs are never represented in their correct position on the topographic maps (silo, small barn, shack, etc.). Thus, it appears from the structural evidence and the topographic maps that the only structures over 50 years of age are the foundation, the windmill/water tank, and possibly the hay barn. All the other structures within the Klabunde project area are likely less than 50 years of age.

Even though four structures are of historic age, the overall integrity of the complex has been diminished by modifications over the years, and individual changes have been made to some of the historic structures, including the removal of the building off the foundation and the replacement of the water tank (see below). Thus, the integrity of each historic structure or feature in the Klabunde project area is not sufficient to be historically significant.

FRIAR NORTH PROJECT AREA

On May 3, 2005, three SWCA archaeologists conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the entire Friar North project area. Observing the property in the field, it was determined that all of the soils on the two hills located within the project area, about 80 percent of the 123-acre property, were very shallow (Figure



Figure 13. Concrete pads that formed a foundation to a moved/destroyed structure.



Figure 14. Aermotor windmill and elevated water tank in the Klabunde project area.

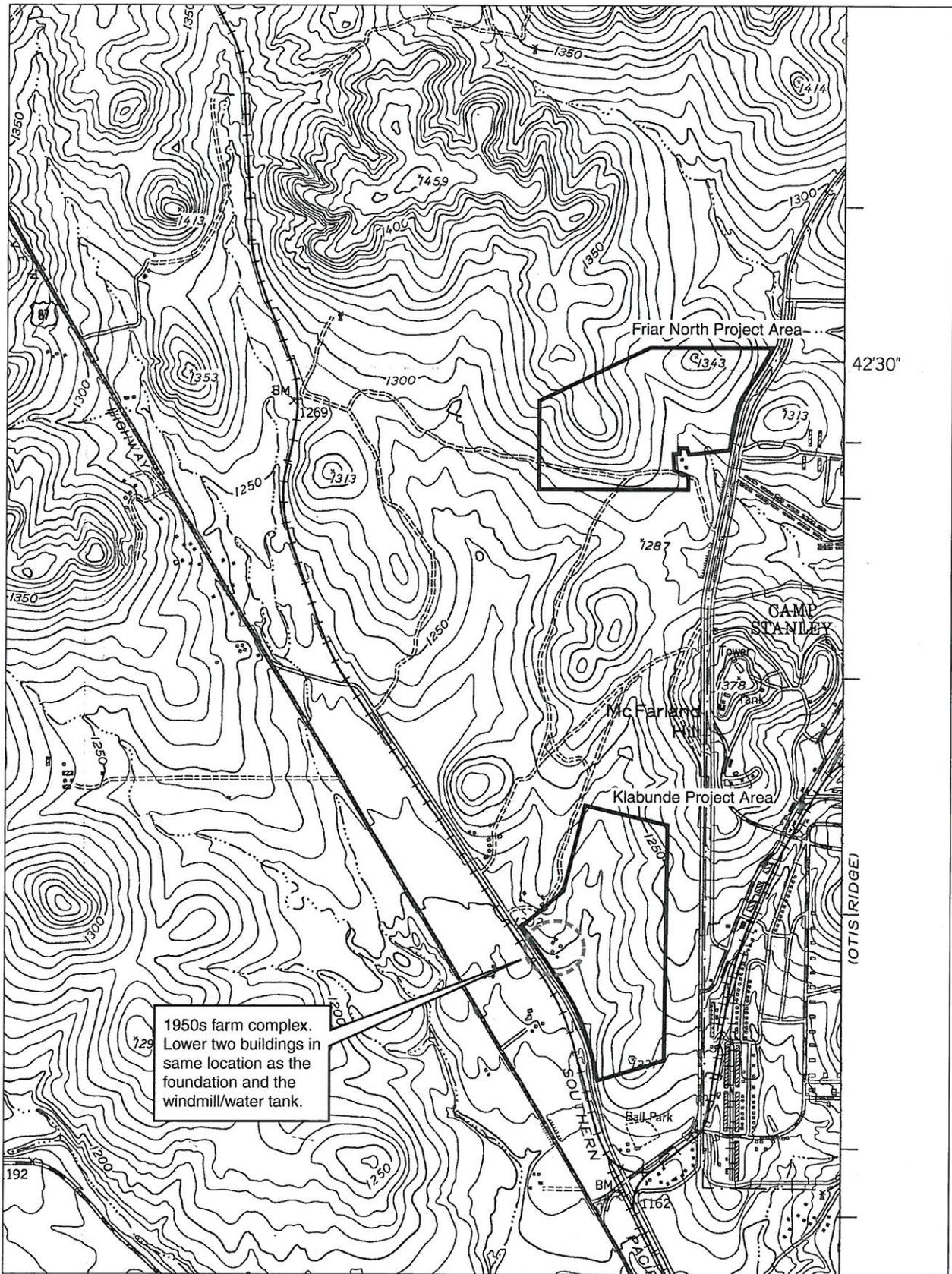


Figure 15. 1953 USGS 7.5-minute topographic map of the project areas.

16). Shallow hard-packed soils and bedrock could be seen throughout this upland area. Thus, a surface visual reconnaissance was conducted in these locations, examining the ground surface. Three archaeologists randomly walked these areas looking for surface cultural material and evidence of features or sites.

The lower area on either side of the two hills did contain some depth of soils, approximately 20 percent of the Friar North project area, and these areas were investigated with shovel testing. Eleven shovel tests were placed in this area, excavated to an average depth of 31 cmbs, with the shallowest shovel test terminated at 10 cmbs and the deepest at 50 cmbs. All were excavated until dense clay or limestone bedrock was encountered. The soils included silty clay loam to clay, with dark brown (10YR3/3) to very dark gray (10YR3/1) soil colors seen. Table 2 summarizes the results of the shovel testing at the Friar North project area.

Several disturbances were seen within the project area, including grading along the top and sides of the eastern hill, as well as a plowed area in the drainage in between the two hills. This plowed area had been cultivated at one time, and a small section had been bermed to cut off the flow of drainage water and create a little pond. Other disturbances included a large recently made cut at the southern end of the project area. The areas around these disturbances were not shovel tested.

No cultural material was located on the ground surface of the hills or within any of the shovel tests. Only debris associated with the standing structures described below was found within the Friar North project area.

At the time of the archaeological survey, five standing structures or features were located within the project area. The locations of these

structures are marked on Figure 3. In addition, at least two structures were located immediately outside of the project area, a residence with a fenced in yard and a detached garage. The residence appears to have been built in the mid-1960s, a Ranch style house with a brick façade and asphalt gable roof (Figure 17). The garage is a timber frame structure with vertical wood siding and a gable roof.

The first structure inside the Friar North project area is a residence, with a driveway to Ralph Fair Road (Figure 18). It is also a Ranch style house with a low side gable roof, vertical wood siding, and single pane aluminum windows. A decorative dormer can be seen from the front façade, and an overhang covers the small front porch. The backyard is fenced, and several large but unidentifiable items are located within it. It was occupied at the time of the survey.

Just north of the residence, an open-sided shed had been constructed of telephone poles, wooden planks, and tin sheets, measuring approximately 12 x 24 feet. The structure had a flat tin roof and one corrugated tin wall, but the remainder of the structure was open (Figure 19). A corral and fencing was located adjacent to the structure. Likely it was used as a shade area for livestock.

At the top of the eastern hill, near Ralph Fair Road, a cellular tower was observed, with a recently constructed fence, electronic equipment, fuel tank, tower, and support cables (Figure 20).

Towards the southern end of the project area, a pig pen and shed were observed, both of which appeared to be recently abandoned. The pig pen was constructed of a concrete floor, along with steel tube framework covered with wire mesh, and a small portion of the structure was covered with a shade roof made of corrugated tin sheets (Figure 21). The pen was long



Figure 16. Eastern hill located in the Friar North project area.



Figure 17. Residence located just outside of the Friar North project area.



Figure 18. Residence located within the Friar North project area.



Figure 19. Open shed located within the Friar North project area.



Figure 20. Cellular tower located in the Friar North project area.



Figure 21. Pig pen located at the southern end of the Friar North project area.

and narrow, about 10 feet wide by over 30 feet long. The last structure found on the Friar North project area is a likely small hay barn, about 16 x 20 feet in size, with a gable roof and predominantly open sides (Figure 22). The building was constructed of wooden posts and timber frame roof, covered with "V" groove tin sheets. The floor was covered in recycled shipping pallets, and two walls were covered with wooden planks with air spaces between them. Several makers' marks could still be seen on some of the interior framing. Both the pig pen and hay barn were in heavily shaded areas.

Study of the historic topographic maps of Van Raub USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle indicated that no developments were marked within the Friar North project area until a dirt road was seen on the 1991 map (which used data from aerial photographs taken in 1986). This and the architectural evidence suggest that the residence and three outbuildings were built in the last 50 years, and are not of historic age. In addition the cellular tower was likely constructed very recently, and is also not historically significant.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SWCA conducted a cultural resource investigation of the Klabunde and Friar North project areas, 104-acre and 123-acre properties, respectively, located between Old Fredericksburg Road and Ralph Fair Road, just east of IH 10, near San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. The work was designed to determine if the undertaking would adversely affect significant cultural resources and to comply with the City of San Antonio's Historic Preservation and Design Section of the Unified Development Code.

The background review revealed that no archaeological surveys have been conducted within the project area, and no previously re-

corded archaeological sites are within the project area. Within 1 mile of the project area, two previous surveys were conducted and seven archaeological sites were previously recorded; one linear survey did not record any archaeological sites, and while the other survey recorded multiple sites, none of the seven previously recorded sites within 1 mile of the project area were considered eligible for the NRHP or listing as an SAL.

During the field investigation, three SWCA archaeologists walked across the upland areas of each project area, which consisted of about 50 percent of the Klabunde project area and about 80 percent of the Friar North project area. The lower drainage areas with some depth of deposits were shovel tested. Twenty shovel tests were placed on either side of the drainage area in the Klabunde project area, and 11 shovel tests were placed within the drainage area of the Friar North project area. No cultural material was located in any of the shovel tests, and no prehistoric cultural material was located anywhere on the properties. A conversation with the landowner indicated that the property has been scoured for prehistoric artifacts, and none have been found. The only cultural material located on either project area is debris associated with farming activities on the properties.

Several structures observed on the recent aerial photographs of both Klabunde and Friar North project areas were investigated during the field survey. In the Klabunde project area, part of a farming complex was recorded on the property, including a large hay barn, a small barn and corral, a grain silo, a small shack or coop, a concrete foundation, and a windmill and elevated water tank. Several dirt roads and fences were also observed, along with a berm that cut across some of the fields. Only four of the structures or features were considered to be more than 50 years of age—the hay barn, the foundation, and the windmill and water



Figure 22. Shed also located at the southern end of the Friar North project area.

tank. An evaluation of these buildings' integrity using the seven aspects described above indicate that although all of the structures are in their original location, and some retain their original design and materials, the overall environmental setting has changed significantly from the mid twentieth century. The complex of buildings depicted on the 1953 topographic map are no longer in place, and this set of buildings and ones farther to the north outside of the project area have merged over the years into one complex. The structure that once stood on the foundation is no longer present, and at least the water tank itself has been replaced recently. The windmill is likely original, but the context surrounding the windmill has changed. The hay barn, which may have been built in the mid 1950s, has also lost its context in relation to the rest of the farm as the buildings changed around it. Thus, with the overall integrity of the complex diminished by modifications over the years, along with individual changes to some of the structures, the integrity of each historic structure or feature in the Klabunde project area is not sufficient to be significant. Therefore, none of the structures contain enough significance to meet NRHP eligibility criteria.

In the Friar North project, five standing structures or features were seen, including a cellular tower, a residence, a pig pen, a hay barn, and a shed. None appeared to be over 50 years of age and are not considered historic. No further research is recommended.

As no cultural material, features, or intact deposits were encountered during the pedestrian survey, and none of the historic standing structures or historic features meet the eligibility criteria for the NRHP, no significant cultural resources will be affected by the proposed project. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended.

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