

**A CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE 1,600-ACRE KALLISON RANCH
MASTER DEVELOPMENT PLAN, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS**

Prepared for

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ABSTRACT

This report details the results of an intensive archaeological survey by SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) for the proposed 1,600-acre Kallison Ranch Master Development Plan (MDP) residential development in western Bexar County, Texas. The project was completed on behalf of One KR Ventures, L.P. and in compliance with the City of San Antonio's Historic Preservation and Design Section of the Unified Development Code. SWCA's investigations included a background literature review of the Kallison Ranch MDP and an intensive pedestrian survey with shovel testing and trenching of a 320-acre high probability area previously identified in the Kallison Ranch MDP Cultural Resources Constraints Analysis. In addition, SWCA conducted a historical and architectural survey of the standing buildings located within the project area as well as an investigation into the location of the grave of Jacob Hoffmann Sr., revealed to be within the project area by a warranty deed possessed by the client dated October 11, 1968.

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. Sixteen archaeological sites have been recorded within 1 mile of the project area. Thirteen of these sites are located north of the project area within the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department's Government Canyon State Natural Area. A 1996 survey of the natural area is the only formal archaeological survey that has been conducted within 1 mile of the project area. All other previously recorded sites are located east of the project area along Culebra Creek and were recorded by avocational archaeologists in the late 1980s. The background review also revealed the location of several buildings and possible homestead complexes within the Kallison Ranch tract based on aerial photographs and the San Geronimo USGS 7.5-minute topographic map.

On June 7–8 and June 14, 2005, SWCA archaeologists conducted an intensive pedestrian survey with shovel testing and backhoe trenching of high probability areas to identify cultural deposits or archaeological sites within the Kallison Ranch tract. During the survey, SWCA excavated 73 shovel tests and 9 backhoe trenches to search for subsurface cultural deposits and evaluate the potential significance and eligibility of any sites for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or for designation as State Archaeological Landmarks (SAL). No intact prehistoric cultural deposits were encountered during the survey. Additionally, an SWCA historical archaeologist visited and evaluated all standing buildings, structures, and objects on the property to determine historic significance. As a result of the historical survey, two sites were recorded, site 41BX1618, an early twentieth century homestead complex consisting of a pyramidal massed-plan folk house and outbuildings, and site 41BX1619, a late nineteenth-early twentieth century homestead complex consisting of a Folk Victorian house and outbuildings. No evidence of a gravesite was located during the survey, but preliminary archival research into the project area's history indicated a Jacob Hoffmann was buried at the Zion Lutheran Church Cemetery #1 in Helotes, Texas. This Jacob Hoffmann was a prominent early settler to the area east of San Antonio. It is unclear at this time if these two gentlemen are the same person, and it is also unclear whether the project area was part of the ranch holdings of this historic figure. None of the historical sites or other standing buildings, structures, or objects within the Kallison Ranch MDP retains sufficient integrity to be eligible for listing on the NRHP or for designation as a SAL. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended.

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

PROJECT TITLE: A Cultural Resources Survey of the 1,600-acre Kallison Ranch MDP, Bexar County, Texas.

SWCA PROJECT NUMBER: 9839-004.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The project included a background literature review of the Kallison Ranch MDP and intensive pedestrian survey with shovel testing and trenching of a 320-acre high probability area previously identified in the Kallison Ranch MDP Cultural Resources Constraints Analysis (Law 2005), a historical and architectural survey of standing buildings, structures, and objects within the project area, and a search for a historic grave. The aim of the field survey was to identify and assess any cultural resources that will be impacted by the proposed residential development project.

LOCATION: The project area is located in western Bexar County near the intersection of FM 471 and Talley Road. The roughly rectangular 1,600-acre property is bounded on the south by FM 471; on the east by Old FM 471, Kallison Lane, and fencelines; and by fencelines on the north and west. The property is located on the San Geronimo, Texas USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.

NUMBER OF ACRES SURVEYED: 320-acres (adjacent to Culebra Creek).

SUBSURFACE WORK: 73 Shovel Tests; 9 Backhoe Trenches.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Kevin Miller.

DATES OF WORK: June 7–8 and June 14, 2005.

PURPOSE OF WORK: The client, One KR Ventures, L.P. is complying with the City of San Antonio's Historic Preservation and Design Section of the Unified Development Code.

NUMBER OF SITES: Two historic homestead sites, 41BX1618 and 41BX1619.

ELIGIBILITY OF SITES: Based on architectural integrity, neither site is eligible for the NRHP or listing as an SAL.

CURATION: No artifacts were collected, thus nothing was curated.

COMMENTS: No intact prehistoric cultural deposits were encountered during the survey. None of the historical sites or other standing buildings, structures, or objects within the Kallison Ranch MDP retains sufficient integrity to be eligible for listing on the NRHP or for designation as a SAL. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended.

INTRODUCTION

On behalf of One KR Ventures, L.P., SWCA Environmental Consultants conducted an archaeological survey for the 1,600-acre Kallison Ranch Master Development Plan (MDP) located in western Bexar County, Texas. The investigations consisted of an archaeological background review of the Kallison Ranch MDP followed by an intensive pedestrian survey with shovel testing and backhoe trenching of a 320-acre high probability area located adjacent to Culebra Creek, which meanders through the middle portion of the property (Figures 1 and 2). The purpose of the investigation was to determine if the proposed residential development of the Kallison Ranch tract would affect significant cultural resources and to assist One KR Ventures in complying with the City of San Antonio's Historic Preservation and Design Section of the Unified Development Code.

W. Boone Law, the project archaeologist, conducted the survey with two SWCA archaeologists on June 7–8 and 14, 2005. Dr. Brett A. Houk, the project manager, and Mindy L. Bonine, the historical archaeologist, assisted with the survey on June 14, 2005. Kevin Miller served as Principal Investigator.

PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION

The Kallison Ranch tract is located in western Bexar County near the intersection of FM 471 and Talley Road. For mapping purposes, the property area is depicted on the San Geronimo, Texas USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (see Figure 1). The roughly rectangular 1,600-acre property is bounded on the south and east by Old FM 471, Kallison Lane, and by fencelines on the north and west. The new (and current) route of FM 471 crosses the project area from east to west, and bisects several old property lines. From the east, Kallison Lane turns 90 degrees westward

and bisects the middle portion of the property, along the Culebra Creek drainage. Although currently owned by a single individual, the Kallison Ranch MDP has been divided into 13 different properties over the years (Bexar County Appraisal District 2005); some land divisions took place through sale or inheritance, but others were the product of the adjusted FM 471 right-of-way that split several parcels. It is on one of these parcels that the grave of Jacob Hoffmann, Sr. was presumably located, based on a warranty deed dated October 11, 1968. The exact location of the grave was not described on the deed. Although speculative at this time, the person referred to in this document may be the same Jacob Hoffmann described in *Early Settlers and Indian Fighters of Southwest Texas*, by A. J. Sowell (1986; originally published 1900), as one of the early Texas pioneers who arrived in Texas in 1845 and acquired a ranch about 20 miles west of San Antonio (Zion Lutheran Church of Helotes 2005).

The proposed development would include primarily residential neighborhood development. The approximately 1600-acre Kallison Ranch MDP will be platted into over 6,500 residential lots with streets, alleys, and utilities. The development will be incremental over the course of five development phases.

In May 2005, SWCA completed a cultural resources constraints analysis of the Kallison Ranch MDP (Law 2005). The constraints analysis identified a 320-acre high probability area within the Kallison Ranch MDP that warranted archaeological survey (see Figure 2). This high probability survey area runs adjacent to the Culebra Creek drainage. It is along this braided drainage system where soil deposition may be sufficient to preserve buried cultural resources. The constraints analysis also identified several standing buildings or structures within the project area that might be of historic age.

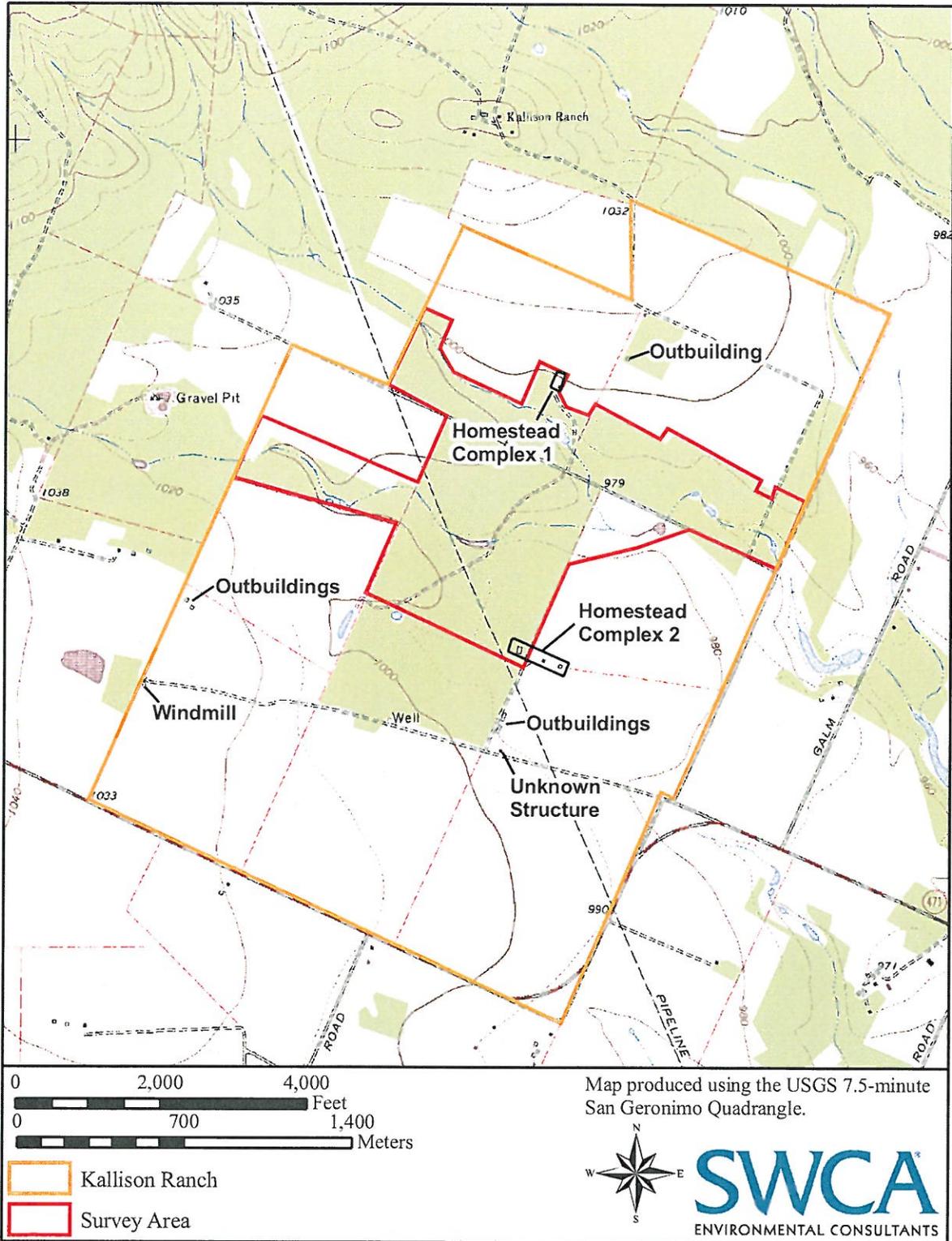


Figure 1. Project location map.

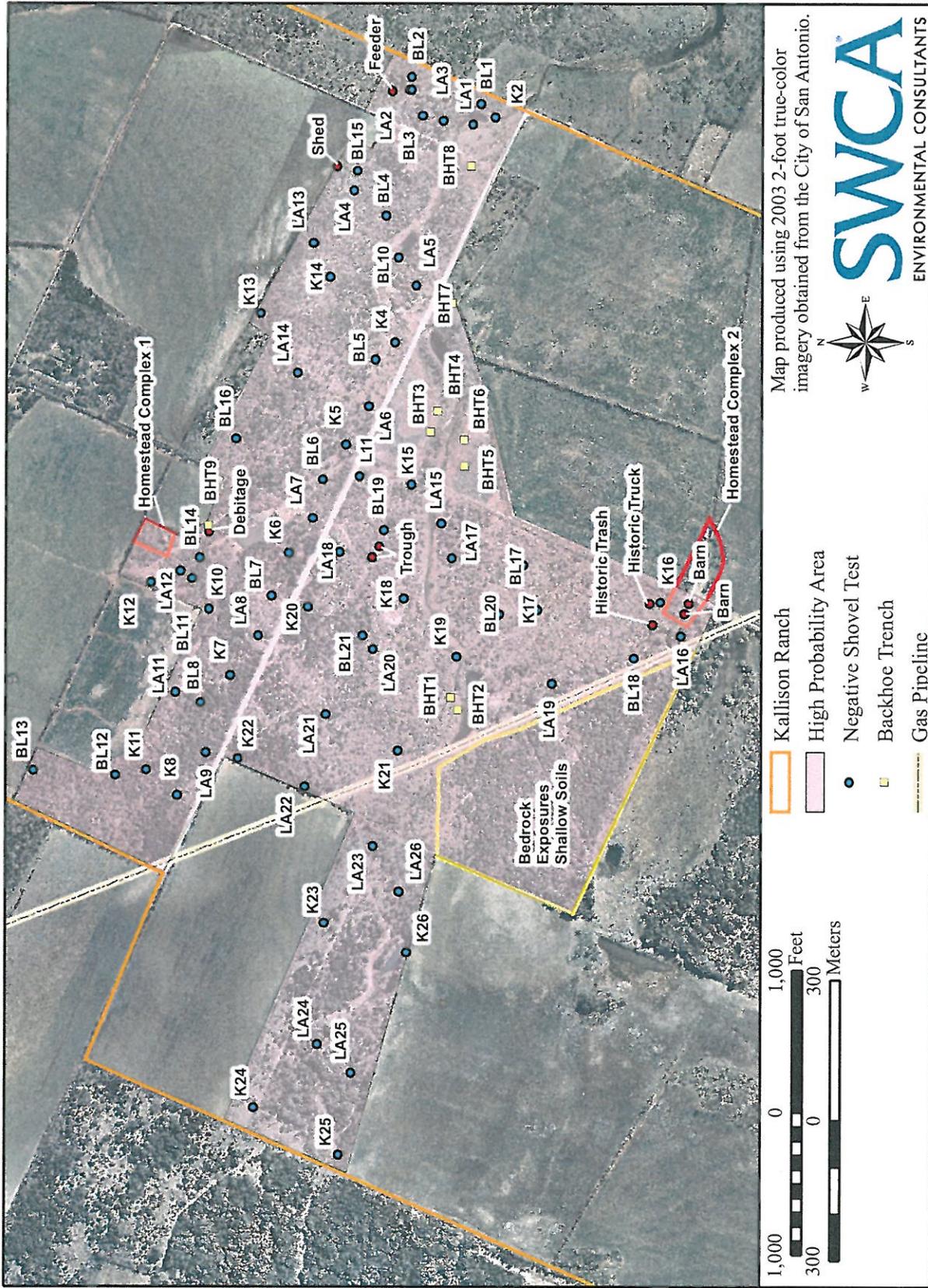


Figure 2. Aerial of high probability project area with shovel tests and landmarks.

GEOLOGY

The majority of the project area is mapped as Pliocene or Pleistocene-age Uvalde Gravel deposits (Barnes 1983). These deposits consist of caliche cemented gravel, some boulders, and well-rounded cobbles of chert (Barnes 1983). The middle portion of the project area, which is bisected by Culebra Creek, is draped with Pleistocene-age fluvial terrace deposits (Barnes 1983). These fluvial deposits consist of gravel, sand, silt, and clay (Barnes 1983). A small portion of the northwestern portion of the project area is mapped as Upper Cretaceous Austin Chalk. This formation is composed of a combination of chalk and marl, averaging about 85 percent calcium carbonate (Barnes 1983).

SOILS

The soils of entire project area are part of the Lewisville-Houston Black terrace association (Taylor et al. 1991). These soils are characterized as deep, calcareous, clayey soils in old alluvium that border principal streams and intermittent drainages underlying old outwash plains (Taylor et al. 1991). The thicker parts of this association, including an area mapped below the outwash plains between Culebra Road and Mitchell Lake, date to the Pleistocene (Taylor et al. 1991:5). Specific soils of the Lewisville-Houston Black soil association within the project area include Lewisville silty clay (1–3 percent slopes), Patrick soils (1–3 percent slopes), and frequently flooded Trinity and Frio soils (Taylor et al. 1991: Sheets 33 and 34).

Most of the project area is evenly divided between Lewisville silty clay, Houston Black clay, and Patrick soils, with the Trinity and Frio soils mapped as a narrow band paralleling Culebra Creek as it crosses the project area from the west to the east (Taylor et al. 1991: Sheets 33 and 34). Lewisville silty clay is

characterized as 20-inch thick dark grayish brown silty clay that occupies long, narrow slopes that separate nearly level terraces from upland soils (Taylor et al. 1991:25). The Houston Black clay is a dark gray clay or gravelly clay that is approximately 40 inches thick (Taylor et al. 1991:21). The soil occurs across broad areas of outwash plain and forms smooth terraces that parallel major streams (Taylor et al. 1991:21). The Patrick soils are described as clay loam, gravelly clay loam, silty clay, or light clay that are approximately 12 inches thick. They are found on terraces along streams draining the limestone prairies (Taylor et al. 1991:27). The frequently flooded Trinity and Frio soils are characterized as 3–5 feet of clay loam to gravelly clay that occupies long, narrow areas on flood plains of small streams and larger field drainage ways (Taylor et al. 1991:32).

VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

The project area is 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.

METHODS

BACKGROUND REVIEW

SWCA conducted a background archeological literature and records search of the 1,600-acre Kallison Ranch MDP in May 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 within 1 mile of 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 San Geronimo USGS 7.5-minute topographic maps of the project area. A review of aerial photographs was conducted to assist in determining whether any standing buildings or structures 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>).

FIELD METHODS

SWCA conducted a cultural resource survey of the high probability areas previously identified in the Kallison Ranch MDP constraints analysis (Law 2005). An intensive pedestrian survey with shovel testing and backhoe

trenching was conducted to determine the nature, extent, and if possible, significance of any cultural resources located within the high probability survey area. Additionally, all standing buildings, structures, and objects located within the Kallison Ranch MDP were visited and evaluated by an SWCA historical archaeologist to determine historic significance.

During the intensive pedestrian survey, three SWCA archaeologists walked the high probability survey area in 25–30 m spaced transects and arbitrarily excavated shovel tests along each transect. The ground surface and erosional profiles were examined for cultural resources. Due to the depth of soils, particular attention was paid to terrace deposits along the Culebra Creek drainage, as these landforms have higher likelihood for containing buried cultural deposits. Shovel tests measured 30 in diameter and were excavated in no greater than 20 cm levels. All shovel test sediments were screened through ¼-inch wire mesh to ensure artifact recovery, and all shovel test data was recorded on standard SWCA shovel test forms. Shovel tests were terminated at 100 cm below surface or at culturally sterile deposits, whichever came first. Recovered artifacts were studied and documented in the field and returned to shovel test locations. A GPS receiver was used to produce a detailed plan map of the project area that includes shovel test locations, artifacts, and surrounding landmarks.

In addition, as standing buildings or structures were known to exist within the project areas from the background review (see below), these locations were visually inspected to determine the nature of the standing buildings, structures, objects, or their remains. The properties were evaluated under the criteria for eligibility to the NRHP, which is used to determine the significance of historic resources. Part of determining significance is the devel-

opment of a historic context under which the properties are evaluated. For survey-level investigations, generalized historic contexts are developed, but at times the historic context will include archival and documentary research on a particular person, place, or thing that relates to a particular property.

In addition to the historic context, the age and integrity of the property are also evaluated. In order for a property to be historic, it must be at least 50 years of age, and this was determined first by any documentation on the construction of the buildings or structures, and lacking that information, an evaluation of the built environment, including architecture and site layout, to determine the style and possible age of each building or structure. If a building or structure was present, its location was plotted on a USGS topographic map and recorded with a GPS unit. Photographs were taken of the building or 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 buildings was observed, each building, structure, or object was photographed and described using the methodology above, and a site sketch map of the complex was drafted.

In order for a property to be historically significant, integrity, which is the ability of a property to convey its period of significance (determined through historic context), was evaluated for all elements of the property. 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 sig-

nificance through these aspects to be eligible for the NRHP.

As a grave was known to have been located within the project area, a search for it was attempted. First, the 1910 deed containing the grave reference, and mentioned in the 1968 warranty deed, was copied from the records of the Bexar County Courthouse, and once the correct property boundaries were determined, a pedestrian survey of the area was conducted to locate any above-ground evidence of the gravesite.

RESULTS

BACKGROUND REVIEW

The background review revealed that the project area has not been previously surveyed for cultural resources and does not contain previously recorded sites within or adjacent to its boundaries. Sixteen sites have been recorded within 1 mile of the project area. Thirteen of these sites are located north of the project area within the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department's (TPWD) Government Canyon State Natural Area. A 1996 survey of the natural area is the only formal archaeological survey that has been conducted within 1 mile of the project area (McNatt et al. 2000). All other previously recorded sites are located east of the project area along Culebra Creek and were recorded by avocational archaeologists in the late 1980s. To characterize the archaeological setting of the project area, descriptions of the previously recorded sites located within 1 mile of the project area are discussed in the context of the Government Canyon area and the Culebra Creek area.

The Government Canyon survey revealed 13 archaeological sites within Government Canyon that are located within 1 mile of the northern project boundary (McNatt et al. 2000). These previously recorded sites are

41BX148, 41BX1193–1205. With the exception of 41BX1194, a historic early- to mid-twentieth century ranch complex, all of these Government Canyon sites are prehistoric lithic scatters. These sites are described below in the order of their proximity to the project area.

Site 41BX1194 is situated approximately 0.3 km north of the project area. It is located on a flat upland surface near the Government Canyon drainage. The site consists of a historic early- to mid-twentieth century ranch complex that encompasses a 7-acre area. There are standing and collapsed buildings at the site, and historic artifacts are present on the ground surface. McNatt et al. (2000) determined that the site has low research potential and is therefore not recommended as a SAL.

Site 41BX1197 is late Paleoindian lithic scatter that covers approximately 3 acres across a flat upland surface. It is situated approximately 0.6 km north of the project area. The site is entirely surficial, and only 20 percent appears to be undisturbed. Because the site is heavily impacted by sheet erosion, it was not recommended for official designation as a SAL (McNatt et al. 2000).

Site 41BX1204 is a prehistoric lithic scatter less than 1 acre in size. It is located 0.6 km north of the project area on a flat surface near the edge of the Government Canyon drainage. A surficial scatter of artifacts and a 30 cm thick cultural deposit are present at the site. The erosion of a cutbank is currently impacting the site deposits. McNatt et al. (2000) determined that the site has moderately low research potential and is therefore not recommended as a SAL.

Site 41BX1205 is an Archaic lithic scatter located on a flat surface adjoining the Government Canyon drainage. It is approximately 0.6 km north of the project area. The site is roughly 4 acres in size and is entirely surficial.

McNatt et al. (2000) determined that the site has moderately low research potential and is therefore not recommended as a SAL.

Site 41BX1196 is a prehistoric lithic scatter of unknown age. It is located 0.7 km north of the project area on a probable Pleistocene/Early Holocene terrace adjacent to the Government Canyon drainage. The site covers an 18-acre area and consists of a diffuse lithic scatter that is no deeper than 10 cm below ground surface. It was estimated that less than 10 percent of the site remains intact. Due to the poor integrity and research value of the site, McNatt et al. (2000) do not recommend this site for designation as a SAL.

Site 41BX1202 is surficial prehistoric lithic scatter of unknown age. It is located on a flat upland surface approximately 0.7 km north of the project area. The site covers a 9-acre area, and only 10 percent remains intact. The low research potential of 41BX1202 led McNatt et al. (2000) to conclude the site should not be recommended as a SAL.

Site 41BX1193 is situated approximately 0.9 km north of the project area. It is prehistoric lithic scatter located on a gentle hillslope and dates to the late Paleoindian, Early Archaic, and Middle Archaic period. The site is purely surficial and covers a 6-acre area. Site 41BX1193 was not recommended for official designation as a SAL due to its lack of buried cultural deposits (McNatt et al. 2000).

Site 41BX1199 is a prehistoric lithic scatter that covers approximately 68 acres. It is located approximately 1.1 km north of the project area at the base of a limestone hill and adjacent to the Government Canyon drainage. The scatter is a diffuse assortment of debitage with occasional areas of 50 cm thick cultural deposits. McNatt et al. (2000) determined that the site is potentially eligible for official designation as a SAL.

Site 41BX1198 is a 2-acre prehistoric lithic scatter of unknown age. It is located around 1.2 km north of the project area on a steep hillslope of the Balcones Escarpment. Artifacts at the site are mostly surficial with occasional deposits extending to depths of 10 cm. McNatt et al. (2000) determined that the site has low research potential and is, therefore, not recommended as a SAL.

Site 41BX148 was recorded in 1972 by Vance Holliday on behalf of the Texas Archeological Salvage Project and is approximately 1.4 km north of the project area. It is located on a flat, narrow bench between steep a limestone hill and the Government Canyon drainage. During TPWD's 1996 survey, it was determined that the site is 6-acres in size and contains buried archaeological deposits up to 70 cm thick (McNatt et al. 2000). It has been estimated that 70 percent of the site is intact. No temporally diagnostic stone tools have been recovered, however, the undisturbed nature of the buried cultural deposits may merit designation as a SAL (McNatt et al. 2000).

Site 41BX1203 is an Archaic lithic scatter that covers less than 1 acre and is situated at the base of a ridge, adjacent to an ephemeral drainage. The site is located 1.5 km north of the project area. It has been estimated that only 10 percent of the site remains intact since the site has been impacted by sheet erosion and a fence. McNatt et al. (2000) determined that the site has low research potential and is, therefore, not recommended as a SAL.

Site 41BX1200 is an Archaic age lithic scatter that covers a 4-acre area. It is located on a upland ridge approximately 1.5 km north of the project area. Only surficial artifacts were recovered at the site except for in one area where a 20-cm thick cultural deposit was encountered. Only 20 percent of the site appears to be intact. McNatt et al. (2000) determined that the site has moderately low research po-

tential and is, therefore, not recommended as a SAL.

Site 41BX1195 is an Early and Late Archaic lithic scatter roughly 52 acres in size. It is located 1.6 km north of the project area, near the base of a gentle hillslope. The site consists of a diffuse lithic scatter and burned rock midden. Cultural deposits were encountered at depths of 60 cm, and it was estimated that the site is 50 percent intact. Based on these findings, McNatt et al. (2000) have recommended 41BX1195 for official designation as a SAL.

Site 41BX1201 is an Archaic lithic scatter covering an 8-acre area. It is situated around 1.6 km north of the project area on a gentle slope between two ephemeral drainages. The soils of the site are thin, and the site consists of a surficial scatter of artifacts and a 30-cm thick cultural deposit. Only 20 percent of the site is intact due to severe sheet erosion, an unimproved road, and a fence. McNatt et al. (2000) determined that the site has moderately low research potential and is, therefore, not recommended as a SAL.

Three additional archaeological sites have been recorded within 1 mile of the project area along Culebra Creek, immediately east of the project area. These sites include site 41BX708, 41BX712, and 41BX711. C. K. Chandler, an avocational archaeologist of the Southern Texas Archaeological Association, recorded all these sites in the fall of 1986. These sites are described below in the order of their proximity to the project area.

Site 41BX712 is located approximately 0.5 km east of the project area on the southern bank of Culebra Creek. This site is in an alluvial setting and near a natural spring. The depth of the site has not be determined, however, Archaic and Late Prehistoric cultural components were noted as being present on the site record form. Debitage and burned rock

are present atop of the ground surface at 41BX712, and the site covers an approximately 1.5-acre area. No recommendations were made regarding significance (Atlas, 41BX712 site form).

Site 41BX708 is located approximately 0.8 km east of the project area on a sloping bluff of the southern and western banks of Culebra Creek. This predominantly Early to Late Archaic site contains extensive burned rock middens, cores, debitage, blades, faunal remains, and projectile points. A brass projectile point and a piece of pottery indicate a Protohistoric occupation. The site is recorded as relatively intact, however, it has been "potholed." No recommendations were made regarding significance (Atlas, 41BX708 site form).

Site 41BX711 (Old Hoffman Stone House) is located about 50 m east of 41BX708 on a low ridge paralleling the western bank of Culebra Creek. This historic site contains a limestone rock house that was reportedly constructed by Emil Klear in the 1840s as part of the MM Musquiz Spanish land grant. The site form indicates that the house, at the time of recording, was undergoing repairs for habitation. No recommendations were made regarding significance (Atlas, 41BX711 site form).

Although several sites on the TPWD's Government Canyon Natural State Natural Area have been recommended for designation as SALs, there are currently no recorded NRHP properties, SALs, Official Texas Historical Markers, RTHLs, or cemeteries in the project area, and none are located within 1 mile of the project area.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Several standing buildings or structures of possible historic significance were identified during the background review. Based on the San Geronimo USGS 7.5-minute topographic

map and aerial photographs, at least two homestead complexes are located within the Kallison Ranch tract, in addition to a windmill and several outbuildings. An unknown structure was located on the topographic map, but not the aerial photograph. These structures are identified on Figure 1. During fieldwork, these localities were visited by an SWCA historical archaeologist and evaluated for historic significance.

HISTORIC GRAVE

The background review also revealed that the October 11, 1968 warranty deed for the property comments on the historic grave located on the Kallison Ranch project area. The deed notes that a "thirty foot square" conveyance surrounding the grave of Jacob Hoffman Sr. is "subject to the rights of the Hoffman family." No other information about the Jacob Hoffman grave was discovered during the constraints analysis. The exact location of the grave is not known, but it is apparently on the portion of the project area once owned by Charles Hoffman that was sold to Nathan Kallison on May 2, 1910 (Bexar County Deed Records, Volume 06055, Pages 0493-0499, October 11, 1968).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

On June 7-8 and June 14, 2005, SWCA archaeologists conducted an intensive pedestrian survey with shovel testing across the 320-acre high probability survey area previously identified in the cultural resource constraints analysis (Law 2005). Due to dense vegetation, the ground surface visibility was low (0-20 percent). The only areas within the survey area where good ground surface visibility (80-100 percent) was observed were along erosional drainages and cut banks (Figure 3).

A total of 73 shovel tests was excavated across the study area (Figure 2; Table 1). In an effort to avoid redundancy, the shovel test results in Table 1 are summarized for representative locations across the project area (see Figure 2). Very little variability was observed among the soils of the survey area. Soils occupying the northern (i.e. north of Kallison Lane) and southern (i.e. south of Kallison Lane) survey area were shallow, with the average shovel test depth less than 30 cm. In the north, the general soil profile observed was a dark grayish brown, very dark gray, or black silty clay loam (0–30 cm) atop of dense precultural clay, gravel deposits, and/or limestone bedrock (see Table 1). Shovel tests excavated in the southern survey area also encountered shallow silty clay loam soils atop of precultural clays, gravel deposits, and/or bedrock (see Table 1). Additionally in the southern project area, surficial exposures of bedrock were observed (Figure 4). These bedrock exposures were primarily observed in an area southwest of a gas pipeline, which extends across the middle portion of the property in a northwest/southeast direction (see Figure 2). Due to the absence of soils or the extremely shallow nature of the soils deposited in the southwest project area, it was determined that there was a low probability of encountering intact, buried cultural deposits in the southwest area. Consequently, shovel tests were not conducted in this area. This re-evaluation enabled archaeologists to concentrate shovel-testing efforts along the Culebra Creek drainage, where the probability of encountering intact, buried cultural deposits was much higher.

During fieldwork, river-rounded silicious lag gravels were frequently observed resting atop of the ground surface or within shovel tests. These late Pliocene/early Pleistocene-age lag gravel deposits illustrate either in situ residual soil development (i.e., precultural soils) or land clearance disturbances that have impacted the shallowly buried Uvalde Gravel

geological formation. Land clearance activities are pervasive across the property. Bulldozed earth mounds, rock piles, and dense secondary successional growth are a testimony to past land clearance activities (Figure 5). Other indications of land clearance activities are evident along Culebra Creek where extensive landscaping activities have created artificial ponds and wetland areas (Figure 6).

No prehistoric archaeological sites were encountered during the intensive pedestrian survey, however a few isolated fragments of chert debitage were observed on the surface of a farm road in the northern survey area, very near Culebra Creek. The locations of these debitage fragments were marked with handheld GPS receivers, and the surrounding ground surface area was thoroughly examined for other cultural features or materials (Figure 7). The debitage fragments were broken and highly patinated, suggesting that they had been resting atop of the ground surface for a very long time. Only one small, medial biface fragment was observed at this locality, however like the other debitage, it too was highly patinated. A backhoe trench (Table 2, BHT 9) placed near this location encountered no buried cultural deposits and revealed that the soil deposits at this locality were extremely shallow (for further discussion see section below). Due to the isolated, random occurrence of these surficially deposited debitage fragments and the shallow nature of the soil deposits on which they were observed, these finds are not considered part of a larger cultural deposit that would warrant site designation. The broken and highly patinated nature of the fragments suggests that they have been exposed on the ground surface for an extensive period of time—perhaps for millennia. Moreover, since ranching and land clearance disturbances are pervasive across the property, it is not likely that these debitage fragments are located in situ or near their original provenience.



Figure 3. Typical example of the Culebra Creek cut bank profile observed during the Kallison Ranch Survey.



Figure 4. Bedrock surface exposures are observable in the pipeline right-of-way.

Table 1. Selected Shovel Test Results (See Figure 4 for Locations)

ST#	Depth	Color	Texture	Comments	Reason Terminated	Result
BL3	0-20	Dark grayish brown	Silty clay loam	Lag gravels		neg
	20-30	Dark grayish brown	Silty clay loam	Lag gravels	Dense gravels and clay	neg
BL5	0-20	Very dark gray	Silty clay loam	Near drainage		neg
	20-40	Very dark gray	Silty clay loam	Gravels (10%)	Dense gravels and clay	neg
BL6	0-30	Dark grayish brown	Silty clay loam	CaCO3 concretions	Dense clay	neg
BL8	0-20	Dark grayish brown	Silty clay loam	Lag gravels	Dense clay	neg
BL13	0-50	Dark grayish brown	Silty clay loam		Dense clay	neg
BL18	0-20	Very dark gray	Silty clay loam	CaCO3/Gravels	Dense gravels and clay	neg
BL19	0-30	Dark grayish brown	Silty loam	Shallow Soil	Dense gravels and bedrock	neg
K10	0-28	Black	Clay loam		Dense clay	neg
K11	0-30	Black	Clay loam		Dense clay	neg
K14	0-30	Black	Clay loam		Dense clay	neg
K17	0-22	Dark yellowish brown	Silty clay loam	Gravels (90%)	Dense gravels and bedrock	neg
K19	0-20	Dark brown	Silty clay loam	Gravels and cobbles		neg
	20-32	Black	Clay	Impenetrable	Dense clay	neg
K21	0-30	Black	Silty clay	Gravels and cobbles (5%)	Dense clay	neg
K23	0-30	Black	Clay loam	Gravels and cobbles (5%)	Dense clay	neg
K24	0-22	Black	Clay loam	Gravels and cobbles (5%)	Dense cobbles	neg
LA1	0-10	Very dark gray	Silty clay loam		Dense gravels and clay	neg
LA5	0-30	Very dark gray	Clay loam		Dense clay	neg
LA14	0-20	Black	Clay loam		Dense clay	neg
LA19	0-30	Very dark gray	Clay loam	Gravels (5%)	Dense clay	neg
LA21	0-20	Very dark gray	Silty clay loam		Dense gravels and clay	neg
LA25	0-20	Black	Clay loam		Dense clay	neg
LA26	0-30	Very dark gray	Clay loam		Dense clay	neg



Figure 5. Photo of bulldozer mound and rock pile along Culebra Creek. This area along Culebra Creek was cleared for agricultural purposes.



Figure 6. Photo of bulldozed and landscaped area for artificial pond development along Culebra Creek.



Figure 7. A few broken, highly patinated fragments of debitage and a medial biface fragment were observed on the ground surface of this road. See Figure 2 for map location.

Table 2. Backhoe Trench Results

BHT	Strat	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Color	Texture	Consistency	Inclusions	Result	Comments
1	1	0-20	Black	Silty clay loam	Firm	Roots, fine gravel (10%)	Neg	
	2	20-50	Very dark brown	Silty clay loam	Firm	Roots, fine gravel (10%)	Neg	
	3	50+	Brown	Gravel	Loose	Coarse gravel (100%)	Neg	Terminated due to gravels/bedrock at 70cmbs
2	1	0-20	Black	Silty clay loam	Firm	Roots; fine gravel (10%)	Neg	
	2	20-60	Very dark brown	Silty clay loam	Firm	Roots; fine gravel (10%)	Neg	
	3	60+	Brown	Gravel	Loose	Coarse gravel (100%)	Neg	Terminated due to gravels/bedrock at 80cmbs
3	1	0-20	Very dark gray	Silty clay loam	Firm	Roots; med. Gravel (10%)	Neg	Plow zone
	2	20-30	Very dark grayish brown	Silty clay loam	Firm	Roots; med. Gravel (30%)	Neg	
	3	30+	Grayish brown	Clay	Ex. firm	Roots; med. Gravel (30%)	Neg	Ferrous mottles and gleying
4	1	0-50	Very dark grayish brown	Clay loam	Friable		Neg	Plow zone (0-20 cmbs)
	2	50-85	brown	Clay	Friable	Gravels and cobbles (50%)	Neg	Terminated due to gravels/bedrock at 85cmbs
5	1	0-40	Very dark grayish brown	Clay loam	Friable		Neg	Lag gravels on surface; Plow zone (0-20 cmbs)
	2	40-75	Brown	Clay	Friable	Gravels and cobbles (50%)	Neg	Terminated due to gravels/bedrock at 75cmbs
6	1	0-20	Very dark gray	Silty clay loam	Firm	Roots	Neg	Plow zone (0-20 cmbs)
	2	20+	Grayish brown	Clay	Ex. firm		Neg	Terminated due to gravels/bedrock at 100cmbs
7	1	0-30	Very dark gray	Silty clay loam	Friable	Roots; CaCO ₃ filaments; fine gravels (10%)	Neg	Upper 20 cm disturbed from bulldozing and land clearance activities.
	2	30-40	Very dark grayish brown	Silty clay loam	Friable	Fine gravels (10%)	Neg	
	3	40+	Very dark grayish brown	Gravels	Loose	Med. gravels and cobbles (90%)	Neg	Terminated due to gravels/bedrock at 60cmbs
8	1	0-70	Black	Silty clay loam	Firm	Roots; CaCO ₃ concretions	Neg	
	2	70+	Very dark gray	Gravels	Loose	Med. gravels and cobbles (90%)	Neg	Terminated due to gravels/bedrock at 75cmbs
9	1	0-25	Very dark gray	Silty clay loam	Friable	Roots; CaCO ₃ concretions	Neg	A few patinated debitage fragments observed on ground surface
	2	25-45	Very dark grayish brown	Silty clay loam	Friable		Neg	
	3	45+	Very dark grayish brown	Gravels	Loose	Med. gravels (90%)	Neg	Terminated due to gravels/bedrock at 50cmbs

TRENCHING

Nine backhoe trenches were excavated along Culebra Creek on June 14, 2004. Presently, the Culebra Creek drainage is shallow and dry, except in areas that have been landscaped and dammed for water retention (see Figures 3 and 6). The absence of permanent water and the shallow nature of the creek are likely due to the fact that only the upper drainages of Culebra Creek extend across the survey area. Consequently, water movement across this landform is slow, and little downcutting of the creek has occurred.

All 9 backhoe trenches were excavated within the terrace deposits of Culebra Creek. The trenching investigations revealed that soil development is shallow, presumably due to the slow, infrequent movement of water through the drainage. In general, the trenching results indicated that soils capable of containing buried cultural deposits are less than 50 cm deep, which corroborates the shovel test findings (see Tables 1 and 2). Furthermore, the transition to dense, extremely firm clays and the appearance of dense gravels, cobbles, and bedrock within the soil profile are indicative of precultural soils. Agricultural and land clearance disturbances were also noted in several trenches (BHTs 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7), with the average depth of these disturbances extending 20 cm below the ground surface.

No artifacts or cultural features were encountered in any of the subsurface trenching investigations. Only one backhoe trench, BHT 9, was excavated in an area where surface artifacts suggested cultural deposits might be buried. As previously noted during the pedestrian survey, archaeologists encountered one broken (medial) biface fragment and a few broken debitage fragments lying on the surface of farm road near Culebra Creek, within the northern survey area (see Figure 7). BHT 9 was excavated near this location to determine if any buried cultural deposits were present.

The BHT 9 results indicated that the soil development is minimal at this locality, with soils capable of containing buried cultural deposits comprising less than 45 cm of topsoil (Figure 8). The walls of BHT 9 were cleaned and thoroughly examined for artifacts. However, no subsurface cultural materials were encountered. Due to very low frequency the debitage and the broken and highly patinated nature of the fragments observed near BHT 9, it was concluded that these cultural materials represented random, isolated surface finds, which lack any discernable spatial or temporal context. Therefore, no official site designation was warranted.

In summary, the backhoe trenching results corroborate the shovel test findings. No subsurface cultural materials were encountered, and if present, it is unlikely that well stratified or deeply buried cultural deposits are present along this upper portion of the Culebra Creek drainage. The backhoe trench results indicated that the terrace deposits along Culebra Creek are shallow, and overlie precultural residual clays, gravel/cobble deposits, or bedrock. Although the areas immediately adjacent to Culebra Creek are not currently used for agriculture, it likely these areas have been farmed or cleared sometime during the past century. Disturbances in the upper soil profile are suggestive of such clearance activities and have significantly altered the soil profile, not to mention archaeological site integrity.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES EVALUATION

As indicated in the background review, at least two homestead complexes, a windmill, and several outbuildings were observed on topographic maps and aerial photographs. Reviews of the various property boundaries that make up the Kallison Ranch MDP indicate that the two homestead complexes are located on two different properties, and are likely neighbors but not directly related. Addition-



Figure 8. Photo showing the shallow profile of BHT 9.

ally, the windmill and two outbuildings are on one property, and two other sole outbuildings are located on separate pieces of property. The unknown structure also stands in a separate property created by the new route of FM 471. Due to the fact that each of the homestead complexes could be roughly dated based on their primary architectural features, they have been given site trinomials and are described in detail below. The other properties containing buildings could not be adequately dated other than within the mid-twentieth century or later, and were not given site trinomials. These standing buildings, structures, and objects are also described below.

SITE 41BX1618: HOMESTEAD COMPLEX I

One of the localities of standing buildings seen within the project area within a distinct property boundary includes a small complex containing a large farmhouse and two small outbuildings (Figure 9). The farmhouse is a square one story building with a slightly truncated, almost pyramidal hip roof of timber frame construction (Figure 10). The house sits on a brick pier-and-beam foundation, and an overhang shading the front porch has since fallen down. Several bricks are stamped with "SECO." Attached to the square body is a partially enclosed addition at the back of the house, consisting of a room of unknown function and a porch with a back entrance to the house. The addition has a half-hipped roof mimicking the main roof, and is dropped from the main roofline with exposed rafters. The exterior is covered with thin horizontal wood siding painted white, with simple wooden window frames and a corrugated tin roof. The front door was unusually accented with sidelights and a broken transom around the front door. There was no evidence of an entablature or columns indicating classic Colonial or Greek Revival architecture, but the simplified design was influenced by those styles. Several areas appear to be slumping, and the siding

and roofing material is falling off in several places. The exterior windows are all broken and missing, but appear to be two-pane double-hung wooden frame windows with wooden sashes. There appears to be the remains of screened windows on the exterior. This may indicate the house did not have any air conditioning, and the lack of a vent stack indicates no central heating. A small chimney was seen towards the middle of the house, but upon inspection of the interior, the fireplace had been removed and replaced with a shelving unit. On the interior, the rooms are covered with thin horizontal wood siding, and one interior doorway contains a glass transom. The kitchen contained a mix of built in and free-standing cabinets, and the floors are wooden planks that have been painted. Observed plumbing consists of a mix of galvanized steel and PVC, suggesting that modifications and upgrades have been made to the house over the years.

Pyramidal massed-plan folk houses became popular in the South after the railroad boom, as this form had more room and was less expensive to build than the hall and parlor type houses of the East (McAlester and McAlester 1984). Although the railroad came relatively early to San Antonio, around 1877, based on the house plan and Eastern United States architectural influence, most likely this house was built sometime after the turn of the century, likely between 1900 and 1915.

Two sheds were located in the vicinity of the farmhouse, one timber frame board and batten structure with a corrugated tin gable roof, and a possible chicken coop with a shed roof and timber frame construction. The coop was low to the ground, and the walls were covered with flat tin sheets. Evidence of large-scale machinery was found scattered around the farmhouse, along with several posts that may have been the base of a windmill. Several iron pipes were found in a pile adjacent to the windmill

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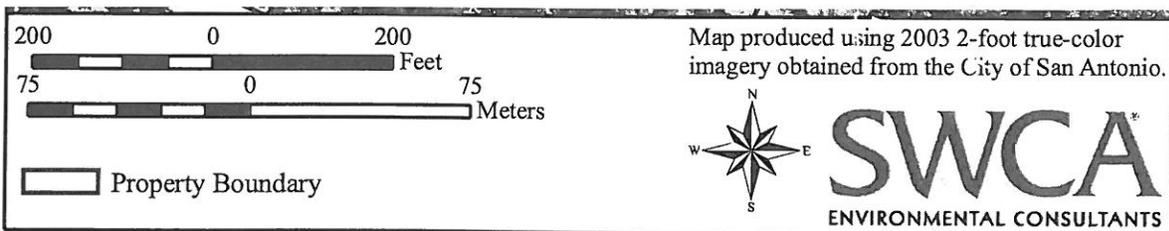


Figure 9. Site 41BX1618, Homestead Complex 1 in the Kallison Ranch MDP.

IMAGE RESTRICTED

Figure 10. Pyramidal massed-plan folk house from site 41BX1618, Homestead Complex 1.

base. Another set of four posts surrounding a concrete foundation may have been a base for a machine of some type.

BARN AND STONE ENTRANCE

The property adjacent (east) to that with site 41BX1618 contains one standing building and one object (Figure 11). A ruined barn is located near the northwest corner of the roughly square property. The building was covered with corrugated tin as late as 1995 (as seen in an aerial photograph), but during the site visit the barn had lost its roof as well as any siding it may have had. The only remaining portion of the building still standing during the survey was the timber frame, which consisted of upright telephone poles bolted together with crossbeams of 2-x-8 and 2-x-4 inch lumber (Figure 12). The frame contained taller poles in the center of the building, possibly to support a gable roof.

In addition to the barn, the only other permanent manmade object within this property is a stone entrance, consisting of two hefty square stone pillars on either side of the entrance gate (Figure 13). The gate itself is a standard tin-plated steel gate, and barbed wire fencing is attached to the stone pillars on either side.

SITE 41BX1619: HOMESTEAD COMPLEX 2

By far the largest collection of standing buildings within the Kallison Ranch MDP project area is site 41BX1619, an animal farm with the Folk Victorian farmhouse, located just north of Culebra Road (FM 471) at the end of a dirt drive (Figure 14). The farmhouse is a one story "L" shaped gable front and wing (also with a gable roof), of timber frame construction. The house appears to be on a pier-and-beam foundation, but has large poured concrete pads around the entire front end of the house (Figure 15). An addition at the rear of the house is covered with a shed roof as a

shallower angle to the steep gable on the original structure. It appears that a second shed addition was built adjacent to the first shed addition. The front entrance is located within the wing, typical of the Folk Victorian style, and the house possibly had a front porch that spanned the space between the "L," but has since been removed and replaced with a cloth awning. A Queen Anne style pent roof beneath the front gable is the remaining signature stylistic element to the overall house design. The exterior is covered with large asbestos shingles, which cover the original thin horizontal siding, and the roof is covered with corrugated tin sheets, likely covering the original wooden shingles as indicated by those seen on the pent roof. The original windows are four-pane double-hung frames with wooden sashes, but several windows have been replaced with single pane double hung vinyl windows. It is likely the original structure does not have indoor plumbing, but one of the additions looks to be a bathroom. The interior is covered with wooden beadboard painted white, with simple wood trim. The building was last used as a hunting lodge.

The Folk Victorian style typically dates from 1870–1910, and the gable front and wing subtype is typically found in the South (McAlester and McAlester 1984). Both the interior and the exterior of the house have undergone significant changes, including the possible removal and replacement of Victorian stylistic features.

Several outbuildings are located near the house, including a very large barn to the east of the house, a cistern, a small shed adjacent to two pig pens, and a barn attached to a small animal chute used to ferry animals to and from trucks. Within the property area but farther from the house, two hay barns are located along the driveway near the entrance to FM 471.

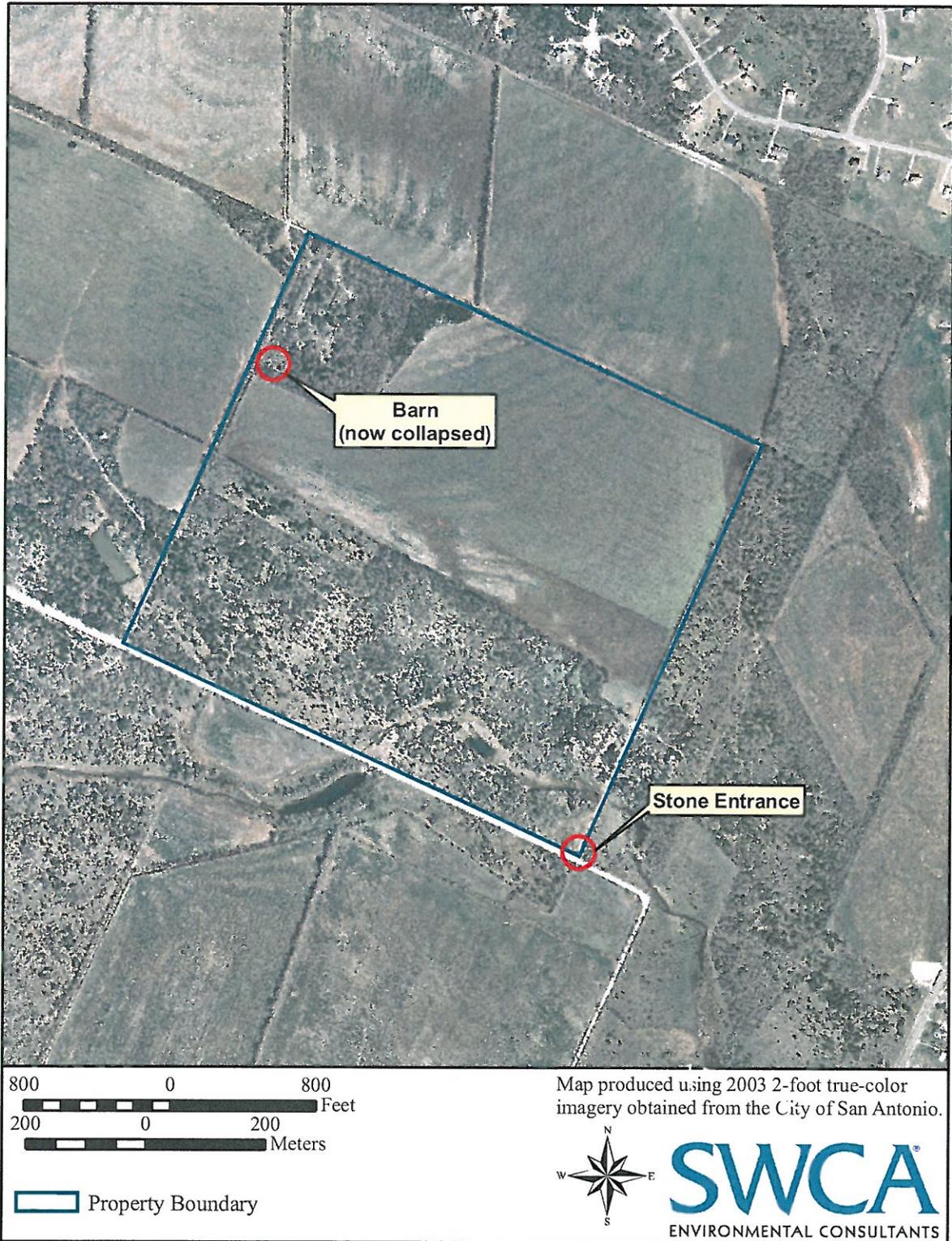


Figure 11. Ruined barn and stone entrance on a single property within the Kallison Ranch MDP.



Figure 12. Remains of a timber frame barn in the Kallison Ranch MDP.



Figure 13. Stone entrance on the same property at the ruined barn.

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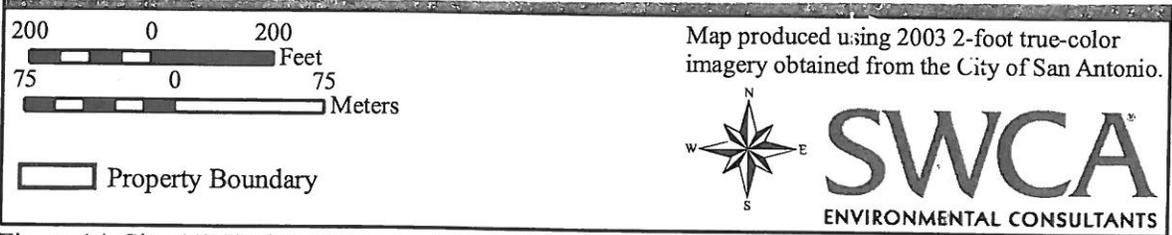


Figure 14. Site 41BX1619, Homestead Complex 2 in the Kallison Ranch MDP, and neighboring barn and concrete pads.

The large barn appears to have been a timber frame gable roofed structure with two wings on either side, but the central portion has collapsed (Figure 16). The sides and remaining roof of the barn is covered with corrugated tin.

South of the house a cistern was observed. Made of concrete, the cistern is approximately two stories tall and has a cone-shaped concrete roof (Figure 17).

The most well kept outbuildings in Household Complex 2 are the two pens, likely for pigs, but possibly for sheep or goats (Figure 18). The pens consist of short timber frame sheds with corrugated tin roofs for shade, and a large open area surrounded by solid wood or wire mesh fencing.

The remaining buildings, consisting of a barn with a small animal chute and another small shed adjacent to the pigpens, were all observed to be cobbled together from various materials, including old doors, timbers, fence posts, telephone poles, corrugated tin, etc. All of these buildings are in a ruined state.

South of the grouping around the house but still within the property boundary, two long, thin hay barns are located adjacent to the road (Figure 19). The barns are constructed of timber frame with a gable roof, and covered with corrugated tin on all sides. Several openings for air circulation are located in the walls, and these are covered with wooden louvers. The barns have collapsed in several places.

The only object observed on the property containing Homestead Complex 2 was another stone entrance gate opposite the stone entrance along Kallison Lane (see Figure 11 for location). Slightly different than the other entrance, this one had one stone pillar intact, with a decorative curved section attached to the stone column, and two iron bolts, possibly

for a arch or sign, stick out of the top of the column (Figure 20).

Site 41BX1619, Homestead Complex 2, is located within the property boundaries that also contain the gravesite of Jacob Hoffmann, Sr., the investigation of which is described below. Although speculative at this time, it is reasonable that the property containing the grave of Jacob Hoffmann was also once owned by him, and the Folk Victorian house and possibly other outbuildings within site 41BX1619 were occupied by him and his family. As noted above, there is a Jacob Hoffmann that is an early settler that might have had a significant impact on the development of the west San Antonio area, but it is unknown at this time if the two men are the same person. More research would be needed to make that determination.

BARN ADJACENT TO HOMESTEAD COMPLEX 2

To the west of site 41BX1619, the Homestead Complex 2, a large barn with a frame constructed with recycled telephone poles, frame lumber, and corrugated tin roofing could be seen (Figure 21). Although very close in proximity to the complex, it is located on another property (see Figure 14), and thus not included within the site boundaries. Additionally, the building appears to be constructed around the mid-twentieth century, and not the turn of the century as is the Folk Victorian.

UNKNOWN STRUCTURE

On a property that was likely split off from the property containing site 41BX1619 by the new route of FM 471 is a set of two concrete pads. The 1970 7.5 minute USGS topographic maps of the area (San Geronimo) shows an unknown structure at the same location (see Figure 1), and a 1959 aerial photograph used in the soil survey maps (Taylor et al. 1991) also shows a building at that position. What-

IMAGE RESTRICTED

Figure 15. Folk Victorian house located at site 41BX1619, Homestead Complex 2.

IMAGE RESTRICTED

Figure 16. Large barn with collapsed central portion at site 41BX1619, Homestead Complex 2.

IMAGE RESTRICTED

Figure 17. Cistern located at site 41BX1619, Homestead Complex 2.

IMAGE RESTRICTED

Figure 18. Pen for pigs or possibly goats/sheep at site 41BX1619, Homestead Complex 2.

IMAGE RESTRICTED

Figure 19. Two partially collapsed hay barns adjacent to the road within site 41BX1619,
Homestead Complex 2.

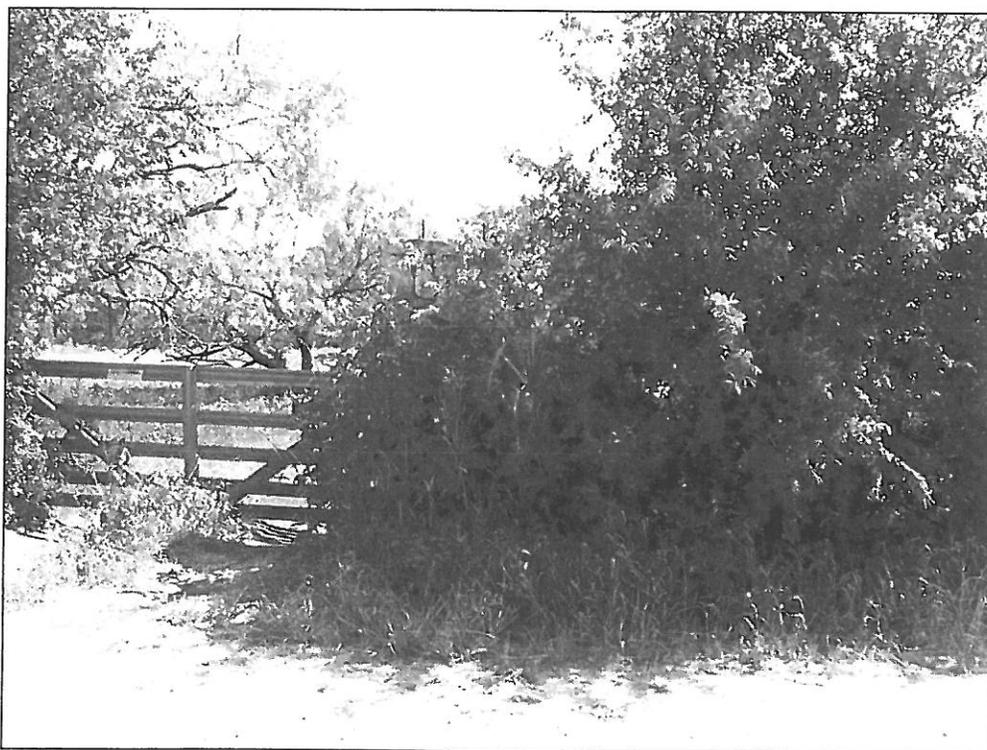


Figure 20. Stone entrance opposite the other stone entrance along Kallison Lane.

IMAGE RESTRICTED

Figure 21. Interior of barn located adjacent to site 41BX1619, Homestead Complex 2.

ever the building was, it has been removed, and only concrete pads mark its place.

WINDMILL AND OUTBUILDINGS

The westernmost property within the Kallison Ranch MDP contains two barns and one windmill and water tank (Figure 22). The windmill has not been used for several decades, as trees have grown around the base and through the fans. The windmill is metal-framed and approximately 20 feet high, while the water tank is elevated off the ground by cedar posts and is constructed of corrugated tin (Figure 23).

The barns consist of a two-story timber frame barn, with a gable roof and covered with corrugated tin (Figure 24), and a single-story building, probably a barn, which has partially collapsed. It is also a timber-frame building with a corrugated tin shed roof and siding (Figure 25).

HISTORIC GRAVE ASSESSMENT

As mentioned above, the warranty deed for the property, dated October 11, 1968, makes note of the gravesite of Jacob Hoffmann within the Kallison Ranch MDP project area. Specifically, a deed dated May 2, 1910 makes note of this exception from conveyance, excerpted from the 1910 deed as follows:

There is excepted from the foregoing conveyance a parcel of ground thirty feet square surrounding the grave of Jacob Hoffmann Sr., which is located upon the 372.5 acres out of the J.J. Sanchez survey #83, and the said parcel of land excepted from the foregoing conveyance is described so that the grave of said Jacob Hoffmann Sr. is the center of a parcel of land thirty feet square the outer being of which run North, South, East, and West (Bexar

County Deed Records, Volume 337, Page 113, May 2, 1910).

Unfortunately, the deed does not make note of where the grave is located on the 372.5-acre property. The property conveyed in the 1910 transaction was determined by the metes and bounds, which included the properties containing site 41BX1619 and the Unknown Structure. A detailed visual search was made in all of the non-plowed areas within the 1910 property for the grave of Mr. Hoffmann, but no surface evidence of the gravesite was located.

POSSIBLE LOCATION OF JACOB HOFFMANN SR.

The Zion Lutheran Church Cemetery #1 contains the graves of a Jacob Hoffmann, who died on July 15, 1903, and Caroline Hoffmann, who died on December 23, 1927. This Jacob Hoffmann, who had at least two sons, Charles Hoffmann and Jacob Hoffmann Jr., was an early Texas pioneer who arrived in Texas in 1845 and whose story is described by A. J. Sowell (1986). Hoffmann was spelled Huffman in the original text. Although he died in 1903, the Zion Lutheran Church Cemetery was not established until 1906 (Zion Lutheran Church of Helotes 2005). Thus, it is possible that Mr. Hoffmann was originally buried at his ranch upon his death, but was reinterred with his wife when she died in 1927. At the time of the land conveyance in 1910, the grave of Jacob Hoffmann Sr. would still be present at the ranch. Although speculative at this time, the Jacob Hoffmann Sr. that was buried within the Kallison Ranch MDP may be the same Jacob Hoffmann buried at Zion Lutheran Church Cemetery #1. More research would be required to confirm the reinternment, but it would explain the absence of a discovered grave at Kallison Ranch MDP.

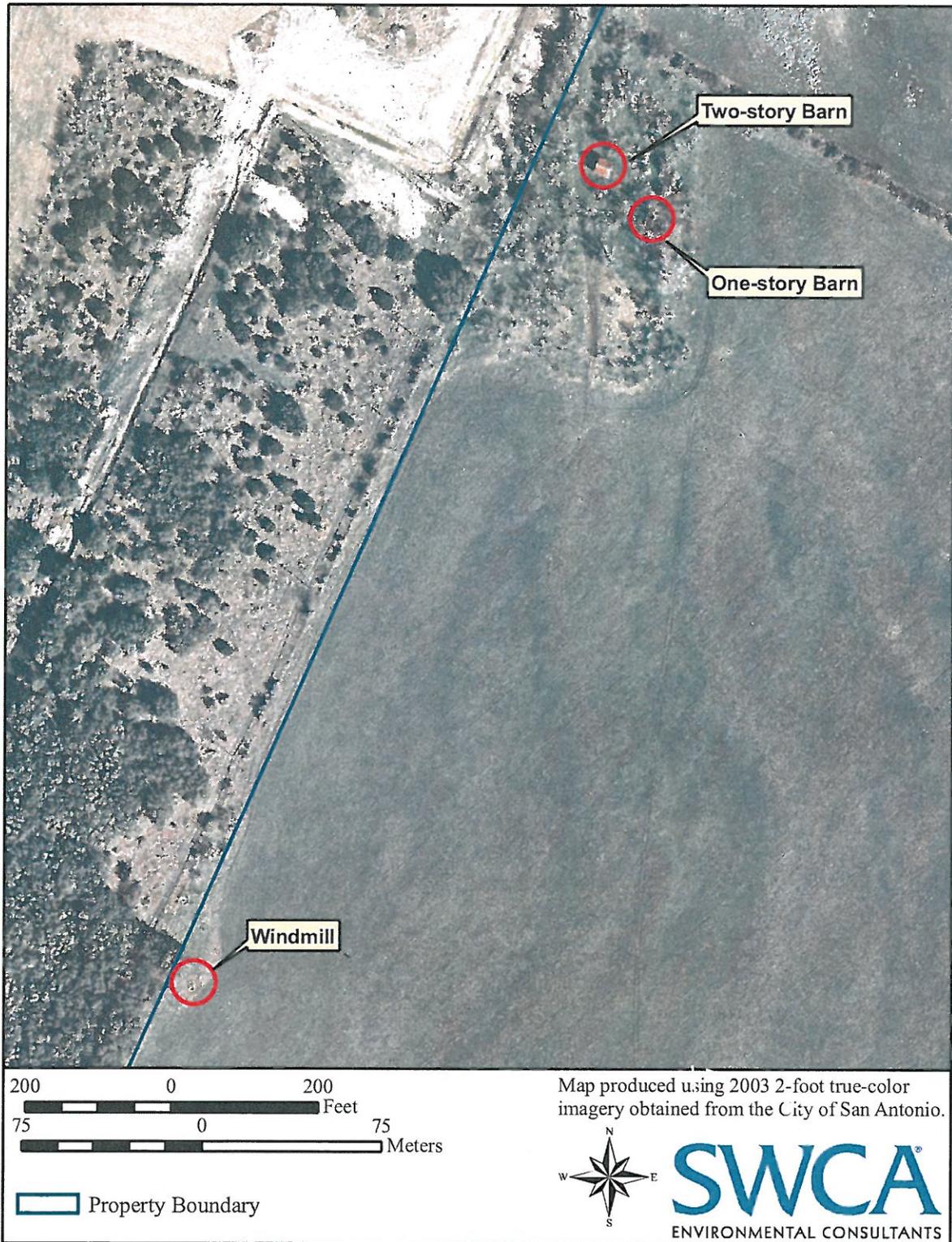


Figure 22. Windmill and barns in westernmost property at Kallison Ranch MDP.



Figure 23. Windmill and water tank within westernmost property at Kallison Ranch MDP.



Figure 24. Two-story barn within westernmost property at Kallison Ranch MDP.



Figure 25. One-story barn, partially collapsed, in westernmost property at Kallison Ranch MDP.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SWCA Environmental Consultants conducted a background literature review and field survey of the 1,600-acre Kallison Ranch MDP located in western Bexar County, Texas. The project was completed on behalf of One KR Ventures, L.P. and in compliance with the City of San Antonio's Historic Preservation and Design Section of the Unified Development Code. SWCA's investigations included a thorough background literature review and intensive pedestrian survey with subsurface explorations to identify any cultural resources in the project area. In addition, a survey was conducted of the standing buildings, structures, and objects within the project area to determine their potential eligibility for inclusion on the NRHP, and a search was conducted for a historic grave in the project area.

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. Sixteen archaeological sites have been recorded within 1 mile of the project area. Thirteen of these sites are located north of the project area within the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department's Government Canyon State Natural Area. A 1996 survey of the Government Canyon State Natural Area is the only formal archaeological survey that has been conducted within 1 mile of the project area (McNatt et al. 2000). All other previously recorded sites are located east of the project area along Culebra Creek and were recorded by avocational archaeologists in the late 1980s. The background review also located the position of several standing structures or buildings within the Kallison Ranch tract based on aerial photographs and the San Geronimo USGS 7.5-minute topographic map.

On June 7–8 and June 14, 2005, SWCA archaeologists conducted an intensive pedestrian

survey with shovel testing and backhoe trenching of high probability areas to identify intact cultural deposits or locate previously unrecorded archaeological sites within the Kallison Ranch tract. During the intensive survey of the project area, SWCA excavated 73 shovel tests and 9 backhoe trenches to search for intact subsurface cultural deposits and evaluate the potential significance and eligibility of any sites for listing in the NRHP or for designation as SAL. None of these subsurface investigations encountered buried cultural deposits. The results of these subsurface investigations indicated that soil deposits across the project area are shallow and disturbed from past land clearance activities.

In addition to these subsurface investigations, an SWCA historical archaeologist visited and evaluated all standing buildings, structures, and objects on the property to determine their integrity and possible historic significance. To determine historic significance and thus eligibility to the NRHP, not only is archaeological and architectural data taken under consideration (establishing site integrity), but also documentary and archival data as well (establishing a historic context). These two types of information are used in combination to determine overall historic significance. Resulting from the investigation into the location of the grave of Jacob Hoffmann Sr., a preliminary thread indicated that this person might be the same as a notable early Texas settler who was involved in the shaping of the area west of San Antonio through open conflict with the Comanche. As indicated above, if this is true, the body of Jacob Hoffmann Sr. was reinterred at the Zion Lutheran Church Cemetery #1, perhaps when his wife died in 1927. However, the possibility exists that some or all of the Kallison Ranch MDP was part of the ranch inhabited by Jacob Hoffmann Sr.

The most likely candidate for the Jacob Hoffmann household is site 41BX1619, Home-

stead Complex 2, which contains the Folk Victorian house. The house architecturally dates to the correct period (1870–1910; to be associated with Jacob Hoffmann, the structures would have to be occupied before 1903). However, the significant changes to the building, including the replacement windows, asbestos siding covering the original siding, the possible removal and replacement of the front porch with a cloth awning, and the shed additions to the rear all postdate the period of significance; the loss of integrity makes the building ineligible for the NRHP. The same is true for the associated outbuildings with the site, all of which postdate the Hoffmann period of significance. Additionally, other possible periods of significance, from 1903–1955, are not well represented by any building at site 41BX1619, each building lacking the integrity to be historically significant.

As for site 41BX1618, Homestead Complex 1, the house does date to approximately 1900–1915, however, the dilapidated state of the building, including the missing windows, missing siding and roof material, and fallen overhang, shows the building has not retained sufficient integrity to be eligible for the NRHP. The two outbuildings within site 41BX1618 are also in a dilapidated state, or have been built after 1955. They are also not integral enough to be historically significant.

The other standing buildings, structures, and objects also do not retain enough overall integrity to meet the eligibility criteria. Although several buildings may have been used or occupied through the twentieth century, none of the barns, stone entrances, concrete pads, windmills, or sheds retains sufficient location, design, environmental setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association to be historically significant. All of the buildings, structures, and objects have been abandoned some time ago, and the deterioration has significantly contributed to reduced integrity.

In sum, preliminary archival evidence points to, but does not confirm, a historical connection between the project area and a notable historical person, Jacob Hoffmann, whose story exemplifies the history of early settlers to Bexar County. Additionally, research into the gravesite of Jacob Hoffmann strongly points to, but does not confirm, the possibility that the grave had been moved to the Zion Lutheran Church Cemetery #1.

No intact prehistoric cultural deposits were encountered during the survey, and none of the standing buildings, structures or objects within the Kallison Ranch MDP maintains sufficient integrity to be eligible for the NRHP or for designation as a SAL. Thus, no additional archaeological investigations are recommended.

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