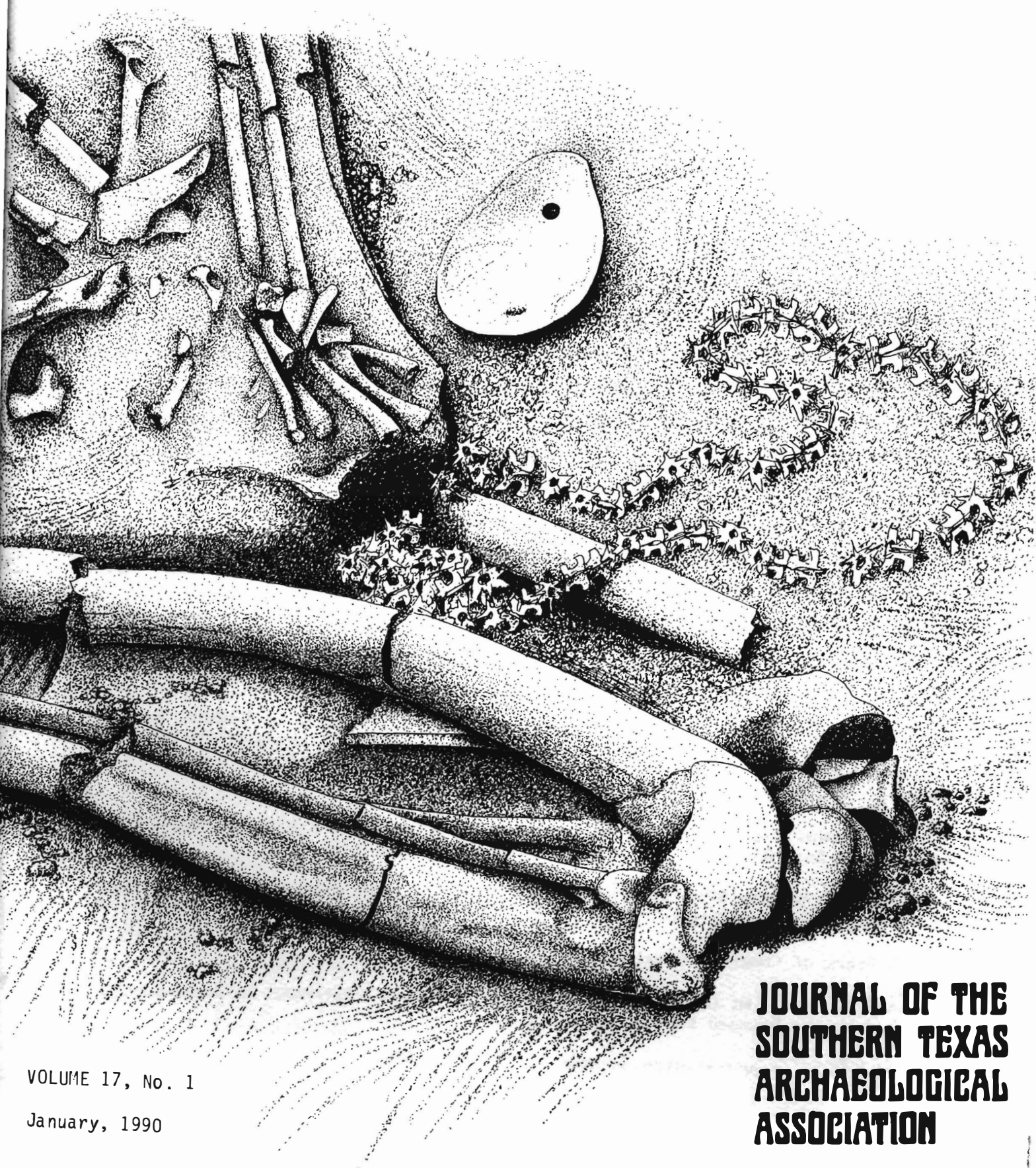


# LA TIERRA



VOLUME 17, No. 1

January, 1990

**JOURNAL OF THE  
SOUTHERN TEXAS  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
ASSOCIATION**

# LA TIERRA

## QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SOUTHERN TEXAS ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Volume 17, Number 1

Evelyn Lewis

January, 1990

Editor

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About the Cover: Richard McReynolds has given us his usual fine reproduction of a snake "necklace" you may read about in this issue (page 9).

Manuscripts for the Journal should be sent to: Editor, LA TIERRA, Evelyn Lewis, 9219 Lasater, San Antonio, Texas 78250. Copies of past issues of the Journal and Special Publications are available from: Bette Street, 6592 Kings Crown E., San Antonio, Texas 78233.

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## ROBERT F. HEIZER AWARD

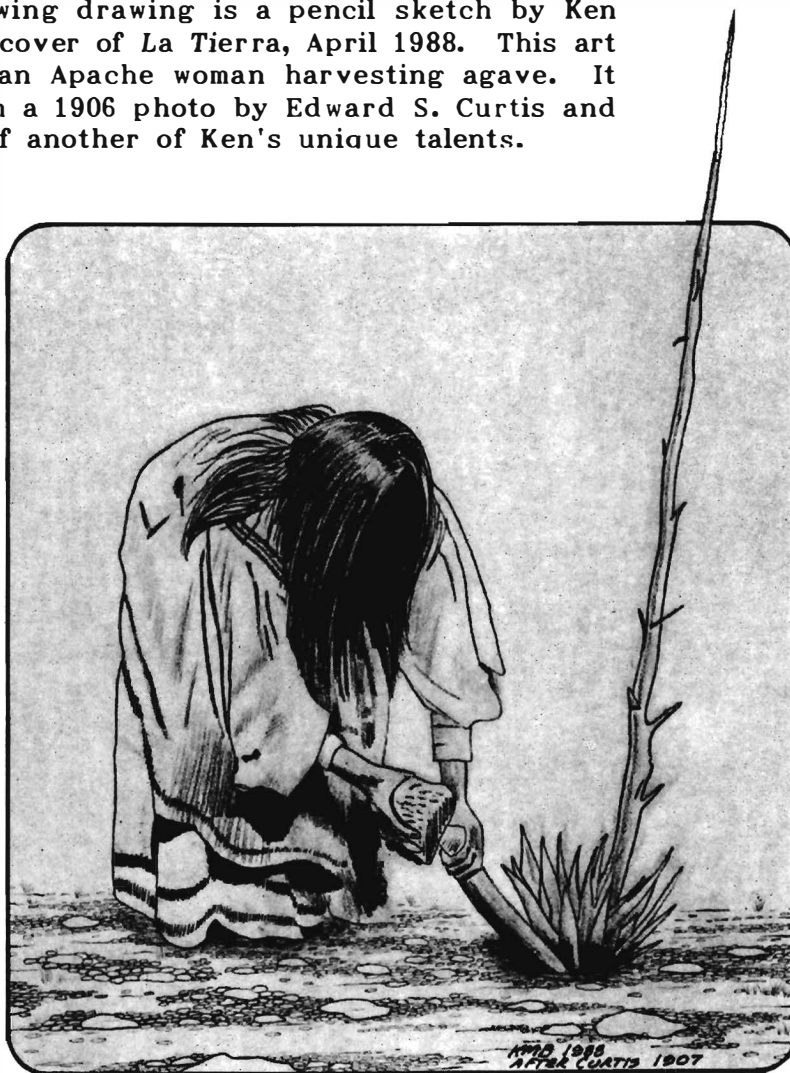
The Robert F. Heizer Award for 1989 was granted to Kenneth M. Brown for his outstanding work in the field of archaeology. Since he was unable to be present at the January STAA meeting, Dr. T. R. Hester received the award plaque for him.

Ken has been working between UT-Austin and UT-San Antonio for several years. He received his B.A. degree in Anthropology at the University of Texas, Austin, then went on to Northwestern University in Illinois. Here he earned his Master's degree while simultaneously working on a PhD program in Anthropology. At present he is back in Austin continuing his work toward a doctorate.

Ken was valedictorian for his class when graduating with a B.A. degree from UT-Austin. He was also elected to Phi Beta Kappa, the society of high scholastic rank. This led to a National Science Foundation Graduate Fellowship. He has received three research grants, including the Baker Cave field and lab research, through the San Antonio Museum Association in 1984 and 1985.

To date Ken has published over 20 papers or reports. But he also takes time to enjoy playing his dobro with Bluegrass Music groups. He is a member, board of directors and former newsletter editor of the South Texas Bluegrass Music Association, as well as an affiliate of the Central Texas Bluegrass Association.

The following drawing is a pencil sketch by Ken as seen on the cover of *La Tierra*, April 1988. This art work portrays an Apache woman harvesting agave. It was copied from a 1906 photo by Edward S. Curtis and is an example of another of Ken's unique talents.



## DEE ANN STORY AWARD FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVANCY

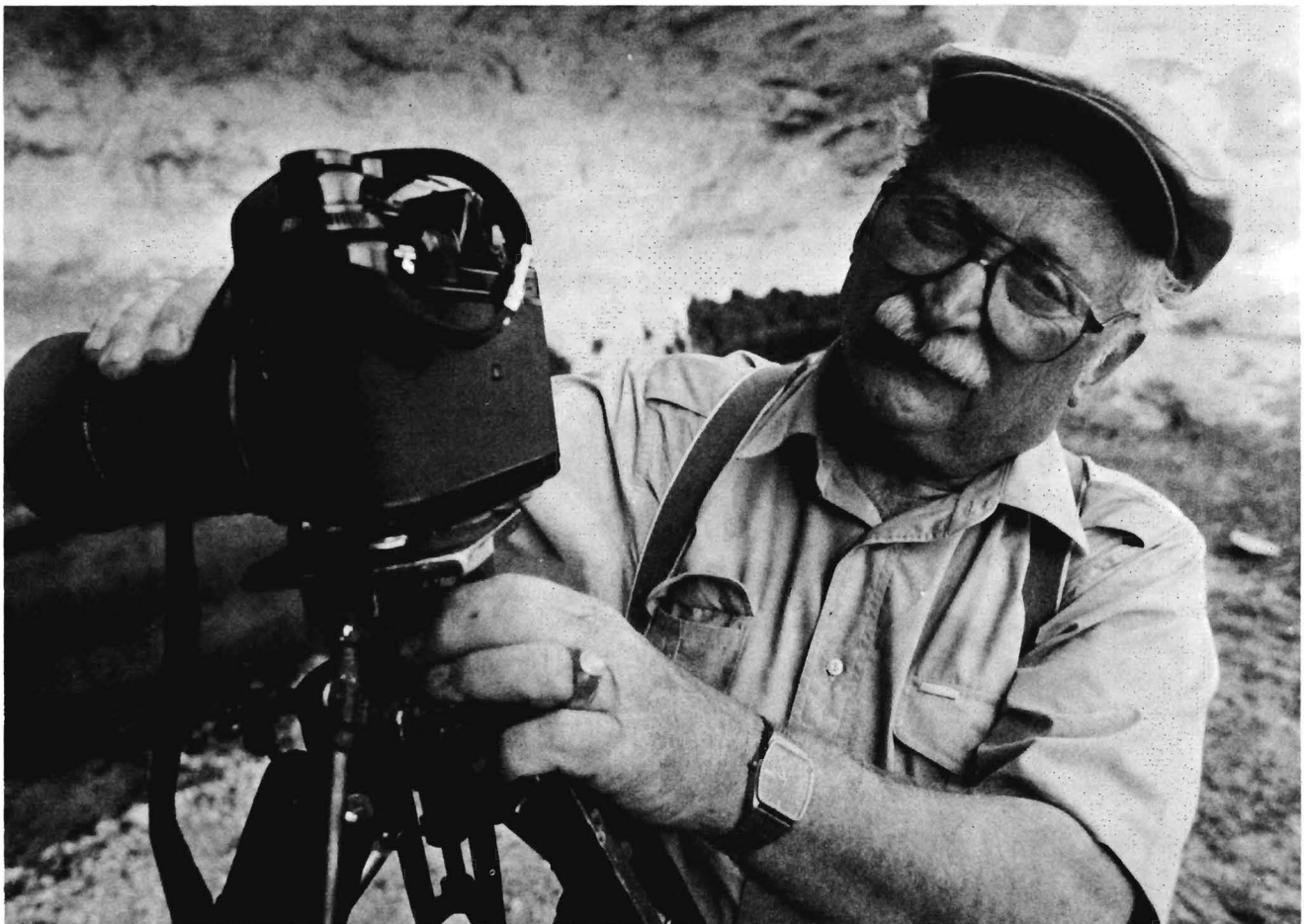
The newly established award for archaeological conservancy, named in honor of Dr. Dee Ann Story, has presented Jim Zintgraff with the first plaque of recognition. He is recording Indian rock art on film to be shared and appreciated by viewers who are unable to climb the cliffs of the Lower Pecos, or before it becomes destroyed by the elements and vandals.

Mr. Zintgraff, a second generation commercial photographer, has been fascinated by Indian rock art since his first encounter in 1952 with the Lower Pecos impressionistic paintings. At that time he set out to look for arrowheads along the river. But the 8,000 year old art work on the rockshelter walls haunted him until he could return to the area with his camera.

With the threat of the Amistad Reservoir construction in the late 1950s, Zintgraff realized the urgency of recording the pictographs on film. His photos of Indian rock art can be seen, not only at the Witte Museum, but also in Dr. Harry Shafer's book, "Ancient Texans; Rock Art and Lifeways Along the Lower Pecos."

Jim Zintgraff has his own interpretation of the 15-20 foot tall pictographs. He sees them as the Indians' tributes to the significant people of their culture, not unlike our monuments in Washington and the great stone heads on Mt. Rushmore.

Continuing in the business firmly established by his late father, James Zintgraff Sr., he continues to operate Zintgraff Photographers in San Antonio, employing his unique photographic styles.



## E D I T O R I A L

## TO CHANGE OR NOT TO CHANGE?

Recently a thought-provoking letter came across this desk. The correspondent, a STAA member, joined the association several years ago while living in Dallas. The purpose and content of *La Tierra* seemed to be the deciding factor for considering membership. However, the format has become the issue of complaint. This member suggests going to the double parallel column style, as so many publications now use. The neat column of short lines can be done in a left justified - right ragged manner, or, as the newspapers use, a left and right justified mode; even margins on both sides. This makes for faster, easier reading, requiring a shorter eye span. Let's illustrate by reprinting this paragraph both ways:

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On the other hand, in the proposed change some space is wasted, especially when small drawings or maps need to be inserted in the text, relative to the content of the page. But we're willing to give it a try; see "Information for Contributors" on Page 40 as an example of a full page of left/right justification. We just need input from our readers. Your response will be the deciding factor, and a postcard or phone call will do. Let me hear from you.

Evelyn Lewis  
La Tierra Editor

## NOTES ON SOUTH TEXAS ARCHAEOLOGY: 1990-1

### The Status of Archaeology in Northeastern Mexico

Thomas R. Hester

In our efforts to understand the archaeological record of southern Texas, we are thwarted by our inability to make comparative assessments with the prehistory of northeastern Mexico. Here I refer to the coastal plain, the area between the Rio Grande on the east and the Sierra Madre Oriental, and other mountainous regions, on the west and north. To the south, in the Sierra de Tamaulipas and extending up to the Rio Grande delta, there is the work of MacNeish (1958). In the Sierra Madre near Monterrey and in areas of the coastal plain of Nuevo León, we have the work of J. F. Epstein's Northeastern Mexico Archeological Project (Epstein 1972, 1980). Deep, stratified rockshelters like La Calsada (Nance 1971) are very important, but I do not see the bulk of the cultural remains from that site, and other rockshelters in that area, as related to the coastal plain to the east, including south Texas.

In the northeast Mexico coastal plain, Epstein (1969) has published the San Isidro site, with materials of the Golondrina complex, related to this cultural pattern in south Texas and the Lower Pecos. Varner (1968) has also described hearth sites and associated triangular dart points which also are of relevance to the south Texas Archaic.

Most of what little we know about the northeast Mexico coastal plain, especially in Coahuila, comes from surface collections. Mullerleid (1934) reported the results of a survey along the Río Sabinas and Río Salado in east-central Coahuila. He illustrated artifacts that indicate close affinities to south Texas and the Lower Pecos; distinctive types included Abasolo, Tortugas, and Langtry points, as well as Clear Fork tools. A similar situation is seen, as we might predict, along the southern edge of the Rio Grande. The Lee Taylor collection (notes on file, Texas Archeological Research Laboratory) from a site 20 miles southeast of Laredo includes typical south Texas Archaic materials, as well as Perdiz arrow points in some numbers. Along the Mexican side of Falcon Reservoir, Aveleyra Arroyo de Anda (1951), a survey prior to reservoir construction recorded a number of sites yielding materials spanning the period from Late Paleo-Indian (Plainview/Golondrina) through the Archaic (Tortugas, Abasolo, Langtry, Clear Fork tools) and into the Late Prehistoric (Starr points, and side-notched points of a new type being studied by STAA member R. K. Saunders). Up the Rio Grande, near Guerrero, Coahuila, Parker Nunley recorded Archaic materials at sites along the south side of the river, during surveys for the Gateway Project of The University of Texas at San Antonio (1975-1976; the only reports to date are in mimeographed annual reports of the project issued through UTSA). The Lee Taylor collection includes a site (or sites) in the same area, with diagnostics ranging from Golondrina through the Archaic.

But what of the archaeological patterns farther to the west, beyond the Rio Sabinas? In western Coahuila, there is clearly a change in cultural patterns. Taylor's (1964) excavations at four rockshelters in the Cuatros Ciénegas area of northwest Coahuila provided a vast array of artifact forms. The lithics included some south and Lower Pecos Texas forms, but the assemblage is dominated by types clearly unrelated to the Texas area. Taylor (ibid.) has defined the "Coahuila Complex," casting a broad net that even includes the Coahuila coastal plain materials 150 to 180 miles to the east. This is a construct that has little utility for interpretation at the present time.

In southwestern Coahuila, in the Saltillo-Torreón area, it becomes clear that cultural patterns of this region are distinct from those of southern Texas. The best published data are found in Heartfield (1975) and in a more recent paper by Gonzales (1988). Some of the distinctive artifacts of that region are stemmed points with multi-notched lateral edges, such as the Charcos type (Turner and

Hester 1985:79). They are occasionally, though rarely, found in south Texas and in the Big Bend. Charcos points are of a technology that suggests their affinity with the Bell-Andice-Calf Creek continuum of Early Archaic times; however, we have absolutely no idea as to the age of Charcos specimens in northeastern Mexico. The attribute of multiple notching on the lateral edges is also found on smaller dart points in the Saltillo-Torreón region.

In 1985, I had the opportunity to examine a surface collection (Genaro Lopez collection) from the Saltillo-Ramos Arizpe-Torreón region. Unfortunately, the materials were not sorted as to site and can thus provide only a general view of lithic categories in the area. There are a number of unstemmed points, resembling (and perhaps linked to) the Abasolo, Catan, Matamoros and Tortugas (Figure 1, a) types of south Texas. There are also small stemmed dart points, resembling Shumla, with notched lateral edges (the Duran type of Taylor 1964:Figure 3; see Figure 1, g-h; Figure 2, d). Some points also resemble the Charcos type (Figure 2, a). Most of the dart points are small, made of white chalcedony, are corner- or side-notched, and do not fall into morphological types, at least based on the specimens in the Lopez collection (Taylor 1964:Figure 5, lumps these in his "Middle and Late Coahuila Complexes"). Six specimens in the collection resemble Ensor (Figure 1, i-j) and Frio (Figure 1, k). Some of the larger dart points are fragmentary (Figure 1, b); others are contracting stem points (Figure 1, c-f) that are somewhat similar to Langtry and probably represent a local type that needs definition. A bipointed dart point (Figure 1, l) is also in the collection and resembles the Espantosa points of Taylor (1964:Figure 4) from Frightful Cave.

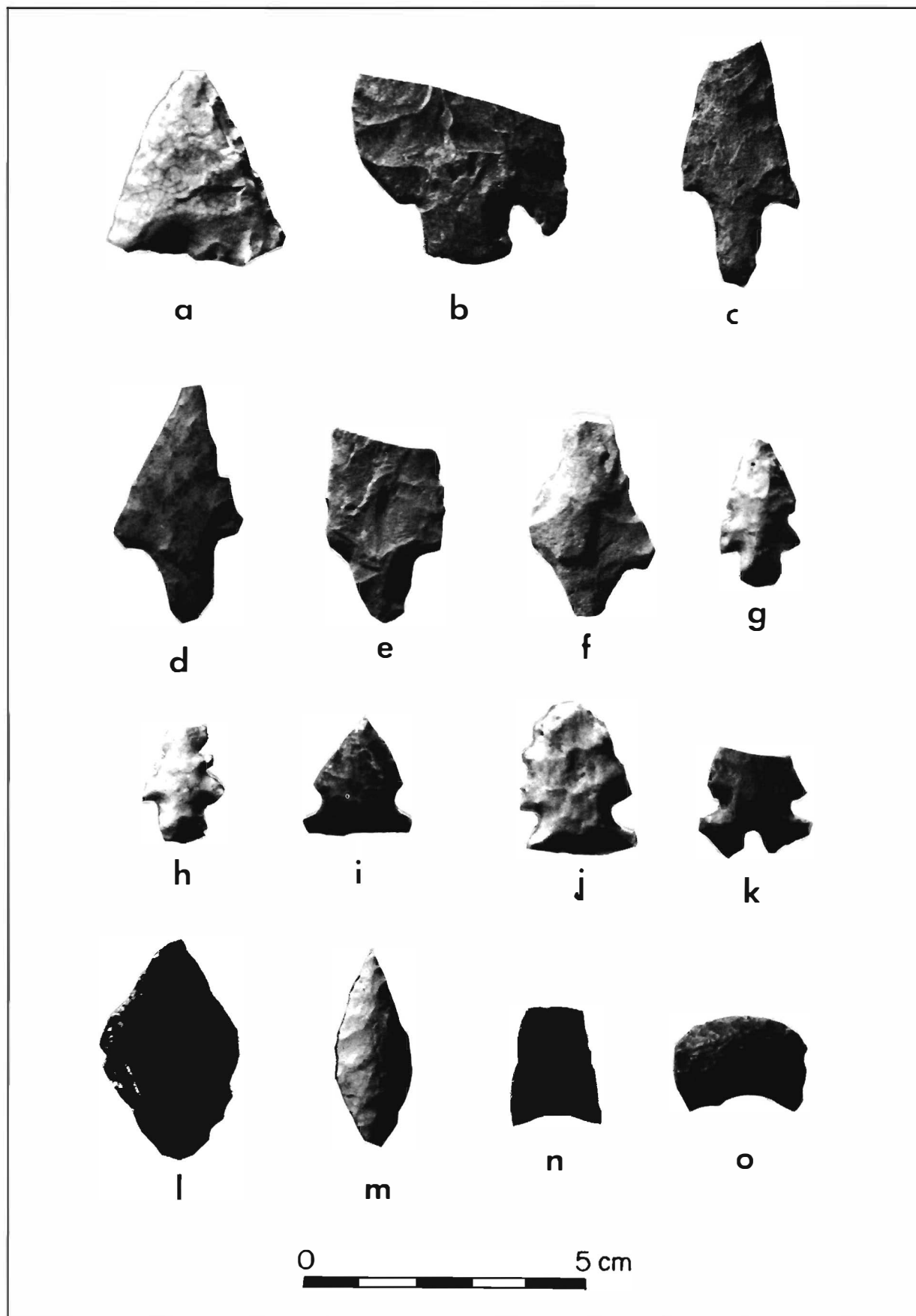
Arrow points are more common in the Lopez collection. They include 80 specimens which closely resemble Toyah, 12-25 mm long, and most made of dark cherts (instead of chalcedony). There are also side-notched, straight based arrow points similar to the ones at Falcon Reservoir noted earlier, one typical Perdiz point, and a few specimens with contracting stems resembling what we might refer to as "large Perdiz" (these may be preforms). Thirteen arrow points are of the Garza type; however, given the number of Toyah points in the sample, these may simply be Toyah points that were never side-notched (i.e., unfinished?). Two arrow points resemble Scallorn, and another group (of 5) that resemble Scallorn in outline are instead thicker and have deeply serrated blades. A few arrow points are lozenge-shaped (Figure 1, m; Figure 2, b).

Perhaps most distinctive of the region are 46 arrow (?) points which in some ways look like large Toyah points, though they usually have two notches or serrations on the lateral edges (Figure 2, c). And, they are all made of chalcedony. There are also 29 triangular arrow points, some with slightly concave bases (Figure 1, n). Some resemble Starr points, but most appear to represent a local type. They appear finished and are probably not preforms for notched arrow points.

The Late Prehistoric in this region includes numerous, thin unifaces or scrapers. They are usually crescentic or half-moon shaped (Figure 1, o; Figure 2, e-g), and some are side-notched (Figure 2, h, i; for examples of hafted specimens from this region, see Hester 1971). These are very diagnostic of the Torreón region, and I have seen them only rarely from collections to the east, on the Coahuila coastal plain or near the Rio Grande. The Lopez collection has 21 crescentic unifaces and 13 that are side-notched, some of these more elongated (Figure 2, i).

The collection also includes numerous large, rough bifaces, some perhaps blanks or preforms. Clearly absent are Clear Fork tools.

Thus, in the southwest Coahuila area (Saltillo-Torreón) and in northwest Coahuila (Cuatro Ciénegas), we are surely dealing with an archaeological record of peoples who had little or no relationships or links to the hunters and gatherers of the eastern Coahuila-south Texas coastal plain. Somewhere in this vast, arid region there is a "dividing line" of some sort that marks the western extent of the Texas-eastern Coahuila patterns. This is likely somewhere east of the Rio



**Figure 1. Lithic Artifacts from Coahuila.** a, Tortugas; b, fragmentary stemmed; c-f, contracting stem points; g, h, notched dart points (Taylor's Duran type); i-j, Ensor (?); k, Frio (?); l, bipointed dart point (Taylor's Espantosa type); m, lozenge-shaped arrow point; n, triangular arrow point; o, crescentic uniface.

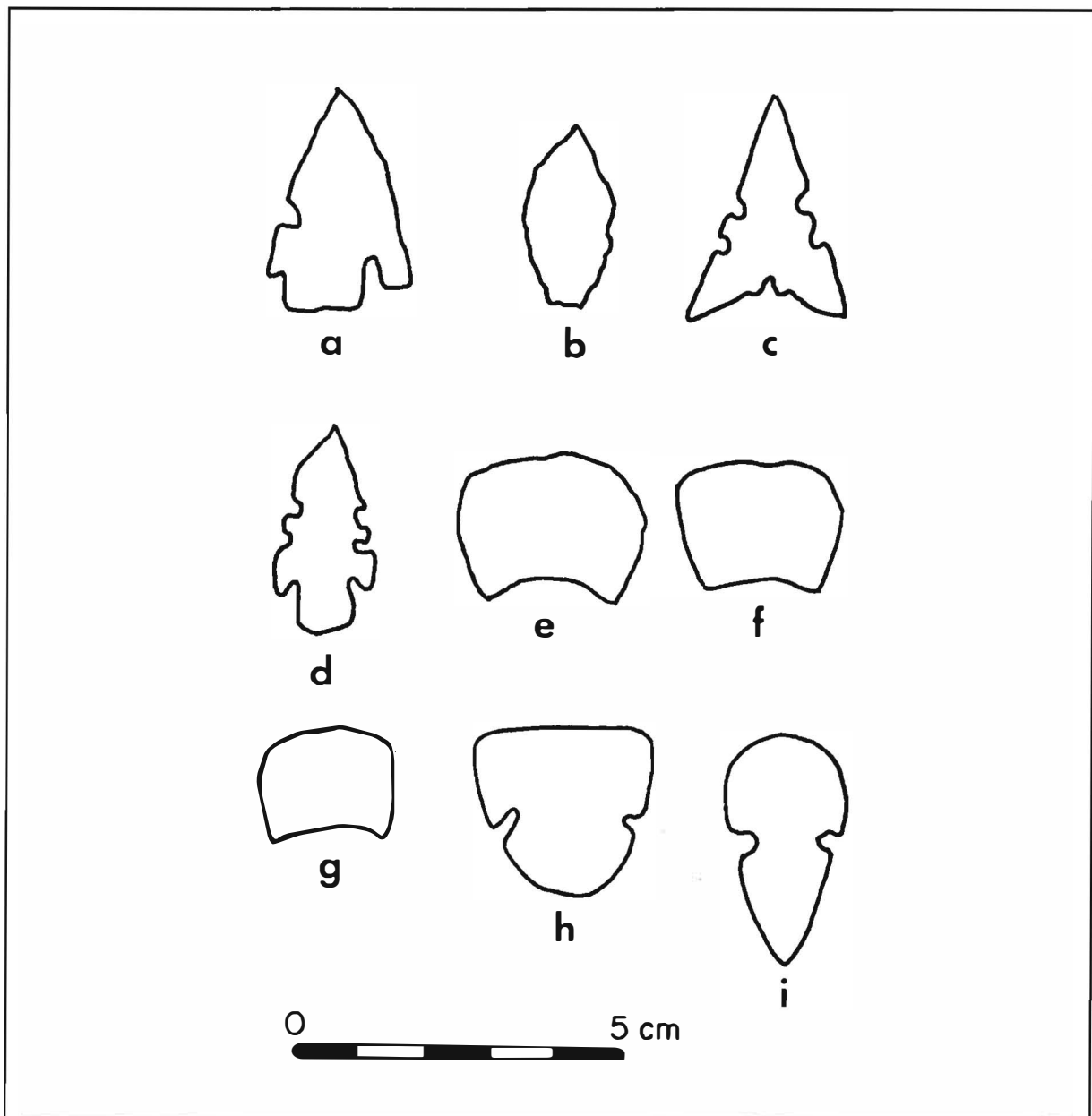


Figure 2. Sketches of Lithic Artifacts from Coahuila. a, Charcos (?); b, lozenge-shaped arrow point; c, large, notched arrow point; d, notched dart point (Taylor's Duran type); e-g, crescentic unifaces; h, i, side-notched unifaces.

Sabinas, but with the incredibly meager scientific information that we have, this is but speculation. A major goal over the next decade and beyond must be site survey in the Coahuila coastal plain, for without such data, we will remain limited in our ability to define the western extent of south Texas archaeological patterns.

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# A SNAKE "NECKLACE" FROM THE MORHISS SITE

W. L. McClure

## ABSTRACT

A burial from the Morhiss Site in Victoria County, Texas, contained a group of snake bones subsequently described as a "necklace." A description of these bones and commentary regarding similar grave goods from other burial sites is made and some speculations are made as to the possible significance of the inclusion of these bones in the burial.

## BACKGROUND

In 1986, Jim Boone, who was then on the staff of the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL), brought attention to the presence of an alleged snake necklace that had been recovered from a burial at the Morhiss Site. This information raised several questions. What kind of snake is represented by the bones? Did a snake burrow into the burial site and die there? Did someone kill a snake and bury it with the dead person? Was the snake the cause of death? Were the bones fortuitous inclusions in the burial backfill? Is the group of bones a necklace or did it have some other function? In an attempt to answer the questions the bones were borrowed and copies of appropriate documents were obtained from TARL files.

The Morhiss Site (41VT1 in Victoria County, Texas) was an aboriginal living area and cemetery. The site was completely excavated in 1939 by William A. Duffen as a Works Progress Administration project (Duffen 1939; Campbell 1976). The recovered materials and field notes are on deposit at TARL. No complete report of the excavations has been published. Campbell determined that most of the burials were from the Archaic period.

## DESCRIPTION

Burial No. 39 was a male in semi-flexed position with several items of grave goods. Figure 1 is a photograph of the burial. Grave goods include two stones colored with hematite, an antler flaking tool, a marine shell ornament, a deer ulna awl, an intricately carved antler and a group of snake vertebrae. The engraving on the antler consists of intersecting lines that suggest scales and pattern of a rattlesnake. Figure 1 shows that the snake bones were arrayed in a curvilinear manner, draped across the left femur. Examination of Figure 1 suggests that the bones had been removed from the matrix and replaced on a prepared surface prior to the photograph. In 1986, the "necklace" consisted of 97 vertebrae that were secured together with a modern string that was passed through the neural arch of each bone. Many of the bones are reversed in anatomical position and mid-body vertebrae were interspersed between vertebrae from more anterior or posterior positions. Since the relative position of the bones has apparently been altered since deposition, there is no way to recreate the prehistoric arrangement. They probably were strung together, but whether in a closed circle or linear strand can not be determined.

All of the bones are precaudal vertebrae. Since the excavators made no notes of presence of ribs or bones of the head or tail, it is probable that there were none. Thus, the possibility that the snake arrived at the burial on its own motive power can be rejected. The bones were compared with the bones of known snakes. All are from a pit viper that was more than a meter in length. The pit vipers that are now found in Victoria County are rattlesnakes, copperheads and cottonmouths. According to Auffenberg (1965),



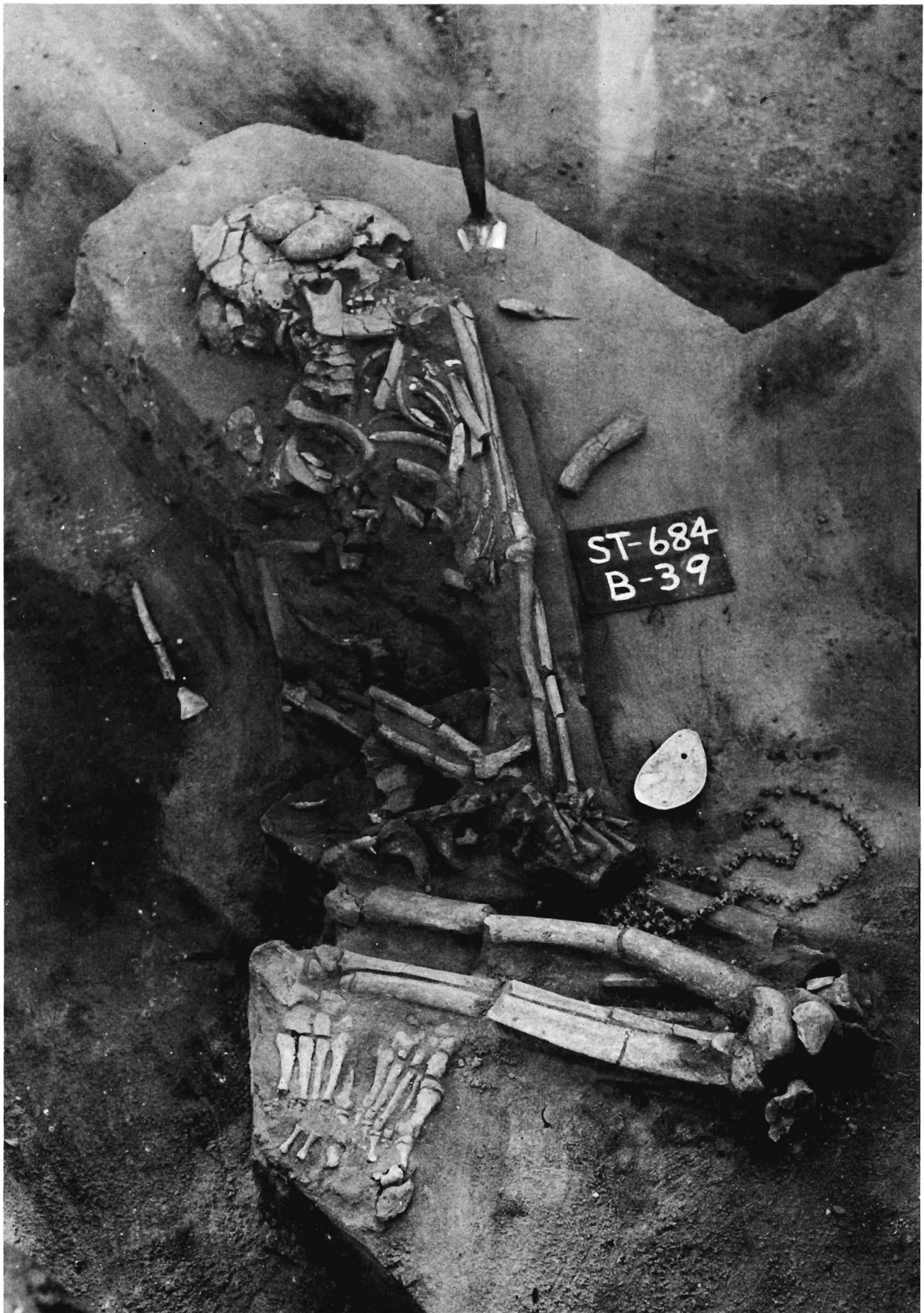


Figure 1. Burial No. 39, the Morhiss Site, 41VT1, Victoria County. Photo by Juan Maldonado.

bones of these snakes are difficult to separate but can usually be identified by a combination of characters. Using these criteria and direct comparison, the snake can be identified as a western diamondback rattlesnake (*Crotalus atrox*).

Many of the vertebrae are partially coated with a carbonate deposit. None of the vertebrae are whole as each has lost one or more fragments of processes. Some of the fractures are apparently recent but some have the carbonate on the fractured surface. Some of the fractured surfaces and processes are smoothed. This may have been caused by casual or deliberate contact with some unknown surface. It was probably not from contact with bare skin as such contact is not comfortable. Thus, it is probable that the group of bones is something other than a necklace. The position within the burial also suggests some other function for the bones. It is possible that the bones had been applied to a garment or carried within a bag.

### DISCUSSION

Two other instances of groups of snake vertebrae are known from burials in Texas. Two intact strands of snake vertebrae were recovered within a pouch with a flexed burial from the Shumla Caves in Val Verde County (Martin 1933:22). Use of these strands of snake vertebrae in blood-letting rituals has been suggested (Shafer 1986:122). The bones were identified as from rattlesnake and the apparent cause of death was an Ensor dart point (Mock 1984:21). At the Mather Farm Site (41WM7) in Williamson County another snake vertebrae "necklace" was recovered near the feet of a flexed burial along with a "necklace" of snail shells. Cause of death was an Ensor dart point (Prewitt 1974:47).

The aspect of Morhiss Burial No. 39 and its grave goods are quite similar to some of Burial Group 2 at the Ernest Witte Site (41AU39) an Archaic interment in Austin County, Texas (Hall 1981). Similar grave goods include shell ornaments and bone implements with carvings that suggest snake scales and markings. The Ernest Witte Site also yielded numerous snake bones (McClure 1987) but these probably represent food remains. Ensor dart points were recovered from some of the burials of this group as well as from the Morhiss Site.

### CONCLUSIONS

The quality and quantity of grave goods that were included with the burials discussed above indicate that the people were important to their peers and the artifacts were important to the person who was buried. The snake vertebrae implements and the snake pattern carvings on bone articles suggest that snakes were of some significance to the person or the group. The question as to function of the string of snake bones has not been answered, but a tenuous suggestion of totemic or religious connection may be inferred for Texas Archaic people from locations that are several hundred miles apart. The association with Ensor points to these burials may be fortuitous or it may imply another clue to pursue.

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## PUBLICATION NOTICE

Bibliography of the Prehistory of the Upper Texas Coast, No. 7, by L. W. Patterson. *Houston Archeological Society Special Publication*. 1989

The latest edition in this reference series is now available. It contains 509 entries. Lists have been added to cross-index references by archeological site number for inland and coastal margin areas. A 21-county area is covered representing Southeast Texas. The cost of this publication is \$6.00, including mailing, and can be ordered from:

Houston Archeological Society  
P. O. Box 6751  
Houston, Texas 77256

**SECOND INTERIM REPORT ON THE FOX DRAW SITE (41GL175):  
An Archaic Midden Site in Gillespie County, Texas**

R. K. Saunders

**ABSTRACT**

This report documents results of the continuing excavation of a shallow midden site in Gillespie County, Texas. The third excavation (called Phase 3) was carried out in September, 1986. Results from this third phase continue to show that a variety of hunter/gatherers lived at this site during Early Archaic times as evidenced by the presence of Wells points found during this phase in addition to Bulverde and Early Triangular points previously reported. Also a lanceolate point with ground edges was found which may be a type of Angostura indicating an even earlier presence. In addition, and most intriguing, is the fact that scrapers and choppers continue to be found in the gravel layer below the level of any other type of diagnostic artifact. Since many Early Archaic types have been found above the gravel layer, some earlier occupation is strongly implied. Perhaps all Paleo-Indians were not able to make the exotic diagnostic types.

**INTRODUCTION**

A description of the site can be found in Saunders (1986). The site is located on a tributary of Thredgill Creek drainage in Gillespie County, Texas. As stated previously, the prime objective of these interim reports is to record as much information as possible about clues to the life-style of Early Man without exceeding the format constraints of *La Tierra*. At the risk of being redundant, it seems mandatory to present drawings of all the projectile points found, since it allows the reader to form his own opinion about the morphology of the points. It also satisfies the author's compelling urge to show and tell.

As for the less exotic artifacts--choppers, scrapers, preforms, etc. that have not been elevated to a "name" status, only a small representative sample of those found in the dig have been illustrated.

Phase 3 was not as productive as Phases 1 and 2 in the amount of diagnostic lithic material recovered, due in some degree to the fact that the soil layer above bedrock was much thinner on the average than in the units previously excavated. Of course, another contributing factor could be a tendency to move away from the center of site activity.

**PROCEDURE**

Two previous reports, Saunders (1986, 1988) contain discussions of the standard excavation procedures used, and will not be repeated here. However, one major deviation from the standard excavation procedure was used in several of the units and this was in the vertical plane of a unit adjoining a previously excavated unit. The purpose of this approach was to evaluate the method as a means of overcoming the rock-hard consistency of the soil containing large numbers of midden rocks. There is little doubt about it being easier, and stratigraphic integrity can be maintained if one is careful. However, information concerning hearth structures and the like, which can be seen only in the horizontal plane, is undoubtedly lost. The unit excavation sequence at 41GL175 for Phase 3 is shown in Figure 1.

In the hope of clarifying the possible confusion caused by using different methods for unit designations in the three phases excavated to date, a conversion cross-reference is shown in Table 1.



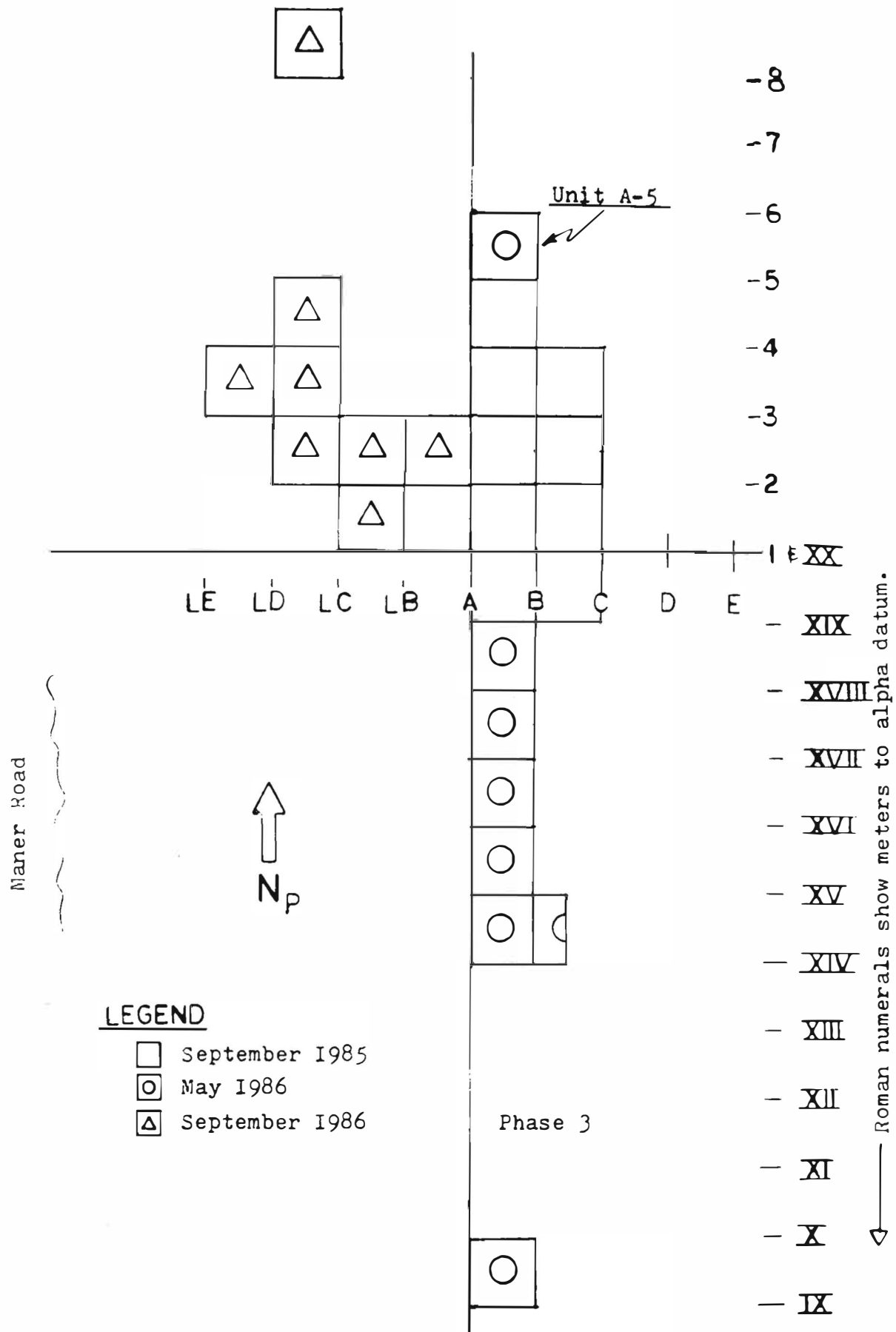


Figure 1. 41GL175 Grid Layout and Excavation Sequence.

TABLE 1. Cross Reference of Unit Designations for Phase 3.

<u>Original</u>	<u>Standard</u>
LB-2	N21,W1
LC-1	N20,W2
LC-2	N21,W2
LD-2	N21,W3
LD-3	N22,W3
LD-4	N23,W3
LD-8	N27,W3
LE-3	N22,W4

Note: All designations are from the southwest corner of the unit.

### ARTIFACTS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

#### Illustrated Artifacts

Chopper (Figure 2, A,A'), Unit LD-4, 40-50 cm.

This artifact was made of light tan chert and was most likely a chopper which saw heavy use based on the worn edges. It was found at 47 cm in the gravel layer. To date, this gravel layer has been devoid of projectile points, and it is well below the levels that do contain projectile points. This strongly indicates an age greater than that of the numerous Early Archaic points found at the site. Paleo-Indian (??). Dimensions are: 9.7 x 7.0 x 2.3 cm. Wt.: 184 grams.

Hand Ax (Figure 2, B,B'), Unit LD-8, 0-40 cm.

This artifact is believed to be a "mini" hand ax. It was made of dark gray chert and has heavy cortex on the unworked surface. Its stratigraphy is unknown because it was not recognized as an artifact until the debitage was being cleaned by a water wash. Probably Archaic. Dimensions are: 6.2 x 4.5 x 3.4 cm. Wt.: 80 grams.

Projectile Points (illustrated in Figures 3 and 4. Names and chronology are from Turner and Hester (1985).

#### Figure 3

A. LC-1, 20-30 cm. Found at 23 cm. Fire-spalled and impact-fractured Bulverde point made of light brown chert. Heavy patina on the dorsal surface. Early Archaic.

B. LB-2, 0-10 cm. Found at 8 cm. Point fragment made of gray chert. Very heavy patina on the dorsal surface. Believed to be a Darl, from the Transitional Archaic or a Hoxie from Early Archaic.

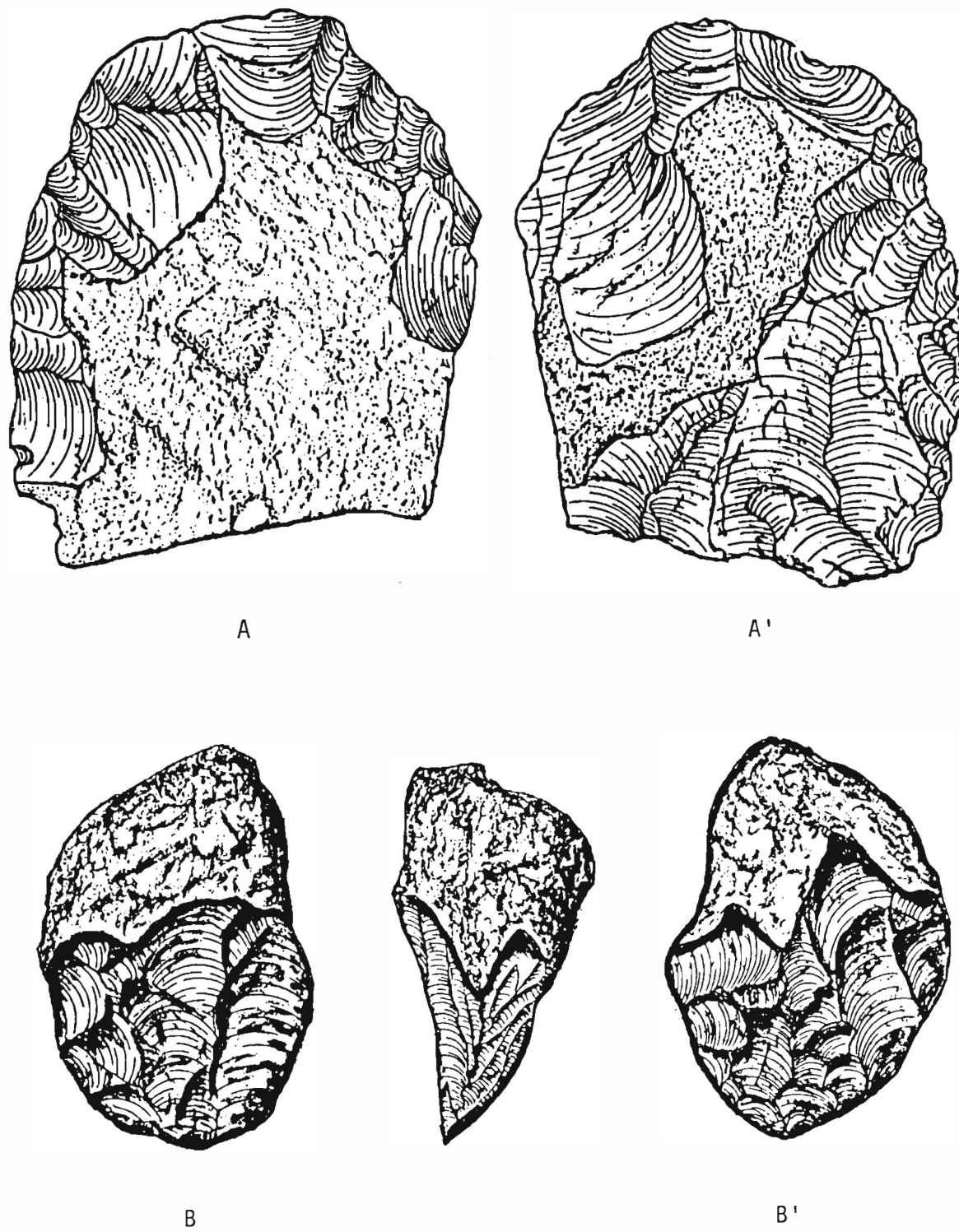


Figure 2. Artifacts of Special Interest, 41GL175. A, A', possible chopper; B, B' (and side view), possible "mini" hand axe.

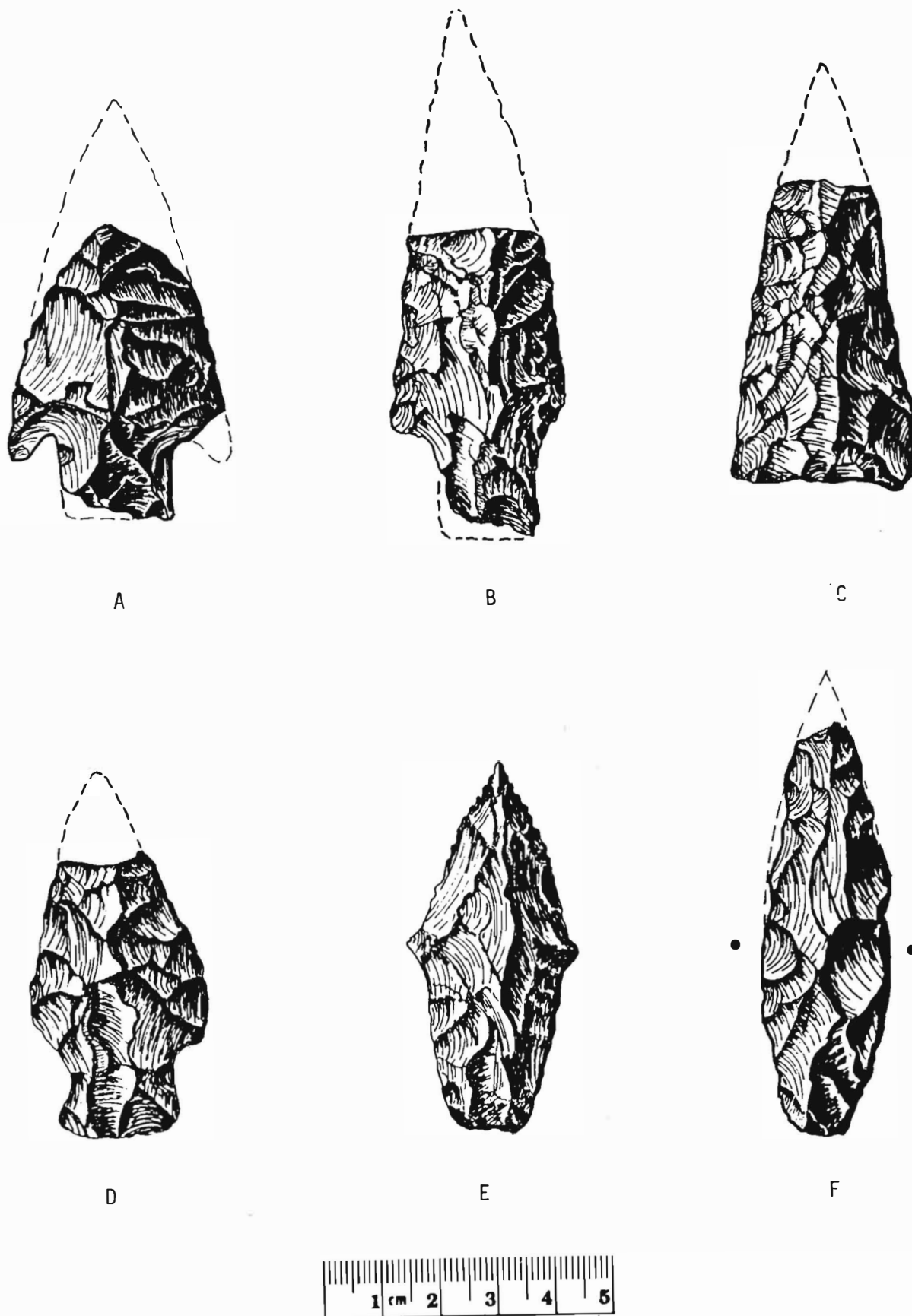


Figure 3. Phase 3 Projectile Points, 41GL175. A, Bulverde; B, Darl or Hoxie; C, possible Tortugas; D, Palmillas (?); E, Wells; F, possible "Texas Angostura."

C. LE-3, 0-40 cm. Found at 23 cm. Impact-fractured triangular point made of off-white chert with well executed flaking. Unclassified but similar to a Tortugas. Early to Middle Archaic.

D. LC-2, 0-10 cm. Found at 9 cm. Impact-fractured point made of grayish-tan chert. Believed to be a Palmillas. Heavy patina on the dorsal surface. Middle to Late Archaic.

E. LC-2, 30-40 cm. Found at 30 cm. Fine complete point made of off-white and light brown chert. Lateral edges of the distal end finely serrated. Light patina on the dorsal surface. Believed to be a Wells from the Early Archaic.

F. LC-1, 0-10 cm. Found just below the surface at 1.5 cm. Crudely made point of light brown chert. Impact-fractured or plow-broken. Proximal end of blade has ground lateral edges. Possibly a "Texas Angostura."

#### Figure 4

A. LD-8, 0-40 cm. Depth not recorded. Severely fire-spalled point made of light gray/tan chert. Believed to be a Travis. Middle Archaic.

B. LE-3, 0-40 cm. Found at 17 cm. Point fragment made of brown chert. Random flaking but well executed. No patina. Could be either a Lange or a Williams point. Late Archaic.

C. LD-4, 0-40 cm. Found at 18 cm. Impact-fractured Pedernales point made of dark gray chert. Heavy patina on the dorsal surface. Middle Archaic.

D. LD-2, 0-10 cm. Found at 9 cm. Impact-fractured Bulverde point made of brown chert. No patina. Stem wedge-shaped in cross section. Early Archaic.

E. Surface. Fine complete point made of off-white and light gray chert. Lateral edges of the distal end finely serrated. Heavy patina on the dorsal surface. Believed to be a Wells. Early Archaic.

F. LD-3, 0-40 cm. Fractured point made of light tan chert. Heavy patina on the dorsal surface. Stem says it is a Bulverde, but the blade says otherwise unless it is merely unfinished. Early Archaic.

#### Large Bifaces (Figure 5)

A. LD-3, 0-40 cm. Found at 33 cm. A spear point or knife made of light tan chert. Dimensions are: 9.5 x 4.6 x 1.65 cm. Wt.: 60 grams. Possibly Archaic.

B. LD-2, 0-10 cm. Found at 4 cm. A large knife or preform made of light tan chert with heavy white patina on the upper surface as found. Dimensions are: 12.4 x 4.4 x 1.55 cm. Wt.: 94 grams. Depth says "recent" but patina says "old."

C. LD-3, 0-40 cm. Found at 20 cm. A large spear or knife made of dark gray chert with a sizable amount of patina on the "up" (see "Patination Commentary" this paper) surface. Dimensions are: 10.4 x 3.5 x 1.29 cm. Wt.: 45 grams. Possibly Archaic.

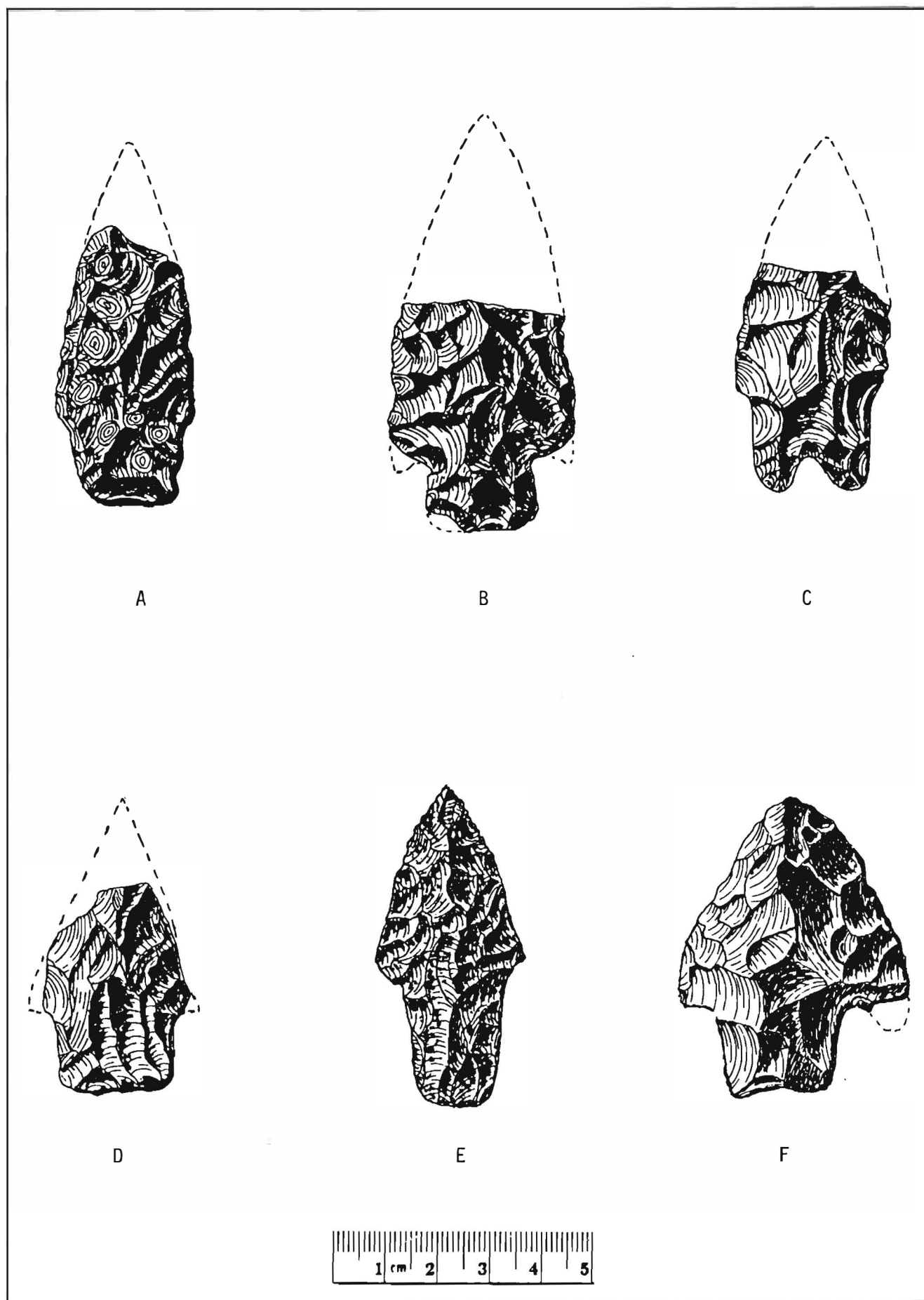


Figure 4. Phase 3 Projectile Points, 41GL175. A, Travis; B, Lange (or Williams?); C, Pedernales; D, Bulverde; E, Wells; F, unclassified, possibly Bulverde.

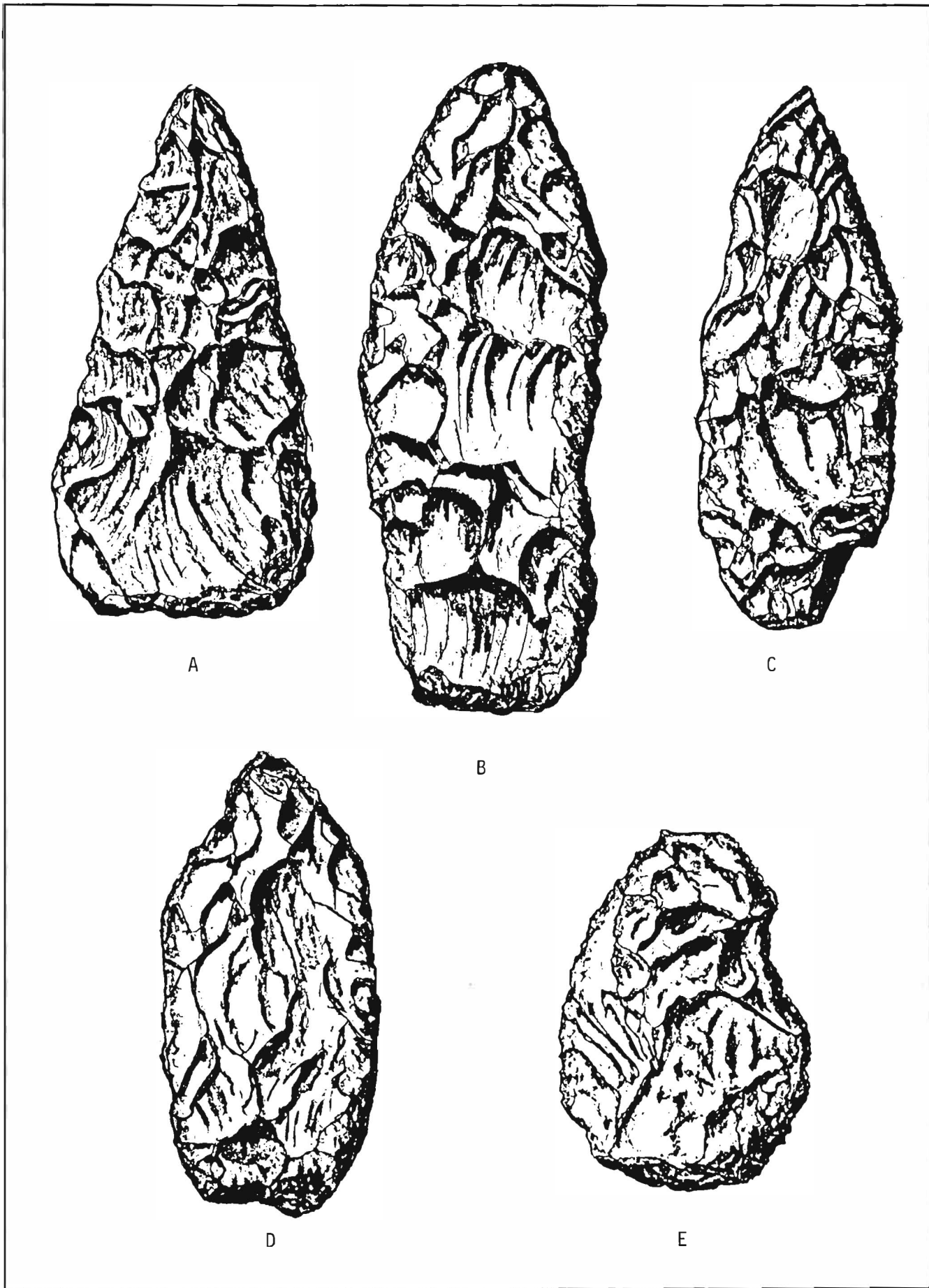


Figure 5. Phase 3, 41GL175. Examples of Large Bifaces. Slightly larger than actual size.

D. LD-4, 0-40 cm. Sharp lateral edges on the right side strongly indicate use as a knife. Made of dark gray chert with a heavy patina on the up surface. Dimensions are: 8.7 x 3.8 x 1.30 cm. Wt.: 45 grams. Depth and patina say "Archaic."

E. LD-3, 0-40 cm. Found at 8 cm. Point preform or knife made of coarse-grained gray-tan chert. Dimensions are: 7.0 x 4.6 x 1.00 cm. Wt.: 37 grams. No patina. "Recent"??

#### Artifacts Not Illustrated

##### Preforms and Scrapers

1. LE-3, 0-40 cm. Found at 27 cm. A preform made of dark blue/gray chert with heavy white patina on the up surface. Dimensions: 13.5 x 8.0 x 3.4 cm. Wt.: 341 grams.

2. LC-2, 10-20 cm. Found at 17 cm. A preform. Same attributes as (1). Dimensions: 10.5 x 5.0 x 2.3 cm. Wt.: 105 grams.

3. LD-4, 0-40 cm. Depth not recorded. A scraper. Same attributes as (1). Dimensions: 3.5 x 6.0 x 1.0 cm. Wt.: 21 grams.

4. LD-8, 0-40 cm. Depth not recorded. A preform made of dark brown chert with heavy patina or cortex on one side. Dimensions: 6.0 x 4.3 x 1.2 cm. Wt.: 27 grams.

5. LE-3, 0-40 cm. Found at 38 cm. A scraper made of light tan chert. Trace of patina. Dimensions: 7.5 x 4.0 x 1.9 cm. Wt.: 65 grams.

6. LD-4, 0-40 cm. Found at 28 cm. A scraper made of maroon coarse-grained chert. No patina. Dimensions: 6.2 x 4.5 x 1.38 cm. Wt.: 35 grams.

##### Proximal end of fractured lithic tools.

1. LD-3, 0-40 cm. Found at 24 cm. About one-half of a Trade Blank made of dark gray chert with very heavy white patina on the up surface. Dimensions: 7.3 x 6.2 x 1.11 cm. Wt.: 62 grams.

2. LE-3, 0-40 cm. Found at 25 cm. About one-half of a Trade Blank made of dark brown chert with moderate white patina on the up side. Dimensions: 8.8 x 5.3 x 1.18 cm. Wt.: 54 grams.

3. LD-3, 0-40 cm. Found at 31 cm. Spear or knife made of light tan chert with very little patina. Dimensions: 5.5 x 5.0 x 1.24 cm. Wt.: 41 grams.

4. LD-3, 0-40 cm. Found at 30 cm. About one-fourth of a Trade Blank made of dark gray and light tan chert with heavy patina on the up side. Dimensions: 4.0 x 6.0 x 1.61 cm. Wt.: 42 grams.

5. LD-3, 0-40 cm. Found at 31 cm. A portion of a biface preform made of dark gray chert with light patina on the up side. Dimensions: 4.8 x 5.7 x 1.19 cm. Wt.: 39 grams.

6. LD-8, 0-40 cm. Depth not recorded. See description of (5) above. Dimensions: 3.9 x 5.6 x 1.94 cm. Wt.: 39 grams.

7. LD-4, 0-40 cm. Depth not recorded. See description of (5) above, but with heavy patina on the up side. Dimensions: 6.3 x 4.8 x 1.16 cm. Wt.: 34 grams.

8. LD-3, 0-40 cm. Found at 23 cm. See description of (5) above. Dimensions: 6.2 x 3.5 x 1.50 cm. Wt.: 31 grams.

9. LB-2, 30-40 cm. Depth not recorded. Unclassifiable biface made of brown chert with many light dots. Dimensions: 5.5 x 3.5 x 1.06 cm. Wt.: 20 grams.

#### Distal end of fractured lithic tools

1. LD-2, 20-30 cm. Found at 23 cm. Large part of a spear or knife made of light brown chert with heavy patina on the up side. Dimensions: 11.5 x 4.6 x 0.90 cm. Wt.: 44 grams.

2. LD-4, 0-40 cm. Found at 40 cm. Part of a knife made of light tan chert with heavy patina on the up side. Dimensions: 7.0 x 5.1 x 0.94 cm. Wt.: 34 grams.

3. LB-2, 30-40 cm. Found at 31 cm. Large part of a spear or knife made of dark gray chert with heavy patina on the up side. Dimensions: 8.0 x 4.1 x 1.40 cm. Wt.: 47 grams.

4. LD-2, 0-10 cm. Found at 8 cm. Large part of a spear or knife made of brown chert with heavy patina on the up side. Dimensions: 7.0 x 5.1 x 1.17 cm. Wt.: 44 grams.

5. LC-1, 20-30 cm. Found at 23 cm. Portion of a spear or knife made of dark gray chert with only a medium patina. Dimensions: 5.5 x 5.0 x 1.04 cm. Wt.: 29 grams.

6. LD-3, 0-40 cm. Found at 28 cm. Same as (5) above except made of light tan chert. Dimensions: 5.5 x 5.0 x 0.86 cm. Wt.: 19 grams.

7. LE-3, 0-40 cm. Found in the wash. Small Portion of a spear or knife made of dark gray chert with heavy patina on the up side. Dimensions: 4.2 x 3.8 x 0.68 cm. Wt.: 13 grams.

#### Miscellaneous Artifacts

1. Nine small unclassifiable biface fragments
2. Five small distal fragments of projectile points
3. One small piece of red ochre war paint
4. Three small pieces of bone
5. A few grams of charcoal from a depth of 30 cm in Unit LD-8.

#### Chert Debitage

Since horizontal and vertical distribution of chert debitage can be used to infer relative intensity, and periods of occupational use, as well as the site limits, some effort was made to continue the practice of saving and tabulating flake size, weight, and count. As can be seen in Table 2, the most active lithic reduction period was during the time when the 20-30 cm layer was being accumulated and the amount found in Unit LD-8 (see Table 2) indicates movement away from the site center.

The size and number of chert flakes as shown in Table 3, for the two levels measured, indicates that the primary reduction of the chert to form the artifacts occurred elsewhere with the finishing steps being carried out in camp. Sizes 1 and 2 (see Table 3) are believed to be pressure flakes, which greatly outnumber the larger percussion flakes. This strongly suggests finishing, rather than primary reduction.

The number of flakes found in the first two levels was so large, some 1,479, and recovery so time consuming, that the procedure was considered counterproductive and discontinued. This omission was believed justified in view of the chert flake data obtained in Phases 1 and 2 (Saunders 1989, 1988).

### PATINATION COMMENTARY

Since the artifact descriptions contain observations concerning patina, which is a white discoloration of the lithic surface, some comments about patina need to be made. There have been attempts to correlate the amount of patina with the age of an artifact with doubtful results. Since some form of cosmic radiation seems to be at least partly responsible for the effect, the length of exposure should relate to amount. However, a multitude of possible variables come to mind so that lack of patina does not necessarily mean lack of age. Heavy patina may mean great age unless the crystal lattice of some cherts are more susceptible to change than others--those that have been heat treated, perhaps?

It has been observed that the most heavily patinated side of an artifact always faces up or away from the center of the earth when found in an undisturbed level. This would seem to indicate that some form of energy radiation from space produces the effect since it is known that some types of energy can penetrate soil to a considerable depth. Since the ventral side of the artifact may also show patination, it follows that some of this energy would have to penetrate the lithic material in order to produce the effect, and if this is so, the chert inside the artifact should also show evidence of patina as well as the dorsal surface. However, several heavily patinated artifacts were purposely broken in order to see if there was internal patination and none was found. Clearly, patination is a surface phenomenon which may be produced by means other than radiation, acid/base reactions for example, perhaps catalyzed by radiation which would explain the concentration on the "up" surface. Patina obviously takes some time to form and may be useful for a qualitative indication of age but it is not likely to provide any sound means of producing quantitative relationships.

### DISCUSSION

Perhaps the most interesting find, certainly the most puzzling, was the chopper or scraper found in the 40-50 cm calcareous gravel layer in Unit LD4 N23,W3 (see Artifacts of Special Interest). This artifact was obviously man-made having bifacial thinning around one-half of its perimeter and with the edge showing use wear. It is the third, or perhaps fourth, man-made artifact found to date in the gravel layer (see Saunders 1986, 1988). Based on stratigraphy, these artifacts are older than any of the projectile points found, but how much older? If the stratigraphic data are real, then some Paleo-Indian culture(s) using the site were very frugal with their weapons, since no projectile points have been found in the gravel layer.

The two Wells points found are believed to be unusual for Gillespie County, as the county is at the very western edge of the known distribution. No other Wells points have been noted in any of the collections from the area that the author has had the opportunity to see. The fact that one was found on the

TABLE 2. Vertical and Horizontal Distribution of Chert Debitage.

Unit	LB-2	LC-1	LC-2	LD-2	LD-3	LD-4	LD-8	LE-3
Level	Ounces							
0-10	39	59	60	41	-	-	-	-
10-20	26	99	39	44	-	-	-	-
20-30	80	98	45	48	-	-	-	-
30-40	35	20	16	7	-	-	-	-
40-60	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
0-40	180	276	160	140	153	175	114	141

The total amount of chertdebitage recovered was 83.8 pounds.

TABLE 3. Chert Debitage and Flake Count, from Unit LC-1.

Level:	0-10 cm				
	<u>Size*</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Oz.</u>	<u>gms</u>	<u>Avg.wt. /Flake</u>
	0	**	-	-	-
	1	373	5.6	158.9	0.43
	2	109	7.5	212.8	1.95
	3	44	10.4	295.1	6.71
	4	16	13.0	369.0	23.1
	5	6	22.0	624.0	104.0
Level:	10-20 cm				
	<u>Size*</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Oz.</u>	<u>gms</u>	<u>Avg.wt. /Flake</u>
	0	**	-	-	-
	1	629	8.8	249.7	0.40
	2	200	11.0	312.1	1.56
	3	65	13.0	369.0	5.68
	4	24	18.0	511.0	21.3
	5	13	48.0	1,362.0	105.0
Level:	20-30 cm and below. Recovery discontinued.				
*	For description of sizes see Saunders (1986:23).				
**	Assumed to have passed through the one-fourth inch screen.				

surface a few meters away from where the other was found at 30 cm is understandable in view of the great variation in soil depth around 41GL175 and long term cultivation activities over a portion of the site.

As this report was being written, Phase 7 excavation was carried out at the Fox Draw site. Obviously, documentation of the information being unearthed is not keeping pace with the effort in the field. However, excavations continue to be rewarding because of the wide variety of weapons and tools being found, and a renewed effort will be made to get the evidence of Early Man in Gillespie County documented.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to thank the James Baethge family for allowing me to dig into Indian prehistory on their ranch.

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# CLOVIS POINTS FROM COMANCHE AND FALLS COUNTIES, TEXAS

C. K. Chandler

## ABSTRACT

Clovis points from Comanche and Falls Counties of Central Texas are documented and discussed.

## BACKGROUND

All of Falls County lies east of Interstate 35 between Temple and Waco (see Figure 1). Falls County has a very rectangular shape and is bisected equally by the Brazos River. The central part of the county on the west side of the river has numerous creeks, small drainages and many springs. It was in this area along Pool Creek, near the small settlement of Cedar Springs, that Specimen A was found by Calvin E. Mansell in the mid-1950s. This area was not cultivated at the time but did show evidence of having been cultivated at some previous time. In addition to the Clovis point there were a number of stemmed Archaic projectile points. Two Perdiz points were also recovered. There were also two Plainview points found in the area. The preponderance of the stemmed projectiles represent the full range of Archaic times. The recovery of the two Plainview and the two Perdiz points tends to support the probable utilization of this area from Late Paleo-Indian to Late Prehistoric times. While it is probable that the Clovis point is intrusive, the extinct megafauna the Clovis people hunted are known to have been present in the general area.

Comanche County is located about midway between Waco and Abilene in north central Texas (Figure 1). The Leon River traverses the entire eastern Section of Comanche County and continues its southeasterly course to meet up with the Little River south of Belton, which eventually finds its way to a junction with the Brazos River east of Cameron and not far south of Falls County.

It was along a tributary drainage on the east side of the Leon River in southeastern Comanche County, about two miles south of Highway 377, where Specimen B was collected by Calvin E. Mansell in the mid-1950s. The site where it was found was cultivated sandy loam with areas of blow sand. During periods of high wind, artifacts were exposed on the surface. Over a period of time many stemmed projectile points and other thinned bifaces were collected from

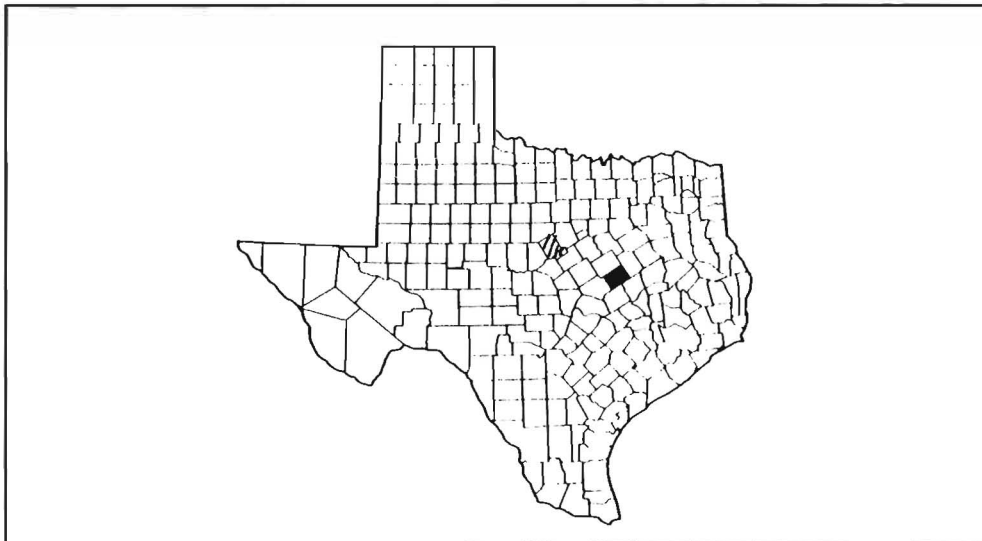


Figure 1. Map of Texas showing Falls County (Solid), and Comanche County (striped).

this site. Examination of the artifacts recovered indicates the intermittent use of the site over a long period of time from the Late Paleo-Indian period (as indicated by one Angostura) into the Late Prehistoric. The possible presence of earlier people may be indicated by the Clovis point reported here.

### THE ARTIFACTS

Specimen A, A' (Figure 2), is a complete classic Clovis point manufactured from reddish brown heat-treated chert of very good quality. Workmanship is excellent. Flaking is neatly parallel with the flakes on one face of noticeably greater width than those on the opposite face. It is uniformly biconvex in cross section and is fluted on both faces. The flute on the obverse face is 27 mm long and 10 mm wide. The flute on the reverse face is 24 mm long and 12 mm maximum width. Lateral edges are heavily ground 24 mm and 27 mm. The base is also ground. Overall dimensions are 72.7 mm long, 23.4 mm wide and 8 mm thick. Width of the base is 22.5 mm. The basal corners flare outward slightly and are rounded. Basal concavity is 2.7 mm. Width at 10 mm above the base is 22 mm. The greatest width is near the center at 30 mm above the base. Weight is 14.4 grams. All surfaces are polished with very light rounding of flake arrises. Blade edges are also polished and lightly rounded but they show no evidence of microfracturing, crushing or striations. It does not appear to have been used much as a cutting tool.

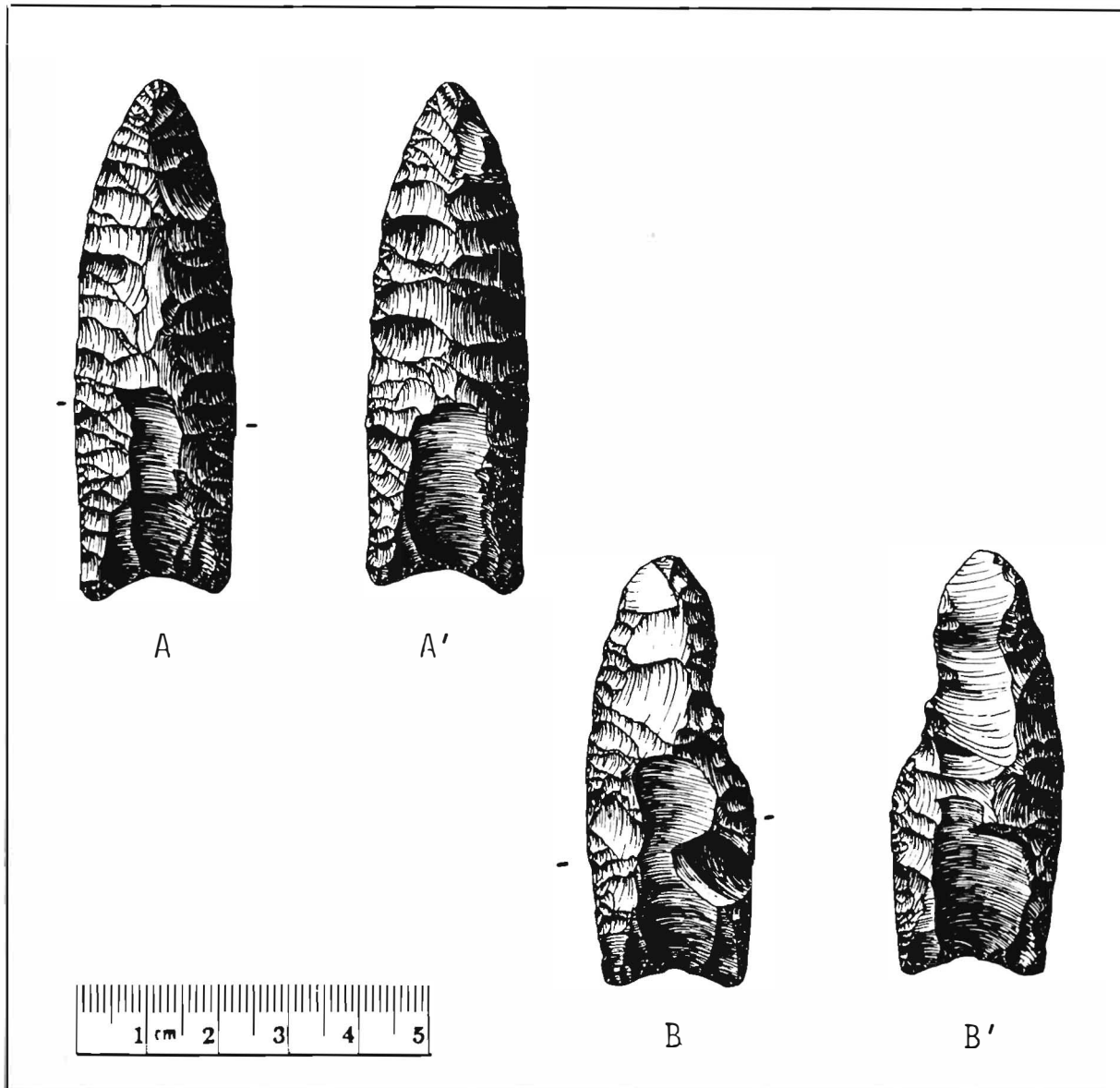
The flute scars show the same degree of polish as all other areas. This overall uniform polish does not appear to be from use but is probably the result of sand blasting.

Specimen B, B' (Figure 2) is a nearly complete Clovis point manufactured from dull, ivory, heat-treated chert of excellent quality. This material has some dark tan streaks. Workmanship is very good but the flaking is irregular. About one-half of the distal portion has been removed from one face and edge by an unusually large impact fracture that extends 33 mm from the distal tip. (Meltzer 1987) states "impact fractures are rare in the Texas Clovis point survey and are seen on only two percent of the points."

This broken blade edge has been rejuvenated. It appears to be biconvex in cross section but this cannot be determined with certainty due to the amount of material lost with the impact fracture. Both faces are fluted. The obverse flute is 30 mm long and 12 mm maximum width. The reverse flute is 23 mm long and 14 mm maximum width. Overall dimensions are 61.5 mm long, 24.7 mm maximum width and 6 mm thick. Base width is 20.6 mm and basal concavity is 2 mm. Weight is 10 grams. Lateral edges are ground 27 mm and 30 mm. Basal corners do not expand and are not rounded. The tip of one basal corner is broken. It is 23 mm wide at 10 mm above the base. Its greatest width is near the mid-section at 25 mm above the base. All surfaces are polished with light rounding of flake arrises. Blade edges are also polished and rounded. The broken edge of the impact fracture was lightly retouched to the fractured side only and this edge has some micro-fracturing and rounding indicating some use as a cutting or scraping tool. Striations were not found on this edge.

### DISCUSSION

There have been two Clovis points from Comanche County recorded previously by Meltzer in his "Texas Clovis Fluted Point Survey" (1987), but he found no record of any from Falls County. He developed information on 205 Clovis points for all of Texas but these are not evenly distributed across the state. These 205 points were recorded for 95 of the 254 counties in Texas. Obviously, there are others that have not been reported. In my ongoing efforts to document private collections I have provided information to Meltzer on 12 Clovis points that were not included in his survey. Some of these are from counties that had none reported in the survey.



**Figure 2. A, A', Clovis point from Falls County; B, B', Clovis point from Comanche County, Texas. Calvin E. Mansell Collection. Illustration by Richard McReynolds.**

Meltzer included a copy of his survey form as an appendix to his report in the Texas Archeological Society Bulletin No. 57 and urged a continued effort to document those specimens that have not been reported. If you do not choose to fill out this form, please get your specimens to those of us who are working to do this kind of documentation and we will do the necessary paper work.

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## A POSSIBLE MESOAMERICAN ARTIFACT FROM NUECES COUNTY, TEXAS

Jerry L. Bauman

### ABSTRACT

This report documents a possible Mesoamerican artifact recently discovered in Nueces County, Texas. This ceramic artifact was recovered by Mark Edwards from the surface of a recently disturbed area along the Nueces River.

### INTRODUCTION

In prehistoric times, South Texas was occupied by many groups of "North American" Indians, now referred to as Coahuiltecans (Newcomb 1986). These Indian groups shared a common language, the Coahuiltecan dialect (*ibid.*), and their way of life and ideals may have also been similar. With the seasonal migrations the Indian groups underwent to secure available foods, contact with the highly civilized Central Mexican Indians was very likely. With these contacts, ideals as well as material goods were exchanged. These exchanged goods would be carried back into South Texas to be utilized by this group or further traded with other related or non-related Indian groups. In this manner, Mesoamerican artifacts could, and did, enter South Texas.

Mesoamerican artifacts have been recovered in South Texas; however, their occurrences have been rare. Some of these artifacts are obsidian projectile points from McMullen and Uvalde Counties (Hester 1980), ceramic figurines from Kenedy County (*ibid.*), and spindle whorls from Dimmit County (*ibid.*) The occurrences of these artifacts are very important since they indicate the maximum extent of Mesoamerican influences and/or possible contact points.

### THE SITE

At the time this report was written, the author was unable to obtain permission to visit the site. All information about the site is from secondhand sources.

The area where the artifact was discovered seems to be an Indian occupation site of unknown size and age. Mark Edwards occasionally walked over this area while looking for arrow points on the surface. The site is located along the high banks (about 200 meters from the river edge) of the Nueces River (Figure 1). Located nearby are two recorded sites, the McKinzie Site, 41NU221, and the Turkey Creek Site, 41NU231. These two sites were both occupied during the Archaic and Prehistoric periods. The McKinzie Site also has an early farmhouse site constructed by one of the early settlers of Nuecestown. Very close to the site are several modern dwellings.

### THE ARTIFACT

The possible Mesoamerican artifact is a thick disc-shaped ceramic object exhibiting the frontal view of a face (Figure 2). All edges and the face are very worn and have a slight polish. One edge has a recent break. The broken off section was not recovered.

The obverse face is slightly convex and has a raised face framed by several straight lines. Three sets of lines are above and below the face while four lines are on each side. The lines above the face are bisected by two vertical lines. All lines are not solid but consist of a series of very small and close punctations. The worn facial features appear to have been poorly executed after the outline of the face was shaped or molded.

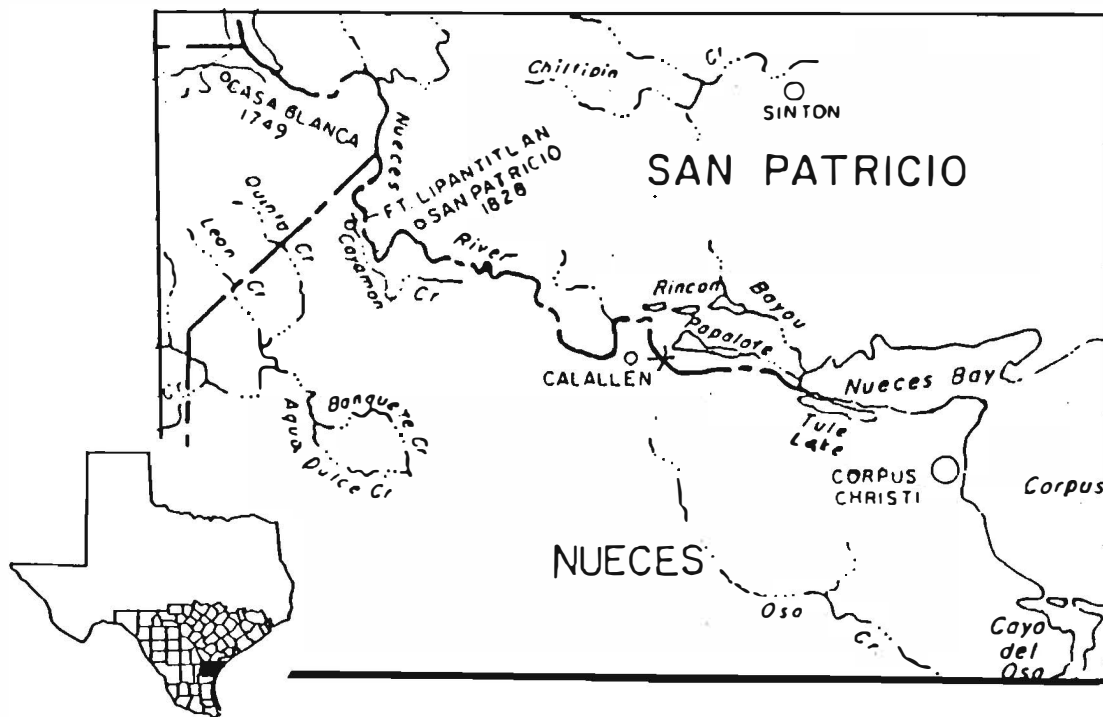


Figure 1. Partial map of Nueces and San Patricio Counties showing the approximate location of the site where the Mesoamerican ceramic artifact was recovered. Map adapted from one created by Malcom Johnson. Inset map of Texas reflects location of San Patricio and Nueces Counties.

The reverse face is indented in the form of a thumb impression. It appears that the clay was pressed into a mold to form the outline of the face. The edges of the artifact appear to have been rounded off by hand.

The color of the artifact is a uniform light chocolate brown with a black core. The clay has no inclusions or visible tempering material. Firing of the ceramic artifact seems to have been well controlled.

Dimensions of the artifact are as follows: Height, 48 mm, Width, 44 mm, overall thickness, 16 mm, edge thickness varies from 9 mm to 12 mm, depth of indentation, 3 mm, length of face, 27 mm, width of face, 19.5 mm, and weight, 22 grams.

#### COMMENTS

The style of the ceramic artifact appears to be from Mexico; however, at what period in time it was brought into South Texas is at present unknown. It is very possible that it was transported from the interior of Mexico, either directly or indirectly, by Indians. Recently, several burials have been uncovered by Herman Smith (archaeologist for the Corpus Christi Museum) along the Oso Creek at the Corpus Christi Botanical Gardens (41NU37). Some of these burials display burial traits associated with the Indians of Mexico (personal communication with Herman Smith). Some of these skeletons uncovered along the

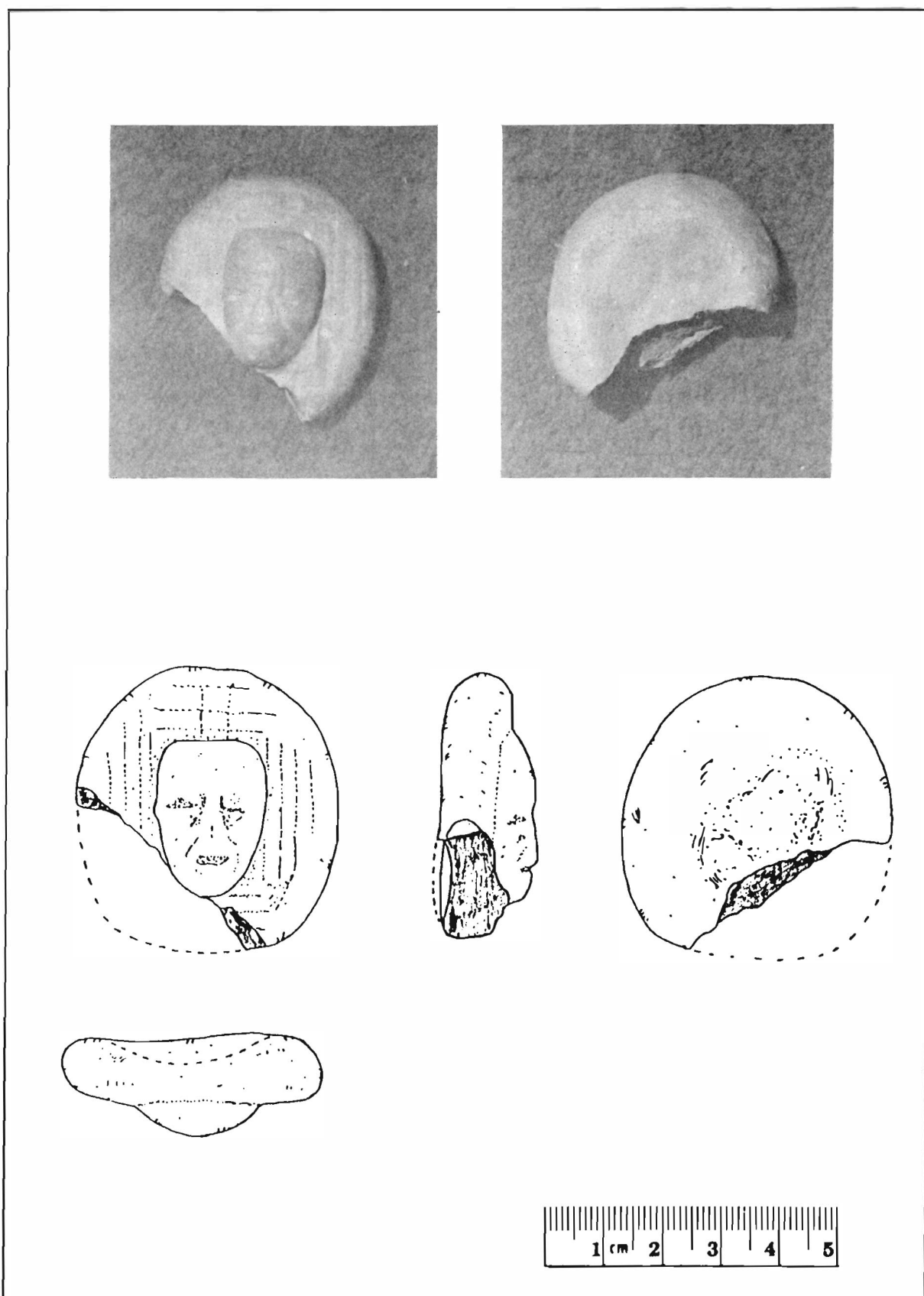


Figure 2. Photographs and line drawings of Mesoamerican ceramic artifact. Line drawings are drawn to scale shown.

Oso Creek had smooth stones decorated with asphaltum or incised or grooved lines in their hands or mouths. Also encountered was an impression of cotton cloth on a lump of asphaltum. Dates obtained on these burials place them about 800 B.C., or about 2,800 years ago.

Since there are several modern houses and some historical house sites located near the site where the artifact was recovered, it is possible that it may have been deposited there in more recent times. It could be a curio obtained in Mexico and later lost or discarded by present or past families living in that area. Early settlers coming into or through Corpus Christi and Nueces-town from Mexico could have lost it. It may also have been dropped by Mexican bandits who raided in Nueces and San Patricio Counties.

One aspect about the artifact is questionable, and that is its possibility of being produced in this area. Ceramic artifacts or pottery produced in the Coastal Bend area are represented by only one documented type of pottery. This is the Rockport Ware (Suhm and Jelks 1962) that was made by the Karankawa Indians. This pottery has a fine sandy appearance and usually contains no tempering material. When fired it turns a variety of colors, even in one vessel. These colors may range from buff, reddish-browns to yellowish-browns, and various shades of gray. The light chocolate brown of the artifact is not one of these colors. These wide ranges of colors are produced because the pottery is fired in the open. Combustible material is placed under and around the pottery and ignited. There is little or no control over how the pottery will turn out. The uniform color of the artifact suggests that it was not fired in the open but under conditions that were well controlled. This would suggest that it was fired in an enclosed vessel, such as an oven or kiln.

If the artifact is indeed Mesoamerican, it is a very important find for this area. When access to the property can be obtained, close inspection of the site is warranted.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank the present owner, Terry Penick, for bringing the ceramic artifact to my attention.

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# FOUR METAL POINTS FROM BUTTE COUNTY, SOUTH DAKOTA

Norman G. Flaigg

## ABSTRACT

Four metal points from northwestern South Dakota are described and commented on in this report.

## DISCUSSION

Some metal points were made from scraps of metal or from strips of metal by the Indians using chisels and files. Others were important commercial items in the fur traders' stock of goods. They are always indicative of the historic period. The area in which they were found was probably prime hunting grounds, at various times, of, but not limited to, Shoshone, Blackfoot, Crow and Siouan groups. The points cannot be assigned to any specific group.

## THE ARTIFACTS

All of the points were surface finds. Two were found in the Sand Creek watershed northwest of Hoover, South Dakota (see Figure 1), one was reported to have been found on the Sheridan ranch a few miles north of Hoover, and one was found in the yard of the L. R. Flaigg ranchhouse in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 23, T13N, R7E, a few miles southeast of Hoover (Flaigg 1986). They are shown in Figure 2.

Dimensions and weights of the points are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1. Dimensions and weights of metal points, Butte County, South Dakota.

Point Number	<u>Dimensions - Millimeters</u>					Weight- grams
	<u>Overall</u>			<u>Stem</u>		
	<u>Length</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Thickness</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Width</u>	
BU237	49	23	1.7	7	4-7	5.4
BU238	58	23	2.0	7	6.5	8.4
BU239	64	14	1.5			5.0
BU240	94	24	2.0	7	9	13.9

BU237 is moderately rusted but file marks can still be observed under magnification. Both edges are lightly beveled on both faces but much of the square edge of the metal still shows except for a few millimeters at the tip. The steep even bevel suggests that a file was used to initiate a sharpening process that was never completed. On one edge a semicircular notch, about 16 mm from the tip, interrupts the edge. The notch was formed by cutting through a 2 mm hole in the metal. The hole has square edges, indicating that it was drilled with a bit. The stem expands from a width of 4 mm at the shoulder to 7 mm at the base. On one face, two indentations mark the juncture of the stem with the body of the point. They are triangular and apparently were made while chiseling the edges of the point. Their orientation is such that they could not have been made by filing. There are no chisel marks on the opposite face.

BU238 is moderately rusted too. It is reported to have been found with BU237. Both edges on both sides are beveled until there is little or no trace

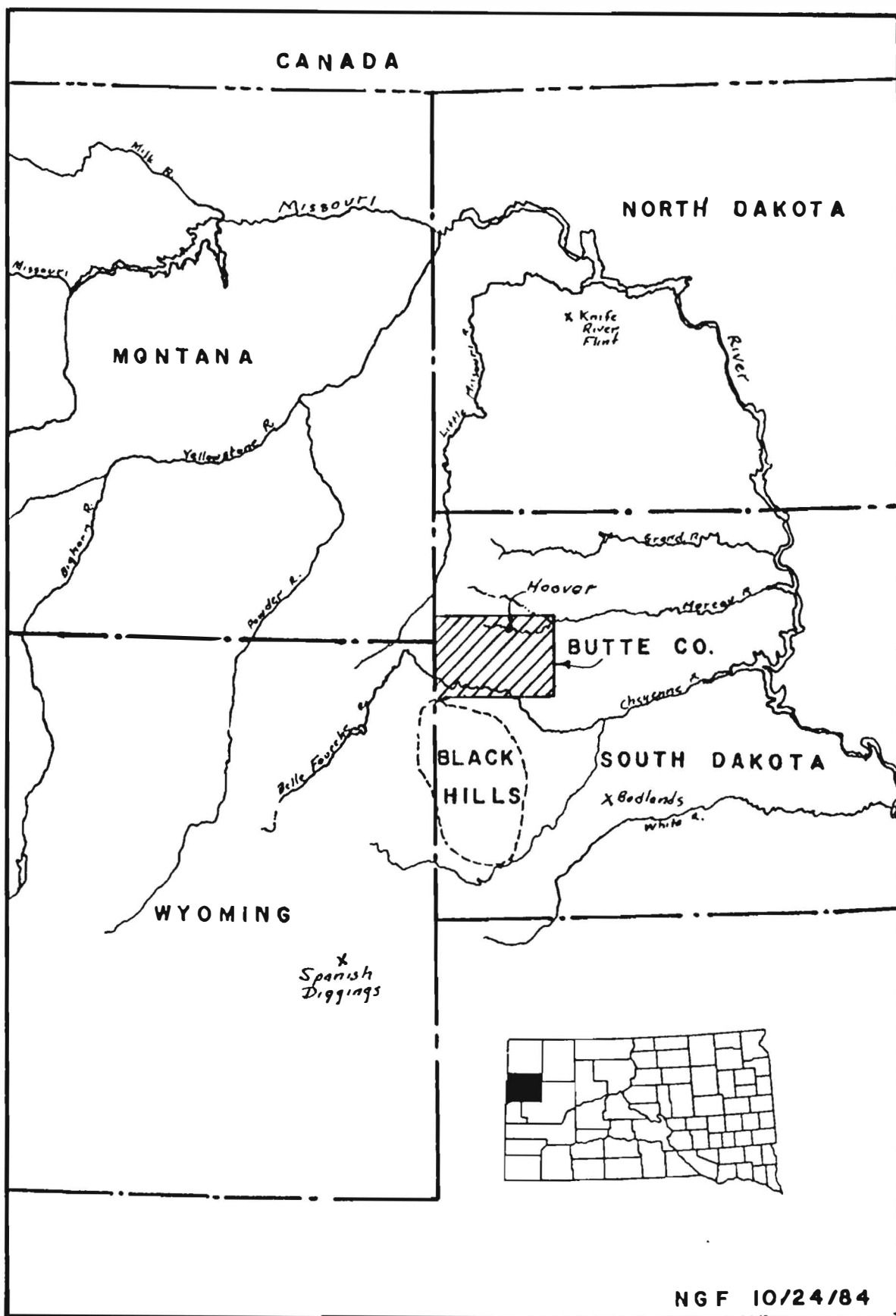


Figure 1. Location map for four metal points from Butte County, South Dakota. Scale: 1" = 72 miles. Inset map is South Dakota map for reference.

of the original edge of the metal. The beveling varies in width from 1 to 3 mm and has a rounded profile. This suggests grinding rather than filing. One face, two chisel marks, one on either side of the stem, extend 5 or 6mm onto the body of the point. The marks are triangular. Along the left side of both marks are traces of a lighter misstrike with a chisel. The opposite face has no chisel marks.

Artifacts 237 and 238 suggest that both points were cut with a chisel from sheet metal or metal strap. The chisel marks indicate that the cutting was done from one face only. It is not possible to determine if the points were Indian made or were commercial items. They could be either (Brown and Taylor 1989:10-22).

BU239 is so heavily rusted that the beveling is obscured but it appears that both edges were completely sharpened on both faces. The edges of the contracting stem do not appear beveled. The stem terminates into a Y-shaped base. One of the "ears" of the Y seems to have rusted away.

BU240 is heavily damaged by rust also, especially in the stem area. It, too, appears to have been bifacially sharpened along both edges of both faces. The stem is serrated by shallow notches on each side. The tip of the point is bent at a right angle to the profile, probably as the result of hitting a hard object. The distal portion of the point is bent away from the centerline of the profile.

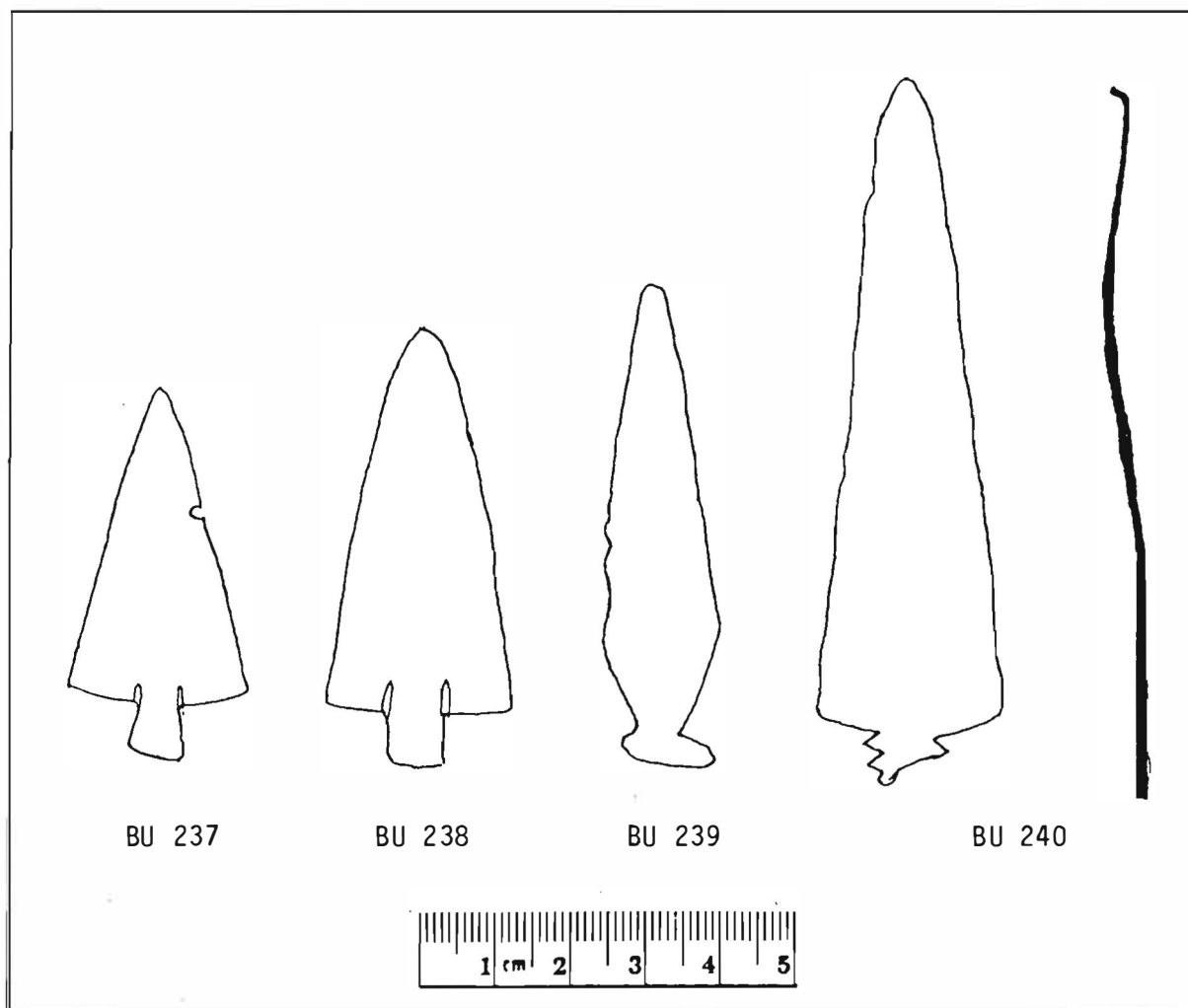


Figure 2. Metal arrow points from Butte County, South Dakota.

## COMMENT

These points show a range of 49 to 94 mm in length and a range of 14 to 24 mm in width. Their weights range from 5.0 to 13.9 grams. Stems are consistently 7 mm long, and width about the same. Both chisels and files were used in making the points.

## REFERENCES CITED

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1989 A Comment on Metal Arrow Points. *La Tierra* 16(4):10-22.

Flaigg, Norman G.

1986 A Surface Collection from Northwestern South Dakota. Unpublished report in files of the author.

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## ERRATUM

The editorial in the last issue of *La Tierra* (Vol. 16, No. 4) listed several graduates in the archaeology/anthropology department of UTSA who had contributed significantly to STAA and TAS publications. Inadvertently the names of the first three graduates to earn their Master's degrees in the newly-formed archaeology department were omitted. Your editor regrets this oversight and would like to take this opportunity to correct it.

Mary F. Chadderdon had the distinction of being the first graduate, earning her degree through her dedicated work at the Baker Cave site, culminating in the publication of "Baker Cave, Val Verde County, Texas: The 1976 Excavations" by the Center for Archaeological Research, UTSA, in 1983.

Col. E. S. (Ned) Harris (Ret.) worked on the Timmeron site and published his Master's thesis as STAA Special Publication No. 4, "An Archaeological Study of the Timmeron Rockshelter (41HY95), Hays County, South Central Texas." He was the first lab director of the Center for Archaeological Research, operating out of his home. He also designed and equipped the STAA trailer used at the Dan Baker site and other earlier STAA excavation sites.

Harvey P. Smith, Jr. enjoys a wide range of archaeological interests and generously shared his work in reports for *La Tierra* and the *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society*. He co-authored "An Archaeological Survey of Friedrich Park, Bexar County, Texas" and reported on "Archaeological Survey and Assessment of Properties for the Conquista Project in Live Oak and Karnes Counties, Texas," both for the Center for Archaeological Research, UTSA. Harvey is one of the founders of STAA. He drew his interests in Spanish missions from his architect father, who was instrumental in restoring the San Antonio missions and the Governor's Palace. He worked on many CAR/UTSA projects, as well as the Timmeron Rockshelter, about which he wrote in *La Tierra* (Vol. 2, No. 4, 1975) and also went to Belize where he studied and analyzed "Painted Maya Vases" (*La Tierra*, Vol. 7, No. 1, 1980).

## AUTHORS

JERRY L. BAUMAN is a petrochemical operator for the Coastal States Refinery in Corpus Christi. He became interested in archaeology about 1970 when he discovered an Indian burial eroding out of the side of a bluff. The find was reported to the Coastal Bend Archeological Society, and he learned how to make out site report forms and register the burial with T.A.R.L. For the past four years Jerry has been excavating and writing, as well as documenting surface collections of private collectors. As a member of C.B.A.S. he served as Vice President in 1987 and as President in 1988.

CHARLES K. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Texas Archeological Society, is a retired railroad management official and engineering consultant with an insatiable interest in Texas archaeology. He is Past President of the Texas Archeological Society, a member of STAA, as well as the Coastal Bend Archeological Society. C. K. was the 1985 Robert F. Heizer Award winner for his extensive work in South Texas archaeology (see Vol. 13, No. 1). Also, in 1985, he recorded more archaeological sites with the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory than any other individual. C. K. is a valued contributor of manuscripts for *La Tierra* and the *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society*, covering such varied subjects as metal points, rock art, and hearthfield sites in Terrell County. He has been honored by being named a TAS Fellow, and was also appointed as a steward for the Office of the State Archeologist. The Chandlers reside in northern San Antonio.

NORMAN G. FLAIGG is a retired civil and sanitary engineer with degrees from the South Dakota School of Mines, the University of Illinois, University of Oklahoma (MCE) and the University of Texas (MA-Archaeology). He was a water resource planning engineer for the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, for 37 years. Most of his work was in Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas. He has had a lifelong interest in archaeology starting with collecting artifacts on his father's ranch in South Dakota during the "Dirty Thirties." He has participated in 16 TAS field schools and served as Director of the TAS from 1982 through 1987.

THOMAS R. HESTER is Professor of Anthropology and Director, Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) at the University of Texas at Austin. Dr. Hester taught at the University of Texas at San Antonio from the time the University opened in 1973. He created the Center for Archaeological Research and was responsible for developing the B.A. and M.A. programs now available to students of Anthropology. He has done field work in Texas, the western United States, Belize and Egypt, and is the author of numerous books and papers on archaeology including *Digging Into South Texas Prehistory* (1980) and *A Field Guide to Stone Artifacts of Texas Indians* (with Ellen Sue Turner, 1985). As Professor in the department of Anthropology he teaches both undergraduate and graduate courses, and works with students in the archaeology Ph.D. program.

WILLIAM L. McCLURE grew up in Loving County, Texas and developed a strong interest in biology and archaeology during his many hikes from Mentone to the Pecos River, collecting snakes and arrow heads and other treasures. Bill has a BS in Civil Engineering from the University of Texas at Houston. He is retired from the Texas State Department of Highways and Public Transportation and is now Assistant Director of the Harris County Toll Road Authority. He has authored and co-authored many papers for several different societies and received a plaque from the Shuler Museum of Paleontology at SMU, named as research associate at North Texas State University for contributions to the comparative bone collection as well as the Strecker Museum of Baylor University for contributions to herpetology. Bill received the first Southeast Texas Archeological Research Award from the Houston Archeological Society.

R. K. (PETE) SAUNDERS retired from Exxon Research and Engineering in 1977 so that he and his wife, Dorothy, could become full-time "trailerites." While spending the winter of 1979-1980 at Los Lobos Trailer Park on Falcon Lake he began to find lithic artifacts and became an avid avocational archaeologist. He is a member of STAA and the Texas Archeological Society (TAS) and has participated in the Dan Baker site excavations, as well as TAS field schools, and the UTSA-CAR/Witte Museum Baker Cave (Val Verde County) excavations in 1984. He has a home near Canyon Lake and has discovered various ways to replicate projectile point forms.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### PLEASE NOTE

Although listed correctly under AUTHORS in *La Tierra* Vol. 16, No. 4, a typing error both in the Table of Contents and in the article itself listed the author of "Archaeological Research at Mission Espíritu Santo (41GD1), A Synopsis" as David "G." Turner. The author is David D. Turner. We sincerely regret this error.

\* \* \* \* \*

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La Tierra publishes original papers and selected reprints of articles involving the historic and prehistoric archaeology of southern Texas and adjacent regions. Original manuscripts are preferred. Articles involving archaeological techniques, methods, and theories are also considered.

Articles may be submitted in any form, although double-spaced typed copy is naturally preferred. However, we will review and work with material in any form to encourage those not comfortable with typewritten or other formal methods; we are more concerned that you submit your ideas and document your materials than the form of materials with which we have to work.

Figure 1 of any manuscript should be a county or regional map to show the location of your sites. If you choose not to disclose the specific location of the site, show at least the county with its major river or creek drainages. A small Texas map showing the location of the county in Texas will be added, to provide our readers, who are not familiar with the area, some idea of the general location. Other figures can be line drawings or photographs; line drawings are preferred if they are good quality, since every photograph used costs an extra \$50-\$60 for a metal plate and set-up charges. If you need assistance with illustrations, please let us know--there are several STAA members who have volunteered to help with illustrations. For examples of good artifact and map illustrations, see those by Richard McReynolds and Ken Brown in previous issues.

All figures should contain an appropriate caption and, where necessary, identification of each specimen (a, b, etc. or 1, 2, etc.) to aid referencing individual specimens in the text. The suggested procedure is to

photocopy your original drawing and write in captions and identification letters on the photocopy. This saves the original for our use in final preparation of camera-ready copy.

Citations of references should be embodied in the text, giving the author, date, and page (e.g., Hester 1980:33). All references cited should be included in a References list using normal archaeological form (see articles in this issue for examples). The Reference list should not include publications not referred to in the text. Personal communications are cited in the text (e.g., Anne Fox, personal communication 1977) but need not be included in the Reference list.

The main objective of this quarterly journal is to provide a way for STAA members and others interested in the archaeology of southern Texas to share the information they have with others. We encourage your full participation through submission of your information for publication; we are particularly interested in receiving manuscripts from those in the less well-known counties of our region, to document even surface finds and old collections. Only through such total member participation can we, as a group, build up a comprehensive picture of the archaeology of our area!

Be sure to indicate the author's name (or names, if more than one author) on the manuscript. Make a photocopy of the submitted material for your records before mailing to the Editor. Each author is mailed two "author copies" upon publication.

Manuscripts or other information may be submitted to: Evelyn Lewis, Editor, La Tierra, 9219 Lasater, San Antonio, Texas 78250. Let me hear from you soon.

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The Southern Texas Archaeological Association brings together persons interested in the prehistory of south-central and southern Texas. The organization has several major objectives: To further communication among avocational and professional archaeologists working in the region; To develop a coordinated program of site survey and site documentation; To preserve the archaeological record of the region through a concerted effort to reach all persons interested in the prehistory of the region; To initiate problem-oriented research activities which will help us to better understand the prehistoric inhabitants of this area; To conduct emergency surveys or salvage archaeology where it is necessary because of imminent site destruction; To publish a quarterly journal, newsletters, and special publications to meet the needs of the membership; To assist those desiring to learn proper archaeological field and laboratory techniques; and To develop a library for members' use of all the published material dealing with southern Texas.

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