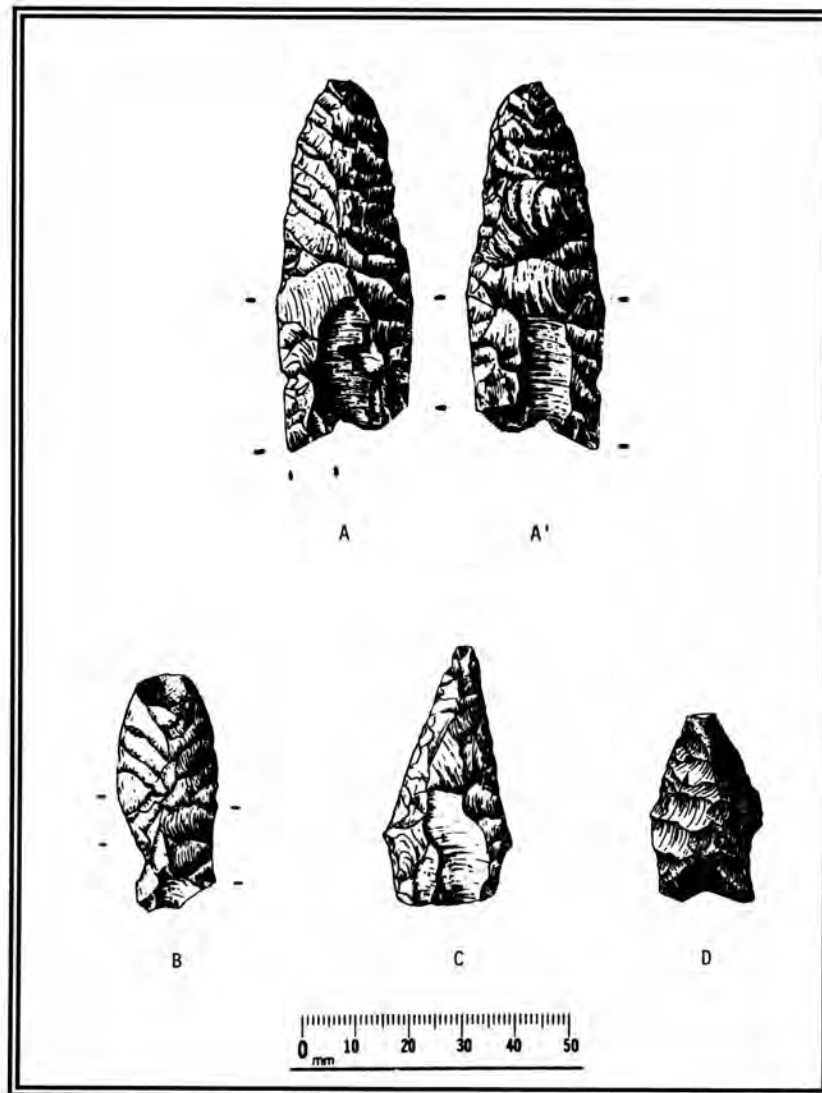


# LA TIERRA



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SOUTHERN TEXAS  
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# LA TIERRA

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SOUTHERN TEXAS ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION<sup>1</sup>

Volume 28, No.1  
2001

Steve A. Tomka and Frank E. Griffin  
Editors

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## EDITORIAL NOTE

My (FEG) first six weeks as the new co-editor and producer of *La Tierra* has been hectic to say the least. With little computer experience, I had to learn MS Word for the publisher as well as the software for Adobe PhotoShop LE to produce the scanned reprints of Jimmy Mitchell's *La Tierra* articles for this issue. My wife wants to know when I am going to get a life and I have an archeological site that keeps calling me. But alas, duty calls. We would both like to thank Shirley and Van Van der Veer for their love, dedication, and hard work in editing and producing *La Tierra* for the past 13 years. It is their nurturing care and skills that have contributed in making *La Tierra* what it is today. We promise to never abandon their labor of love and continue nurturing it in the Van der Veer tradition.

This issue, Volume 18(1), is a STAA tribute to Dr. Jimmy L. Mitchell. In addition to the Notes on South Texas Archaeology, it includes an original article by this author (FEG) on Jimmy Mitchell as an avocational archaeologist, and selected scanned reprints of Jimmy Mitchell articles from previous volumes of *La Tierra*. The reprints have been selected to be representative of the varied written contributions Jimmy Mitchell has made to Texas archaeology including never being too shy in providing editorial opinions, contributing site reports, artifact documentation, and book reviews. The reprints also include Jimmy's celebration of 15 years of STAA. We thought it befitting to reprint this article since it is an acknowledgement and celebration of avocationalism, and of Jimmy's and STAA's spirit.

Volume 28(2) will be at the printer by the time you read this issue and will contain papers presented in honor of Dr. Jimmy L. Mitchell at the 2001 July Quarterly meeting of STAA. Among others, it will contain contributions from Dr. Thomas R. Hester, Dr. Christopher Lintz, and Smitty Schmiedlin. I (SAT) am very sorry about the delay in getting *La Tierra* to the membership and we are determined to catch up quickly and continue in the tradition of timeliness established by Shirley and Van.

This (FEG) author is in the process of documenting an archaeological site on medio Creek of the Medina River in southwest Bexar County where limited testing has produced an Edwards point. I spent considerable time flipping through my back issues of *La Tierra* for references before I remembered that STAA and Jimmy Mitchell had printed an index of *La Tierra* articles (Mitchell and Moore 1984). In talking to Karen Fulghum, I mentioned that it would be helpful to have an update of the index. To my surprise, I was informed that Van Van der Veer had expanded the cross references and updated the issues to 1998 (Volume 1-25). It is my intention to maintain and make available to STAA members database searches of the Index as well as to update it to include Volumes 26 and 27, as well as future issues.

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- 1984 An Annotated Index of *La Tierra* (1974-1983). *Quarterly Journal of the Southern Texas Archaeological Society*. STAA Special Publication No. 3:1-39.

**A Tribute to Jimmy Mitchell  
"Avocational Archeologist"**

By  
Frank (Gene) Griffin

Well, Jimmy, I would like to think you would not object to my use of the term avocational archeologist, but I believe the title fits. At the STAA quarterly meeting in San Antonio in July, Tom Hester and "Smitty" Schmiedlin presented papers in your honor. In addition, Elton Prewitt spoke well of you. It did not surprise me that two professional archeologists traveled from Austin and one avocational archeologist traveled from Victoria to pay tribute. What did surprise me was my agreeing to write this article, as I had not attended any STAA meetings in years. You had a small part in my decision to become active in STAA again. This special volume is a tip of my trowel to you.

In 1981, Tom Hester made observations on avocational archeology in Texas. First, an avocational archeologist studies and trains in order to develop archeological skills that separate them from the relic-collector and pothunter. Second, given Texas' geographic size and considering the number of professional archeologists, they help preserve the state's rapidly depleting archeological record by filling gaps in poorly known areas of the archeological database. Third, avocational archeologists work with TAS and regional archeological societies, such as STAA, to carry out a variety of activities at the local level. These include:

- Preserving local archeological sites,
- Distributing information about archeology that discourages the practice of relic-collecting and vandalism,
- Salvaging archeological resources threatened by destruction, especially when no professional expertise or assistance is available,
- Surveying sites to fill the gaps in regional knowledge using investigatory skills learned through field schools.

Finally, he emphasized that any professional research program could be done more

efficiently, and more effectively through collaboration in a team effort between professional and avocational archeologists (Hester, 1981).

Jimmy Mitchell added an additional area where avocational archeologists could make a significant contribution--report writing for regional publications such as *La Tierra*, the TAS newsletter, and the annual TAS *Bulletin*. He suggested that most of us like to dig, analyze, speculate, and read but not write about our field experiences and specific knowledge of the sites in our specific county or region, and that avocational archeologists are capable of analyzing and reporting on their particular region as members of their regional or state archeological societies. In addition, archeology is perhaps the only science where someone can make a significant contribution without an academic background since experienced avocational archeologists could recognize and report on artifacts that are common or unusual to an area, develop ideas about how the prehistoric people in an area lived and worked, and share that information with others through documentation and site publication. Mitchell emphasized that by doing reports; avocational archeologists would fulfill one of the most important responsibilities of any archeologist--sharing archeological information with others (Mitchell, 1983).

One's avocation is generally considered to be any interest pursued for enjoyment rather than to make a living. In 1973, Tom Hester was instrumental in the formation of the South Texas Archeological Society (STAA) with others interested in the archeology of the region. Anne Fox worked for the Witte Museum, "Smitty" Schmiedlin was a supervisor at Union Carbide, Jimmy Mitchell was a major in the Air Force, and Gene Griffin was a high school and part-time college instructor in United States History, Geography, Anthropology, American Indian Studies, and Archeology.

I wonder whether any of us realized the difficulty of the tasks facing our little band of nascent South Texas avocational archeologists. We would have to overcome the mindset of professionals undervaluing the contribution of local or regional "amateurs," to deal with the immense area of South Texas and the lack of

archeological data, and to carry out the purpose of STAA. This included bringing together persons who had an active interest in the archeology and prehistory of South Texas in an atmosphere conducive to the exchange of information and ideas, to promote scientific archeological investigation and documentation, to preserve archeological materials and records of the region, and to interpret and publish data thus acquired. [STAA Constitution, Article II, LT 1(1): 7]

Considering the respect he earned from both professional and avocational archeologists, the volume, quality, variety, and content of his writings, and his assistance to others, this author suggests that Jimmy Mitchell not only carried out the goals of STAA but also served in the best tradition of the avocational archeologist.

Sit back, read, and enjoy. I know I did.

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Frank (Gene) Griffin is a retired high school and college instructor in U.S. History, Geography, Anthropology, and Archeology. Currently he is a Certified Funds Specialist and registered representative with PMG Securities, Member NASD and SIPC. He has a M.A. in U.S. History and has completed graduate work in Archeology at the University of Texas at San Antonio and an archeological field school at the University of Nevada at Las Vegas. He has engaged in avocational archeological activities as a twenty-seven year member of TAS and STAA including site documentation and numerous field schools.

### EDITORIAL REMINDER

**There have been changes in the format of manuscript submission to *La Tierra*. Authors are encouraged to read the Information For Contributors. More detailed assistance is available by contacting either co-editor at their Email addresses.**

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## NOTES ON SOUTH TEXAS ARCHAEOLOGY: 2001-1

"The Efficiency of the Bow and Arrow as a Weapon: Examples from Accounts in 19<sup>th</sup> Century Southwest Texas"

G. Adrian Benke and Thomas R. Hester

### Introduction

This coauthored paper was written in part by the junior author, with additional text and Table 1 prepared the senior author. Many of the ideas expressed here were developed by Mr. Benke and were debated, and researched, vigorously by the two authors via email and phone calls from May 1999-September 2000. A resident of the Hondo, Texas, area, Mr. Benke died suddenly on October 25, 2000 at the age of 59.

Benke had strong opinions about the efficacy of the bow and arrow, based on his days as a sports bow hunter and a numerous bow-and-arrow experiments that he had conducted over the years. He became disenchanted with the "sport" of bow-hunting some years ago, and authored a book entitled *The Bowhunting Alternative* (Benke 1989). It expressed his view that contemporary sport bow hunting is, for the most part, an activity that wounds many more deer (or other animals) than are killed outright. These strong opinions put him at odds with the vast bow hunting industry across the country, but he seemed to enjoy being unpopular with them! Many groups, including a number found on the Internet, who feel that bow hunting is counterproductive, refer to his book and his findings. Even Texas Parks and Wildlife (like Mr. Benke, hardly anti-hunting) found a "wounding rate" of 50% in its Wildlife Management Areas between 1972-1985. The supposedly deadly razor-sharp broadhead arrows had to hit a vital area to kill a deer. Indeed, there were 21 arrow shots made for every deer that was actually hit. Most of those were not killed or recovered, and the experienced bow hunters were worse than the novices at wounding deer. The Texas Parks and Wildlife study concluded that while not all wounded deer die, almost all abdominally shot deer die a slow death due to peritonitis.

Thus, Benke challenged archaeologists (namely the junior author) to back up their assumptions about the efficiency of the bow and arrow in killing other humans (e.g., as evidenced in prehistoric cemeteries) or large game, such as deer and bison. He clearly felt that American Indian hunters, using the bow and arrow, were more effective than modern day "sports hunters," but he also theorized that Indians must have utilized the dog as a hunting aid (especially in tracking and retrieving wounded animals), and perhaps employed poisons of various sorts (Benke and Hester ms.). Archaeological reviews of the lethality of the bow and arrow have been published by Friis-Hansen (1990) and an overview provided by Dial et al. (1998:434-439).

### The Efficiency of Arrow Points in the "Texas Indian Wars"

Andrew Jackson Sowell authored a number of volumes on 19<sup>th</sup> century Texas, including studies of the Texas Rangers, Bigfoot Wallace, and regional historical summaries. But perhaps none of his publications is so filled with data of use to students of 19<sup>th</sup> century American Indian activities in parts of Texas than Sowell (1900). In this massive volume, reprinted by Statehouse Press in 1986, Sowell assembled many accounts gathered in the 1890s from early settlers who had engaged in, or were eyewitnesses to, hostilities with Indian groups in Southwest Texas.

Sowell also repeatedly documented the nature of wounds inflicted by the Indians on the settlers (or vice versa). Many of these wounds were the result of the use of the bow and arrow and. Benke meticulously combed Sowell (1900), ferreting out each relevant account. These data are assembled in Table 1.

The focus in Benke's research was on the effectiveness or "killing power" of the bow and arrow as employed by the Indians of the region. "Killing power" can be hard to assess, but, for example, modern rifles fire with an impact of 9000 foot-pounds of energy, at a velocity of about 3500 feet per second. The Texas Indian arrow was delivered with an impact of about 25 foot-pounds of energy and a velocity of 150 feet per second. The penetration of an arrow had to be, then, carefully directed for any

immediate "kill," and Benke felt it was more likely that most animals (or in the case of Sowell's book, humans) were wounded rather than killed outright.

"Killing" in the context of Benke's research means causing death within a few minutes. Arrows kill in two ways: by adequately disrupting the upper neurosystem or though causing massive hemorrhaging, by adequately lacerating the heart and/or one or more primary blood vessels. In this definition, there is a distinction between "killing" and "causing death" due to infection or bleeding from the later removal of an arrow.

In hunting deer with the modern bow and arrow, it is an accepted fact (Benke 1989) that the hunter almost never gets a second shot at a deer, especially one that has been struck by an arrow. The single shot that one gets results in a missed animal, a wounded animal, or within a few minutes, a deer that dies from massive hemorrhaging. Since humans are about the same size as deer, it seemed reasonable to Benke that the data compiled by Sowell (1900) of accounts of settlers shot by Indian arrows might closely approximate their success in killing deer.

Sowell's data shows that the Indians fired many arrows per individual killed, and from the cited wound locations in these data, it appears that the deliberate placement of arrows was limited to shooting at extremely close range. When such shootings—and killings—occurred, the arrows almost invariably struck the heart and/or upper chest. The arrow wounds also greatly impeded movement, and the data reflect that the shafts were immediately withdrawn when possible so that the individual could continue fighting without hindrance.

Not included here is the complete data pertaining to lance wounds. At least 19 individuals were reported by Sowell to have received one or more lance wounds. Of these, six (including very small children) were only wounded.

A total of 78 individuals were struck by far more than 100 arrows in the accounts cited by Sowell. Of these, single arrow wounds killed only 5. Clearly more than 78 settlers were wounded, as some of the passages (Sowell 1900:311,439) allude merely to several people being wounded in a battle. Seventeen individuals were killed by multiple (2 or more) arrow wounds, which were often followed by additional trauma inflicted by lance, knife, or bullet. Fifty-six individuals were wounded with 1-9 arrows, in addition to bullet and lance wounds in several cases, and survived the initial trauma.

Just looking at Sowell's data, Benke felt that an "iconoclastic viewpoint" should result in terms of evaluating the effectiveness of the Indians' bow and arrow as a killing weapon. And, he argued "if deer had been substituted for settlers, only about 6% would have been killed outright, which would be inadequate for subsistence hunting."

The data in Table 1, which was Benke's "rough draft," are annotated as follows: "W" indicates wounding by one or more arrows. K with an underline and in bold type indicates an individual killed by a single arrow, while K without an underline signifies a death from two or more arrow wounds. W\* and K\* (these letters with asterisks) indicate the data from the entries in Sowell were not counted, but rather that the content was considered interesting or important enough to be entered for that value alone. Similarly and for the same reason, some entries provide information but no data in the FATE column.

In none of the Sowell accounts was there any mention of the use of flint or chipped-stone arrow points. By this time in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the weapons were tipped with metal arrow points (either native-made or mass-produced) or had fire-hardened wooden tips.

### Concluding Comments

Adrian Benke's examination of Sowell (1900) has shed light on some interesting and intriguing data. He had intended to pursue this issue much further, and the junior author had begun to aid in the research by gathering data of these sort from a variety of scattered accounts (some found in the Barker History Center at the University of Texas at Austin) from southern Texas in the 1860s-1880s. However, even though the study was never finished, Benke's arguments here, in his 1989 book, and in unpublished manuscripts, regarding the effectiveness of the bow and arrow in prehistoric and historic times provide much to consider. Archaeologists have formed certain assumptions about wounds caused by dart and arrow points, influenced by our excavations and perhaps by the modern bow hunting sports industry. All Mr. Benke asked was that we check our assumptions at the door, and revisit these issues.

**ANNOTATED DATA ON THE "KILLING POWER" OF ARROWS FROM EARLY  
SETTLERS AND, INDIAN FIGHTERS OF SOUTHWEST TEXAS, By A. J. Sowell  
Aug. 28, 1999**

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PAGE	IDENTITY	FATE	COMMENTS
22	Ben Highsmith	W	"...was finally wounded in the leg with an arrow ... but after getting the arrow out he continued to load and fire until the fight was over, which lasted an hour."
90	Sarah Kinchalo	W	"This frontier dwelling ... was a long picket house, and the space between the upright pickets was open." Kinchalo didn't know how to use a new Spencer rifle, which the Indians quickly realized, and she was shot with arrows through the open shutter of a door and lanced through openings between the picket walls. Left for dead, she survived and "...bears the scars of eleven arrow and lance wounds..."
93	Mrs. Bowlin	K	Mrs. Bowlin was staying with Sarah Kinchalo in her cabin with the children of both families when they were attacked. After Sarah Kinchalo collapsed, the Indians entered the cabin where Mrs. Bowlin was "...standing motionless ... without making any effort at resistance ... [She was then shot] through the heart with two arrows [at a distance of a few feet]."
110	Huffman	K	Huffman and Sebastian Wolfe, pursued on horseback by Comanches, dismounted and fought beside an oak tree, then ran for more adequate cover. "The tree was stuck full of arrows. The boys finally made another run on foot towards the Sabina! [River] but... were soon surrounded and went down under numerous arrow wounds." (With Huffman.)
110	Sebastian Wolfe	K	
116	Indian	K*	[Leg broken by rifle bullet.] "...tried to kill himself by sticking an arrow in his heart [and] soon died..."



149	Rufus Perry		"...fell with three wounds, two in the body and one in the face." He died in 1898 with "with more than twenty scars on his body made by bullets and arrows."
210	Incident		"The Indians discharged at least one hundred arrows, all black, [with fire-hardened wood points 'and finely made'] but...The white men could easily dodge them at the distance they were shooting...."
211	An oxen	W*	The arrow deeply penetrated behind left shoulder and was removed, leaving the spike. The wound failed to heal, and two years later the spike was cut out, causing death.
217	John Leakey	W	"He was hit by arrows in nine places One arrow had struck near the wrist as he had his arm extended... firing with a pistol, and it penetrated ... nearly to the shoulder.... Other wounds were in the neck, face, head, thigh and body."
243	J. W. Gardner	W	Struck twice: The first arrow penetrated his left arm and body. The second arrow penetrated below the right shoulder blade. He was then run down with a horse, shot in the neck with a pistol and left for dead.
254	Eli O'Brien	W	Shot three times in the back. "The arrows were removed, [and] the spikes cut out...."
270	Ben English	W	"...badly wounded in the side with an arrow."
270	G. W. Daugherty	W	"...hit in the leg with an arrow."
270	Ed Burleson	W	"[hit] in the leg with an arrow."
270	Aikens	W	"[hit] in the breast with an arrow."
270	C. W. Bell	W	"[hit] in the side with an arrow."
274	Bird	W	"[Of] the three Bird brothers ... one of them was killed and the other two wounded, one in the nose and the other in the ear, by arrows."

274	Bird	W	(See preceding note.)
287	Insight		"A brave when on the warpath carried from forty to sixty arrows in his quiver, and if he could by dodging and the use of his shield avoid the shot which the white man fired at him from a muzzle-loading gun, would then boldly charge him. If the settler did not happen to have a brace of pistols, he was bound to run or be stuck full of arrows unless he could take shelter somewhere until he could reload."
287	John Cook	W	"...the arrow went through his thigh and pinned him to the saddle."
294	John M. Davenport	K	He... fought them until he sank down full of arrows, "was scalped and died soon after help arrived,
304	Nathan Davis	W	"...was severely wounded with an arrow."
311	Unknown persons		"None of [Gen. Edward] Burleson's men were killed on the ground, but many were hit with arrows and some died afterwards. The Indians had no firearms. Many of the settlers' horses were wounded...."
313	Comanche	K	In mounted pursuit, Tonkaway John, with General Burleston, "soon filled him full of arrows in spite of his artful dodging and dexterous use of shield.... John... [then] taking him by the hair pulled him from his horse and ... repeatedly stabbed him with a long knife..."
314	Mrs. Waft	W	"...shot with an arrow but was not killed."
318	Thomas Galbreath	W	An arrow "struck him just above the pistol belt" and penetrated to the hip-bone, "making a severe wound.
321	Kit Ackland	W*	"...ran so close among the Indians ... that he was lanced three times."

321	Paddy	K	"Sixteen feet from the Indian lay the dead body of the [ambushed] ranger with an arrow through his heart and body, the point coming through the skin on the opposite side."
323	Leo Huffman	W	"The Indians shot many arrows at long range, and finally stuck one in the ranger's thigh. He pulled it out and used it for a switch on his horse..."
349	Mrs. Charobiny	W	Chased by "several Indians, who shot arrows at her and succeeded in wounding her badly in two places."
370	Boinkhoff	W	"...it was old man Boinkhoff with two arrows in his forehead. With some difficulty they were extracted, and the wounded man went ... to the ... settlement."
382	John Saddler	W	"Received an arrow in the breast" but recovered.
391	Ben Pulliam	W	"...the Indian shot him in the back with an arrow as he passed." (See p. 473.) Pulliam immediately pulled the arrow from his body but experienced intense pain due to the spike, which "had struck the backbone and twisted around like a fishhook." The spike was removed with a pair of bullet molds.
391	Thomas Williams	W	He "received an arrow in the breast," and as he retreated, "Bowles saw arrows sticking in his back."
395	John Bowles	K	"[Unarmed and ambushed] they shot Mr. Bowles at ten steps distant with three arrows at once, which all struck near his left nipple..."
400	Alf. Tom	W	Struck in leg, but the wound wouldn't heal until two years later "when the spike was discovered and cut out."
418	Dr. Switzer	W	"During the battle Henry McCullough and others rescued Dr. Switzer, who was surrounded by Indians and was helpless, on account of having his one arm pinned to his side with an arrow."

419	Incident		Soon after the first crude huts were built in Seguin, several Indians pursued a buffalo into this village, and "the noise of the running brought several citizens out where they could see what caused the commotion, and beheld the Indian when he bent his bow, and with the spike almost touching the side of the buffalo sent the arrow into him.... The wounded buffalo ... died near where the courthouse now stands, and was cut up and divided among the citizens."
439	B. D. McClure	W*	McClure led in an engagement against a large camp of Comanches on the Blanco River, in which the Indians were badly routed. "None of the settlers were killed, and those wounded with arrows were not badly hurt."
453	James Winters	K	"Her first husband, James Winters, was killed by Indians, and ... I was shown the three arrows which were pulled from his body, and which she had carefully preserved for nearly forty years." (See. p. 220.)
468	Rufus Click	W	(Referred to as "Tom" Click. See p. 51 1.) Shot in the back with an arrow, which caused excruciating pain and was, allegedly, treated with rattlesnake venom. Click was given strychnine as an antidote and survived but never regained complete health.
484	Henry Shane	W	Shot through the arm.
486	Mexican	K	"That he had been killed by Indians was evident, as the body was full of arrows..."
488	Constance Shane	W	"[The arrow] struck below the left shoulder blade and ranged downward, nine inches" into a lung.
500	Dr. Thomas Speed	W	"An Indian shot me in the back with an arrow, a glancing shot three or four inches deep."

508	David Cryer	W	Struck "in the small of the back," a very deep wound. The arrow was removed with great difficulty, and Cryer died three days later, probably of peritonitis.
522	Amanda Clark	W	Three young girls were playing when they discovered Indians. "The Indians shot arrows at them and hit Amanda, who ran about eighty yards and then fell dead ... She was shot through the heart."
565	John Benson	W	"...Benson was wounded with an arrow in the hip. The spike curled up in the bone like a fishhook, and the doctor had to cut it out."
568	Ed English	W	"...an Indian shot him in the back with an arrow, which struck under the shoulder blade.... Captain English pulled the arrow out of his son ... but he came near bleeding to death, and had to stay in bed thirty days."
576	Mrs. Wachter	W	94 [She] ran away, but did not escape the flight of arrows which followed, two wounding her in the back." After running a mile and a half, "Mrs. Huepner.....pulled the arrows out of the stricken woman.
592	Henry Buckalew	K	"[The Indians] shot one arrow in his back, and two more were sent into his breast ... and here the Indians killed him, beating his head badly in doing so." (See p. 674.) "...Mrs. Fenley went with the others and helped bring in the body.... Many arrow spikes were in the body, which were all carefully extracted before burying it."
598	Lon Moore	W	"...Moore [was] slightly wounded in the arm with an arrow."
599	Nathan Davis	W	"...was badly wounded with an arrow, which went through the right shoulder, the spike coming out on the opposite side."
603	William Cox	W	"...he began hastily to reload, but was hit by an arrow in the knee...and was badly wounded. Reaching down he pulled it out, but the spike remained in the bone."

636	Mrs. Stringfield	K	"His wife was also dead, killed with arrows."
641	J. W. Benson	W	"Of the rangers, J. W. Benson was wounded in the thigh with an arrow, and McCann in the thumb."
646	Tom Wherry	W	"...the arrow made such a deep wound in his breast, that as he breathed the air would escape through the aperture with a whistling noise."
646	William Kelso	W	"Kelso was shot crosswise through the small of the back with an arrow, but jerked it out ... [leaving the arrowhead]." "For twenty years the wound would not heal, until by a surgical operation the iron arrow head was discovered and removed, and the wound then healed."
646	Tom McAdam	W	"...McAdam was shot in the neck through the wind pipe with an arrow, but managed to get away.... [and] was constantly sick and vomiting, caused from swallowing blood from the wound in his neck."
649	Roland Nichols	K	Was struck in the breast with an arrow, and then ran nearly a mile to a tree where he was killed with another arrow and a bullet.
655	Mexican	<u>K</u>	"...a young Mexican about 18 years of age ... was attacked by the Indians and shot with an arrow. He ran and fell within 300 yards of the house.... The Mexican was found on his face, and with the arrow in his hand which he had pulled out as he ran."
688	Sergeant	W	"Maney ... saw the arrow sticking above the collarbone. It had gone through a heavy overcoat and cape and remained transfixing in the body, where it remained until the fight was over, he not being able to withdraw it."
698	Jim Tafoyia	W*	"The arrow went through [a rolled up overcoat], cutting thirty-two holes in the folds, and slightly wounding

716	John Roach	W	"He was unable to extract the arrow, as it was through the body, the spike protruding on the opposite side from the shaft." The next day he was found..." and the arrow [was] taken out of him by Dr. Montgomery."
718	Andrew James	W	Age 11, with four other youths 12 to 14 years old who were left behind by adults gathering to pursue Indians. "This is certainly the first instance on record where young Texas lads cried for an opportunity to fight Indians." The boys followed, one being killed. James killed an Indian but was wounded. "... it was found that he had one ball through the leg below the knee and one arrow above the knee, which had penetrated to the bone ... and was with difficulty withdrawn."
735	Jesse Poe	W	"...the Indian shot an arrow into his forehead ... Two other rangers...went to him, and both had to pull at the arrow before it would come out."
738	Youngblood	W	Two young girls were shot as they ran to the safety of their home. "[The mother] pulled the arrows out of them. One was shot in the head and the other in the body. Both got well, but the one wounded in the head was ever after partially deranged."
738	Youngblood	W	Described in the preceding note.
743	Anonymous	W	Individual in a large group led by Capt. William Davenport. "...wounded in the arm."
743	Anonymous	W	Another individual in the same group, who was...wounded in the stomach.... Both wounded men recovered."
785	Theodore	K	"...he was finally found sifting against a hackberry tree, dead. His trail from the tree led back Up the river nearly a mile, marked in many places by blood spots, to the place where the Indians had chased and shot him with arrows."

787	B. F. Watkins	K	"They [Watkins and Richardson] were horribly mutilated and stripped and fifteen arrows were scattered around, besides what were in the slain men...."
787	J. H. Richardson	K	(With B. F. Watkins.)
787	George Robinson	W	"[Indians attacking a ranch] were fought and kept off by George Robinson, then a boy all alone, who succeeded in shooting two of them and was himself wounded in the arm by an arrow."
809	Peter Fore	<b>K</b>	"...was shot through the body with an arrow, the spike being on one side and the feather [sic] on the other."
809	Andrew Erskine	W	"...was wounded in the thigh with an arrow."
821	William Gillespie	<b>K</b>	"...a wounded Indian killed him. This fellow was on the ground and nearly dead, but bent his bow with his feet and shot the ranger through the heart..."
826	James Carr	W	"...was wounded in two places, one with an arrow, which cut out his bowels."
826	William Lackey	W	"...was badly wounded in the lungs with an arrow, and died at Laredo."
826	Lt. Burlison	W	"...was wounded three times in the head and arms."
826	Jack Spencer	W	"Spencer and Lyons were also wounded, the latter slightly."
826	Warren Lyons	W	"He [once a captive] knew how to duck and dodge among the Indians from his experience in fighting with Indians against Indians, and escaped many arrows that were aimed at him, and the wounds he received were glancing."
829	John Huffman	K	"...was on the roof nailing boards ... when six Comanches appeared and ... shot one arrow through his body before he could descend and get his gun... [but] he received another arrow in the temple and fell."



831	Chipman	W	"...but one of [the Indians] shot him twice with arrows, inflicting only slight wounds...."
840	Negro	K	"He had four or five arrows in him. One had struck a joint in the backbone, and was the one that killed him. The others were in the shoulders."

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## EDITORIAL:

### PHASES, ASPECTS, COMPLEXES, AND CULTURES

Archaeological theory is in turmoil. The old familiar terms are being challenged and replaced. Gone is the "Edwards Plateau Aspect" now replaced by a series of temporal phases running from the Circleville phase (Hester and Sollberger's Pre-Archaic) to the Twin Sisters phase (which used to be the Late Archaic or Johnson, Suhm, & Tunnell's Transitional Archaic).

The latest Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society contains a couple of articles, which imply that even our most revered name (Paleo-Indian or Paleo-American Stage) is now in doubt. Patience Patterson, writing on lithic reduction, cites Weir and Prewitt as believing that the traditional stage names are no longer useful and implies that there is just one long evolutionary stream which can be broken down into named phases (gone is our Neo-American or Late Prehistoric; now everything appears to be Archaic or "Post Archaic").

The next couple of years may well prove to be confusing as the professional archaeologists try to sort out what should be called what and when. Be warned that many of the names and titles, which have become so familiar and comforting in recent years, are under attack. Don't get upset - they'll sort it out eventually. For the present just lean back and enjoy the fireworks.

I can't resist, however, making an observation or two to add to the confusion. If we are throwing out the old, comfortable constructs (like Edward's Plateau Aspect and Central Texas Aspect) and replacing them with named Phases, then shouldn't we also look at variations in artifacts and subsistence patterns within the central and southern Texas regions to get a better definition of what areas these newly named phases involve. For example, why is it that Toyah Phase sites along the Balcones Escarpment are defined using Perdiz and Clifton arrow points while in Toyah Phase sites in the western counties of Central Texas the Toyah point is considered diagnostic? Is it possible that we should have an East Toyah Phase and a West Toyah Phase? Or should it be a Plains Toyah and a Balcones Toyah?

Chronological phases are fine but would obviously oversimplify a very complex archaeological record. Perhaps it's good that our terminology is being modified after being frozen and static for the last couple of decades. However, if we are "unfreezing" it to make it more specific, wouldn't it make sense to do it on the basis of both chronological period and on the basis of distributional studies of diagnostic artifacts?

Perhaps we would be wise to recall the advice of Dr. Tom Campbell who, in a 1971 BTAS article and elsewhere, suggested studying the smaller ethnological (and archaeological) units. This implies not regional archaeology (i. e., the Coahuiltecan area) but identifying much smaller units (like the Payaya - see STAA Special Publication No. 1).

Naming and dating such smaller, discrete units can be a problem. But more specific names and dates also have much greater potential to enhance our understanding of the cultural dynamics of Central and South Texas prehistory.

Relax and enjoy it. This next couple of years should be fun!

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE J-2 RANCH SITE (41 VT 6).  
VICTORIA COUNTY, TEXAS

Anne A. Fox, E. H. Schmiedlin, and J. L. Mitchell

The J-2 Ranch site is an important archaeological site in Victoria County which has been investigated by private collectors, a local archaeological group (1959-1969), and in a series of excavations by the Southern Texas Archaeological Association (1976-1977). This report provides an initial impression of the results of these investigations, displays some examples of the artifacts, which have been recovered, and summarizes what is presently known about the archaeology of the immediate area. While a significant amount of information has been developed to date, the excavations have only just begun to reach the oldest deposits, the "Middle" Paleo-Indian stratum, which probably dates 8000 B. C. or earlier. Thus, additional work is necessary to fully develop the potential scientific value of the J-2 Ranch site.

Background

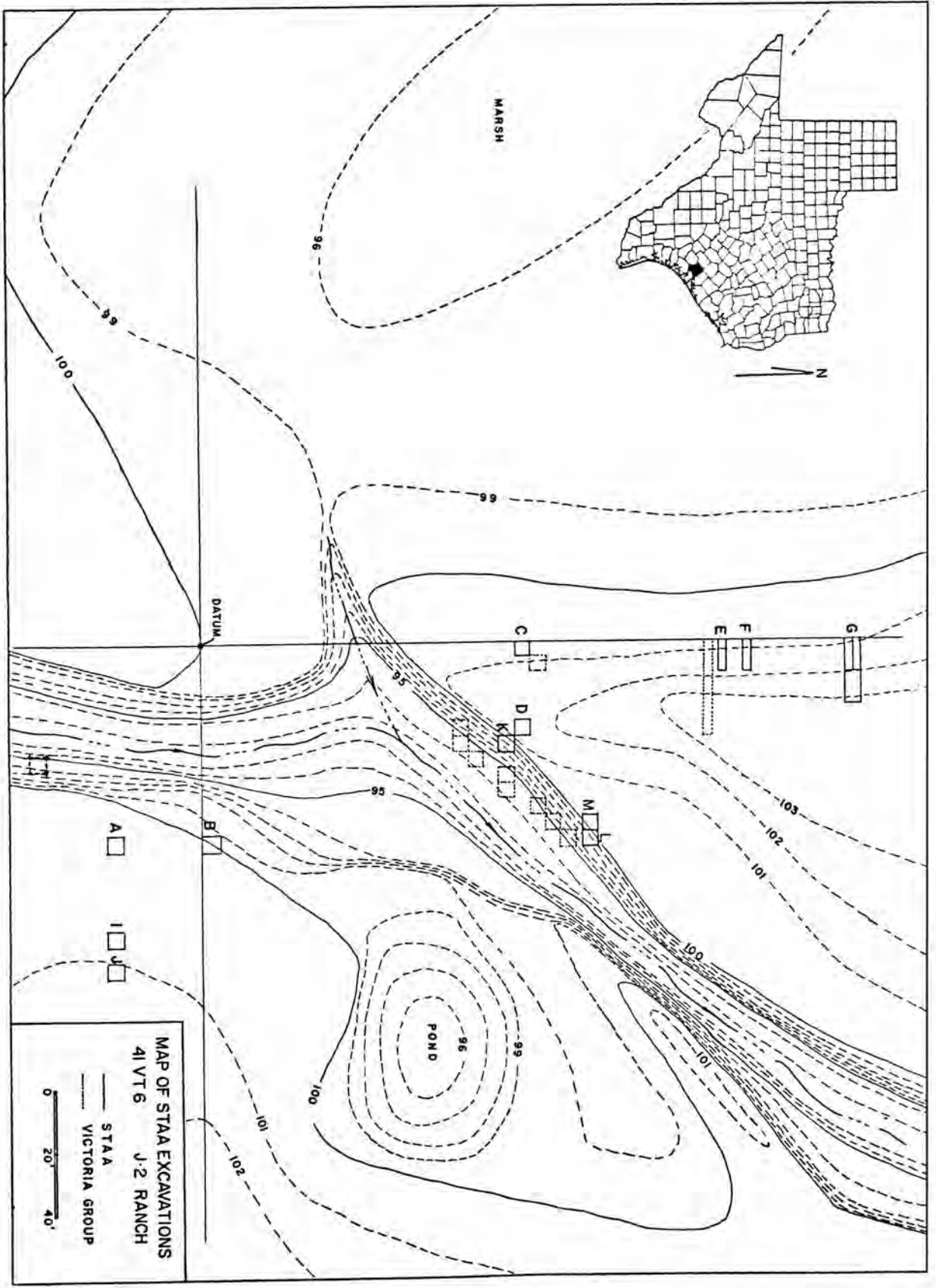
The J-2 Ranch site is located on property owned by Mr. and Mrs. Jim Alexander. It is approximately 12 miles northeast of Victoria, Texas, and about 30 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. It is approximately 22 miles east of the Johnston-Heller site (Birmingham and Hester 1976). The J-2 site is located on both sides of the Arenosa Creek and adjacent to a small marshy area (Figure 1).

Archaeological remains were exposed during the construction of an earthen dam across the creek in the early 1900s. The water backed up by the dam served as a watering spot for many years for cattle on their way to northern markets. The dam was dynamited by an irate "cowboy" for reasons unknown (Personal communication, Mr. Jim Alexander). As the remnants of the dam eroded, gravel bars formed downstream which proved to be a popular arrowhead hunting area for local scout troops for many years.

Mr. Bert Barber of Victoria, a former Scoutmaster, brought the site to the attention of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Studer in 1959. The Studers and other local amateur archaeologists made extensive surface surveys in an effort to determine the borrow area used during construction of the dam. Several areas yielded Archaic and Paleo-like material, but the greatest concentrations were found slightly upstream of the site of the former dam.

In 1961, a north-south line was laid out and a datum point established by driving a 2-inch pipe into the ground on the north side of the creek. During the years 1961 through 1963, a total of seventeen 5 x 5 foot squares were excavated in 6-inch levels, to various degrees of completion by Mr. and Mrs. E. Studer, Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Branch, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Schmiedlin, and Mr. Jerry Lowder, all from Victoria; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Calhoun from Port Lavaca; and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Henderson of Seadrift. The material recovered from these excavations ranged from arrow points to Paleo-like, basally ground artifacts and included a great variety of Transitional Archaic

Figure 1. Map of 41 VT 6, J-2 Ranch, Victoria County, Texas.



styles. No pottery was recovered. The site also contained large amounts of well-preserved animal bone and flint debitage. The Paleo-like materials, which were recovered, were from varying depths, but were always found near the basal clay layer.

Surface collecting continued at intervals, with some very interesting results including two Scottsbluff points (See Birmingham and Mitchell 1978). In 1969, Mr. E. H. Schmiedlin and Mr. Bill Birmingham excavated a test pit on each side of the creek to determine the exact location of the original dam. The area selected on the southeast side of the creek proved to be badly disturbed and basal clay was reached at 27 inches. The area on the northwest proved to be washed-in creek sand and was abandoned at seven feet due to the danger of cave-ins. Basal clay had not been reached at that level. Very little archaeological material was recovered in these 1969 excavations.

### Summary of Early Findings

Between four and five hundred artifacts were recovered during the years of surface collecting and in the early excavations. Of 221 identifiable projectile points, triangular dart points were most common. The major types of points and their relative frequencies are as follows:

Tortugas-like triangular points.....	35
Plainview (fragments, mostly bases).....	11
Pedernales.....	7
Meserve.....	6
Weak-shouldered lanceolate points.....	6
Scottsbluff.....	3

Some of the projectile points recovered are illustrated in Figures 2, 3, and 4. These range from a Perdiz arrow point (Figure 2, a) which is considered to be Late Prehistoric (circa A. D. 1300 or later) to Pedernales dart points (Figure 2, d) which are considered diagnostic of the Middle Archaic (the Round Rock phase in Central and South-central Texas; Weir 1976), to Bell-like points (Figure 2, f, g) which are probably diagnostic of the "PreArchaic" (Sollberger and Hester 1972) which began about 6000 B. C.

Scottsbluff points (Figure 3, a, b) were found on the surface as were the "weak-shouldered" lanceolate (Birmingham and Hester 1976) points (Figure 3, c-e). The weak-shouldered lanceolate points are quite similar to points recovered from the Johnston-Heller site in Victoria County (Birmingham and Hester 1976), as well as from sites in Blanco County (Orchard and Campbell 1954) and from the Strohacker site in Kerr County (Sollberger and Hester 1972). Both the Scottsbluff and the weak-shouldered lanceolate points probably represent a phase or phases of the "terminal" Paleo-Indian period and may date around 6500 B. C. However, no radiocarbon dates are yet available from a stratified South Texas site, which could be associated with these types of points, and thus their exact dating is uncertain (Hester and Hill 1971).

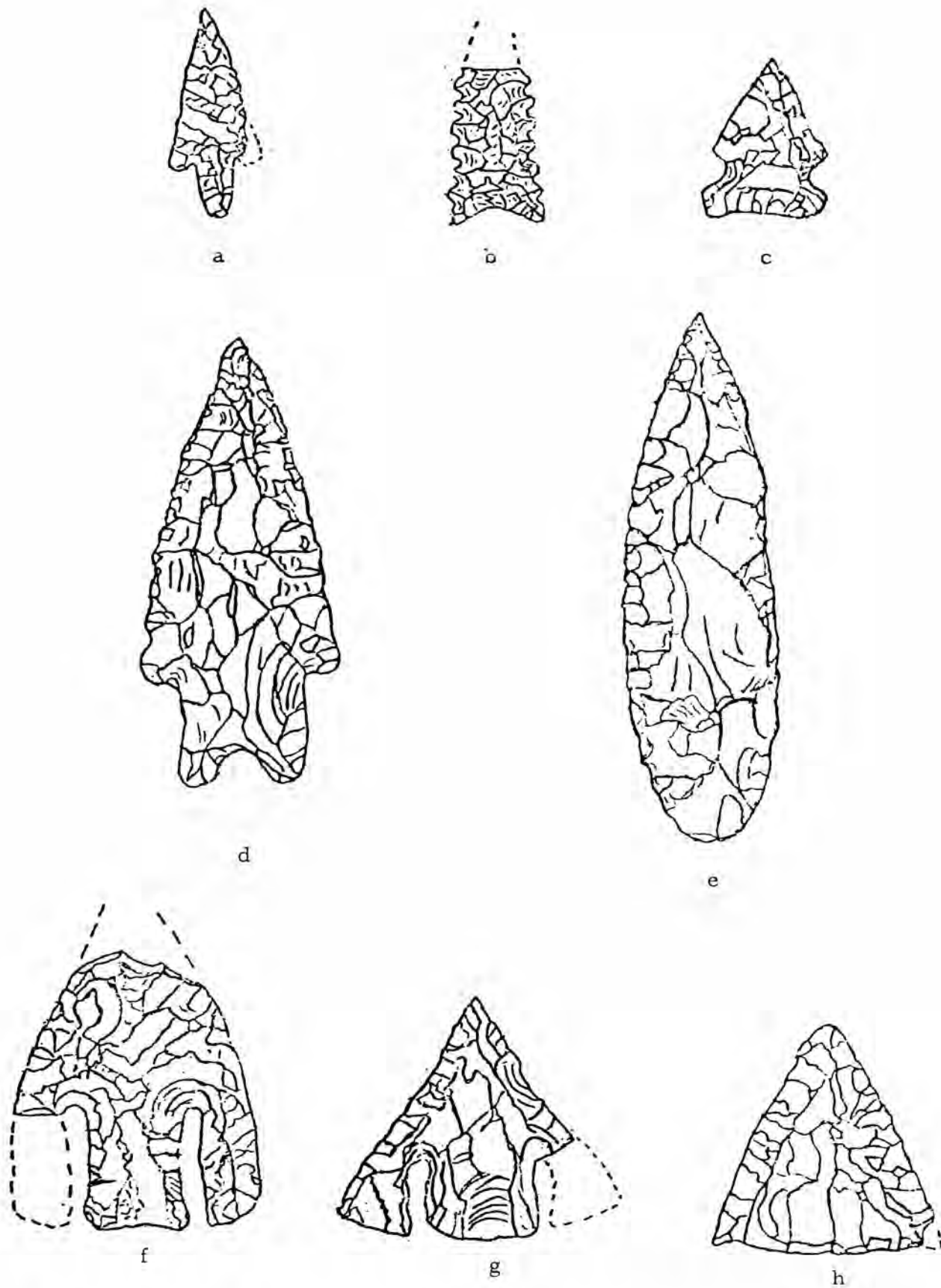


Figure 2. Late Prehistoric, Archaic and Pre-Archaic points from 41 VT 6, Surface Collection.

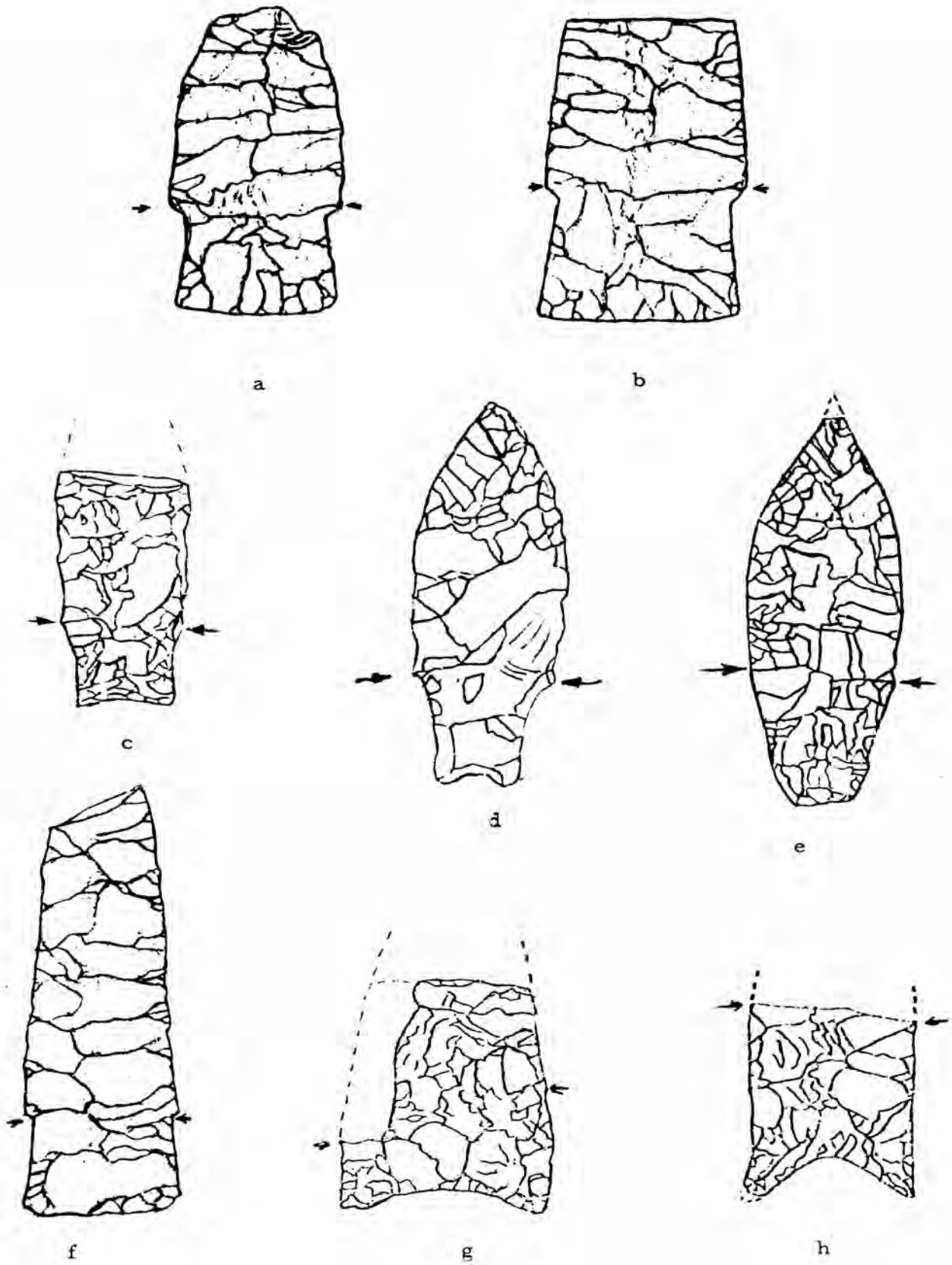


Figure 3. Paleo-Indian points from 41 VT 6, Surface Collection.

One of the most interesting discoveries in the early years of research at the J-2 Ranch site was the excavation, by E. H. Schmiedlin, of a Scottsbluff point (Figure 3, f), a Kinney point (Figure 3, g), and a Golondrina point (Figure 3, h) from the 6 to 9 inch level of a square on the southeast side of the creek during a 1961 excavation by the Victoria group. This was a very thin and mixed deposit and basal clay was reached at nine inches. Subsequently, this square was completely eroded away by several seasons of high water. The presence of the Golondrina, which dates about 7000 B. C. (Hester 1976), suggests the possibility of a "Middle" Paleo-Indian occupation (as distinguished from the "terminal" Paleo-Indian occupation indicated by Scottsbluff and weak-shouldered lanceolate points.

Some of the other artifacts collected from this site are shown in Figure 4. These specimens were collected and made available for study by Mrs. Jimmie Van Sickle and her daughter.

The artifacts shown in the top row of the illustration (Figure 4, a-c) are corner-notched dart points, which may be indicative of the Early Archaic. The triangular point (Figure 4, d) may be an early triangular suggestive of the Pre-Archaic or a Tortugas common to the Middle and Late Archaic. The rounded base lanceolate and rounded base side-notched points (Figure 4, e, f) are not recognized South Texas point types; since they exhibit no lateral edge smoothing, they are more likely Archaic points.

Smoothed lower edges are indicated on the three artifacts on the bottom row (Figure 4, g-i). The stemmed point is unusual since ground sides are not typical for South Texas Archaic points. This trait is found in North Central Texas on Carrollton Focus sites; the Carrollton point is stemmed, is frequently ground, and often is found on sites with Scottsbluff, Meserve, and Plainview points (McCormick 1976).

The specimen shown as Figure 4, h, appears to be a drill made from an Angostura point; such Late Paleo-Indian drills are not uncommon in South Texas (Hester 1968: Figure 5, c). The Golondrina point (Figure 4, i) appears to be reworked (sharpened); this trait is also fairly common in this area of the state (Hester 1968: Figure 4, b, c, f).

The artifacts collected on the surface and in excavations through 1969 are strongly suggestive of a major Paleo-Indian site with later occupations in the Pre-Archaic, Middle Archaic, and perhaps even in the Late Prehistoric. This implies use of this site from as early as 8000 B. C. (Plainview points) up to A.D. 1300 or later, a span of 9,300 to 10,000 years. A varied stratigraphy is seen across the site with archaeological deposits ranging from 9 inches (southeast of creek) to more than 7 feet (northwest of creek) resting on a basal clay layer. It has the possibility of providing a very comprehensive picture of some of the Late Paleo-Indian and Pre- to Early Archaic phases which have not yet been fully defined for South Texas.

### STAA Excavations

E. H. Schmiedlin brought the J-2 Ranch site to the attention of the STAA in 1976, at a time when the society was looking for a challenging location in which to do field work. Since that time, three weekends (a total of 9 days) have been spent in test excavations at the site. Each time, materials have been recovered and processed by the members in the society's laboratory.





Figure 4. Surface collection from 41 VT 6. Courtesy of Mrs. Jimmy Van Sickle. Shown actual size.



**Figure 5.** Artifacts from STAA Excavations. a, (Unit) D, ca. 26"; b, D, 24-30"; c, K, 58-60"; d, G, 6-12"; e, L, ca. 48"; f, M, 36-42"; g, E, 18-24"; h, K, 39-42"; i, A, 22-24"; j, A, 23"; k, A, 21"; l, J, 12-18". Shown actual size.

This has required hundreds of hours of washing, cataloging and record keeping. All of the materials recovered have now been processed, and this report is a brief summary of the findings to date.

On July 3rd through 5th, 1976, STAA members began test excavations at the J-2 Ranch site. The original grid was reestablished from the 1963 datum point, excavation Units A through G were staked out (see Figure 1), and work was begun. Units A and B on the east side and C and D on the west side of the creek were 5 foot squares, in compliance with the system previously used by the Victoria group. Units E through G were 2 1/2 x 10 ft. trenches in order to obtain cross-sections through the site in an area, which was anticipated to contain the most intense concentration of occupation, being the highest spot directly between the marsh and the creek

Work continued at J-2 Ranch on October 14th through 17th, 1976, and July 2nd through 4th, 1977. Additional Units I and J on the east side of the creek and K, L, and M on the west side were opened in- sequence during these two succeeding weekends.

It appears that the area of most intense occupation was indeed where anticipated, as Units E, F, and G have yielded many thousands of chert flakes and bone fragments. Artifacts from these excavations range in age from a Scallorn fragment near the surface of Unit G to a Kinney point (Figure 5, d) found in the 6 to 12 inch level in Unit G, and fragments of lanceolate points from the 24 to 27 inch level of Unit G and the 41 inch level in Unit F. Unit E also yielded a thin, triangular Pre-Archaic projectile point from the 18 to 24 inch level (Figure 5, g).

Units D, K, L, and M, which were 5 ft. squares excavated to 75, 102, 72 and 60 inches respectively, yielded points varying from leaf-shaped points in Unit D at 26 inches and Unit K at 40 inches, and an Early Archaic point in Unit D at ca. 26 inches (Figure 5, a), to a series of Plainview-like basal fragments at 49 inches from Unit L and the 36 to 42 inch level of Unit M (Figure 5, e, f). Other artifacts of interest from this area include a cache of four Guadalupe tools and an incised bone artifact found at ca. 62 inches in Unit K.

On the east side of the creek, cultural deposits are quite different in nature. Bone fragments are quite scarce in this area, and the cultural levels are thin and appear in some cases to be disturbed, possibly by flooding. An unusually shaped Archaic point fragment was recovered from the 12 to 18 inch level of Unit J (Figure 5, l). Unit A has produced three Early Archaic points (Figure 5, i, j, k) and a large fragment of Bison bone (so identified because of its association) from the 20 to 24 inch level.

Billy Davidson of the Center performed faunal analysis for Archaeological Research of the University of Texas at San Antonio. He found the following species to be represented among the bones from the 1976 STAA excavations:

Garfish	Bullsnake	Beaver
Frog	Rattlesnake	Packrat
Slider Turtle	Diamondback Rattle-	Cotton Rat
Mud Turtle	snake	Cottontail
Softshell Turtle	Dog or Coyote	Swamp Rabbit
Watersnake	Striped Skunk	Blacktail Jackrabbit
Rat Snake	Raccoon	Whitetail Deer
Racer Snake	Plains Pocket Gopher	Cow or Bison

The preponderance of aquatic animals is not surprising, considering the location of the site. More careful and detailed study of the faunal material will give us vital information on the resources being exploited by these people at various periods of time.

### Synthesis

Taking into account the artifacts found in both the early investigations (1959 - 1969) and during the STAA excavations (1976 - 1977), some tentative conclusions can be reached about the various periods of occupation at the J-2 Ranch site and vicinity.

Paleo-Indian - The point types normally considered diagnostic of the Plains oriented early Paleo-Indian phases (Clovis, ca. 9200 B.C.; Folsom, Ca. 8600 B. C.; Hester 1976) are absent at J-2. However, a Clovis point was recovered from the Johnston-Heller site within Victoria County (Birmingham and Hester 1976); thus, the absence of such points at J-2 may only indicate that the early Paleo-Indian levels have not yet been reached.

At the 62-inch level of Unit K, a cache of four Guadalupe tools and an incised bone artifact were recovered while Plainview-like fragments and bases were recovered from the 49-inch and the 36 to 42 inch levels of Units L and M. The Plainview artifacts are not firmly dated but may suggest a "Middle" Paleo-Indian occupation at about 8000 B. C. in South Texas since they are generally below Golondrina (ca. 7000 B. C.; Hester 1976) and above Clovis 9200 B. C.). The cache of Guadalupe tools apparently dates at the earlier part of the "Middle" Paleo-Indian phase and the Golondrina points recovered may date the end of this phase. On the basis of the materials which have been recovered at J-2 to date, it would appear that occupation of the site began during this "Middle" Paleo-Indian phase, probably about 8000 B.C. or earlier.

Evidence for the Late (or Terminal) Paleo-Indian phase at J-2 is seen in the Scottsbluff (perhaps 6500 B. C.; Birmingham and Mitchell 1978), weak-shouldered lanceolate, and Angostura (6000 - 5500 B. C.; Hester 1976) point types. During the Terminal Pleistocene in Texas there were regional concentrations of different point types; Hester (1976:7) notes such concentrations for "Scottsbluff in eastern Texas and the Golondrina" in Central and South Texas and in the lower Pecos. Angostura is considered a localized form of Central Texas. McCormick (1976) reports Scottsbluff points and ground stem points in North Central Texas. Since all these types are present at J-2, they may imply some type of area relationships with Central, North Central and East Texas during this Late Paleo-Indian phase (See Sollberger and Hester 1972:

Figure 5).

Pre-Archaic - Bell-like points, recovered from the surface, and Early Triangular points, from the STAA excavation, are diagnostic of the Pre-Archaic phase which dates 6000 - 3500 B. C. (Sollberger and Hester 1972). A stemmed point, with smoothed lower edges, may date from this period or earlier; a similar stemmed point was recovered in a stratum with Bell points at St. Mary's Hall in Bexar County (Hester 1978). These point types are all quite typical in the north central area of southern Texas (Bexar County and the Guadalupe River drainage) and may imply a relationship with that area during this phase.

Early Archaic - Corner-notched Early Archaic points were recovered in Units A and D between 20 and 26 inches. Leaf-shaped lanceolate points were found at the same level of Unit D and at 40 inches in Unit K. A large Bison bone fragment was also recovered from the 20 to 26 inch level of Unit A; this suggests that Bison were exploited during the Early Archaic at J-2. Dillahay (1974) postulates the return of Bison to the Southern and Coastal Plains of Texas at about 2500 B. C.

Middle Archaic - Pedernales points are perhaps indicative of the Middle Archaic. They are considered diagnostic of the Round Rock phase (2200 to 600 B. C.) in Central Texas (Weir 1976) and may suggest some relationship with that area for this period.

Late Archaic - Evidence for occupation during the Late Archaic (ca. 800 B. C. to perhaps A. D. 800) is limited at the J-2 Ranch. Surprisingly few artifacts diagnostic of the Morhiss Complex were found. The Morhiss Complex is the major Late Archaic entity in this area and was defined largely on the presence of the distinctive Morhiss point type as well as Lerma and Tortugas points. Other types found at the Morhiss site included Refugio, Kinney, Pandora, Nolan, Travis, and Darl (Campbell 1976). At the J-2 Ranch site, Tortugas, Refugio, and Kinney points were recovered, but Lerma and the classic Morhiss points are missing. No explanation for their absence is readily evident.

Late Prehistoric - The early phase of the Late Prehistoric period (equivalent to the Austin phase of Central Texas, A. D. 800 - 1200) is suggested by the Scallorn fragment recovered from Unit G of the STAA excavation and perhaps by the Zavala-like point (Figure 2, c) recovered from the surface. A Perdiz point (Figure 2, a) is indicative of the post A. D. 1300 phase of the Late Prehistoric. Since only three artifacts of this period are present and other diagnostic materials (such as pottery) are lacking, a very light occupation during the Late Prehistoric is likely. This is consistent with the findings of earlier research in Goliad and Victoria Counties (Fox and Hester 1976; Campbell 1976).

### Conclusions

Judging from the results of the preliminary analysis, the J-2 Ranch site has already yielded a most important accumulation of information about the chronology and subsistence patterns on this portion of the Texas Coastal Plain for the last nine or ten thousand years. It also promises to provide many answers to questions heretofore unanswered about Paleo-Indian phases and subsistence patterns as well. This is especially important because of the serious lack of knowledge about the prehistory of this area (Fox and Hester 1976:5; Birmingham and Hester 1976:19).

The lower levels of the excavation units appear to have just begun to reach those oldest deposits from which the "Middle" and Late Paleo-Indian materials found on the gravel bars in the creek could logically have come. Deeper excavation in the trenches on the west side of the creek could yield vital faunal and artifactual evidence of this and possibly even earlier phases. Further deep pits along the creek bank, when water levels are low enough to allow it, may finally reveal the location of the elusive Paleo-Indian stratum so tantalizingly suggested by the artifacts revealed by every flood.

## Acknowledgements

We are particularly grateful to Mr. Jim Alexander who has made us welcome to excavate on his land and given freely of his knowledge of its history. Thanks also to Mrs. Jimmie Van Sickel, Mr. Alexander's niece, who has allowed us to study and photograph the artifacts she and her daughter have found on the site. Work at the site has been greatly expedited by the kind indulgence of Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Scherer who have allowed STAA members to set up camp on their land near the J-2 site. Their patience and forbearance are much appreciated.

This preliminary report is a composite effort; Smitty Schmiedlin provided the Background section and the information for the Summary of Early Findings. Anne Fox wrote the STAA Excavations and Conclusions sections, organized the report and provided the illustrations. Jim Mitchell developed the introduction, wrote the Summary of Early Results and the Synthesis sections. Many other STAA members have contributed considerable time and effort both at the site and in the laboratory to locate, process, and study the materials from this site; without their efforts, this preliminary report would not have been possible. Finally, as concluded above, much work remains to be done.

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# THE TURTLE CREEK PHASE: AN INITIAL LATE PREHISTORIC COMPONENT IN SOUTHERN TEXAS

J. L. Mitchell

## ABSTRACT

Sollberger (1967) hypothesized an early Late Prehistoric focus in the Hill Country of South Texas which could be distinguished by Edwards arrow-points. Data, which have become available since that time, tend to support his construct. Radiocarbon dates from two sites in Uvalde and Bexar counties suggest that the Turtle Creek Phase dates between AD 860 and 1130; Pueblo II and III trade pottery from sites with Edwards points support this dating. Members of this phase appear to have been transhumant Hunters & Gatherers who seasonally migrated from the Edwards Plateau to the streams and rivers along the Balcones escarpment and out onto the South Texas plain. In the Hill Country, they often camped on or near Archaic buried rock middens and there is some evidence which suggests they may have been responsible for at least the upper levels of some of these middens. At some sites, trade pottery was introduced during this phase. The return of bison to the region, increased use of locally-made pottery, and the introduction of Perdiz arrow points probably signaled the end of this phase at about AD 1150.

## INTRODUCTION

Sollberger (1948, 1949, 1951) reported several sites in South Texas where a unique and very well made arrow point style was found, often mixed with Archaic dart points. Suhm, commenting on Goat Bluff rock shelter in Kerr County where such arrow points were found, wrote that this "component cannot be identified as either Toyah or Austin Focus, and may constitute a distinct focus" (Suhm 1960:95). Sollberger (1967) named the type Edwards based on its presence along the southeastern margin of the Edwards Plateau and the probability that it represented smaller versions of earlier Edwards Plateau Archaic dart point styles. He believed that the distribution of these arrow points defined a unique cultural group who introduced the bow and arrow to this region, which camped in rock shelters and on burned rock middens, and who used few manos and metates. Hester (1970) questioned some of these suggestions and felt that there was not yet sufficient data to establish a separate focus. This article will review data, which has become available in recent years to evaluate Sollberger's hypothesized construct.

## RELEVANT STUDIES

A review of archaeological data published prior to Sollberger naming the Edwards type in 1967 suggests its presence at the Granberg site in Bexar County (Schuetz 1966) and at the Oblate shelter in Comal County (Tunnell 1962). In more recent years, a variety of reports have noted Edwards points and have extended its known distribution in Kerr County (Fawcett 1972, Briggs 1972, Skinner 1974), Bexar County (Fawcett 1972, Kelly 1974, Fox 1975), Comal County (Fawcett 1972), Uvalde County (Hester 1971), Medina County (Graves and Highley 1978), and Bandera County (Beasley 1978).



At the *La Jita site* in Uvalde County, Hester recovered Edwards and other Late Prehistoric points from the upper levels of the site. Radiocarbon dates associated with the Edwards type were AD 930 ±70 (TX 685), 960 ±60 (TX681), and 1040 ±80 (TX665) from Levels 2 and 3 (Hester 1971). Perdiz arrow points in Level 1 were associated with a date of 1240 ± 70. Dart points, particularly Pedernales were found in all levels but were most frequent in lower levels.

La Jita and other Uvalde County sites (41 UV 25, 41 UV 29) extend the known distribution of the Edwards point type to more open sites on a major stream course. La Jita appears to be a major base campsite, which was occupied over a considerable span of time (at least intermittently). One major finding was the relatively early dates for the Edwards point, which led Hester to confirmed Sollberger's supposition that this point was probably the earliest type of arrow point in this region.

Skinner selected the Paris site in Kerr County for the 1971 and 1972 Texas Archeological Society field school in part because of the number of Edwards points which had been found on the site. Four hundred and fifty TAS members worked one week in 1971 and again in 1972 surveying various areas of the Turtle Creek drainage, mapping sites, and excavating at least three sites. The Paris site (41 KR 1) excavation involved a burned rock midden and an adjacent living floor with a number of slab-lined hearths. Arrow points were concentrated at the northern end of the site and occur with dart points at the southern end of the site. Both dart points and arrow points occurred in the mound fill and Skinner concluded that there was no significant horizontal or vertical separation between dart and arrow points within the midden (Skinner 1974:166).

Edwards and Scallorn points were also reported from the Bushwhack shelter (41 KR 116), located on the south side of Bushwhack Creek in the southwestern corner of the Turtle Creek drainage system. This shelter extends for 145 feet along the base of a limestone outcrop, is 19 feet deep and the ceiling is 14 1/2 feet high. The fill of burned rock, ash, bone, and lithic debris was more than four feet deep. Edwards points were recovered from Levels 1 and 2, and undetermined arrow points were found in three top levels. Dart points (Frio, undetermined) were also found in these levels. Skinner observed that this may reflect mixing but could also be interpreted that dart and arrow points "were used by the same prehistoric groups but for separate activities (Skinner 1974:145).

Skinner's overall objective in studying sites in the Turtle Creek watershed was to demonstrate that this was a natural area within which all the activities of a prehistoric society were carried out. He hypothesized a "central based wanderer community settlement pattern" (Ibid: 177). After all the data were analyzed, however, he was to conclude that "the Turtle Creek watershed is too small an area for the adequate maintenance of the hunting/gathering economy and technology" of the prehistoric people who occupied sites within the area (Ibid: 182). He felt that it would be necessary to study a larger area "by first determining the limits of the maximum subsistence/settlement area (i.e., a cultural area) and then assuming that this area coincides with a natural area. Once the limits of both the -natural arid cultural areas have been defined, then it will be possible to test them..." (Ibid: 182).

One way to determine a "cultural area" is, of course, (as Sollberger suggested in 1967) through the distribution of projectile points which appear unique to a cultural group and which have limited spatial and temporal distribution. While this approach has some limitations, in the absence of widespread, detailed subsistence pattern studies, it appears the only realistic method to define a cultural area.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF EDWARDS POINTS

The present known distribution of Edwards arrow points is illustrated in Figure 1. This figure is based on a review of published reports as well as specific negative reports from surrounding areas, informal reports of sites, and a review of private collections. The formal reports reviewed are cited in the figure and in the reference section of this issue.

This distribution of Edwards points tends to support Sollberger's idea that it occurs primarily along the Balcones escarpment on the southeastern edge of the Edwards Plateau. Thus, its presence at the Oblate shelter in Comal County, Timmeron rock shelter in Hays County, and at an open site in eastern Kinney County lends strong support to Sollberger's concept. Just how much further to the northeast beyond central Hays County this type occurs or how much further west into Kinney County or beyond are problems, which have yet to be resolved.

To the southwest, T. C. Hill, Jr. (personal communication 1978) has not seen Edwards points in either Dimmit or Zavala counties. Likewise, Ed Mokry (personal communication 1978) reports no such points for McMullen County or in the Corpus Christi area. Tom Beasley (personal communication 1978) has not found any in Bee and Webb counties, and Tom Kelly (personal communication 1978) did not see any Edwards points in his recent Karnes County survey. While such negative evidence is not completely conclusive, such contact with knowledgeable area specialists strongly suggests that the Edwards arrow point is generally restricted to the north central portion of South Texas and for the most part coincides with the Balcones escarpment with some scattered sites along some of the river drainages out on the coastal plain.

This expanded distribution reflects that Turtle Creek and Kerr County are only the north central concentration of a much more widely dispersed cultural area. Interestingly, this area involves the headwaters area of all the major river systems of South Texas: the Nueces (Kinney County), Frio (Uvalde County), Medina (Bandera and Medina counties), San Antonio (Bexar), Atascosa (Medina and Atascosa counties), Guadalupe (Kerr and Comal counties), and the Pedernales (Kerr and Gillespie counties). However, the distribution does not extend very far down these river courses toward the coast -- the southeastern-most sites are those near Whitsett and Three Rivers reported by Sollberger (1951, 1967).

While the lack of Edwards points toward the coast is apparently real, the limited distribution along major rivers near the Balcones escarpment may be due to a lack of sampling. For example, in Fawcett's (1972) review of Bexar County archaeology, Edwards points were found primarily in the northern and transitional environmental zones -- none were reported from the southern zone. Yet Sollberger's report of Edwards from Atascosa County would suggest

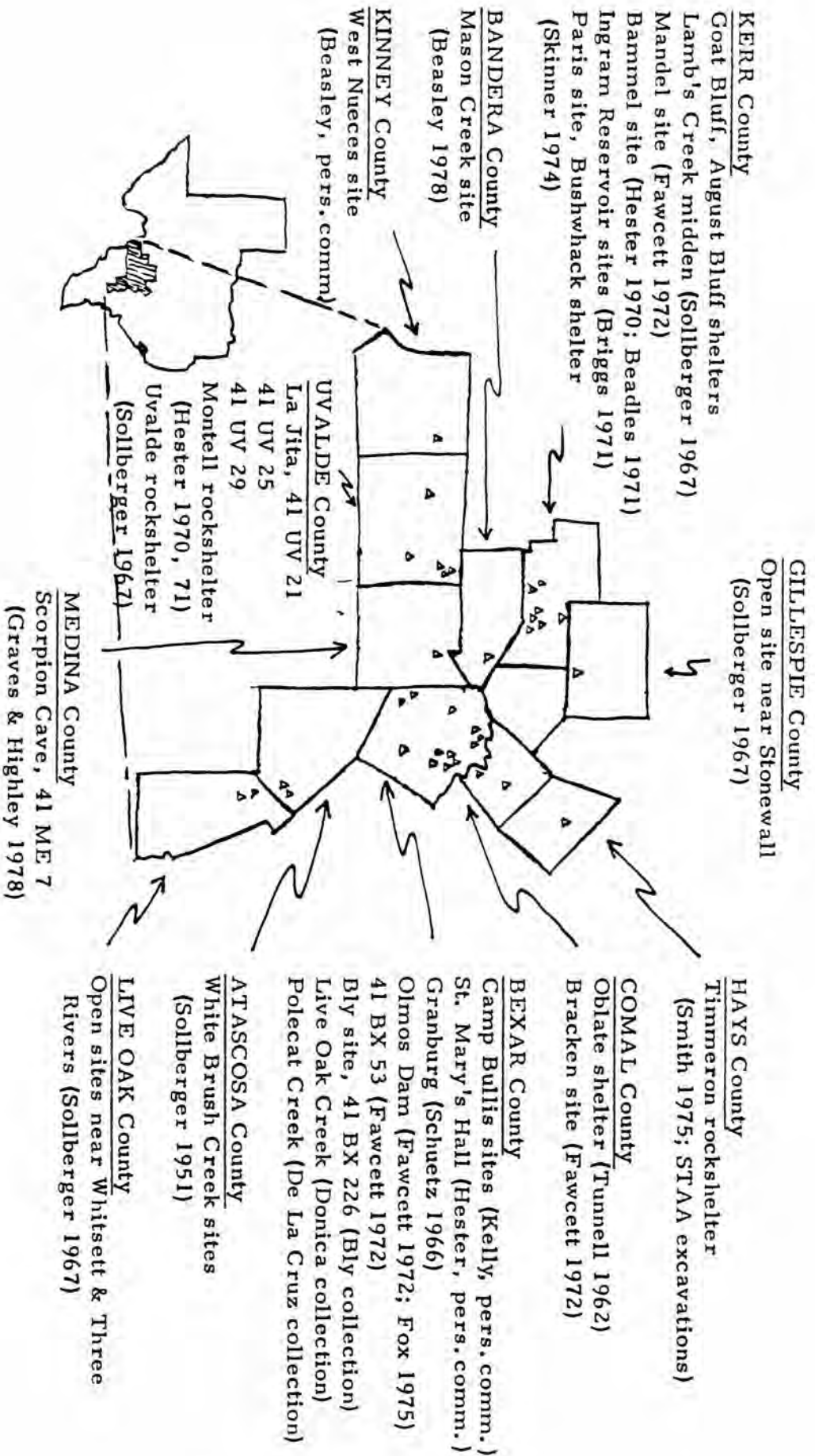


Figure 1. Distribution of Initial Late Prehistoric Sites Containing Scallorn and Edwards Arrowpoints in the Northcentral Region of Southern Texas.

that they do occur south of the Balcones escarpment. Thus, we would predict that they should be found in southern Bexar County, along the San Antonio and Medina rivers.

To test this prediction private collections in the southern part of the county were screened. Mr. Earl Bly has an extensive collection from 41 BX 226, a major base camp site extending for more than a mile along the south side of the Medina River at its confluence with the San Antonio. Manos and bedrock mortars, extensive pecan groves, and a variety of concentrations of lithic artifacts and debris suggest a major base camp area. Of the 30 Late Prehistoric points in the Ely collection, two are Edwards, two are Perdiz, Live are Scallorn, and eight are triangular.

Further west along the south side of the Medina, the Donica collection from a site on Live Oak Creek, and the De La Cruz collection from along Polecat Creek were also examined. Both collections contained Edwards, Perdiz, and Scallorn points, as well as a variety of Archaic materials.

Thus, Edwards points were found in all three of the collections examined which seems to substantiate Fawcett's comments on sampling. It is reasonable to assume, then, that this initial distribution will be much more completely "filled in" when further sites are studied and private collections examined.

To further illustrate this point, I noted a lack of reports of Edwards points from Bandera County in my review of the literature. Yet it is located in the center of the distribution pattern, which was being unfolded. It was reasonable to predict that there should be sites with Edwards points in Bandera County. Fortunately, I happened to mention this prediction in a phone conversation with Tom Beasley of Beeville, who has recently excavated a site near Mason Creek. The results of his work are included in a separate report elsewhere in this issue.

The currently available data lends very strong support to Sollbergers hypothesis of a restricted distribution. It was his view that this limited distribution implied a separate cultural entity, which he named the Turtle Creek Focus. The work of Skinner demonstrated that the Turtle Creek drainage was too limited an area to completely support a prehistoric cultural group. An examination of the distribution of Edwards, as suggested by Sollberger, has defined a larger cultural area which appears to be centered on the Balcones escarpment but which extends some fifty miles north into Kerr County and fifty miles south to southern Atascosa and northern Live Oak counties. This expanded area includes a variety of biotic and geographic zones ranging from the Edwards Plateau across the Balcones and backlands to the South Texas coastal plain. This expanded area appears large and diverse enough to fully support a pre-historic people and yet is sufficiently restricted so as to exclude other known cultural areas (such as the Aransas-Rockport sequence of the prehistoric Karankawa for the coastal bend area; Corbin 1974).

#### DATING OF SITES

Sollberger felt that Edwards was the initial arrow point in this region and thus it must date at the beginning of the Late Prehistoric. A number of authors have accepted this assertion (Perino 1968; Hester 1970,1971; Fawcett 1972; Fox 1975; Graves and Highley 1978; Beasley 1978).

Radiocarbon dates, which could be associated with Edwards points, were reported by Hester (1970, 1971) for the La Jita site, Uvalde County. Hester estimated Edwards to date between A D 930 and 1040, which is an extremely limited range. Commenting on TX665 (AD 1040  $\pm$ 80, Level 2), Hester wrote "The level contained mixed Late Archaic materials (Montell dart point) and early Late Prehistoric artifacts, especially Edwards arrow points. This date, along with TX681 and TX685 are fairly consistent and apparently represent the transition from Late Archaic to Late Prehistoric at La Jita" (Hester1971: 114).

The radiocarbon dates are shown graphically in Figure 2. In the top six levels at La Jita, there were four distinct clusters or components of artifacts (see left panel of Table 1). If we assume four components or occupations, then the associated radiocarbon dates can also be grouped into four components based on the least difference between dates. Thus, four different groups are illustrated in Figure 2.

Based on this clustering of radiocarbon dates and on Hester's comments we may conclude that at least in the region of South Texas where Edwards points occur, the Late Prehistoric began by at least AD 930. If the range of probable dates were considered (plus and minus one standard deviation) this Initial Late Prehistoric component would date from possibly as early as AD 860 to as late as AD 1120 (see Figure 2).

An independent confirmation of this dating was recently reported by Kelly in his Camp Bullis survey (reported at the January 1978 STAA meeting). At 41 BX 377, in the 10 to 15 cm level of square W3, a charcoal sample was recovered which was dated at AD 1060  $\pm$  70 (TX2771) which was associated primarily with Edwards points. Of 220 points recovered, Edwards was the predominate type constituting 18. 6% of the total. In the upper levels of this site were Perdiz, Scallorn, and a Fresno point, as well as a number of Pedernales dart points (Kelly, personal communication 1978). These data represent a strong independent confirmation of Hester's findings at La Jita.

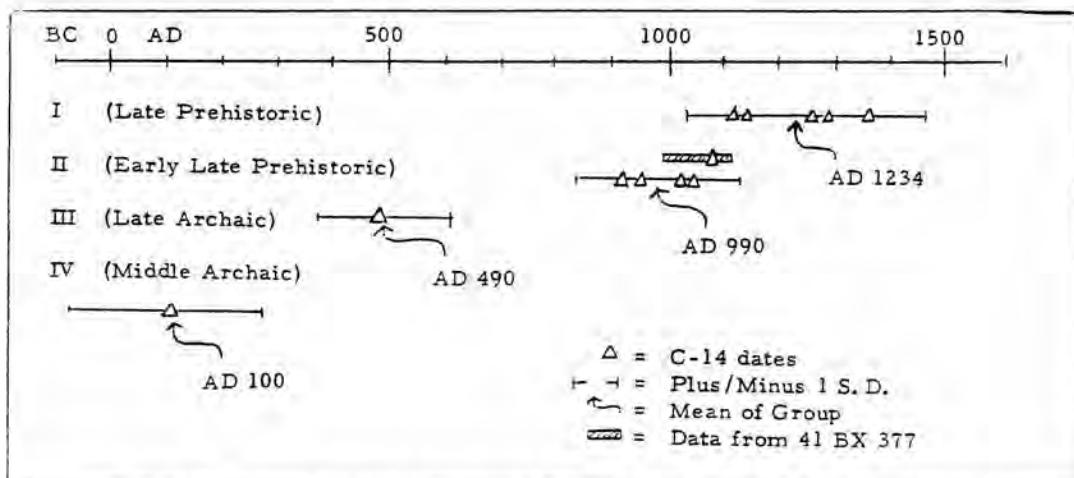


Figure 2. Chronology of Groups at La Jita\* (41 UV 21) and Camp Bullis\*\* (41 BX 377).

\* Data adapted from Hester 1971.

\*\* Data provided by Kelly, personal communication, 1978.

TABLE 1

Comparative Summary Data from the La Jita,<sup>1</sup> Bammel,<sup>2</sup> and Oblate Sites<sup>3</sup>

	La Jita (41 UV 21)*							Bammel (41 KR 10)**								Oblate Shelter (41 CM 1)***							
	Surf.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	Surf. or Unkn.	1	2	3	4	5	
Pottery		7	59	5	1	1			1	1							10	173	11				
Perdiz		4	12	1	1	1		1	13	21	4	2	1				11	20	3				
Clifton			1	1	1												1	1	1				
Sabinal			4	1	2																		
Triangular <sup>4</sup>			11	8	2	1			1	4	2	3	2		1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scallorn			2	6	2	1	1		3	4	3						2	8	11	3			
Edwards <sup>5</sup>			3	8	6	2	1		6	11	4	2	1	1			2	6	9	2			
Frio			2	3	6	1			9	12	10	24	7	5	6	2	2		1	5	10	11	1
Montell			2	1	7	4			7	7	3	4	15	21	7	13	1			5	2	3	3
Marshall					2	1	1		2	4	4	4	5	10	13	7	9			1	1	1	2
Pedernales			5	3	5	16	31	22	18	8							2						7

\* level = 6 inches

\*\* level = 10 cm  
level 1 = plow zone

\*\*\* level = 6 inches

1. Data summarized across all areas (Hester 1971)
2. Data extracted from Table 1 (Beadles 1971)
3. Data adapted from Tables 3 and 4 and text (Tunnell 1962)
4. Triangular = Grandbury at Oblate shelter
5. At Oblate, titled Scallorn Variety B (Tunnell 1962; prior to naming of Edwards as a type, Sollberger 1967)

Circled entries = Mode of Distribution

## RELATIONSHIP OF EDWARDS, SCALLORN, AND PERDIZ

At La Jita, Edwards and Scallorn distributions peak in Level 2, while Perdiz arrow points and ceramics peak in Level 1, along with Sabinal and triangular points. Sollberger (1967) had postulated that Edwards was probably earlier than Scallorn or that they developed at the same time. Data cited earlier from the Bushwhack shelter indicated Edwards in Levels 1 and 2 with Scallorn only in Level 2; however, only four specimens (three of them Edwards) were involved. In an effort to resolve this issue, data from three other controlled excavations was examined and is displayed in Table 1.

Data from the Bammel site (41 KR 10) was obtained from Murray Beadles and the Hill Country Archaeological Society. The excavation of the Bammel site was very carefully controlled by 10 cm levels using a general vertical reference point (Beadles 1971). Data from the site is given in summary form in the central panel of Table 1. Surprisingly, all of the arrow points peak in Level 2 at the site.

At the Oblate shelter (41 CM 1), the pattern seen at La Jita is repeated with Perdiz and pottery peaking in Level 1 and Scallorn and Edwards (Tunnell's Scallorn Variety B) having their maximum distribution in Level 2. Thus, this issue cannot be resolved by examining modal distribution of point types by site levels.

An alternative methodology is to examine the mean depth (average depth of all points of a given type) from controlled excavations. This is only possible where the exact depth of each specimen is recorded, such as was the case at the Bammel site. Unfortunately, published data for La Jita and Oblate are presented only by level so that an accurate overall mean depth cannot be computed. However, such data are available from both Bammel and from the site near Mason Creek in Bandera County (Personal communication, Murray Beadles and Tom Beasley 1978). These data are summarized in Table 2.

TABLE 2

### Mean Depth of Arrow Points from Sites in Kerr and Bandera Counties

<u>Type</u>	<u>Bammel</u>	<u>Mason Creek</u>
Perdiz	4.35 cm	---
Scallorn	6.38 cm	10.71 cm
Edwards	9.59 cm	14.65 cm
Triangular	25.27 cm	12.25 cm

The relationships between Scallorn and Edwards are remarkably similar in these two sites. However, Murray Beadles reports that the difference in mean depth of these two types is not a statistically significant difference, due in part to the large standard deviations in both distributions at 41 KR 100. For the present, then, we must assume that these two point

*types* are contemporaneous since they do, in fact, appear in the same level at a number of sites and since a statistical test of the difference in their mean depths could not reject the null hypothesis (of no difference) at the Bammel site.

A similar problem has been evident in the archaeological literature of central and southern Texas concerning the possible time equivalence of Perdiz and Scallorn points. Again, the data from the Bammel site would suggest no statistically significant difference (although the difference between Perdiz and Edwards is probably a significant one). However, for the issue of Perdiz versus Edwards, the data from Beasley's Bandera County site is very relevant. At this site, no Perdiz occurred, thus this site was apparently used only prior to the time when Perdiz was introduced in this area. This clearly illustrates that Edwards and Scallorn belong to the same component, where Perdiz probably belongs to a later component. The absence of Perdiz points at this site replicates the situation at Goat Bluff (Sollberger 1949) and greatly strengthens the case for an Initial Late Prehistoric component as a distinct cultural entity.

## CERAMICS

The Granburg site (Schuetz 1966) is another location where Scallorn and Edwards points were recovered but no Perdiz were reported. Interestingly, the only other obviously Late Prehistoric artifacts at Granburg were pottery. A corrugated potsherd was recovered which was identified as "Pilaes Banded" from west central New Mexico which dates from early Pueblo III with a time range of 1050 to 1150 or 1200 (Schuetz 1966:53). A small "incised, gray sherd" was also found which was identified as Caddoan (Ibid: 56). The dating of the Pueblo III sherd fits fairly well with the proposed dating of our Initial Late Prehistoric component and suggests some contact with groups to the west. The Caddoan sherd would imply similar contacts with East Texas.

Fawcett (1972) has summarized reports of southwestern pottery in this area and notes that most have been found in the Olmos Basin and SanPedro Park areas of Bexar County (C. D. Orchard collection, now in the Witte Museum). He also reported sherds from Dripping Springs in Bandera County (along with Leon Plain pottery) and at Cano Verde in Wilson County. Fawcett concluded that "all of these sherds date from Pueblo II and III (AD 950-1200)" (Ibid: 38).

As previously shown in Table 1, at most sites with Edwards points, local pottery has its maximum distribution on the surface or in the topmost levels and thus is associated by most authors with Perdiz points and the later phases of the Late Prehistoric. The data summarized above, however, suggests that at least at some sites, trade pottery from the southwest (and from the Caddoan area) does occur at sites where Perdiz are absent or rare. Dates for such trade pottery overlap with the later half of postulated range of Edwards dates. This seems to indicate that pottery was not introduced until at least AD 950 or 1050.



## VARIATION IN SITES

Fawcett (1972) also reported a red-orange, limestone-tempered pottery at 41 BX 52 on Leon Creek in western Bexar County. Point types recovered included Edwards, Fairland, Darl, and possibly one Perdiz. Hester and Kelly (1976) reported bone-tempered pottery along with Perdiz arrow points and bone fragments of white-tailed deer and bison at 41 ME 19 in southeastern Medina County. They date the site as after AD 1300.

Thus, within the geographic area defined by the Edwards arrow point distribution, there are some sites where Edwards and Scallorn points occur (Beasley's Bandera County site; Granburg) some without pottery and some with trade pottery; there are multicomponent sites where all arrow point styles occur but in different levels with Edwards below Perdiz (La Jita, Oblate, 41 BX 36 and 377); other sites where all three types appear in the same level (Bammel); sites where Scallorn and Perdiz occur with no Edwards (Somerset site; Fawcett 1972); and finally sites such as 41 ME 19 where Perdiz points occur alone and which dates after our postulated Initial Late Prehistoric component. This strongly suggests an evolutionary sequence representing changing point type preferences over time rather than a concrete set of exclusive cultural units.

When this series of different types of sites is considered in the context of the radiocarbon dates illustrated in Figure 2, it is clear that establishing the Turtle Creek Focus~ as a distinct cultural unit with a fixed beginning and end dates and strict geographical limits is not an adequate conceptualization. Traditionally, a focus has been dealt with as a very static entity with definite boundaries and a strict chronology; dealing with the Turtle Creek entity in such a fashion would not be productive. Rather, we need to view it as a dynamic cultural unit with boundaries, which may have fluctuated over time and where there was a continuous progression of new ideas, and new influences, which brought about cultural change.

## TURTLE CREEK AS THE INITIAL PHASE OF THE LATE PREHISTORIC

Apparently, the bow and arrow concept was introduced fairly early, certainly by AD 930 and possibly as early as AD 860. Local people appear to have accepted the idea while continuing to use the atlatl (dart points) as has been suggested by Hester (1971) and Skinner (1974). As Sollberger has demonstrated, Edwards arrow points were made in miniature form of earlier (or contemporaneous) dart point styles (Sollberger 1967). The Scallorn form, widely used in Central Texas and across the Southern Plains, was also adopted. Campsites created middens; at some sites (such as Beasley's Bandera County site) the midden was discrete to this phase while at other sites the middens added to existing Archaic burned-rock middens and nearby areas (Bammel site, Bushwhack shelter, Paris site; Skinner 1974). Pottery is absent from early sites (Beasley's site) but trade pottery from the Pueblo area appears to have been introduced sometime between AD 950 and 1150.

Faunal analysis from La Jita and Scorpion Cave suggests that these people hunted white-tailed deer and possibly antelope. They also subsisted on rabbits, raccoons, turtles, fish, mussels, birds, and snails, as well as on many varieties of local plants, including pecans.

Skinner (1974) has demonstrated that this group probably did not meet all their needs in the relatively small area of the Turtle Creek drainage. This infers periodic migration across the Balcones escarpment to the major river valleys (such as at La Jita or 41 BX 226). Hunting parties ventured out onto the coastal plain. This type of seasonal migration is seen in the ethnographic literature. As Campbell (1975) has pointed out, Coahuiltecan groups camped along the Medina at certain times of the year to harvest the pecans as well as to exploit game drawn to available water. Campbell felt that these groups probably spent part of the year to the north in Kerr County since they were not always found along the San Antonio and Medina rivers.

Wedel (1975) has noted an analogous archaeological situation at Chalk Hollow in Randall County, at the eastern edge of the Llano Estacado. Wedel postulated a "transhumance" which involved residence on the uplands during some seasons and living in the canyons at the eastern edge of the caprock during other times of the year in order to maximize use of various types of floral and faunal resources, each at the appropriate season. This type of seasonal movement fits well with our South Texas data, both archaeological and ethnographic.

Bison reappeared in the region in increasing numbers (Hester 1975; Hester & Kelly 1976). Possibly with the bison, hunters from Central Texas also came introducing a new point form, the Perdiz. New localized forms, such as the Sabinal were also developed (dated at La Jita at AD 1140 or 1150) and at some sites (such as the Sparks site in Real County, occur in the absence of Edwards but with Scallorn and Perdiz. Local ceramics become common (as in Level I at La Jita, Level I at Oblate, etc.). Older point forms were discarded so that eventually (certainly by AD 1300), only Perdiz (and perhaps triangular and side-notched) points were in use.

This type of dynamic cultural continuum seems to be a more realistic way to view the evolving cultures of this part of Southern Texas. Certainly this type of construct is more in line with recent archaeological thinking about Texas archaeology (Wier 1976; Prewitt 1976; Patterson 1977). This type of concept is analogous to recent ideas in Oklahoma, where Custer Phase and Washita River Phase sites on the Southern Plains are now considered to be one cultural continuum evolving over time from about AD 800 to approximately AD 1450 (Bell 1973; Lintz 1974). It may also be analogous to the Fourche Maline phase of eastern Oklahoma, which included both preceramic and ceramic developments.

For our area, the main value of viewing the Turtle Creek Phase as a cultural continuum, as just the initial component of the Late Prehistoric stage, lies in its power to explain variation in artifact inventories over time. When viewed as an evolutionary sequence of developments (as opposed to a static culture), this construct permits us to accept that early Turtle Creek Phase sites may have no pottery where later sites, even some without Perdiz points, may include Pueblo or Caddoan trade pottery or even locally made ceramics.

## CONCLUSIONS

This paper has reviewed the more recent evidence relevant to Sollbergers hypothesized Turtle Creek Phase. For the most part, the newer evidence supports his construct, and radiocarbon dates from two sites *suggest* a dating about AD 860 to AD 1130. This dating is supported by dates for Pueblo II and III pottery, which was recovered from Turtle Creek Phase sites. This strongly supports the idea that the Turtle Creek Phase represents the Initial Late Prehistoric in this area.

The Turtle Creek Phase is an important construct in that it permits, for the first time, a differentiation of cultural developments in this area of South Texas from those in adjacent areas of Central Texas. For too long, workers in South Texas have been dependent on the more completely developed chronology and hypothesized cultural sequences of Central Texas; this has been the result mainly of the lack of systematic work in South Texas prior to 1973 and also in part from the aversion to name local types which could be used to differentiate separate developments in our area. With the pioneering work of Sollberger and with the massive increase in basic archaeological data, which has been developed in this area in the last ten years, it is now possible to begin to recognize the unique and complex cultural evolution of the Late Prehistoric in this region.

While we can now accept the validity of the Turtle Creek Phase, we must resist the temptation to view it as a static, rigid construct. For this reason, the term Phase rather than Focus is recommended. Current data suggests that there is considerable variation over time and at various localities within the area we have defined for the Phase; this requires that the Turtle Creek Phase must be a more dynamic construct and implies that it represents only the initial component of what must have been a continuing series of cultural developments in the South Texas Late Prehistoric.

Such an evolutionary construct carries with it, in the absence of any evidence of a wholesale invasion and population replacement, the implication that the cultural sequence represented in early Late Prehistoric times by the Turtle Creek Phase probably continued into the Historic period. Thus, the Turtle Creek Phase people may be the ancestors of those Coahuiltecan bands seen in this area by the first Spanish explorers.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Book Review:

DIGGING INTO SOUTH TEXAS PREHISTORY

Thomas R. Hester, Corona Publications,  
San Antonio, Texas, 1980

Corona Publishing Company of San Antonio has just published this exceptional volume, subtitled "A Guide for Amateur Archaeologists." With a very thoughtful preface by John Graves, the book is both a handbook for amateurs and an extremely timely summary of South Texas archaeology. As such, it is a volume, which should be in the library of every archaeologist in South Texas, indeed, every one in the state, both professional and amateur. It makes the interest which most of us have in archaeology seem so very legitimate and Hester has an uncondescending attitude toward collectors and amateurs, which is very refreshing. It is the kind of volume, which is greatly needed for every section of Texas and every area of the country.

After an initial chapter on archaeological field methods, Hester summarizes the cultural and environmental setting of South Texas and relates this area to the rest of the new world. He then discusses the historic Indians of the area; this is perhaps the most comprehensive ethnographic summary of South Texas yet published--the linguistic groupings in this region are now thought to be much more diverse than has previously been recognized.

Hester also devotes a chapter to the types of sites found in South Texas and gives very up-to-date information about each type, including work completed just this spring. In Chapter 5 he discusses and illustrates the major artifact types of the region; in Chapter 6 he summarizes 11,000 years of South Texas prehistory including displaying the known distribution of various types of Paleo-Indian and other projectile points. Finally, Hester devotes his closing chapter to a discussion of what needs to be done to preserve the prehistory of this area.

I could find only very few technical glitches in this magnificent work. Table 2.1 shows the Paleo-Indian period as 35,000 B.C. (it should be above the line opposite 10,000 B.C.). Artifact illustrations in Chapter 5 vary in scale that makes it difficult to maintain a true comparative perspective. Maps are of variable quality with the South Texas Site Map (page 5) being excellent, but Figures 2.1 and 2.2 are less than exciting -- a good topographic map showing rivers and a map with more specific geographic regions (blacklands, mixed woodlands, etc.) would have been better...

Overall, I find this book to be one of the most exciting things to happen in South Texas archaeology since the birth of STAA. It does all of the things I have felt needed to be done (well...almost all); Southern Texas is defined as an area, a comparative chronology is developed, area point types are described and illustrated, the cultural history of the area is summarized, and on...and on...

Obviously, this is a book I highly recommend. It is available directly from the publisher, Corona Publishing Company, 1037 South Alamo, San Antonio, Texas 78210, and in better bookstores around town.

Buy it! I think you'll like it.

The Editor

## Artifact Description:

### THE SABINAL POINT

Jimmy L. Mitchell

#### ABSTRACT

Hester (1971) defined the *Sabinal* point as a tentative new type based on its occurrence at the La Jita Site in Uvalde County. Since that time, additional specimens of the point have been reported. Sufficient specimens have now been recorded to warrant a discussion of its possible dating and distribution in South Texas.

#### INTRODUCTION

The La Jita Site (41 UV 21) in Sabinal Canyon in northeastern Uvalde County, Texas, was excavated in June and July of 1967. In his report of this investigation, Hester reported a total of 104 arrow points recovered including *Fresno*-like (triangular), *Perdiz*, *Edwards*, *Scallorn*, *Cliffton* and a "tentative new type," the *Sabinal* (Hester 1971:69). He described this point as a tentative "new local type" which had long, narrow triangular blades with the lateral edges being deeply convex to recurved. The point is barbed and the ends of the barbs are often bulbous. Barbs extend down to and even with the basal edge. Stems were described as expanding moderately and as having straight to slightly concave bases. Stems were produced by long, narrow basal notches (*ibid.*).

Hester noted that such points were present throughout the late occupation of the site. He also reported that similar points were seen in private artifact collections in the Utopia area of Uvalde County. Additional specimens were located in the collections of the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) including a number from the J. W. Sparks Site in Real County and a single specimen from the Montell Rockshelter (*ibid.*).

#### ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS

In the years since the publication of the La Jita report, there have been several additional specimens of the *Sabinal* point recorded, although they are not always recognized as such. These reports included:

Mason Creek Site — Tom Beasley reported one *Sabinal* point from a site on Mason Creek in Bandera County (Beasley 1978: Table 1 and p. 30). The predominate point at this site was *Edwards* (77), followed by *Scallorn* (32), Triangular (*Fresno?*) (29), Intermediate points (*Edwards*—*Scallorn*) (16), and *Young* (8). Beasley concluded that the arrow points from the Mason Creek site indicated distinct cultural unit associated with *Edwards* points, a concept suggested earlier by Sollberger (1967). In a further analysis of Beasley's data, a difference in the average depth of *Edwards* and *Scallorn* points was demonstrated with *Edwards* being somewhat deeper than *Scallorn* (Mitchell 1978: Table 2). No *Perdiz* were recovered from the site, which gives support to the idea of a discrete early Late Prehistoric component (Mitchell 1978:40). The difference in average depth between *Edwards* and *Scallorn* points implies the possibility of differing chronologies for the two types.

Anthon Site — The Texas Department of Highways and Public Transportation excavated 41 UV 60 in 1975; the site is located on the Nueces River southwest of Uvalde, Texas (Weir and Doran 1980). Late Prehistoric levels of the site included *Scallorn*, *Edwards*, *Perdiz*, and "arrow point preforms" (*ibid.*:18). Their illustration of projectile points from the site includes one specimen that meets the general criteria for a *Sabinal* point (Weir and Doran 1980: Figure 3, top row, second from left).

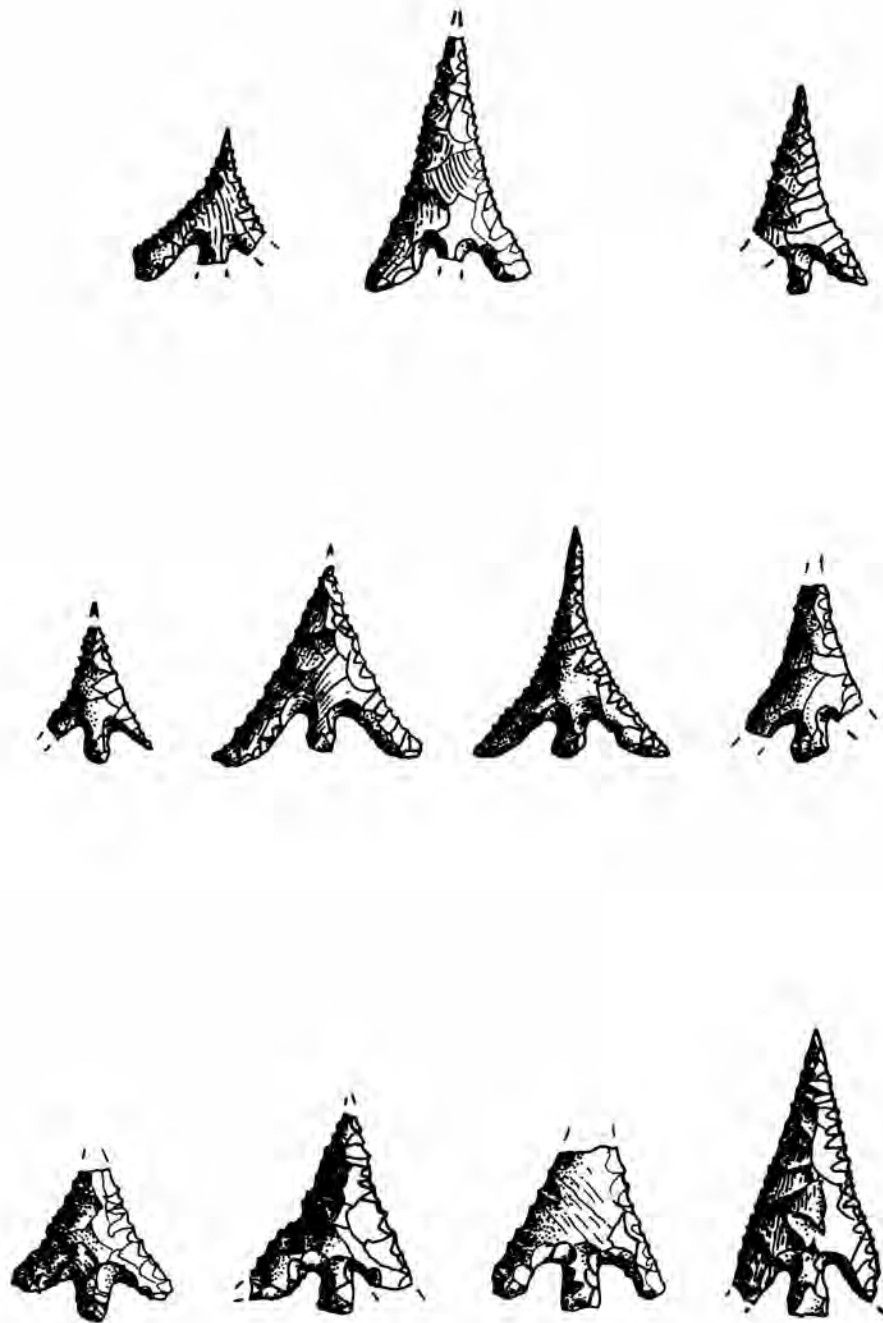


Figure 1. *Sabinal* Points from Val Verde County, Southwestern Texas; Richard McReynolds Collection. (Drawn to scale by Richard McReynolds.)



Over 100,000 items (artifacts and debitage) were recovered from the site ranging in age from 3520 B.P. (TX2422) to 680 B.P. from the Round Rock Phase through the Late Prehistoric. No pottery was recovered. Two marine shell fragments were found which suggested contact with the Texas coastal area (Weir and Doran 1980:21).

LaGrande Hollow — Ed Mokry has reported recovering *Sabinal* points from sites in LaGrande Hollow in McMullen County. These sites are in the Nueces River drainage southwest of Tilden. Of some significance is the fact that no *Edwards* points were recovered from the sites (Mokry, personal communication 1979).

41 MC 222, Choke Canyon — Hall, Black, and Graves, in their report of the Phase I work at Choke Canyon Reservoir, illustrate a single specimen which appears to be a possible *Sabinal* point (Hall et al. 1982:Figure 63, 1-5-17). Specimen 17, Form 5, is described as the largest arrow point found in the Phase I investigations: it has a "triangular blade outline with concave blade edges. Basal notches form very strong, deep barbs. The barb ends are on a line with the stem base. The short, narrow stem expands slightly to a straight base (Hall et al. 1982:296)." This description and the illustration of the specimen conform to Hester's definition of the *Sabinal* point type. This specimen is particularly important in that it was recovered from a level of 41 MC 222 that was dated by two radiocarbon samples as A.D. 1260 to 1290 (ibid.). No other stemmed arrow points were recovered from 41 MC 222 (ibid. Table 7, 284—285). [Author's Note: In all fairness, I must report that Grant Hall does not concur with classifying this specimen as a *Sabinal* point (personal communication 1982); I invite readers to compare his illustration with Hester's original definition and examples of the type.]

Val Verde County — Richard McReynolds has recovered a number of arrow points in Val Verde County, which appear to be *Sabinal* specimens (see Figure 1). These specimens exhibit a considerable range of characteristics although all appear to fall within Hester's definition of the type. Some of the stems seem to be straight or slightly contracting, yet the basal notching and very bulbous barbs are very characteristic of the type. One specimen (Figure 1, center row, left) might appear to be a *Perdiz* with a broken stem; however, McReynolds reports that close examination reveals that the stem was finished in this form. The broken left barb is suggestive of a bulbous end. Overall, this Val Verde group of specimens is important, both in further documenting the type and in extending its known distribution.

## DISTRIBUTION

The *Sabinal* point type appears to be a localized form centered in Uvalde and Real Counties, in the upper reaches of the Sabinal and Nueces River drainages (see Figure 2). The distribution extends westward into Val Verde County, east into Bandera County, and southeast into McMullen County (Nueces and Frio drainages). Examination of reports on Kerr County (Beadles 1971, Sollberger 1978, Skinner 1979a, 1979b, 1979c), Medina County (Graves and Highley 1978), and Bexar County (various), revealed *Edwards*, *Scaliorn*, *Perdiz*, and triangular arrow points in considerable numbers but no evidence of *Sabinal* points. While not definitive, such negative evidence provides considerable support for Hester's hypothesis of a local type. The only evidence that suggests an extended distribution is the specimens from McMullen County (LaGrande Hollow and 41 MC 222). Yet these might be explained by trade contacts with the coastal area, as suggested by Weir and Doran (1980).

This distribution overlaps with *Edwards* points but appears to be restricted to the western periphery of the *Edwards* area, and slightly beyond. No *Edwards* specimens have been reported from Val Verde County to date.

To examine this question further, illustrations of the arrow points from the J. W. Sparks Site in Real County were examined (courtesy of Carolyn Spock, TARL); *Sabinal* and *Sealorn* arrow points were evident in the collection, but *Edwards* were completely lacking. Thus, while the distribution of the two types overlaps, the *Sabinal* distribution is much more restricted, and appears to be localized primarily in Uvalde, Real, Bandera, and Val Verde Counties (with some extension into McMullen County). The lack of specimens from Kinney and Edwards Counties is not surprising given the general paucity of archaeological reports from these two counties.

#### DATING

Radiocarbon dates associated with the *Sabinal* point type are available from several sites. At La Jita, *Sabinal* and triangular arrow points were recovered from Level 3, N25/E40 along with a carbon sample which dated 810 and 800 B.P. (TX 684a and b): these dates equate to A.D. 1150 and 1140 (Hester 1971:114). At the Anthon Site, both *Edwards* and *Sabinal* points were recovered from the Late Prehistoric levels which dated 800 and 830 B.P. (TX2443 and TX2838) or A.D. 1150 and 1120 (Weir and Doran 1980), which are very consistent with the La Jita dates. Dates from 41 MC 222 were 700 and 710 B.P. (TX2875 and 2876) or A.D. 1240 and 1250 (Hall, et al. 1982), a century or more later than the Uvalde County dates.

If all of these *Sabinal* dates are averaged, they give a mean date of A.D. 1175, with a range of A.D. 1120 to 1250. A comparable average for the *Edwards* point is A.D. 1044 with a range of A.D. 930 to 1150 (La Jita, 41 BX 36, 41 BX 377, and Anthon). Thus the *Sabinal* appears to be generally later than *Edwards* although obviously the two types have considerable overlap in time and space (in Uvalde County: La Jita and Anthon). Even at La Jita, however, the data (TX684a and b versus three *Edwards* dates of A.D. 930, 960, and 1040) suggests that *Sabinal* is somewhat later.

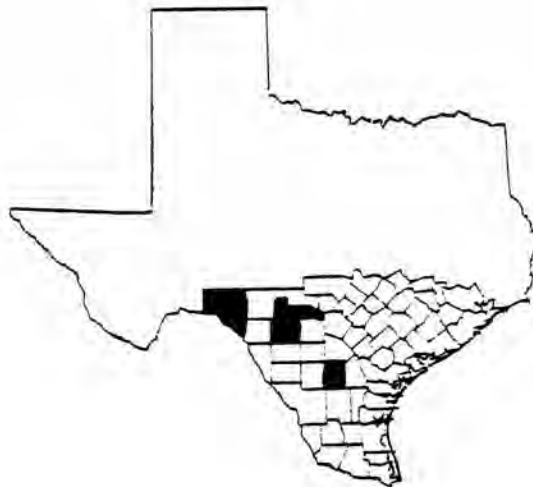


Figure 2. Distribution of *Sabinal* Points in South and Southwest Texas (darkened area).

## DISCUSSION

This summary of more recent information about the *Sabinal* arrow point seems to confirm Hester's 1971 hypothesis of a new local type. The type dates between A.D. 1120 and 1250, and occurs primarily in Uvalde, Real, Bandera and Val Verde Counties of southwest Texas. It is also reported from two sites in the Three Rivers area of McMullen County, near the confluence of the Nueces, Frio, and Atascosa Rivers. Its appearance in the Three Rivers area could be the result of direct or indirect trade as suggested by Weir and Doran (1980); both ethnohistoric (Campbell and Campbell 1981) and archaeological (Hall et al. 1982) evidence have established a good case for the Three Rivers area as a contact (trade) area for inland and coastal groups. An alternate hypothesis, based on the relatively later dates at 41 MC 222, might be that the band or bands involved migrated from the upper reaches of the Sabinal and Nueces Rivers downstream to the Three Rivers area sometime between A.D. 1150 and A.D. 1240 because of some climatic change (cf. Gunn, et al. 1982), for trade, or for some other, as yet unidentified, cause.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

My thanks to Carolyn Spock of the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory for making illustrations of the Sparks Site specimens available for study. Very special thanks to Richard McReynolds for reporting new specimens from Val Verde County and for providing such excellent drawings of his points.

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South Texas counties with symbols for archaeological site designations.

## CELEBRATING FIFTEEN YEARS OF STAA

Jimmy L. Mitchell

### ABSTRACT

The Southern Texas Archaeological Association celebrated its 15th anniversary at the January 1989 annual meeting. The association has an impressive record of accomplishments, but much of the work it has undertaken has yet to be completed. There is still plenty to do.

### A NOSTALGIC RETROSPECTIVE

On December 2nd 1973, in response to invitations from Dr. Thomas R. Hester (then in his first semester of teaching at the newly—opened University of Texas at San Antonio), about 40 people attended a meeting to create an association for those interested in the archaeology of southern Texas, defined loosely as anything below “a line from about Del Rio across the lower Plateau to about Houston”...”plus a hunk of adjoining Mexico” (Hill 1974:2—4). Dr. Hester was elected chairman, Anne Fox (Witte Museum) secretary, and M. F. Chadderdon treasurer. T. C. Hill, Jr., of Crystal City, Texas, became newsletter editor (utilizing skills acquired as author, editor, and publisher of the Texas Archeological Society Region 6 newsletter). A coordinating board was composed of the officers, plus C. K. Chandler (constitution committee), Dave Espy, Harvey Smith, Jr., and Dr. Eugene O’Brien (field work and training), Bill Birmingham, Harvey Kohnitz, and Gene Griffin (program), and Jim Mitchell (membership and publicity). The group decided to call itself the Southern Texas Archaeological Association; membership dues were \$5.00 per year (\$3.00 for students); and quarterly meetings and an annual Bulletin were planned (ibid. 2—3).

By December 5th, the fieldwork committee visited a pair of 19th century limekilns in northern Bexar County, endangered by a planned housing development; volunteers, working under the direction of Anne Fox, excavated the kilns for structural information and to develop information of how they were used. Some STAA members helped finish a UTSA dig at the Alamo.

In January 1974, STAA members were working, under the direction of Harvey Kohnitz, in a surviving portion of the Granburg Site (known as Granburg II on Salado Creek at Loop 410. There, under 12 feet of gravel, a cache of Guadalupe tools was recovered, suggestive of a very early occupation (Hester and Kohnitz 1975). **La Tierra** was created by T. C. Hill, with its own unique flavor and fervor (and “Little Flower” — an Indian Maiden). In its first issue, 106 “paid members” were listed (Hill 1974:6—7. Volume 1, Number 1 contained 36 pages and 6 major articles. Issue No. 2 followed in April with 24 pages, a constitution, establishment of an STAA library, and three contributed papers. By the end of the year, membership totaled 270 individuals plus 10 institutions (Hill 1975:1). The association •was clearly off to a quick and energetic start!

The year 1975 included issuance of STAA Special Publication No. 1, **The Payaya Indians of Southern Texas**, by Dr. Tom Campbell, of U.T. Austin. J. B. Sollberger of Dallas knapped flint for one STAA quarterly meeting. We dug at St. Mary’s Hall on Salado Creek, recovering Folsom through Late Prehistoric artifacts; a later UTSA CAR field school found a significant Plainview campsite there. Excavations were also undertaken at the Timmeron Rockshelter (41 HI 95) near San Marcos by STAA and TAS members; a corncob, the first documented in southcentral or southern Texas, was recovered and analyzed (Harris 1985).

In subsequent years, fieldwork included the J2 Ranch (41 VT 6), the Kerlick sites in DeWitt County, and from October 1977 to the present, the Dan Baker Site (41 CM 104), where we have recovered Clovis, Plainview, and a number of Archaic and Late Prehistoric artifacts. STAA volunteers also participated in most of the projects conducted by the UTSA CAR (the Alamo and other missions, Walker Ranch, Baker Cave, Fairmount Hotel, etc.), as well as TAS field schools (Choke Canyon, Rowe Valley, etc.). STAA members have surveyed, documented sites and collections, done lab work, written reports, and a myriad of other activities. STAA has conducted introductory seminars (with Trinity University Continuing Education), a ceramics workshop (Witte Museum), and other special programs. STAA twice hosted the annual meeting of the Texas Archeological Society (1975, 1985). We have also supported the National Park Service (NPS), and Our Lady of the Lake University Missions Research conferences. We've held STAA meetings in Victoria, San Marcos, Sisterdale, Bulverde, Uvalde, and Ingleside (mini—field school with the Coastal Bend Archeological Society, 1986). In 1987, we assisted the NPS and the Texas Historical Commission with restoration work at Panda Cave on Lake Amistad near Del Rio.

We have done a lot, and can be proud of our accomplishments. Our reputation, statewide, as an energetic and active organization, has been well established. Membership is approaching 500 individuals. Our **Field and Laboratory Handbook** (Hemion 1983, 1988) is highly respected by other societies and actively used in their own new member activities.

But we have a lot yet to do. **La Tierra** needs your reports. Several special publications need to be funded by grants or donations. We must return to J-2 and finish that work. Only our Timmeron Rockshelter work has been fully published; reports of our other excavations have yet to be completed. The work is not finished until the report is written and available to the public. We have much to accomplish in our next 15 years...

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This article reports on several possible Paleo-Indian materials, which were probably found on the Johnson farm, located along the Medina River near the Bexar and Medina County line. Kathy Johnson, whose grandfather farmed this property for many years, as well as several fields in central Medina County, and collected a number of artifacts from his fields after plowing, brought the collection to our attention. It is not absolutely certain from which of his fields these specimens were recovered; thus, they can only be given provenience to the county level (Medina River drainage). In addition to the materials reported here, his collection includes mostly unstemmed triangular forms (Baird, Tortugas, Catan), a large biface, and a few stemmed dart points (Edgewood, Censor, and a probable Gary).

### SPECIMENS

Fluted point — The fluted specimen (see Figure 2, A, A') is presently 71 mm long with a maximum width of 25.6 mm and a maximum thickness of 7.2 mm. The width of the base is uncertain due to one broken basal ear; however, the width at 10 mm above the base is 23.5 mm. The lateral edges appear to be basically parallel, up to this point, and this 23.5 mm measurement should be a good approximation of the original base width. The lateral edges are ground 30 mm up on each side and the unbroken area of the base is also ground. The basal concavity is 3mm deep in the unbroken area and this appears to be its maximum depth. Both faces are fluted; there are two flake scars on the obverse (shown as Figure 2, A). The second scar overlaps the first and expands both the length and width of the first scar without completely obliterating it. This flute is 25 mm long with a width of about 12mm. The reverse face (shown as Figure 2, A') has a single flute scar that is 20 mm long and 9 mm wide.

The original flaking appears to be fairly irregular, but this artifact has been resharpened for its upper 40 mm toward the distal end. The flaking of the resharpened area on the obverse face is parallel and oblique parallel (Figure 2, A); flaking on the reverse reworked face is irregular (Figure 2, A').

This specimen is made of a very good quality, glossy brown chert that has been heat-treated. This color and quality of chert has been noted in a high percentage of the Paleo-Indian artifacts recovered in the north central part of South Texas (and southern Central Texas).

Lanceolate Fragment -The second specimen (Figure 2, B) is 45 mm long with a maximum width of 19 mm at the center. Maximum thickness is 6.5mm. The distal tip and both basal corners are broken. The left lateral edge also has a small broken area; these breaks have occurred in recent times, quite probably since it was recovered. The collection was stored and transported in a cigar box without tissue or other padding, and some damage is to be expected.

It is basically lanceolate in outline with an expanding base and concave lateral edges that are heavily ground. The base is thinned from one side, producing a steep bevel and a shallow basal concavity. Flaking is mostly oblique parallel. Color is medium gray. It has been subjected to considerable heat at some point in time, which appears to have darkened its natural lighter gray color and somewhat altered its grainy structure.

Morphologically similar artifacts have been observed in several private artifact collections in the northern part of South Texas. While they have not been documented from excavated sites reported in the literature, they generally occur on sites that also produce identifiable Paleo-Indian points, and probably should also be considered to be of the Late Paleo-Indian period.



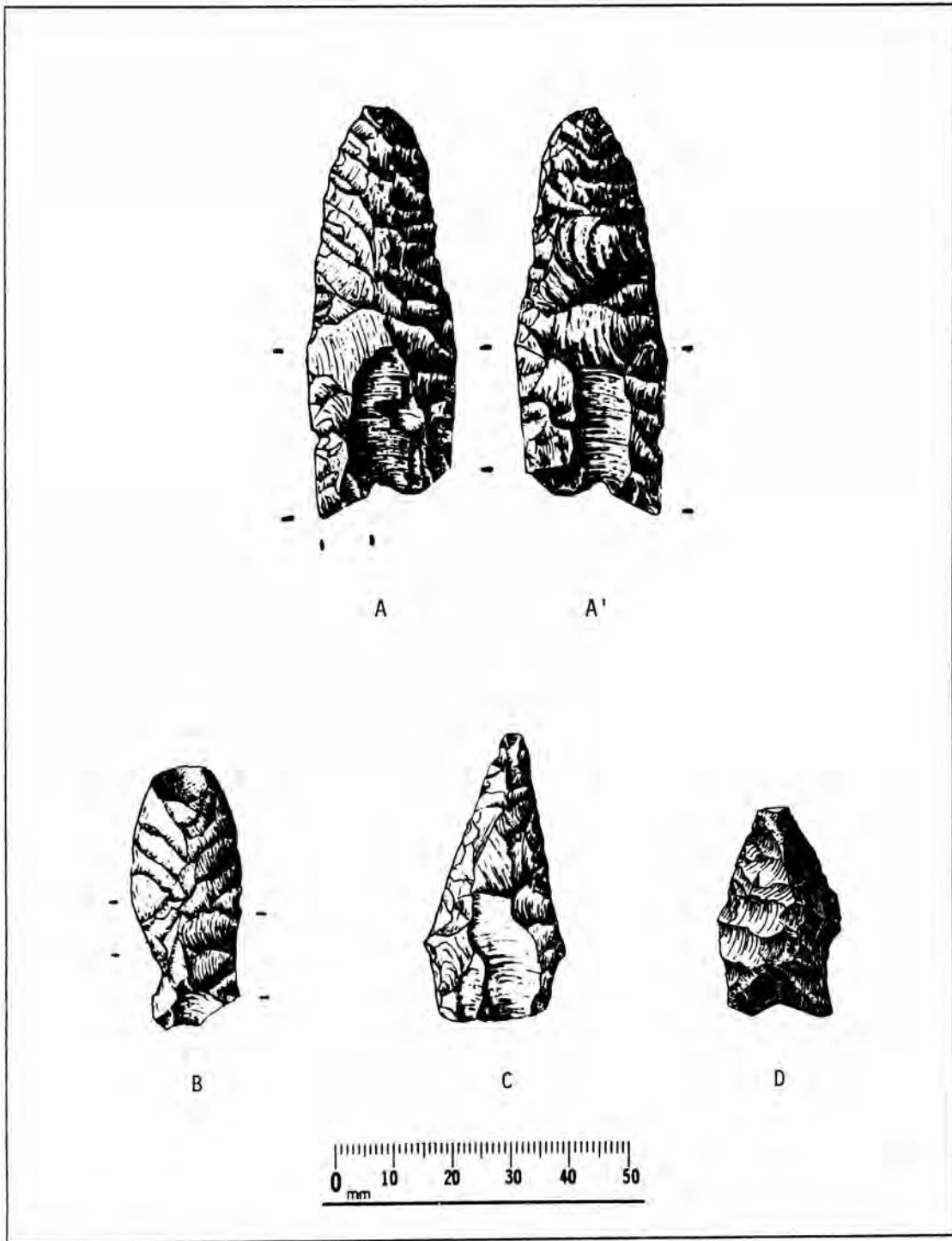


Figure 2. Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic Projectile Points from the Medina River Valley; A-A', Clovis fluted point; B, Lanceolate point; C, Pentagonal point; D, Gower point.

Pentagonal Point - The third specimen (Figure 2, C) is 49mm long with a maximum width of 24 mm and a thickness of 5.8 mm. Blade edges have been extensively reworked and flaking is irregular. Stem edges are straight and contract to the base, which is 18 mm wide. The stem edges and base are lightly ground. The base is thinned on one side with a broad vertical thinning flake that is 22 mm long and 11 mm wide at its maximum extent. It is made of a good quality light tan chert.

This specimen does not fit well in any of the recognized categories of Paleo-Indian artifacts of Texas; however, its edge grinding and basal thinning characteristics suggest it may possibly be a Paleo-Indian point.

Gower - The fourth specimen (Figure 2, D) is 37 mm long with a maximum width of 21 mm. It is 9 mm thick and is coated over all surfaces with a heavy white patina. The base is concave to a depth of 2.5 mm. The base is thinned from one side by the removal of a single flake that produced a steep bevel. The basal concavity is lightly retouched. It is made of a good quality light brown chert that is identifiable under the heavy patina by the scar where the distal tip has been broken.

This specimen is classifiable as a Gower point (Elton Prewitt, personal communication, 28 January 1989). Gower is generally considered to be from the Early Archaic period in south central Texas, perhaps as early as 6000 B.C. (Turner and Hester 1985:105). There is, however, some controversy about the type and its dating (Kelly 1979a, 1979b; Hester 1979; Patterson 1979; Shafer 1979).

## DISCUSSION

The artifacts documented here are part of a larger collection which includes mostly Archaic forms with a preponderance of triangular forms common in South Texas. The Clovis point is an important specimen. Only one other Clovis point is known from Medina County, as reported in the Texas Clovis Fluted Point Survey (Meltzer 1987: Table 1). Documentation of the Johnson farm Clovis specimen doubles the number of such points known for this county and thus helps to better define the distribution of such fluted projectile points in the region of the state.

The point has been extensively reworked. Meltzer notes that only 12.9 percent of the points in his Texas Clovis survey are reworked, although he notes that this may be an underestimate (Meltzer 1987:49). In this Medina County specimen, the reworked area has parallel and oblique parallel flaking on one face and irregular flaking on the reverse, which is unusual. Irregular flaking in a reworked area might suggest a point had been found and reused by people of a later period (Chandler 1989), but the oblique parallel flaking is more typical of Paleo-Indian workmanship thus, this particular point was probably reworked during Late Paleo-Indian times. Judge (1974, cited in Meltzer 1987) felt that reworked projectile points were probably multifunctional tools, a thought also put forth by Kelly (1979a, 1983). Meltzer (1987) also observed that reworking is a trait more often seen in areas where good material (flint, chert, etc.) is scarce.

The other specimens documented here are all Late Paleo-Indian or Early Archaic points made from materials, which are generally available in this part of the state. Although typical of projectile point styles, lithic raw materials, and workmanship in this area, these previously unreported specimens nonetheless help to document the continuity of early occupations in Medina County along the Medina River. Indeed, this collection suggests that this relatively unstudied area of south central Texas may contain some Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic sites which are as yet unrecognized, but which may be worthy of survey and documentation. In any case, these specimens add to our knowledge of the Paleo-Indian peoples of this part of southern Texas.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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CONVERSION CHART					
<u>Multiply</u>	<u>By</u>	<u>To Get</u>	<u>Multiply</u>	<u>By</u>	<u>To Get</u>
millimeters (mm)	0.0394	inches	inches	25.4	millimeters
centimeters (cm)	0.394	inches	inches	2.54	centimeters
centimeters	0.0328	feet	feet	30.48	centimeters
meters (m)	3.281	feet	feet	0.3048	meters
meters	1.094	yards	yards	0.9144	meters
kilometers (km)	0.621	mile	mile	1.609	kilometers
hectares (ha)	2.471	acres	acres	0.4047	hectares

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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. 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. The editors encourage the submission of manuscripts involving not only documentation of sites, surface finds, and collections but also archaeological techniques, methods and theories.

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PLEASE include a proper scale on all maps, diagrams, and artifacts. When any figure must be reduced, the scale must be in the original figure so that reduction will not change any proportions. Most of our artifact figures are drawn "actual size" but scale is still necessary, and may be reset in the picture through "cut and paste". Paper manuscripts, as well as maps, illustrations, tables, charts and graphs will be scanned into electronic form. Again, include a scale in all figures. Any site excavation map MUST have a good scale with it, again, inside the map so that any reduction will not change the proportions.

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- NOTES -

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