

LA TIERRA

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T. C. Hill, Jr.
Newsletter Editor

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La Tierra is distributed quarterly to members of the Southern Texas Archaeological Association. For membership information, contact the Treasurer.

Manuscripts and other items for the newsletter should be submitted to STAA Publication Committee, c/o T.R. Hester, 105 Country Club Ln., San Antonio, Texas 78216.

REMARKS FROM THE EDITOR

Things have picked up considerably out here in the western Brush Country, archeologically speaking. The upper "Nueces Strip" and its surroundings have been catching a terrible lot of attention during the past year or so. Resembles ant beds, with all the holes and dirt piles and sweaty, busy people!

The University of Texas at San Antonio archeological field school has occurred here for the past two summers, and more such future excursions are planned, I understand. These schools have been beneficial not only to the students, but also to our better understanding this section's pre-historic occupants. The 1975 School explored a site which produced probably the greatest tonnage and variety of faunal remains yet assembled from a southern Texas site, and has stirred much excitement.

A team of Texas Highway Department diggers, led by Glen Doran, has been busy for several months at a fine site on the Nueces River in Uvalde County, right on the edge of the Hill Country. Several levels of occupation have produced what seems to me to be pure Edwards stuff in spots, and then pure South Texas materials not far away, perhaps just across the road. The report of this site will be watched for with anticipation, and I understand that two more Uvalde County sites are to be explored by this group, if and when they ever complete at the Nueces site.

Dr. Parker Nunley spent a portion of the summer digging into one of John Stockley's locations on the Rio Grande, not far above Eagle Pass in Maverick County, with decent results.

Most exciting, though, is the great project presently going on at Guerrero, a sleepy Mexican pueblo downstream from Piedras Negras, Coahuila. I've high hopes that this effort will answer some puzzling questions of my own. Guerrero is the remains of a rather ancient Spanish attempt at Christianizing a lot of the "Strip's" Coahuiltecan Indian groups. Its age is almost unreal, in the history of this particular section, boasting a birthday some three-quarters of a century older than our own bicentennial-celebrating nation. Three missions were set up there: San Juan Bautista, San Francisco de Solano (later to become our own "Alamo"), and San Bernardo. Now the former two are nothing more than piles of scattered rubble, but the latter is an impressive ruin, although almost intentionally so.

San Bernardo, you see, was never finished. A massive architectural dream, it called for the stacking of huge shaped blocks of "Great River" limestone into walls and arched windows and domed roofs, figuring to be one of the most magnificent edifices ever conceived in this area. It is difficult to imagine the labor and time invested in the completed percentage of the old church, but it must have been a great bunch.

Just behind the mission is found an acre or two of garbage and debris, around the now archeologically-exposed limestone foundations of what must have been the "working-Indian" quarters. From as deep as six inches, much of the abandoned trash of those people has been recovered, including a great variety of pottery styles, majolica, bone fragments, flint flakes

and arrow points and tools, glass beads and brass crucifixes and I don't really know what-all. Spanish records may reveal someday just how many people and how much time was involved in building such a mighty mound.

A century later, the Coahuiltec people became extinct...simply vanished from the face of the earth, disappeared without a whimper. How could the evaporation of a well-embedded South Texas culture, such as this, possibly happen? That they drifted at first into the missions, more from "curiosity", is explained to us. That they drifted away, indeed fled upon occasion, is only natural, for a free-living bunch of nomads who had not before experienced the clock-punching, field-plowing, money-counting style of the strange Spanish newcomers.

They became so expert at fleeing that they grew to anticipate a healthy Rio Grande flood, crossing at the last possible moment to get a good headstart on the water-bound soldiers who pursued them. But justice always prevailed when, a week or so later, the army could manage a crossing to track and hound-down the infidels from among their old haunts on the Nueces or its feeder creeks, to round up the bulk of them and return them to the "good life".

When small pox struck, devastatingly, the Spanish could work no miraculous cures, and it seems the really reliable convert Indians took matters into their own hands. Dragging their pitiful dying people out into the brush, they'd prop them up under a shade tree with a little food and water and leave them to the benevolence of their own ancient gods. In case nothing good came of it, however, they'd construct a little wall of thorny brush around the infected individual to contain the Evil Spirit which molested him, and then would scatter more thorny branches along their own trail back to the mission village, in case the evil ones broke out of the enclosure to follow.

No doubt all the rigors of the strange new life, and the constant yearning for the old, confused and further defeated this easy-going people, while new diseases and raiding Tobosos and Apaches and Comanches eventually sealed their doom. The few remnants are said to have scattered into Mexico's interior, and their descendants, if any, will probably never know they are the sons of a long, proud line.

What puzzles me: why did they never resist their destruction, as many other Indian groups managed to do? What possible mess of Spanish pottage could have bought their birthright, could have induced them to swap their hard-earned skills at thriving in this rather sparse environment, for extinction?

Perhaps the answer will be pieced-out from many places, but I would guess that a good hint may come from the trash piles and buried foundations in the shadow of San Bernardo's walls, at Guerrero. This site must have seen "forced labor" in its meanest form.

So, like I said, things have picked up considerably out here in the western brush of our Tierra. Lots of activity and dust. Naturally, I'm highly elated and gratified from the attention we're receiving. It has

been my considered opinion for a long spell that there was much more here to be investigated than had met previous eyes, and I have spent many years in saying so. Not that it wouldn't have happened eventually...but now it is happening!

After 4-5 years of "newslettering" and raving about "my" Brush, and with things now moving at a fine tempo, I find that I'm exhausted for ideas and desperate to get back into the bushes. Besides, we now need a new La Tierra editor to create a new fuel for the fire of our STAA newsletter.

It has honestly been a rare privilege, an honor and a delight to have served our youthful organization in this manner for the past couple of years. We cannot thank our contributors and helpers enough, and the kind words of our readers have furnished rewards far beyond our expectations.

And, by the way, I ran into Little Flower a few days ago, out on the Tortugas. Thought she'd never ask for her copy of the pottery report, or how it was received by the membership. I said, "Aw, it was O.K., I guess", but didn't admit that it wouldn't have amounted to much, without her. She admired the pictures. We both say "Bye", and "Thanks" for everything.

T. C. Hill, Jr.

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STAA SPECIAL PUBLICATION

The Southern Texas Archaeological Association proudly announces its first Special Publication, "The Payaya Indians of Southern Texas", authored by Professor Thomas N. Campbell, of the U.T.-Austin Dept. of Anthropology.

This monograph, 30 pages in length, describes in great detail the geographic territory, life style, and subsistence patterns of this important Coahuiltecan Indian group. The Payaya lived along the Medina River and the San Miguel Creek area south of San Antonio.

The report is the result of many years of painstaking documentary and archival research by Prof. Campbell. It is the most significant publication on the Coahuiltecan in recent years, and is a "must" for all persons interested in the archaeology and aboriginal populations of south-central and southern Texas.

Copies of the report are available for \$1.50 (STAA members) and \$2.50 (non-members), and may be secured by sending payment to: Shirley Van Der Veer, STAA, 123 East Crestline, San Antonio, Texas 78201.

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A TENTATIVE CHRONOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR SOUTHERN TEXAS

Jimmy L. Mitchell

Editor's Preface: Mr. Mitchell presents here a tentative chronological ordering of prehistoric cultural remains in the south Texas region. Many of the age estimates are guess-dates, or are derived from correlations with adjacent central and Trans-Pecos Texas sequences. Although specific bibliographic citations are not provided, Mr. Mitchell's chart is the result of careful examination of most of the published archaeological literature of the region.

TIME	PERIOD NAME	DEFINING CHARACTERISTICS
Present	Historic	Missions, historic materials (trade beads, metal arrow points, etc.)
AD 1700	Late Prehistoric	Bone-tempered ceramics, possible agriculture (corn at Timmeron rockshelter in south central Texas), arrowpoints (Perdiz, Clifton, Fresno and others), manos and metates
AD 1300	Post-Archaic Transition	Some ceramics (including Mogollon), mixture of arrow points (Scallorn, Edwards) and dart points (Zavala/Figueroa), manos and metates
AD 800	(Late)	Dart points include Ensor, Frio, Zavala/Figueroa, etc.; unifacial Clear Fork tools, ground stone ornaments (gorgets, pendants), grooved axes (rare)
AD 500	(Mid)	Dart points including Tortugas, Morhiss, Pedernales, Castroville, Marcos, and others; Clear Fork tools
AD 100	(Early)	Dart points including Bell and Bell-like, Gower-like, early triangular, and others; Clear Fork and Guadalupe tools
600 BC	Pre-Archaic Transition	Early corner notched dart points, early triangular forms; Guadalupe tools; unifacial Clear Fork tools
3500 BC(?)	(Late)	Lanceolate forms including Plainview, Angostura, Golondrina, and others; early stemmed dart points such as Scottsbluff; Guadalupe tools (?); bifacial Clear Fork tools
6000 BC	Paleo-Indian	
9200 BC	(Early)	Fluted points including Folsom and Clovis

DIG THAT SQUARE: A LESSON FROM TIMMERON ROCKSHELTER (41HY95)

Harvey Smith, Jr.

Having been assigned a single 1.5 meter square in the horizontal excavation grid of the Timmeron Rockshelter site (41HY95) and prepared for some back-bending exercise with little thought of uncovering more than an occasional projectile point along with a few fragments of tools and flint-flaking remains, my one "square" was just one of maybe 30 or 40 squares in the complete grid of the shelter. It represented a very small portion of the material that would be excavated in the process of completing the investigation of this rockshelter.

The investigating team consisted of several people who worked at the screen, sifting the excavated material and a special group headed by Jules Jacquier, doing flotation and fine screening of selected samples. Wanda and J.E. Kaufman and L.C. Fletcher took turns at the dusty job of screening and bucket-carrying. Jules was assisted by his wife.

After initial layout and leveling, excavation of the square began in arbitrary 5 cm. levels as previously established for the whole project. Almost from the outset the artifactual content appeared greater than anticipated. A number of "late prehistoric" arrow points appeared on the screens along with tools, fragments and knapping debitage. This seemed to fit the expected time frame for the late periods of occupation represented in the upper strata.

Before I had completed excavation of the second level, an ancient occupation floor began to appear, formed of a hard packed clay matrix. This was carefully brushed off and its perimeter exposed. The compacted floor matrix had an exposed thickness of approximately 5 cm. and appeared to have a heavy content of seeds and plant fragments. This was certainly a job for the flotation crew. Selected, fragmented segments of the "floor" were turned over to them for further study and fine screening.

My attention was now turned to removal, intact, of as large a segment of the ancient floor as possible. Excavation would now be by cultural levels rather than arbitrary ones. Screening of all material above the floor was specifically separated from material below the floor. Here we had an opportunity to develop an accurate time marker using the ancient floor itself. Before removal of the floor was complete, considerable excitement was heard emanating from the flotation crew. Their fine-screening had turned up a complete projectile point only one centimeter long! This was much smaller than the normal size-range, even for this late prehistoric style point. The small point along with an excellent sample of plant seeds from the flotation, promised to reveal even more about the cultural habits of the early inhabitants of the shelter.

As each segment of the floor matrix was removed, it was bagged directly and separately. A considerable quantity of charcoal was seen in the bottom portion of the floor, and this could give us some very helpful, direct dating information. With the ancient floor removed and properly identified, excavation of the next cultural level proceeded. Not more than 2 to 3 centimeters had been removed before the screens revealed a small ear of corn. Here we had accurate placement of the corn cob immediately below the ancient floor. This

relationship would be particularly important to chronological placement of the corn cob in the temporal framework. This was only the second such evidence of corn yet found in a Central Texas archaeological site (see Jelks 1962). Its accurate time placement would be important information, extending beyond this one site.

A later study by Dr. Richard I. Ford at the University of Michigan, indicated that corn in this time segment of development is almost identical in appearance to early historic corn. He indicated that final identification would lean heavily on the exact provenience, as established by our excavations. Here was one reward for all the hard work in Timmeron Rockshelter.

So this is what I meant by the admonition, "dig that square", appearing in the title. Each excavation unit has to be excavated with skill and care, and one has to be attentive and observant during the process. The excavation is a team effort, with the people in the pit and those on the screen working together in a cooperative effort.

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THE LAS MORAS SITE IN KINNEY COUNTY, TEXAS

L. W. Patterson and W. Robert Wehner

This report describes two surface collections made on the Las Moras site, 41KY14, in central Kinney County. The location is in the southwestern corner of central Texas, at the junction of the Trans-Pecos and south Texas regions, as defined by Campbell (1958:Fig. 1). This site is located on a gently sloping stream bank, along a bend in Las Moras Creek, and appears to have minimum dimensions of 500 by 1500 feet.

A collection of primarily bifacial material and projectile points was made by W. Robert Wehner of San Antonio. Projectile point types show a long occupation sequence, beginning with the late Paleo-Indian Plainview type, and ending with Scallorn, Perdiz, and Harrell-like arrow points. This would be expected at this major water source for the area. The projectile point collection consists of the following:

Plainview	1
Castroville	2
Perdiz	2
Langtry	2
Frio	3
Montell?	1
Kinney?	1
Pedernales, reworked	1
Scallorn-like	2
Harrell-like	1
Zavala/Figueroa & Ensor	18
unclassified dart	4
unclassified arrow point	1

Some of these points are illustrated in Figures 1. The Wehner collection also contained a thick, heavily nibbled end scraper, a rectanguloid biface preform, and the medial section of a drill/perforator shaft. The Plainview point is of purple-tan chert, and is possibly heat treated.

The other collection, made by the senior author, is a general lithic assemblage. No ceramics were found, which is consistent with previous information given by Hester (1971:Fig. 24) for the distribution of ceramics in the general area. Other than flint flakes, artifacts from this second collection consist of the following:

dart point fragments	2
bifacial tools	4
biface fragments	4
thick flint chips	13
chopper	1
blade core fragment	1
microblade cores	2
unifacial side scraper	1
unifacial discoidal scraper	1
graver/scraper	1

All lithic artifacts collected are made of flint.

The bifacial tool, Figure 2,k, is similar to a Central Texas "hand axe", and the top edge is blunt. Another biface, not illustrated, appears to be an almost finished crescent-shaped tool.

A large variety of flint colors are represented in this collection, including: tan, pink, brown, grey, and black. Many pieces show signs of heat treating, including blade cores.

One elongated side scraper, Figure 2,i, and one discoidal shaped scraper were found. Both have rather steep unifacial retouch.

There are one blade core fragment and two microblade cores in this assemblage. One microblade core, Figure 2,h, has acute angle prepared striking platforms at both ends. One end has numerous hinge fractures. The other microblade core, Figure 2,g, is essentially wedge-shaped, with six full-length blade facets around the sides. This core was then rotated, to use a blade facet as a striking platform, and three short facets with hinge fractures were made on the original striking platform. The original striking platform is unprepared cortex surface. Small prismatic blade technology of this general nature has been reported by Hester (1971:92-94) for adjacent Uvalde County, and by Patterson (1973) further east on the upper Texas coast.

The lithic flake collection is as follows:

miscellaneous flakes	
under 15 mm square	17
15-20 mm	31
20-25 mm	13
25-35 mm	29
over 35 mm square	7
denticulate tool	1
flake with drawing	1
prismatic blades	3
blade fragments	11
blade-like flakes	4
flake graters	4

The 14 prismatic blades and fragments range in width from 8.0 mm to 19.2 mm, with an average of 13.8 mm.

One flint flake, Figure 2,j, has what appears to be an abstract linear drawing on one face. Grant (1967:22) has noted a distribution of this type of art from eastern California into Texas. A number of examples of abstract art can be found in the adjacent Trans-Pecos region, such as reported by Kirkland and Newcomb (1967), Alexander (1970:Fig. 25), and Word and Douglas (1970:Fig. 27).

There are a number of historic artifacts from this site, mainly in the form of military material, which is to be expected because of the proximity of old Fort Clark. Items in the Wehner collection include a variety of military uniform buttons, a rectangular belt buckle, shell casings, bullets, "minnie" balls, and a 1920 Mexican 20 centavo piece with a bullet impact dent. One button pattern consists of two women flanking a crest with an eagle above.

In summary, based on the presence of the Plainview point type of late Paleo-Indian times and possible historic contacts into the 1800's, this site could represent at least intermittent occupation over a period of 6,000 to 9,000 years. The main portion of this time span is represented by an Archaic lifestyle of hunting and gathering. Artifact types generally show similar traits to the Archaic period in adjacent regions.

Acknowledgement

Appreciation is expressed to Dr. T.R. Hester (University of Texas at San Antonio) for providing information and sketches on the Wehner collection.

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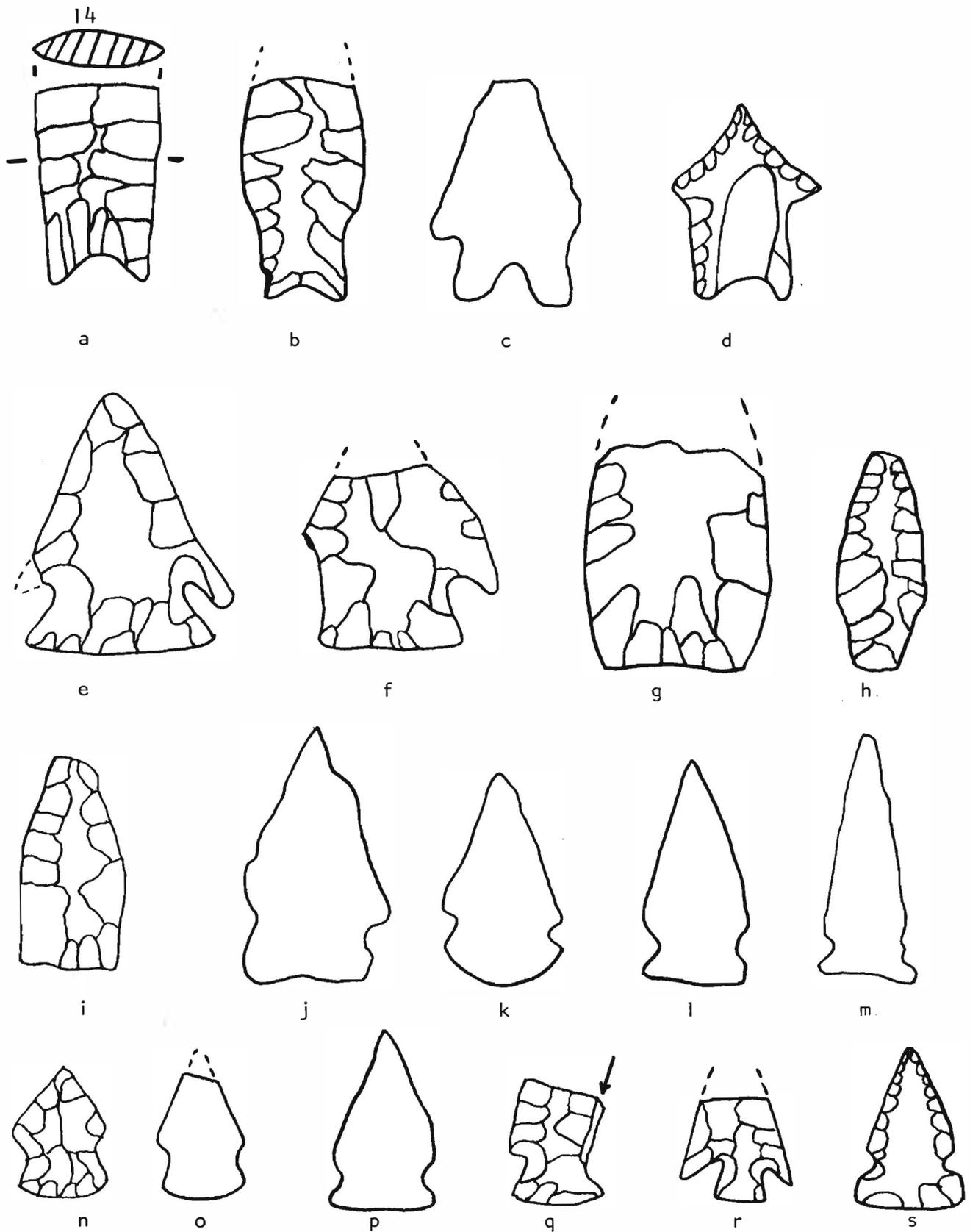


Figure 1. Selected Lithic Artifacts, 41KY14.
 a, Plainview; b, unclassified; c, Montell; d, Pedernales; e, f, Castroville; g, Kinney?; h-j, unclassified (j has been burned); k-p, Zavala/Figueroa; q, burin on break; r, Scallorn; s, Harrell.
 (Illustrated actual size.)

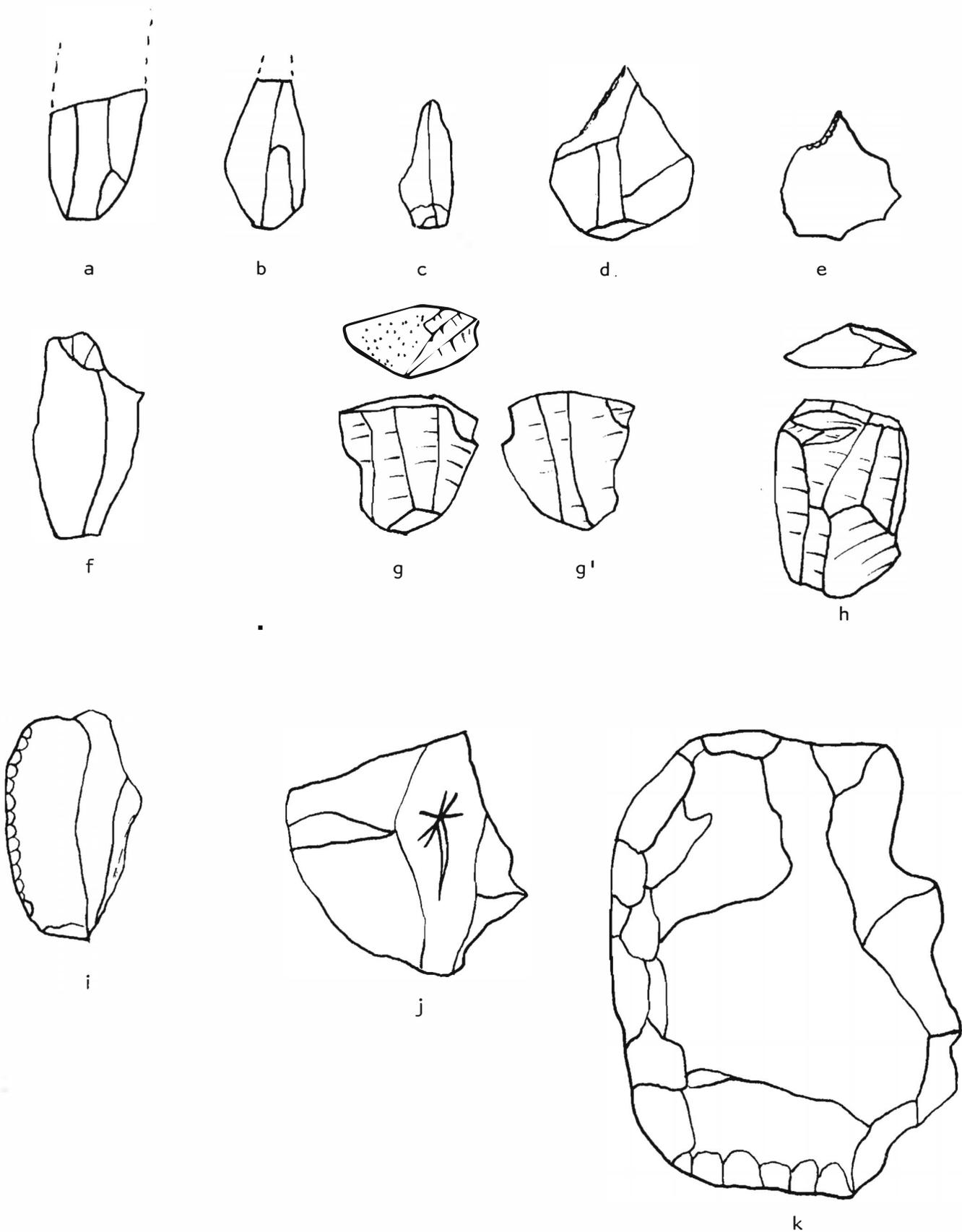


Figure 2. Selected Lithic Artifacts, 41KY14.

a-c, prismatic blades; d,e, flake graters; f, blade-like flake; g,g', microblade core (platform shown above g); h, microblade core (platform shown); i, steep retouched scraper; j, drawing on flake; k, biface. (Illustrated actual size.)

A SANDSTONE ARTIFACT FROM THE
CHOKE CANYON RESERVOIR AREA, SOUTH TEXAS

James E. Warren

Recently, while on a wood-gathering expedition in Live Oak County, the author and family recovered an interesting artifact in an area which will be inundated by the proposed Choke Canyon Reservoir on the Frio River above Three Rivers, Texas. This artifact was located on the surface in a roll of dirt resulting from the grading of a ranch road. The ranch is located approximately three miles west of Calliham, Texas, on the north side of the Frio River.

A palm-sized, smooth, sandstone pebble was observed and was suspected of being a mano. Upon turning the pebble over it was discovered that there was a design engraved upon the surface. The author's wife exclaimed, "Oh! An American flag!" (which is a very good description of the design pattern). It consists of nine parallel straight lines with another straight line bisecting these at one end and extending below them, roughly resembling an American flag without the "field of blue" in the corner.

Sandstone pebbles and slabs with incised lines on their surface are fairly common in this area of South Texas. However, most of these contain a series of randomly placed lines and are usually classified as "sharpening stones". It is believed that they were used in sharpening bone, antler, and wooden needles or awls.

Since this particular artifact seems to have a definite, planned pattern engraved on it, the author postulates that it is not a tool or utilitarian object. Most investigators believe that the aboriginal inhabitants of this area were so busy with the daily chore of hunting and gathering that they had no time for aesthetics or leisure activities. I have thus decided to put this specimen on record hoping to stimulate others to publish reports concerning objects which might shed some light on the aesthetical values or leisure-oriented activities of the aboriginal inhabitants of South Texas.

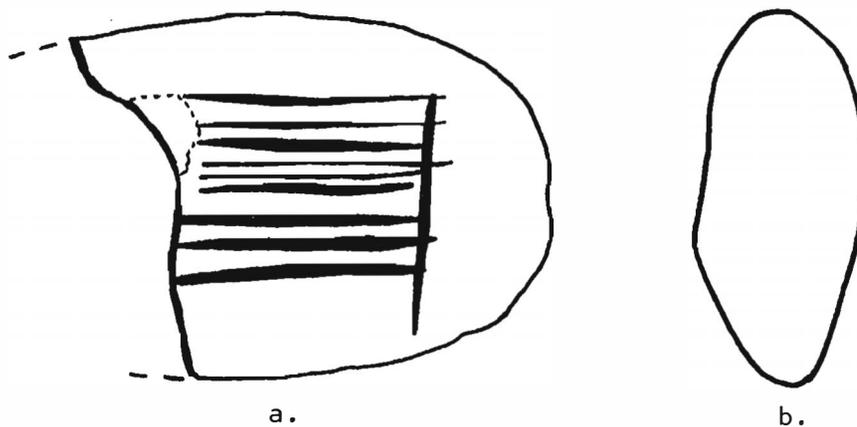


Figure 1. Sandstone Artifact from Live Oak County.
a, top view, with engraved lines; b, end view.
(Illustrated actual size.)

41HR210, A MULTICOMPONENT SITE IN HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS

L. W. Patterson

Site 41HR210 is a multicomponent site located in inland Harris County on the upper Texas coastal plain. This paper describes the results of a surface survey, including all artifacts found up to May, 1975. The main site is a low sandy mound, approximately 100 feet in diameter, located near a bayou on a former stream bed in a wooded area. No archeological features are apparent on the surface. It was a campsite for a hunting and gathering lifeway, with occupations representing several time periods. Artifacts found show a full range of campsite activities, including: cooking, hunting, lithic tool manufacture, lithic tool use, and perhaps chopping of vegetable matter. Some pointed bone objects may have been used as tools. If historical references, such as Cabeza de Vaca (1961), can be applied to earlier periods, this site probably represents seasonal nomadic activities.

Late Archaic, Woodland, and Late Prehistoric periods seem to be represented, although probably not continuously. The Late Archaic (preceramic) period is possibly represented by certain dart point types, typical for this area in this period. Although these point types are known to continue into the Woodland period (Wheat 1953:Table 5) of A.D. 200 to 600 (Aten 1971:Fig. 10), characterized by pottery and dart points but few bifacial arrow points, the large size of some of the dart points is more typical of the Archaic period than of the Woodland. Smaller dart points, typical of the Woodland period, are also present. The distribution of flint flake sizes shown in Table 1 is typical of terminal Archaic sites in this area (Patterson 1974a). The Late Prehistoric period is represented by small bifacial arrow points, and there is possibly not a large contribution to the general lithic collection from this time period, as studies (Patterson 1974a) have shown single component Late Prehistoric sites to generally yield small numbers of lithic flakes.

Projectile points collected are as follows:

dart point preform	1	tan flint, tip only heat treated
Ellis point	1	brown flint
Kent point, large	1	tan flint
Almagre-like point	1	tan flint
Palmillas point, large	1	tan flint
Perdiz point	1	red jasper
Scallorn point frag.	1	grey flint
arrow point fragments		
blades	2	tan, brown flints
straight stem	1	tan flint
dart point fragments		
blades	2	tan, red-brown flints
straight stem	1	tan flint
expanding stem, small	2	grey, pink flints
contracting stem	<u>1</u>	grey flint
Total	16	

The Almagre-like dart point is sometimes classified as a Gary variety in east Texas (Shafer 1968:Fig. 36,m,n). Some of these points are shown in Figure 1. The Palmillas point has an impact flute or a burin facet on the left lateral blade edge.

Ornaments include two flint flake pendants, with single holes, and one possible grooved bone pendant. A piece of blue colored bone was found, possibly similar to pieces found by Wheat (1953:231) in Harris County. One stone pendant seems to have markings representing a simple face, with two eyes and a mouth, but these markings may be fortuitous. Stone pendants are not common in this area, although some similar single hole flint flake pendants have been found on site 41HR184 by the writer.

Cooking activities, aside from any use of pottery, may be shown by the following collection of clay and caliche balls, all of rather amorphous shapes:

	<u>Clay</u>	<u>Caliche</u>
under 15 mm	2	1
15 to 20 mm	2	12
20 to 25 mm	1	5
25 to 35 mm	2	8
over 35 mm	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
	8	28

Clay balls are distinguished from caliche balls by general appearance, with clay balls having a reddened fired appearance, and fired caliche balls having a grey color. Also, caliche balls react with acids to evolve carbon dioxide, since caliche balls contain carbonate minerals. Acid testing (strong nitric acid) was used with artifacts from this site. Clay balls in the Mississippi Valley are known to last from middle Archaic through Woodland time periods (Huxtable, *et al.* 1972), and are common in southeastern Texas (Shafer 1968:74; Aten 1967:39; Ambler 1967:Table 3; Patterson 1975a:13). Clay balls found on preceramic site 41HR250 since publication (Patterson 1975b), show that this type of artifact started fairly early in inland Harris County. O'Brien (1974:Table 13) shows caliche balls in possible preceramic use on site 41HR82. A ball of red ochre (iron oxide of bright red color) of about 35 mm diameter was found, with possible use as a decorative pigment.

Potsherds are all of the Goose Creek type, with sandy paste. All pieces are body sherds, with red and grey colors occurring. One sherd seems to have a grey slip applied, but this piece may simply be unusually smoothed on the exterior. Some smooth pebbles were found, possibly used for pottery finishing. There were 22 sherds under 15 mm square, and 29 sherds over 15 mm square. The ratio of sherds over 15 mm square to total flint flakes of 0.092 reflects the mixed nature of this site, together with other evidence that several time periods are present. Single component Woodland sites in this area (Patterson 1974a) have higher sherd to flake ratios (0.2 average). The sherd ratio on this site is possibly lowered by the presence of both preceramic and Late Prehistoric elements, as there was a tendency to use less pottery in Late Prehistoric time. One sherd is single line interior incised.

Flint types used are all typical materials found on sites in this area (Patterson 1974b). The nearest lithic source is 23 miles to the west at the Brazos River. Heat treating was used often for flint preparation.

The general lithic assemblage is summarized in Table 1. Most tools are of all-purpose types made from thin flakes, typically of 2 to 5 mm thickness. There is the usual assortment of small prismatic blade and microliths, common to this area (Patterson 1973). Flint cores, chips, and small flakes furnish evidence of tool manufacture, and many examples of flake edge retouch show tool use. One medium size bifacial tool was found on this site. In general, bifacial tools have not been common in surveys of this area, in any time period. There is also a lack of bifacial thinning flakes to support this. The two microblade cores are rather amorphous in shape, each having several blade facets. Of the 209 irregular shaped flint flakes, there were 9.6% primary cortex flakes, 46.9% secondary flakes, and 43.5% interior flakes with no remaining cortex.

Three small smooth flint and quartzite pebbles, not native to this area and too small for utilitarian use, were collected. Since turtle shell fragments were found on this site, these pebbles might have been used in turtle shell rattles, as Webb (1974:300) shows for an Archaic period site in Kentucky.

Three possible examples of the use of asphalt for tool hafting were found, involving a Kent dart point, a prismatic blade, and a microlithic end blade. All of these are illustrated in Figure 1, with asphalt shown as dark patches. The microlith was formed by shaping retouch (Patterson and Sollberger 1974), and has some steep fine marginal retouch.

Approximately 100 feet from the main site on the other side of the dry stream bed, a small isolated group of artifacts was found. This group is not included in Table 1, and consists of a hammerstone, bone fragments, 5 miscellaneous flake cores, 1 large flint chip, 1 large flint pebble, 6 flint flakes of 25 to 35 mm sizes, and the bone pendant and truncated prismatic blade shown in Figure 1. Aside from evidence of hafting with asphalt, the prismatic blade shows other signs of tool use by edge retouch, with lateral edges possibly used for cutting, and the retouched truncated distal end used as an end scraper. One flake core in this group resembles a pebble tool, and may have been intended for use as a chopper, although there is little sign of use wear.

In summary, this site represents perhaps 2000 years of periodic camping activity, with artifacts typical of inland sites on the upper Texas coast. An analysis of faunal remains by Brent Smith is made in a separate paper. This is one of the few sites in this area surveyed by the writer that has any significant quantity of bone preservation. The mixed deciduous and evergreen wooded areas like this normally have acidic soils, which do not preserve wood and bone very well.

Acknowledgement

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General Lithic Collection

bifacial tool	1
stemmed unifacial tool	1
biface fragment	1
microblade cores	2
blade core fragments	4
misc. flake cores	4
gravers	8
notched tools	2
burnt rock	2
large pebbles	2
small pebbles	3
thick flint chips	
under 15 mm square	15
15 to 20 mm	29
20 to 25 mm	13
25 to 35 mm	15

Flint Flake Collection

irregular flakes		
under 15 mm square	several hundred	
15 to 20 mm	135	43.2%
20 to 25 mm	49	15.7
25 to 35 mm	23	7.3
over 35 mm	2	0.6
microliths		
perforator	1	0.3
possible end blades	13	4.2
possible side blades	30	9.6
prismatic blades		
under 11 mm wide(microblades)	19	6.1
11 to 15 mm wide	26	8.3
15 to 20 mm wide	11	3.5
over 20 mm wide	2	0.6
core trim flakes	2	0.6
total flakes(over 15 mm sq.)	<u>313</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Table I. Site 41HR210 Lithic Collection

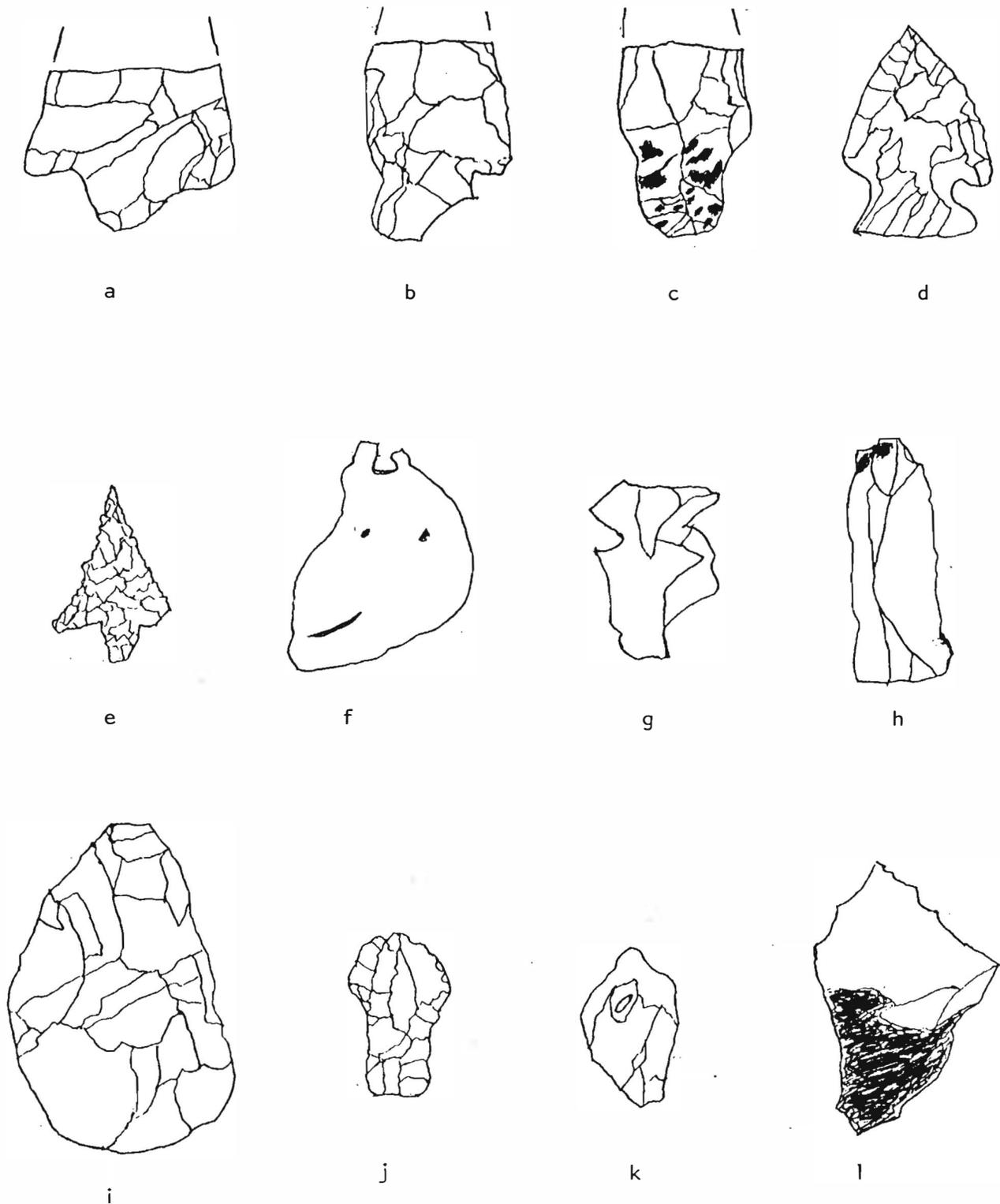


Figure 1. Artifacts from 41HR210.

a, Almagre-like; b, Palmillas; c, Kent; d, Ellis; e, Perdiz;
 f, stone pendant?; g, bone pendant?; h, retouched blade;
 i, biface; j, stemmed uniface; k, flake pendant; l, hafted
 microlith. (Illustrated actual size)

AN ANALYSIS OF FAUNAL REMAINS FROM 41HR210

Brent W. Smith

All available faunal remains were gathered from the surface of the site by L. W. Patterson (personal communication, 1975). This resulted in a total sample of 1,010 specimens from the main site, of which 189 (18.71%) were identifiable. Additionally, 19 specimens were collected from the surface of a small site 100 feet from the main site. Of these, four (21.05%) were identifiable.

In general, the preservation of the bone is fair, although most of the material recovered is fragmentary. One or more of the following hypotheses can be used to explain this fragmentation: (1) the prehistoric occupants of the site snapped, cut or pounded the bone in the process of obtaining the marrow, separating the meat, or processing certain bones for use as tools; (2) a second possibility is that animals chewing on the bones or human activities on the site after the initial occupation could have caused alterations to the bone; (3) thirdly, the bones could have been altered by natural forces, such as wind and water.

The basic information gained from the faunal analysis includes an inventory of what species were present in this site sample. These data were obtained through an analysis process which involved several steps. First, the identifiable bones were separated from the unidentifiable bones. Then the identifiable bones were sorted according to osteological element, with bones altered prehistorically for use as artifacts separated from those which were not. Each identifiable bone was then sorted according to species. The results of the species and osteological element identification are provided in Tables 1 and 2. (Two references were used as aids in the analysis: Gilbert 1973 and Olsen 1964.) Also, Dr. Ernest Lundelius, vertebrate paleontologist at the University of Texas at Austin was consulted for some of the deer bone element identification.

The two most abundant species in the sample from the main site (Table 1) were the white tail deer, 29 specimens (15.34% of the identifiable remains, and turtle, 123 specimens (65.08% of the identifiable remains). A tabulation of the sample from the auxiliary site (designated 41HR210-A) is provided in Table 2. In terms of the minimum number of individual animals identified from the main site, however, this sample is quite small since a population of only four deer, based on the number of metatarsals, and one turtle could be estimated through the analysis of bone elements (Table 1). Also, Dr. Lundelius (personal communication, 1975), through an inspection of the deer bone sample, was able to estimate a minimum number of two individual deer, through the identification of both adult and juvenile characteristics in the metatarsals. (These data were also used in the deer total meat weight estimates, as tabulated in Table 3.) Through this estimate of the minimum number of individuals, we can also estimate the approximate total meat weight of the identified species. These meat weights were based on averages tabulated in Dillehay (1975). The total meat weights, as tabulated by species and faunal group in Table 3, is 117,955 grams for the main site sample and 27,240 grams for the auxiliary site sample.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Bone Element	No. of Specimens	Minimum # of Individuals
<u>Large Terrestrial</u>				
White-Tail deer	<u>Odocoileus virgianus</u>	Teeth	11	2?
		Metatarsal	7	4
		Astragalus	2	2
		Navicular	2	1
		Radius	1	1
		Humerus	1	1
		Metacarpal	2	2
		Axis	1	1
		Phalanx	1	1
		Thoracic Vertabrae	1	1
Bison or Cow	Sp.?	Navicular	2	1
Medium Size Mammal	Sp.?	Calcaneum	1	1
Unidentified Mammal	Sp.?	Long Bone	35	?
<u>Small Terrestrial-Aquatic</u>				
Unidentified Turtle	Sp.?	Scapula	2	1
		Humerus	1	1
		Carapace Fragments	120	1?
<u>Avian</u>				
Unidentified	Sp.?	Humerus	1	1
Unidentified			821	?
TOTAL			1,010	

Table 1. Faunal Species Inventory - 41HR210

Common Name	Scientific Name	Bone Element	No. of Specimens	Minimum No. of Individuals
<u>Large Terrestrial</u>				
White-Tail deer	<u>Odocoileus virgianus</u>	Rib	1	1
		Metatarsal	2	1
		Astragalus	1	1
Unidentified			1	?
TOTAL			19	

Table 2. Faunal Species Inventory - 41HR210-A

Species	No. of Indiv.	Est. Total Body Weight (gm.)	Est. Usable Meat Wt. (gm.)	% of Total Usable Meat
<u>41 HR 210</u>				
<u>Large Terrestrial</u>				
White-Tail deer	4	181,600	108,960	92.37
Medium Size mammal	1	<u>17,320</u>	<u>8,655</u>	<u>7.34</u>
		198,920	117,615	99.71
<u>Small Terrestrial-Aquatic</u>				
Unidentified Turtle	1	<u>1,135</u>	<u>340</u>	<u>.29</u>
TOTAL		200,055	117,955	100.00
<u>41 HR 210-A</u>				
<u>Large Terrestrial</u>				
White-Tail deer	1	45,400	27,240	100.00
TOTAL		45,400	27,240	100.00

Table 3. Grams of Meat by Species

The small size of this faunal sample can be explained either through the site surface sampling procedure, by the poor preservation of bone on the surface, through the patterns of animal exploitation of the prehistoric site occupants, or through a combination of these possibilities. If the third possibility is correct, then we should posit either a lack of availability of animals in adjacent microenvironments in prehistoric times, or a site settlement pattern which focused on a temporary seasonal occupation dependent on the availability of local floral, faunal and other resources. If we assume this latter hypothesis to be correct, then we should hypothesize a low site population density, representative of either a small band, an extended family unit, or possibly as low as we might expect for a male-dominated hunting group. (For a discussion of Late Archaic settlement patterns in another area, see Smith 1975.)

The possible uses of the animals other than for meat were also taken into consideration in the analysis. Potential uses of deer bone elements as artifacts include the following: (long bones) pins, needles, knives, projectile points, beads, finger rings, ulna awls, and splinter awls; (antler) flaking tools, scrapers and perforators. A more-or-less complete breakdown of the possible uses of the deer is as follows: antler: awls, flakers, whistles, hammers, projectile points, hunting masks or decoys, and atlatl

hooks; mandibles and teeth: necklaces and scrapers; scapula: hoe blades; vertebrae: scrapers; tail hair: ornaments; hide: clothes and shoes; sinew: thread; brains: tanning; hoofs: ornaments and tinklers; meat, heart, liver and tongue: food; long bones: marrow, scrapers, beamers, awls, projectile points, tubes, pins, needles, fish hooks and gorges (H.F. Gregory, personal communication, 1974; discussed previously in Smith 1974).

Thirteen bone specimens show evidence of deliberate human alteration and possible use. These are illustrated in Figure 1 and described briefly in Table 4. Two specimens were manufactured from deer metacarpals (Specimens A and B), two from deer metatarsals (Specimens C and I), and nine from long bone splinters (Specimens D-H, J-M). All specimens exhibit some evidence of wear, probably from use; five of these show evidence of wear along two edges. Although four specimens have been described as awls in Table 4, any of these specimens may have been used either as awls, flaking tools, projectile points, or for some other function.

Specimen	Bone Element	Description
A	Deer Metacarpal	Awl. Extensive Cut Marks
B	Deer Metacarpal	Distal End Exhibits Deliberate Cutting and Some Wear.
C	Deer Metatarsal	Awl. Wear on Pointed Distal Tip.
D	Long Bone Splinter	Wear on Pointed Distal Tip.
E	Long Bone Splinter	Wear on Pointed Distal Tip and Along two Edges.
F	Long Bone Splinter	Wear Along two Edges.
G	Long Bone Splinter	Wear on Pointed Distal Tip and Along two Edges.
H	Long Bone Splinter	Wear Along Pointed Distal Tip and Along two Edges.
I	Deer Metatarsal	Awl. Wear on Pointed Distal Tip.
J	Long Bone Splinter	Awl. Wear on Pointed Distal Tip.
K	Long Bone Splinter	Extensive Wear on Distal Tip and Along two Edges.
L	Long Bone Splinter	Wear Along Pointed Tip and Along one Edge.
M	Long Bone Splinter	Wear Along one Edge.

Table 4. Description of Bone Artifacts

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FIGURE 1



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



0 5
C M.



I



J



K



L



M