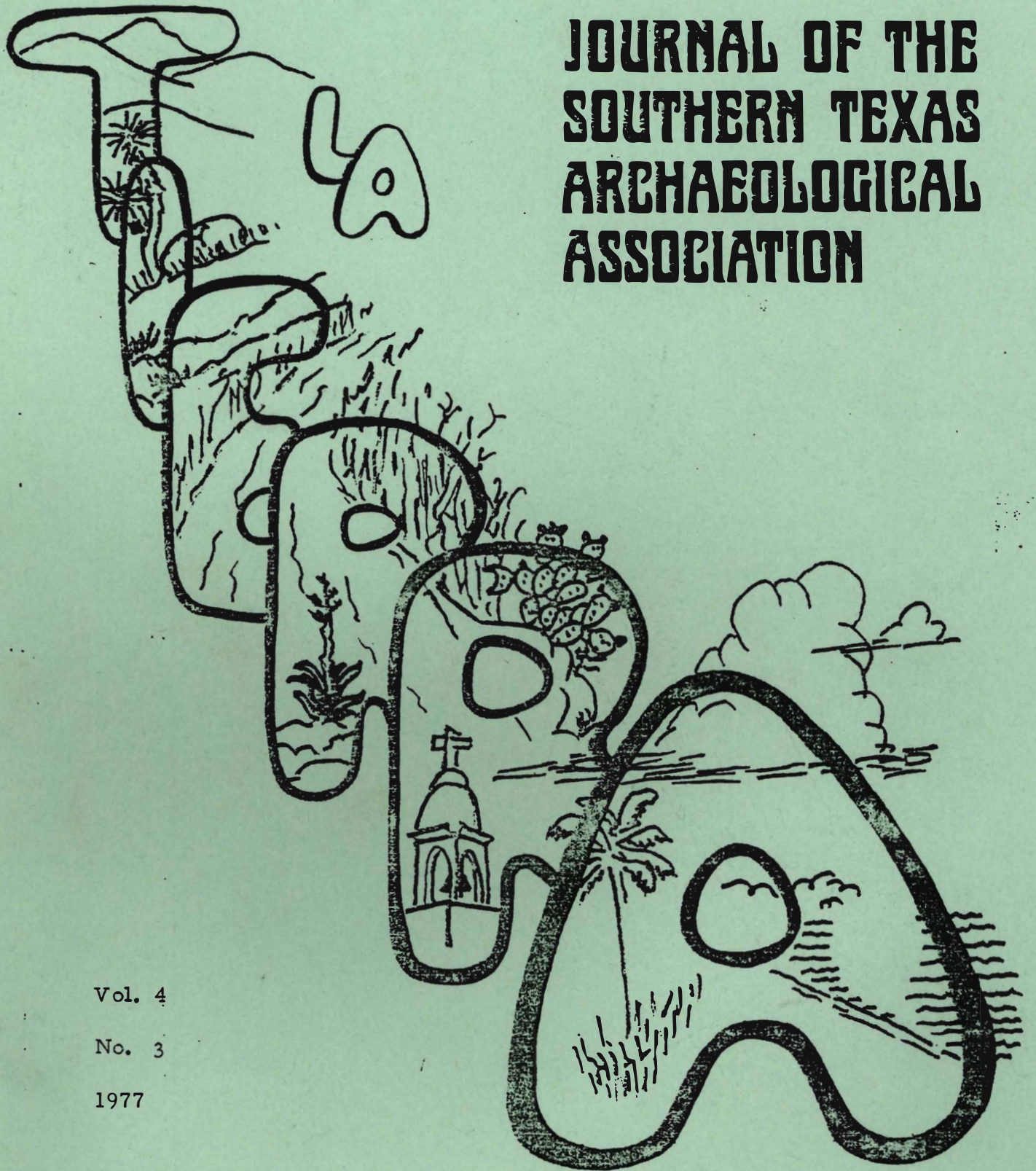


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DAVID R. ESPY: PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS

Thomas R. Hester

As noted in an earlier issue of this journal, one of the original members of the Southern Texas Archaeological Association, David R. Espy, passed away earlier this year.

A memorial to Dave has been prepared by his many friends in the Coastal Bend Archaeological Society (Corpus Christi) and this will be published in the Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society later this year. What I have to say in this brief note is more personal, as it reflects my view of Dave and his contributions to the archaeology of southern and coastal Texas.

I do not remember the first time that I met Dave, although it was sometime in the middle 1960's when I was an undergraduate at The University of Texas at Austin. However, my main recollections of him was of an enthusiastic avocational archaeologist--willing to spend a great deal of his own time to aid and encourage students interested in the south Texas coast. Dave and his wife Victoria were always gracious hosts, and I was always eager to hear about the surveys that Dave and C.K. Chandler were doing on Chiltipin Creek, or on Petronilla Creek, and of the CBAS' initial work in the Choke Canyon Reservoir now under construction near Three Rivers. Visits to these sites with Dave and examination of his cataloged collections from these and other areas always provided new insight into the material culture of the region, from Paleo-Indian through Historic times.

Members of the STAA will always remember Dave as one of the first people to join the organization. He actively supported its growth, attending meetings and field sessions. His presence at these functions will be sorely missed.

Dave always supported the work of students and field teams when they worked in the Corpus area. I recall in 1975 when he came over to Alice to help Feris Bass and Tom Kelly in the UTSA test excavations at 41 JW 8, an important Late Prehistoric site in that area. His collections were always available for study, and contributed to Vance Holliday's study of Chiltipin Creek (San Patricio County) for the Texas Archeological Survey of UT-Austin. Only a short time before his death, Dave aided Andrea Gerstle and Steve Black of UTSA in their survey of the Tule Lake region for the Galveston District Corps of Engineers.

We will miss Dave as a friend, as a STAA colleague, and as someone who always stood ready and willing to help in the developing study of archaeology on the south Texas coast.

THE FORT McINTOSH PROBLEM

James E. Ivey and Thomas W. Medlin

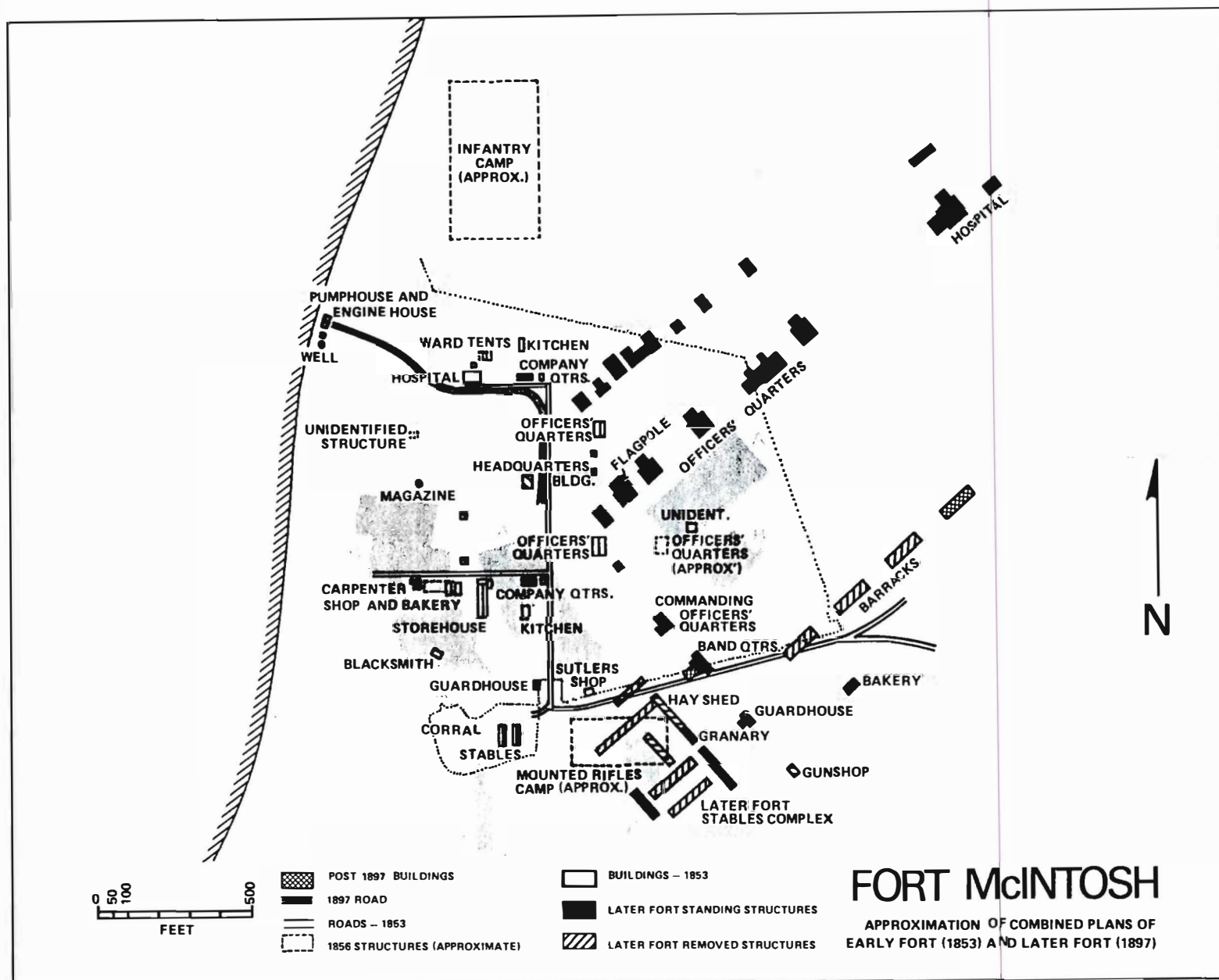
The Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Texas at San Antonio recently completed a preliminary survey of a portion of Laredo Junior College in Laredo, Texas. The college is built on the site of Fort McIntosh, established in 1848 on the banks of the Rio Grande, and closed as a U. S. Army post in 1949. Thomas Medlin and I were given responsibility for the survey and subsequent report.

Our initial examination of the available historical documents pertaining to the fort showed that it had gone through two major periods of construction: (1) the Early Fort, laid out in the late 1840's, and closed in 1859, the standing buildings being sold at that time; and (2) the Later Fort, begun in 1868, and reaching final form in the 1890's. We have an excellent map of the Early Fort made in 1853, showing the majority of the buildings built at one time or another during that period. This map, made by Major Richard Delafield of the Army Engineers in October and November of 1853 (National Archives 1853), gives the dimensions of structures and their relationships to each other and to the topography of the time, to within inches -- in some cases to within a fraction of an inch. Altitudes above the surface of the Rio Grande are also given for a great number of points, sufficient to make a fairly good topographic map.

The Later Fort is depicted in a map drawn in 1897 by Hugo Koehler (National Archives 1897) for the purpose of showing structures and water pipes. It is not of the same order of accuracy as the Delafield map (but then, few maps of Army posts in nineteenth century Texas are) but is still a very good map, quite sufficient to show the relationship of the Later Fort to the local topography. The majority of the fort buildings of the 1890's are still standing, which of course considerably simplifies the problem of locating those Later Fort structures which have disappeared.

Given these excellent maps, we expected no real problems in locating the positions of the structures of both periods on the ground. Our expectations turned out to be wrong.

Although it was obvious on examination of the maps that there was little or no overlap of structures between the two periods, there were several features common to both. We felt that this would permit the two to be overlaid with minor uncertainty, so that the structures of the two periods would be located relative to each other. Since the Later Fort structures are largely still standing, they would act as



reference points permitting the location of the Early Fort structures on the ground, and therefore make them available for investigation by straightforward excavation. These common features were the "Star Fort," an earth-embanked, fortified artillery position built to guard a major crossing of the Rio Grande, and a number of distinctively-shaped arroyos cutting the high bank of the river. We felt that when we made reproductions of the two maps at the same scale, we could then overlay the two depictions of the Star Fort, match up the arroyos, and have a reasonably accurate superimposition of the two fort plans -- reasonably accurate meaning a location of the Early Fort plan on the present ground surface to within, say, ten feet of their true position (the Star Fort is not visible on the accompanying figure, being too far north).

When the rescaling and overlays were carried out, it was clear that something was wrong. The arroyos did not lend themselves to overlaying in any immediately recognizable manner, and the Star Fort depictions did not match in size or orientation. At this point we noticed that the position of the Star Fort on the 1897 map only approximately matched the position of the present ruins of the fort. Upon examination of the available records, we found several reasons for these difficulties.

Delafield's map was made in October and November of 1853, but according to Colonel Mansfield's inspection of the fort in 1856 (Crimmins 1938-39:237) the fort was not begun until January of 1854. It was built under the direction of Major Delafield (Thompson 1974:177). This, of course, means that the Star Fort as drawn in such fine detail on Delafield's map was not a plan of the completed fort, but a construction plan, a layout of how Delafield expected to build the fort. There is no way of knowing how precisely he followed this plan once construction began (short of excavating the fort). It is quite possible, in fact, that some of the buildings of the southern section of the fort (the cantonment area shown in the Figure) were also construction plans on Delafield's map of July 1853, but here again some of these are stated to be proposed buildings rather than existing buildings, and it is impossible to tell one type from the other on the available copy of the map. Again, on Mansfield's map of 1856 most of the structures (either proposed or extant on the previous maps) are shown in their appropriate positions, so they were all eventually constructed -- but Mansfield's map is a simple sketch map, with no attempt at true relative accuracy or scale. We cannot, then, be absolutely sure that any given structure is actually where Delafield's map shows it to be.

There is evidence that by 1897 the Star Fort was an almost featureless, low mound of earth. Several remarks in the records imply that its construction was not very substantial (e.g., Sheridan in Thompson 1974:179), and nothing indicates any reconstruction of it after 1861.

It is not mentioned in Colonel Schriver's report of 1872 (Conway 1963-64: 571-573) or in the Corps of Engineer's report of 1876 (U. S. Army 1876: 203). Therefore, the stylized Star Fort shown on the 1897 map (which has not even the same shape as the 1853 plan) was nothing but an approximate guess as to the position of the Star Fort, and there is no way to estimate the accuracy of this guess.

Finally, the Star Fort in its present shape and position is the result of reconstruction work done by the WPA in the 1930's, and there is no available evidence to tell us how well they located their reconstruction relative to the true position and orientation of the original structure. In fact, it is possible that they, like Hugo Koehler in 1897, simply guessed, and that the actual remains of the Star Fort could be a considerable distance away from the reconstructed fort. Locating the Early Fort would help answer this question. In short, at present the Star Fort is virtually useless as a reference point.

The arroyos are a different sort of problem. In the first place, the river itself apparently moved a number of feet to the west between 1853 and 1897. The lengthening of their distance of runoff to the river, and 43 years of erosion, changed all but the most general attributes of the arroyos. In addition, the depiction of arroyos on sketch maps such as the 1853 and 1897 maps (Delafield, in 1853, gave measurements to certain points of some arroyos, but the majority of their outlines were sketched rather than measured) are the result of a mental process peculiar to the individual map maker. Delafield apparently showed the arroyos as a plan of their upper edges where they flattened into the surrounding slope, while Koehler apparently considered them to be best shown by sketching the actual flow channels within the gullies.

Only two arroyos can be identified as apparently being the same on both maps. When the maps at the same scale are overlaid, these two do not fit -- there are several hundred feet of difference in their relative positions. One of the two arroyos is in the area of the Star Fort, and is therefore not visible on the accompanying figure. The other is immediately adjacent to the structures of the Early Fort, and in fact had parts of the fencing of the Quartermaster's Corral built along its edge. We will call this the Fort Arroyo. This arroyo, we decided, was probably the most trustworthy of the group. When the arroyo on the 1897 map which strongly resembles the Fort Arroyo is overlaid on it, several of the other, smaller arroyos on the 1897 map match small arroyos on the 1853 map. (Unfortunately, there are several slightly different possible matching positions.)

This looked promising to us. We prepared a trial composite map of the two forts using a fitting of similar characteristics of the

1897 Fort Arroyo and the 1853 Fort Arroyo which matched up several of the smaller arroyos, and went into the field to see if we could find traces of the Early Fort.

Not only did we find no remains of the Early Fort (not one artifact found in the survey could be dated to a period before 1860), but we could make no connection between the shape of the present remains of the Fort Arroyo and that arroyo as shown in 1853 or 1897. As a result of this examination of the ground, we readjusted the positioning of the two arroyos to that shown on the figure, and noticed two immediate results: (1) the arroyo fit the present ground contours well; (2) the road in the 1853 fort quite closely matched a road running through the western areas of the 1897 fort. Our final map for the report, and for this paper, the accompanying figure, is based on these attributes alone.

In spite of this match-up of map and ground evidence, again no artifacts or structural traces of the Early Fort were found. We suspect that this is a result of subsequent silt deposition on the site by the Rio Grande, which may perhaps have buried the remains under 20 cm or more of earth.

Because of the limited reasonably level area available in the region of highest probability for the Early Fort, there is little room for much maneuvering of the various topographic features depicted on the maps, so we feel that the plan presented is probably accurate to within perhaps 50 feet, and may be much closer than that. This uncertainty dictates a complex approach in the field, involving the necessity to put several test pits into the area of highest probability of a suspected structural location, in hopes that one or another of the pits will strike some recognizable structural feature. The areas of highest probability will be determined by resurvey: using a transit or alidade and plane table, a station point will be selected in the general region of the Early Fort, and the position of this station plotted on a field version of the map accompanying this paper, by triangulation from the positions of standing Late Fort structures. Then the direction and distance to the map position of an Early Fort structure will be measured off on the ground. Using this point as the locus, a series of test pits will be dug, looking for structural traces. The first structures sought will be those which were most likely to have left the most substantial traces: the guardhouse or the magazine, both reportedly made of stone.

This, then, is the Fort McIntosh problem. We will not know if we have the correct answer until we return to the field, carry out the appropriate mapping procedures, and dig test pits. If we find structures, we will know our solution was correct. If we find nothing -- we will still have a problem.

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A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON "EARLY MAN" ARTIFACTS
FOUND IN NORTHEAST BEXAR COUNTY

David Cox

The primary purpose of this report is to document the existence of "Early Man" artifacts in northeastern Bexar County. Previous finds have been reported from the area south of the Medina River (Howard 1974), the Olmos Dam area (Orchard and Campbell 1954; Fox 1975) and the campus of St. Mary's Hall (T. R. Hester, personal communication).

The Seibel Site was discovered along a gravel road that is heavily used as a motorcycle track and as an access road for construction vehicles. The constant traffic had eroded out a few Ensor type points (Suhm, Krieger and Jelks 1954). These prompted me to undertake a surface collection and survey. The results of these efforts were of only local interest until the recent discovery of three Early Man points, prompting the publication of the site.

The site is located directly south of the Balcones Fault Zone on an 800-foot terrace along Cibolo Creek within the city limits of Universal City. This area falls within the Balcones bionic province and borders upon the Tamaulipan and Texan provinces. The climate is classified as semi-tropical maritime (Blair 1955).

The gravel road divides the site roughly in half. The eastern portion has been badly eroded due to overgrazing. The eroded portion is generally covered with fist-sized to larger limestone fragments. The remaining half west of the road is covered by second growth vegetation and grasses, and promises fair to good preservation.

The vegetation of the area is typical of the flora of northeastern Bexar County (McGraw, Valdez and Cox 1977). The dominant flora are small scrub trees, live oak, mesquite, Texas laurel, persimmon and hackberry. The interspace areas are covered with Johnson grass, Little Bluestem, and gamma grasses. There are limited areas of prickly pear cactus and weeds.

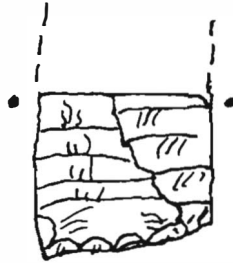
The artifacts include quarry blanks, heavy bifaces, preforms and projectile points. Only the projectile points will be discussed in this report. The points range from Late Archaic to the Plainview aspect. The Late Archaic points are generally of the Ensor type (Fig. 1, 4-5), the Middle Archaic and Early to Pre-Archaic by Nolan (not available for illustration in this report.) The example shown of an Early Man point (Fig. 1, 3) is only slightly patinated, but is finely thinned and well-ground on both sides. Found in association with this fragment were the two Plainview points (Fig. 1, 1-2), and these are heavily patinated on all surfaces. The basal grinding is clearly evident on all specimens.



1



2



3



4



5

Figure 1.

The only actions taken thus far have been surface collections and attempts to establish the extent of the site. Permission of the owner has been obtained for further collection and excavations planned for the future. I have started action to register the site through the Center for Archaeological Research at The University of Texas at San Antonio.

My future plans for the site are to establish limited test pits in both the undisturbed and eroded areas to determine soil depth and the extent of the site coverage. After test pitting and mapping, I hope to publish a full site report.

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AN ABORIGINAL BURIAL AT THE DUNN SITE,
DE WITT COUNTY, SOUTHERN TEXAS

Mark D. Hudgeons and Thomas R. Hester

with an appendix by Roger Daniels

INTRODUCTION

In March, 1977, the senior author was conducting a preliminary investigation of a newly-discovered site (subsequently named the Pat Dunn Site), and observed a human skull eroding from a bluff overlooking a small creek. The skull was highly fragmented from prolonged exposure and weathering. The remainder of the skeletal materials had eroded into the creek bed below. Five conch shell artifacts were found among the skeletal fragments.

THE AREA AND ENVIRONMENT

De Witt County lies within the Texan Biotic Province of southern Texas (cf. Blair 1950). It is an area of gently rolling hills, dotted by numerous small prairies. Mean elevation above sea level varies from 140-400 feet. The Pat Dunn site is situated on an unnamed tributary of the Guadalupe River (which lies to the west of the site). Vegetation in the site area consists of native grasses, live oak, black jack oak, and mesquite. Among the faunal elements available for prehistoric exploitation are included deer, raccoon, rabbit, and other small mammals; aquatic species abound in the Guadalupe River nearby, and include catfish, gar, suckers and other fish. Freshwater mussels are also common in the river, and the aboriginal hunter-gatherers made extensive use of these mollusks in their diet, as evidenced by the presence of mussel shell remains in the local sites.

Although the Guadalupe River has experienced many major floods, the senior author knows of none in recent memory which have totally inundated the site.

THE SITE

The Pat Dunn site is situated between the confluence of the Guadalupe River and a small branch of Irish Creek. This locality is in eastern De Witt County. The small unnamed creek branch runs along the southern edge of the site, and the Guadalupe River is to the west. Cultural debris has been exposed along the banks of the small creek, primarily in the southern and eastern sectors of the site. The prehistoric occupation appears to have been concentrated atop a slight rise overlooking both the river and the creek.

ARTIFACTS FROM THE SITE

Several small shovel tests were dug to determine the depth and nature of the cultural materials. Mussel shells and chert flakes were recorded to a depth of four feet. A Matamoros point was recovered from one of the shovel tests, at a depth of three feet, seven inches below ground surface. Other lithic artifacts were found along the eroded bluff of the creek. These consisted of one finely made Refugio point, with traces of asphaltum (used for hafting) adhering to its base. One large thin biface (possibly a knife) was found exposed in the creek bank at a depth of two feet, six and one-half inches below the surface. A preform, a Clear Fork tool, and a large number of chert flakes were collected from eroded areas and from the creek bed below.

Five conch shell artifacts were found with the burial and are described in the following section.

THE BURIAL

The burial at the Pat Dunn site was located approximately 40 feet from the edge of the Guadalupe River and 20 feet from the creek. As noted in the Introduction, it was exposed, and had eroded from, a bluff overlooking the creek. Depth of the burial below the surface of the bluff was three feet, eleven inches. Skeletal materials were scattered about due to erosion, and approximately one-half of the skull was still embedded in the bluff wall. Upon excavation of the skull fragments, five conch shell artifacts were found in situ around the base of the skull. The skeletal remains were analyzed by Roger Daniels, an instructor at James Madison High School in San Antonio, and are described in an appendix to this report.

The five conch shell artifacts are fashioned from the columellas of Busycon sp. These long, cylindrical sections of the columella (see Figure 1) have been perforated at both ends. Both ends of each artifact have been flattened and smoothed. A conical hole was then drilled near the center, paralleling the long axis of the artifact. This perforation was then connected to a hole drilled perpendicular to the long axis, just below the edge of the flattened and smoothed end. The connected holes, found at both ends on each specimen, form an oblique, roughly "L" shaped perforation (see Figure 1). This form of shell artifact perforation has not been noted in local collections in the area, and a survey of shell artifacts in the Victoria County area failed to reveal anything similar (W. W. Birmingham, personal communication). However, it is interesting to note that a similarly-perforated conch shell artifact has been reported from Bexar County by Greer (1977:17; see his Figure 1). Although Greer describes the conch columella artifact from Bexar County as a "bead," we are inclined to think that these artifacts formed a breastplate; because

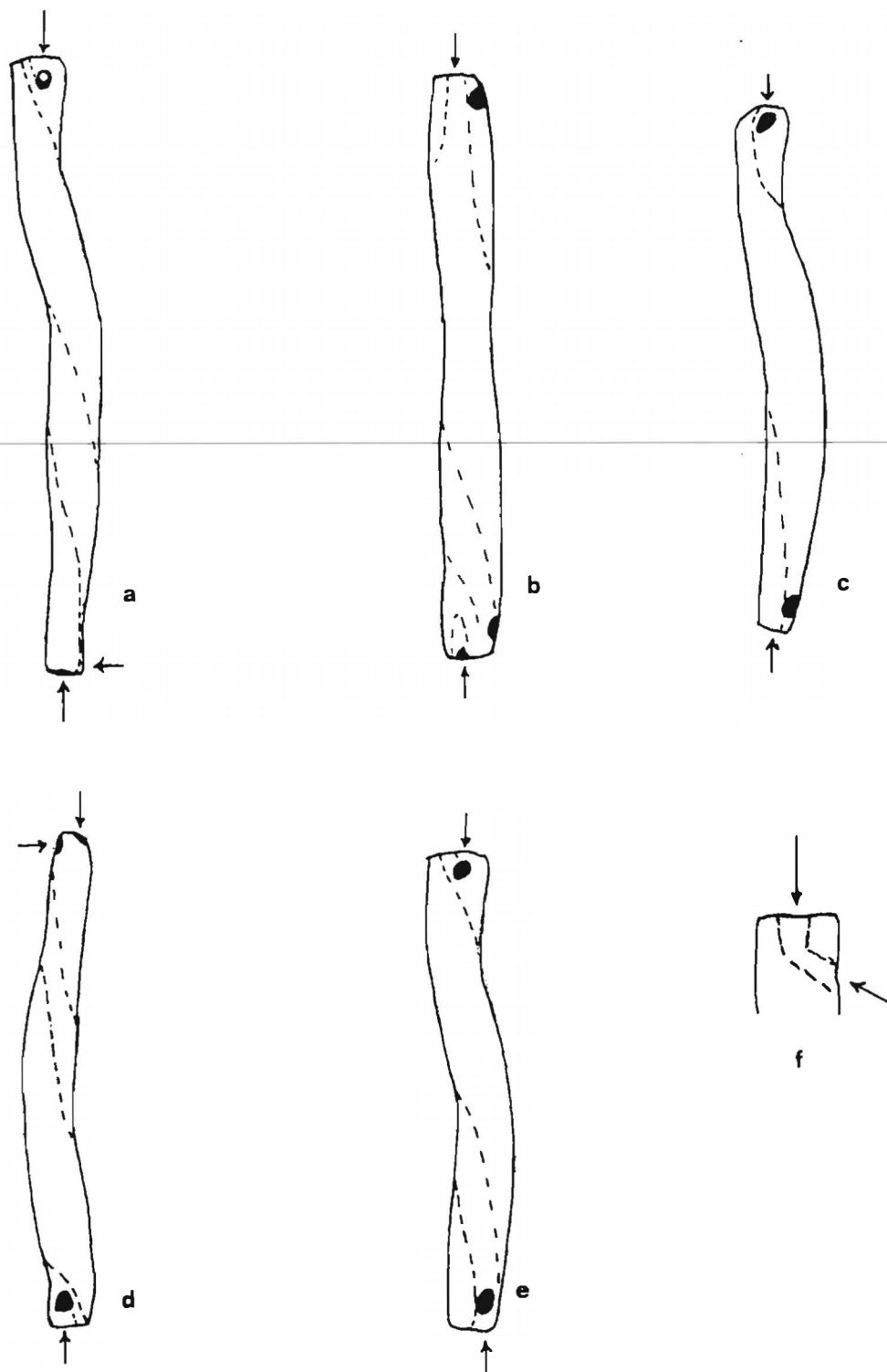


Figure 1. Conch shell artifacts from the Pat Dunn Site burial.

- a-e. Conch shell artifacts (sketches are actual size; arrows indicate location of perforations not visible or only partially visible, and the dashed lines represent the swirls of the columella).
- f. Sketch (x 2) of one end of one of the artifacts, showing in cross section the nature and direction of the perforations (see text).

of the eroded nature of the Dunn site burial, it is likely that additional conch columella specimens of this form (Figure 1) have been washed away. Dimensions of the five specimens are tabulated below:

1. (Fig. 1, a)	Length: 90.0 mm	Maximum Dimension: 9.0 mm
2. (Fig. 1, b)	Length: 86.0 mm	Maximum Dimension: 9.0 mm
3. (Fig. 1, c)	Length: 76.5 mm	Maximum Dimension: 8.0 mm
4. (Fig. 1, d)	Length: 74.0 mm	Maximum Dimension: 7.0 mm
5. (Fig. 1, e)	Length: 70.0 mm	Maximum Dimension: 8.0 mm

The apertures of the perforations ranged from 3.0-3.5 mm in width on each specimen.

CONCLUDING COMMENTS

This report has presented some initial data from the Pat Dunn site, De Witt County, Texas. This is obviously an important site, and much more research needs to be done there under strict scientific controls. De Witt County archaeology remains very poorly known, although recent research involving the Cuero I reservoir (Fox et al., 1974) has provided some new and valuable data on the northern part of the county.

The initial artifacts recovered from the site indicate Archaic occupations covering a long time span. While we suspect that the burial reported here also dates from the Archaic, we are unable to place it in a more precise temporal niche. However, Hall (in press) has found skeletal remains accompanied by similar, though smaller, conch columella artifacts (drilled in roughly the same manner) at the Allen's Creek site in southeastern Texas. These materials apparently date from the Late Archaic.

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Appendix

AN ANALYSIS OF THE SKELETAL REMAINS FROM THE PAT DUNN SITE, DE WITT COUNTY, TEXAS

Roger Daniels

GENERAL COMMENTS

The remains from the burial appear to represent one individual as only one specimen of single bones and single pairs of matched bones are present. The remains are quite fragmentary, and although numerous fragments of cranial bones and long bones are present, none could be completely reconstructed.

Notable in their absence are postcranial bones of the axial skeleton, with only a few fragments of scapula, vertebrae and pelvis present as compared to the number of fragments of cranial and appendicular bones. It should also be noted that with the singular exception of the proximal end (head) of the left radius, all the long bones were represented by shaft fragments lacking in articular surfaces.

AGE ESTIMATE

The only age indicator present is a fragment of the left horizontal ramus of the mandible. Luckily, this is well preserved and contains M₁ through M₃ intact. M₃ has erupted although it was not to the level of the other two molars. Part of this disparity may be due to its angle of eruption (it is somewhat impacted) but it could also be considered as an indicator of the age of the individual. This fact, combined with the wear patterns observed on the other two molar teeth would indicate a young adult individual, probably somewhere in the range of 15-25 years of age.

SEX ESTIMATE

Determination of the sex of this individual is at best tentative due to the lack of the most important sex indicators. A portion of the left sciatic notch is present, and the sharp angle of this is usually considered typical of males. The only other skeletal element useful in sex determination that is intact enough for analysis is the upper border of the right orbit. The general roundness of this border would agree with the designation of this individual as male. However, I should like to emphasize that this is very slight information on which to make a definitive sex determination.

LAKE THUNDERBIRD SITE (41 BP 78), BASTROP, TEXAS

Paul L. Duke

An archaeological survey was made around the Lake Thunderbird area in Bastrop County from late 1975 to the early part of 1977. The survey was made by the author and his son, Perry.

In 1976, an archaeological site was found in a large cleared field two miles northeast of Smithville, Texas, and 1 1/4 miles from Farm Road 2104, between Smithville and Paige, Texas (Figure 1).

The site is located on a large terrace above the flood plain of a secondary stream drainage into the Colorado River. The terrace had been cleared of trees for cattle in 1973. The site is now covered by short grasses and a few oak trees. The flora around the area consist of a heavy covering of pine, oak, and cedar trees. Fauna in the area include deer, fox, raccoon, rabbit, armadillo, squirrel, snake and a variety of rodents and birds. The soil is sandy with a mixture of white and red clay, with cobbles of quartz and chert on the surface. Lithic material covers the entire site, which is 385 m by 280 m. Four active freshwater streams or springs are located on or near the site.

The artifact assemblage consists of large choppers, scrapers, thin blades, Clear Fork tools, 27 dart points, one possible drill and a variety of lithic flakes and cores. A resharpened Plainview Golondrina point (Figure 3, B) was located, denoting a possible Late Paleo-Indian or Early Archaic or San Geronimo Phase occupation (Weir 1976). The San Geronimo Phase assemblage also includes possible Gower, Martindale, triangular, Uvalde and Early Corner Notched points. Also in the assemblage are Late Prehistoric points (Figure 4, G-H). A collection of eight Clear Fork tools and a variety of scrapers and worked chert flakes are present.

The large assemblage of cores and reduction flakes at the site suggest artifact manufacture, but only one possible preform or biface has been located on the surface (Figure 7, C). Many worked flakes and scrapers occur on the entire site. On the map (Figure 1) areas marked One through Five abound in cortex and reduction flakes. The assemblage of diagnostic points is small in relation to the size of the site. Due to the location and abundance of cobbles of chert, this site appears to be a temporary campsite. The occupation extended from the Late Paleo-Indian to Late Prehistoric periods.

No other sites have been located in this area at this time, but future survey work is planned.

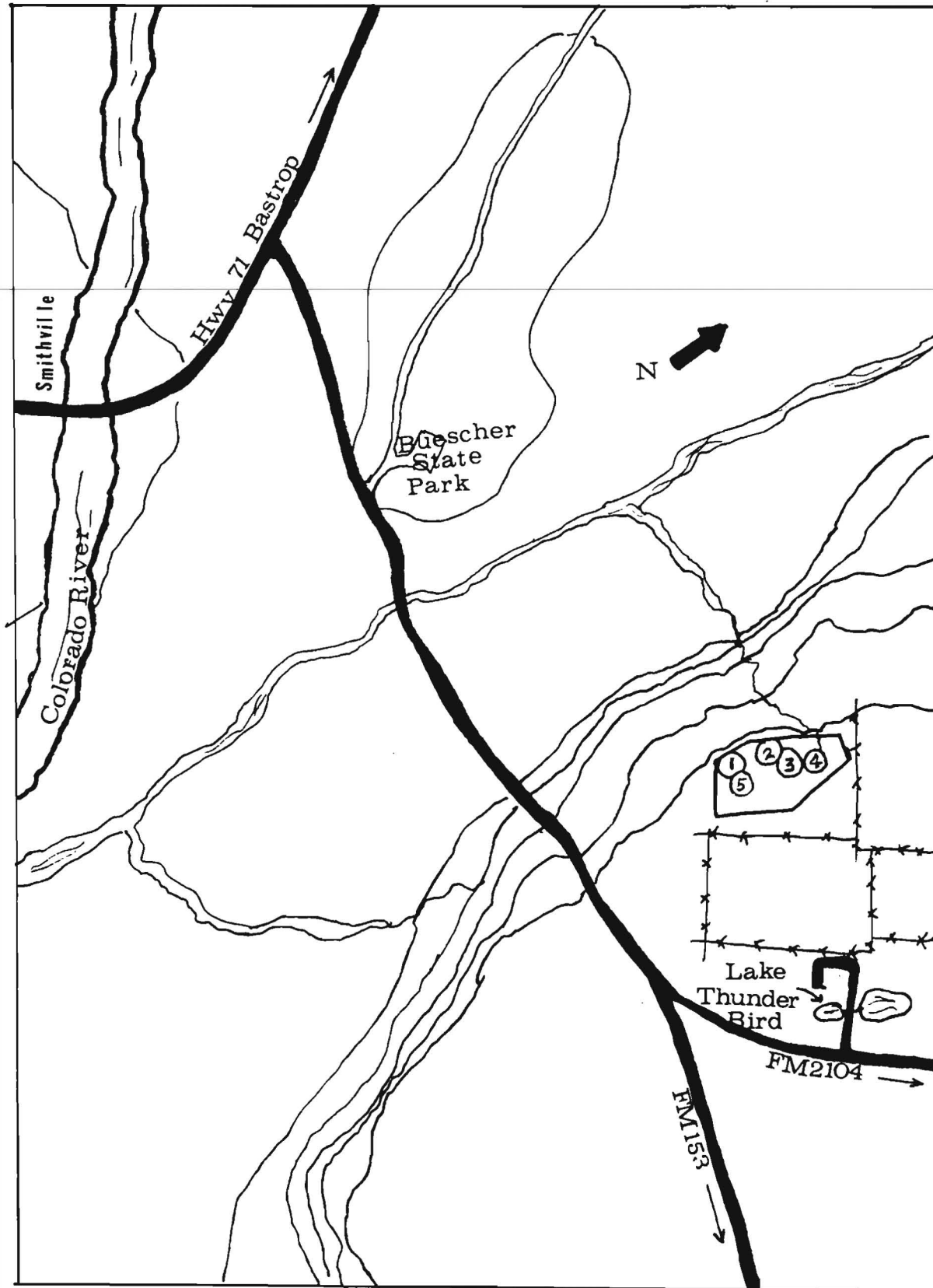
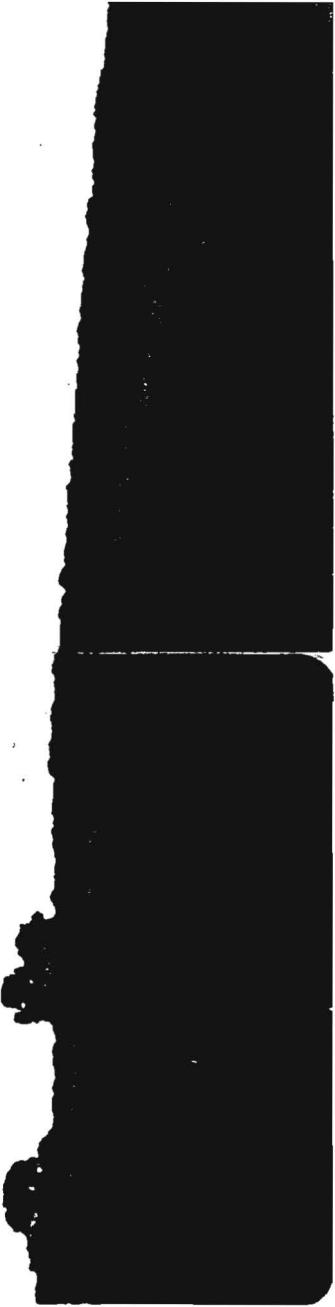


Figure 1.
Area map

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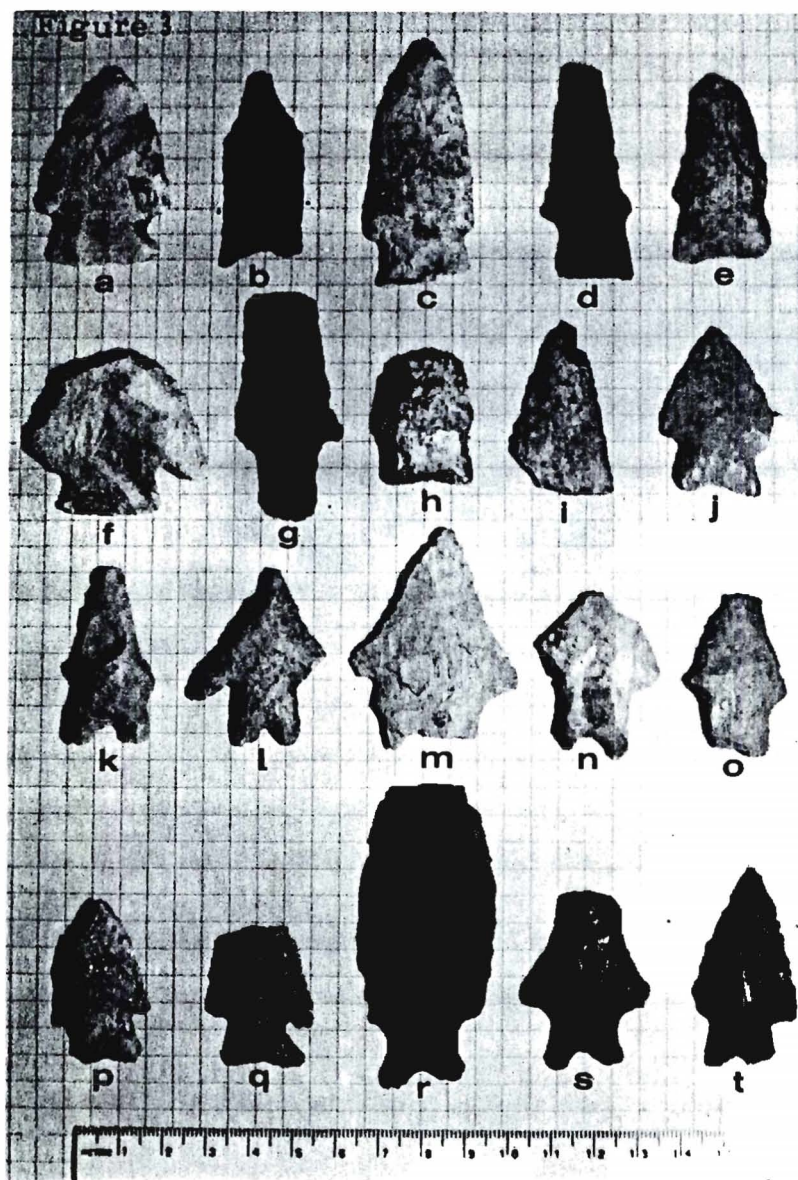


Figure 3.

- a. Unknown type, heavily patinated.
- b. Plainview Golondrina, distal end, possibly resharpened. Reddish in color.
- c. Possible Lange
- d. Darl, gray in color
- e. Early Corner-Notched, one side of blade is concave, the other convex, crude workmanship.
- f. Unknown type, distal end resharpened to bevel.
- g. Wells, dark brown in color.
- h. Martindale-like, secondary flaking with flake scars running vertically
- i. Triangular, no bevelling, possible Early Triangular (Hester 1971).
- j, q. Early Corner-Notched, cream colored, glossy chert (Word and Douglas 1970).
- k-p. Gower, heavily patinated.
- r-t. Uvalde. r and t have slight bevel

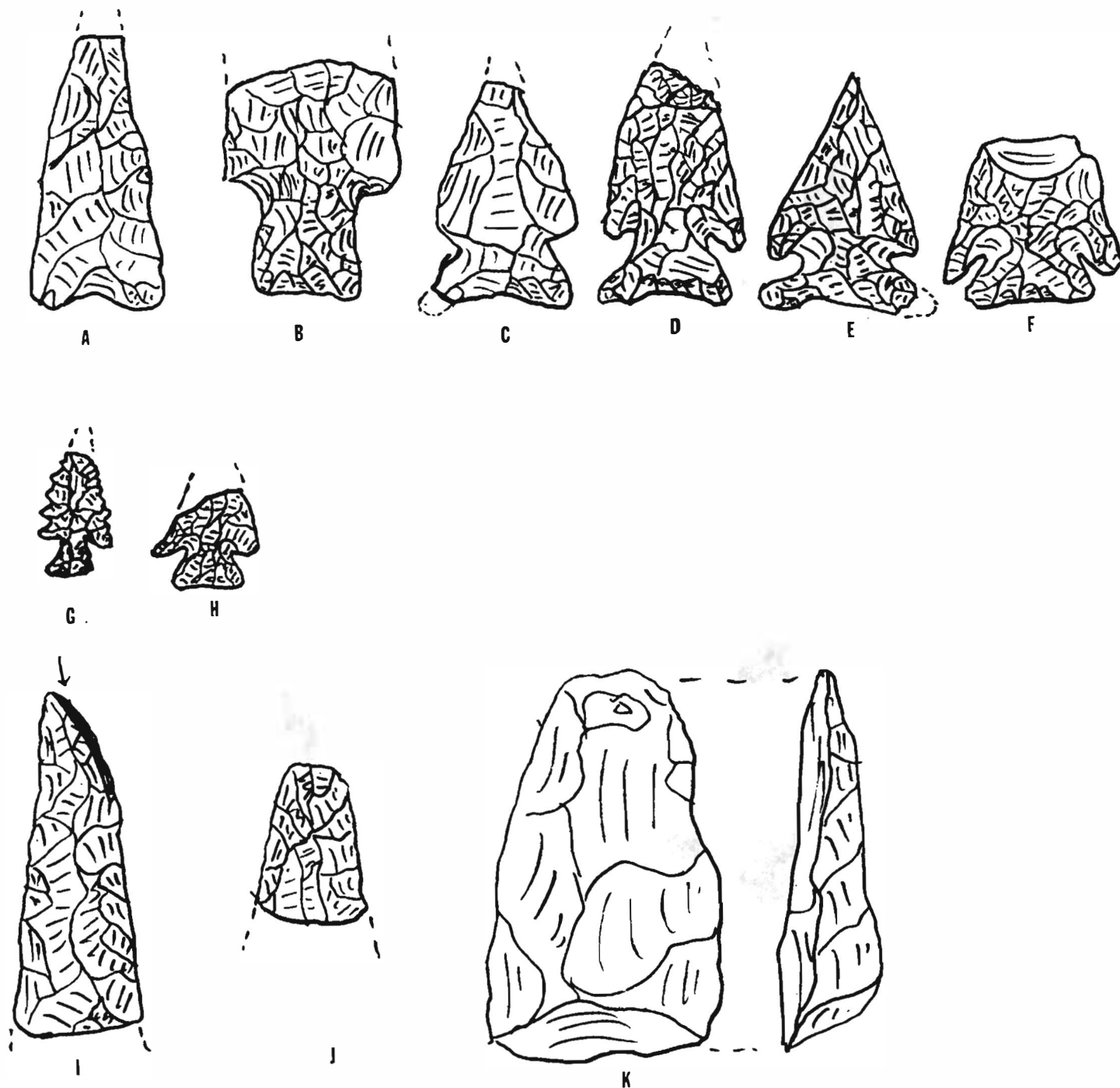


Figure 4.

- A. Kinney-like.
- B. Bulverde-like. Fire-pitted.
- C-E. Early Corner-Notched.
- F. Marcos.
- G, H. Scallorn
- I, J. Distal fragments
- K. Clear Fork tool, bifacial, reddish chert.

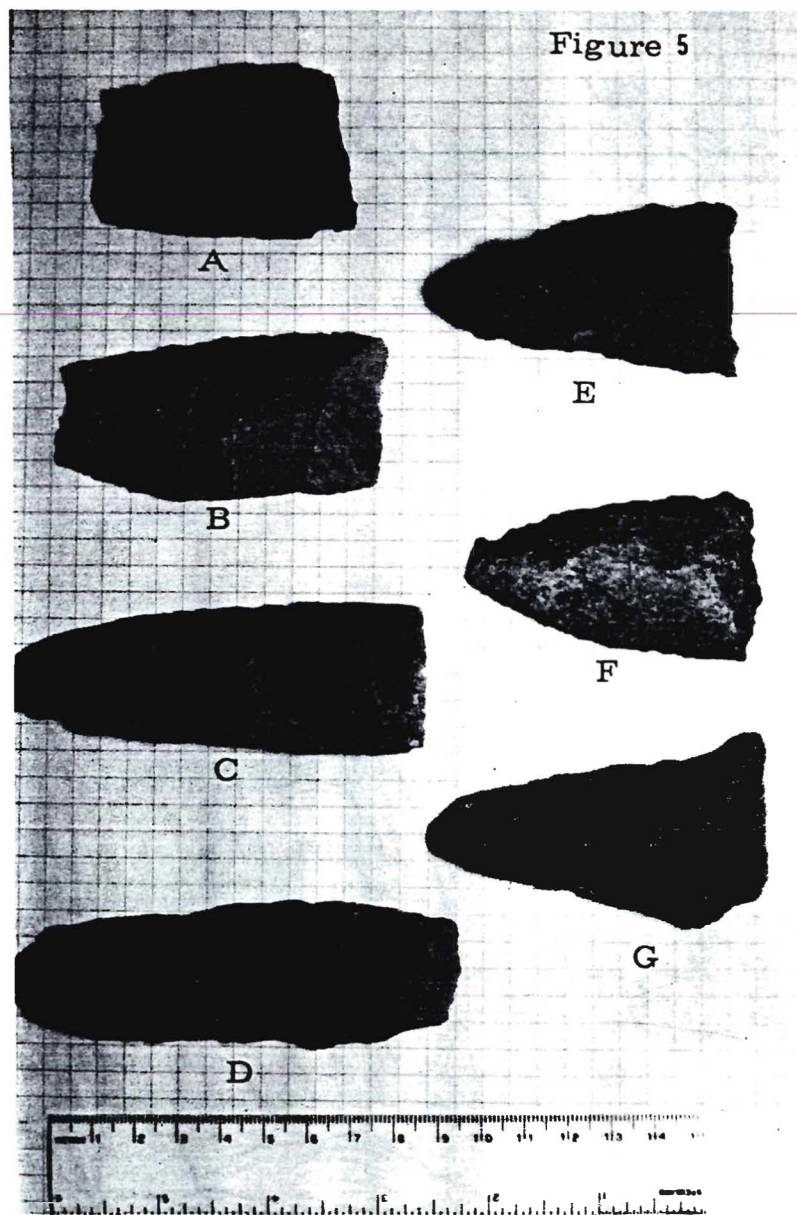


Figure 5.
(Types according to Ray 1941)

- A. Clear Fork tool, type 4, reddish tan chert
- B. Clear Fork tool, type 2, gray chert
- C. Clear Fork tool
- D. Guadalupe tool
- E. Clear Fork tool, type 1, bifacial
- F. Clear Fork tool, type 1
- G. Clear Fork tool, type 1, bifacial

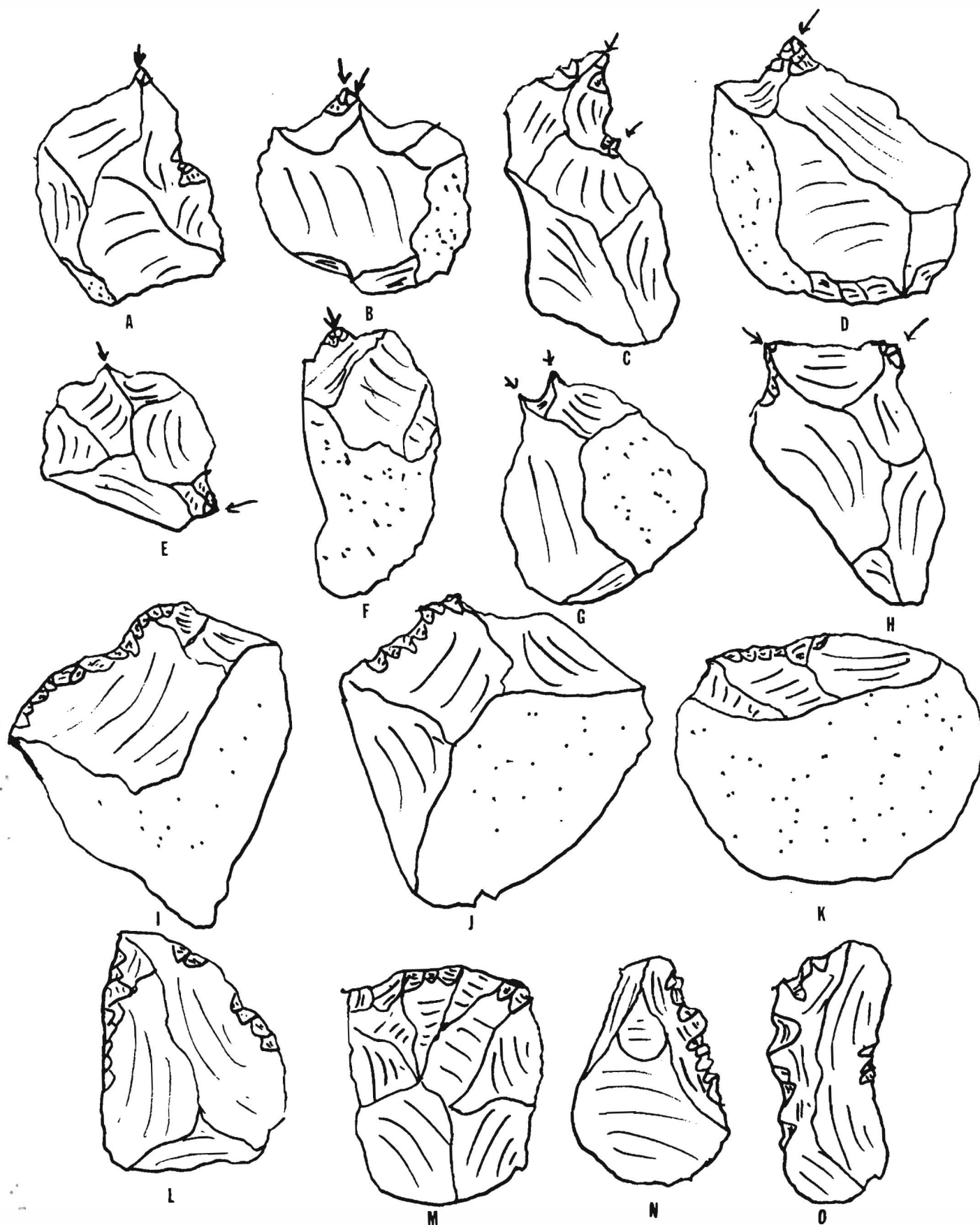


Figure 6.

Other lithic material. All specimens show some retouching along one or two sides.

A-H. Small flakes. Chisel edges show use.

I-J. Scrapers. Cortex scrapers, unifacial, with beveled retouched edges.

L-O. Utilized flakes.

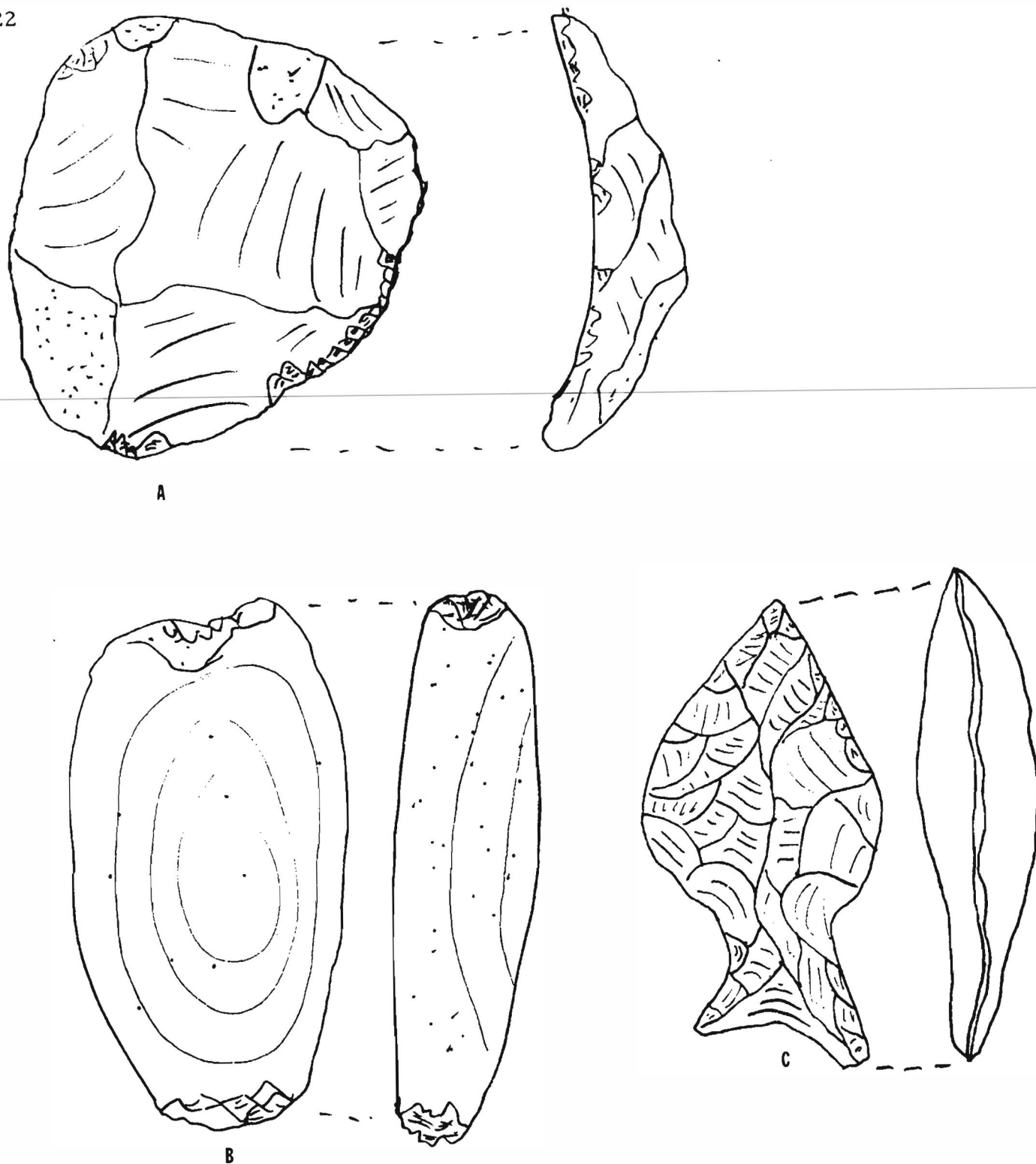


Figure 7.

- A. Oval scraper. Chert reddish in color. Specimen contains some cortex. There are retouch flake scars on all sides, possibly use wear.
- B. Quartzite hammerstone. Both distal and proximal ends exhibit pitting. The entire dorsal surface is covered with cortex.
- C. Preform. Gray-brown chert. The unfinished projectile point shows no retouching, only possible direct percussion. This is the only preform recovered from this site.

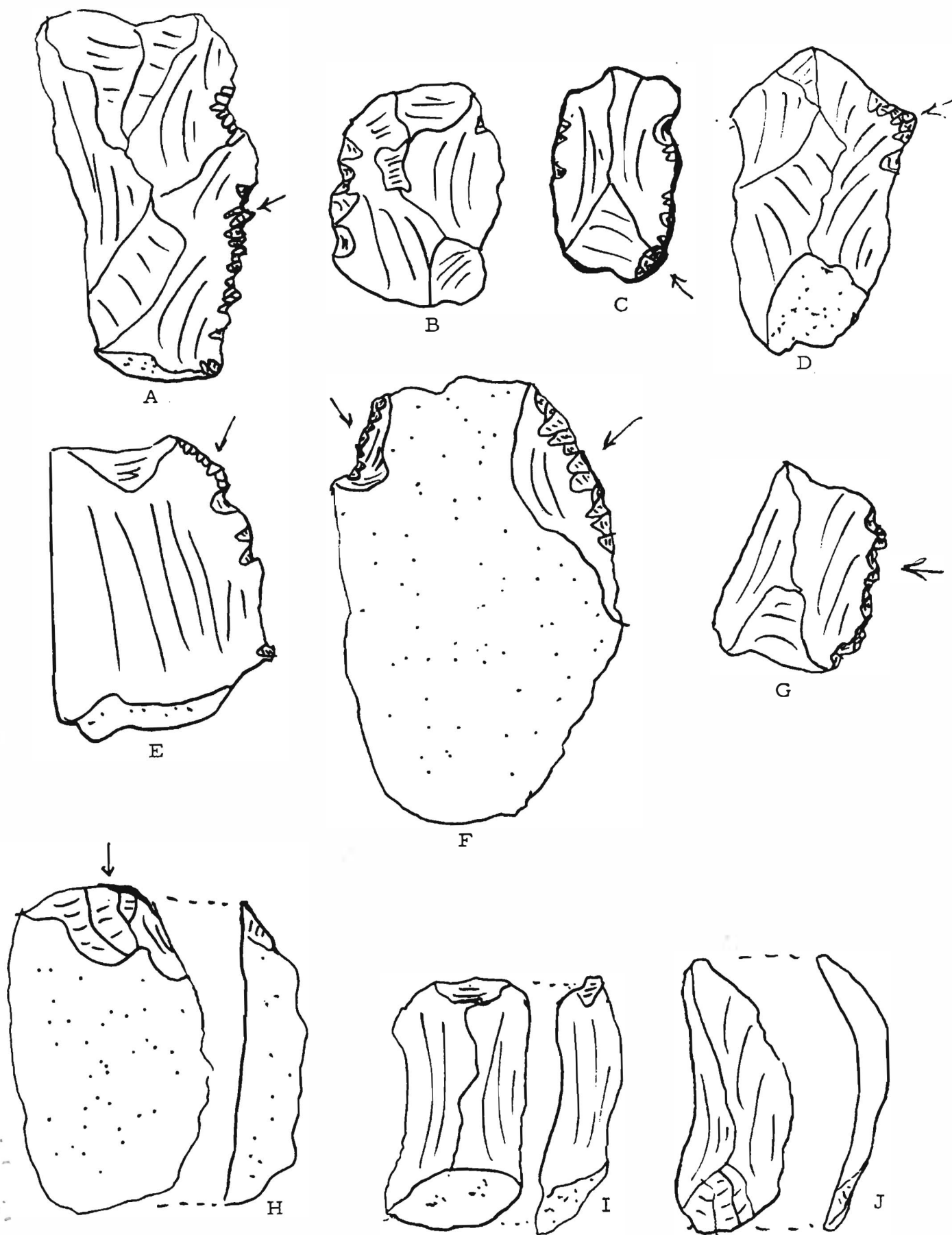
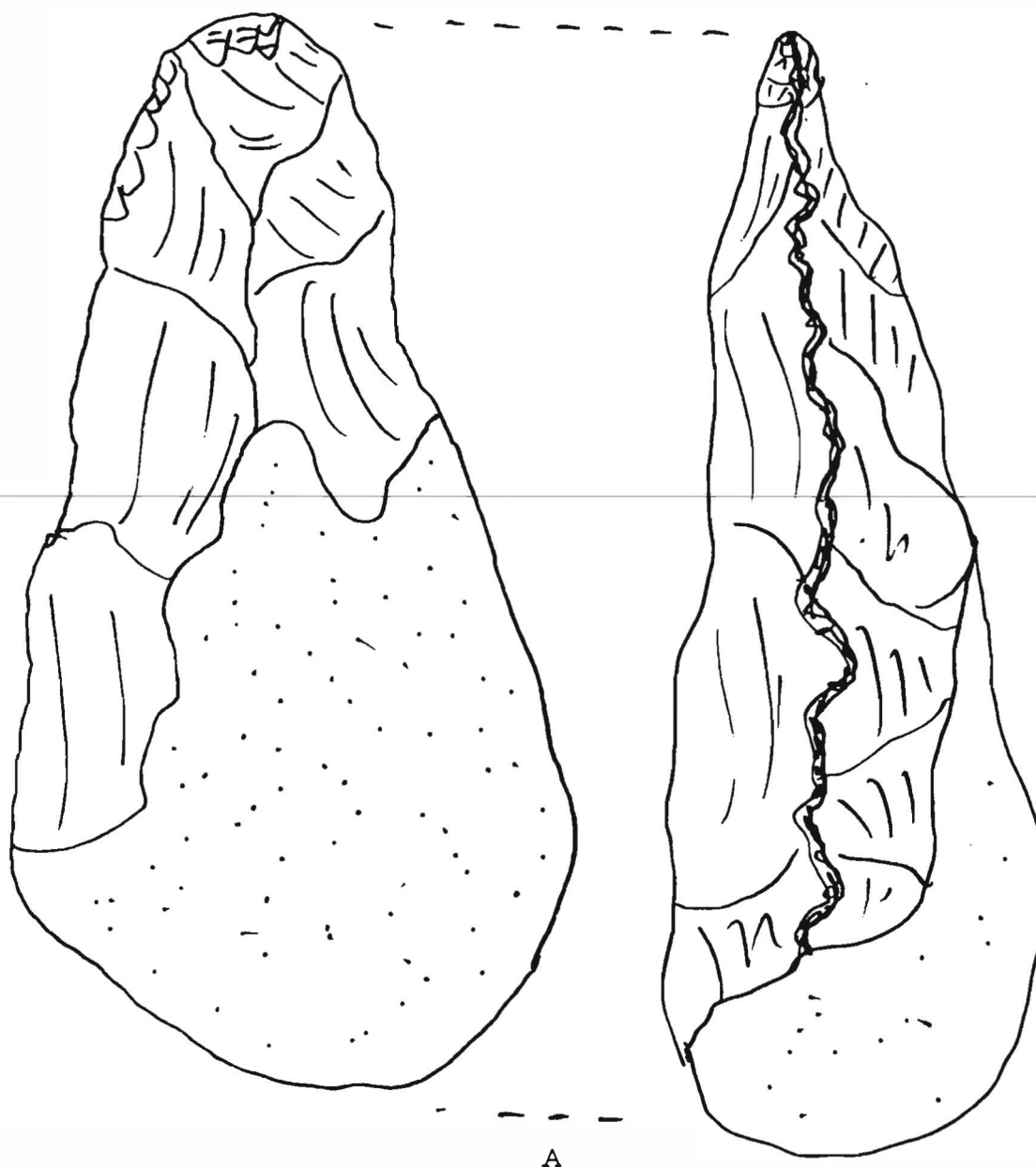


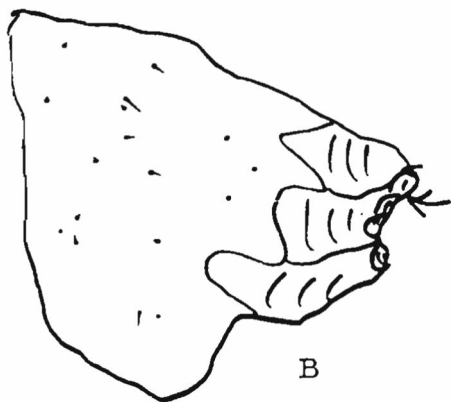
Figure 8.

A-G. Side scrapers. All exhibit secondary flaking on the edge. All are unifacial flakes.

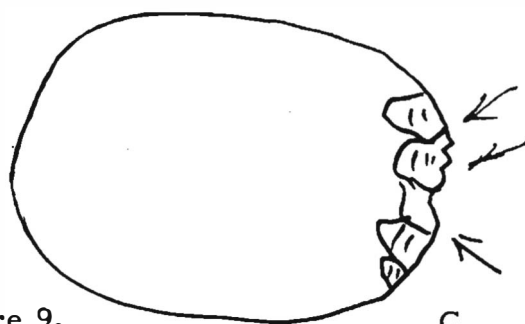
H-J. Unworked flakes. These flakes occurred in Area 2 (Map, Figure 1.).



A



B



C

Figure 9.

- A. Chopper, bi-facially chipped to form a concave chopping edge.
 B. Unifacial flake with secondary flaking.
 C. Hammerstone, quartz, milky white in color, shows pitting at one end. Both this stone and the hammerstone, Figure 7, B, were located in Area 2 of the site (Map, Figure 1.).

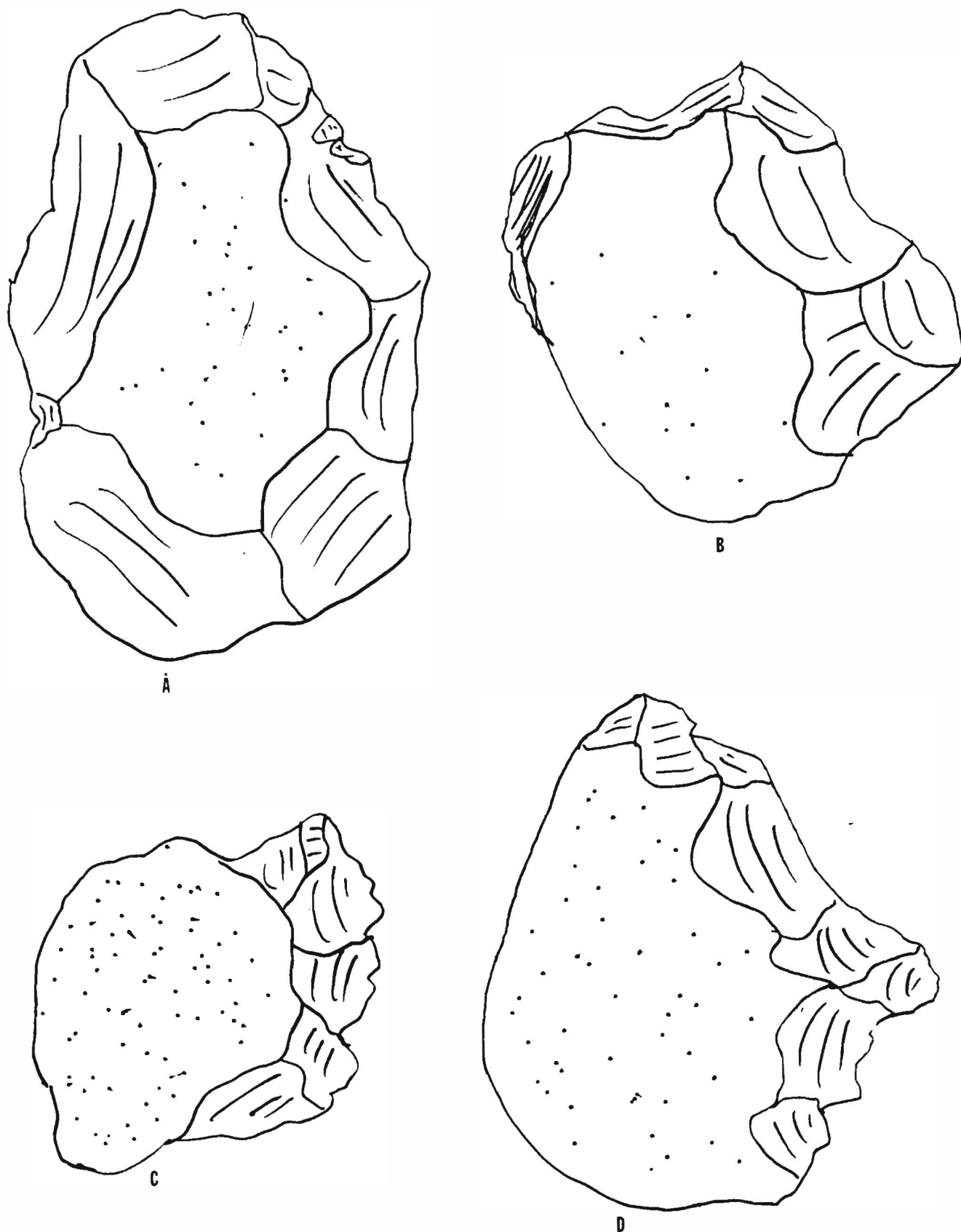


Figure 10.

A-D. Cores. All flakes appear to have been removed by direct pressure. Cortex remains on both surfaces.

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AMATEUR ARCHAEOLOGISTS AS CONSERVATIONISTS

S. Alan Skinner

Let's Go Dig! There is a familiar ring to those words for many of us, for there is little doubt that digging is and has been a major lure for getting people involved in archaeology. Digging brings to mind the uncovering of a burial or an unusual artifact as well as the memory of sweat, sore muscles, a cool drink and recovering at work on Monday morning. It also reminds us that records need to be kept, maps made, artifacts washed and catalogued, reports written and submitted for publication. There is also the identification of fossils, points and bottles requested by friends and acquaintances. These are all good, or at least fond, memories, but what about bad ones?

What about the shelters, burned rock mounds and open campsites you have seen that were potholed to death with vandals' pits? Or the piles of discarded tools and other artifacts that were apparently not worthy enough for the vandal to keep? Or the maimed rock art one finds? Or the educated historian who feels that responsible preservation consists of picking up or digging up all the artifacts at a site before someone else does?

We obviously cleave to the fond memories and would like to forget the bad ones. Bad memories can't be repressed too easily. Moreover they seem to pop back into the picture again and again all over our state. Why is it that sites are looted? Does no one care? Who is to blame? What is our role? What can we do?

We understand that the Texas State Bar is considering revising the State Antiquities Law to weaken the role of the law and ultimately reduce the quality of archaeology done under the law. Whose problem is this? It's the State Archaeologist's problem! Right? So where is he and what is he doing? He is with us for he is us. He is our extension within the State bureaucracy. Does this mean that this is our problem, too? If so, maybe we had better give him our support soon or he might end up not being there at all, and then who would be our advocate at the State level? So when was the last time you wrote to him about a problem in your county? He's not going to be dealing with your personal problem unless you start asking him to help.

But do we really care? Of course we do. Why else would we be members of an archaeological society? For the past year I have been trying to see if anyone really cared, because I have tried to gather information about our archaeology to be included in a brochure that would be distributed Statewide. The brochure's goal is to summarize

the knowledge available about site locations, types and numbers so that land planners might be able to understand that there is a lot of archaeology in Texas and that we still have more to learn about it. So I asked the Texas Archeological Society members (Skinner 1976) to fill out a questionnaire contained in the Newsletter. I even got some out-of-state responses, but the total number of responses was seventeen and I have estimates for only 79 (31%) counties. This map will give you an idea of what we don't know about. If your county isn't represented, or even if it is and you haven't responded, please fill out the form and return it to me for use in the brochure. Likewise, if you have some good black and white photographs of archaeological sites, send them to me so we can consider them for use. It's up to us to get it done.

Before going any further, I want to restate a well-known political statement, which is that "There is no, I repeat, no free lunch." If your friend is treating you to lunch, he or she is paying for it. It's not free to them and it's not likely to be free for you. Well, archaeological sites are not free either. Whether yours is weekday or weekend archaeology, it takes time, commitment, and it cuts out something else, therefore it costs.

Archaeological sites themselves are not a dime a dozen. There was once a time when we treated them as if they would always be there. Today we can no longer take them for granted. I've never found a Clovis or a Folsom point except in cigar boxes and other similarly dusty storage places. These old artifacts are rare today, maybe as rare as archaeological sites will be in the 21st century if we don't do something about it today.

Before painting a bleak picture of the future, I want to establish a few assumptions. The first four deal with sites; the remainder deal with people. It is assumed that archaeological sites are:

1. the property and responsibility of the people, i. e., they are public resources;
2. fragile - they are easily destroyed;
3. nonrenewable - you can't plant a new one; and
4. irreplaceable - they are the only document, albeit fossilized, that we have of man in the past.

It is assumed also that people are:

1. interested in man's past and in his archaeology - archaeology in this context refers to something that can be seen, is tangible;

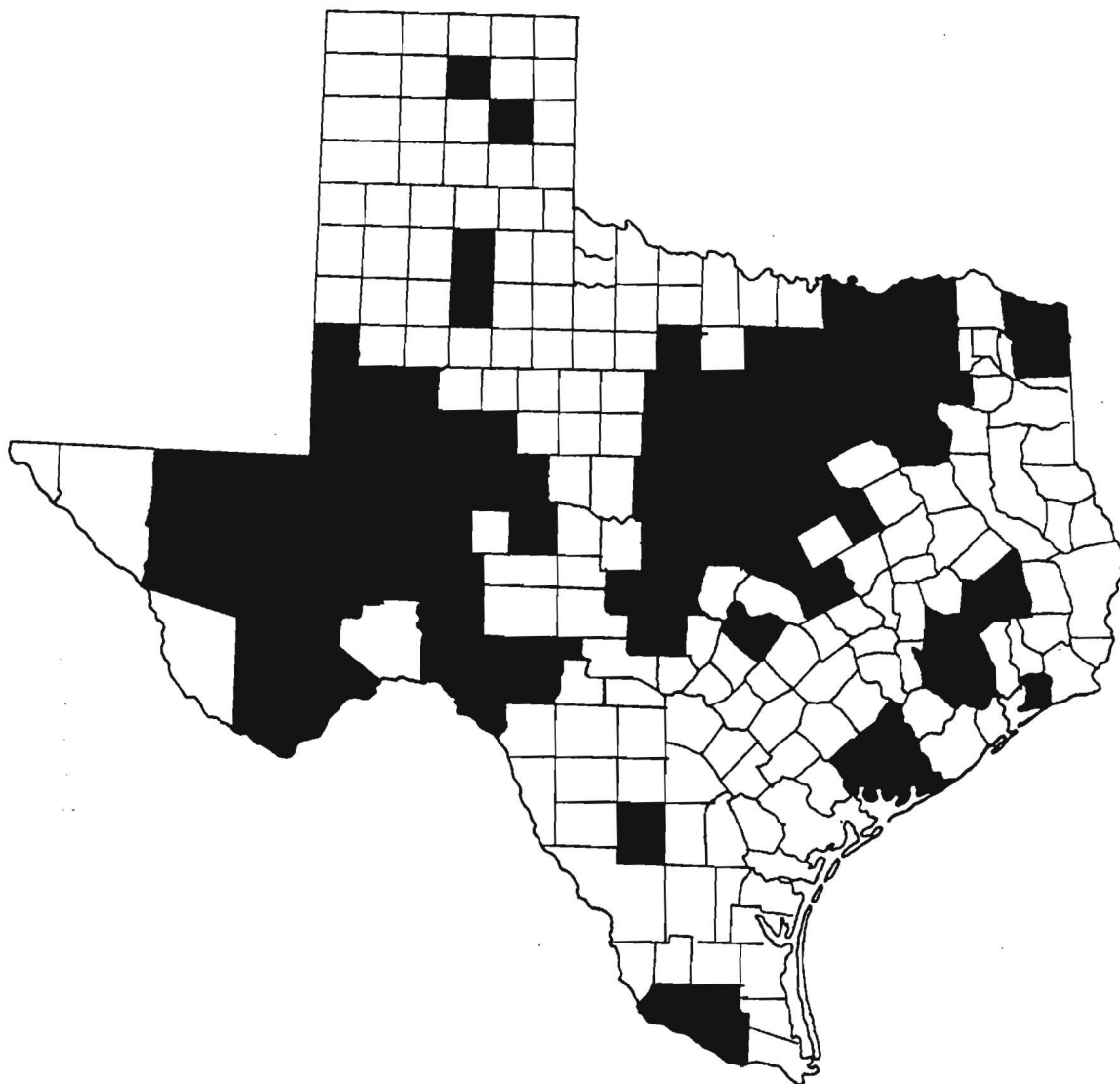


Figure 1. Map of Texas. At least one response has been received from those counties shown in black. No response has been received from the other counties and many of the darkened counties are represented by only a single response.

2. largely uninformed about the unwritten past;
3. willing to commit time, effort and funds to archaeology, when and if asked;
4. unaware of the large-scale destruction of archaeological sites;
5. looking for something exciting to do with their own lives, and
6. wanting to preserve evidence of the past.

On the basis of these assumptions and the current state of the art of archaeology, I would offer four hypotheses:

Number 1. It is hypothesized that an uninformed public will continue to rape, pillage and plunder archaeological sites throughout Texas and the rest of the world. In fact, I predict that there will be an increasing spread of destruction that will correlate with job dissatisfaction and increased free time.

Number 2. It is hypothesized that archaeological sites will remain primarily in marginal areas where man does not decide to expand. These 'no man' lands will be rare because they are being exploited even today as urban sprawl continues.

Number 3. It is hypothesized that archaeologists, both the ivory towered academician and the ostrich-necked amateur, will continue to have sleepless nights and gnashing of teeth about the dumb bureaucrats who are so insensitive that they don't get the bad vibrations emanating from archaeological minds all over the State. Bear in mind that the vibes are coming from the minds, not from mouths on an eyeball to eyeball basis or from pens, and lastly

Number 4. It is hypothesized that the 21st century will be a time of memories and mementos, of art objects, and out-of-print archaeological Bulletins, of recollections of the good old days.

Testing these hypotheses will be simple, for all we need do is to sit back. Archaeological apathy, or AA for short, will prove the rightness of these hypotheses.

The question is one of Action or Apathy. The answer is yours and mine. We are not going for overnight conversion, but we are in need of large-scale action for widespread understanding.

The Action Plan should be concerned with many areas of interest. The first thing to do is to dig into your closet or garage or office. Is

there a site you know of that hasn't been documented at TARL? Record it, report it and reposit the artifacts for safekeeping. Unreported archaeology is archaeology that really shouldn't have been done, because it doesn't benefit anyone and probably will be lost if not reported soon.

Next, advise decision-makers that they need to consider archaeological resources. Our mayors, our governor and our congressmen probably know little about Texas archaeology or about your personal concern for archaeological sites. Tell them about it.

And lastly, when a person comes to you with a fossil or an artifact for identification, take the time to show them that they too are important and that their archaeology is important, too. Preservation will not come with apathy or buck-passing. It will come only through responsible action.

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AGENTS OF DESTRUCTION

reflect a lower level of impact

County Name	Estimated No. of sites in 1900	Maximum No. of known and/or reported sites	Estimated No. of sites destroyed 1900-1960	Estimated No. of sites destroyed since 1960		Cut along this line for removal
					Agriculture	Dams & Water Projects Industrial Devel. Logging & Forestry Military Activities Natural Erosion Recreation Residential Devel. Roads & Highways Vandalism Other (specify)