

**JOURNAL OF THE
SOUTHERN TEXAS
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION**



**LA
TIERRA**

Vol. 6
No. 2
1979

THE SOUTHERN TEXAS ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

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

S T A A OFFICERS & STAFF - 1979

CHAIRMAN	- Ned Harris (San Antonio)	<u>STAA Newsletter</u>
VICE CHAIRMAN	- Lynn Highley (San Antonio)	Editor - Shirley Van der Veer (SA)
SECRETARY	- Roger Hemion (San Antonio)	<u>Membership Committee</u>
TREASURER	- Paul Cook (San Antonio)	Chairwoman - Liz Smith (San Antonio)

La Tierra

Editor - Jim Mitchell (Atascosa)

Production - Shirley Van der Veer (SA)

Area Consultants -

Tom Beasley (Beeville)

Bill Birmingham (Victoria)

Paul Duke (Austin)

T. C. Hill, Jr. (Crystal City)

Tom Kelly (San Antonio)

Ed Mokry (Corpus Christi)

Lee Patterson (Houston)

Smitty Schmiedlin (Victoria)

Program Committee

Chairman - Grant Hall (UTSA)

Field Work & Training Committee

Chairman - Max Witkind (SAC)

Publicity Committee

Chairman - Mike Hill (SA)

Documentation Committee

Chairwoman - Margaritz Vazquez (SA)

Publications Mailing Committee

Chairman - Barney Haegelin (SA)

Meeting Arrangements Committee

Co-Chairwomen

June Carter (SA)

Tina McGoodwin (SA)

Telephone Committee

Chairwoman - Margaret Reasor (SA)

LA TIERRA

Quarterly Journal of the Southern Texas Archaeological Association

Volume 6, Number 2
April 1979

Jimmy L. Mitchell
Editor

EDITORIAL	2
THE BUSHWHACK SHELTER (X41 KR 116), KERR COUNTY, TEXAS (S. Alan Skinner)	3
GOWER PROJECTILE POINTS? (Thomas C. Kelly)	13
ADDITIONAL PALEO-INDIAN ARTIFACTS FROM SAN MIGUEL CREEK, ATASCOSA COUNTY, TEXAS (Richard, Ben, & Mike McReynolds)	20
NOTES ON SOME BELL POINTS FROM A SITE IN CROSBY COUNTY, TEXAS (Wayne Parker and Jim Mitchell)	26
THE DISCOVERY OF WHAT MAY BE A WHEELED TOY FROM PRE-COLUMBIAN MEXICO IN A SOUTH TEXAS MUSEUM (Herman A. Smith)	29
THE AUTHORS	Inside Back Cover

La Tierra is published quarterly for members of the Southern Texas Archaeological Association. Single copies of past issues and special publications are available from the business office: STAA, 123 East Crestline, San Antonio, TX 78201.

Membership in STAA is open to all individuals who desire to assist in the study and preservation of the archaeology of south-central and southern Texas. For membership information, contact the Membership Chairman: Liz Smith, 1607 West Guisache, San Antonio, Texas 78201 (735-2306).

For use of the STAA lending library, contact Ned Harris (732-0498).

Manuscripts for the journal should be sent to *La Tierra*, Route 1, Box 32A, Atascosa, Texas 78002.

All articles in *La Tierra* are now summarized in *Abstracts in Anthropology*, published by the Baywood Press.

Contributions to this non-profit organization are tax deductible.

EDITORIAL

AND AWAY WE GO

We are off to a fast start in 1979, as you may have noticed in the revised format of your STAA newsletter. The minutes of the board meeting are now being published to give you a better idea of what is happening. We will have a formalized budget soon, which will give a better picture of why the dues increase for 1980 was necessary (the first increase since the STAA began!).

The April meeting was held a bit early to miss Easter and the subsequent festival activities. Paul and Susanna Katz hosted our meeting at the Incarnate Word Nursing Education auditorium. In spite of the rain and the road work on Hildebrand Avenue, over 100 people attended the meeting. 103 registered and with guest speakers, etc., we probably had about 115 or so. The program was an outstanding success; our new program chairman, Grant Hall, did a spectacular job. The afternoon was so filled that he even had to use the coffee break in order to show the TAS slide presentation "Evidence of the Past."

The Colha symposium was scheduled from 3:00 to 5:30. The spectacular finds that have been made at Colha were so captivating, and so well presented, that everyone was spellbound. During Dr. Adams summation and interpretation at the end of the symposium when the clock was approaching 6:00, I counted the people still in the auditorium. There were 89 there to the end, which suggests that this was indeed an exceptional program.

I was fascinated by some of Dr. Adams' comments and the new picture of the Maya which is emerging. It is not a picture of a single classic Mayan civilization, but rather a whole family of interrelated urban cultural centers each with its own unique development and specializations. The research at Colha is a significant step toward the development of a better understanding of the complexity of Meso-American civilization, and I think STAA is extremely fortunate to be able to host this kind of interesting and significant symposium.

Quite apart from the formal program, I found the meeting exciting for a variety of other reasons as well. Personally, I often learn quite a bit in the hall or during the coffee breaks. And this April meeting proved to be no exception. There was T. C. Hill, Jr., whom I hadn't seen in many, many months. Bill Birmingham told me about corner tanged knives and some more *Scottsbluff* points which we need to document and report. Dave Orchard was talking about square nails and how they were produced. Alton Briggs told me about the Atascosa area and his Great Aunt who lives in Lytle. Murray Beadles talked about the Kerrville area and filled me in on the work of the group there. Barney Haegelin told me about five more *Edwards* sites in Medina County. Richard McReynolds, Tom Kelly, Mike Hill and I discussed some research on Nueces scrapers which is underway. I got to take a good look at the artifacts from Colha and also from the Live Oak County cemetery site which Charles Johnson reported on (Yes, there was an *Edwards* point there too). And I even got a word or two with the very busy Tom Hester... and many others.

Perhaps the high point of my day, though, was the quiet conversation I had with Fred Valdez, Jr. Fred told me that he will be moving this fall. He will be going to Cambridge, Massachusetts, to enter a doctoral program in anthropology at Harvard. He has been awarded a scholarship for the first two years of his program there. I think that's spectacular! Our CONGRATULATIONS, Fred, from everyone in the STAA. If there is anything we can do, please let us know. And remember, when you finish your program there, we have a need for you in South Texas.

THE BUSHWHACK SHELTER (X41 KR 116), KERR COUNTY, TEXAS¹

S. Alan Skinner

ABSTRACT

Bushwhack Shelter was one of four sites excavated during the Texas Archeological Society field schools of 1971 and 1972, which were held in the Turtle Creek watershed a few miles southwest of Kerrville, Texas. In this research, it was hypothesized that the Turtle Creek watershed represented a natural area within which a prehistoric society would have been able to maintain itself. During the TAS field schools, the 400 or so participants surveyed 116 sites in three selected areas which sampled four environmental zones, and developed data sufficient to test the research hypothesis. Bushwhack Shelter provided an opportunity to examine a stratified deposit and to gather information on the relative chronology of the archaeological materials. This article reports on the quantities and the types of materials recovered from this excavation.

INTRODUCTION

Bushwhack Shelter is located on the south side of Bushwhack Creek in the southwestern corner of the Turtle Creek watershed. Turtle Creek is a major tributary of the Guadalupe River which is located in the south central portion of Kerr County in what is known locally as the "Texas Hill Country" (See Fig. 1).

A broad flat terrace is located between the shelter and the creek. This terrace floods frequently but the water does not flood into the shelter. The Real Site (X41 KR 166) is located directly north across the creek from the shelter and there are two other mounds located to the west.

The site is known to many people, some of whom dug shallow potholes into the limestone-filled shelter fill. The depth of these holes suggested that there was at least three feet of fill in the shelter and the talus in front of the shelter gives the illusion that the fill could be as much as eight feet deep. The shelter extends for about 145 feet along the base of the limestone outcrop; it is nineteen feet from front to back and the ceiling is fourteen and one-half feet above the top of the fill (See Fig. 2).

The site was selected for testing because:

- 1) there was evidence that the site had been occupied for a considerable period of time and might therefore contain a vertically stratified deposit which could be used to provide a local relative chronology;
- 2) if the deposit was stratified, it might be possible to collect dateable charcoal samples; and
- 3) if the deposit was stratified and faunal remains preserved, it might be possible to document microenvironmental changes demonstrated by study of the faunal remains, especially small mammals and snails.

Despite grandiose schemes to excavate large parts of the shelter, a single 5 x 5 foot test square was placed in an apparently undisturbed part of the shelter (Fig. 3), with the thought that additional work, if possible or necessary, could be decided upon later. No additional excavation was carried out. Arbitrary six inch levels were used because it was impossible to define any natural levels in the tightly packed burned rock fill. Fill was passed through one-fourth inch hardware cloth and then washed through window screening.

¹This report is adapted from Dr. Skinner's doctoral dissertation: Prehistoric Settlement of a "Natural Area," Dept. of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University, 1974, and is published here with the permission of the author.

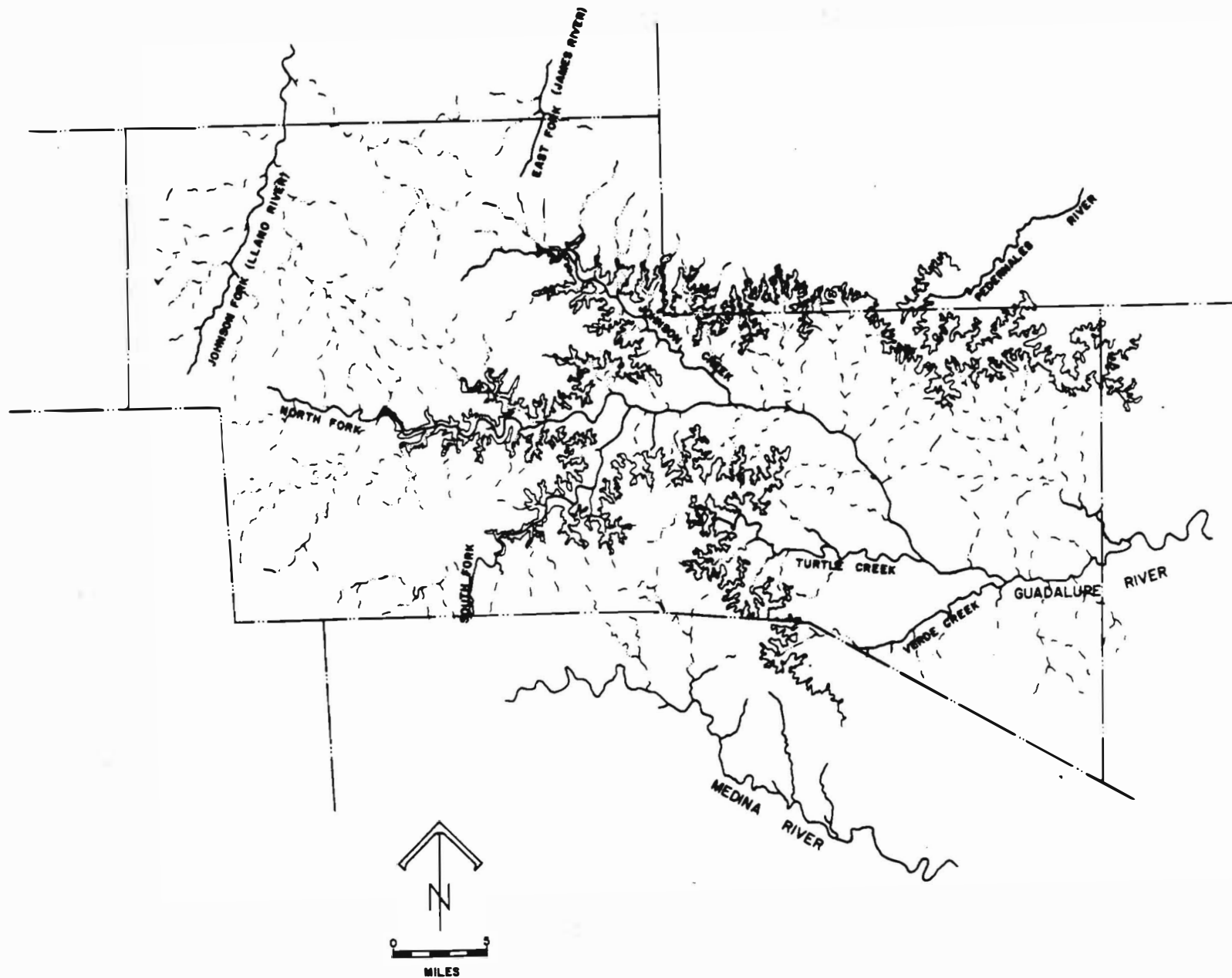


Figure 1. Location of the Turtle Creek Watershed in Kerr County, Texas. (Adapted from Skinner 1974:3)

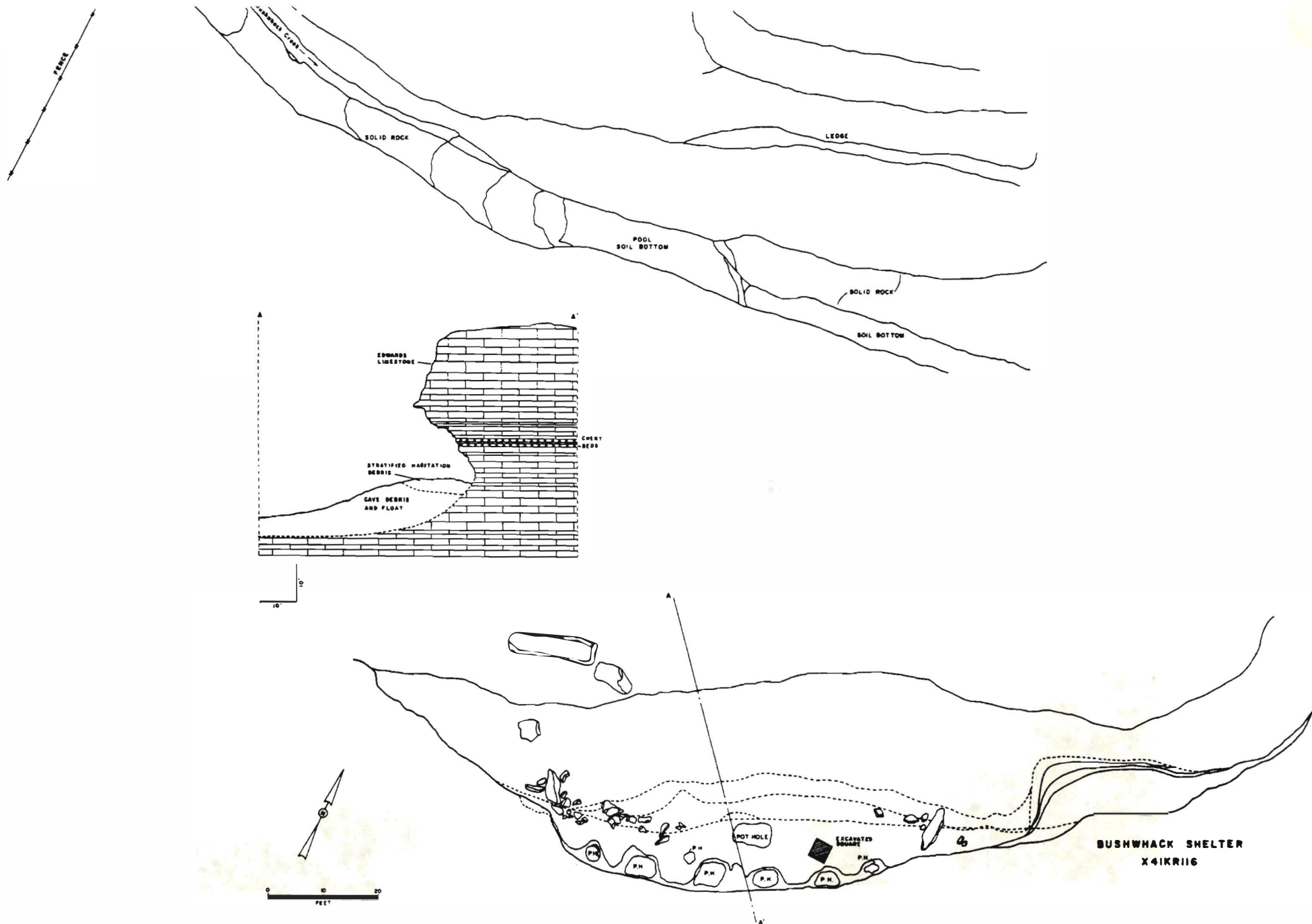


Figure 2. Bushwhack Shelter and its relationship to Bushwhack Creek. (Adapted from Skinner 1974:133)



a



b

Figure 3. Two views of the Bushwhack Shelter: a. As seen from near the creek; b. Interior view of the shelter. Note excavation of test square in progress.

Excavation went down to fifty inches where bedrock was uncovered. Burned rock constituted the major fill of each level although as shown in Table 1, the number of stones decreased as the depth increased. Ash, soil, lithic debris, chipped stone tools, animal bones, and other artifacts were also found in the fill of the test pit. Several ash lenses were apparent in the profiles and in the floors of various levels but there were no occupation layers or living floors apparent in the shelter fill.

TABLE 1. Fire-cracked rock from Bushwhack Shelter

<u>Level</u>	<u>No.Pieces of Stone</u>	<u>Weight*</u>	<u>X weight*</u>
1	1667	142	.0851
2	1124	231	.2055
3	461	204	.4425
4	316	736	2.3291
5	657	212	.3226
6	732	229	.3128
7	393	116	.2951
8	631	260	.4120
9	128	39	.3046
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>6189</u>	<u>2194</u>	<u>.3544</u>

* in pounds

ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE

The artifact assemblage from Bushwhack Shelter is listed in Table 2 by levels so it is possible to evaluate the list both synchronically and diachronically. These evaluations point up an interesting fact which is that the relative amounts of each artifact class do not change significantly over time as measured by the excavation levels. Two situations seem to merit attention. The first is that lithic debris/cores/bifaces make up more than ninety-eight per cent of the assemblage and second that there are twice as many projectiles in the deposit as there are other chipped stone tools (including retouched pieces). This situation has been seen in excavation elsewhere and frequently has been explained as an indication that Indians were careless. A cursory evaluation of the projectiles (Table 3) indicates that although there are eight complete projectiles, thirty-eight projectiles are represented as bases. This pattern has been interpreted as evidence of rehafting shafts (Longacre 1963; Wilmsen 1970; Skinner 1971:222).

There are very few retouched pieces from the site and all of the scrapers are end scrapers. The small number of chipped unifacial tools is striking when compared to the large amount of lithic debris. I expect that further research will enable us to characterize assemblages to the point where a relationship can be shown between lithic debris and tool classes.

The importance of flint-knapping is shown in the amount of lithic debris as well as the number and types of bifaces present. Sixty-six of the seventy-four bifaces are fragments and complete specimens occur only in biface categories D and E (Table 4). These patterns are taken as evidence that flint-knapping and the manufacture of projectile points were being done at Bushwhack Shelter. As in many sites where flint-knapping is taking place, the flake to chip ratio is about 1:2. Although biface thinning flakes are relatively uncommon (152 specimens), thinning and finishing of bifacial artifacts are inferred from the high number (Table 5) of interior flake and chips (4504 specimens). The variation in number of pieces of lithic debris may be an indication of site occupation intensity through time. However, it is possible that our sampling procedure created this disparity and that additional excavation would tend to balance out the inter-level differences.

Projectile points are very well represented from the site, and the sequence (Fig. 4) has been seriated by levels and type names in Table 6. Levels one and two show that the upper levels of the site were disturbed prior to excavation. However, it is also possible, and maybe probable, that dart points and arrow points were used

TABLE 2. Artifact assemblage by level from Bushwhack Shelter.

88

<u>Level</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Lithic Debris	461	1626	201	276	945	755	806	107	216	5393
Cores	6	6	2	2	2	-	1	-	-	19
Bifaces	19	12	2	5	10	8	9	5	4	74
	486	1644	205	283	957	763	816	112	220	5486
Retouched Pieces	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	7
Scrapers	1	3	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	10
Gravers	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	5
Notches	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dart Points	2	4	1	2	6	9	8	6	1	39
Arrow Points	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
TOTAL	494	1658	208	289	967	773	825	118	223	5555

TABLE 3. Projectile points from Bushwhack Shelter

	<u>Complete</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Total</u>
Arrow points	1	6	7
Dart points	7	32	39
	8	38	46

TABLE 4. Cores/bifaces from Bushwhack Shelter.

<u>Cores</u>			<u>Complete</u>	<u>Bifaces</u>	<u>Fragments</u>
Single	3	A	-		-
Opp. End	2	B	-		-
Cir. Unif.	1	C	-		2
Multiple	5	D	6		29
Frag.	8	E	2		27
		F	-		8
	19	TOTAL	8		66

TABLE 5. Lithic debris by level from Bushwhack Shelter.

Level	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	TOTAL
<u>Flakes</u>										
Primary	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
Sec. I	2	11	3	5	15	10	4	-	-	50
Sec. II	48	85	21	27	67	52	66	8	14	388
Interior	109	271	51	71	160	137	138	27	54	1018
BFT	6	14	1	17	45	26	36	-	7	152
	165	381	76	120	288	227	244	35	75	1611
<u>Chips</u>										
Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Sec. I	7	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	13
Sec. II	79	54	14	8	44	27	38	5	13	282
Interior	210	1186	111	147	613	501	524	67	127	3486
	296	1245	125	156	657	528	562	72	141	3782
TOTAL	461	1626	201	276	945	755	806	107	216	5393

TABLE 6. Projectile point sequence from Bushwhack Shelter

Level	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	TOTAL
<i>Edwards</i>	2	1								3
<i>Scallorn</i>		1								1
<i>Fairland</i>		1								1
<i>Yarbrough</i>		1								1
<i>Ensor</i>		1		2	1	1				5
<i>Marshall</i>					2	1				3
<i>Marcos</i>						3	1		1	5
<i>Pedernales</i>						3	4			7
<i>Bulverde</i>							1			1
<i>Frio</i>	1							2		3
<i>Nolan</i>								2		2
Undt. Arrow	1	1	1							3
Undt. Dart	1	1	1		3	1	2	2		11
TOTAL	5	7	2	2	6	9	8	6	1	46

by the same prehistoric groups but for separate activities. The previous interpretation is generally offered but attention needs to be given to the possibility of a continuation of two projectile styles/technologies after the introduction of the bow and arrow.

In a general sense, the deposit at Bushwhack Shelter supports the evidence that dart points (large projectiles) were made earlier than arrow points, since arrow points do not appear until level three. The projectile points show a pattern in which early zones (lower) contain corner notched points which are replaced by side notched points. The sequence is similar to that at Canyon Reservoir (Johnson, Suhm, and Tunnell 1962:122) although the Early Archaic and Paleo-Indian zones are not present. At Stillhouse Hollow Reservoir (Sorrow, Shafer, and Ross 1971:142) the equivalent sequence begins with Local Phase VI which was dated about 2000/1000 BC and equated with the Middle Archaic Period. Based on the typological similarities and radiocarbon dates from previous work, it is suggested that Bushwhack Shelter was first occupied some time before 1000 BC and that it was abandoned before the Historic Period.

FAUNAL MATERIALS

In addition to the burned rock and lithic materials discussed above, a substantial amount of animal bone was also recovered from various levels of the test pit in the Bushwhack Shelter. Table 7 displays data on the 190 bones and bone fragments which were identified.

Deer bone represents the bulk of the faunal remains; deer appears to be distributed throughout levels one through eight with a peak distribution in level four. The only other large game animal represented is bison; bison bones or fragments appear to be restricted to levels five and six. These levels produced *Ensor*, *Marshall*, *Marcos*, and *Pedernales* dart points but no arrow points; this may suggest that bison exploitation at Bushwhack was limited to the Middle Archaic period.

Small mammals seem to be represented in most layers which suggests that these species, like deer, were probably exploited in most occupational periods. Birds, turtles, snakes and fish appear to be restricted to a limited number of levels; however, the sampling for each species or family is somewhat limited and thus their absence in some levels cannot be taken as conclusive.

In general, these faunal materials suggest that deer and small mammals were the primary game resources for the occupants of the Bushwhack Shelter. Bison, birds, turtles, and fish were also probably used as food during some periods. No floral materials were recovered; thus our picture of the diet of the prehistoric occupants of this shelter is at best very incomplete.

TABLE 7. Number and Types of Animal Bones from Bushwhack Shelter (X41 KR 116).

<u>Animal</u>	<u>Level</u>										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total	
Bison					2	3				5	
Deer	2	8	7	53	35	16	14	1		136	
Raccoon						1	1			2	
Squirrel			4							4	
Eastern Cottontail Rabbit		5	1	1		1				8	
Small Mammal	2	5					1		2	10	
Turkey		2		2			1			5	
Unidentified Bird		2			3	1				6	
Box Turtle	1									1	
Unidentified Turtle				4	1					5	
Leopard Frog (?)			1							1	
Rattlesnake					1	1				2	
Catfish (?)					2					2	
Fish			3							3	
TOTAL	5	22	16	60	44	23	17	1	2	190	

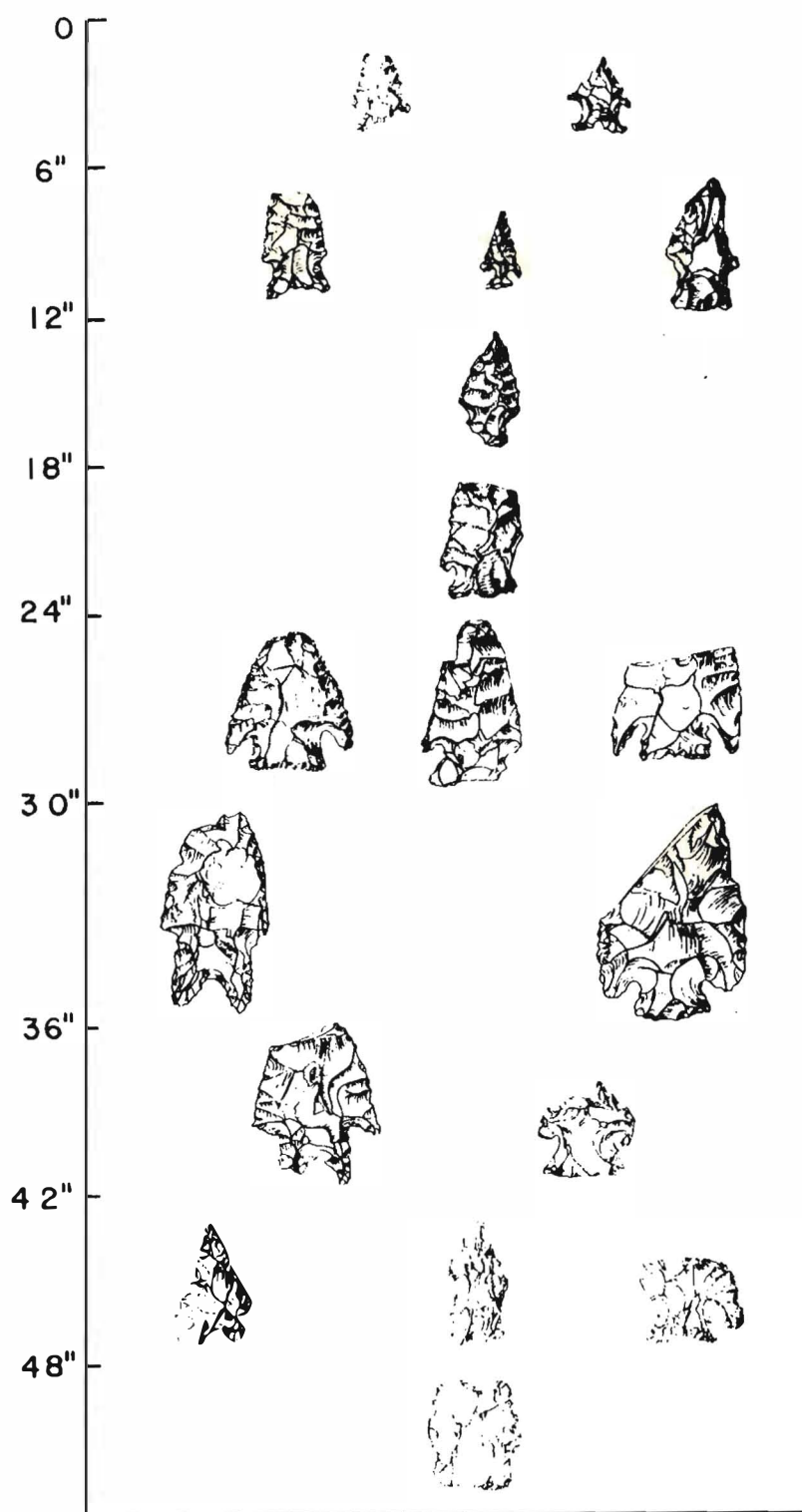


Figure 4. Projectile Point Sequence at Bushwhack Shelter (X41 KR 116).

CONCLUSIONS

In summary, Bushwhack Shelter is like many other Central Texas overhangs in that it was occupied in the Christian era when Shafer (1977:19) has suggested that drying made such sites much more habitable. However, unlike many of these small recently occupied shelters (cf., Sollberger 1949), Bushwhack has over three feet of deposit predating this time and is therefore similar to the Oblate Site (Johnson, Suhm and Tunnell 1962:79-116). Moreover, it is a shelter filled with burned rock rather than cave sediment. Possibly the rocks were used in the site to raise occupation above the level of flooding (Kelley and Campbell 1942) but more likely what we have is a linear mound of burned rocks located in a shelter. The fill of this site differs from that in many other burned rock mounds because there is a high incidence of lithic debris, animal bone and projectile bases. These remains suggest that Bushwhack was a place where hunting, cooking and biface/projectile manufacture were carried out. This appears to have been a temporary camp based on the limited tool kit present but it was repeatedly occupied from the Middle Archaic (2000/1000 BC) until about AD 1200. It is suggested that Bushwhack Shelter fits well with the general pattern of activity-specific sites which are located in the western end of the Turtle Creek Watershed. These sites have a limited number of morphological tools, are small in area, but are more abundant than sites are near the mouth of Turtle Creek. We take this as an indication that this is a seasonal or resource-specific support area for more permanent camps along the Guadalupe River.

References

- Johnson, L., Jr., D. A. Suhm, and C. D. Tunnell
 1962 Salvage Archeology of Canyon Reservoir: The Wunderlich, Footbridge, and Oblate Sites. *Texas Memorial Museum Bulletin* No. 5.
- Kelley, J. C., and T. N. Campbell
 1942 What are the burnt rock mounds of Texas? *American Antiquity* 7:319-322.
- Longacre, W. A.
 1963 Probability sampling applied to archaeological surface survey. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Boulder, Colorado.
- Shafer, Harry J.
 1977 Late Prehistory of Central Texas. *Bulletin of the South Plains Archeological Society* 3:18-27.
- Skinner, S. Alan
 1971 Prehistoric Settlement of the DeCordova Bend Reservoir, Central Texas. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* 42:149-269.
- Sollberger, J. B.
 1949 A Prehistoric Rock Shelter in Kerr County, Texas. *The Record*, publication of the Dallas Archeological Society, 8(3):9-14.
- Sorrow, W. M., H. J. Shafer, and R. E. Ross
 1967 Excavations at Stillhouse Hollow Reservoir. *Papers of the Texas Archeological Salvage Project* No. 11.
- Wilmsen, E. N.
 1970 Lithic analysis and cultural inference: A Paleo-Indian case. *Anthropological Papers of the University of Arizona* No. 16.

GOWER PROJECTILE POINTS?

Thomas C. Kelly

INTRODUCTION

The *Gower* point type is a relative newcomer to the Texas typology spectrum and is not mentioned in Suhm and Jelks (1962). Shafer (1963) found *Gower* points in Pre-Archaic levels in the Youngsfort site. Crawford (1965) found the largest collection so far reported at the deflated Granite Beach site associated with *Plainview*, *Golondrina*, and *Angostura* Paleo-Indian points and points similar to the *Uvalde* type. Sollberger and Hester (1972) reported heavily patinated *Gower* points from the Strohecker site with the same associations as at Granite Beach plus Early Corner Notched and points similar to *Martindale* in form. Duke (1977) reported *Gower* points from Lake Thunderbird site in surface association with points from Paleo-Indian to Late Prehistoric time periods. Gerstle, Kelly and Assad (1977) found *Gower* points associated in surface sites with Paleo-Indian, Pre-Archaic and Early Archaic points at Camp Bullis.

The preceding reports all describe *Gower* as being a small triangular dart point (44 mm average length) with a deeply concave base on a straight or slightly concave stem. They resemble *Pedernales* points in their basal treatment and probably have been misclassified before on that account. However, the *Gower* basal concavity is distinctly different as it is formed by knocking off a single large flake at right angles to one face with minimal trimming on the reverse face to form a deep concavity. An equally distinctive characteristic is the comparatively poor workmanship described in these reports. The other Pre-Archaic points: *Bell*, "Early Side Notched," "Early Corner Notched," "Early Triangular," and those similar (if not identical) to *Martindale* and *Uvalde*, usually display a high degree of the flint-knapper's skill.

Alternately-beveled distal edges were reported on 17 out of 24 specimens.

There are no radiocarbon dates yet reported for the *Gower* point, but it seems to be fairly well established as belonging to the Pre-Archaic time period.

DISCUSSION

The generally poor workmanship on *Gower* points noted by all investigators begs the question: Why? Hunters for thousands of years insisted on producing projectile points that were aesthetically pleasing and stylistic far beyond the mere functional requirements. Their utilitarian tools were generally not nearly as well made or stylistic which is why we don't have the neat typological tool classification we have for projectile points. The other finely made Pre-Archaic points prove that competent flint-knappers were plying their trade, so why the apparent degradation in the *Gower* flint-knapping? Could they be utilitarian tools rather than projectile points? Such speculations caused the author to take a closer look at the *Gower* points.

PROCEDURE

The logical use of the *Gower* artifact, if it was other than a projectile point, would be as a hafted knife or scraper. Three Camp Bullis *Gower* specimens with distal edges complete enough for study were examined with a binocular microscope at 15X magnification. Two of the specimens showed deep spalling and scratches in the blade edges parallel to the longitudinal axis. These two were also beveled alternately on both edges. Sollberger (1971) in his study of beveled knives has pointed out the advantages of beveled edges in artifacts used as cutting tools. The third Camp Bullis specimen had sinuous edges and the wear pattern was quite similar to the other two but the spalling was shorter and more erratic because of the sinuous edges.

Laboratory replicated specimens were hafted with three-eighths inch dowel stock and twenty pound test nylon fishing line and tested on various materials both as

knives and as scrapers. Gouge patterns nearly identical to those observed on the *Gower* specimens were produced by cutting either hard wood or bone with a sawing motion with heavy pressure applied to the haft. Edges were dulled so badly after 15 minutes that they had to be resharpened or further cutting was strictly by brute force. It was also noted that the deep basal concavity permitted binding that provided excellent resistance to heavy stress on the lateral edges of the specimens imposed by forceful cutting.

Paul Duke, on hearing of our *Gower* study, loaned us the five *Gower* specimens from Lake Thunderbird site (Fig. 1 A, B, C, D, F) to provide a larger study sample. Anne Fox supplied the single *Gower* specimen from the Coletto Creek area (Fox 1978) in Goliad County (Fig. 1 E). These were photographed under 15X magnification at right angles to the lateral edges and selected photomicrographs are shown (Figures 2-7) with the same alphabetical designations as in Fig. 1. These vary as to distance from the distal end but are characteristic of the entire distal edge pattern.

The Coletto Creek specimen (Fig. 1 E) is the only specimen that has no discernible wear pattern (Fig. 2 E) and can be considered as a "normal" projectile point edge.

Fig. 3, (specimen A, Fig. 1) shows striations and deep spalling of the edge parallel to the longitudinal axis. This is our typical laboratory hard-cutting wear pattern.

Fig. 4, (specimen B, Fig. 1) shows the deepest spalling observed and is interpreted to be the product of extremely heavy pressure in cutting a hard substance. The flake scars originate from the distal end and are parallel to the longitudinal axis of the specimen. This was an alternately beveled edge and is badly in need of resharpening. For comparative purposes, Fig. 5 shows the basal grinding of the proximal end of the same specimen. Striations and spalling are observed but they are not deep and appear smooth.

Fig. 6, (specimen C, Fig. 1) has sinuous edges and shows a slightly different wear pattern but is consistent with laboratory wear patterns of heavy cutting. It was noted that the sinuous-edged specimens were rather more efficient in sawing activity than the beveled-edged specimens.

Fig. 7, (specimen D, Fig. 1) has the characteristic deep spalling parallel to the longitudinal axis but also shows smoothing and polishing of the edges. This particular pattern has not yet been successfully replicated in the laboratory. The specimen has well worn alternately beveled edges.

CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions drawn from this study can only be tentative because of the small size of the sample, and their limited areal distribution. If they provoke further study of the recorded *Gower* specimens and bring additional specimens out of collections for further study, this paper will have been worth the effort expended.

- 1) Eight of the nine *Gower* specimens available to this investigator have been heavily utilized for cutting or sawing hard substances, probably wood or bone. Butchering including cutting of bone, or wood working such as weapon shaft production, are the postulated functional uses based on laboratory replication of the observed microwear patterns.
- 2) The reported *Gower* sites have been multifunctional base camps. Should future distributional studies confirm this trend, some credence will have to be given to the theory that *Gower* is a functional tool rather than a projectile point.
- 3) Cultural implications and possible division of labor in manufacture and use are indicated by the poor workmanship and base camp distribution of *Gower* specimens.

More study and excavated sites are badly needed to place *Gower* artifacts temporally, areally, and functionally.

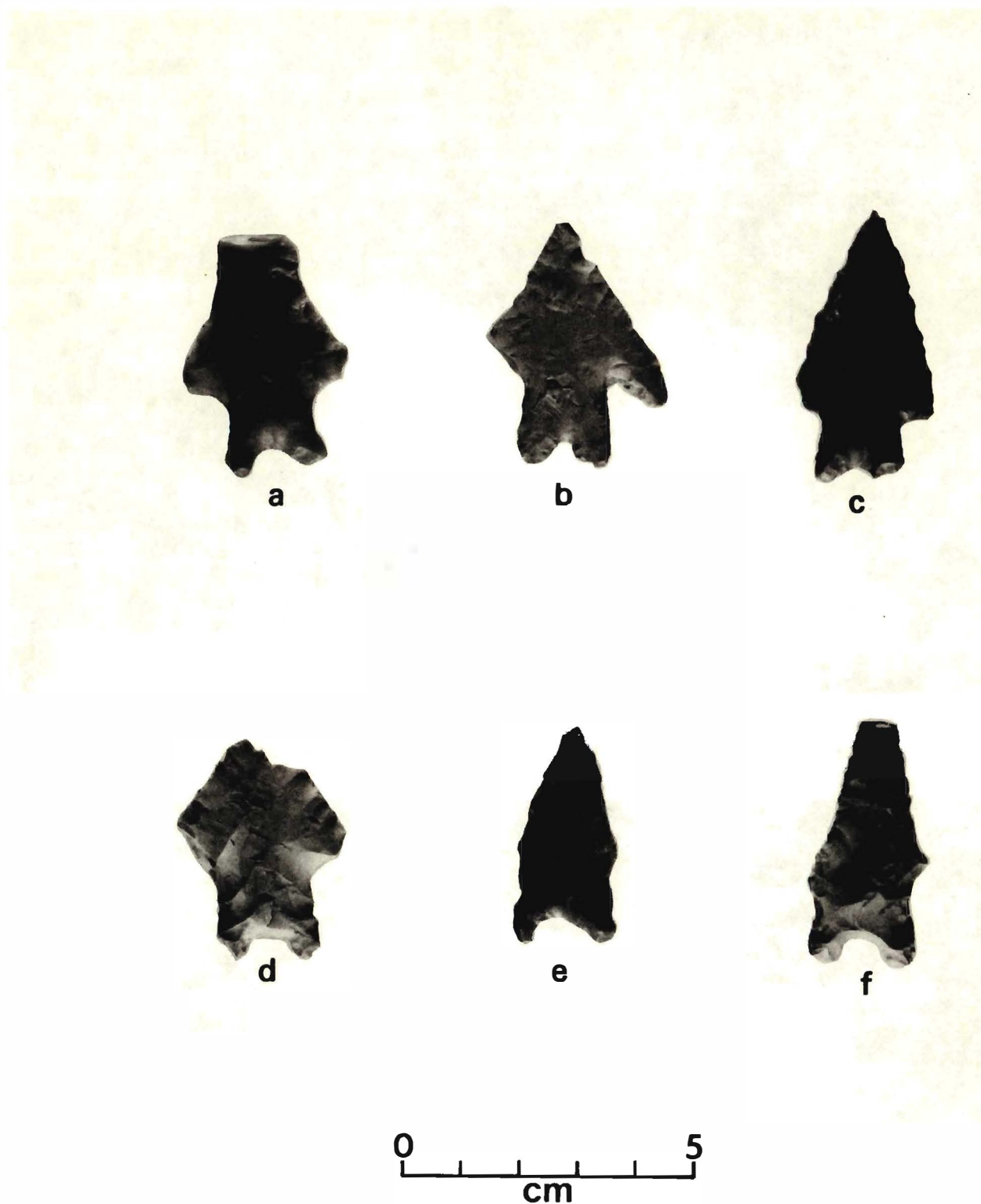


Figure 1. *Gower* Dart Points? e from Coletto Creek, Victoria County, remainder from Lake Thunderbird Site, Bastrop County, Paul Duke collection.

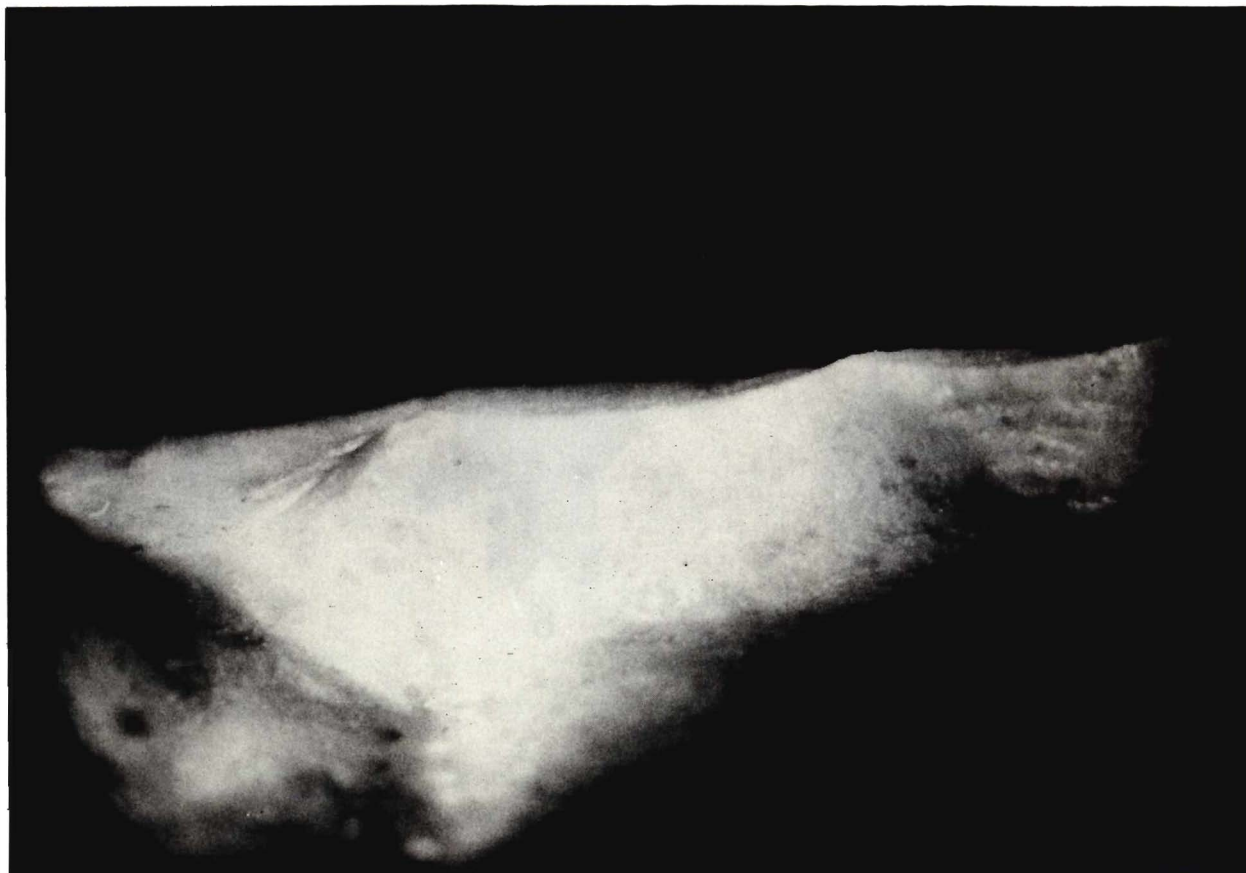


Figure 2. Specimen E. Left edge 18mm from distal end. "Normal" edge pattern, no wear.



Figure 3. Point A. Right edge 10mm from distal end. Deep striations parallel to edge.



Figure 4. Point B. Right edge 20mm from distal end. Deep gouges parallel to edge.

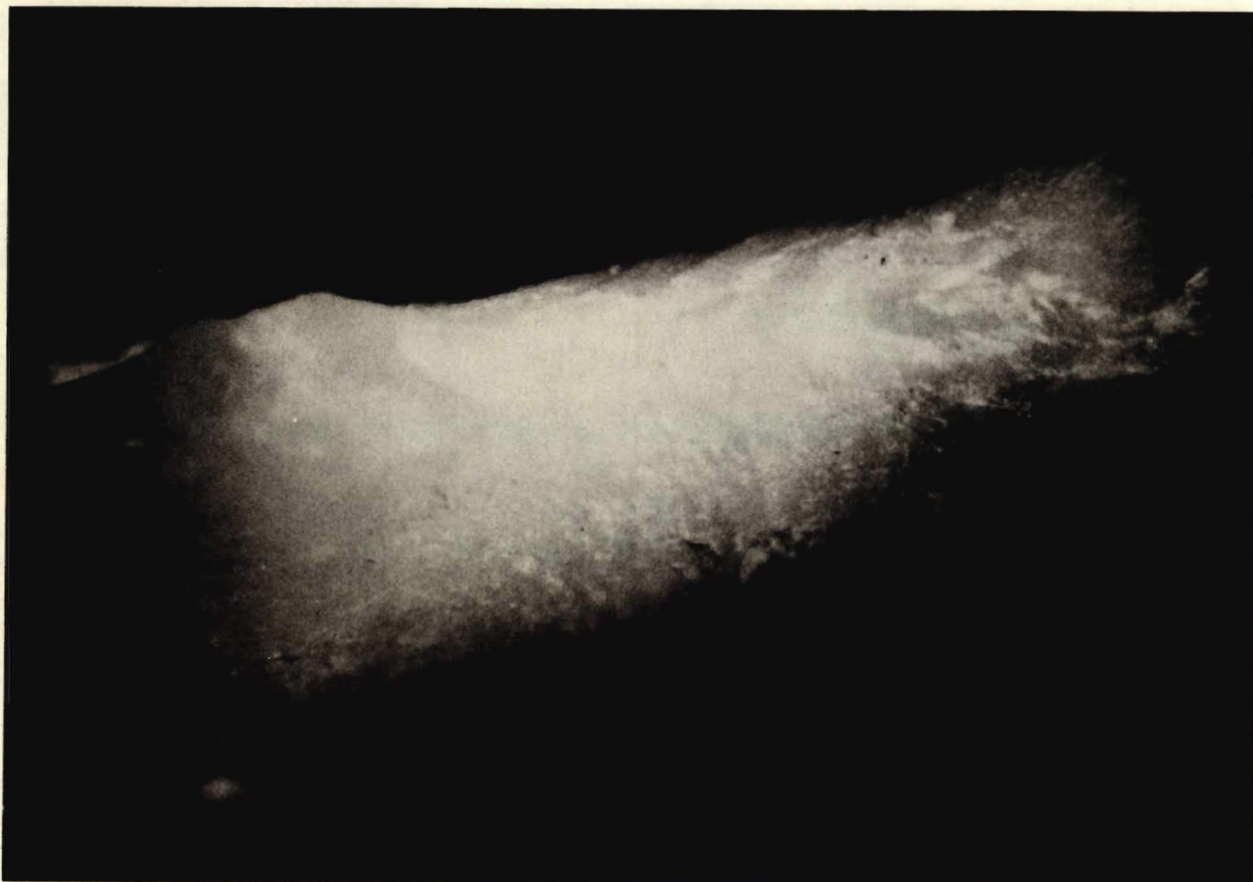


Figure 5. Point B. Basal grinding, proximal end. Striations and spalling not deep and are smooth.



Figure 6. Point C. Right edge 15mm from distal end. Grooves and gouge marks are parallel to edge.



Figure 7. Point D. Right edge 20mm from distal end. Deep gouge marks parallel to edge.

References

- Crawford, Daymond D.
1965 The Granite Beach Site, Llano County, Texas. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* 36:71-97.
- Duke, Paul L.
1977 Lake Thunderbird Site (41 BP 78), Bastrop, Texas. *La Tierra, Journal of the Southern Texas Archaeological Association*, 4(3):15-26.
- Gerstle, A., T. C. Kelly, and C. Assad
1977 The Fort Sam Houston Project: An Archaeological and Historical Assessment. The University of Texas at San Antonio, Center for Archaeological Research, Archaeological Survey Report No. 40.
- Shafer, Harry J.
1963 Test Excavations at the Youngsport Site: A Stratified Terrace Site in Bell County, Texas. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* 34:57-81.
- Sollberger, J. B.
1971 Technological Study of Beveled Knives. *Plains Anthropologist* 16(53):203-218.
- Sollberger, J. B., and T. R. Hester
1972 The Strohacker Site: A Review of Pre-Archaic Manifestations in Texas. *Plains Anthropologist* 17(58):326-344.
- Suhm, D. A., and E. B. Jelks
1962 *Handbook of Texas Archeology: Type Descriptions*. Texas Memorial Museum, Bulletin No. 4, Austin.

ADDITIONAL PALEO-INDIAN ARTIFACTS FROM SAN MIGUEL CREEK,
ATASCOSA COUNTY, TEXAS

Richard, Ben, and Mike McReynolds

ABSTRACT

A variety of Paleo-Indian materials have previously been reported by Hester (1968) from sites along the San Miguel Creek in Frio, Atascosa, and McMullen counties. Mitchell (1974) reported one late Paleo-Indian point and a variety of later artifacts from 41 AT 18 in southcentral Atascosa County. The purpose of this brief report is to place on record information on additional Paleo-Indian tools found along the San Miguel in Atascosa County.

INTRODUCTION

San Miguel Creek crosses the southwestern corner of Atascosa County in a northwest to southeast direction (see Hester 1968: Figure 1). Live Oak Creek is a small northern tributary of the San Miguel in the southwestern part of the county. The junction of this dry wash creek with the San Miguel occurs just southeast of Hinds, Texas.

A number of archaeological sites have been exposed in this area by gullying and sheet erosion which occurred through natural stream action and surface runoff. However, previous land clearance, cultivation, and overgrazing appear to have also contributed greatly to these erosional processes.

Sites recorded for this general area are 41 AT 3 and 41 AT 4 (Hester 1968). All artifacts reported here, with the exception of one (Figure 1 C), are surface collections from extensions of, or in areas adjacent to, these recorded sites. The specimen shown in Figure 1 C was found some years earlier on a wash several miles north of the above described site area. Since it was found within the drainage of the San Miguel, we have taken the liberty of including it in this report.

ARTIFACTS

Archaic artifacts predominate on these sites with only very minimal evidence of any Late Prehistoric presence. A brief list of the point types which the authors have collected from sites in this area includes:

<i>Abasolo</i>	<i>Frio</i>
<i>Bandy</i>	<i>Pedernales</i>
<i>Bell</i>	<i>Tortugas</i>
<i>Bulverde</i>	<i>Triangular</i>
<i>Desmuke</i>	<i>Scallorn (arrowpoint)</i>
<i>Ensor</i>	

Thirteen dart points of probable late Paleo-Indian origin have been collected. Several varieties of these artifacts are recorded and briefly described below:

ANGOSTURA: 4 specimens, Figure 1 A-D (1 complete, 3 fragmentary)

The outlines of these specimens are lanceolate. Bases are concave on two examples and straight on the other two. Lateral edge grinding is present on all four examples. Specimens shown as Figure 1 B and D are made from a brown patinated flint. Those displayed as Figure 1 A and C are made from a cream to tan chert. Those shown as Figure 1 C and D exhibit oblique flaking, which is most evident on the faces illustrated. Weight of the one complete specimen is 8.5 grams.

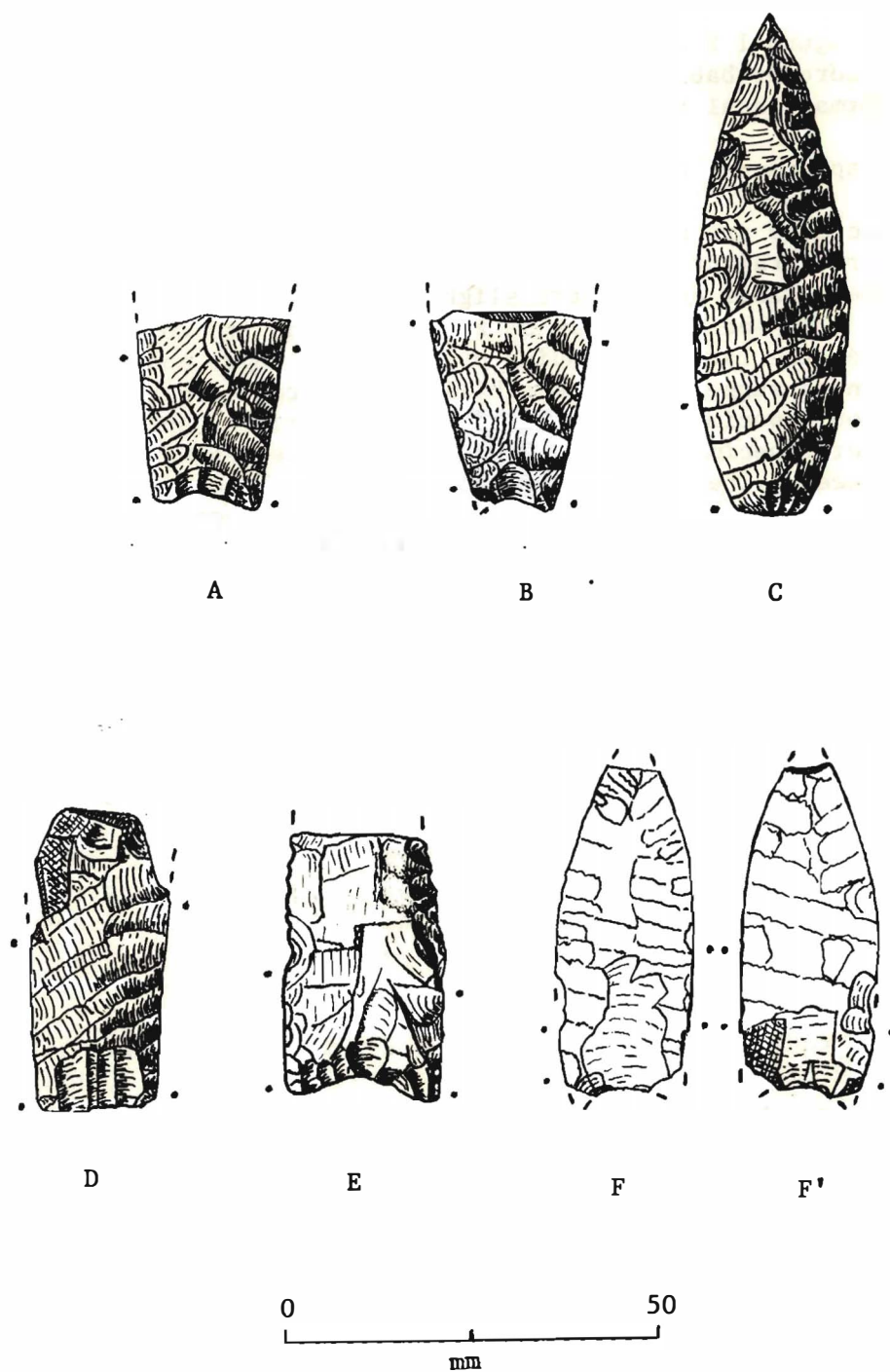


Figure 1. Late Paleo-Indian Dart Points From the San Miguel Creek area, Atascosa County. A - D, *Angostura*, E and F, F', *Plainview*. Dots denote the extent of lateral grinding.

PLAINVIEW: 2 specimens, Figure 1 E and F, F' (both fragmentary)

These specimens have lanceolate outlines. Bases are concave but not to the extent seen on *Golondrina* specimens (reported below). Sides are parallel and lateral edges near the proximal ends are smoothed. The artifact shown as Figure 1 E has been resharpened and has a right hand bevel on the remainder of both faces. The artifact illustrated as Figure 1 F and F' in some respects resembles a small *Clovis* point; however, it is more probable that the appearance of flutes results from a good quality of chert and normal basal thinning techniques.

GOLONDRINA: 7 specimens, Figure 2 A - G (1 complete, 6 fragmentary)

These specimens are also lanceolate in outline. The lateral edges near the proximal ends are straight to concave and approximately parallel. Basal edges are markedly concave. Basal corners are slightly flared on two specimens and widely flared on four. The specimen shown as Figure 2 G has its corners missing, but a small gap between the lateral grinding of the lower edges and where the basal corners would have extended suggests the possibility of flared corners. The proximal ends are ground on four specimens. Weight of the one complete specimen is 12.5 grams.

The complete specimen (Figure 2 D) has been resharpened and has a right hand bevel on both faces. The edge of this point was observed weathering from the bank on the side of a wash. Depth of this point from the present ground surface was about 2½ feet. The total depth of the wash at this point is approximately 4½ feet. Immediately below where this point was found, on the bottom of the wash, the basal fragments shown as Figure 2 A and E were found. These pieces were not found in place; however, it is quite possible that they originated at the same level as the complete specimen. No Archaic artifacts have been found in this wash.

CLEAR FORK TOOLS: 7 specimens, Figure 3 A - G (all complete) ■

A number of *Clear Fork* tools (Hester, Gilbow, and Albee 1973) have also been collected in this general area and are illustrated in Figure 3. These tools are basically triangular in outline, with plano-convex to biconvex cross sections. Five of the specimens have unmodified ventral faces. Two of the larger specimens are modified on the proximal ends of their ventral faces (Figure 3 C and D). Maximum width occurs at the bit end on all but two specimens. The bit edge ranges from concave to slightly convex and all are steeply beveled. Four have patches of cortex remaining.

Clear Fork tools are believed to be wood-working implements (Ibid) based on wear patterns and blade angles. This kind of tool is thought to have originated in the Terminal Pleistocene and continued in use through the Archaic and possibly even into the Late Prehistoric (Ibid:90). While they cannot be considered diagnostic of a specific period, they are associated with Late Paleo-Indian materials at some sites, such as the Johnston-Heller Site in Victoria County (Birmingham & Hester 1976:19-20).

DISCUSSION

We have recorded eleven fragmentary and two complete dart points which we believe to be of Late Pleistocene origin. Also included are seven *Clear Fork* tools which may or may not be from the Late Paleo-Indian time frame. All of these artifacts were found as surface specimens which had been exposed through continuing erosional processes. The rate of exposure appears to be fairly constant but Paleo-Indian materials never occur in any great quantities. Archaic artifacts appear at a much greater rate in this general area.

Sites in the San Miguel Creek drainage system were obviously occupied and reoccupied over a very long period of time. The qualities which make a site advantageous to one group would probably also appeal to succeeding groups as well. With

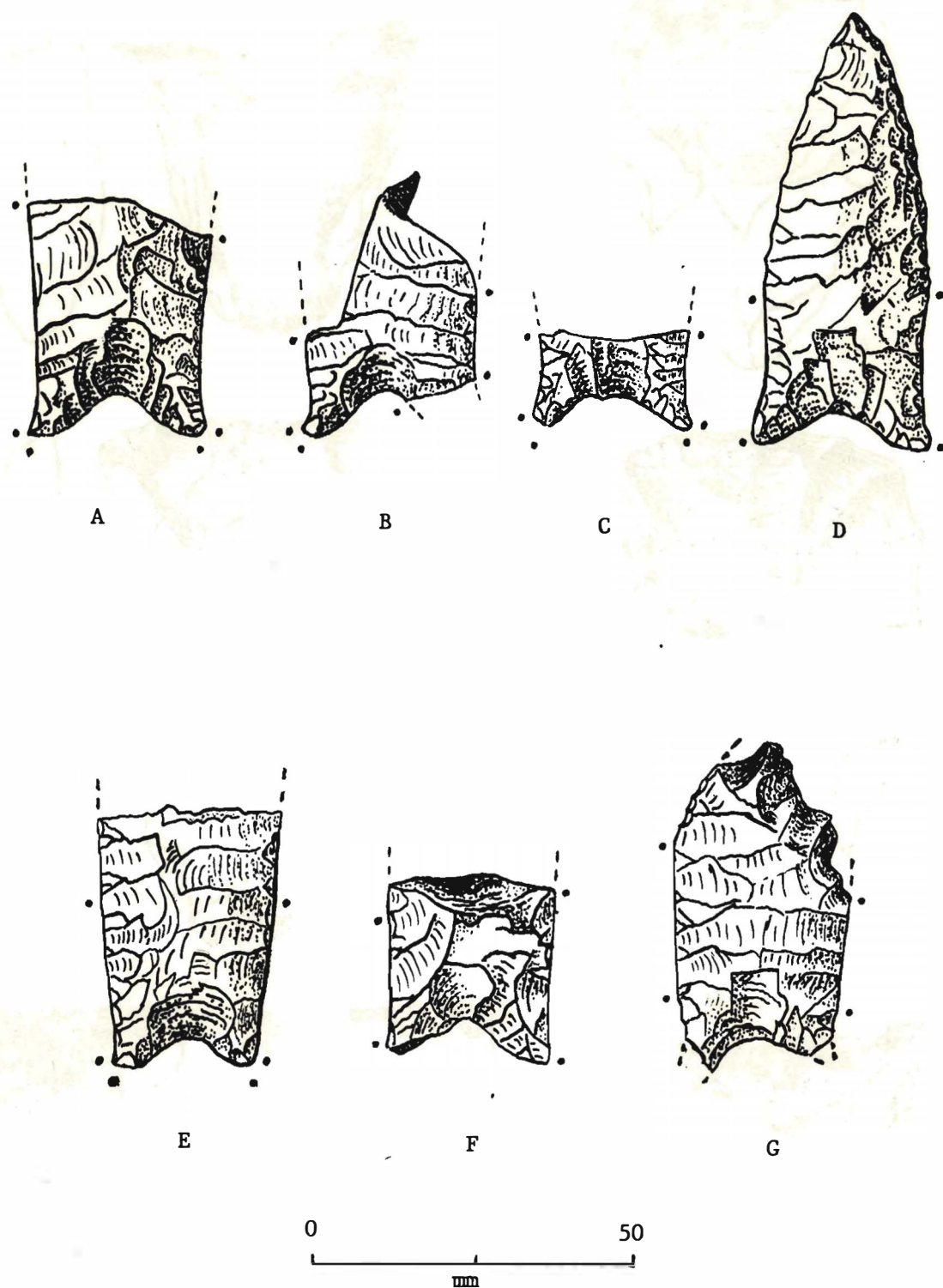


Figure 2. *Golondrina* Dart Points from the San Miguel Creek area. Dots denote the extent of lateral and basal grinding.

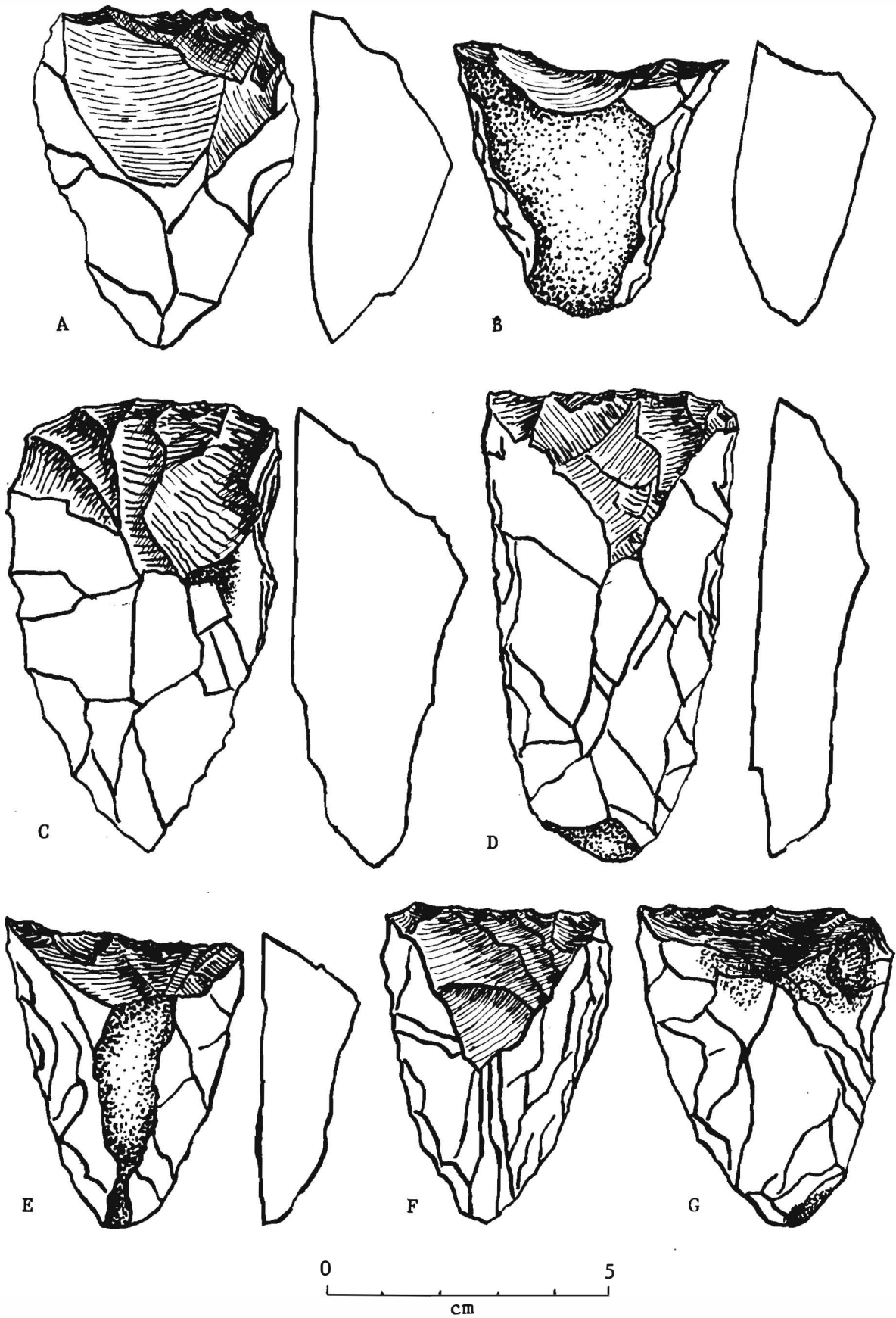


Figure 3. *Clear Fork Tools* from the San Miguel Creek Area, Atascosa County. Stippled areas denote cortex.

such reoccupations, it is almost inevitable that mixing of cultural lenses will occur from erosional and human activities in portions of any given site. However, there should still remain some sites or portions of some sites which have remained separate and distinct. We believe that stratified sites do exist along the San Miguel and when these are identified, they will be reported to the professionals for excavation.

The senior author's line drawings are done to scale and the flaking is shown as exactly as possible. Any inadequacies in descriptions, terminology, or conclusions are strictly the authors'. There may be some differing opinions as to our type classifications. These types are not necessarily definitive and we bow to more expert opinion.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We especially wish to thank Jim Mitchell, without whose encouragement and example this paper would not have been attempted. We also wish to express our gratitude to Mr. Bill Hinds for his hospitality and many afternoons of good rock hunting.

References

Birmingham, W. W., and T. R. Hester

- 1968 Late Pleistocene Archaeological Remains from the Johnston-Heller Site, Texas Coastal Plain. UTSA Center for Archaeological Research, Special Report No. 3.

Hester, T. R.

- 1968 Paleo-Indian Artifacts from Sites Along San Miguel Creek: Frio, Atascosa, and McMullen Counties, Texas. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* 39:147-162.

Hester, T. R., Delbert Gilbow, and Alan D. Albee

- 1973 A Functional Analysis of "Clear Fork" Artifacts from the Rio Grande Plain, Texas. *American Antiquity* 38, No. 1:90-95.

Mitchell, J. L.

- 1974 41 AT 18: An Archaeological Site in Atascosa County, Texas. *La Tierra*, 1(1):32-36.

NOTES ON SOME *BELL* POINTS FROM A SITE IN CROSBY COUNTY, TEXAS

Wayne Parker and Jim Mitchell

ABSTRACT

Bell points are typically thought to be a Central Texas and a Pecos type. This brief note documents several *Bell* points from a sand hill site in Crosby County, Texas, at the eastern edge of the Llano Estacado. Typological similarities are noted with *Calf Creek* (Arkansas-Oklahoma) and *Charcos* (Southwestern Coahuila) types. It is suggested that we may be dealing with a minor Pre-Archaic type series (or family) which has a much wider distribution.

ARTIFACTS

The projectile points shown in Figure 1 were recovered from a sand hill site (41 CB 64) southwest of Ralls, Texas, in Crosby County. The site may cover as much as 100 acres, but the main part of the occupation appears to center on the 20 acres at the top of the hill near the edge of the caprock rim. The senior author and Choise Smith have been collecting from this locality since 1952, and have recovered over 2500 artifacts from the site. Artifacts representing all periods have been recovered. Illustrations of some of these artifacts and a description of the site and other materials recovered have been published elsewhere (Parker 1972).

Five of the six artifacts illustrated in Figure 1 appear to be *Bell* points, a type defined by Sorrow, Shafer, and Ross (1967:12) at Stillhouse Hollow in Central Texas. The point in the center of the top row may be a *Bulverde* or *Lange* point. *Bell* and *Bell*-like points have been reported from the lower midden at Jetta Court (Wesolowsky, Hester and Brown 1976:45) where they were found below Early Archaic materials. Sollberger and Hester (1972) have called this earlier horizon the "Pre-Archaic," although this name has proven to be somewhat controversial. However, there appears to be little contention over the dating of the *Bell* and related types of the transitional period between Late Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic at approximately 6000 B.C. to 3500 B.C. (Sollberger and Hester 1972:339).

RELATED TYPES

A search of the literature revealed a point type with very similar notching and basal configuration in the *Calf Creek* type (Perino 1968:14), which is found in eastern Oklahoma, northwestern Arkansas, and southern Missouri. Perino reports that it is a minor type at several Ozark sites; at Calf Creek Cave a number of specimens were recovered "particularly from the lowest stratus where one unfinished fluted point was found." He also suggests an age of between 3000 and 5000 BC (Ibid).

In the state of Coahuila, Mexico, south of the Texas Big Bend country, Heartfield (1975) has reported finding forty-nine *Charcos* artifacts which are distinguished by their nonsymmetrical, thick barbs. Some specimens have single or double notching on the blade. A comparison of illustrations in her report suggests a strong similarity to the *Bell* fragment in the lower right hand corner of Figure 1, which also has a notch in the blade. Heartfield considered the tentative *Charcos* dart type to be Late Archaic; however, she also noted a complete absence of Early Archaic (5000 to 3000 BC) point types in the area (Ibid 168). This conclusion was based in good measure on the absence of points of the Southwestern Texas sequence.

CONCLUSIONS

The occurrence of *Bell*-like points as a minor point type on a Crosby County site at the eastern edge of the Llano Estacado in west Texas is unusual and interesting.

Their discovery suggests that the *Bell* point is not restricted to Central and Trans-Pecos Texas. A review of the literature suggests that *Bell* points share some characteristics with the *Calf Creek* point of Oklahoma-Arkansas and possibly with the tentative *Charcos* point type of southwestern Coahuila. These possibilities need to be investigated further.

References

Heartfield, Lorraine

1975 Archeological Investigations of Four Sites in Southwestern Coahuila, Mexico. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* 46:127-177.

Parker, Wayne

1972 Projectile Points from a Sand-Hill Site in Crosby County, Texas. *Central States Archaeological Journal* 19(4):176-178.

Perino, Gregory

1968 *Guide to the Identification of Certain American Indian Projectile Points*. Special Bulletin No. 3, Oklahoma Anthropological Society.

Sollberger, J. B., and T. R. Hester

1972 The Strohacker Site: A Review of Pre-Archaic Manifestations in Texas. *Plains Anthropologist* 17(58):326-344.

Wesolowsky, A. B., T. R. Hester, and D. R. Brown

1976 Archeological Investigations at the Jetta Court Site (41 TV 151) Travis County, Texas. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* 47:25-87.

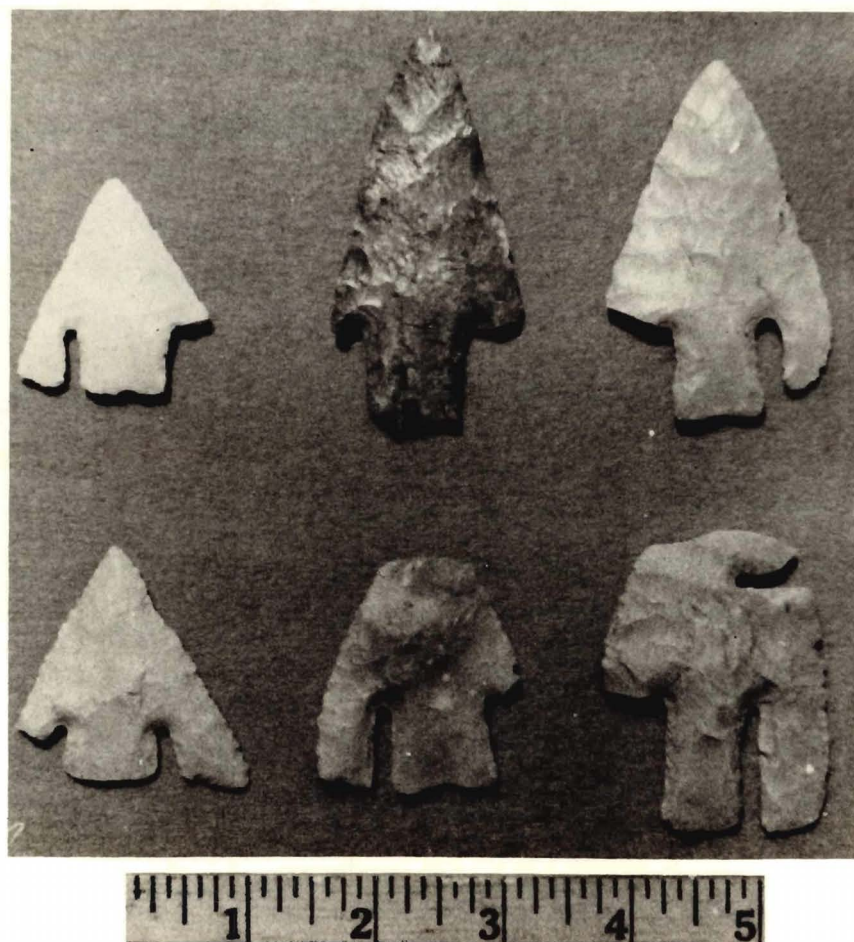


Figure 1. Projectile points from 41 CB 64.



Figure 1. Possible wheeled toy from Pre-Columbian Mexico. John E. Conner Museum.

THE DISCOVERY OF WHAT MAY BE A WHEELED TOY FROM PRE-COLUMBIAN MEXICO IN A SOUTH TEXAS MUSEUM COLLECTION

Herman A. Smith

A recent redesigning of a Pre-Columbian ceramic exhibit at the John E. Conner Museum on the campus of Texas A & I University in Kingsville brought to light a ceramic figurine fragment believed to be the remaining half of a wheeled pull-toy of the type known from Southern Mexico. The piece was donated anonymously along with several other small figurines that appear to be from the classic Teotihuacan period. Although the fragment has been on display since 1964, it was not identified as a wheeled toy until it was more closely examined during a remodeling project in January of this year.

Owing to the apparent absence of the utilitarian wheel in Pre-Columbian Meso-america, archeologists have long considered the presence of wheeled figurines in Classic and Post-Classic Mexico something of a paradox. As early as 1880, the first reported wheeled toy was discovered in excavations at Tenenepango, on the slopes of Popocatepetl in the Valley of Mexico. It was a small, dog-like creature with holes through the ends of each of the four legs for what was evidently an axle of perishable material. Four small, flat wheels were found nearby (Charnay:1888).

Later, more wheeled figurines of small, fantastic creatures resembling both dogs and bats were unearthed at Panuco and Tres Zapotes. The date for these toys fall into the Veracruz Post-Classic period (Ekholm:1944). Additional wheeled figurines have turned up in the Central Plateau area near Mexico City, with dates assigned from the Classic Period (Von Winning:1950). Three cast copper figures, evidently designed for wheels, have also been reported (Von Winning:1962).

As a rule, the wheeled toys are animal figures, real or imagined: bats, deer, dogs or jaguars or stylized versions thereof. There is even a wheeled alligator from the Veracruz area (Dockstader:1967). One exception to this rule is the wheeled toy from Nayarit which consists of a man seated on a platform resembling a common table with axle holes through the legs (Von Winning:1960).

The Conner Museum specimen (see Figure 1) is probably a representation of the jaguar, mountain lion or some other large cat. Except for the axle holes in the forelimbs, the figure is not one to attract much attention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ARTIFACT

The specimen from the Conner Museum collection is made from a brownish-orange sandy paste clay. The following dimensions are approximate: Height: 7.0 cm; width: 4.0 cm; diameter of legs: 1.5 cm. The rear half of the piece is missing, and the right eye has been gouged away. There is a small chip on the lower lip, and the left foreleg is broken off at the point at which the axle hole was formed. A buff or cream-colored patina covers much of the left side of the figure and has filled most of the detail in the left eye. There are short, incised lines around the eyes and nose and several longer lines radiating from the nose which undoubtedly represent whiskers.

Two small, triangular holes (approximately 5.0 mm deep) are located on either cheek. These could have been filled with rolled or twisted fiber or other material to simulate whiskers. There is a very slightly raised hump on the back of the head and upper spine with incised lines radiating downward from a more deeply incised line that runs longitudinally along the back of the neck. The eye is finely executed; concentric incised circles give it a life-like appearance. The mouth is a triangular opening, 9 mm in depth at the deepest point. No teeth are evident.

Although wheeled toys enjoy wide temporal and areal distribution in Pre-Columbian Mexico, they are rare finds. If authentic, the Conner Museum specimen will represent a unique and valuable piece worthy of scholarly attention.

References

Charnay, Desire

1888 *The Ancient Cities of the New World, Being Voyages and Explorations in Mexico and Central America from 1857-1882.* New York.

Dockstader, Frederick J.

1967 *Indian Art in Middle America.* New York Graphic Society, Greenwich, Conn.

Ekholm, Gordon F.

1944 *Wheeled Toys From Mexico.* *American Antiquity* 11, No. 4. Menasha.

Von Winning, Hasso

1950 *Animal Figurines on Wheels From Ancient Mexico.* *Masterkey* 24, No. 5, Los Angeles.

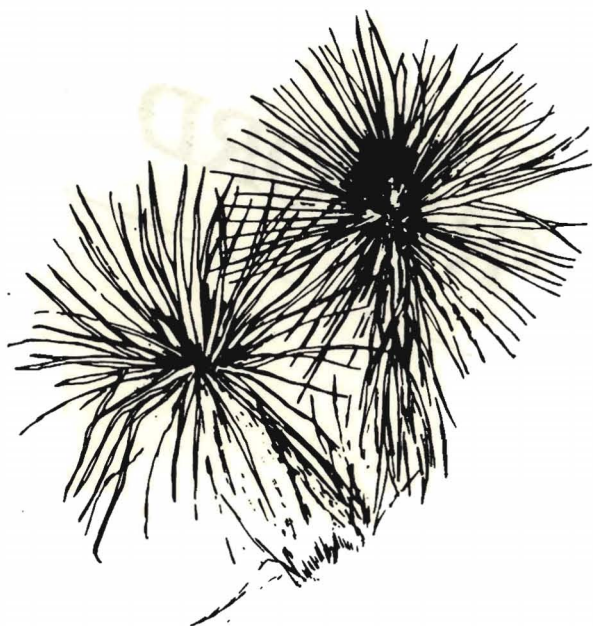
1960 *Further Examples of Figurines on Wheels From Mexico.* *Ethnos* 25, No. 1, Stockholm.

1962 *Figurillas de barro sobre ruedas procedentes de Mexico y el Viejo Mundo, Centro de Estudios Arqueologicas y Antropologias Americanos.* Montevideo, Uruguay.

* * * * *

Publication Notice

Bibliography of the Prehistory of the Upper Texas Coast, No. 4, March 1979, by L. W. Patterson, Houston Archeological Society, Special Publication, is now available. This latest of a series contains 228 entries covering a 20 county area of southeastern Texas. The cost is \$1.50 including mailing costs, and may be ordered from: John Herbert, 5935 Dellfern, Houston, Texas 77035.



TWO NEW VOLUMES ON THE
PREHISTORY OF SOUTHERN TEXAS

from the
Center For Archaeological Research

Background to the Archaeology of Chaparrosa Ranch, Southern Texas

By Thomas R. Hester. Special Report No. 6, Volume 1, Studies in the
Archaeology of Chaparrosa Ranch. 1979.

\$ 4.00 + .28 tax for Texas residents.

*The Mariposa Site: A Late Prehistoric Site on the Rio Grande Plain
of Texas*

By John Montgomery. Special Report No. 6, Volume 2, Studies in the
Archaeology of Chaparrosa Ranch. 1979.

\$ 8.00 + .44 tax for Texas residents.

Please enclose payment when ordering from:

Center for Archaeological Research
The University of Texas at San Antonio
San Antonio, Texas 78285

Dallas
Archeological
Society

The RECORD

The Record is a publication of the Dallas Archeological Society which reports the activities of that group. The Dallas Archeological Society has been actively publishing for over 35 years and has reported work in all parts of the state including Southern Texas (see reprinted examples in the October 1978 issue of *La Tierra*). Specimen copies of *The Record* are available for inspection in the STAA Library.

The April 1979 (Volume 35, No. 1) is a 15-page journal which contains the following:

Editor's Note: Computer Archeology by
Toni Turner

After the Archaic by Dr. Joel Shiner

The Cellar at the Gano Site by Paul Lorrain

107 Degrees on the Tigua; June 16, 1977 by
Ruth Ann Ericson, M.D.

Computers in Archeology: a 1979 Appraisal
by James E. Bruseth

Membership dues of the DAS are \$7.50 (single or family). Payment of dues entitles members to receive *The Record* by mail.

Address inquiries to:

Toni Turner, Editor
2530 Bakersfield
Dallas, Texas 75233

THE AUTHORS

THOMAS C. KELLY has published in many publications including the *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* and, more recently, in the UTSA Center for Archaeological Research report series. Tom is always active, as chairman of STAA (1975-1976), in surveys (such as the Radium Springs project), or in excavation projects (Camp Butts, 41 BX 300, and early this year at Colha, to mention only a few). Colonel Kelly has been conducting a variety of research efforts dealing with late pleistocene projectile points and tools, lithic wear pattern analysis, and microphotography. He is currently at work finalizing his report on the *Colandrea* as a type, which should be published later this year.

RICHARD, BEN, AND MIKE MCKEYNOLDS were raised in the San Antonio area and have collected Indian artifacts over much of South Texas and in the Pecos area for a number of years. Richard is a Civil Service employee working out of Kelly Air Force Base; Ben is employed near Fannin, Texas, as an electrician supervisor on the new power plant; and Mike works in San Antonio as an electrician. Their article in this issue reporting Paleo-Indian artifacts from the San Miguel Creek area is their first attempt at formal report writing, and a most successful one. Hopefully we will see additional reports of their extensive collections in future issues of this journal.

WAYNE PARKER is an artifact collector in West Texas, who lives near Ralls in Crosby County. He is active in the Crosby County Museum Association and has published reports in a variety of journals including the *Central States Archaeological Journal* and *The Artifact*. Wayne was introduced to *La Jbena* readers in Volume 5, No. 3 (July 1978) with his report on two Zapata County points.

S. ALAN SKINNER was the field school archaeologist for the 1971 and 1972 Texas Archeological Society field schools held in Kerr County. Subsequently, Alan earned his doctorate from Southern Methodist University, has been president of the TAS, a member of the SMU anthropology faculty, Director of the SMU Archaeology Research Program, and a founder and board member of the Texas Archaeological Foundation, a non-profit corporation focusing on the preservation of archaeological and cultural resources of Texas. Alan has been very gracious in permitting us to publish portions of his dissertation and provided additional faunal data and a summary in order to adapt this report on the Bushwick Shelter for separate publication. Additional portions of his work in Kerr County will be published in subsequent issues of *La Jbena* later this year.

HERMAN A. SMITH is an instructor at Texas A & I University in Kingsville, Texas. An STAA member and a participant in the recent seminar on Texas Archaeology at the Balcones Research Center (February 1979), Herman has prepared a very interesting report for this issue on a recent find in the collections of the John R. Connor Museum. This is his first article for *La Jbena*.