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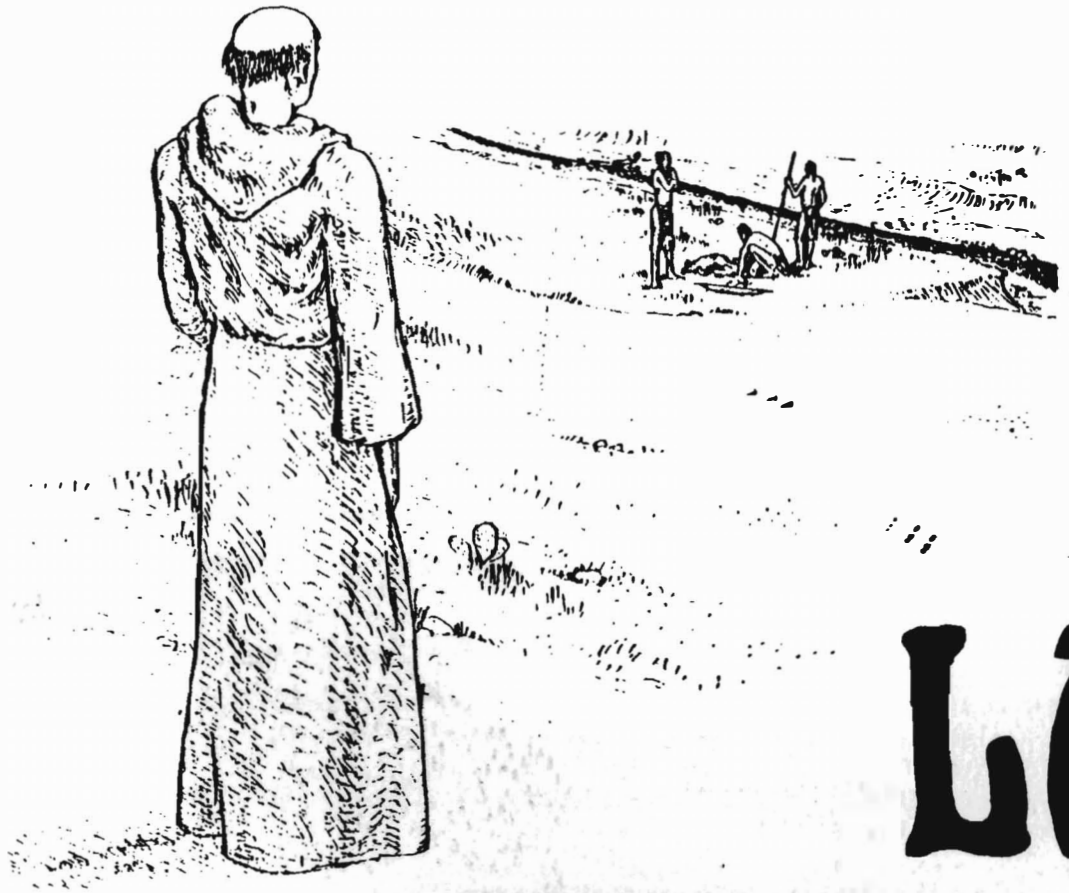

# LA TIERRA

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Jimmy L. Mitchell
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Cover Illustration: Drawing by Gerald Blow of the Staff of the Institute of Applied Sciences, North Texas State University.

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# THE ROBERT F. HEIZER MEMORIAL AWARD

## FOR 1981

The Robert F. Heizer Memorial Award was established in 1979 by the Southern Texas Archaeological Association to honor those individuals who have made an outstanding contribution to the study of the archaeology of this area. For 1981, the award was to:

SHIRLEY VAN DER VEER

Shirley has been a major force in the development of the STAA; she has served the association in many capacities, has worked hard to enroll new members, and has offered constant support to the field and laboratory activities of the STAA. In recent years, she has played a key role in the continuing research at the Dan Baker Site. Shirley has worked particularly hard to establish and maintain an active laboratory for processing STAA materials, and her efforts have resulted in STAA having one of the best avocational laboratories in the state. Shirley is an ongoing source of hard work and inspiration; she has been a major part of making the STAA an important force in Texas archaeology.

We are pleased, therefore, to recognize Shirley Van der Veer for her contributions to avocational archaeology and to the study of prehistory in Southern Texas.

Thomas R. Hester & Ed Mokry, Jr.
1981 Heizer Award Committee

AUTHORS

RITA R GUNTER is a kindergarten teacher in Odem, Texas; she holds an M.Ed. in Early Childhood Education and an M.S. in Bilingual-Bicultural Education. Rita has also been bitten by the "archaeology bug" and has completed several graduate courses in anthropology at Texas A. and I. University, Kingsville. She presented a report of the excavations of the Means Site (41 NU 184) at the January, 1982 STAA meeting and has coauthored (with Robert Ricklis) a report on that project for publication later this year.

LYNN HIGHLEY is Associate Director of the Archaeology Laboratory at the University of Texas at San Antonio, and is a former Chairman of STAA. She has coauthored a variety of archaeological papers for *BTAS*, *La Tierra* and the UTSA-CAR *Reports* series. She recently coedited (with Dr. Tom Hester) a very significant volume on the archaeology of the lower Texas coast. Lynn has been responsible for the series of articles published in this journal on the Brom Cooper collection which document this highly significant collection.

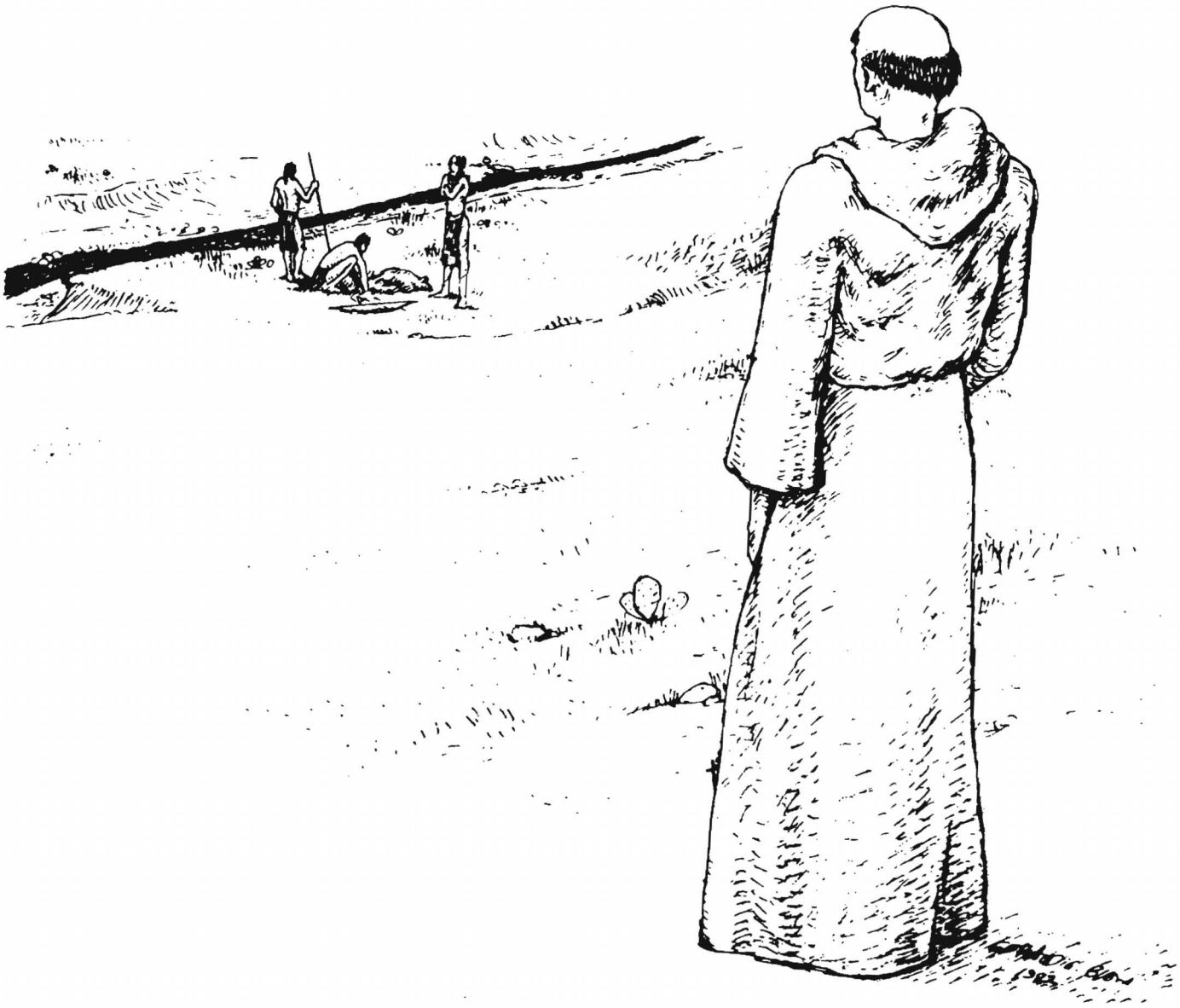
KATHLEEN GILMORE received her Ph.D. in Anthropology from Southern Methodist University in Dallas. She has taught at SMU and is now with North Texas State University in Denton, Texas. Dr. Gilmore is also associated with the Institute of Applied Science of NTSU. She has a number of significant archaeological publications, most of which involve work in historical Spanish Colonial sites. Dr. Gilmore is the President-Elect of the Texas Archeological Society and will be President of the group during 1983.

BILL MOORE graduated from Texas A. & M. University in 1980 with an M.A. in Anthropology. He has archaeological field experience in Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada and Texas. Bill is particularly interested in archival research and report preparation. Currently he is employed by Heartfield, Price and Greene, Inc., an archaeological research firm in Monroe, Louisiana, as a research associate.

ROGER MOORE holds a Bachelor's degree in Anthropology from the Florida State University, which he earned in 1974. Presently he is a doctoral candidate in anthropology at Rice University. His area of specialization is historical archaeology with particular emphasis on settlement patterns. Mr. Moore is also the Houston area representative for Heartfield, Price and Greene, Inc.

LELAND PATTERSON is a Houston resident who is a frequent *La Tierra* contributor. He needs little introduction to most readers. Lee has also published articles recently in a wide variety of publications ranging from *BTAS* to a Canadian journal. Lee has a very avid interest in all things archaeological. For the next issue of *La Tierra* he has developed an interesting article on the possible early use of the bow and arrow in Texas and the Southern United States.

HARRY J. SHAFER is Associate Professor of Anthropology at Texas A. & M. University and coordinator of the TAMU Archeological Research Laboratory. During a recent visit he was kind enough to show me some of his current work on Colha materials from Belize as well as ongoing analysis of pottery from a site in western New Mexico Harry earned his Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of Texas at Austin and was for some time involved with the Texas Archeological Salvage Project. His recent publications include a summary of the Lower Pecos River Region in *Plains Anthropologist* and a *BTAS* report on the Attaway Site, Henderson County, Texas. Dr. Shafer has published two previous papers in this journal and has participated in several STAA quarterly programs.



# SO SHALL YE REAP
## The San Xavier Missions

Kathleen Gilmore

## INTRODUCTION

After Texas became a Republic in 1836 there seemed to be an almost deliberate effort to ignore its Spanish heritage among colonists of Anglo-American descent. It had been almost 100 years since the heyday of the mission-presidio settlement complex and the history of these settlements was buried in the archives of Spain, Mexico and other places. With the turn of the 20th century, there was a renewed interest, at least among historians, when H. E. Bolton, W. E. Dunn and others obtained transcripts of manuscripts in Spain and Mexico.

Bolton became interested in locating these colonial settlements many of which by then had no traces above ground. One of these was the San Xavier complex, composed of three missions: San Francisco Xavier de Horcasitas, San Ildefonso and Candelaria, a presidio San Francisco de Gigedo, and a proposed village. This would have been a settlement somewhat like the one at San Antonio, and who is to say the reasons for the success of one and the failure of the other.

This complex Bolton (1915:227-230) located in Milam County (Figure 1) near Rockdale and near the confluence of the San Gabriel River and Brushy Creek. He neglected, however, to verify the locations on the ground with artifacts of the time period. Realizing that Bolton's site needed verification (was that actually the location of the missions?), a model was made for the location which, if all criteria agreed with field data, the location could be said to be confirmed. This is explained in the section ARCHAEOLOGY (for more details see Gilmore 1969).

## HISTORY

The plan to establish missions on the San Xavier (now called San Gabriel) River was the first of renewed expansionist activities after a lull of 14 years from 1731 to 1745. Bolton (1915:42) attributes these renewed efforts to the desire of missionaries for new converts as the tribes near older missions were depleted, real or imagined danger from the French, and a desire of the government for outposts.

The natives of the area were known to be the Mayeyes, Deadose, Yojuane, Tonkawa tribes and the Indians of the Ranchería Grande. Ranchería Grande was an aggregate of various groups from northeastern Coahuila area, who, as noted by Campbell (1979:13) moved to escape both Spanish and Apache pressures. The Ervipiame, one of the groups from Coahuila, seemed to have been leaders of the aggregate group. Ranchería Grande was mainly between the Colorado and Brazos Rivers, perhaps on the Little River. It was partly because of the troublesome nature of this group, sometimes said to have as many as 2,000 persons, that the San Xavier establishment was made (Bolton 1915:144).

In 1745 a group of Yojuane, Deadose, Mayeye and Yerbipiame* appeared in San Antonio asking Father Mariano de los Dolores y Viana for a mission in their country. Father Mariano promised he would meet them that winter, and sent them back with some San Antonio neophytes. These were to serve as teachers and instructors. True to his word, Father Mariano, accompanied by five soldiers and several mission Indians from San Antonio, met Indians of the four tribes and the Cocos on January 7, 1746.

* Castañeda's spelling

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Fronticepiece. One of the San Xavier Padres watches over a group of Mission Indians along the San Xavier (now the San Gabriel) River, Milam County, Texas. Illustration by Mr. Gerald Blow, a member of the staff of the Institute of Applied Sciences of the North Texas State University, Denton, Texas.

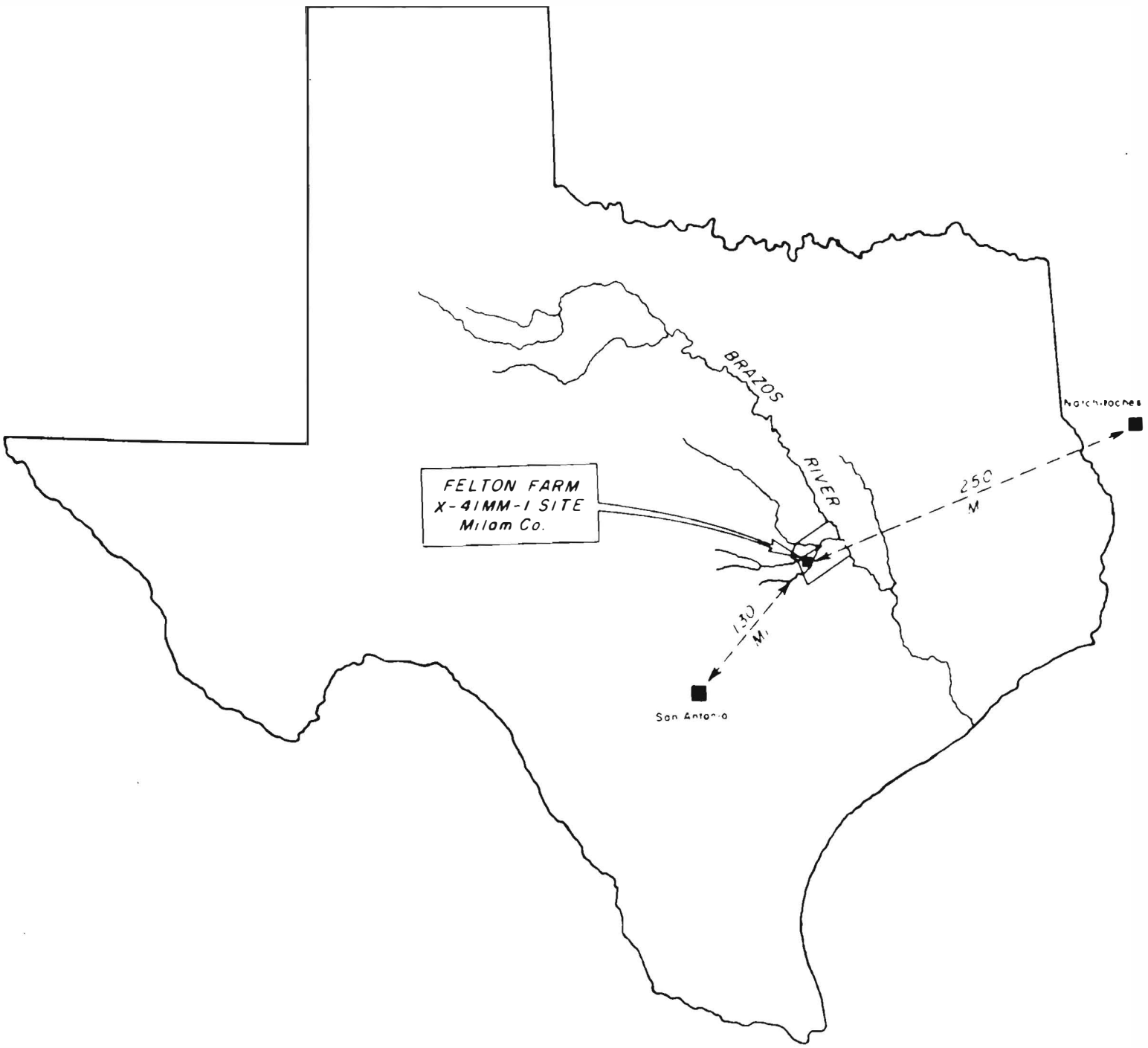


Figure 1. Location of the Felton Farm Site (X-41 MM 1), Milam County, Texas, in relation to other Spanish Colonial areas. The Felton Farm Site is the Mission San Francisco, one of the three missions established along the San Xavier River in 1747-1748 at the request of the Yojuane, Deadose, Mayeye, and Yerbipiame Indians.

By January 19, he wrote to Father Santa Ana that he had laid out the church 30 *varas* long, another building 25 *varas* long for cell-office, forming a square with palisades and a patio in the center. He was enthusiastic about the area with its wide valleys, natural abundance of buffalo, deer, fish, wild turkeys and fruits. In one sentence he complains of the extreme of the ice and snow, but the next sentence comments that the grass is so green it is always like spring (see Gilmore 1969:140). He believes the land is much better than that of San Antonio!

Finally, after much persuasion, on December 23, 1747 the viceroy ordered three missions to be built on the San Xavier River within eight months. Six missionaries and the purchase of supplies were authorized. The king gave his approval January 16, 1748. Besides the paraphernalia for religious services, there were also "iron farming tools," items for gifts to the Indians, 50 *fanegas* of corn for each mission, 24 loads of beans" and 32 pairs of oxen (AGM Historia Vol. 28:73-74).

On May 2 of that year 1748, sixty Apaches attacked and killed two mission Indians. The soldiers and about 200 Indians repulsed the attack, but the Indians were so frightened they took the horses and left the next day.

When the new governor of Texas, Pedro del Barrio y Espriella, heard of the Apache attack, he went immediately to San Xavier. He believed the site was not well chosen. The river overflowed in the rainy season and dried up during drought. Although the Indians were numerous, they were more interested in trade than becoming Christians, and furthermore it was difficult to supply such a remote place. He ordered the soldiers to send their families to a safer place. This was part of the controversy which started with the founding of the missions and which lasted throughout their existence.

The six missionaries arrived in June 1748, but supplies, including corn, cattle, sheep and goats did not arrive until February 1749. By March 1749 at Mission San Francisco Xavier there were 59 Mayeyes, 70 Yerbipiames, and 80 Yojuanes - a total of 213 persons. The tribes were placed together, because they were allied and related to the Tonkawa, according to Father Benito in a letter to the Marqués de Altamira.

Mission San Ildefonso was started December 27, 1748 and took permanent form February 25, 1749. It was about one league from Mission San Francisco toward the east. There were 65 families of 96 Orcoquisacs, 88 Bidais, and 55 Deadose. These were placed together because they spoke a similar dialect and intermarried freely, according to Father Benito. The large group of Tonkawas would be cared for at San Francisco since they were on good terms with those already there.

Father Benito would reserve the third mission for the Cocos and their relatives from the coast. He stressed the need for a presidio and a more adequate force of soldiers. The 30 soldiers who were there did not have their families; there were only two women at the post. The soldiers with their loose morals were a bad example to the Indians.

A presidio with 48 men was approved on July 7, 1749. It was recommended that the men be assigned immediately, and that they should build adobe houses and prepare the site for the new presidio. Meanwhile, Governor Barrio, not knowing of the formal approval of the presidio, decided to investigate the situation himself, further alienating the clergy who believed Barrio wanted to discredit the project.

Barrio found cultivable fields and Indians at all the missions: 131 at San Francisco, 125 at San Ildefonso, and at Candelaria, which had not yet been formally founded, 71.

Conditions continued to deteriorate. In the spring of 1749, the Cocos left the mission in a body. The padres complained that the Indians would not listen to them because the soldiers refused to help with disciplinary measures, because the Spaniards and the missionaries had become dependent on them. Furthermore, the Bidais, Deadoses and Orcoquisacs were skillful horsemen and riflemen and had obtained guns from the French for four skins each. Daily, complained Father Valverde, the soldiers went to the Indian quarters to beg a piece of meat or to trade bullets, lead and powder for a cooking jar or for food. And every night the Indians and the soldiers

would gather behind the presidio for gambling and "wild dances with their diabolical musical instruments, skins and pelts, and witch craft paraphernalia" (Castañeda 1939: 288). Obviously, the soldiers were having a more rewarding time than the padres.

In an effort to resolve the controversy an independent agent, Captain José de Eca y Músquiz, was appointed to survey the lands and water and to make a census of all the Indians at the missions, including age, sex and tribe. He began the survey July 2, 1750. It was this survey which helped Bolton place the missions on the San Gabriel River (see Gilmore 1969 Appendix III for complete survey). At Mission San Francisco there were 153 persons, 54 of whom were children. Adults were 41 Yerbipiames, 41 Mayeyes, 8 Yojuanes, 2 Nabedaches, 1 Tops, 3 Asinais, and 3 other.

At Mission San Ildefonso there were 165 persons, 58 of whom were children. Adults were 65 Bidais, 10 Pastias and 32 Orcoquisacs. Father Ganzábal, the missionary in charge, explained that the Bidais had three distinct groups each with a separate chief; the Orcoquisacs had five groups each with its own chief. There had been a smallpox epidemic in May, 1750 which left 40 dead.

Ninety persons were present at Candelaria, with 30 of these children. There were 35 Cocos, 21 Tops, and 4 Karankawa. Father Bartolomé García, the missionary in charge, declared that the Karankawas had not come into the Mission because of the lack of supplies, that the Cujanes would be added to the mission because they were blood kin of the Cocos and Tops (Archivo del Colegio, 1750-1767, Dunn Transcripts: 31-46).

In August 1750, the Indians at San Ildefonso left in a body to join other groups who were on the warpath against the Apaches; Indians from the other missions probably joined them.

Since Músquiz' investigation showed the need for irrigation to increase the crops, a ditch was started on October 15, although all the Indians had not returned. The ditch was placed near the garrison where an arroyo could be used in part. Since this ditch was to water the lands of all three missions, all were to contribute to its construction; each was to furnish as many yokes of oxen as could be spared, seven bars, 15 picks, four oxen and one cauldron, and each week one-half mule load of salt, six bulls for slaughter, and two bundles of tobacco for the Indians. The soldiers were to take charge of the horses of the Indians working on the ditch, so they couldn't run away, as well as the oxen which would haul the rock to build the dam, and other "policing" duties. It is doubtful the ditch was finished because Father Mariano complained on January 22, 1757 that nothing had been done since June 1751 when the garrison was reduced by 17 men.

It was decided to proceed with plans for the presidio since Músquiz' survey was favorable. Captain Felipe de Rábago y Terán, as commander of the new Presidio, was to send the soldiers of the existing garrison to their respective presidios and to enlist 50 men and voluntary settlers. The captain was to pay the soldiers, buy and distribute supplies as needed.

The Captain arrived the first week in December 1751. He found 109 Yerbipiames and Mayeyes at San Francisco, 25 Indians at Candelaria, and some at San Ildefonso.

A site for the presidio, to be named San Francisco Xavier de Gigedo, was selected which was on a high hill at some distance from the river but near a lagoon whose water could be used for mortar. The site was laid out according to the plan they had with them.

This spot was the site of one of the missions, and the fathers agreed to move. Whether this was done or not is unknown, but it is doubtful because the presidio as planned may not have been built.

Rábago and the soldiers were making themselves repugnant to the fathers because of their lax morals and inattention to their duties. This quarrel came into the open when Rábago, accompanied by some of his men, rode into the chapel of Mission Candelaria without dismounting to take a prisoner, Ceballos, who had escaped and taken sanctuary there the night before. Ceballos was the husband of a woman whom Rábago had met in

San Antonio and had taken as his mistress. The padres had urged both Rábago and the woman to end the affair, but Rábago only became more abusive toward the husband and kept him imprisoned. Father Pinilla notified Rábago of the magnitude of his offense in violating sanctuary and demanded the return of Ceballos and an apology. The prisoner was returned without apology.

Conditions reached the breaking point when Father Pinilla, Chaplain of the Presidio, in conference with the other missionaries, decided to excommunicate the entire garrison for their action on February 15, 1752 which included a formal order prohibiting Father Pinilla from the presidio. This frightened the garrison and two soldiers were sent to Mexico to seek absolution. Within two days, however, Father Pinilla had given most of the soldiers absolution.

After absolution, peace was apparent, but the undercurrent remained. Because of some disturbance at the mission, Captain Rábago ordered that no Indian should enter the presidio armed, but on May 1 two Cocos unwittingly went to the presidio with bows and arrows. Their arms were taken and they were given a severe beating. This caused all the Cocos to leave with their belongings.

On the evening of May 11, 1752, Father Miguel Pinilla and Father Joseph Ganzábal with Juan Ceballos, the mistreated husband, were seated at a table at Mission Candelaria eating when two shots were fired and Ceballos died. Father Ganzábal ran to the door and an arrow killed him. The candle he was holding went out and Father Pinilla was saved from a parting shot.

A Sayopin Indian of San Xavier, Andrés, was arrested in San Antonio because the news of the murders reached there before the official messenger did. He confessed that he had shot the arrows that killed Father Ganzábal and his testimony served to involve Captain Rábago. He had accompanied three soldiers disguised as Indians, two carrying blunderbusses and two the bows and arrows taken from the Cocos. They left their horses on the San Xavier River, and hid in a creek about a gunshot from the mission, then went to a chicken coop where they could hear Father Ganzábal speaking. After the murders, Andrés fled to San Antonio, and the soldiers returned to the presidio (Castañeda 1939:331).

Andrés retracted his confession and Captain Rábago insisted the Cocos had committed the crimes. Both Father Mariano and Father Benito pointed out, however, that the Cocos never used guns, and if they had they probably would have been of French make and not Spanish blunderbusses. A mass of testimony was built up by the investigations of retractions and contradictions, but eight years later Rábago was given a dubious acquittal and the missionaries were given complete exoneration (Castañeda 1939:333).

The spring of 1752 was extremely dry, and the San Xavier River began to dry up. Father Mariano reported that the stream formed shallow pools full of weeds and slime. No rain fell throughout that winter and the following spring. Witnesses said the neighboring creeks were full but the San Xavier only contained dead fish and decaying vegetable matter. An epidemic broke out and Captain Miguel de la Garza Falcón, who was sent to replace Felipe Rábago and investigate the murders, became ill and died. Eca y Músquiz, who accompanied Garza Falcón, reported on August 30, 1753 that many soldiers and Indians had died and all the missionaries had been seriously ill. He asked that the garrison be allowed to move where they could get fresh water to drink or water clean enough to wash their clothes. Supernatural phenomena such as a ball of fire circling the presidio and mission were reported.

Father Mariano reported some years later: "The sacriligious homicides having been perpetrated, the elements at once conspired, declaring divine justice provoked; for in the sky appeared a ball of fire so horrible that all were terrified, and with so notable a circumstance that it circled from the presidio to the mission of the Occisos (Orcoquiza) and returned to the same presidio, when it exploded with a noise as loud as could be made by a heavily loaded cannon" (Bolton 1915:269).

Pedro Rábago y Terán, uncle of Felipe Rábago y Terán, was appointed in Garza Falcón's position. He arrived at San Xavier on August 11, 1754 and his investigation showed the fort had never been built, and the 50 soldiers were living in miserable huts thatched with grass. They were poorly dressed, their arms defective or useless, and the four swivel guns had no carriages (Castañeda 1939:367).

Months passed and no rains came to alleviate the situation; the San Xavier continued to be polluted. Finally on July 16, 1755, the soldiers petitioned Pedro Rábago for permission to move to any place where running water was available. Pedro Rábago replied he could not accede to the petition, although it was just, because he had no orders from the Viceroy. On July 23, however, the three missionaries remaining joined in the petitions and asked for an escort to take the remaining Indians to the San Marcos River. To this the Captain replied he would grant the request without awaiting orders. Ten soldiers with one missionary and twenty mission Indians should go to San Marcos to build *jacales* and a temporary church so that the presidio and missions could be moved as soon as possible. The removal was subject to final approval by the Viceroy.

By August 16, 1755, the two remaining missions and the presidio had been transferred to San Marcos complete with bells, ornaments and other mission property, and forty Indian neophytes (Castañeda 1939:377).

## ARCHAEOLOGY

The first step to begin the archaeology of the San Xavier missions was to compile data relevant to what the site would look like in the field. These are historical data compiled from as many sources as possible, preferably primary sources. These are then evaluated in terms of four criteria: geography, physiography, topography and physical cultural remains.

Geography pertains to references to places which can be presently determined; physiography to references to the local environment; topography to topographical features; physical cultural remains to what can be expected to occur archaeologically, compiled from historical sources and from what has been found in archaeological sites of the same time period and culture.

After this was done, using the historical background and archaeological sites, it appeared that the San Gabriel and Brushy Creek area fit the first three criteria. It remained for excavation to demonstrate the last criterion, because the first three could coincide with the model, but unless physical cultural remains which are found coincide with those expected, then it cannot be said that a specific site has been found.

Excavations on the Felton Farm, Milam County, found remnants of *jacal* walls, which when projected form an area 74 feet by 84 feet, which is very close to that laid out by Father Mariano (Figure 2) which was 25 *varas* (69.44 feet) by 30 *varas* (83.33 feet). Artifacts also coincided with the model (see Gilmore 1969), such as majolica sherds, red burnished ware, beads, "mission" arrow points, French gunparts, and burials.

This seems to be Mission San Francisco. Spanish Colonial artifacts were found in small quantity at locations which may be the other two missions, but these locations cannot be verified without further testing. These sites might also be the garrison or living areas. Until more is known about the location of the other complexes, it cannot be said with assurance that the Felton Site was specifically Mission San Francisco.

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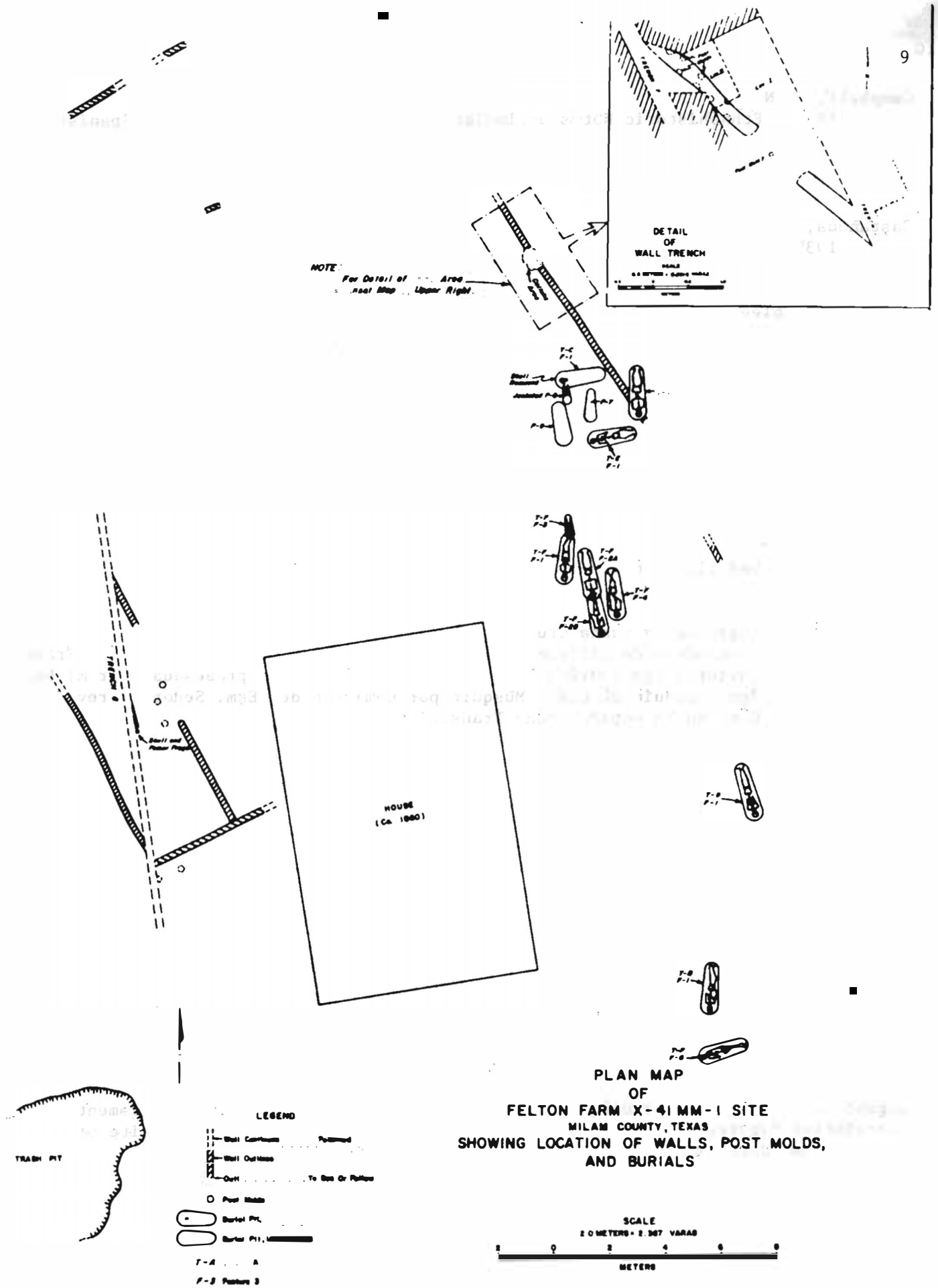


Fig. 2 Site map for Felton Farm Site (X-41 MM-1), Milam County, Texas, showing the relationship of Mission walls and burials at Mission San Francisco. (Illustration from Gilmore 1969, reproduced by permission of the author.)

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ERRATA

Augustine J. ("Augie") Frkuska was regrettably left out of the acknowledgements for reproducing Figures 1 and 2 for the manuscript "A Reexamination of the Site of Presidio San Sabá" in *LA TIERRA*, Vol. 8, No. 4, 1981.

# SOME PREHISTORIC SITES ON THE UVALDE-ZAVALA COUNTY LINE, TEXAS

L. W. Patterson

## INTRODUCTION

This article describes several archaeological sites surveyed by the author near the boundary of Uvalde and Zavala Counties, approximately 20 miles southwest of the city of Uvalde, Texas (See Figure 1). This is in the rolling prairie country of south Texas. This area is fairly arid, with most vegetation in the form of bushes, such as mesquite. Oak is the most common tree, but it does not have a very uniform or dense distribution.

Judging by the number of dry draws in this area, the climate may have been somewhat more moist in the past. There is one flowing spring in the area at the sites. A significant wildlife population exists here at present, such as deer, rabbit and javalina, and a variety of edible plant materials are available.

Two types of archaeological sites were found in this area. One type is a probable campsite with evidence of Late Archaic hunting activity. The other type of site found here consists of three sites that may have been used for specific activities, such as woodworking. All sites surveyed show some signs of stone tool manufacturing.

## SITE 41 ZV 195

Site 41 ZV 195 is in northern Zavala County. This site is approximately 100 feet in diameter, and is on the deeply eroded edge of a dry draw. Stone tools and debitage from tool manufacturing were found. Both flint and coarser siliceous materials were worked here. At least some of the materials are from local sources.

A *Frio* dart point (Figure 2,A) identifies this site as Late Archaic (Hester 1980:101; Suhm and Jelks 1962:195), associated with hunting activities. This point has a deep impact flute, probably from hunting use.

Unifacial tools found include 1 denticulate, 1 combination denticulate-graver, 1 perforator, and 1 side scraper. The collection includes 5 utilized flakes with cutting type edge damage, and 2 utilized flakes with scraping type edge damage (Tringham, et al. 1974). One blade-like flake (Figure 2,D) has cutting type edge damage on one lateral edge and scraping type edge damage on the other lateral edge.

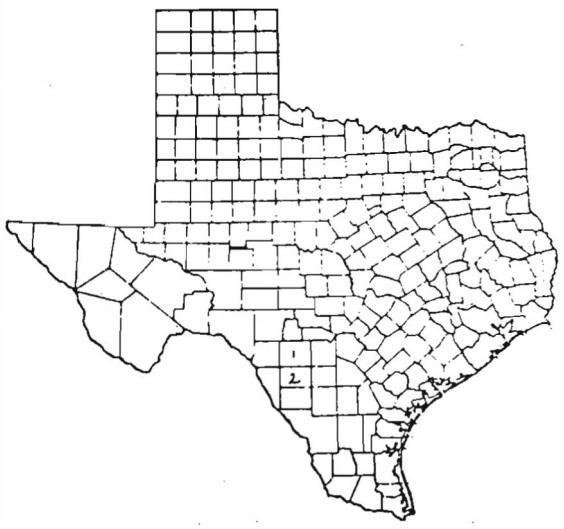


Figure 1. Location of Counties Mentioned in Text. 1, Uvalde County; 2, Zavala County.

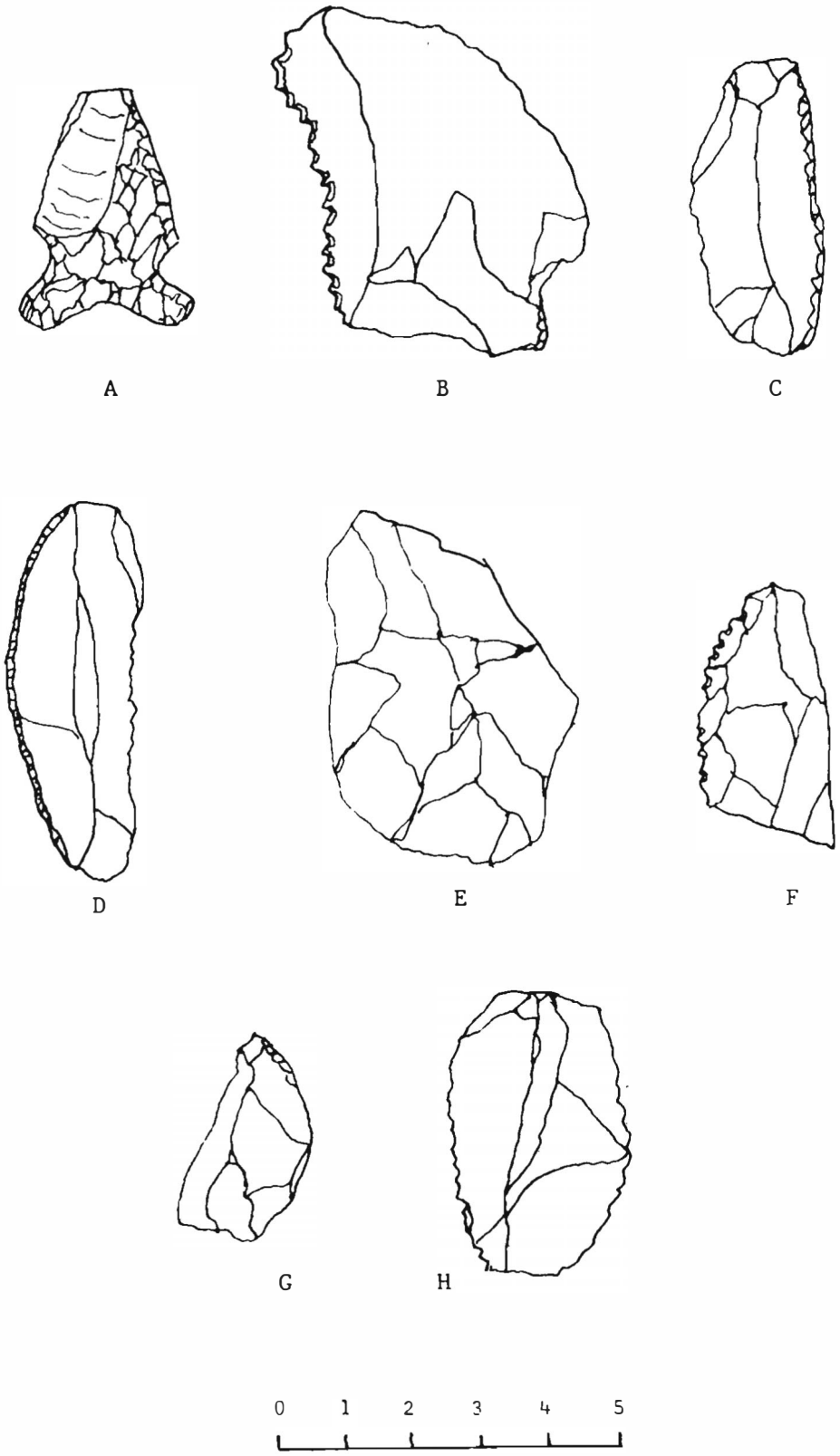


Figure 2. Lithic Artifacts from Site 41 ZV 195, Zavala County, Texas. A, *Frio* point with impact flute; B, combination denticulate-graver; C, side scraper; D, utilized flake (cutting and scraping); E, biface fragment; F, denticulate; G, perforator; H, utilized flake (cutting).

The collection of flint flakes from site 41 ZV 195 is summarized in Table 1:

| Flake size, mm square | P | S | I | Total No. | Total % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 15 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 14 | 28 |
| 15 to 20 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 16 | 32 |
| 20 to 25 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 24 |
| 25 to 30 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| 30 to 35 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| 35 to 40 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| Total | 3 | 9 | 38 | 50 | 100 |
| Percent | 6 | 18 | 76 | 100 | --- |

Table 1. Summary of Flint Flakes, Site 41 ZV 195. P = primary flakes; S = secondary flakes; I + interior flakes.

The size distribution is characteristic of bifacial reduction (Patterson and Sollberter 1978). This is an exponential shaped curve, skewed toward higher percentages of smaller size flakes. A thick biface fragment also demonstrates biface manufacturing activity here. There are 6% primary flakes (covered with cortex), 18% secondary flakes (partially covered with cortex), and 76% interior flakes (no remaining cortex). Most of the flint flakes appear to be bifacial thinning flakes.

Judging by the relatively low percentage of flakes with remaining cortex, bifaces were being manufactured at this site from raw materials that were previously trimmed at remote lithic source locations. There is evidence of heat treating of flint in the form of potlid surface fractures, reddish coloration, and waxy luster on some flakes.

Coarse siliceous materials were also being worked at the site. Eleven flakes of this type of material were found, with sizes of 15 to 25 mm square. One polyhedral core of coarse siliceous material was found. It has a single striking platform, and is approximately 90 mm in diameter and 70 mm thick.

Twenty-six pieces of fire-cracked siliceous materials were found, with roughly cubic shapes and color and texture characteristic of exposure to high heat. It can not be determined if this material represents heat treating failures or simply fortuitous exposure to heat, such as in a fire hearth.

Site 41 ZV 195 is probably a generalized campsite, with evidence of hunting and toolmaking present. The small size of this site should be noted in future studies of settlement patterns in this area. It is probably a temporary campsite of nomadic Indians.

## SITE 41 UV 76

This is the first of three sites surveyed in southern Uvalde County, approximately 2 miles from Site 41 ZV 195 in Zavala County. Site 41 UV 76 consists of a scatter of lithic materials somewhat over 100 feet in diameter. There is evidence of lithic manufacturing from local materials, including both flint and coarse siliceous materials. Three miscellaneous flint cores were found, and two miscellaneous cores of coarse siliceous materials. The collection includes 3 flint flakes of sizes from 30 to 60 mm square. Two of these flakes have denticulated edges. Eleven flakes of coarse siliceous materials were found, of sizes from 25 to 60 mm square. One flake has been made into a notched tool. Two flakes have graver points, and another has a denticulated edge and a graver point. Three other flakes have denticulated edges.

There is no evidence here of bifaces or biface manufacturing debitage. Unifacial tools were being manufactured here, and were then being used for some specialized activities. The exact nature of these activities can not be determined from the available evidence.

SITE 41 UV 77

Site 41 UV 77 is located several hundred feet from Site 41 UV 76. Both sites are of a similar nature, being lithic scatters of over 100 feet in diameter. The collection from Site 41 UV 77 includes 1 miscellaneous core of a coarse siliceous material, and one utilized flake of the same material. Three flint flakes were found here, one with a denticulated edge. As noted for Site 41 UV 76, unifacial tools were being manufactured here and then used for some undetermined types of activities. Experiments by the author have shown that denticulate tools are useful for cross-cutting of wood shafts, but that other functions such as cutting could also be performed with this tool type.

SITE 41 UV 78

Site 41 UV 78 consists of a small number of flint artifacts found in an area of under 50 feet in diameter, approximately one-half mile from Sites 41 UV 76 and 77. Three flint flakes were found. One has a denticulated edge, and two are utilized flakes having edge damage patterns typical of cutting use (Tringham, et al. 1974). A miscellaneous core was also present. Materials found here possibly represent a one-time use of this location for some single type of activity. Stone tools were made here from locally available materials, apparently on an "as-needed" basis. In this specific case, only a few tools were required for the task performed.

SUMMARY

This article has described surface collections from several archaeological sites in a relatively small area near the Uvalde-Zavala county line. One of these sites can be related to the Late Archaic; the chronological placement of the other site is undetermined. Artifacts from these sites relate to various subsistence activities being performed by prehistoric Indians. Studies of surface collections from archaeological sites in a given area can yield valuable information on regional subsistence and settlement patterns. Many investigators tend to ignore surface collections from small sites and lithic scatters. However, this type of data may be the only information available to resolve questions concerning prehistoric occupants of some areas.

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# AN ALTERED QUARTZITE COBBLE FROM SAN PATRICIO COUNTY, TEXAS

Rita R. Gunter

## INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this paper is to describe an altered quartzite cobble found in San Patricio County, Texas (see Figure 1) and to provide additional data on the distribution of such artifacts.

The altered cobble is from a collection belonging to R. C. Reed of Odem, Texas. It and several other artifacts were discovered with an apparent burial during a construction project.

Mr. Reed was removing fill dirt from the area when he noticed numerous bone fragments and human teeth mixed in the soil. Closer examination of the area revealed human skeletal remains, seven *Busycon perversium* shells (with portions of the body whorl removed), a river-rolled flint cobble and the above-mentioned quartzite cobble.

## DESCRIPTION

The specimen is a deep red-brown colored quartzite, roughly rectangular in shape with extensive battering on all edges. It is 127 mm long, 77 mm wide and 45 mm thick.

One surface has two distinctive conical pits, each of approximately 30-33 mm in diameter, and 5.5 mm in depth. The sides of pit A vary from 17 to 45 degrees, while those of pit B are a consistent 19.5 degrees (see Figure 2). Each pit has a great deal of peck marks around the circumference. Numerous striations reaching from the outer edge to the center of the pit are clearly visible without magnification. When viewed through a magnifying glass, many shallower striae can be distinguished, thus giving a rippled effect. The cortex-covered surface appears to be smoothly ground except for the areas surrounding the pits. There is a slanted groove, 17 mm in length, which begins on the interior surface of the cobble and continues to the outer edge. The bottom of the groove appears as a deep striation (Figure 2,D). The groove is somewhat triangular shaped with the narrowest portion beginning on the interior surface of the cobble and widening toward the outer edge.

The opposite surface has one rather deep, slightly eliptical, pit located roughly in the center of the cobble (Figure 2,C). The pit is 23 mm wide by 30 mm long. It is 12.4 mm deep, with sides varying from 36 to 45 degrees. There is a pecked area on the two opposite ends of the pit, giving it a more eliptical appearance than measurements indicate. Some heavy pecking and striations appear on the surface of one end of the cobble. The remaining cortex-covered surface has a smoothly-ground appearance with only light pecking evident.

## COMPARATIVE MATERIALS

Mary Frances Chadderdon (1976) reported a large number of altered quartzite cobbles found in Victoria County, Texas. She described some of the abraded indentations on the specimens as "facets" and others as "troughs." Both types of indentations were the result of "human activity," according to Chadderdon.

Other altered quartzite cobbles have been reported from Webb and Starr Counties, Texas by Ed Mokry (1976, 1979). The specimen from Webb County exhibited pecking on one edge and contained four "facets," three of which were circular to ovate in outline" (Mokry 1976). The four facets ranged from 1 mm to 4 mm in depth. Mokry further described this cobble as having large flakes removed to create a "sinuous cutting edge." The Starr County specimen contained two small ground areas which formed "angled planes" (Mokry 1979).

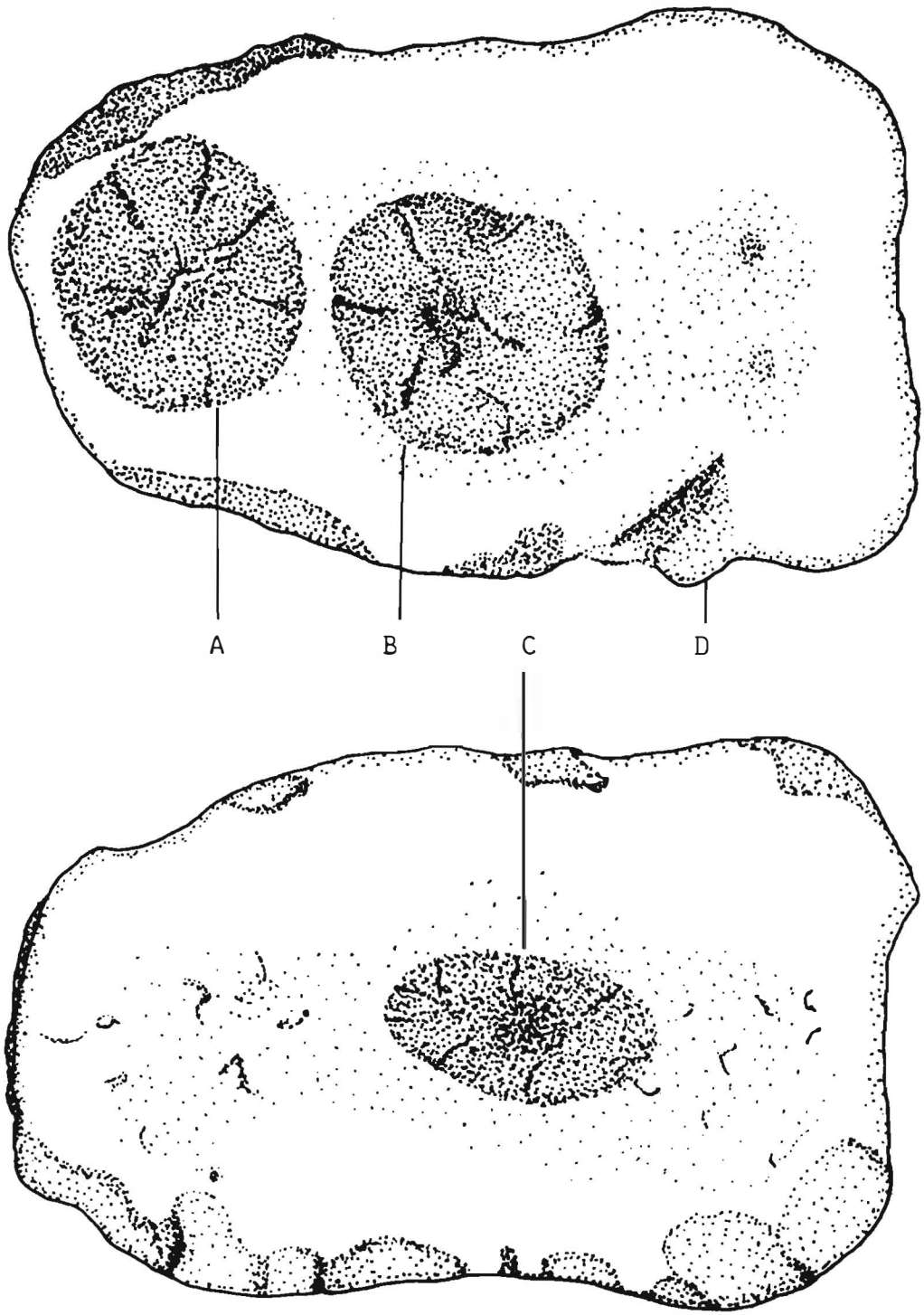


Figure 2. Altered Quartzite Cobble from the Reed Site in San Patricio County, Southern Texas. Maximum length of the cobble is 127 mm.

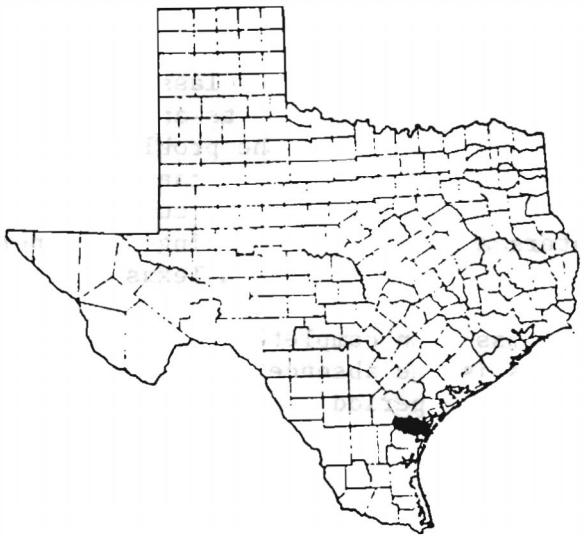

Figure 1. Location of San Patricio County (darkened area).

COMMENT

The cobble described in this article is obviously a well-used artifact, so it would seem feasible to assume that it served a specific function over a lengthy time span. The dearth of lithic material in the area was probably the determining factor in the apparent length of time this particular artifact was utilized. Dr. Harry Shafer (1979) suggested that the Victoria County altered cobbles were "hammerstone abrading tools used in preparing platforms during the course of bifacing flint preforms." This San Patricio cobble probably served a similar purpose.

Whatever its use, the close proximity to the burial would seem to indicate it was considered to be of value to the individual and was included with the interment as a grave good.

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# SURVIVAL OF THE WITTIEST: ARCHAEOLOGICAL CHALLENGES IN SOUTHERN TEXAS*

Harry J. Shafer

Hominids (those animals we refer to as humans) are classified as omnivorous creatures, that is, they are supposed to feed on both plants and the flesh of other animals. The classification is accurate thus far, but the problem is that hominid populations are basically vegetarian although both extremes can be approximated. We Texans enjoy perhaps more meat per capita than most other cultures in the world save for those few remnant Eskimo hunters and certain seafaring or fisher adaptations that still survive. The bleak menu described for the South Texas Indians by Cabeza de Vaca (Krieger 1956) is probably much more accurate than most archaeologists would likely admit, although it is certainly less than complete. The interesting thing to me about his listing of food resources is the absence of starvation foods--those that could be relied on during extremely lean periods. Granted, several excellent seasonal foods are available: prickly pear, mesquite, pecans and perhaps live oak acorns. Yucca is also present in the area and its bulb is edible, but we do not know for sure if it was being exploited (although I would bet my trowel that it was). Then there are the animal resources: deer, lizards, toads, snakes, rabbit, dove, quail, etc. The animal resources are not nearly adequate for populations to rely on them other than as supplementary dishes. The bulk of the diet was predictably vegetable; prickly pear pads can be consumed the year around, and the consumption is mentioned by Cabeza de Vaca. Grubs, insects and prickly pear could not sustain individuals or even populations for very long periods; something else had to be available to them. The point that I am getting to is that in A & M country (that is, Atascosa and McMullen Counties) there is not the diversity of plant resources on which to base a sustained, resident hunter-gatherer population. The plant resources are thin and scattered except for mesquite and prickly pear. There is no doubt that periodic visits were made into the area by foragers, but these visits were predictably brief and either cyclical (during good or lean years) or seasonal.

In order to sustain a resident population, a territorial range taking in any part of the study area would have to be quite large. In fact, it may include several hundred square miles and encompass several different habitats containing the needed diversity of plant foods. If resources are available to sustain such adaptations for years, we are indeed challenged to learn what they were. I suspect that some of the apparent homogeneity in the archaeological assemblage recognized over much of Southern Texas is due to the necessity of the aboriginal populations to forage over large areas and for neighboring groups to share resource locales. Such sharing encouraged inter-group behavior. For a provocative study of what may be an analagous situation, see the book *Yiwara* by Richard Gould and the articles "The Walmadjeri and Gugadja" by Ronald Berndt and "The Pitjandjara" by Normal Tindale (both in *Hunters and Gatherers Today* edited by Bicchieri). In the western desert area of Australia, sparse distribution of resources necessitated the kind of population distribution and interaction that I am suggesting for Southern Texas. Students of Australian prehistory and ethnography have also noted the widespread homogeneity of the desert aborigine material culture.

This is not to say that some diversity does not exist in the archaeological assemblages. Tom Hester (1980, 1981) has shown that regional variation does exist, but we should not lose sight of what we are really looking at. Are the differences in the artifact assemblages merely stylistic or do they actually reflect differences in adaptive responses? Differences noted between lithic resources along the central Texas coast and those from sites in the Choke Canyon area are in the methods used to reduce such resources; these indicate different adaptive responses. However, use of triangular dart points in one area and stemmed or oval forms in another are stylistic differences and provide little useful information on the adaptive strategies of the aboriginal populations.

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* This paper was written for *La Tierra* several years ago at the request of the then Editor, T. C. Hill, Jr., of Crystal City. It was recently resurrected from the files and has been slightly edited with updated references.

In the Atascosa and McMullen Counties area I was impressed by the fact that refuse deposits lacked significant depth. This could be due to the natural geological circumstances, but I feel that it could just as well be due to the lack of prolonged and intensive use of any one spot. This phenomenon seems to be the rule rather than the exception in Southern Texas and could, in itself, be indicative of the factors dictating the location of campsites such as the proximity of water and wood. Any relatively flat, well-drained location near these resources would be acceptable. Since much of the area is relatively flat and well-drained, the same location would only by chance alone be selected in successive visits. The result of this kind of settlement strategy over several thousand years would be a thin concentration of lithic refuse at any suitable location near a seasonal or permanent water source. Since the likelihood that a permanent water source would receive more visits than a seasonal one, greater concentrations would occur along the larger streams and less concentrated refuse would occur proportionately to the reliability of less permanent water sources. This is the situation we found in our Atascosa and McMullen county survey work (Shafer and Baxter 1975).

Since human populations did inhabit the A & M area from time to time and presumably survived many generations in south-central Texas, something obviously was going right for them. Unfortunately, time has cheated us out of most of the data that we need. We are left with a pitifully meager record, but these chipped stones, split bones, etc. are the products of human behavior and we should not lose sight of that fact. We are dealing with people who had to live from day to day, who wrested a livelihood from the south-central Texas environments, who interacted with each other and with distant groups, who laughed, cried, smiled, worried, who felt joy, sorrow, disappointment and grief.

Your request that I describe living in the area over a long period of time placed the emphasis squarely on where it belongs and gets at the very basis of survival for any population. You look first at what foods are available in the area. Somewhere down the line you consider the resources for tools which can be used to acquire the foods, since a basic tool kit would expectedly be carried along anyway. Note that archaeologists customarily reverse this by looking first at the tools and rarely considering what foods were available. That foods were available for certain days or months makes little difference, really, in terms of the survival of a population. Food has to be available for the entire year for a critical segment of the population in order for that population to regenerate. Indeed, I know of no single effort to formulate a model of food resources in Southern Texas that would be used to sustain prehistoric human populations for the entire year. On the other hand, many pages of description have been devoted to tools and other artifacts without going much further. This is not meant to be a critique of South Texas archaeology *per se* and I have been just as guilty of this as anyone; and it is only fair to point out that some excellent and exciting archaeology is being carried out in Southern Texas. The point is that if we are going to ask specifically how the Indians gained a living and managed to survive many generations, then we must look for sources of data other than the tools and residual stone and ceramic materials.

What are some of these potential data sources? Obviously a great deal can still be learned from ethnographic documents as Dr. T. N. Campbell has demonstrated (Campbell and Campbell 1981). Also, we anticipate that some of the archaeological and botanical finds from our lower Pecos studies (Shafer 1981) will be applicable to south-central Texas. Primary research needs for the area are paleoenvironmental models and historical studies of the area's plants. Pollen studies have been attempted but a new pollen extraction technique has been successfully used at Texas A & M which may allow for fossil pollen studies to be carried out in areas where formerly such studies were deemed impossible. Also, the only record of plant use preserved in south-central Texas sites is in the form of charcoal. We are now developing keys which will allow for the identification of the charred plant remains recovered from archaeological sites in some areas of the state and anticipate that this key will eventually be extended to include Southern Texas.

Historical studies of how the early Mexican immigrants lived off the land can provide some invaluable clues as to how the Indians did the same. Particularly important will be studies of folk medicines and dishes used by the early Mexican and Anglo residents; folk cures have a way of maintaining themselves in a particular area (see for example the *Foxfire* series) and any long-time resident of Southern Texas can name some common to that area. The origins of folk medicines and dishes in the New World can many times be traced back to the indigenous population. Like any archaeological data, it will not be conclusive, but it is a clue that should not be overlooked.

Having worked with the cultural resources (or lack of them) confronting the archaeologist who dares to invade the *monte* or its periphery, and, at the same time, having the unforgettable opportunity to work with the markedly contrasting and excellently preserved resources in southwest Texas, I must close with this observation. If the young archaeologist of the future who walks into the Atascosa and McMullen area specifically, and Southern Texas in general, does not feel both a sense of frustration and an intense challenge when face to face with the archaeological situation, then he or she does not belong there. It is perhaps the most challenging area that I have ever had the opportunity to work, but this does not make it any less exciting.

## References

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1981 Historic Indian Groups of the Choke Canyon Reservoir and Surrounding Area, Southern Texas. *Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Choke Canyon Series: Volume* 1.

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Shafer, H. J. and E. P. Baxter
1975 An Archeological Survey of the Lignite Project, Atascosa and McMullen Counties, Texas. *Texas A & M University Anthropological Laboratory Report No.* 7.

# NOTES ON A METAL PROJECTILE POINT FROM SOUTHERN TEXAS: THE BROM COOPER COLLECTION

Jim Mitchell and Lynn Highley


## ABSTRACT

This short note records a metal projectile point which was probably found in Victoria County, Southern Texas. The point resembles other metal points found in the region but cannot be linked to any specific Indian group, since a number of different groups were in the region during the last three hundred years and the specimen was not found in a specific cultural context. However, since so few metal points have been documented in Southern Texas, this additional metal projectile point represents a significant addition to historical archaeology of the area.


## INTRODUCTION

Only a few metal arrow points have been recorded for Southern Texas outside of the Spanish Missions (Mitchell 1974; Hester 1980). None of these points can be unequivocally associated with a particular historic Indian group, and even those in the Missions are not firmly linked to specific groups, although Schuetz (1969) has attempted to link one type of iron arrow point found at San Juan de Capistrano to the historic Towakoni. Other metal points recovered from Capistrano may be associated with the Lipan Apache (Schuetz 1969; Mitchell 1980) based on their similarity to metal points found in West Texas and New Mexico (Thompson 1980).

Since so little work has been done with metal arrow points outside of the Missions, it is important to document and report specimens found in private collections. Only in this way will we be able to accumulate enough information to begin to see correlations with specific historic Indian groups through defining the variations among metal points and linking such variations with particular historic periods or geographic locations.

## THE BROM COOPER COLLECTION

The Brom Cooper collection of Indian artifacts consists largely of prehistoric materials; this collection has been documented in a series of articles published in this journal in recent years (Highley 1979; Hemion 1980a; 1980b; Jones 1981). Most of the artifacts in this extensive collection were recovered from McMullen, Webb, and Duval Counties. However, the specimen reported here was reportedly found in Victoria County (see Figure 1); an earlier report (Editor's Note, p. 28 in Highley 1979) inferred that this point was from McMullen County, but this was in error. The specimen was probably found in the early 1900s by Theo Buhler, Sr., somewhere in Victoria County, Texas.

The metal point is illustrated in the accompanying photographs (see Figure 2). It weighs approximately 4 grams. Other dimensions are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Length | 4.6 cm (incomplete) |
| Maximum width of blade | 1.8 cm |
| Thickness | .15 cm |
| Width of stem (neck) | .8 cm |
| Width of stem (base) | .5 cm |
| Stem length | 1.0 cm (incomplete) |

## COMMENT

The surface of this specimen is heavily oxidized with considerable rust pitting. Both tips have been rusted or broken off so that its complete outline is not known.

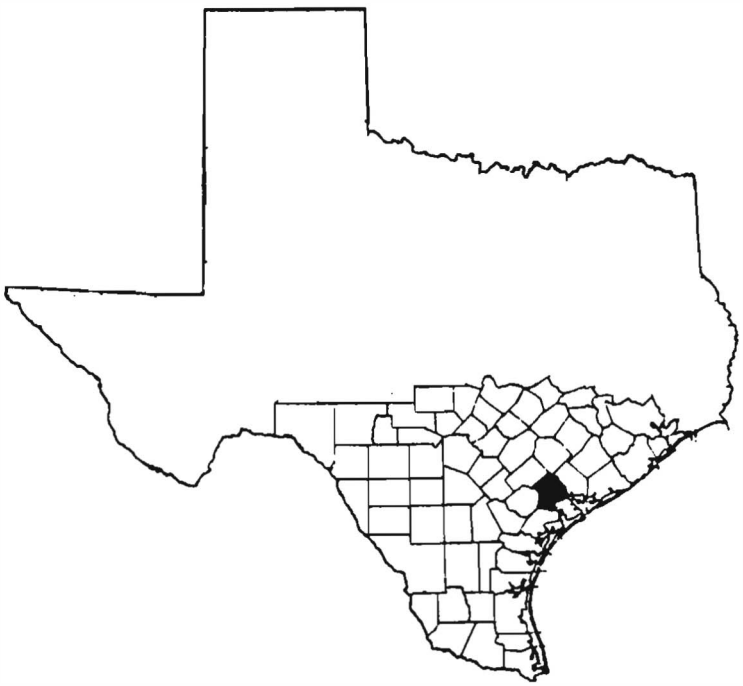

Figure 1. Relative location of Victoria County in Southern Texas, where the metal arrow point was reportedly found in the early 1900s by Theo Buhler, Sr.

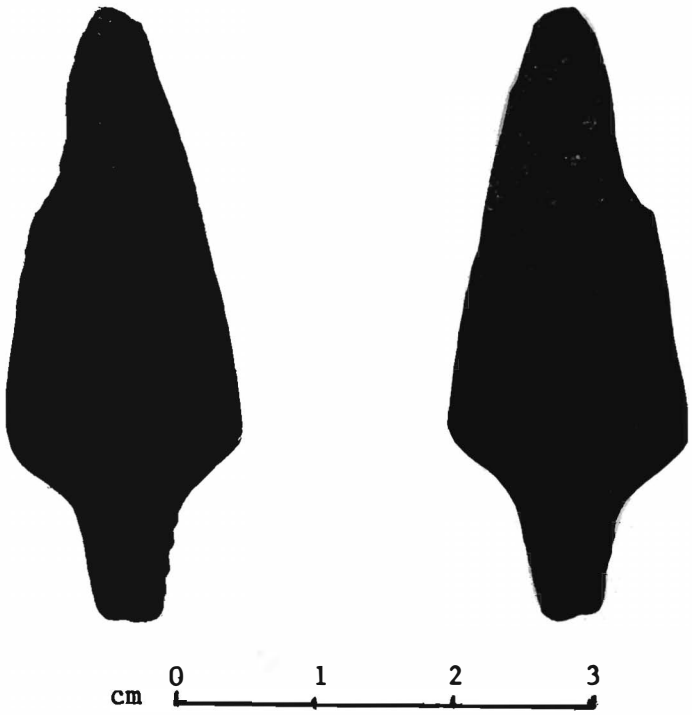


Figure 2. Two views of the metal arrow point from the Brom Cooper Collection. Photos courtesy of W. R. ("Van") Van der Veer).

There is some suggestion along one side of the base (see Figure 2) of notching or serration, presumably to improve hafting of the point.

While this specimen cannot be documented as coming from a specific site, it nonetheless represents an important and possibly significant addition to our knowledge about metal points in Southern Texas. Only with considerably more reporting and documentation of metal points in the region would we be able to make further comments about its possible origins or association with a particular historic Indian group. We encourage the reporting of other metal projectile points through STAA, to the Center for Archaeological Research at UTSA, or to A. J. Taylor (Box 3735, Aggieland Station, College Station, TX 77844) who is attempting to document and classify all known metal points in the state.

## References


Hemion, Roger H.
1980a Further Notes on the Bromley Cooper Collection from McMullen County, Texas. *La Tierra* 7(3):24-29.

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# AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF TEXAS-RELATED ARTICLES IN THE *PLAINS ANTHROPOLOGIST* (1947 - 1981)

Bill Moore and Roger Moore

## ABSTRACT

The *Plains Anthropologist* is today one of the most respected archaeological journals in the United States. It is a model for regional publications and has become a standard source of references for anthropological scientists working in the central and mountain time zones. Since much of Texas is part of the Southern Plains, many articles of interest to Texas archaeologists have been published in the *Plains Anthropologist* rather than in the *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society*. This is particularly true for articles relating to the Texas Panhandle (and related cultural phenomena in Oklahoma, Colorado, and New Mexico); however, articles in the *Plains Anthropologist* have concerned all parts of Texas. The publication of Texas-related papers in the *Plains Anthropologist* climaxed in 1981 with the publication of a set of articles assembled by Mark J. Lynott (Models of Prehistoric Adaptation in Texas) which represent a good review of the state of Texas archaeology and archaeological theory to date. Thus, it is particularly fitting at this point in time to compile an annotated bibliography of Texas-related articles which have been published in the *Plains Anthropologist*.

## INTRODUCTION

The *Plains Anthropologist* began publication under the title *Plains Archeological Conference News Letter* in 1947. The format was changed in 1954, and the title became the *Plains Anthropologist*. Eight issues of the journal were published in an 8½ x 11 inch format. The first two issues, published in 1954, are considered as Volume 1; the three issues published in 1955 are Volume 2; the two published in 1956 are Volume 3; and the single issue published in 1957 is Volume 4. When the journal appeared in its present 7 x 9 3/4 inch format in 1960, the initial issue was designated as Volume 5, Number 9. Since 1960, each publication year comprises a volume, but the issue numbers have been assigned consecutively. Thus, the February 1981 issue is considered to be Volume 26 (implying 26 years of publication; actually 34 years if one includes the *Plains Archeological Conference News Letter* years) and is the 91st issue published (since 1954). Memoirs are included in the numbered series as Part 2 of a specific issue (for example, The Vore Site report by Reher & Frison, which is Memoir 16, is officially Part 2 of Volume 25, Number 88, published in 1980).

The purpose of this bibliography is to provide researchers with a cumulative index of those articles relating to Texas archaeology which have appeared in the *Plains Archeological Conference News Letter* and the *Plains Anthropologist* during the years 1947 - 1981. This index is in two parts: an author index (annotated) and a title index. Reviews are treated as articles, with the book title listed as the title of the article. Articles cited from the *Plains Archeological Conference News Letter* (not annotated) are identified as such.

# AUTHOR INDEX

Dibble, David S.
1970 On the Significance of Additional Radiocarbon Dates from Bonfire Shelter, Texas. 15(50) Part 1:251-254.

Previously unreported radiocarbon dates from Bonfire Shelter (41VV218) in Val Verde County, Texas are reported. The cultural implications of these dates are discussed.

Dillehay, Tom D.
1974 Late Quarternary Bison Population Changes on the Southern Plains. 19(65):180-196.

Data taken from 160 archaeological and paleontological sites in Texas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico concerning changes in the populations of Bison during prehistoric times are presented. Illustrated.

Eddy, Frank W.
1974 Resource Management and Locational Strategies of Certain Prehistoric Sites in Central Texas. 19(64):99-106.

The relationship between management of local resources and site location for three Archaic, Neo-American Stage sites (41WM118; 41WM133; 41WM135) in Williamson County, Texas is discussed. Illustrated.

Ewers, John C.
1973 The Influence of Epidemics on the Indian Populations and Cultures of Texas. 18(60):104-115.

This article presents evidence for at least 30 epidemics among historic Indian tribes in Texas prior to 1890. These epidemics are linked to population decline and significant culture change within the aboriginal populations of Texas. Illustrated.

1980 Climate, Acculturation, and Costume: A History of Women's Clothing Among the Indians of the Southern Plains. 25(87):63-82.

Archaeological and ethnohistorical data relating to clothing habits of women of Southern Plains tribes are presented. Texas Indian groups mentioned include Atakapa, Caddo, Comanche, Karankawa, Lipan, Mescalero, Tawakoni, Tonkawa, Waco, and Wichita. Illustrated.

Greer, John W.
1976a A Late Archaic Burial from Southwestern Texas. 21(73) Part 1:181-186.

A burial from a rockshelter in Val Verde County, Texas is described. Illustrated.

1976b Notes on Bison in Val Verde County, Texas: Additions to Dillehay. 21(73) Part 1:237-239.

Archaeological and ethnohistorical data concerning bison in Val Verde County, Texas is presented. Illustrated.

1977 Review of The Payaya Indians of Southern Texas (STAA Special Publication Number One) by T. N. Campbell. 22(76) Part 1:163-165.

This article critically reviews Campbell's synthesis of data concerning the Payaya Indians of Southern Texas, a group of Coahuiltecan speaking hunters-and-gatherers who lived along the Medina River Southeast of the present day location of San Antonion.

Greer, John W. and Patricia A. Treat
1975 Incised and Painted Pebbles from the Levi Site, Travis County, Texas. 20(69):231-237.

An assemblage of altered streamworn pebbles from the Levi Site (41TV49), a rockshelter located in a tributary canyon of the Pedernales River, is described. Illustrated.

Gunn, Joel and Elton R. Prewitt
1975 Automatic Classification: Projectile Points from West Texas. 20(68):139-149.

The use of computer programming as a tool in projectile point classification is discussed. A sample of 129 West Texas projectile points is used to illustrate the method. Illustrated.

Haaskarl, Robert A., Jr.
1962 The Culture and History of the Tonkawa Indians. 7(18):217:231.

This monograph summarizes the culture and history of the Tonkawa Indians. Topics treated under Tonkawa culture include cultural and linguistic affiliations, economy, appearance, housing, weapons, cannibalism, warfare, and social organization, while the section on Tonkawa history is divided into chrnonological 'phases'. Illustrated.

Hammatt, Hallett H.

1976 The Gore Pit Site: An Archaic Occupation in Southwestern Oklahoma and a Review of the Archaic Stage in the Southern Plains. 21(74):245-277.

The archaeology of the Gore Pit Site (34CM131) is discussed. Several Texas sites are mentioned in Hammatt's review of the Archaic Stage in the Southern Plains. Illustrated.

Hester, James J.

1972 Review of Archeological Investigations at Parida Cave, Val Verde County, Texas. 17(58):358-359.

A review of Alexander's work at Parida Cave (41VV187), a large rockshelter on the Rio Grande River in Val Verde County, Texas, is presented.

Hester, Thomas Roy

1968 Folsom Points from Southwest Texas. 13(40):117.

The author describes several Folsom points in private collections from Dimmit, (41DM3), Frio, LaSalle, and Maverick counties in southwestern Texas. Illustrated.

1970 Burned Rock Midden Sites on the Southwestern Edge of the Edwards Plateau, Texas. 15(50) Part 1:237-250.

Data concerning two groups of burned rock middens located along the Neuces River in Uvalde County, Texas are presented. Specific sites discussed include 41UV20, 41UV22, 41UV23, and 41UV37. Problems pertaining to burned rock midden sites are discussed. Illustrated.

1978 Comments on Greer's Review of Campbell's The Payaya Indians of Southern Texas. 23(79):83-84.

The author responds in this article to a number of criticisms made by Greer of Campbell's monograph on the Payaya Indians.

1981 Tradition and Diversity Among the Prehistoric Hunters and Gatherers of Southern Texas. 26(92):119-128.

This article discusses how recently collected archaeological, ethnohistorical, geomorphical, climatic, and chronometric data have provided archaeologists with a different perspective of the prehistoric hunting and gathering groups of South Texas. Illustrated.

Hester, Thomas Roy and T. C. Hill, Jr.
1971 An Initial Study of a Prehistoric Ceramic Tradition in Southern Texas. 16(53):195-203.

This article discusses the distribution and physical attributes of bone-tempered plain ware found in South Texas. Problems concerning its origins are discussed. Illustrated.

Hester, Thomas Roy and Harry J. Shafer
1975 An Initial Study of Blade Technology on the Central and Southern Texas Coast. 20(69):175-185.

Evidence of a late prehistoric and protohistoric blade technology on the central and southern Texas coast is presented. The Kirchmeyer Site (41NU11) and the Indian Island Site are mentioned in detail. Illustrated.

Hill, T. C., Jr. and Thomas Roy Hester
1971 Isolated Archaic and Late Prehistoric Components at the Honeymoon Site (41ZV34), Southern Texas. 16(51):52-59.

This report describes the results of excavations at the Honeymoon Site (41ZV34), a dual component site in Zavalla County, Texas. Evidence of Archaic materials associated with a relatively intact hearth and a brief, late prehistoric camp are identified. Illustrated.

Hofman, Jack L.
1978 An Alternative View of Some Southern Plains Archaic Stage Characteristics. 23(82) Part 1:311-317.

Hofman argues with Hammatt's 1976 review of the Southern Plains Archaic and disagrees with the use of Clear Fork 'gouges' rather than projectile points to define Archaic sites in Texas and Oklahoma.

Holliday, Vance T. and Eileen Johnson
1981 An Update on the Plainview Occupation at the Lubbock Lake Site. 26(93):251.

Recently acquired information concerning the Plainview locale at the Lubbock Lake Site (41LU1) in Lubbock County, Texas is presented in order to add to a previously published article on this subject.

Honea, Kenneth
1973 The Technology of Eastern Puebloan Pottery on the Llano Estacado. 18(59):73-88.

The emphasis of this article is a presentation of morphological descriptions of the principal kinds of eastern Anasazi pottery found on the Llano Estacado and adjacent retions. Glaze-paint pottery, the most commonly found type, is emphasized. Illustrated.

Jackson, J. Brantley
1972 The Jared Site: A Comanche Burial at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. 17(58) Part 1:316-325.

This article discusses an Indian burial (34CM221) from Oklahoma believed to be that of a female Comanche interred between 1869-1890. Artifacts from this site are compared with similar items found in Fisher, Lubbock, Val Verde, and Yoakum Counties, Texas. Illustrated.

Jennings, Jesse D. (editor)
1950 Program of the Texas Archeological and Paleontological Society Meeting. Plains Archeological Conference News Letter. 3(4):51-52.

Johnson, Eileen
1980 Updating Comments on "Paleo-Indian Bison Procurement and Butchering Patterns on the Llano Estacado." 25(87):83-85.

In this article additional information relevant to an earlier paper is presented.

Johnson, Eileen and Vance T. Holliday
1980 A Plainview Kill/Butchering Locale on the Llano Estacado--The Lubbock Lake Site. 25(88) Part 1:89-111.

The archaeology of the Lubbock Lake Site (41LU1), a multi-component, stratified locality on the Llano Estacado in Lubbock County, Texas is discussed. Illustrated.

1981 Lake Paleo-Indian Activity at the Lubbock Lake Site. 26(93):173-193.

This article discusses the discovery of a late Paleo-Indian camping area and bison (Bison Antiquus) kill/butchering locale at the Lubbock Lake Site (41LU1) in Lubbock County, Texas. Illustrated.

Liberty, Margot
1971 Review of The Indians of Texas From Prehistoric to Modern Times. By W. W. Newcomb, Jr. 16(51):79-80.

This is a review of Newcomb's book which discusses the major Indian tribes of Texas with emphasis on both their prehistory and history.

Lintz, Christopher
1978 Architecture and Radiocarbon Dating of the Antelope Creek Focus: A Test of Campbell's Model. 23(82) Part 1:319-328.

This article uses C-14 dates to test R. G. Campbell's hypothesis of architectural development in the Antelope Creek Focus of the Texas and Oklahoma panhandles. Multi-unit structures were significantly earlier ($p = .05$) than circular or single rectangular structures.

1981 Review of Archeology at McKenzie Reservoir. By Jack T. Hughes and Patrick S. Willey. 26(92):167-168.

This review discusses the results of archaeological investigations which were conducted by West Texas State University and the Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum on Tule Creek, a tributary of the Red River, along the eastern escarpment of the Llano Estacado in 1973-1974.

Livingston, Jerry L.
1968 Review of The Rock Art of Texas Indians. By Forrest Kirland and W. W. Newcomb, Jr. 13(40):164-165.

A review of this book which deals with Texas Indian rock art is presented.

Lord, Kenneth J.
1977 Numerical Analysis of Faunal Remains of the Little Bethlehem (41AU38) and Leonard K. (41AU37) Sites. 22(78) Part 1:291-298.

An analysis of faunal remains from two sites (41AU37, 41Au38) located along Allens Creek in Austin County, Texas is provided. Illustrated.

Lynott, Mark J.
1977 Radiocarbon Dating the Wylie Focus, North Central Texas. 22(77):233-237.

This article reports on radiocarbon dates and ceramics from the Sister Grove Site (X41COL36) in Collin County, Texas which were used to provide dates for the Wylie Focus of North Central Texas. Illustrated.

Lynott, Mark J.
1981a A Model of Prehistoric Adaptation in Northern Texas. 26(92):97-110.

The emphasis of this article is the adaptation to both the natural and cultural environments of the northern part of Texas by prehistoric populations. Illustrated.

1981b Models of Prehistoric Adaptation in Texas. 26(92):93-95.

This article discusses the pros and cons of using models for valid archaeological interpretation and introduces several papers utilizing this technique.

Nunley, Parker
1971 Archaeological Interpretation and the Particularistic Model: The Coahuiltecan Case. 16(54) Part 1:302-319.

This article discusses how archaeology can be used to test ethnographic and ethnohistorical models. One particularistic model, the Coahuiltecan, is used as a case example. Suggestions as to how archaeological techniques may be used to test both particularistic and generalized models are given.

O'Brien, Patricia J.
1980 Review of The Bentsen-Clark Site, Red River County, Texas: A Preliminary Report. by Larry D. Banks and Joe Winters. 25(89):268.

This article reviews the work conducted at the Bentsen-Clark Site (41RR41), a Caddoan site on the bank of Red River in Red River County, Texas.

Patterson, L. W.
1979 Quantitative Characteristics of Debitage From Heat Treated Chert. 24(85):255-259.

Quantitative results of knapping of some Texas cherts are presented. The improvement in knapping qualities after heat treating are discussed.

Patterson, L. W. and J. B. Sollberger
1978 Replication and Classification of Small Size Lithic Debitage. 23(80):103-112.

The attributes of small lithic flakes which are produced by making bifaces by several force application methods experimentally are summarized and the usefullness of these attributes in classifying manufacturing techniques is discussed. These experimentally produced flakes are compared with archaeological specimens from sites 41HR250, 41HR255 (Harris Co.), and 41ME3 (Medina Co.). Illustrated.

Sciscenti, James V.

1971 Review of Archeological Investigations in the Robert Lee Reservoir Basin, West Central Texas. by Harry J. Shafer. 16(52):160-161.

This article reviews archaeological work conducted by the University of Texas Archaeological Salvage Project along the Colorado River in Coke County, Texas.

Sears, Paul B.

1963 Review of Paleocology of the Llano Estacado. Edited by Fred Wendorf. 8(19):61-62.

This article presents a review of the report focusing upon the cultural chronology of the Llano Estacado and its relationship to a sequence of reconstructed climatic changes.

Shafer, Harry J.

1977 Art and Territoriality in the Lower Pecos Archaic. 22(75):13-22.

This article discusses an hypothesized relationship between approximate prehistoric territorial limits of an Archaic belief system in the lower Pecos area of Texas and the geographic distribution of a distinctive pictograph style. Illustrated.

1981 The Adaptive Technology of the Prehistoric Inhabitants of Southwest Texas. 26(92):129-138.

This article presents a model for prehistoric Archaic adaptations to the lower Pecos Region of Texas. Val Verde County, Texas is the major locus of the study although Crockett, Edwards, Sutton, and Terrell counties are also included. Illustrated.

Shafer, Harry J. and Fred Speck, Jr.

1974 A Clay Figurine Cache from the Lower Pecos Region of Texas. 19(65):228-230.

A cache of four clay figurines from a rockshelter site (41VV456) in Val Verde County, Texas is described. Illustrated.

Shiner, Joel L. and Maxine V. Shiner

1977 Structure and Organization of a Burned Rock Midden: The Indian Creek Site, Real County, Texas. 22(78) Part 1:263-282.

Archaeological activities conducted at Indian Creek Site in Real County, Texas are reported. Comments concerning the social organization and function of the midden are made. Illustrated.

Skinner, S. Alan

1981 Aboriginal Demographic Changes in Central Texas. 26(92):111-118.

Based on paleoenvironmental data for Central Texas, an explanatory model designed for the reconstruction of shifting settlement patterns and population densities of aboriginal groups is presented. Illustrated.

Skinner, S. Alan, Herbert Haas, and Susan L. Wilson
1980 The ELCOR Burial Cave: An Example of Public Archaeology from West Texas. 25(87):1-15.

Human burials from the ELCOR Burial Cave, a small sinkhole cave in Culberson County, Texas, are desribed. Illustrated.

Sollberger, J. B.
1971 A Technological Study of Beveled Knives. 16(53):209-218.

This article reports the findings of a study of alternatively-beveled knives considered typical of the Central Plains region, or buffalo country. Examples from several Texas sites are given. Illustrated.

Sollberger, J. B. and Thomas Roy Hester
1972 The Strohacker Site: A Review of Pre-Archaic Manifestations in Texas. 17(58) Part 1:326-344.

This article discusses information obtained from the Strohacker Site (41KR29) in Kerr County, Texas and how this information has helped to define a late Paleo-Indian-Archaic transition (the "Pre-Archaic") in South Central Texas. Illustrated.

Stephenson, Robert L.
1948 River Basin Surveys in Texas. Plains Archeological Conference News Letter. 1(3):31.

1949 River Basin Surveys in Texas. Plains Archeological Conference News Letter. 2(3):33-35.

Story, Dee Ann
1981 An Overview of the Archaeology of East Texas. 26(92):139-156.

The archaeology of East Texas is discussed from a chronological point of view with discussion of the processes and conditions which led to changes in subsistence and social systems of this area. Illustrated.

Turpin, Solveig, Joel Rabinowitz, Jerry Henderson, and Patience E. Patterson
1976 A Statistical Examination of Caddoan Vessel Design and Shape from the Ben McKinney Site, Marion County, Texas. 21(73) Part 1:105-180.

A sample of 50 ceramic vessels from the Ben McKinney Site (41MR12), in northeast Texas, were analyzed in an attempt to establish mathematical criteria for typologies of Caddoan ceramics. The techniques of contingency table analysis, factor analysis, and canonical analysis were employed. Illustrated.

# TITLE INDEX

Comments on Greer's Review of Campbell's The Payaya Indians of Southern Texas. by Thomas Roy Hester. 23(79):83-84, 1978.

The Culture and History of the Tonkawa Indians. by Robert A. Hasskarl, Jr. 7(18):217-231, 1962.

The ELCOR Burial Cave: An Example of Public Archaeology from West Texas. by S. Alan Skinner, Herbert Haas, and Susan L. Wilson. 25(87):1-15, 1980.

Folsom Points From Southwest Texas. by Thomas Roy Hester. 13(40):117, 1968.

The Gore Pit Site: An Archaic Occupation in Southwestern Oklahoma and a Review of the Archaic Stage in the Southern Plains. by Hallett H. Hammatt. 21(74):245-277, 1961.

Incised and Painted Pebbles from the Levi Site, Travis County, Texas. by John W. Greer and Patricia A. Treat. 20(69):231-237, 1975.

The Indians of Texas:From Prehistoric to Modern Times. by W. W. Newcomb, Jr. Reviewed by Margo Liberty. 16(51):79-80, 1971.

The Influence of Epidemics on the Indian Populations and Cultures of Texas. by John C. Ewers. 18(60):104-115, 1973.

An Initial Study of a Prehistoric Ceramic Tradition in Southern Texas. by Thomas Roy Hester and T. C. Hill, Jr. 16(53):195-203, 1971.

An Initial Study of Blade Technology on the Central and Southern Texas Coast. by Thomas Roy Hester and Harry J. Shafer. 20(69):175-185, 1975.

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The Jared Site: A Comanche Burial at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. by Brantley J. Jackson. 17(58) Part 1:316-325.

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Late Paleo-Indian Activity at the Lubbock Lake Site. by Eileen Johnson and Vance T. Holliday. 26(93):173-193, 1981.

Late Quarternary Bison Population Changes on the Southern Plains. by Tom D. Dillehay. 19(65):180-196, 1974.

The Midland Discovery, A Report on the Pleistocene Human Remains from Midland. by Fred Wendorf, Alex D. Krieger, and Claude G. Albritton. Reviewed by E. Mott Davis. (7):37-39, 1956.

A Model of Prehistoric Adaptation in Northern Texas. by Mark J. Lynott. 26(92):97-110, 1981.

Models of Prehistoric Adaptation in Texas. by Mark J. Lynott. 26(92):93-95, 1981.

Notes on Bison in Val Verde County, Texas: Additions to Dillehay. by John W. Greer. 21(73) Part 1:237-239, 1976.

Numerical Analysis of Faunal Remains of the Little Bethlehem (41AU38) and Leonard K. (41AU37) Sites. by Kenneth J. Lord. 22(78) Part 1:291-298, 1977.

On the Significance of Additional Radiocarbon Dates from Bonfire Shelter, Texas. by David S. Dibble 15(50) Part 1:251-254, 1970.

An Overview of the Archaeology of East Texas. by Dee Ann Story. 26(92):139-156, 1981.

Paleocology of the Llano Estacado. edited by Fred Wendorf. Reviewed by Paul B. Sears. 8(19):61-62, 1963.

The Payaya Indians of Southern Texas. by T. N. Campbell. Reviewed by John W. Greer. 22(76) Part 1:163-165, 1977.

A Plainview Kill/Butchering Locale on the Llano Estacado -- The Lubbock Lake Site. by Eileen Johnson and Vance T. Holliday. 25(88) Part 1:89-111, 1980.

Program of the Texas Archeological and Paleontological Society Meeting. edited by Jesse D. Jennings. Plains Archeological Conference New Letter. 3(4):51-52, 1950.

Quantitative Characteristics of Debitage From Heat Treated Chert. by L. W. Patterson. 34(85):255-259.

Radiocarbon Dating the Wylie Focus, North Central Texas. by Mark J. Lynott. 22(77):233-237, 1977.

Replication and Classification of Small Size Lithic Debitage. by L. W. Patterson and J. B. Sollberger. 23(80):103-112, 1978.

Resource Management and Locational Strategies of Certain Prehistoric Sites in Central Texas. by Frank W. Eddy. 19(64):99-106, 1974.

A Review of Llano Estacado Archaeology and Ethnohistory. by Michael B. Collins. 16(52):85-104, 1971.

River Basin Surveys in Texas, by Robert L. Stephenson. Plains Archeological Conference News Letter. 1(3):31, 1948.

River Basin Surveys in Texas. by Robert L. Stephenson. Plains Archeological Conference News Letter. 2(3):33-35, 1949.

The Rock Art of Texas Indians. by Forrest Kirkland and W. W. Newcomb, Jr. Reviewed by Jerry L. Livingston. 13(40):154-165, 1968.

Southern Plains, Southwest and Texas Papers. edited by E. Mott Davis. 6(12) Part 1:61-66, 1961.

A Statistical Examination of Caddoan Vessel Design and Shape from the Ben McKinney Site, Marion County, Texas. by Solveig Turpin, Joel Rabinowitz, Jerry Henderson, and Patience E. Patterson. 21(73) Part 1:165-180, 1976.

The Strohacker Site: A Review of Pre-Archaic Manifestations in Texas. by J. B. Sollberger and Thomas Roy Hester. 17(58) Part 1:326-344, 1972.

Structure and Organization of A Burned Rock Midden: The Indian Creek Site, Real County, Texas. by Joel L. Shiner and Maxine V. Shiner. 22(78) Part 1:263-282, 1977.

A Technological Study of Beveled Knives. by J. B. Sollberger. 16(53):209-218, 1971.

The Technology of Eastern Puebloan Pottery on the Llano Estacado. by Kenneth Honea. 18(59):73-88, 1973.

Tradition and Diversity Among the Prehistoric Hunters and Gatherers of Southern Texas. by Thomas Roy Hester. 26(92):119-128, 1981.

An Update on the Plainview Occupation at the Lubbock Lake Site. by Vance T. Holliday and Eileen Johnson. 26(93):251-253, 1981.

Updating Comments on "Paleo-Indian Bison Procurement and Butchering Patterns on the Llano Estacado." by Eileen Johnson. 25(87):83-85, 1980.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Back issues of many of the volumes of the PA and the PAC News Letter are available from Plains Anthropologist, 410 Wedgewood Drive, Lincoln, Nebraska 68510. Single issues are generally $4, except for some Memoir issues. Memberships are available from the same address: $10.00 per year for regular membership, $15.00 Institutional. Out-of-print issues of the publications are obtainable from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106.)

PUBLICATION ANNOUNCEMENT

*Preliminary Archaeological Survey and Testing at Fort Inge, Texas.* by George Nelson. Uvalde County Historical Commission, 1981. 116 pp, numerous maps and illustrations. $6.00 + $1.25 postage and handling.

This recently published report describes the history and archaeology of the site of historic Fort Inge in Uvalde County, Texas. The project reflects a long term interest of the author and a very active historical preservation program on the part of the Uvalde County Historical Commission. The research was conducted under Texas Antiquities Permit number 265 and was funded through contributions of the Uvalde County Commissioners Court, Former Governor Dolph Briscoe, the H. E. Butt Company, and Genesco, Inc.; these individuals and companies are to be commended for their support of a much-needed project for research and preservation. The author and his co-workers have researched both Spanish and Anglo historical records, thoroughly plotted and surveyed the site, excavated some test areas to confirm structures or walls, and written an excellent summary of their work. The text is very readable but concise, maps are extremely well done and comprehensive, and other illustrations are adequate (considering their budget). Occasionally, some comments are a bit repetitious (for example, comments on the forthcoming display of materials at the John Nance Garner Museum of the Fort Inge artifacts). The report concludes with a specific plan for the future of what should be done to further preserve and develop the historic site; this plan includes possible future publication of artifact collections from the area of the site if local collectors will cooperate. The plans appear realistic and I for one will be looking forward to future UCHC publications. I think they have done an outstanding job toward turning what could have been total destruction of the site into what may well yet become an important historical site. This kind of initiative on the part of local groups is highly commendable and should serve as an example of what can be done for other counties and local areas within Southern Texas.

A limited number of copies of this publication are available from the Uvalde County Historical Commission, Fort Inge Project. Write to: George Nelson, 602 East Nopal EW, Uvalde, Texas 78801. Copies are also available over the counter at the El Progress Public Library or the Uvalde Chamber of Commerce.

# 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.

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