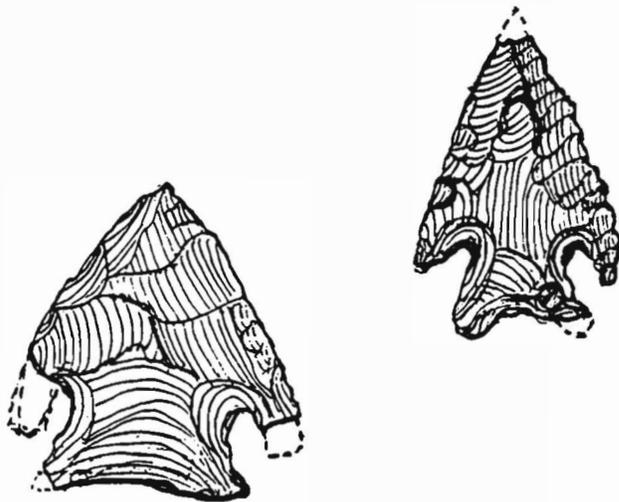


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LA TIERRA

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Jimmy L. Mitchell  
Editor

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Cover Illustration: Early Barbed points from the Gregg Ranch Site. See article by Howard D. Land, this issue.

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EDITORIAL

TENTH ANNIVERSARY

As we come to the end of Volume 10, the organization is preparing to celebrate its tenth anniversary at the January, 1984 quarterly meeting. Actually, we hit ten years in early December, since our initial organizational meeting was in early December, 1973 (has it really been that long already??). In anticipation of our celebration, I asked our first (Premier) *La Tierra* editor, Mr. T. C. Hill, Jr., of Crystal City, to reflect on his feelings as we complete our first STAA decade. He did so in his own inimitable style, and his allegorical analysis of South Texas archaeology is included in this issue.

Dr. Tom Hester, of the University of Texas at San Antonio, a founding father and first Chairman, our "sparkplug," and the second *La Tierra* editor, also takes a look at STAA's first ten years. He reviews some of our rather significant accomplishments during the first ten years and also highlights some areas where we have not been as successful as we might have liked. See his article for a candid look at our first decade of effort.

As we celebrate this 10th anniversary, we need to also be thinking about where the organization should go in the next decade. What do we want to have accomplished when we are celebrating the next 10-year anniversary? Think about it!

Editor

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## EARLY BARBED POINTS FROM HAYS COUNTY, TEXAS

Howard D. Land

## ABSTRACT

Nine early barbed projectile points are illustrated and discussed. They are from limited excavations done at the Gregg Ranch Site (41 HY 131), Hays County, Texas in 1976-77. Each consistently fell chronologically between late Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic materials. They differ enough from well recognized types to be assigned their own category or name, an accomplishment which has yet to be fulfilled.

## INTRODUCTION

Small to medium sized projectile points having a triangular shape, straight to slightly convex edges, corner notches, expanding base, long barbs, and a "V" shaped or concave base, with good to excellent workmanship, were recovered from a stratified terrace site on the Blanco River, Hays County, central Texas (Figure 1).

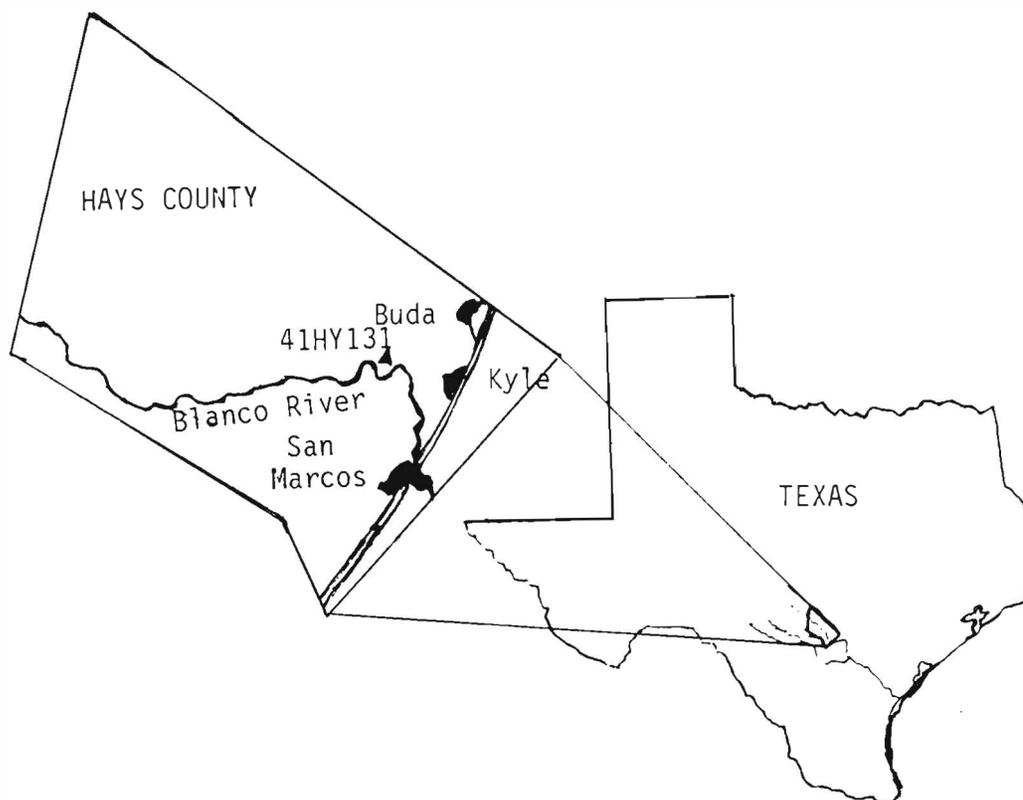


Figure 1. Location of the Gregg Ranch Site (41 HY 131), Hays County, Texas.

## THE GREGG RANCH SITE

Known as 41 HY 131, the Gregg Ranch Site is a multi-component occupation site situated on a low terrace of the Blanco River, Hays County, Central Texas. Limited excavations (eight square meter trench) by the author in 1976-77 revealed cultural material in good stratigraphic context spanning ten thousand years. Significant findings include a massive burned rock midden containing classic Texas Archaic artifacts, bone, snail and features. Included was a level containing pre-Archaic materials. Below that was a level containing late Paleo-Indian materials with recognizable point types like *Golondrina*, *Plainview*, *Angostura*, and possibly *Hell Gap*. In Area B was found the possible remains of a simple shelter along with a classic *Plainview* point and an Early Triangular point in close proximity. Five primary strata were recorded for Area A. Pre-Archaic materials occurred in soil zones C (avrg 30 cm thick) and D (avrg 50 cm thick). These zones were well below classic Early Archaic materials and just above the Paleo-Indian level. Diagnostic pre-Archaic materials included Early Barbed, *Gower*, *Lerma*, *Uvalde*, *Pandale*-like, drills, ovate scrapers, side scrapers, utilized flakes, knives, heat treated bifaces, snail, shell, bone and a small amount of burned rock fragments. It was noted that the Early Barbed points came from three arbitrary levels (5, 6 and 7) within soil zones C and D. Additional information from Gregg Ranch awaits further analysis and a future report.

## ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION

Blades are usually triangular with straight to slightly convex lateral edges (see Figure 2). The stem expands outward as the result of a carefully flaked corner notch, forming a pointed barb. The most prominent feature is the wide "V"- or "U"-shaped base which has either a straight line or is slightly convex. The latter trait gives the point a "fish tail" appearance. Basal grinding is not apparent. Workmanship is excellent, the finished product being thin and well formed. High grade cherts and flints of varying colors are used. Size ranges from small to medium. Because of the fragile form used, few completed points survive intact. Resharpening is sometimes evident. Figure 2, B, C and G appear to be typical of the type described. Figure 2, H has been damaged by fire and Figure 2, I looks to be unfinished.

It is recognized that there is great danger in trying to work with an extremely small sample size. Gregg Ranch was not excavated to any great extent and as a result, the sample size for discussion is comparatively small. However, when one finds one flea on his dog, or one ant in his cupboard, it must be dealt with in the best manner practicable. So goes the world. So goes archaeology.

## CULTURAL AFFILIATIONS

Using Prewitt's proposed chronology for the central Texas Archaic (Prewitt 1981:74-78), these points are judged to fall within the San Geronimo Phase of the Early Archaic. The author notes that *Martindale* has been assigned to the next later phase called Jarrell. Could the points described herein be considered a precursor to *Martindale* or are they in fact, *Martindale* themselves? They may also be related to *Bell*. They could have easily evolved from the Early Triangular. Distribution of Early Barbed points are uncertain although they appear to cover Central and South Texas. Most likely, they represent cultural traditions associated with a riverine hunter and gatherer lifestyle of the Archaic, hunting small game, some Bison, exploiting available nuts, berries, fish, and shellfish easily obtained in the immediate area of the site. Gregg Ranch was located just on the Balcones escarpment, providing several different biotic zones to exploit. Raw materials and fresh water were abundant. Its location on the south side of a small limestone bluff provided warmth and limited exposure. It was an ideal place to live.

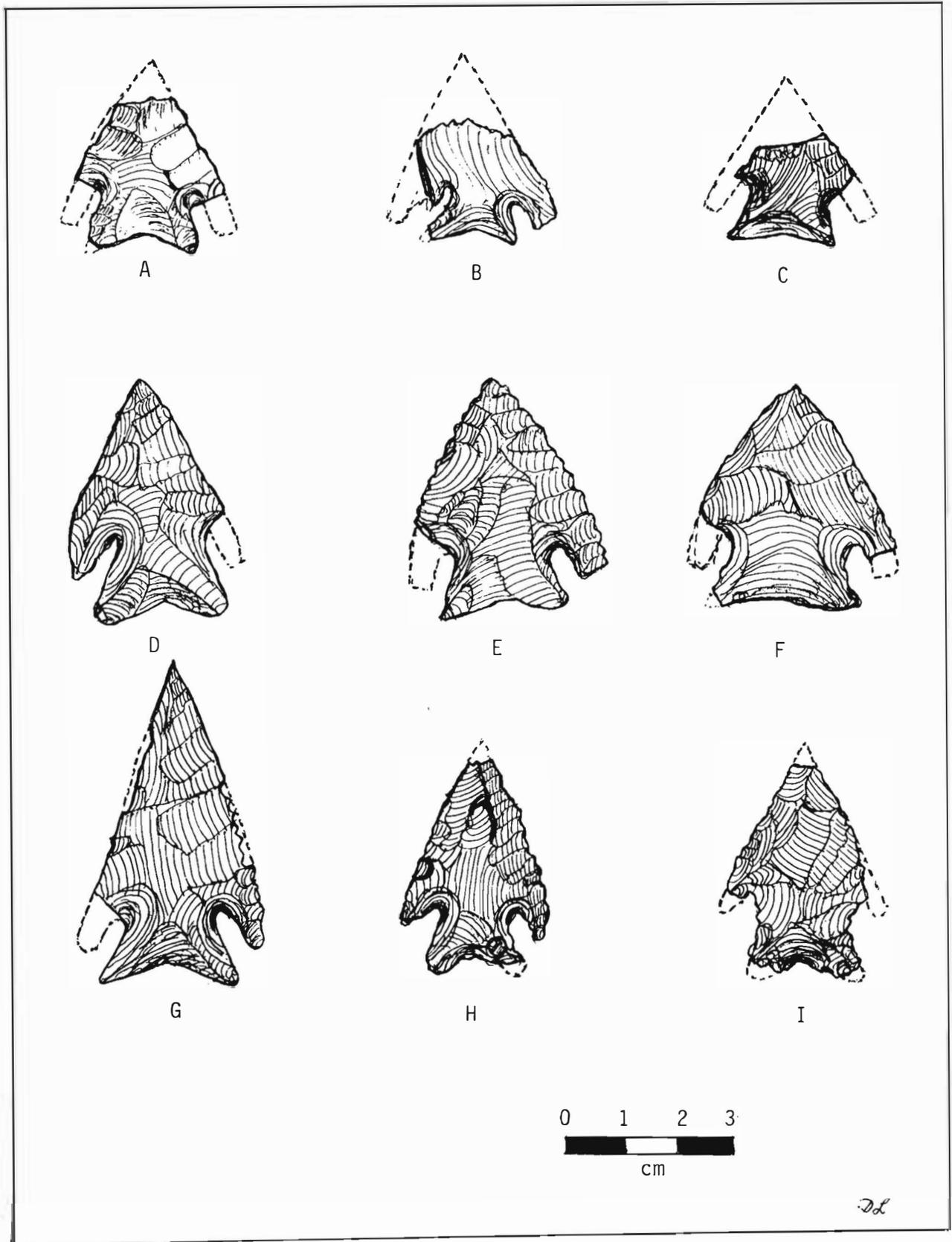


Figure 2. Artifacts from Hays County, Texas. Early Barbed points from lower levels of the Gregg Ranch Site (41 HY 131), San Geronimo Phase. A-G are reminiscent of the *Martindale* point. B and G are considered typical. H and I, found above A-G, are fire damaged and unfinished.

It is not known if the inhabitants were highly transitory or remained there in small groups for a long period of time. It is suspected that the Gregg Ranch site, in San Geronimo times, was one of several camps along the Blanco River. Inhabitants moved frequently, depending on availability of resources and needs. One trait not previously noted in the literature is the practice of heat treating tools such as scrapers and bifaces. The practice of utilizing great amounts of rock for hearths is not evident.

#### ESTIMATED AGE

7000 to 6000 B.P. (5050 to 4050 B.C.)

#### DISCUSSION

The reported specimens are similar, in most respects, to *Martindale* (Suhm and Jelks 1962:213). The barbs, however, are usually longer and the base has straight lines instead of the curved "V" of the *Martindale* point. Similar specimens, called "Early Barbed," were recovered by Johnson (1964) in the lower levels of the Devil's Mouth Site, Val Verde County, Texas (Johnson 1964).

Since 1940, individuals within Central and South Texas have recognized the existence of notched points which occur stratigraphically between cultural and technological traditions of the Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic of Texas. In the past, the horizon-marker for the Central Texas "Early Archaic" was represented by *Bulverde*, *Nolan*, and *Travis* dart points of approximately 6,000 years ago. This has recently been pushed to an earlier period as the result of excavations and study at several sites worked in the 1960s and 70s. Resulting horizon-markers include such types as *Bell*, *Gower*, Early Triangular, Early Barbed, *Bandy*, Early Corner Notched, *Uvalde*, *Andice*, Miscellaneous, Provisional, and Untyped. Some are formal names; others are only descriptive in nature or lack acceptance. Several of these types appear, and may be contemporaneous with, late Paleo-Indian period materials of 8,000 years ago (*Angostura*, *Golondrina*, *Plainview*).

For one good reason or another, the latter period has been referred to as the very Early Archaic, the Pre-Archaic, the transitional Early Archaic, and Early Archaic, the latter being a proposal by Prewitt to include earlier materials not previously identified as being part of the Archaic stage (Prewitt 1981:71-79). For the most part, a few of the point types remain nameless and are usually referred to according to a technological description such as "barbed" or "corner notched." The variety referred to herein, however, tends to conform to a type found in several Texas locations over the past twenty years.

Work done by Johnson during the late 50s and early 60s at the Devil's Mouth Site resulted in the description of "Early Barbed" points found in the earliest, deepest Archaic strata of Area A (Johnson 1964:33-34). Though several varieties are shown, Johnson's Figure 11, Q most closely resembles some of those from Gregg Ranch. Work done by Word at Baker Cave during 1962-66 resulted in the report and description of well-barbed points from Zone II, Period 2, and believed to be early in time, just following the Paleo-Indian stage (Word 1970:21-25). Word introduced the names "Bandy" and "Baker I, Baker II." He also called some of the points "Early Barbed I-V." Of these, *Bandy* seems to be similar to some of those from Gregg Ranch (Word 1970:22, Fig. 10, G and H). Others look like "Early Barbed."

At Bonfire Shelter, Val Verde County, Texas, Dibble noted the find of a single asymmetrical, basically triangular point from the Intermediate Horizon between Bone Beds 2 and 3). A radio-carbon date of  $7240 \pm 220$  years B.P. was noted for a nearby hearth in the same thick soil zone (Dibble and Lorrain 1967:40). The point appeared to be contemporaneous with both the hearth and a living floor. The point, though not illustrated, was described as having a concave base, expanding stem, and wide, shallow corner notches. One edge of the point was

straight with the opposite edge being slightly convex. Workmanship was good. No "type" was attempted by Dibble.

At the Landslide Site in Bell County, Texas, Shafer and Ross noted the occurrence of several Early Archaic point types in the lower levels (Stratum V). These, among others, included *Martindale*, Variety 1 and 2, Untyped groups, and Miscellaneous specimens. Several of these look very similar to those found at Gregg Ranch, especially the Untyped (Sorrow, Shafer, and Ross 1967:Figure 14 a, c, d, and k) and the *Martindale* Variety 2 (Sorrow, Shafer, and Ross 1967:Figure 12).

The points from Gregg Ranch do not display the characteristic basal treatment of two convex curves that meet in the center. It is felt that the Gregg Ranch specimens differ enough that they are not *Martindale*, but rather are related to *Gower*, *Bell*, and *Martindale*. They sometimes occur stratigraphically together. There may also be some relationship to *Uvalde* and eventually, *Pedernales*. Typology becomes extremely difficult where many of these unknown types are involved.

At the La Jita Site in Uvalde County, Hester noted three varieties of "Early Corner Notched" points which were found stratigraphically below diagnostic Early Archaic forms (Hester 1971:71-74). Several of these have great resemblance to those from Gregg Ranch, particularly those with triangular blades, long barbs and a "V"-like expanding base (see Hester 1971:Figure 10). Hester used the term "Early Corner Notched" for a description of certain unknown specimens at La Jita and did not intend for them to be considered as a "type." Hester also noted that Variety 1 specimens are reminiscent of the *Martindale* type. Some of the points from Gregg Ranch also resemble *La Jita* Variety 2, having "U"-shaped, or slightly concave, bases.

Excavations by Wesolowsky, Hester and Brown at the Jetta Court Site, Travis County, also revealed several early specimens, termed "Miscellaneous I" and "Untyped," from the lower midden (Wesolowsky *et al.* 1976:Figures 11 and 15). The authors noted good evidence for a stratigraphic, and therefore chronological, zone older than the previously defined Central Texas "Early Archaic," yet later than Paleo-Indian.

Though not found in a stratigraphic context, Crawford noted several untyped points from the Granite Beach Site, Llano County. These were mixed with other early materials previously identified as *Gower* and *Uvalde*-like (Crawford 1965:76-80).

In 1940, Sellards noted the existence of triangular shaped, corner notched points associated with great depths (Lower Horizon) at the Berclair Site, Bee County (Sellards 1940:Plate 1, Figure 6). These, however, were side notched, longer than those from Gregg Ranch and had a straight base.

Sollberger and Hester reviewed transitional pre-Archaic manifestations in Texas in conjunction with their report on the Strohacker Site, Kerr County (Sollberger and Hester 1972:326-344). Pre-Archaic materials were mixed with Late Paleo-Indian, including points, bifaces and a uniface. The authors speculated that the transition from Late Paleo-Indian to Early Archaic occurred over a long time span, probably in the period between 8,000 and 5,500 years B.P.

Substantial evidence supporting Early Archaic manifestations has also accumulated from the east and southeast United States (see Coe 1964 and Broyles 1971). The author feels that there are definite similarities between these regions and Texas, even though evidence points to an earlier time period for the east. We may find Archaic forms and traditions in earlier contexts than previously thought, some being contemporary with Paleo-Indian.

This may have been the case at Gregg Ranch where a classic *Plainview* point was found at the same level, in close proximity to a probable house feature, as an Early Triangular point.

Weir has done much work in Central Texas, and in particular, a site near Gregg Ranch called the Greenhaw Site (Weir 1967 and 1979). Weir has gone on to

formulate a new chronological framework for Central Texas (Weir 1976a, 1976b and 1979). Weir saw that there was much confusion and misuse of terms, disorder, abuse, outdated information, new information available, and there was a need to bring certain information together in a logical, time-space/chronological order. His work has since been expanded on by Prewitt through the addition of six phases which equate to Weir's original five phases (Prewitt 1981:65-89). Weir divided his cultural history of Central Texas into five phases which followed the Paleo-Indian stage. Of import to this paper is what Weir called the "San Geronimo Phase," a period of time from 9000 to 5000 B.P. Diagnostic traits of this phase include point types called Early Barbed, *Uvalde*, *Lerma*, *Gower*, other lithic artifacts such as ovate scrapers, drills, utilized flakes, flake knives, side scrapers, choppers, and bifaces. He also included small and large animal bone such as deer and bison, and mussel and snail shell. Burned rock is minimum.

Gregg Ranch exhibited all of these. The San Geronimo Phase was followed by Weir's "Clear Fork Phase," starting at 5,000 years B.P. and being defined by lithic time markers such as *Travis*, *Nolan*, *Pandale*, *Bulverde*, *Pedernales*, *Uvalde*, *Wells*, bifaces, utilized flakes, small animal bones, snail and considerable amounts of compacted rock with dark soil (burned rock midden). This was very well represented at Gregg Ranch. One of the most significant observations for Gregg Ranch, in fact, was the consistent occurrence of *Nolan* points at the very bottom, and obvious beginning, of the burned rock midden proper. *Nolan*, and several variants, occurred so frequently that one could anticipate finding them in every square excavated.

As stated previously, Prewitt has gone on to modify Weir's sequence by proposing additional phases for the Early Archaic. He added a phase for late Paleo-Indian called "Circleville" and two additional phases for the Early Archaic: "Jarrell" and "Oakalla." These effectively divide Weir's San Geronimo Phase into three phases. It is noted that *Martindale* and *Uvalde* are included in the Jarrell Phase, the earlier of the two (Prewitt 1981:76-79). At Gregg Ranch, the author noted that many of the ovate bifaces and scrapers of the San Geronimo had been heat treated.

After review of the above information pertaining to transitional Pre-Archaic points described as "Early Barbed" and other names, one begins to wonder if there are several recognizable forms that can be categorized, or "typed." Obviously, there is much that we don't know about their placement, their range in time and space, or their cultural affiliation. That will come with time. One can't help, however, to perceive of a relationship between recognized and named types such as *Bell* and *Uvalde*. In some cases, it becomes anybody's guess. At least the extensive efforts of individuals like Sellards, Shafer, Hester, Weir and Prewitt, to name but a few, are slowly bringing the picture into better focus and expanding our understanding almost daily. Every bit of information is all important to the study of man in Central Texas, be it from Buda, Texas or Turkey Swamp, New Jersey. Our responsibility is to report as accurately and faithfully as possible. For those with the ability and foresight to synthesize related cultural and technological information in a manner we can all understand and appreciate, we are indebted.

There is not a great deal that the author can tell the reader about these points that has not already been said within the existing literature. Of importance is the fact that the Early Archaic (after Prewitt) points from Gregg Ranch were found in good context, under similar conditions, between late Paleo-Indian (though Prewitt includes these in Early Archaic) materials and well recognized artifacts of the Middle Archaic (after Prewitt). In the same levels were found utilized flakes, scrapers, and ovate bifaces that showed evidence of heat treating. Smaller than previous point styles and later styles used for bison hunting, these specimens may have been used in the pursuit of smaller game such as deer. Several varieties of these barbed points are discernible and have the potential

for categorization. One such categorization, and not necessarily the only one, is to be found in Figure 2. The author has not attempted to name this variety, otherwise he would have called them Blanco points, after their spatial context. The author defers the responsibility for naming them to those who first recognized them, those who can better work out their definition, and those who can better place them in time and space. The idea of establishing a formal committee to do type classification is a sound one (Carroll 1983:43). The establishment of a common and complete data base on point typology is also sorely needed. Efforts to distribute point type descriptions are to be commended (Prewitt 1983:1-6).

## CONCLUSIONS

The occurrence of Early Barbed points at the Gregg Ranch Site of Central Texas serves to corroborate recent work done in behalf of Texas archaeology. A review of the literature surrounding the "unknowns" of certain point types demonstrates the need for a formalized and centralized system of typology classification with not only projectile points, but other tools and cultural affiliated materials.

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## THE BARBER PALEO-INDIAN POINT

Thomas C. Kelly

## INTRODUCTION

The classification studies of *Plainview* and *Golondrina* point types (Kelly 1982) occasionally produced a third lanceolate point similar to both. It has the deep basal concavity of *Golondrina* points, but rather than the flaring recurved basal edges, has edges that contract slightly more than *Plainview* points.

The Byron Barber Collection from Gillespie County (ms in preparation) and the Wilson-Leonard Site in Williamson County provided enough points to suggest a new point type, the *Barber* point. They are found in good stratigraphic context at Wilson-Leonard below extensive *Angostura* levels, and Frank Weir of the Texas State Department of Highways and Public Transportation has graciously permitted their use in this paper.

Points from the Byron Barber Collection and from the Wilson-Leonard Site are illustrated actual size in Figures 1 and 2. The attributes measured and their five-lettered abbreviations (used in computer coding) are shown in Figure 3, "Classification Form for *Barber*, *Golondrina*, and *Plainview* Points." An index number is derived for each point studied by following the key provided. The data for all *Barber* points is displayed in Table 1, "Data Summary, *Barber* Points." Tables 2 and 3 are the summaries of *Plainview* and *Golondrina* "type-site" points to provide comparisons and illustrate classification of the three point types. (*Plainview* data is from Knudson 1983; *Golondrina* data from Kelly 1982.) These tables are the "type-decks" to which all other specimens of the three types will be compared in our continuing computer-assisted analysis of Texas Paleo-Indian points.

Meanwhile, a simple graph (Figure 4,A) of these type-site indices, seems to work quite well as a classification tool without resorting to expensive computer programs. Plot a point's index value on this graph and it is not only classified as to type, but the distance of its plot from the average value for that type indicates how close the specimen is to the "ideal" point of that type.

Figure 4,B shows the *Plainview* and *Golondrina* indices augmented by our present total data on those two types. The *Barber* indices will undoubtedly show greater variance as more data is accumulated.

## ATTRIBUTES OF BARBER POINTS

(All measurements except TYPFL and BTHIN are in millimeters)

LNTH (length): *Barber* is a long lanceolate point with a mean of 73, compared with *Plainview* 65, and *Golondrina* 63.

THICK (thickness): *Barber* is one of the thickest Paleo-Indian points with a mean of 7.6, compared to *Plainview* 6, and *Golondrina* 6.6. Experimental knapping suggests that this thickness is necessary so that the long tangs will have sufficient strength to survive hard usage.

GRND (basal edge grinding): All finished points have ground basal edges and ground basal concavities. The Wilson-Leonard point (Figure 2,C) was broken while shaping the point tip and discarded without further work or use. Grinding is logically the last step in Paleo-Indian point manufacture, and this is the only *Barber* point so far found without ground edges. Mean length of the shortest ground edge (logically the maximum extent of binding) is 26.5, compared to *Plainview* 32, and *Golondrina* 23.5. These measurements suggest different hafting methods.

- TYPFL (type of flaking): *Barber* points consistently have Type 1 (horizontal parallel flaking), but differ from *Plainview* points with the same type flaking in that the flaking leaves wider scars and is usually roughly or carelessly done. The *Plainview* point makers were more interested in "style," according to Knudson (1983). *Golondrina* points show even less vestiges of "style" than *Barber*, with generally irregular flaking (Type 3).
- BTHIN (basal thinning): *Barber* base thinning scars are very irregular, varying from long narrow parallel, like *Plainview*, to short lunate like *Golondrina*. R. E. Forrester, Jr., of Ft. Worth, has submitted two specimens thinned by removal of large flakes or flutes from both sides. They would pass for *Clovis* were it not for their deep basal concavities. There seems to have been no cultural template for base thinning of *Barber* points.
- WIDTH: *Barber* mean width is 30.8, compared to *Plainview* 22.7, and *Golondrina* 27.2. It is widest near the center of the point's length and would cut a hole in game wide enough for easy entry of the hafted foreshaft.
- HDIST (haft distal measure): The *Barber* mean is 27.1 compared to *Plainview* 23, and *Golondrina* 27. The comparison of this measurement with WIDTH, HPROX, and BACON roughly describes the point's outline. This is the basis of our classification system.
- HPROX (haft proximal measure): The *Barber* mean is 24.9 compared to *Plainview* 22.6, and *Golondrina* 27. This is the single most discriminating attribute that separates *Barber* and *Golondrina* points.
- BACON (basal concavity): The *Barber* points have the deepest basal concavities of any Texas Paleo-Indian point. The mean is 8.8 compared to *Golondrina* 6.4, and *Plainview* 2.3. The concavity is recurved or bell-shaped in most specimens. Replicative experiments indicate this recurve is necessary for those points with extremely deep concavities (up to 12 mm) to strengthen the long tangs. These tangs break easily in manufacture and are fragile enough to require special handling in use. This may also account for one tang being shorter than the other in some specimens, a feature also noted in *Belen* points by Judge (1973) and in *Vail* points by Gramly (1982).

#### MATERIAL

*Barber* points are made only of non-exotic but generally high quality Edwards Plateau chert. In this respect, they are closer to *Golondrina* than to *Plainview*. The latter are usually of exotic materials from the type-site (Knudson 1983) and even in South Texas *Plainview* materials are either exotic or selected with great care (Kelly 1983).

The Wilson-Leonard specimens are of the darker (lower) Georgetown chert (Wayne Young, personal communication). The Barber Collection points are of buff to orange-yellow "Hill Country" chert.

R. E. Forrester *Barber* points from Hamilton County are of semi-translucent tan chert and white chert.

#### DISTRIBUTION

The number of *Barber* point sites so far known is hardly adequate to establish good distributional data. The excavated sites are Wilson-Leonard in Williamson County and St. Mary's Hall in Bexar County (Hester 1978). Surface sites are the four Gillespie County sites of the Byron Barber Collection and two sites in Hamilton County of the R. E. Forrester, Jr. Collection.

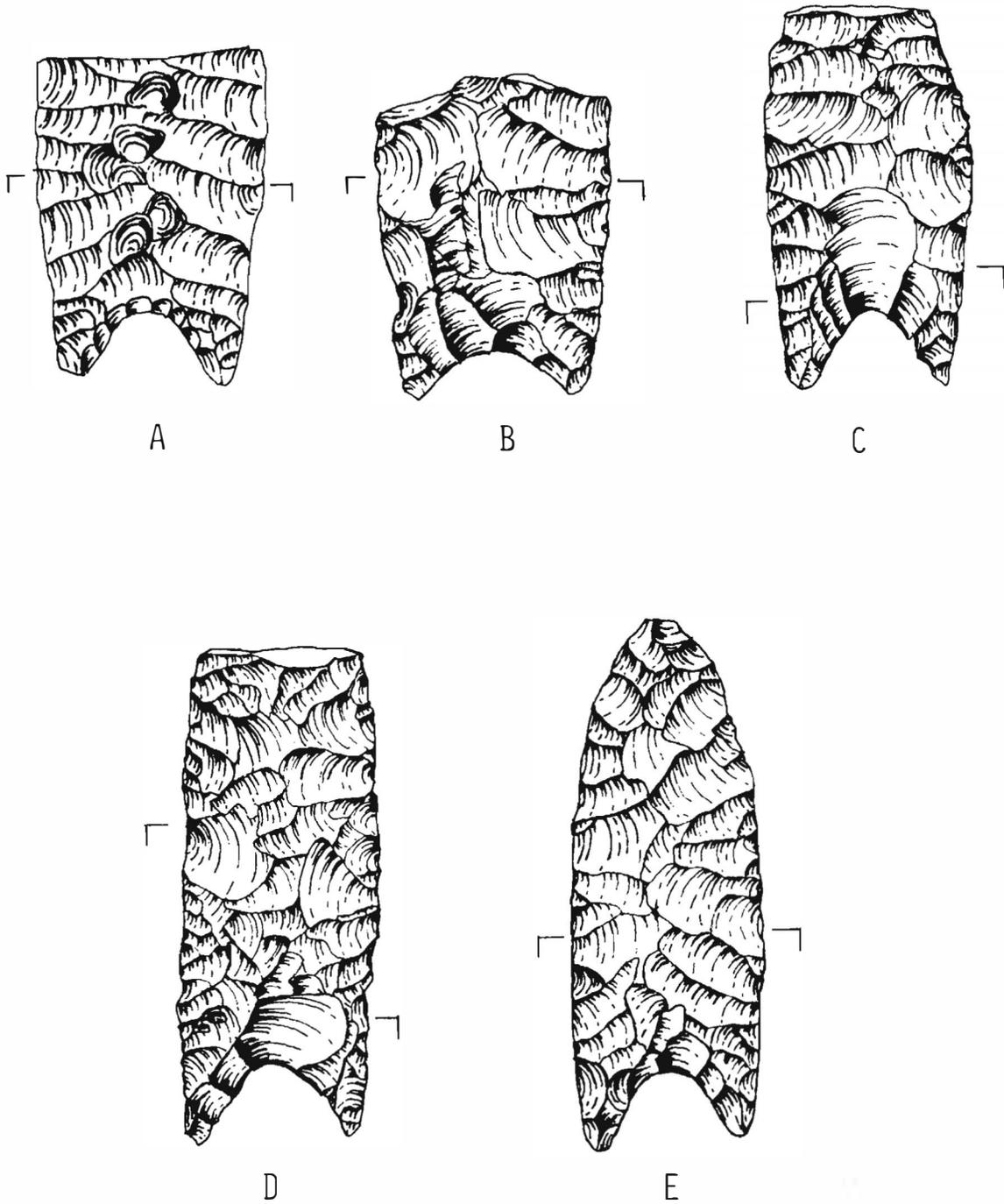


Figure 1. *Barber* Points. Byron Barber Collection. (Illustrations by Margie Greco.)

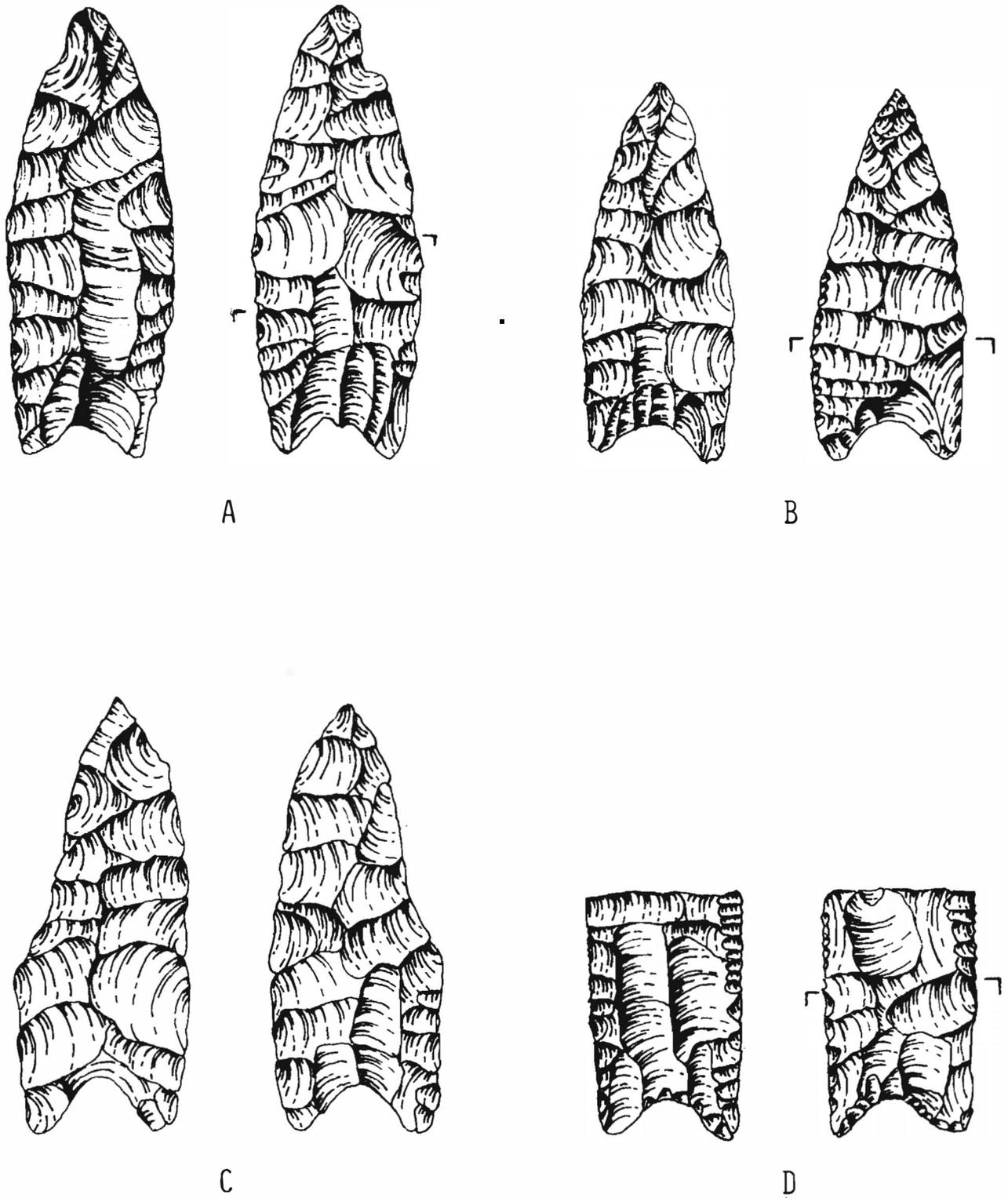


Figure 2. *Barber* Points. Wilson-Leonard Site. Courtesy of Frank Weir, Texas State Department of Highways and Public Transportation. (Illustrations by Margie Greco.)

## KEY TO CLASSIFICATION FORM AND CLASSIFICATION INDICES

- IDENT: Point identification. Example: *Barber* DE2A
- LNGTH: All measurements are in millimeters. Resharpended or broken points will be bracketed so data will not be used in establishing means or ranges.
- GRNED: Merely measure the length of the shortest ground edge. This data is useful in determining hafting methods.
- TYPFL: Paleo-Indian points usually have horizontal parallel, oblique parallel, or irregular flaking: Type 1, Type 2 or Type 3 respectively.
- BTHIN: The type of base thinning employed is usually characteristic of a given point type. Type 1, long narrow parallel flake scars are *Plainview* attributes. Type 2, short lunate scars are *Golondrina* attributes. Type 3, irregular flake scars are generally Texas *Angostura* or *Barber* attributes.
- WIDTH: Width is measured at the widest point more than 20 mm above the base. This measurement deliberately ignores the fact that the widest point on *Golondrina* points is usually at the base.
- HDIST: The haft distal measurement is taken arbitrarily at a distance of 10 mm above the base. This attribute is one of the most significant measurements for the classification of Paleo-Indian points.
- HPROX: The haft proximal measurement is the base width for straight based points. For flared base points like *Golondrina*, it is the widest part of the flare. For contracting base points (*Barber* and *Plainview*) it is measured slightly above the base where the angle begins rapid change to form the base.
- HDIST (-) HPROX: Algebraic subtraction of the haft proximal width from the haft distal width. The minus sign that would result in case of *Golondrina* points with HPROX larger than HDIST, is carried through to the final index number.
- WIDTH (-) HPROX: Again, the subtraction is algebraic. Wherever a (-) occurs, it goes to the index number.
- SUB-TOTAL: The non-algebraic sum of the two above calculations.
- X BACON: The depth of the basal concavity is entered, and multiplied by the sub-total to produce:
- INDEX: The index number for the point. (Don't forget to place the minus (-) sign).

Locate your index number on Figure 6,A to compare your point to the "pure" type-site indices and again on Figure 6,B, which is the accumulation of all *Plainview* and *Golondrina* point indices to date. You have classified your point automatically and its distance from the mean of that classification tells you how nearly your point comes to the "ideal" point of that type.

## CLASSIFICATION FORM

*BARBER, GOLONDRINA AND PLAINVIEW POINTS*IDENT            *BARBER DE2A*

## ATTRIBUTE

LNGTH	79
THICK	8
GRNED	32
TYPFL	1
BTHIN	2
WIDTH	29
HDIST	27
HPROX	25
HDIST (-) HPROX	2
WIDTH (-) HPROX	4
SUB-TOTAL	6
X BACON	12
INDEX	72
CLASSIFICATION	<i>BARBER</i>

.....  
 Drawing, provenience, material, etc.

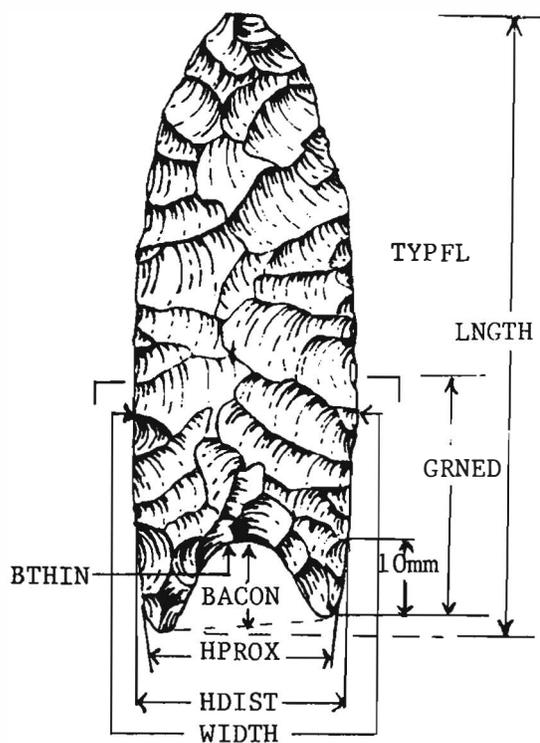


Figure 3. Classification Form, *Barber, Golondrina and Plainview* Points. (See Key to Classification Form and Classification Indices.)

## DATA SUMMARY

ATTRIBUTE	Figure 1.					Figure 2.						
IDENT	Barber DE1G	Barber KA2B	Barber DE1F	Barber KA2C	Barber DE2A	4IWM235-15Y	4IWM235-15X1	4IWM235-13Q	4IWM235-28T2	Mean, 9 points	Allen	Allen
LNGTH	(50)	(47)	(60)	(73)	79	76	64	73	(40)	73	(45)	(81)
THICK	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	8	6	7.6	-	6
GRNED	31	30	21	19	32	23	20	-	25	26.5	27	23
TYPFL	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
BTHIN	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2.8	3	3
WIDTH	34	36	32	32	29	29	26	29	26	30.3	28	28
HDIST	29	32	27	28	27	24	25	28	24	27.1	25	24
HPROX	27	30	25	26	25	21	22	25	23	24.9	24	23
HDIST (-) HPROX	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	1	2.2	1	1
WIDTH (-) HPROX	7	6	7	6	4	8	4	4	3	5.4	4	5
TOTAL	9	8	9	8	6	11	7	7	4	7.6	5	6
X BACON	11	7	11	11	12	6	6	9	7	8.8	6	6
INDEX CLASSIFICATION	99	56	99	88	72	66	42	63	28	68.1	30	36
	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D			

Figure 1.

Figure 2.

Table 1. Data Summary, Barber Points and Two Allen Points.

## DATA SUMMARY

IDENT	1A	2A	2B	2C	2D	2E	2F	3A	3B	3C	3D	3E	3F	4D
ATTRIBUTE														
LNPTH	71	53	51	( )	64	67	69	60	74	74	( )	58	69	( )
THICK	6	6	5	5	8	6	7	7	7	7	7	5	5	5
GRNED	30	28	22	21	45	29	38	28	29	34	36	41	12	( )
TYPFL	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
BTHIN	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
WIDTH	22	25	25	23	24	25	26	24	24	24	24	22	21	24
HDIST	22	25	24	22	23	25	23	24	24	24	24	21	20	23
HPROX	22	24	23	22	23	24	24	24	23	23	23	20	20	22
HDIST (-) HPROX	0	1	1	0	0	1	-1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
WIDTH (-) HPROX	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	1	2
TOTAL	0	2	3	1	1	2	1	0	2	2	2	3	1	3
X BACON	4	3	2	1	1	2	1	4	3	2	2	2	3	2
INDEX CLASSIFICATION	4	6	6	1	1	4	-1	4	6	4	4	6	3	6

Table 2. Data Summary, Plainview Points (Knudson 1983).

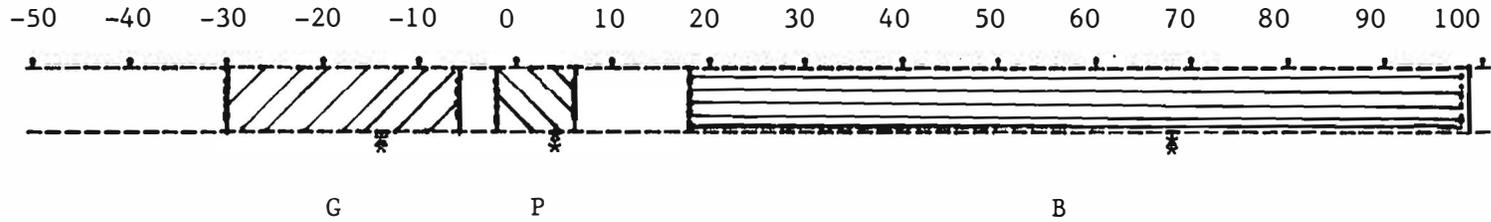
## DATA SUMMARY

IDENT	1B	4A	4B	4K	4L	5A	5B	5C	5D	5E	5F	6E	6F	6G	6H
ATTRIBUTE															
LNGTH	80	61	63	69	( )	58	55	57	75	67	50	60	( )	( )	62
THICK	8	6	7	7	7	5	7	7	( )	7	6	6	6	8	6
GRNED	18	26	25	23	25	28	24	26	21	23	19	26	24	21	23
TYPFL	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
BTHIN	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
WIDTH	26	23	28	28	31	23	29	30	24	26	29	27	27	25	30
HDIST	23	22	26	27	27	21	27	28	22	24	26	24	25	24	29
HPROX	27	23	27	29	29	22	29	29	23	28	28	27	27	26	31
HDIST (-) HPROX	-4	-1	-1	-2	-2	-1	-2	-1	-1	-4	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2
WIDTH (-) HPROX	-1	0	1	-1	2	1	0	1	1	-2	1	0	0	-1	-1
TOTAL	-5	-1	-2	-3	-4	-2	-2	-2	-2	-6	-3	-3	-2	-3	-3
X BACON	5	7	8	8	7	6	7	7	5	5	6	6	6	6	7
INDEX CLASSIFICATION	-25	-7	-16	-24	-28	-12	-14	-14	-10	-30	-18	-18	-12	-18	-21

Table 3. Data Summary, *Golondrina* Points (Kelly 1982).

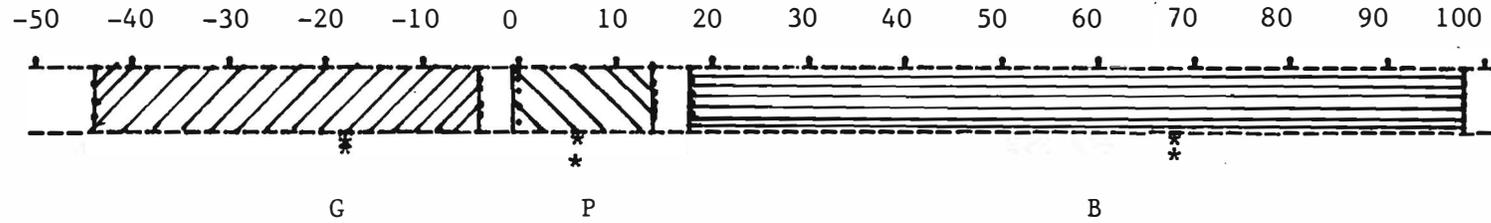
INDICES OF TYPE SITE *PLAINVIEW*, *GOLONDRINA*, AND *BARBER* POINTS

A.



INDICES OF AUGMENTED *PLAINVIEW* AND *GOLONDRINA* POINTS

B.



<i>PLAINVIEW</i>	P
<i>GOLONDRINA</i>	G
<i>BARBER</i>	B
MEAN	*

Figure 4. A. Indices of "Type Site" *Barber*, *Plainview* and *Golondrina* Points.  
 B. Indices of *Barber* Points and Augmented *Plainview* and *Golondrina* Points.



Their limited distribution (see Figure 5) would suggest that they are a localized Edwards Plateau development. The sites are close enough together to have been the product of a single band or family unit (in terms of territorial range).

Farther afield, *Allen* points from the Jimmy Allen Site in Wyoming (Frison 1978) closely resemble *Barber*, and data from two are included in the last columns of Table 1, "Data Summary, *Barber* and Two *Allen* Points."

Two points from the R. E. Forrester Collection, tentatively (shakily?) classified as *Barber*, are either fluted on both faces, or the removal of one or two large basal thinning flakes certainly looks like fluting. They make a most interesting comparison with the *Vail* fluted points of Maine (Gramly 1982) and points from the Debert Site in Nova Scotia (MacDonald 1968). Data on 29 *Vail* points provide a striking statistical comparison with *Barber* points. They suggest either common ancestry or the independent evolution of the same point morphology. They will be further discussed in this paper.

#### DATING

*Barber* points from the Wilson-Leonard Site are being found in good stratigraphic context in the *Plainview* levels and below extensive *Angostura* levels (Frank Weir, Wayne Young, personal communications). At St. Mary's Hall in San Antonio, a *Barber* point (mis-labeled *Golondrina*) was also found under *Angostura* levels and above the *Plainview* gravel beds and dated ca. 7000 B.C. (Hester 1978).

A good seriation and dated sequence is expected from the Wilson-Leonard Site (Frank Weir, personal communication), the most important stratified Paleo-Indian site in modern Texas Archaeology.

No close association is implied herein with either *Allen* or *Vail* points, but their respective radiocarbon dates are ca. 6000 B.C. (Frison 1978) and ca. 8000 or 9000 B.C. (from the same carbon sample; Gramly 1982).

Probably *Barber* points will fall into the 7000 to 8000 B.C. range--earlier than *Angostura* and either contemporary with or slightly later than *Plainview*.

#### THEORETICAL HAFTING OF BARBER POINTS

Frison (1978) has devoted a chapter to the functional aspects of the prehistoric hunters' weapons and their use. His experimental thrusting of replicated points into bison and cow demonstrated the necessity for a hafting element designed to absorb the thrust necessary to penetrate large animals without splitting the shaft or letting the point slip sidewise. Penetration of the body cavity deeper than the point's length was also required to attain efficient killing.

No Paleo-Indian points have yet been found hafted, but researchers have concluded that some of the earlier Paleo-Indian points (specifically *Plainview*) were hafted in enclosed bone foreshafts to permit survival of point and foreshaft elements under the stresses of penetration of the larger animals (Judge 1973; Knudson 1983).

Theoretically the hafting of each Paleo-Indian point type and the corresponding hafting portion of the point were the result of successfully solving the problems of the whole weapons system (point, foreshaft, and shaft) within parameters dictated by the propulsion system. Thrusting or throwing a spear changed to the more sophisticated throwing with the atlatl. Size and toughness of the hunted animals and the materials available for weapons production would also be factors. (If a certain rib bone or bones of *Bison antiquus* were standard hafting material for *Plainview* points, the disappearance of that species would present such a problem.)

As conditions changed with time or space, new points would evolve to meet the changed conditions. We should look for the reasons for technological change and their cultural implications.

What is the significance of the deep basal concavities of *Barber* points? Gramly (1982:26) ponders this same question about *Vail* points used by early caribou

hunters of the northeastern United States and Nova Scotia (the Debert Site; MacDonald 1968). Gramly observed that *Vail* points' most striking feature was their deep basal concavities and that "On the face of it, deep bases seem to be a stone knapper's whim."

An attribute that either persisted for several thousand years or was independently re-invented at widely separated times and places in *Allen*, *Barber*, *Golondrina* and *Hardaway Dalton* (Coe 1964; Goodyear 1982) points, for instance, could hardly have been a "stone knapper's whim." Despite wide separation in space and probably in time, *Vail* points must be compared to *Barber* points because of their striking morphological and technological similarities. *Vail* also is the only comparable point with sufficient numbers and excellent statistical data.

Placing *Barber* point drawings over photographs of *Vail* points on a light-table results in a number of congruent fits, even to the occasional one tang shorter than the other. Both the recurved and occasional arc-shaped bases match. Concavity depths are identical to less than one standard deviation (*Barber* 6 to 12 with a mean of 8.8; *Vail* 5.5 to 12 with a mean of 8.6) and would be even closer were it not for rounding off measurements to the closest millimeter (on the assumption that the knapper's cultural template of the ideal point was no closer than one millimeter).

Wide, roughly executed horizontal flake scars are common to both. The new index classification system yields numbers in the same range, leaving only fluting not common to both types. Two points in the R. E. Forrester Collection and tentatively classified as *Barber* would be at home in the *Vail* collection except for difference in the lithic materials.

One possible hafting method for *Barber* points is illustrated in Figure 6. This configuration was selected by trial and error and appears quite workable. Enclosed foreshafts were not considered feasible because the long tangs would break from impact pressure against the haft edges. Neither would the tangs or deep basal concavities serve any functional purpose. As illustrated, wood or antler foreshafts would have to have the nock\* shaped to fit the point's basal concavity in order to spread impact shock over the foreshaft and binding. The long tangs bearing tightly against the sides of the foreshaft also provide high resistance to stress applied at angles to the distal blade edges. Frison (1978) has noted such strength as being a highly desirable feature for impacting against an animal which would occur when it was running, and even against curved ribs when struck at right angles. Points shifting sideways in their hafts will ricochet and not penetrate sufficiently.

The proposed point-haft combination also overcomes a weakness Frison notes in secondary uses like field butchering. His argument is that when bound securely enough to withstand the greater butchering stresses, the haft-point unit becomes too bulky to permit the deep penetration required for efficient killing. *Barber*, *Vail*, *Allen*, *Hardaway Dalton* (Coe 1964; Goodyear 1982) and other points with deep basal concavities, when so hafted, present clean ballistic configurations and should serve efficiently as handy field tools.

A similar hafting study of *Golondrina* points (Kelly 1982) also with deep basal concavities but with out-flaring and heavily ground tangs, indicated poor penetration for large, tough animals but considerable success as a butchering tool. The cultural implications were that its users hunted smaller game than the well documented

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\* NOCK - Funk and Wagnall's *Standard Desk Dictionary* (1980): "1. The notch for the bowstring in the end of an arrow. 2. The notch in the horn of a bow for securing the bow string." Nock is a word that should become standard in archaeology: NOCK: The slot in a foreshaft or shaft for inserting a spear, dart or arrow point. "Clothespin" is descriptive but awkward; "Split stick" is a complete misnomer. Both the archaeological record and laboratory hafting experiments indicate the necessity of sawing the nock to keep it from splitting and to insure satisfactory strength.

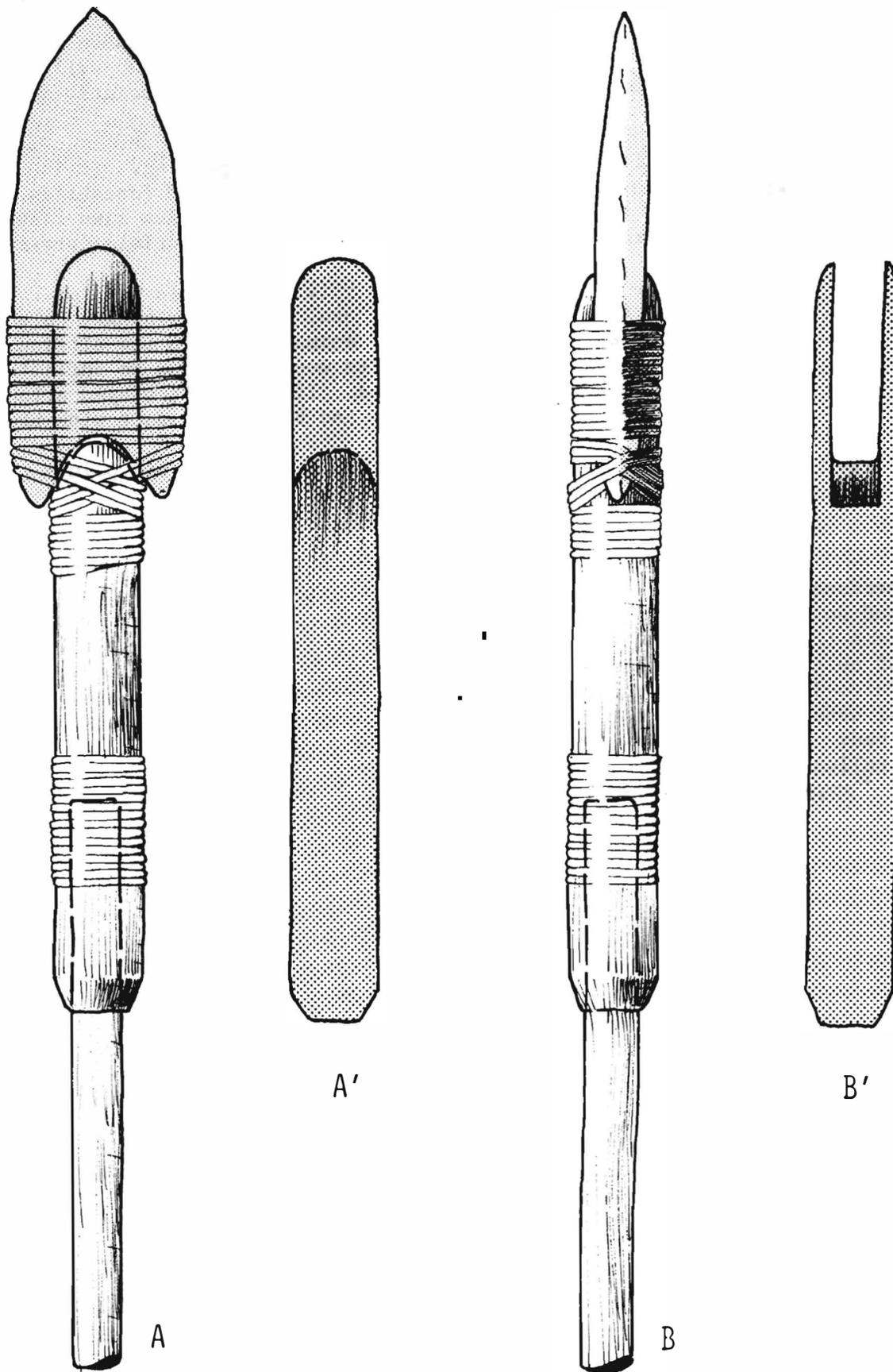


Figure 6. Theoretical Hafting of *Barber* Points. (Illustrations by Ken Brown.)

*Plainview* bison hunters that preceded them (Dibble and Lorrain 1964; Knudson 1983). It is a little early for cultural implications of *Barber* points, but they will be forthcoming when wear pattern studies are made and possible faunal associations are found at Wilson-Leonard.

The fragmentary *Barber* point (Figure 2,D) supports our hafting theory. It has been carefully modified into a fine-toothed saw above the edge grinding. It is naturally of the correct thickness to saw the complex nock for *Barber* foreshafts. This needs to be replicated and tested. Three examples of Paleo-Indian saws like it are contained in the C. D. Orchard Collection of Paleo-Indian materials (presently under study).

The long tangs also serve as barbs and as Gramly (1982:26) observed for *Vail* points, would be very difficult to extract from a carcass. Probably, hungry Paleo-Indian hunters were more interested in producing dead animals than in the difficulty of extracting their points. Such point-foreshaft units would continue to inflict terrible damage internally as long as the animal moved. If the shaft stayed attached, this wounding would be even worse because of leverage and possibly impact with brush or trees.

*Barber* points may represent a very early appearance of the barbed points that are so common in our Archaic assemblages.

#### CONCLUSIONS

The necessarily limited scope of this paper, the small but growing Paleo-point data bank, and so far skimpy experiments in the replication and testing of complete weapons systems (point, foreshaft, shaft and method of propulsion) inhibit further discussion of cultural implications that it may be possible to derive from further studies of Paleo-Indian point types. We may be able to determine the Paleo-point developmental sequence (itself not quite resolved yet) and how the various weapons systems evolved: thrusting, throwing, advanced throwing with the atlatl.

The challenge is there, and your Paleo-Indian point data will help solve it. Please forward report forms on your Paleo-Indian points to: The Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, 78285.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am indebted to Mr. Byron Barber of Dallas for the loan of his collection. Frank Weir, Wayne Young, and Bob Stiba of the Texas State Department of Highways and Public Transportation have been extremely cooperative in providing insights to the Wilson-Leonard Site and permission to use the *Barber* points in this paper.

Margie Greco converted my line drawings of *Barber* points into their present artistic form. Ken Brown did likewise to my crude hafting illustration.

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TWO LATE PALEOLITHIC TOOLS FROM COLETO CREEK,  
VICTORIA COUNTY, SOUTHERN TEXAS

Richard L. McReynolds

ABSTRACT

This note documents two tools of Early Man which were recovered from a road cut site along Coleto Creek in Victoria County in southern Texas. Both artifacts appear to be of Late Paleolithic origin.

INTRODUCTION

Recently, it is becoming more evident that the Texas Gulf Coast is a rich repository of Early Man artifacts, where previously it had been thought that this area was largely vacant during Paleo-Indian times. A number of reports in this journal have documented the presence of Early Man in the area (Schmiedlin 1975; Birmingham and Mitchell 1978; Fox, Schmiedlin and Mitchell 1978; Hester, Schmiedlin and Birmingham 1978; Birmingham 1980; Hemion 1980; McReynolds 1981; Kelly 1982; Chandler 1982, 1983); the data have been summarized by Hester (1980). Additional data can be useful in furthering our understanding of Paleo-Indians in the Texas Gulf Coast area.

THE SITE

The two artifacts reported here were found on a site on the Victoria County side of Coleto Creek (see Figure 1). They were exposed as surface specimens through

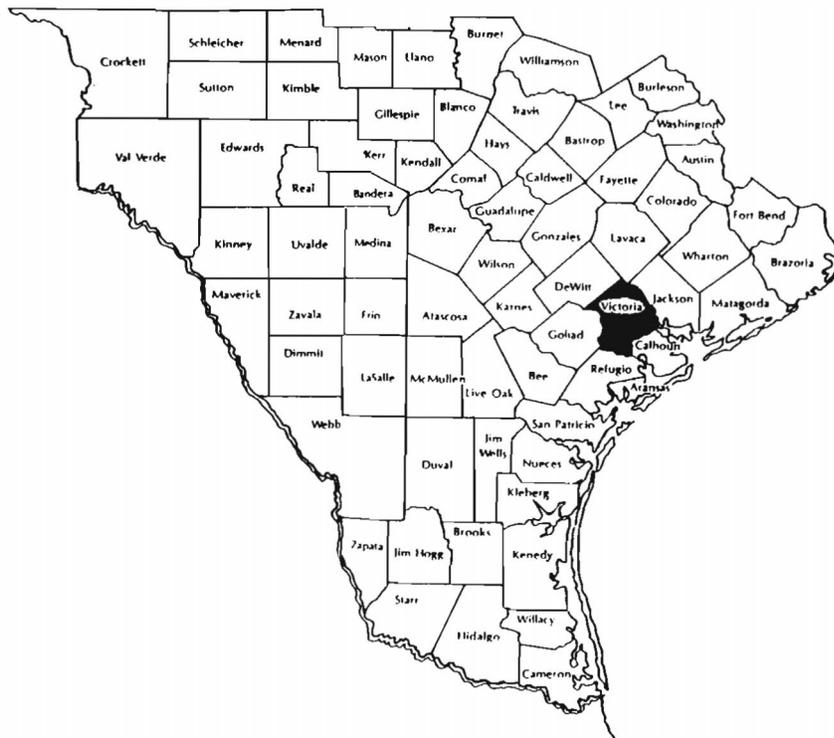


Figure 1. Map of southern Texas showing Victoria County (darkened area).

road cutting and subsequent erosion. Access to a commercial quality of sand was required and apparently the shortest route to it bisected an ancient campsite on the north bank of Coleta Creek. Ben McReynolds found both artifacts in the erosional gullies of this road bed.

Although the road cut exposes only a limited area of the campsite, it is evident that the site abounds with flint debitage. Flint from the lower portions of the site is heavily patinated.

#### THE ARTIFACTS

One artifact is a completely patinated dart point or knife (see Figure 2, Specimen 1, a&b) which was possibly resharpened while still hafted. One edge is ground for a length of 17 mm. The opposite edge is now measurable for 17 mm but may have extended to as much as 19 mm. This variance is a result of the fractured basal corner, which appears to have been broken sometime after completion.

Kelly (1983) suggests that the extent of lateral edge grinding terminates at the point of resharpening, where it is assumed the hafting also terminated. On this specimen, the length of the hafted area is presently less than one-third the length of the blade. This ratio was even greater before resharpening occurred.

Basal thinning was well accomplished through the removal of long narrow vertical flakes. This does not appear to be fluting, but rather simply basal thinning.

Following Kelly's classification criteria for differentiating between *Plainview* and *Golondrina* Paleo-Indian points (see Kelly 1982), the attribute measurements for this specimen are as follows:

<u>Attribute</u>	<u>mm</u>
Length	60
Thickness	8
GED	17 - 19*
BCON	2 - 4*
Width	22.5
HDIST	21.5
HPROX	21 - 22*
HDIST-HPROX	0.5
Width-HPROX	1.5
Total	2.0
TYFL	2
BThin	1

\* Measurements are from actual to estimated original size.

The missing base corner is a factor in determining some measurements, but not beyond the scope of classification. The predominance of indicators fall within the *Plainview* parameters; however, many of the characteristics are common to both types while other measurements seem inconsistent. If hafting length is indicated by the point at which resharpening began and thus relative to lateral edge grinding, then it is inconsistent with typical *Plainview* ratios. The alternate possibility exists that after breakage, the blade was removed and advanced in the foreshaft or socket, and then rebound. Resharpening could be accomplished before or after the rebinding. In addition, the oblique flake scars, although limited, are not typical of *Plainview* characteristics but are more like the typical *Angostura*.

The second artifact (see Figure 2, Specimen 2, a through c) is a fully grooved artifact of undetermined function. It is somewhat elliptical in shape and made from a hard, fine-grained stone. It weighs 101.5 grams. Maximum length is 49 mm, maximum width 40 mm, and maximum thickness is 33 mm. The groove is V-shaped and extends

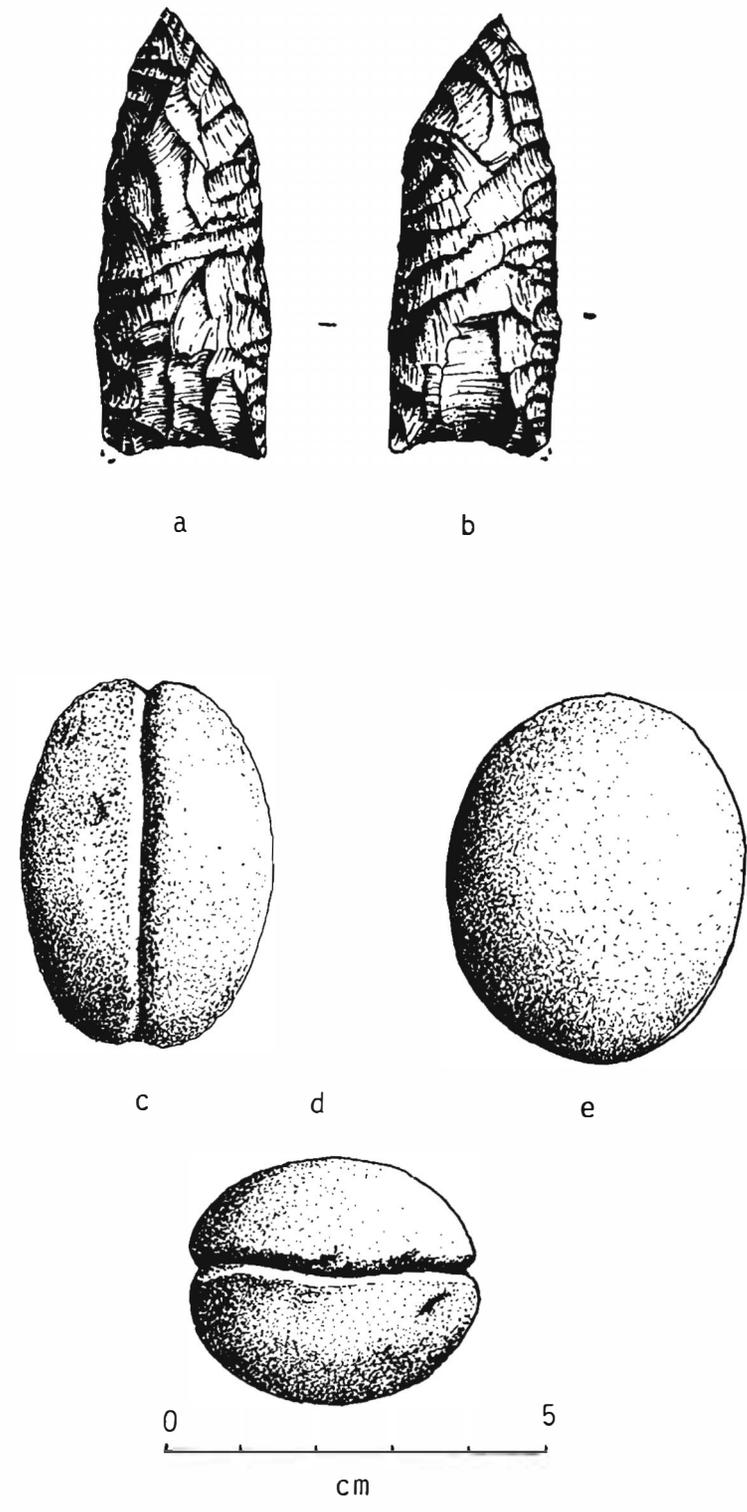


Figure 2. Paleolithic tools from Coletto Creek, Victoria County, Texas.  
a, b: Specimen 1 (see text); c, d, e: Specimen 2, grooved artifact.

around the long axis and width. The width of the groove varies from 2 to 3 mm and depth from 1.5 to 2.5 mm except at one end of the long axis where it has been somewhat flattened from pecking action. Here the groove is expanded to 4.5 mm and depth lessened to 1 mm. The pecked end is not necessarily the result of a later function. The groove, though shallow, is, for the most part, unobliterated. Under magnification, the groove appears to have been accomplished through controlled pecking and finished by abrasion. Small black specks along the edge of the groove may be asphalt or some other adhesive.

Watt, in his study of "Waco Sinkers," includes artifacts similar to this one as his Type IIA, but does not consider it to be a "Waco Sinker" (Watt 1935). He reports that about two percent of the sinker types studied for his report to be of this form. It is a widely scattered form and seems to be the dominant type reported from other parts of the state. Watt notes that this form is often found with dark stains in the groove suggesting an adhesive agent.

Watt considers the grooved artifact to be probably of Paleolithic (Wisconsin, late Pleistocene) age (Watt 1935), and the dart point or knife has been fairly well established as being Paleo-Indian. Recently, Frank Weir, of the Texas Department of Public Transportation archaeological program, reported that both these types of artifacts were found in comparable levels at the Wilson-Leonard site now being excavated above Austin, Texas (presentation to the 1983 Texas Archeological Society Field School). Thus, we may assume with some confidence that both of these Coletto Creek specimens are Paleo-Indian tools.

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PRELIMINARY NOTES ON A  
*CLOVIS* POINT ASSOCIATED WITH MAMMOTH TUSK FRAGMENTS  
 IN HOCKLEY COUNTY, TEXAS

Wayne Parker

ABSTRACT

This is a preliminary report on a complete *Clovis* point and mammoth tusk fragments indicating a possible early Paleo-Indian mammoth kill site on the Llano Estacado in Hockley County, Texas.

INTRODUCTION

On May 7, 1983, Richard Walter of Lubbock, Texas discovered a complete *Clovis* point associated with broken mammoth tusk fragments in Hockley County in West Texas (see Figure 1). Richard is an active member of the South Plains Archeological Society, based at The Museum, Texas Tech University, and a personal friend of the writer.

The discovery of a *Clovis* point under conditions suggesting direct association with extinct mammoth remains prompted the invitation of several well-known archaeologists and geologists to visit the site. Those who responded were: Dr. William Mayer-Oakes, Department of Anthropology, Texas Tech University; Dr. Eileen Johnson, Lubbock Lake Landmark, Texas Tech University; Dr. Vance Holliday, Research Associate, Texas Tech University; Dennis Stanford, Department of Anthropology, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.; and Vance Haynes, Department of Anthropology, University of Arizona.

These preliminary investigations by archaeologists and Richard Walter were a coordinated effort between professionals and an amateur to obtain as much data as possible about the early Clovis culture and a presumed mammoth kill. The exploratory investigations have established the possibility of human association with an extinct elephant and the feasibility of controlled excavation in the near future.

THE SITE

The Hockley County site (now designated as 41 HQ 1 by the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory) is located some thirty miles southwest of the Lubbock Lake Site (41 LU 1) in a sand dune formation. The site has been in cultivation with eroding

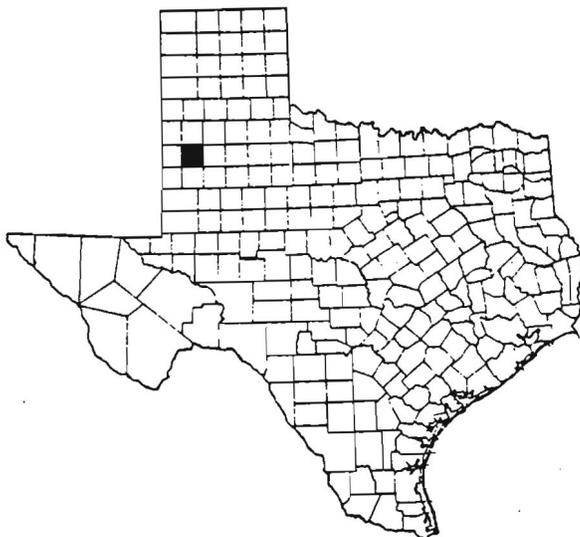


Figure 1. Map of Texas showing Hockley County (darkened area).

sand blows. A test core was made for soil and bone samples. Presumably, some of the mammoth remains are still in place below the sand-blown surface. Conditions are favorable for recovering other Paleo-Indian artifacts from the site. Butchering tools and other *Clovis* projectile points found *in situ* would certainly provide a better understanding of early man sites on the Llano Estacado.

A *Clovis* projectile point was surface collected from the site. The specimen was photographed in the laboratory by Dr. Mayer-Oakes of the Texas Tech Anthropology Department (see Figures 2 and 3). The point was coated with an ammonium chloride precipitate (due from combining hydrochloric acid and ammonium hydroxide) in order to allow effective photography of details of the flake scars and fluting patterns.

The *Clovis* projectile was fluted twice on one surface and perhaps four times on the other surface. The obverse side has a long channel flute some 4.1 cm long and about 1.8 cm wide. A second flute was made from the side of the point which hinged out 2.1 cm across the point. The reverse side appears to have four flutes. The channel flute from the base is 1.8 cm long. The second flute is 1.5 cm long, another flute is 2.1 cm and made from an angle of the edge of the projectile. A fourth flute made from the side hinged at 1.4 cm across the point. The concave base is about 2 mm deep. Width at mid-section is 3.2 cm while the width at the base is 2.9 cm giving a gently curved appearance from tip to base. The edges are slightly ground up both sides (2.7 and 2.8 cm) from the base. The concave base is also slightly smoothed. The thickest part of the projectile is approximately 6 mm. This *Clovis* projectile was fashioned from a purplish-maroon colored alibates with very heavy patina on both surfaces.

#### DISCUSSION

The Hockley County site has great promise as a significant megafaunal kill and butchering site. Work at the Lubbock Lake site has demonstrated that such sites involved a number of activities.

A late Pleistocene megafaunal processing station is the major Clovis period at the Lubbock Lake site. Three types of activity occurred in the processing station: secondary butchering, marrow processing, and bone quarrying (Johnson 1983:82). We can anticipate that the Hockley County mammoth kill site will produce butchering tools and methods similar to those identified at the Lubbock Lake Landmark. Such information could significantly improve our knowledge of that period.

"This region's earliest confirmed culture, the Clovis, is characterized by the use of large fluted points in hunting mammoths. The three best known Clovis sites in the region are: (a) The Clovis site in New Mexico (Roosevelt County, Blackwater Locality No. 1); (2) The Miami site in Texas (Roberts County); and (3) the Domebo site in Oklahoma (Caddo County)" (Hughes and Willey 1978:25). However, such kill sites are rare (Sellards 1952; Wormington 1957; Leonhardy 1966) although there have been a number of *Clovis* points recovered from surface sites on the Llano Estacado. Some *Clovis* points were found by prehistoric Indian occupants of the area and reworked into "more modern" lithic tools (Parker 1975, 1980).

"The Paleo-Indian period on the Southern High Plains (Llano Estacado) spans the time from about 11,500 to 8,000 years B.P. The period is subdivided into Clovis, Folsom, and Plainview cultures. Remains of these cultures are found in a variety of geologic settings that reflect an overall climate change that, in part, characterizes the period. The Clovis period sites in this region have had ten radiocarbon ages calculated. The age range is from about 11,500 to 11,000 years B.P. Clovis sites are associated with ancient streams, springs, and lake basins" (Holliday, in Anonymous 1983:7).

The expected future excavation of the Hockley County site under the direction of Dr. Johnson and Dr. Holliday from The Museum at Texas Tech University should increase our knowledge of early Paleo-Indians of the Clovis culture and what might have happened on that day some 11,000 years B.P.



Figure 2. *Clovis* projectile point found in Hockley County, Texas. (Obverse side)

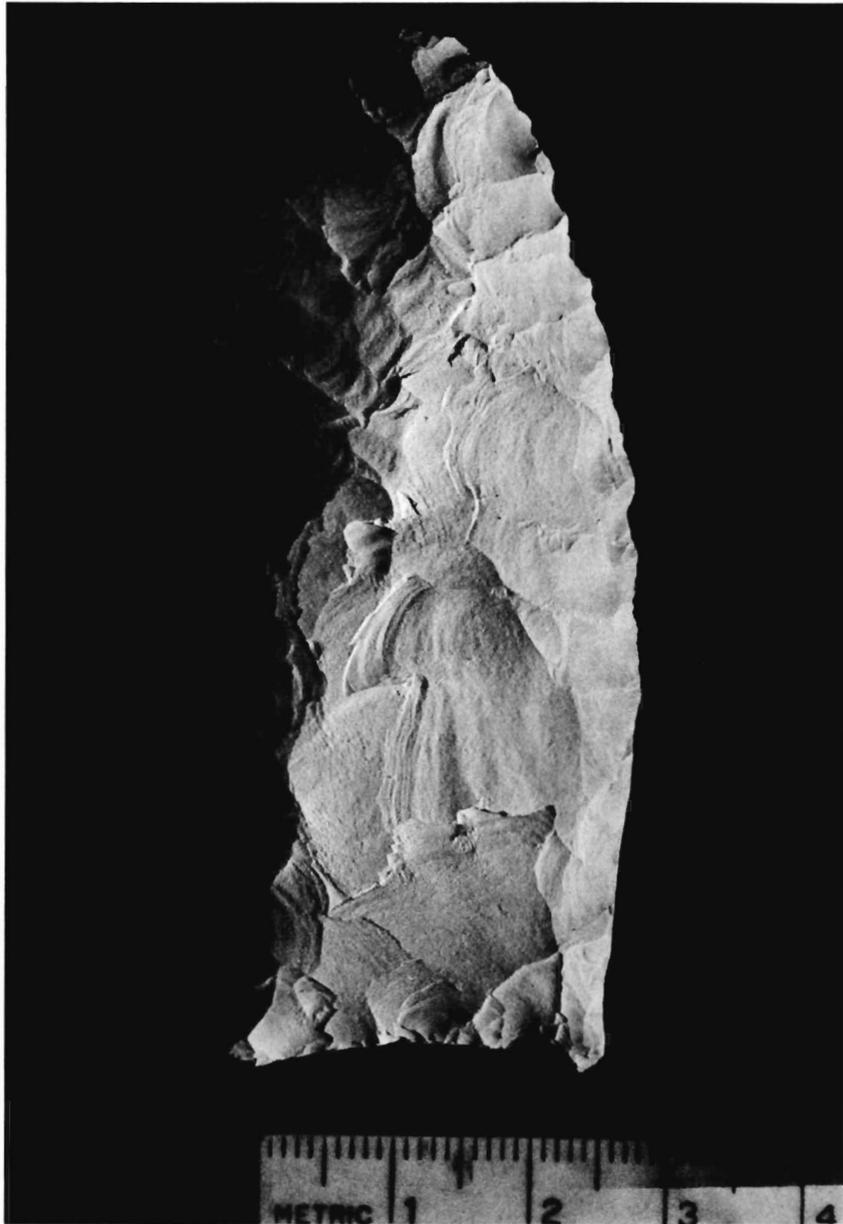


Figure 3. *Clovis* projectile point found in Hockley County, Texas. (Reverse side)

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## SMRC NEWSLETTER

At the suggestion of Dr. Felix D. Almaráz, Chairman of the Bexar County Historical Commission, copies of *La Tierra* were sent to the Southwestern Mission Research Center (Arizona State Museum, The University of Arizona). Subsequently, we have established an exchange agreement and will be receiving copies of the *SMRC Newsletter* in return for *La Tierra*. The December, 1983 issue (Volume 17, No. 57) has been received and is now in the STAA library. It contains a report of the 11th annual Gran Quivira Conference, a number of notes on events and publications (including a report of the 1st San Antonio Missions Research Conference, a paragraph on *La Tierra* and a note about STAA with the address of the membership chairman), a listing of recent publications of interest, and a Spanish-to-English Glossary of material culture terms. This 31-page issue is exceedingly informative and worthwhile for anyone interested in mission research. It and succeeding issues will be available for your use at the STAA library (UTSA - Center for Archaeological Research, Archaeology Lab), at your convenience.

■

## PALEO-INDIAN PROJECTILE POINTS FROM KENDALL COUNTY, TEXAS

C. K. Chandler

Two Paleo-Indian projectile points from Kendall County, south central Texas, are reported. These specimens are surface finds from a site on East Sister Creek near Sisterdale and were found by Valeria Woolvin (see Figure 1).

The two specimens reported here were recovered from a plowed field containing four burned rock middens that are being disturbed by cultivation activities. The artifacts may have been displaced from one or the other of the burned rock middens, but there is no certainty of this. Other point types recovered from this site are *Pedernales*, *Nolan*, *Marcos*, *Martindale*, *Montell*, and *La Jita*.

Specimen a, a' (Figure 2) is a *Clovis* point made of medium gray good quality chert and is fluted on both sides. It is biconvex in cross section and is heavily smoothed over all surfaces. The flute on one side is 8 mm wide and 37 mm long. The opposite flute is 10 mm wide and 30 mm long. Artifact dimensions (in millimeters) are:

Length	68
Width	25.4
Thickness	8.4
Base Width	16.8
Basal Concavity	1.6

It is widest just above midsection. Extent of lateral edge smoothing cannot be determined because of the overall surface smoothing. This artifact appears to have been stream-rolled.

Specimen b, b' (Figure 2) is an *Angostura* point made of light tan good quality chert. Lateral edges are very lightly smoothed. It is biconvex in cross section and is widest just above midsection. Dimensions are:

Length	57.6
Width	20.7
Thickness	6.3
Base Width	13
Basal Concavity	1.6



Figure 1. Map of Texas showing Kendall County (darkened area).

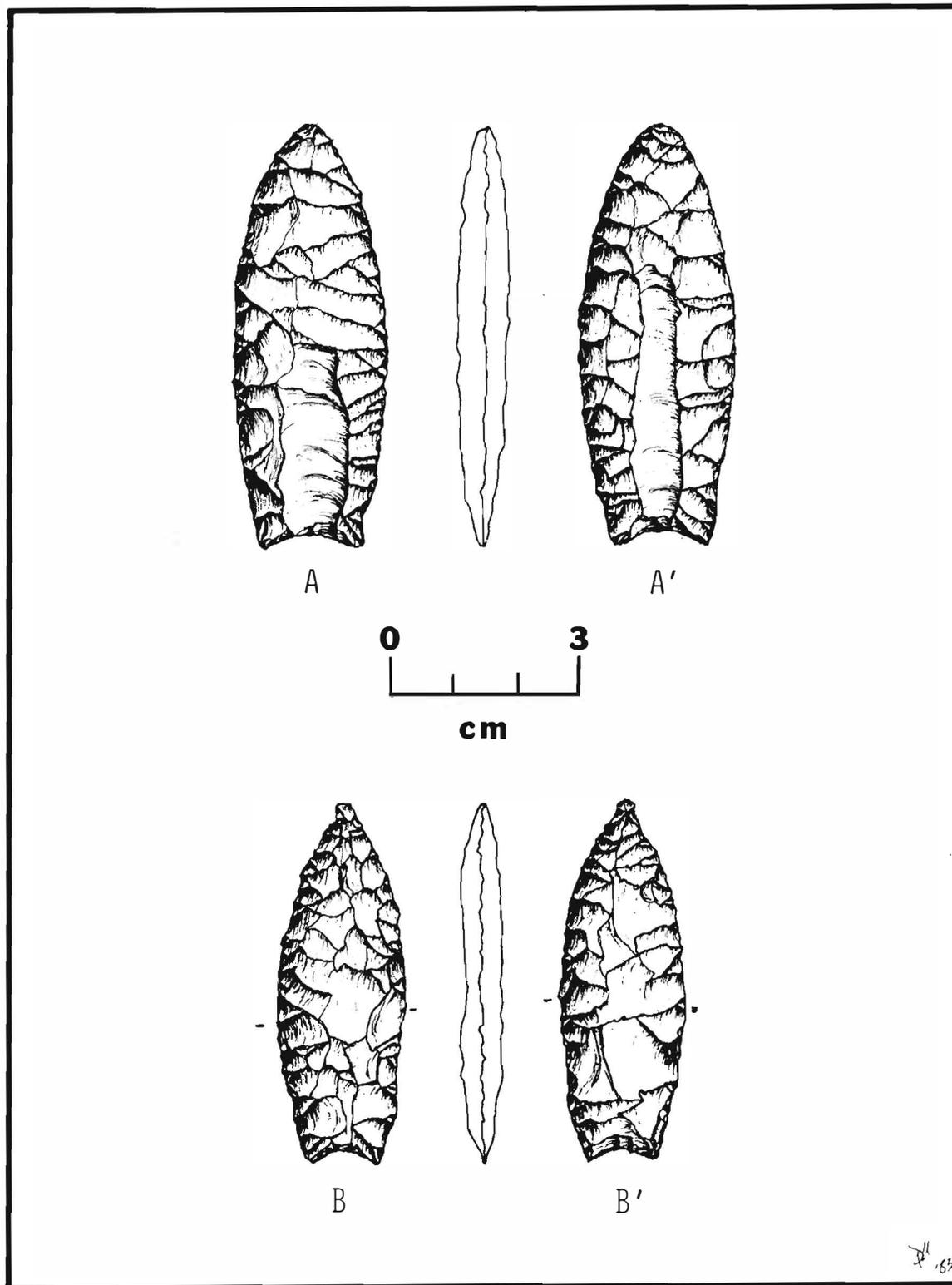


Figure 2. Paleo-Indian Projectile Points from Kendall County, South Central Texas. A, A', *Clovis*; B, B', *Angostura*. (Illustration by Dennis Knepper.)

*Angostura* is probably the most common Paleo point found in Texas, but *Clovis* points are rarely found. Those reported are generally isolated finds. Hudgeons (1979) reported a *Clovis* basal fragment found near Cuero; Carroll (1978) reported an obsidian *Clovis* point from Val Verde County, and Chandler (1982) reported a red quartzite *Clovis* point from San Patricio County. Watt and Agogino (1968) report *Clovis* points from a Hill County site north of Waco.

The most recent report of *Clovis* points anywhere near the Kendall County specimens reported here is by Shiner (1983) from excavations at Spring Lake in San Marcos. *Clovis*, *Plainview*, *Golondrina*, and *Angostura* are found there mixed with Archaic types. Shiner also reports *Plainview*, *Golondrina*, and *Angostura* from the Byron Barber collection near Fredericksburg.

Documentation of the two Paleo points described in this article adds to the growing data on distribution of these materials in Texas.

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## BOOK REVIEW

*Traces of Texas History: Archeological Evidence of the Past 450 Years* by Daniel E. Fox. Corona Publishing Company; San Antonio, 1983. 398 pages plus index. Multiple maps & illustrations; bibliography. \$12.95 (paper), \$22.00 (cloth).

This is a book which should be in every High School and University library in the state, as well as on the desk of every serious archaeologist (avocational and professional alike). It is the most comprehensive look at historic archaeology in Texas yet published, and has just the right maps and illustrations to properly communicate the objective in each chapter.

The first 16 pages discuss the history of archaeology in Texas, and it gives an excellent overview of the subject. Danny does this in an objective way, without reference to the personalities involved. This is both a strength and a weakness of the volume. We get the facts of archaeological efforts without delving into the varied personal perspectives (archaeologies) of each worker. We come away enriched with information.

Included in the second and subsequent chapters are a number of very excellent maps (physiographic regions, Indian groups, sites, etc.) which meld the narrative into a comprehensive stream of facts and data. Fox takes each major period in turn (The First Europeans; Spanish Colonial; Sites of Mexican Texas, The Revolution, and the Republic; etc.) and provides an overview, a map, and then details of appropriate historic sites. This systematic approach provides an extremely coherent framework for presenting an impressive amount of information. In addition, each section is well illustrated with drawings or photographs of sites, artifacts, and structures to further clarify the text. These things interact to create a highly readable, very comprehensive book, which educates the reader in both Texas history and in historic archaeology. I know of no other text which summarizes so many of the historic sites of the state, from the state capitol to early, remote ranch structures in support of the mission ranches. The book deserves wide publicity and extensive study. Danny Fox has obviously put in a huge amount of work to insure a very high quality both in terms of content and style. He deserves our sincere thanks for this outstanding book.

Like every book, however, there are some minor glitches. The reduced size of the maps makes some of them unreadable without a magnifying glass. Figure 3.1 (p. 55), for example, shows multiple possible routes for de Vaca and Coronado which comes out so small and so complex as to be largely unintelligible. Fox discusses Cabeza de Vaca for five pages yet fails to mention the 1980 TAS field school on Galveston Island in search of Mal Hado. Nor does he mention recent work by Campbell and Campbell which largely clarifies the issue of de Vaca's route through southern Texas and northeastern Mexico. These problems are minor, though, in the context of the full span of Texas history dealt with in this volume.

Fox's work is a major contribution to Texas Historic Archaeology and should stand for a number of years as The major synthesis of the area. I expect (hope, trust) that this is just the first of many major books by Danny Fox. Well Done!!!

The Editor

NOTES RELATIVE TO THE  
HISTORIC GATHERING OF PEYOTE IN SOUTH TEXAS

C. D. Orchard\*

ABSTRACT

Considerable data have accumulated since my presentation on peyote to the 1966 Texas Archeological Society meeting. There are few of man's activities which do not involve some physical artifacts; Peyote Cult activities are no exception. This brief note identifies several physical objects which were associated with peyote gathering trips in South Texas between 1870 and 1928.

INTRODUCTION

My interests have never been concerned with the symbolic, ritualistic, or mythological aspects of the Peyote Cult. Most articles, papers, and books on the subject have centered on symbols, rituals, and myths. My 1966 paper to the Texas Archeological Society meeting at the Witte Museum in San Antonio was no exception (Orchard 1966). Use of hallucinogenic drugs by historic and prehistoric Indian groups was widely spread and very ancient. Numerous plants were in use, and most of these are dangerous.

Peyote is *Lophophora williamsii*, a cactus which has a very limited distribution along the lower Rio Grande, centered around Laredo, Texas (Stewart 1974:211). It was used by many of the historic Texas and Oklahoma Indian groups and presumably by the prehistoric groups.

The plants I referred to in my earlier report included *Sophora secundiflora* (Ort) Lag (Fabaceae), and *Capsicum Baccatum* L. (Solanaceae). *Sophora* (frequently called Mountain Laurel) usually is found in hilly areas. *Capsicum* (Chilipitino peppers) usually grows in waste spaces (Small 1933, Cory and Parks 1937). The occurrence of these plants in one small area is very odd. Mardith Schuetz has commented (personal communication) that such an occurrence was probably due to man, and I have no disagreement with her opinion.

The connection between the mountain laurel (mescal beans) and *Capsicum* is not clear in our area. I have found no indication of the two together in any of the archaeological sites I have studied in South Texas.

Several years ago, however, I encountered a group of Oklahoma Indians at a recreation area near Lake McQueeney. I recognized some Native American Church jewelry and started a conversation. They were heading west for mescal beans, peyote, and chilipitino. I gave them a sack of mescal beans and the peppers.

This experience got me to rethinking my ideas about peyote collecting. Recently I reread two books on the subject. One (Myerhoff 1974) by a professional ethnologist relates to "symbol, myth, and ritual" and is not of much interest to an archaeologist. The other (Benitez 1975) is by a newspaper reporter. This volume is of considerable interest. Facts and data are presented with a minimum of conjecture. Both volumes detail Huichol peyote collecting trips. These annual trips were 30-day affairs with appropriate rituals occurring each day.

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\* Editor's Note - Mr. C. D. (Dave) Orchard completed this manuscript in October and asked me to drop by to pick it up. During the visit, he told me he had only a few months to live; Dave had cancer. He said he had a number of articles to write and asked my help on some of them. Dave died later that month and was buried in the Ft. Sam Houston National Cemetery. He was a long time member of the TAS and a Charter member of the STAA.

From 1924 through 1928, I observed the Ponca Indians who were on their way through San Antonio. They camped in the Olmos Basin area near where Olmos dam is now located. The Poncas mentioned four "sacred places" between their homes and the peyote areas of far southern Texas and northeastern Mexico. Apparently, they had a different ritual for each stop on their trip. I gathered that there were very few common traits in the various rituals and ceremonies during these trips. Each leader does and thinks as he pleases; all activities are voluntary. The only things or items in common are actual physical artifacts. Yet the rituals and ceremonies reported to me evidence a common origin.

I compared details between the books and my notes of my encounters with the Ponca. It occurred to me that many American researchers who have little or no contact with actual peyote collecting activities have missed or overlooked the class relation between peyote and the deer.

Huichols, Tarahumaras, and others carry a deer head on peyote collecting trips. I was puzzled by the lack of mention of the deer head in my talks with the Poncas. Of course, carrying a whole deer head or even a set of antlers from Oklahoma to South Texas would present some difficulties. Several days ago, I found a solution. A deer dew claw was located in one of my storage boxes; the box, which also contained a quartz crystal, was labelled "Ponca 1926."

Benitez reports one peyote ceremony which included the phrase, "Take this sacred tobacco, the Heart of the Fire,...it will guide us to where our Elder Brother Deer Tail lies hidden" (Benitez 1975:46). He goes on that, "...the tobacco would help them find the Deer Peyote and (could) sometimes protect them from the snakes, scorpions, and powerful demons hiding in the underbrush, as it had throughout the journey." Thus, there appears to have been a specific relationship between peyote and deer.

As to the quartz crystal, Myerhoff notes the following associations:

"...for the metamorphical ancestors in the form of rock crystals"  
 "...and the souls of deceased relatives who have returned as rock crystal"  
 "...you, our grandparents, also are kept in our houses as rock crystals"

(Myerhoff 1974:63,109,181)

In my 1966 presentation, I described a burl on a large live oak tree in Olmos Basin near where I visited with the Poncas. In 1924, I counted 53 crosses or diamonds (4 nails each) in this burl. By 1928, when I last had contact with the Poncas, there were 58 such units. Subtracting 58 from 1928 puts us in 1870 when so many Indian tribes were placed on reservations. Why the Poncas would start recording each peyote collecting trip in this manner is unknown.

Osage Indians also made peyote collecting trips through San Antonio. The local newspaper reported "an expedition of Osage Indians was in San Antonio enroute to the lands of the peyote, a species of cactus often called 'dry whiskey'" (*San Antonio Light*, Feb. 25, 1929).

Norma Skidmore Eller, a Ft. Worth resident, said that in 1925-1928, Osage Indians leased the third floor of the Harmon Hotel in Laredo, Texas, while collecting peyote in Mexico. Difficulties with the Mexican Government finally stopped the trips. Miss Eller, at the time, was an employee of the Laredo Post Office and had daily contact with the Indians. Other tribes may have also been involved in such trips.

## DISCUSSION

The association of a deer dew claw and a quartz crystal with Ponca peyote collecting trips should be of interest to archaeologists. One of the things these Indians did was to ritually bury such artifacts at their "sacred places" where they

broke their journey. Thus, archaeologists may want to be alert to such artifacts at historic and prehistoric sites, as possible indicators of peyote collecting trips.

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## THE LADIES, THE MONSTER, AND THE GOOD OL' BOYS

T. C. Hill, Jr.

STAA's tenth anniversary is a prime time for celebrations. We old timers recall the enthusiasm of the start and have proudly watched it grow and prosper. *La Tierra* is widely distributed and respected, a journal offering the donated thought of some remarkable people. The quarterly meetings have drawn quality speakers from all over, and our program of excavations has trained and entertained the membership. The association has succeeded well beyond our first expectations, and we insist that it continue to do so.

Of course, we all know by now that we've chosen a really tough region to explore and understand, and the Rio Grande Plain to the south of the Balcones fault line continues double tough in capital letters. We were certainly wise to include counties like Val Verde, Bexar, and Travis, plus a lot of others along the lower Plateau, because lacking these well-hustled and -reported places, we'd have nearly had to start cold. Hester and a few others believed in this "dreary" plain, but it has not drawn what you'd call a crowd until recently.

Let's fantasize for a minute, create a scene out here in our far western section which may entertain and enlighten us. This soap opera could be termed "dramatic," and might even be pretty funny if it weren't so serious.

Imagine our cast: We'd probably select Eva Gabor to play the part of Lilly Langtry, a beautiful reserved lady of high moral character with a heart of gold, dressed from neck to heel in silk and fur and feather boa. Her charms are entirely hidden from the eye, and few at first might guess her secrets until a more careful study reveals her ample bumps and hollows which no amount of covering can conceal. This fair lady will represent our northern rim of Plateau counties, from the Rio Grande - Pecos Rivers area across the lower Hill Country to over around Travis County. Her bumps and hollows interpret to burned rock middens and rockshelters, surely about as secret, long ago, as they come.

Our Rio Grande Plain, to the south, needs another actress playing a completely different role. Surface-exposed for acre after acre, mile after mile, the Plain at first appears to be an arrowhead hunter's paradise... and not more more; your basic lithic scatter, to quote Harry J. [Editor's Note: That is H. J. Shafer, of Texas A&M, for those innocents among you]. Thus, we've chosen Little Sheba as the character, with freckled-faced, hungry, hollow-eyed but vaguely comely Sissy Spacek to play the role of the brazen stripper (with a heart of gold? Sure, why not?) who bares almost everything but can't seem to draw much of a crowd. To young, too naked, and too pathetically shallow, they said.

Following the action? Hang on...

The good ol' boys are patterned after all of us who have ever courted these precocious ladies; always faithful in attendance, ever watchful of their well-being - just plain hanging around, to be honest. We probably recognized their values long ago, when we chose to be aware, but tended to avoid the southern gaudy floozy to concentrate on the northern treasure trove. And treasure she is..she has been subjected to perhaps the most concentrated attack in the history of Texas archaeology, and most delightful of all, each good ol' boy suitor has kept a diary and revealed all to us, to our everlasting delight.

The "Sheba" plain, below the Balcones, has not been overrun with prime time viewers in the past; those who did come seemingly unable to linger long and reluctant to say much about her which did her justice. A staunch handful have believed and remained faithful, and these are now nearly in shock by being treated to the show of their lives. See, our skinny young, awkward actress has recently come on better times, is eating well, and filling out nicely and frolicking with abandon to draw

them in. Look up the road, friends; see them coming by bus and Blazer and Suburban van, hurrying to see what all the excitement's about and waving high their shovels and screens!

Lilly Langtry has deservedly kept us occupied for a good, long exciting time and always will, but Little Sheba has a fresh new act, with Choke Canyon hinting at unimagined delights and good ol' boys like Grant Hall, Ed Mokry, Shirley Van der Veer, Anne Fox, Lynn Highley, Steve Black, and all the rest breaking their tails to keep her dancin' and dealin'...and keeping their diaries up to date.

Pretty neat story so far? Get ready for the let-down, 'cause Little Nell is about to be tied to the tracks!

Enter the Monster; the brainless beast, a roaring, clanking machine of "progress" which is able to attack and terrify our two heroines alternately or simultaneously (or any other decent little old lady in the neighborhood). "Bulldozer" as he's called, is hideously frightful...he is upon us before we know it; he never sleeps or rests but howls and hurries at his destructive task with blind fury. (He does not seem to operate too well at altitude, out here in my country, and has spared more ancient hilltops than we might deserve, but don't worry; he'll get to them soon enough!).

He recently ate up one of this good ol' boy's sites, and he didn't pick a dog. The Holdworth Island Site (41 ZV 14) was a bona-fide, silt-covered treasure, tucked delicately up among Sheba's beads and bangles. This was the native land of our old friend Little Flower [Editor's Note: Again, for those innocents, refer to Vol. 2, No. 3 and Vol. 5, No. 3, for introduction to this shy little Indian maiden], and possibly was home for her ancestors for the last 9,000 years, if you buy a couple of eroded *Golondrinas*. It's just lucky that we explored the final days (three centuries back) of Little Flower's people when we did (but all too briefly). Just as fortunate that we kept our diary, but it only hints at what might have been....

We good ol' boys will sometimes get our hearts broke, I guess, but mostly it's our own fault. Mott Davis, probably the best Ol' Boy of all, has warned us over and over again, vocally and through the printed word. But a lot of us just yawned and snickered and dozed through it all. "Always been there, always will be ...get on it tomorrow." But tomorrow's maybe already too late.

And so the curtain rings down on this particular scene, but the show goes on. The good ol' boys will remain faithful to the ladies, and the ladies will continue to perform like the winners they are. The Monster will always score some rounds, but he'll have to catch us to whip us, won't he?

So hang on tight, STAA. The drama is as much in your hands as anybody's. You're squarely in the right place at the right time and the "ladies" are lovelier than ever. Do it! Then write it all down and tell us about it. And kick the tar out of that Monster for me, hear?

(Script Note: The curtain falls... dead silence ensues...  
Then Good Ol' Mott rises to say... "Amen!")

THE SOUTHERN TEXAS ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION:  
A REVIEW OF ITS FIRST TEN YEARS\*

Thomas R. Hester

On December 2, 1973, 40 persons interested in the archaeology of the south Texas region met at Lackland Air Force Base to formally organize the Southern Texas Archaeological Association (STAA). The purpose of this organization was to promote the study of prehistoric and historic archaeology in southern and south-central Texas. Quarterly meetings were suggested, plans for a newsletter were set forth, and there was general agreement that a variety of archaeological activities--site documentation, surveys, salvage excavation, problem-oriented studies, and efforts at creating public awareness--were all desirable goals.

The STAA's creation struck a responsive chord. At the second meeting in March 1974, 103 people were in attendance, and by the end of 1974, there were 270 paid members of the Association. The enthusiasm and energy generated by the Association's first year was truly remarkable, as many of you will remember. Indeed, in the second year of the group's existence, the STAA hosted the annual meeting of the Texas Archeological Society in November, 1975.

In the 10 years we have experienced, the STAA can point to a number of major accomplishments. Here I will discuss a few of what I consider to be some of the major goals that have been achieved and that continue to be pursued:

1. First of all, the professional and amateur communication network has been admirably met by the quarterly meetings of the STAA. These meetings have been consistently well attended and have provided a forum for papers by amateurs, students, and professional archaeologists. I think we have all learned a lot from each other. The meetings have helped to recruit new members and have aided in creating public awareness of archaeology in our region.

Further in the area of professional and amateur collaboration has been the interaction between the STAA and academic institutions, principally The University of Texas at San Antonio and the UTSA Center for Archaeological Research. Many of our staff members and students have grown with the STAA and have played a major role in its development--and it in their development, especially by providing opportunities for the presentation at the quarterly meetings of their research results. Similarly, we can also point to the cooperation between STAA and Incarnate Word College and note the many successful meetings that have been hosted on that campus.

2. Secondly, the STAA has lived up to its goal of conducting excavations that add to the knowledge of south Texas Archaeology. Not only has the STAA carried out its own program of field research, salvage, and training, but STAA members have been faithful volunteers at many excavations sponsored by UTSA.

I believe that the first STAA field involvement can be traced to the lime kilns that Anne Fox was investigating in 1973, when she was with the Witte Museum. And, in that same year, the work that Harvey Kohnitz and I, along with the Van der Veers, did in salvaging important Early Archaic data at the Granberg II (41 BX 271) site. I think, really, that the Granberg experience was the major stimulus for that December 2, 1983 meeting that got the STAA off the ground. A major excavation and research effort at St. Mary's Hall (41 BX 229) began in 1974 and continued until 1977, this leading up to a UTSA field school at the site, building on the work and findings of the STAA. Also in this period, an important excavation at Timmeron

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\* Text of a paper delivered at the January 21, 1984 quarterly meeting of the Southern Texas Archaeological Association.

Rockshelter in Hays County was conducted, a joint effort by STAA (spearheaded by Harvey Kohnitz and Shirley Van der Veer) with UTSA assistance. I am happy to report that E. S. (Ned) Harris has recently completed his MA thesis at UTSA using the data from that project. I urge the STAA Publications Committee to consider issuing his study as a *Special Publication*. Other field work has included the survey led by Gene Griffin at Bear Creek Scout Ranch. This stimulated an effort to stop untrained digging at the site now being followed up by Janet Steele with organized summer excavations; she has been assisted by STAA members Steve Black, Tom Miller and Paul Ward. A study of sites on the Kerlick property in DeWitt County, reported by E. H. Schmiedlin, was also an effort of the STAA, as were the excavations at the important J-2 Ranch site in Victoria County. And, of course, over the past several years, the Dan Baker Site has been the focus of STAA field research.

3. Thirdly, I point with great pride to the accomplishments of the Association's publication, *La Tierra*. It has grown from a newsletter to a widely cited journal. The first issue of *La Tierra* came out 10 years ago, in January, 1974, under the editorship of T. C. Hill, Jr. There were 36 pages containing editorial comments in Hill's inimitable style, and papers on blade technology, petrographic studies, late Pleistocene fauna, settlement surveys in Bexar County, and a site report for Atascosa County. As I looked back through that initial issue recently, it struck me as quite an impressive beginning for an organization with just over 40 members and less than a month old! The contents reflected the kind of diversity of contents that has marked *La Tierra* ever since. T. C. Hill edited the publication from 1974-1976. Beginning with Vol. 3 in 1976, Anne Fox edited *La Tierra* for two years, and then Jim Mitchell assumed the editor's role in 1978, continuing up to the present time. The productivity of the authors represented in *La Tierra's* pages has been remarkable. I have not made a count, but I think Mitchell and Lee Patterson have probably outstripped me in this particular publication outlet! The journal has averaged well over 100 pages of published reports every year--around 160 pages in recent years. The range of papers is remarkable. Most counties have been reported in one fashion or another. Surveys, site reports, test excavations have all been published; artifact documentation has been another important aspect of the papers. There have also been papers on south Texas Indian ethnohistory, the Spanish Missions (including an important series published from 1980-1982), on the distribution of Paleo-Indian projectile points in the region, the documentation of collections, a wide range of lithic tool studies (including technology, use-wear, and typology), historic site reports, methodological papers (on flotation, sampling, etc.), experimental studies (bone, pottery, stone), physical anthropology, and even some papers on Mesoamerican archaeology! If you stack up all the *La Tierras* issued since 1974, it is a formidable pile about 6 inches thick. The corpus of published papers in this journal constitute a valuable research library. You cannot do any sort of research in southern or south central Texas (and some areas beyond) without consulting and citing papers published in *La Tierra*. I was also impressed in a recent review of 10 years of *La Tierra* to see how many authors had multiple papers. I started making a list of these, and it got very long. I apologize for this following litany of names, but they deserve to be mentioned in terms of their repeated contributions to the journal: Jim Mitchell, Lee Patterson, C. K. Chandler, Dave Orchard, T. C. Hill, Jr., M. F. Chadderdon, Tom Kelly, Harvey Smith, Jr., Jim Warren, Ed Mokry, Harry Shafer, T. N. Campbell, Richard McReynolds, Jake Ivey, Joel Gunn, Bill Birmingham, E. H. Schmiedlin, Tom Beasley, Lynn Highley, Fred Valdez, Alan Skinner, Malcom Johnson, Dan Fox, Courtenay Jones, Anne Fox, Paul Cook. There are others who I doubtless left out--but I soon ran out of space on my note pad!

4. A fourth area of STAA contribution, and one that was an original goal, was site reporting. This was very important in 1974 since so much of south Texas was unknown archaeologically. This remains important today as much of south Texas is being developed very rapidly and we are losing our opportunity to record sites. I will touch on this again later.

5. A fifth area of STAA distinction has been the role its members have played in statewide archaeological activities, particularly in TAS, but also in other societies and in working with state agencies. This is not a parochial society content to hold meetings and look at artifacts. Many STAA members have held important posts (including President, Board members, etc. in TAS), they have helped with the TAS field school each summer, and they have given many papers at the TAS annual meetings. This level of activity has made the STAA a real force to be reckoned with, and to be appreciated, all over the State.

Now, let me turn to another aspect of the STAA's first ten years. All of these accomplishments that I have recited are real and are important. But the STAA dare not sink into complacency and it should not rest on its considerable laurels. All organizations of this sort go through cycles--through periods of great activity and through times of lethargy. All organizations of this sort tend to have a few people that do all the work and the rest of the membership is content for it to be that way! All organizations have their weaknesses and we could pick at them if we wished; but, in the STAA, I feel the strengths far outweigh any sort of nitpicking in which we might engage.

Still, there is an area that was an initial goal of STAA that I personally do not see as an ongoing activity today, and it ought to be revived. This is in the area of what we might call "emergency surveys." When STAA first formed in 1974, parts of Bexar County were being rapidly developed and surveys were needed to at least record sites before they were bulldozed for housing developments. As you know, the onslaught of development is even more accelerated today. Perhaps because "contract archaeology" came along, and the Center for Archaeological Research got so involved in surveys, the STAA felt it no longer had a vital role. But it did--and it still does today. Most such developments are private; there is no law to force a contract survey. Yet we have people in the STAA who can make contacts with the developers and get their permission to survey areas slated for development, record the sites, and even test them if time permits. For example, along Loop 1604 is the proposed Stone Oak development, slated in a few years to house 50,000 people spread over hundreds of acres. Nothing is known about the archaeology and nothing will be unless STAA activates its avowed goal of "emergency survey." This is, to me, the major disappointment of STAA over the last decade and I urge the membership and the STAA Board to give increased thought to such survey activities.

In closing, let me reiterate how far STAA has come in the last decade. The organization fulfills a very significant role as a regional archaeological society--introducing people to scientific archaeology, educating its members, sharing gained knowledge through the pages of its journals, and documenting archaeological information that without the work of STAA members would most certainly be lost. STAA is just a kid, but it has been a very active and precocious one, and I am sure that we all hope and expect to see it blossom during its teenage years.

## AUTHORS

- CHARLES K. CHANDLER is a railroad engineering consultant who lives in San Antonio. He is currently the Treasurer of the Texas Archeological Society and its President-Elect. C. K. has authored a series of articles in earlier issues of *La Tierra* on archaeological materials from San Patricio and Nueces counties on the Texas coastal bend.
- THOMAS R. HESTER is Director of the Center for Archaeological Research and Professor of Anthropology with the University of Texas at San Antonio. He holds a doctorate in anthropology from the University of California at Berkeley. He is a founder and former chairman of STAA and has been editor of both *La Tierra* and the *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society*. Tom now edits *Lithic Technology*. He is the most published author on the archaeology of southern Texas.
- T. C. HILL, JR. is a resident of Crystal City, Texas. T. C. was earlier the Region 6 Vice-President of the Texas Archeological Society, and began editing with a Region 6 newsletter, which can be considered the forerunner of this publication, which he also edited during its first few years. T. C. has published a variety of articles and editorials in this journal. He has an intense interest in protecting a number of important sites in Dimmit, Zavala, and Uvalde Counties as can be seen from his article in this issue.
- THOMAS C. KELLY is a former STAA Chairman and currently a graduate student in archaeology at UTSA. Tom is a retired Air Force Colonel and has actively participated in archaeological excavations in Texas, New Mexico, England, Belize, and other parts of the world. In recent years, he has published a number of typological studies including, most recently, a report of the STAA-sponsored study of Paleo-Indian materials in the Brom Cooper collection from McMullen County (see Vol. 10, No. 3).
- HOWARD D. LAND received his MBA from Eastern New Mexico University and is currently serving as a Lt. Colonel in the U. S. Air Force. Over the past several years, Doug has been an active avocational member of national and Texas archaeological societies, publishing several articles in their newsletters and journals. He is also an accomplished flint-knapper; he enjoys experimental archaeology and lithic technology, specializing in Paleo-Indian replications (see Vol. 6, No. 1). Current address: P.O. Box 5693, APO New York 09012.
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- C. DAVE ORCHARD was one of the initial members of the STAA and a long-time member of the Texas Archeological Society. Until his death in October, he lived in McQueeney, Texas, near Seguin. A graduate of Texas A&M, Dave was a civil engineer and worked in Texas and Japan. He was an amateur malonologist and avocational archaeologist for most of his adult life.
- WAYNE PARKER is a member of the Crosby County Historical Commission and resides near Ralls, Texas. Wayne has authored a number of very significant articles in this journal (for example, see Vol. 9, No. 4), for *Artifacts* (Yellow Springs, Ohio), the *Central States Archaeological Journal*, and the *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society*. He also wrote a special report on the Bridwell Site, recently published by the Crosby County Historical Commission.

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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