

## ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

The upper Salado Creek watershed constitutes a definable study area with distinctive natural (topographic) boundaries. The drainage originates in the rolling limestone hills north of San Antonio in the margins of the Edwards Plateau escarpment. Bounded on the north and east by the Cibolo Creek watershed and on the west by the Leon Creek drainage, Salado Creek and its tributaries are approximately 58 km in length from the northern margins of the watershed to its confluence with the San Antonio River (Fig. 54). Upper Salado Creek is bounded on the south by a vague natural boundary located near the intersection of Salado Creek and Austin Highway in San Antonio, Texas. This division point is suggested since all the major tributaries of Salado Creek have their confluences north of this spot. At this boundary, the associated soils in adjacent areas are more similar to the deep clayey soils of eastern and southern Bexar County and less similar to the thin, stoney, calcareous soils common throughout most of the northern area. Both the topography and associated flora are also more characteristic of southern and eastern Bexar County south of this Austin Highway boundary. For a more detailed discussion of biotic resources, hydrology, and climate, see the Environmental Setting section of this report.

In recent times, the location of the watershed in relation to San Antonio has prompted a systematic and extensive program of flood control, water conservation, and erosion control. The Salado Creek Watershed Project, approved by Congress in 1962 and amended in 1971, eventually will provide for 15 flood-control dams that will directly affect 74,989 acres above the damsites and indirectly affect the remainder of the watershed by drastically reducing flood damage by an estimated 87%. All dams in the upper Salado Creek drainage are being constructed to control runoff from storms that might occur once in a 100-year interval (equal to approximately 18-20 inches of rain in less than 48 hours). It is also estimated that these structures, located on Edwards limestone outcroppings, will increase the groundwater recharge into the Edwards Aquifer and associated limestones by an average of 3000 acre-feet annually (San Antonio River Authority 1980). This environmental program and related federal and state antiquities guidelines, requiring surveys, testing, and sometimes excavation programs, have contributed significantly to the identification of archaeological sites within the area.

## PALEOENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

Paleoenvironmental data from the area and region are presented in some detail in the Environmental Setting section. Several additional comments are made here concerning the studies of Robinson (1979), Graham (1976), and Nance (1972), and the observations of W. W. Hammond, Jr. (personal communication), instructor in the Division of Earth and Physical Sciences at UTSA.

Pollen studies in many parts of the world have contributed greatly to the interpretation of past climatic and environmental conditions, but the subtropical climate of southern Texas and its margins is not conducive to the survival of fossil (prehistoric) pollen. Robinson (1979) has presented a series of postulated climatic conditions for this area based on floral

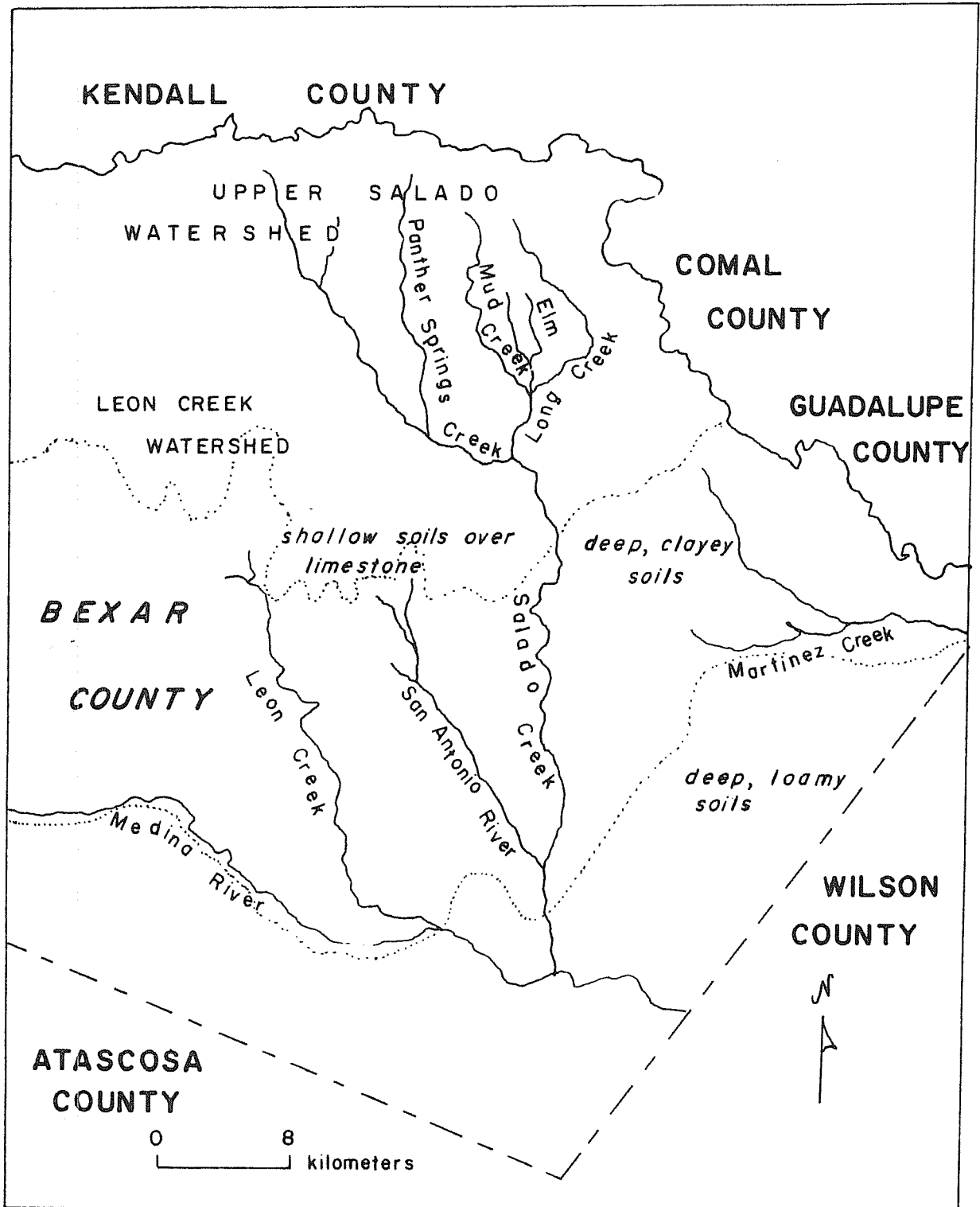


Figure 54. General Distribution of Drainages and Soils Within Bexar County.

biosilica research. Samples from a series of soil horizons from two sites in Goliad County were processed and analyzed for phytolith content. Robinson's (*ibid.*) preliminary conclusions led him to believe that a regional dry period prior to 1000 B.C. was bracketed by periods of much wetter conditions. Mesic periods seemed to correspond to Holocene glacial advances while xeric periods apparently corresponded to glacial retreats. These conclusions are, of course, preliminary interpretations based on limited data.

A regional phenomenon of some potential significance has been the identification of several former shallow lake beds in southern Texas of presumed late Pleistocene origins (McGraw and Knepper 1985). This follows the postulation of Joel Gunn (personal communication) in his works on regional climatic changes. Gunn suggests the former lake beds, created by more moist and cooler conditions of the Pleistocene, gradually declined in size and importance as drier and warmer conditions prevailed.

In a discussion of the fossil microfaunal remains of Friesenhahn Cave in northwestern Bexar County, Graham (1976) relates these species to a faunal sequence developed by E. Lundelius, Professor of Geology at the University of Texas at Austin. This sequence is divided into five stages, based upon the types of fauna related to particular environments (e.g., boreal, deciduous, steppe). These groups of fauna demonstrate a change through time in the central Texas climate and fauna.

Lundelius (1967) presents the following age range of these five stages:

Stage I	before 9140 years B.P.
Stage II	9140-4680 years B.P.
Stage III	4680-1690 years B.P.
Stage IV	1690-760 years B.P.
Stage V	760-0 years B.P.

In interpreting the Friesenhahn Cave faunal materials, Graham (1976) suggested that the occurrence of grazers and browsers within the same Stage I deposits reveals an interfingering of forests and grasslands near the cave during the Pleistocene, and his postulation is further substantiated by pine pollen from the same deposits. The forested environment may indicate higher periods of precipitation during this time; Graham (*ibid.*) speculates a minimum of two to four inches more rain annually than today during the summer months. The presence of boreal, deciduous, and steppe species might also indicate that summers were cooler and more moist than today, but that the climate was generally neither cool enough in the winter nor moist enough in the summer to displace southern and steppe species, respectively. He further suggested that climatic changes between Stages I and II caused major changes in the biota, not only in the extinction of large herbivores and carnivores but also in the extinction of boreal microfauna as well. Graham (1976) speculated that a warming trend developed during this time, although many of the deciduous species were still in the area. During Stage II, seasonal extremes continued to develop, and by the end of this time, deciduous species were no longer present in central Texas. Faunal materials from Stages III and IV indicated a continual accentuation of seasonal extremes with hotter and drier summers. Graham's observations on climatic variation, particularly

the Stage II sequence, generally follow climatic data presented by Nance (1972). Nance (*ibid.*) discusses the phenomenon of the Altithermal, a period of unusually warm temperatures, as a causal factor in the prehistory of Texas and Mexico from ca. 5000-3500 B.C. He suggested that the Altithermal hypothesis may be the best current explanation for a widespread pattern of cultural change in these areas. Using sites from the Amistad Reservoir area in far west Texas to document cultural and/or climatic variations, he suggests that these inferences may have wider inter-regional significance. Nance (1972) noted that there is an increase in the number of sites occupied after 3000 B.C. and again after 2500 B.C. The fewest occupations are identified during 6500-3000 B.C., and all substantial occupations for this period are at sites situated less than a quarter of a mile from major, perennial rivers. The hypothetical Altithermal phenomenon still lacks conclusive proof and still must be more clearly defined; however, as Nance (*ibid.*) points out, it is a reasonable explanation of cultural variation. A much more detailed discussion of the positive and negative arguments for a continental Altithermal condition is presented in Hester (1973b).

The physical evidence of such an Altithermal period in central and southern Texas, as noted, does not conclusively exist. W. W. Hammond (instructor in the Division of Earth and Physical Sciences at UTSA) has, however, made several observations (personal communication) on the nature of stream valley formations locally, and in the Salado Creek watershed and throughout much of the Edwards Plateau escarpment. This geological phenomenon may be related to the climatic phenomenon. Modern stream valley formations in this area are characteristically underfed channels in relatively broad and deep valleys. A modern geological theory suggests that these stream valleys, formed during the late Pleistocene and/or early Holocene epochs, were literally gouged from the drainage courses by extremely high-energy, single-event flooding sequences (cf. Gunn 1981:65). This may be reflected at 41 BX 228 by a series of extensive gravel deposits underlying the earliest cultural deposits. Glen Evans (personal communication), a geomorphologist, believes these gravels to be late Pleistocene in deposition. Similar gravels underlie other excavated sites within the Salado Creek watershed, including 41 BX 300 and 41 BX 271. If these gravels are actually of late Pleistocene origin, they may be related to a postulated, relatively short period of climatic transition (instability) as the climate shifted from the wet, cool conditions of the Pleistocene to the warmer conditions of the early Holocene (ca. 8000-7000 B.C.). Such major scouring of drainage channels and associated terraces could in part account for the lack of water-proximate Paleo-Indian sites within the upper Salado Creek drainage.

#### A SUMMARY OF PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT DATA IN BEXAR COUNTY

Discussions of prehistoric site distribution within Bexar County have been presented by Fawcett (1972), Gerstle, Kelly, and Assad (1978), and to a lesser extent, McGraw and Valdez (1978a, 1978b), McGraw (1977), McGraw and Marshall (1982). Previously recorded sites are illustrated in Figure 55. Regional settlement-pattern models have been discussed by Skinner (1971), Briggs (1971), Kelly and Hester (1975a, 1975b, 1976), Patterson and Adams (1977), and Story (1980). The latter (with the exception of Story) may be of

This page has been redacted because it contains restricted information.

limited value in comparison with the upper Salado Creek watershed, since Hester (1976) suggests an interdrainage heterogeneity of cultural patterns and perhaps intradrainage differences as well.

Describing prehistoric sites in Bexar County, Fawcett (1972) divided the area into three localities: the northern, transitional, and southern sections. Based on artifact content, he suggested that three site types dominated the archaeological record: base camps, hunting and gathering temporary camps, and chipping stations. Base camps were characterized as thick terrace sites near major water courses; hunting and gathering camps were physically smaller and located on valley rims and uplands; chipping stations were located on gravel terraces or on rims (limestone outcroppings) of large valleys.

Fawcett (*ibid.*) noted that Paleo-Indian artifacts were never isolated from later cultural materials; the Paleo-Indian artifacts usually appeared mixed with other stone tools at prehistoric sites. *Angostura* projectile points seemed to predominate in the northern section; *Plainview* materials were more common to the southern section. He observed that Archaic age sites were well represented throughout the three sections with base camps apparently associated with plant and mussel collection. Chipping stations, common to the northern areas, were mostly unidentified in southern Bexar County. Fawcett (1972) cites evidence of rapid depopulation throughout the Late Archaic and possible northern migrations somewhat similar to the evidence at Cibolo Reservoir in Wilson County (Hsu and Ralph 1968:52). The Late Prehistoric, according to Fawcett, reflected a scarcity of sites; those that could be identified were major base camps. Late Prehistoric projectile points had identifiable distributions; *Edwards* points were common to the northern zone, while *Scallorn* and *Perdiz* points were concentrated along the edges of the Edwards Plateau. It should be noted that, following Fawcett's zone divisions, burned rock middens are characteristic of the northern zone and are a common feature of water-proximate sites.

Gerstle, Kelly, and Assad (1978) present a detailed summary of excavated sites along the Salado Creek watershed and the adjacent Cibolo Creek and compared these sites to those investigated in the Camp Bullis area in northern Bexar County. In interpreting data from the Camp Bullis area, Gerstle, Kelly, and Assad (*ibid.*) concluded that prehistoric campsites exhibited a gradual trend toward water resources from the Early Archaic through the Late Prehistoric. Special activity sites of the Archaic were generally considered water proximate; quarry sites were considered water distant in the Early and Late Archaic, but entirely water proximate at all other times.

Gerstle, Kelly, and Assad (1978) divided their study area into three sections: south, central, and north. Sites were concentrated along the southern and southeastern sections of Cibolo Creek and south of the Balcones Fault Zone where chert was readily available as a raw resource. The majority (67%) of the southern sites were quarry sites. Six of the total of 28 sites were campsites, and four of the six included burned rock scatters. Three of the total of eight burned rock middens were located in the southern section, all near a water source but distant from chert resources. Gerstle, Kelly, and Assad (*ibid.*) summarized the southern sites as those in stream valleys,

with burned rock accumulations; upland campsites with burned rock; lithic workshops (procurement areas) south of chert outcroppings; quarry sites on low hills in the Panther Springs Creek valley; and quarry sites on upper ridges and crests of hills, with no burned rock (possible Early and Late Archaic associations).

The central section of the Gerstle, Kelly, and Assad (1978) study area was characterized by an apparent paucity of sites but only 15% of the locality was surveyed. Of the six recorded sites, three were campsites, and three were special activity areas. Camps were located in stream valleys; special activity sites occurred in hills. Gerstle, Kelly, and Assad (*ibid.*) postulated that this central section was a territorial boundary used only occasionally for specific purposes. A lack of reliable water sources and insufficient food resources may have been responsible for such use.

Contrasted to the central study area, a total of 29 sites was recorded in the northern study area; the sites had a fairly uniform distribution along Cibolo Creek. Five of the 29 sites were distant from water and were identified as special activity locations such as food-procurement and knapping sites. Four floodplain and/or terrace sites were recorded; three water-proximate special activity centers were discovered. Gerstle, Kelly, and Assad (1978) noted a lack of quarrying activities along the drainage and suggested that campsites were multifunctional and may have supported large populations. Scattered artifact patterns were noted throughout the northern zone; bifaces (possibly projectile points) were found in water-distant, upland sites, while scrapers and retouched flakes were more usually found in lowland areas. A number of projectile points were found within three kilometers of the creek, scrapers and flakes within one kilometer.

The frequency of chronologically diagnostic projectile points recovered from selected sites along the Salado Creek watershed is summarized in Table 52. The projectile points and their associated chronological sequence have been grouped into a generally accepted (at present) prehistoric chronological sequence within the upper Salado Creek watershed. These chronologies are tentative, and the actual percentages are extracted from a preliminary analysis of materials and data.

Fox (1977), from her studies in the San Antonio area, suggested that larger sites (in area) occurred in northwestern San Antonio and that the farther west a site was located, the more likely it was to contain hammerstones and perforators as part of the associated cultural assemblages. She also noted that Paleo-Indian and Late Prehistoric sites generally occurred in the north in high locations in contrast to Archaic sites, which were more usually located farther south and in lower, water-proximate areas. There appeared to be a high correlation between physiography and chronology. Noted in the Archaic period sites recorded by Fox (*ibid.*) were cores and larger flakes associated with chert outcrops and shallow soils instead of an identified midden. A high incidence of flakes with cortex occurred in sites whose orientation was to the southeast. Fox (1977) defined three site clusters during her survey work: small sites (nine) located on tributaries within the northern area of Salado Creek (subclustered into bluff sites and stream terrace sites), medium-sized sites (four) located along the Salado Creek

TABLE 52. SITE CULTURAL SEQUENCES, AS DETERMINED BY OCCURRENCE OF DIAGNOSTIC PROJECTILE POINTS (PERCENTAGE)

Site	Late Prehistoric	Late Archaic	Middle Archaic	Early Archaic	Paleo-Indian
41 BX 22 <sup>1</sup>	3	76	21	--	--
41 BX 271 <sup>2</sup>	--	35	7	50	7
41 BX 228 <sup>3</sup>	12	28	17	42	--
41 BX 229 <sup>4</sup>	66	11	5	--	14
41 BX 300 <sup>5</sup>	15	16	29	39	2

Note: Table modified from Gerstle, Kelly, and Assad (1978).

<sup>1</sup>From Fox (ms.) on file, CAR-UTSA.

<sup>2</sup>From excavated contexts; notes on file, CAR-UTSA.

<sup>3</sup>From excavated context.

<sup>4</sup>Includes data from 1974 and 1975 Southern Texas Archaeological Association excavation, notes on file.

<sup>5</sup>Katz (n.d.).

floodplain and associated with Archaic materials, and four moderately sized sites in the coastal plain south of the city (situated on stream terraces). She concluded that Archaic period peoples concentrated their campsites in lower, wetter, more localized habitats. Such preferred locations were postulated to occur south of San Antonio in wide valleys, where riparian resources could be exploited. Paleo-Indian and Late Prehistoric peoples were thought to have occupied higher locations in stream valleys and foothills, primarily in the Balcones Escarpment.

In addition to the studies mentioned, a 25-acre survey of the Encino Park location in northern Bexar County was conducted by McGraw, Valdez, and Cox (1977). They found that this area was dominated by lithic workshops and quarry sites with a distinct lack of sustained occupations. Although a high frequency of large, thin bifaces was noted, suggesting tools associated with occupational activities, no burned rock middens were recorded along the small drainages in this area.

Based on these and earlier studies, Table 53 reviews the types of identified archaeological sites within the upper Salado Creek watershed. A brief review of identified sites from the records of the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, Balcones Research Center, Austin, indicates that occupation and/or campsites are the most frequent prehistoric activity centers and comprise approximately 45% of the recorded sites. The data in Table 53 are presented by quadrants (northeast, northwest, southeast, southwest) that correspond to USGS 7.5' map quadrants that conveniently divide the study area. Data are tentative due to possible errors in former site



TABLE 53. GENERAL DISTRIBUTIONS AND TYPES OF IDENTIFIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE UPPER SALADO CREEK DRAINAGE, NORTHERN BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle	Location in Study Area	Type of Site							TOTAL	
		Quarry	Camp	Midden	Rock Shelter	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	Burial		Historic
Camp Bullis	northwest	10	17	1	0	9	1	0	3	41
Castle Hills	southwest	2	25	2	3	20	1	0	1	54
Bulverde	northeast	1	10	4	2	4	0	0	0	21
Longhorn	southeast	7	23	3	1	9	1	1	2	47
TOTAL		20	75	10	6	42	3	1	6	163
Percentage of Total (rounded to nearest percent)		12	46	6	4	26	2	1	4	100

Tabulations based on data from Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, Balcones Research Center, Austin.

identifications, unequal distribution of survey efforts, and inconsistent reporting and description. A synthesis of previous work in the upper Salado Creek watershed is now in progress (McGraw ms.).

### A PRELIMINARY STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF PHYSICAL SITE CHARACTERISTICS

The distribution and pattern of prehistoric sites within the Salado Creek drainage system are assumed to reflect the interests and activities of aboriginal peoples who exploited this resource area for many thousands of years. Although the archaeological record is incomplete, an attempt to define the more general site patterns will be made. We hope that our efforts will produce predictive indicators of type-site locations. Research goals were directed toward identifying a series of common, primarily physical, site characteristics that presumably varied spatially and temporally. The description of these indicators is the basis for more detailed analyses and a guide to a regional research design.

In the past, the analysis of hunting and gathering settlement patterns in central and south-central Texas has been approached by various authors (cf. Weir 1976b; Skinner 1971; Skinner and Gallagher 1974; Gerstle, Kelly, and Assad 1978; Fawcett 1972; Fox 1977); however, their interpretations appear to be either too general, too localized, or areally adaptive to specific ecosystems. Only the most broadly based comparisons can be inferred. The Salado Creek watershed of northern Bexar County may offer one of the better studied locales from which to view the patterned activities of hunter-gatherer groups.

Although the Salado Creek watershed is perceived as having great potential for providing a clearer understanding of the activities of prehistoric hunters and gatherers, several problems affecting the validity of such an undertaking are recognized: the unequal distribution of actual sites and the unequal distribution of recorded sites may bias current investigations and/or interpretations; current knowledge (or lack of it) may handicap potential hypothesis and/or model testing; and most of the information used in this study is limited to secondary sources from previous research (supplemental field work is severely limited).

Research goals are based on both specific and broad perspectives. Specific short-term goals were to identify common denominators of site characteristics which would help to predict site locations, to assess the importance of these various characteristics and their effects on prehistoric exploitation processes, and to more clearly define site distribution. Broader-based research compares this data with other studies to establish a refined picture of the regional hunting and gathering sequence as a whole.

### **IDENTIFICATION OF CRITERIA USED TO ASSESS (PHYSICAL) INTERSITE CHARACTERISTICS**

Five previously excavated and/or tested prehistoric site locations represent the data base. To broaden this data base and at the same time act as a

comparison, 12 randomly selected localities (utilizing a table of random numbers [Redman 1974]) were selected from a gridded 1-km<sup>2</sup> overlay superimposed over USGS 7.5' topographic maps, and 10 other localities within 300 m of the drainage and at least 20 feet above the elevation of the stream were selected. This arbitrary elevation represents the approximate limits of the 100-year flood line within this area. Stream miles began at an arbitrary point considered to be the southern boundary of the study area and increased northward (Fig. 56).

Site characteristics were based upon 14 variables: (1) coordinates (east and north) obtained from topographic sheets; (2) distance from the assumed center of the site to the nearest identifiable water source; (3) distance from the site to the nearest point of high relief (overview point); (4) distance to assumed resource area (if known, refers primarily to lithic exploitation/overview); (5) direction to water source; (6) direction to overview; (7) direction to resource area; (8) site length; (9) site width; (10) maximum depth of known cultural deposits (extracted from excavation data); (11) distance to nearest identifiable site; (12) stream mile of drainage (measured northward); (13) elevation, in feet above stream channel; and (14) distance to the nearest confluence of stream and tributary. All measurements, excluding stream mile and elevation, are metric.

#### DATA TREATMENT

The analysis of data from actual and potential site locations was directed toward identifying physiographic characteristics that may influence actual site locations. Since these characteristics were assumed to have underlying regularity, an identification of these influencing elements would then contribute to more reliable predictions of potential site locations in unsurveyed areas. To date, such an undertaking has been met with only limited success by McGraw (ms.); nonetheless, a brief summary of an SPSS (Nie et al. 1975) principal-component factor analysis is presented. This R-type factor analysis (based on correlations between variables) was directed toward reducing the number of valid factors within the set of variables discussed earlier and toward determining the degrees of influence of the factors. Following the determination of correlations between variables (or attributes), a principal components analysis was used to construct a new set of composite variables, based on the inter-relations of the original data. Three principal components were identified that accounted for the best summary of linear relations (SPSS Principal Factoring with Iterations, PA2, was utilized). After identification of these composite factors, a varimax rotation method was used to arrive at a final solution. In addition, the variable site was added to distinguish the actual site locations and their characteristics from potential site localities. A high value for this latter site variable within a factor would indicate a real-site affinity for a component. The varimax rotated matrix is presented in Table 54.

Factor 1 suggests a significant relationship between (1) distance to water and (2) distance to the nearest confluence point. These two variables are inversely related to the variable of water direction. Within the study area, the farther east the potential site location, the more distant the site

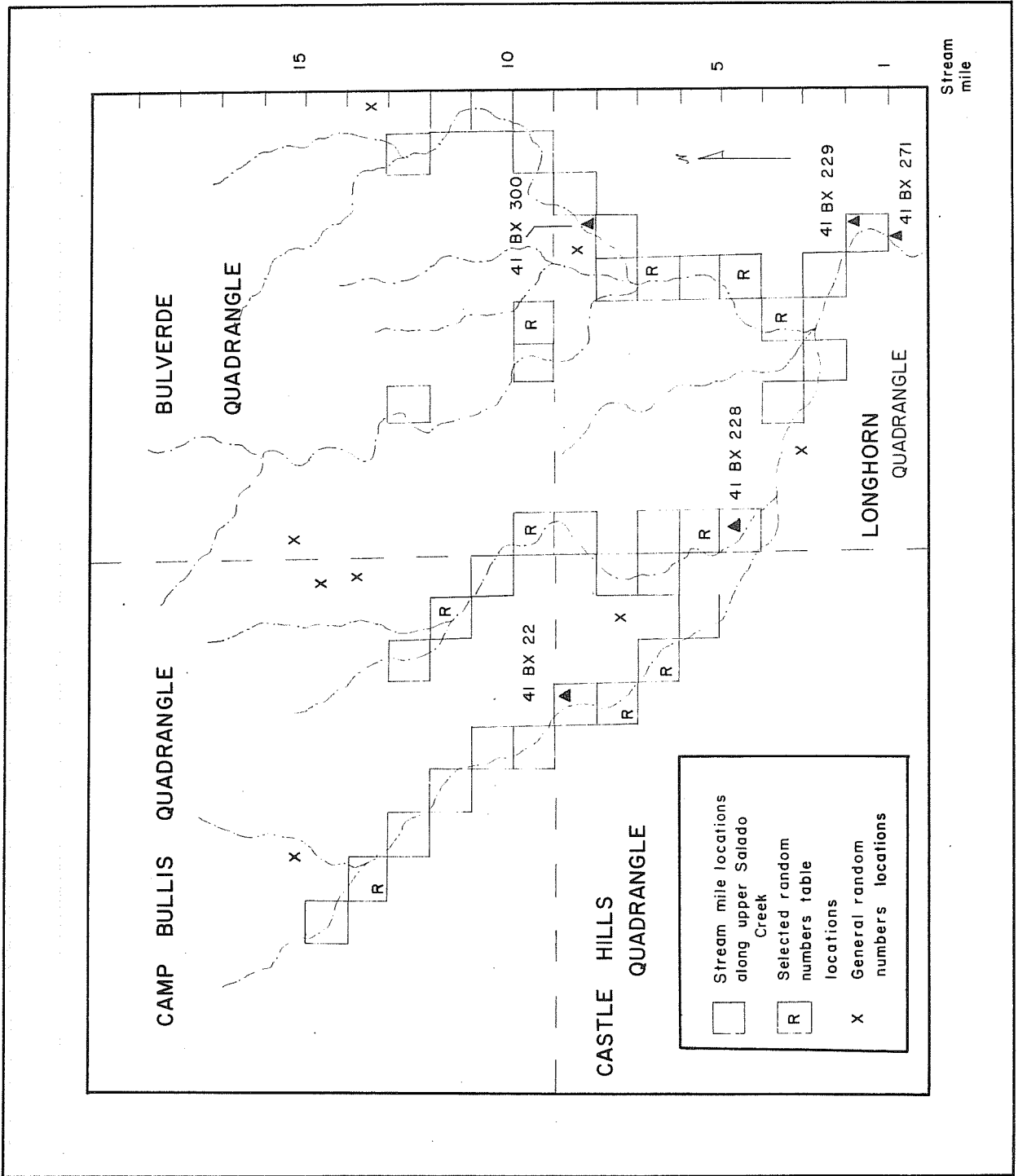


Figure 56. Selected Areas for Site Characteristics Analysis, Upper Salado Creek Watershed.

TABLE 54. SITES CHARACTERISTICS ALONG THE UPPER SALADO CREEK DRAINAGE;  
VARIMAX ROTATED FACTOR MATRIX

Variable	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3
east (coordinate value)	0.01	0.12	0.52*
water distance	0.64*	0.50*	0.35*
overview distance	0.25	0.56*	0.10
water direction	-0.76*	0.29	0.30
stream mile	0.14	0.30	-0.60*
elevation	0.16	0.77*	0.16
distance to confluence	0.66*	0.04	0.10
overview direction	0.10	-0.17	-0.43*
site	0.01	-0.14	0.55*

\*Important Loadings

location is from water and from a confluence point. This may suggest a landform phenomenon characterized by asymmetric floodplain drainage patterns. Unfortunately, the extremely low value for site in Factor 1 suggests that actual site locations do not follow this general trend; the pattern itself may be the result of biased sampling.

A similar situation occurs in Factor 2, indicating that, at potential site locations, as distance to water and elevation increases, distance to overview decreases. While actual sites are not significantly affected by this factor (site = -0.14), the factor itself represents a real physiographic characteristic. Since this composite factor was derived from basic data, the reflection of this known characteristic argues for the general validity of the analytical process and the relevance of the basic information.

Factor 3 indicates a high affinity of real site locations to the variables of east (coordinate) and stream mile. Real sites tend to be located in the southern portion of the study area and in proximity to water resources. Directions toward an overview from these locations tend to be within 180° of north. Distance to an overview, actual site elevation, and distance to the nearest confluence point are negligible elements in Factor 3 in influencing actual major site locations. Direction to a water source may have a slight influence on site location. The location of real sites in the southern survey area may be related to two major conditions: (1) a sampling bias in which an unintentional selection preference was made, based upon known major occupation sites or (2) an actual prehistoric preference for site localities to be situated along the southern margins of the upper Salado Creek watershed. Previous large-scale archaeological surveys have been roughly divided between the northern and southern parts of the drainage. As of this current study, no extensive prehistoric occupation sites equivalent to those investigated within the southern area have yet been recorded in the northern area of the drainage. Gerstle, Kelly, and Assad (1978:195) comment upon the

distribution of sites within the Camp Bullis locale (northern section of the study area):

. . . distribution of sites is not uniform over the survey area.  
. . . Most of the sites are located along Cibolo Creek, with a second concentration in the south and southeast sections of Camp Bullis, i.e., the area south of the Balcones Fault Zone where chert resources are available. The extensive area between these two site concentrations contains only a few sites.

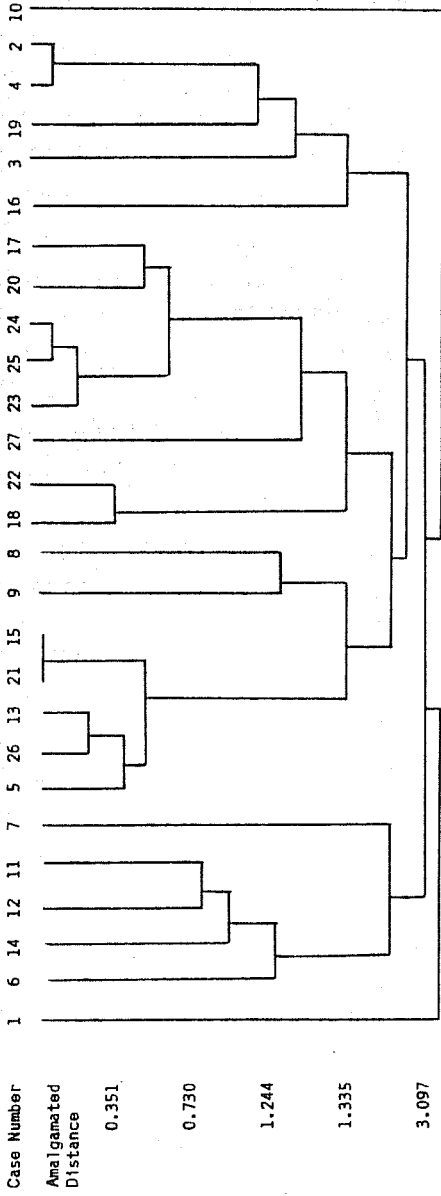
Based upon this factored data, a majority of intensively occupied, major prehistoric sites are situated in the southern section of the study area. This distribution may be the result of a prehistoric preference for establishing long-term campsites in ecotones just south of the Balcones Escarpment and along the margins of the Blackland Prairie. Reliable water and lithic resources, combined with the potential variety of floral resources in this area, may be major contributing factors to these local site distributions.

The factor scores from this analysis were used to produce a cluster analysis of cases, utilizing the BMDP (Biomedical Computer Programs) program. The procedures for this analysis are explained in detail in Gerstle, Kelly, and Assad (1978:175-177). The clusters from this analysis represent groups of actual and potential site locations that are amalgamated according to closeness or similarities. The analysis (Fig. 57) included the same data with the variable site removed; it was thought that its presence might bias the results. Since the variables represent actual sites, the analysis would tend to cluster these into a single group. The cluster analysis of cases suggests that physiographic elements as yet unidentified do play a significant part in the location of actual sites. Cluster 1 includes three of the five actual sites and is distinctly separated from Cluster 2 (water-proximate potential site locations) and Cluster 3 (nonwater proximate, upland potential site location). As noted earlier, potential site locations were generated using a random numbers table (Redman 1974). Figure 57 also suggests that the potential site locations associated with certain cases (16 and 19) are physiographically similar to real site localities and may in fact be actual sites.<sup>1</sup> As noted, the analysis included a cluster analysis with the variable site removed. Case 3 is dropped from Cluster 1 (as is case 19). The difference between these two cluster analyses, based on this single variable score, suggests that only marginal differences are responsible for the inclusion or exclusion of cases 3 and 19 in Cluster 1. It must be cautioned that, sampling biases notwithstanding, these are only preliminary observations based upon a limited sample size.

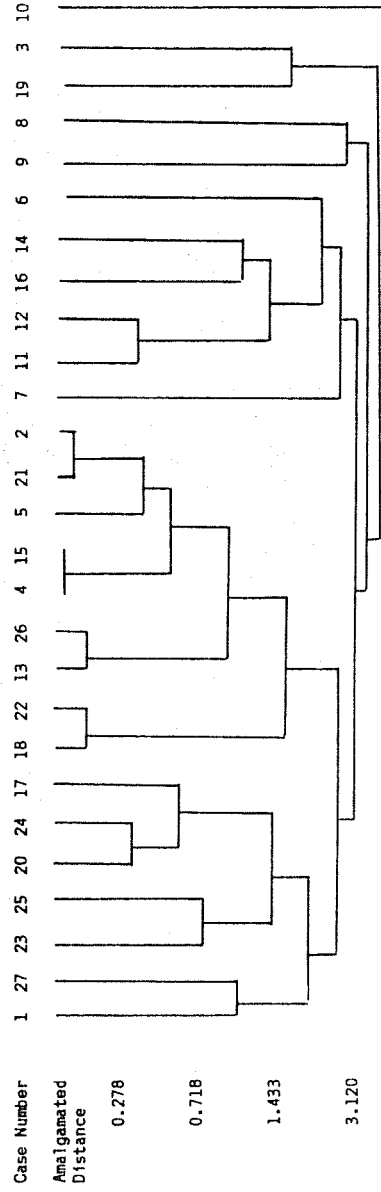
---

<sup>1</sup>While time did not allow an investigation of these areas, a preliminary survey was conducted in the area of location 19. Lithic debris scattered over a wide area, as well as several diagnostic projectile points and miscellaneous bifaces and unifaces, suggests a potentially extensive prehistoric occupation.

Cluster Analysis A



Cluster Analysis B



Case Numbers 1-5 represent actual sites.  
Case Numbers 6-17 represent random numbers table selected locations.  
Numbers 18-27 are water-proximate potential site locations.

Figure 57. Cluster Analysis of Actual and Potential Site Locations Within the Upper Salado Creek Watershed, Northern Bexar County. Cluster Analysis B indicates locations with the variable of site removed.

In summary, preliminary computer-assisted analysis of actual and potential site locations within the upper Salado Creek watershed suggests that individual site physiography (excluding proximity to a water source) is less important in the distribution of actual major site locations than is their general location within the southern section of the study area. Such a condition may be directly related to the ecotonal character of this location. The exploitation of these ecotonal elements may be a key to understanding the patterns of local site distributions, as well as better defining the variabilities of individual site locations.

#### THE UPPER SALADO CREEK WATERSHED AND ITS INTEGRATION INTO A CULTURAL-GEOGRAPHICAL UNIT

Shortcomings of the regional cultural chronological sequence, as it is understood today, the problems of integrating the local chronological sequence into the regional framework, and the local sequence as a cultural continuum are discussed below.

Three problems exist in defining a local prehistoric chronological sequence for the upper Salado Creek drainage: the confusion inherent in regional chronological phases, the definition of the phase concept, and the complexity of the local temporal record. The local chronological sequence was defined from the stratigraphic deposits from five major excavated sites; the excavations at 41 BX 228 served as a basis for comparison. In addition, data from other systematically tested sites within the study area were included.

#### **COMMENTS ON THE REGIONAL ARCHAIC**

Since the study area is located within an ecotone between the Edwards Plateau and the Gulf Coastal Plain, cultural remains apparently represent influences of both southern and central Texas. Any establishment of a local chronological sequence must, therefore, take into account the cultural continuum of both areas. Because so much of southern Texas is poorly known archaeologically, Hester (1980) offers only broad cultural periods: the Paleo-Indian, the Archaic, the Late Prehistoric, and the Historic. No attempts have yet been made to subdivide these "periods" into more discrete phases. Prewitt (1981) has criticized the "mis-use" of the term "period" as applied by Hester (1980) and others, suggesting that "this is patently contradictory to the meanings of 'stage' and 'period' as expressed by Krieger (1953:247)." Weir (1976a:3) has also suggested that this tripartite terminology, when applied to central Texas, is limited, unmanageable, and insensitive to the expressions of the Archaic. However, other archaeologists have employed the term "period" (cf. Story 1980; Rouse 1972; Jennings 1974); their views are summarized by Story (1980:10):

The constructs of Early, Middle, and Late Archaic [periods] are admittedly crude, but in view of the poor quality of the data, they are useful for organizing an overview of early hunting and gathering cultural systems.



It is unfortunate that the reference that Prewitt (1981) cites from Hester (1980:20-31) is a short passage providing a general discussion for the lay reader of the basic nature of Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Formative lifeways. Hester's use of the term cultural "period" was meant only to describe a temporally distinct unit without the evolutionary connotations of "stage." This use follows the definition of "cultural period" by Rouse (1972:288), "a local period (division of time) that is culturally homogeneous." Jennings (1974:10) points out that there are many terms used by archaeologists in this context, and no quick resolution is seen. Jennings (*ibid.*) further notes the use of the term "stage,"

. . . there is an additional connotation of sequence and ranking of cultures by level of complexity toward some terminal or final level.

Because the archaeology of central Texas reflects a long span of hunting and gathering lifeways, the term "period" may be a safer, if more innocuous, description.

Using this approach, Story (1980) has discussed the characteristics and distributions of cultural elements within the West Gulf Coastal Plain, and Hester (1980) has discussed the characteristics and distributions of cultural elements within southern Texas.

The archaeology of central Texas, particularly that of the Archaic, has been most recently discussed in detail by Weir (1976a) and Prewitt (1981). While others have also contributed significant data (cf. Jelks 1978; Sollberger and Hester 1972), major unresolved problems remain. Because Weir (1976a) and Prewitt (1981) are considered to have presented the most recent detailed discussions of the central Texas Archaic, salient points of each of these reports will be briefly discussed and compared to the chronological data from 41 BX 228.

Weir (1976a) presented five chronological phases (interpreted from stratigraphic information from 17 archaeological sites with the aid of computer-assisted analysis) that spanned the Archaic. Prewitt (1981), however, has restructured these phases into 11 and considers, as well, two major areas of controversy: the Archaic vs. the Pre-Archaic and the Neo-American vs. the Late Prehistoric. Each of these controversies represents a problem of definition, the former being an apparent transition between the Late Paleo-Indian occupations and the beginnings of local Archaic traditions. Prewitt (*ibid.*) has incorporated the chronological problem area into his earliest Archaic phases. He also suggested the use of the term "Neo-Archaic" as a variation of the Archaic in the central Texas archaeological region to distinguish this time period from other cultures (often termed Late Prehistoric outside the region) which had achieved an agriculturally based Formative level of development.

A definition of the "central Texas region" is in order, as there are some distinctions in its usage by Weir (1976a) and Prewitt (1981). Weir defines central Texas as dominated by the Edwards Plateau and bordered on the east and southeast by the major ecotone of the Balcones Escarpment. The plateau

is bordered on the north somewhat indistinctly with the Llano Estacado. Prewitt (*ibid.*) suggests that central Texas encompasses the eastern half of the Edwards Plateau, the Llano Uplift, most of the Lampasas Cut Plains, the Comanche Plateau, the southern end of the Grand Prairie, and the Blackland Prairie bordering the Balcones Escarpment from near Waco to near Uvalde. He further describes this as an archaeological region (after the cultural-geographical definition of Willey and Phillips [1958:20]):

... generally, it is a geographical space, in which, at a given time, a high degree of cultural homogeneity may be expected... regions (sometimes) are likely to correspond with minor physiographic subdivisions.

Weir (1976a:1) described central Texas as an archaeological area but presumably meant a region, since his chronological phases are indicative of the latter term (phases would be inappropriately applied in an areal context).

Covering an area of approximately 50,000 square miles, the central Texas region reflects a diverse collection of geographical systems, local environmental ecosystems, and elements of at least two biotic provinces. The term "central Texas" (as defined by Prewitt [1981] and, to a lesser extent, Weir [1976a]) may represent a cartographic or physiographic area rather than the cultural geographically derived context of region implied by Willey and Phillips (1958). While the Edwards Plateau remains the dominant physical feature, other features (such as the Llano Uplift and the Balcones Escarpment) form easily recognizable and distinct subdivisions. Our criticism of Prewitt's and Weir's approaches lies in their definitions of central Texas as a cultural-geographic region and their subsequent application of phases to describe the broad spatial and temporal changes that have occurred throughout this diverse area. By example: a review of the archaeological sites within the upper Salado Creek watershed would form a local sequence within a relatively small, circumscribed territory. The resulting chronology and local sequence, when correlated to other sequences from adjacent localities, would present a regional picture more applicable to the ecotone of the Balcones Escarpment than to the overall Edwards Plateau. By extension, if the subdivision of the Balcones Escarpment can more accurately be defined as a cultural-geographical region ("a minor physiographic territory," as defined by Willey and Phillips [*ibid.*]), its integration into the larger picture of the Edwards Plateau environmental system would cause the latter to be described as a culturally defined subarea distinct from but related to the southern and lower extension of the North American Great Plains. Alternatively, the cultural scope of Willey and Phillips (1958) can be modified regionally to incorporate the concept of subregions (described here as cultural-geographical provinces): these are distinctive, major, environmentally related systems that are included within the region and which may have had individual and significant effects upon the general pattern of hunting and gathering cultures within the cultural-geographical region. Such environmental influences would, by their nature, have caused specific adaptations to the environmental systems.

This is not to suggest a case for environmental determinism but for environmental causality. As an example, Story (1980:4) suggests that ecotones (like the Balcones Escarpment) in modern times receive more moisture than surrounding areas during droughts. Under similar prehistoric conditions, escarpments may have served as refuge for human populations. Adaptations of hunting and gathering groups to this subregion would have been qualitatively distinct from similar groups elsewhere. This assumption can be related to a subregional manifestation of Maruyama's (1963) "Local Group Equilibrium System" in which the characteristics of hunters and gatherers are extensively modified by concentrations of local resources.

The importance of defining central Texas as a cultural-geographical unit is directly related to Willey and Phillips's (1958) observations on the building of temporal cultural series. To define a regional cultural sequence, a series of phases must be integrated within the geographical limits of the defined region. However, if the central Texas area (the Edwards Plateau and associated margins) is considered as a subarea or a region subdivided, then the perspective of phase-building must necessarily change. In either of the latter cases, the concepts of subareas or subregions gain interpretative importance. Chronological phases derived from local sequences will reflect subregional chronologies similar in general pattern and direction to the regional chronology but qualitatively distinct because of localized or subregional influences. We suggest that, while the "regional" pattern of past hunting and gathering groups may reflect generalized trends, the sensitive dependence of these groups upon natural resources creates a complex of specific adaptive strategies on a subregional and sometimes local level.

The most current "phase" concept, as applied by Prewitt (1981) to central Texas, is based upon previous works. He suggests that the key to identifying the complex set of traits that defines a phase is comprised of a series of (chronological) index markers. Prewitt comments, "the full configuration of a phase need not be recognized, and key index markers are useful, indeed essential for such recognition." In Prewitt's work, each phase is summarized by representative components, site types, representative artifacts, features, mortuary practices, subsistence, external relations, and estimated age. Unfortunately, many of these traits can only be broadly defined because of lack of data or because of unclear evidence. By far, his most consistent and most reliable indicators are chronologically diagnostic projectile points. Prewitt (*ibid.*) infers changes in cultural patterns with the frequency (ratio) of projectile point types to other lithic tools, as well as with the diversity of the former within any given phase. The applicability of this information to the upper Salado Creek watershed chronological sequence will be discussed below.

#### CHRONOLOGICAL SEQUENCE OF THE UPPER SALADO CREEK WATERSHED

Data from five recently excavated major prehistoric occupation sites and information from other previously tested sites were used to establish a preliminary chronological sequence. This sequence is compared to inter-regional paleoenvironmental and chronological data in Table 55. The sequence does not establish phases as defined by Willey and Phillips (1958) or Prewitt

TABLE 55. UPPER SALADO CREEK WATERSHED, LOCAL SEQUENCE

Regional Designations	Approximate Dates	Local Period	Chronological Indicators	Local Sites
LATE PREHISTORIC				
Toyah Phase		11	Perdiz, ceramics, beveled knives	41 BX 228 41 BX 369
	A.D. 1300			
Austin Phase		10	Scallorn, Edwards, ceramics	41 BX 228
	A.D. 900			
Transitional Archaic Twin Sisters Phase		9	Ensor, Frfo, Fairland, Darl	41 BX 228
	A.D. 250			
Late Archaic San Marcos Phase		8	Montell, Castroville, Marcos, Williams	41 BX 228
	650 B.C.			
Middle Archaic Round Rock Phase		7	Pedernales, Langtry, Kinney(?)	41 BX 228
	2000 B.C.			
Early Archaic Clear Fork Phase		6	Nolan, Travis, La Jita, Pandale, Clear Fork tool(?), "thinned-base early triangular"	41 BX 228
	3000 B.C.			
Pre-Archaic San Geronimo Phase		5	"nearly expanding stem," Martindale, Bell, unifacial Clear Fork tool, Guadalupe tool, "thinned-base early triangular"	41 BX 228 41 BX 271
	4000(?) B.C.			
Pre-Archaic San Geronimo Phase		4(?)	Gower, Guadalupe tool(?), Angostura(?), unifacial Clear Fork tool	41 BX 271
	5000(?) B.C.			
Late Paleo-Indian		3	Plainview, Golondrina, Angostura(?), bifacial Clear Fork tool	41 BX 229 41 BX 369
	8000(?) B.C.			
Early Paleo-Indian		2	Folsom	41 BX 52 41 BX 229 41 BX 369
	9000(?) B.C.			
Early Paleo-Indian		1	Clovis	41 BX 52 41 BX 228(?)
	9700(?) B.C.			
PALEO-INDIAN				

(1981); instead, the term local period is to distinguish time spans defined by the widespread occurrence of horizon markers (primarily projectile points). Projectile points are horizon markers, since they are thought to represent a specified widely distributed cultural continuum of a recognizable, highly specialized artifact type (over a short period of time). The associated horizons are only approximately contemporaneous with such archaeological units as phases; as Willey and Phillips (1958:33-34) point out, horizons based on such cultural criteria may have considerable temporal depth, depending upon the amount of time required for the spread of the horizon style markers. The term "period," as used in this volume, represents only the apparent climax of style in terms of intensity of use and of individuality within the relative chronological sequence. The associated data reflecting the distinguishing cultural traits of a phase are thought to be too indeterminate (small sample size with inadequate temporal control) to determine local phases. The differing perspectives (of Prewitt [1981] and of this report) limit the applicability of the term phase; in this case, Prewitt's work may be used for comparison between sequences of key index markers and his general observations on prehistoric activity patterns.

A brief description of each period of the local chronological sequence of the upper Salado Creek watershed is presented below. Artifact types represent a stratigraphic distribution of materials, and radiocarbon dates are noted when applicable. The general dates of the Archaic chronology are derived from the works of Sorrow, Shafer, and Ross (1967), Weir (1976a), and Prewitt (1981). The local sequence generally agrees with those of earlier works, but also adds additional data to the elements of the Late Prehistoric and Early Archaic (Table 56).

Local Periods 1 and 2 represent infrequent Paleo-Indian activities in the upper Salado Creek watershed. Local Period 1 is the hypothesized Early Paleo-Indian occupation (Clovis) which may be represented by a Clovis-like point found beneath the lowest well-defined cultural stratum at 41 BX 228. No definite occurrences of Clovis-related occupations were identified in the drainage system; this is unusual, considering the number of recorded sites and the intensity of past archaeological survey work in recent years. A similar situation occurs with Folsom-related occupations; only two such sites, 41 BX 229 and 41 BX 338, are noted in the area.<sup>1</sup> Both sites are high overlook sites near former (extensive) springs.

Local Period 3 represents a series of roughly contemporaneous Late Paleo-Indian complexes that include Plainview, Golondrina, and Angostura-related materials. The Angostura materials occur most frequently within the study area and are represented at 41 BX 229, 41 BX 512, possibly at 41 BX 271, and 41 BX 36. Plainview materials have been identified at 41 BX 229 and 41 BX 338.

---

<sup>1</sup>Site 41 BX 52, located on the Leon Creek drainage and in the vicinity of Salado Creek, also included both Folsom and Clovis materials.

TABLE 56. SELECTED RADIOCARBON ASSAYS OF LOCAL HORIZON MARKERS

Local Period	Approximate Date of Local Period: 41 BX 228	Horizon Markers	Site Number	Assay Sample Number	Radiocarbon Date	Reference
11		Perdiz, ceramics Perdiz Perdiz Perdiz, ceramics Perdiz, ceramics Perdiz, ceramics Perdiz, ceramics Perdiz, ceramics Perdiz, ceramics Perdiz, ceramics Perdiz, ceramics Perdiz, ceramics Perdiz, ceramics Perdiz, ceramics Perdiz, ceramics Perdiz, ceramics	41 BX 36 41 LK 201 41 LK 201 41 BX 36 41 JW 8 41 JW 8 41 JW 8 41 MC 222 41 BX 36 41 BX 36 41 BX 228 41 BX 228 41 BX 228 41 BX 228 41 BX 228	TX-2815 TX-4667 TX-4668 RL-817 TX-4652 TX-2207 - TX-2771 RL-816 TX-2811 TX-3856 TX-3855	A.D. 1520-1610 A.D. 1470-1500 A.D. 1510-1590 A.D. 1440 A.D. 1430 A.D. 1370 A.D. 1290 A.D. 1100 A.D. 1050 A.D. 1020 A.D. 1000	Gerstle, Kelly, and Assad 1978:253 Highley 1985 Highley 1985 Gerstle, Kelly, and Assad 1978:253 Black 1985 Hester 1977 Hall, Black, and Graves 1982:521 Gerstle, Kelly, and Assad 1978:253 Gerstle, Kelly, and Assad 1978:253
10	A.D. 900	Scallorn Scallorn	41 BX 228 41 BX 228	TX-3854 TX-2812	A.D. 980 A.D. 910	Lukowski n.d.
9	A.D. 250	burials	41 BX 1	TX-3993	100 B.C.-A.D. 260	Lukowski n.d.
8	650 B.C.	Fairland, Ensor(?) Fairland, Ensor Ensor, Frigo, Castrovilla	41 LK 67 41 LK 67 41 BX 1	TX-3024 TX-2911 TX-3989	370-210 B.C. 400 B.C. 400-130 B.C.	Brown et al. 1982:167 Brown et al. 1982:167 Lukowski n.d.
7		Marcos(?) Marcos(?) Pedernates(?) Zorra(?) Travis, Nolan(?) Kinney	41 LK 67 41 LK 67 41 BX 228 41 LK 67 41 BX 1 41 BX 1	TX-2909 TX-2910 TX-3852 TX-3021 TX-2927 TX-3992	780 B.C. 730-660 B.C. 800 B.C. 1590-1520 B.C. 1950-1920 B.C. 2460-1690 B.C.	Brown et al. 1982:167 Brown et al. 1982:167 Brown et al. 1982:167 Brown et al. 1982:167 Assad 1979:21 Lukowski n.d.
6	2000 B.C.		41 BX 228	TX-3853	2920 B.C.	
5	3000 B.C.	Guadalupe tools Bell(?)	41 BX 228 41 BX 271	TX-3912 TX-3606	3380 B.C. 3450-3390 B.C.	Data on file, CAR-UTSA
4	4000 B.C.					
3	5000 B.C.					
3	8000(?) B.C.	Platinvies, Angostura	41 BX 229			
2	9000(?) B.C.	Folsom	41 BX 52			
1	9700(?) B.C.	Clovis	41 BX 52			

Local Periods 4 and 5 represent the "Pre-Archaic" (Sollberger and Hester 1972), the San Geronimo phase (Weir 1976a), the Early Archaic (Story 1980), and the San Geronimo, Jarrell, and Oakalla phases (Prewitt 1981). Local Period 4 is very poorly represented in the upper Salado Creek drainage; it is a tentative period marked by early occurrences of Clear Fork tools and Gower points.

Local Period 5 is well represented in the area with intact components at 41 BX 228 and 41 BX 271. This period is marked by Guadalupe and Clear Fork tools, "early thinned-base triangular" bifaces, "early expanding stem" dart points, and Bell points. Radiocarbon dates from 41 BX 228 and 41 BX 271 average 3400 B.C. (MASCA calibrated).

Local Period 6 contains cultural deposits that include Nolan, Travis, La Jita, and Pandale projectile points, as well as "early thinned-base triangular" bifaces and possibly Clear Fork tools. Burned rock midden accumulation begins during Local Period 6. A pit oven (ring midden) was constructed at 41 BX 228 during this period. A Nolan-associated sample from 41 BX 1, along Olmos Creek in San Antonio, was assayed at "1920-1950 B.C." (MASCA calibrated; Assad 1979:21). This date appears to be late in comparison to the regional chronologies. A MASCA calibrated date of 2920 B.C. was assayed from the lowest level of Area C at 41 BX 228 and is thought to represent the Local Period 6 occupation.

Local Period 7 is characterized by the widespread occurrence of burned rock middens and Pedernales and Langtry projectile points. A radiocarbon date from a burned rock midden (Midden 2) at 41 BX 228 was assayed at 800 B.C. (MASCA calibrated). While burned rock middens also occur in adjacent Local Periods 6 and 8, major occupational activities centering on this phenomenon are believed to be associated with Local Period 7. Marshall points were poorly defined stratigraphically, since they were noted both in lower levels of Local Period 8 and upper levels of Local Period 7.

Local Period 8 contains Montell, Castroville, Marcos, and Williams projectile points and is associated with a series of occupations of the Late Archaic in central Texas. The distinctive "corner tang knife" may fall within this period.

Local Period 9, reflected by a series of Ensor, Frio, Fairland, and Darl projectile points, is thought to represent lithic materials of later Archaic lifeways.

The Late Prehistoric Local Periods 10 (Scallorn arrow points) and 11 (Perdiz arrow points) mark the initial appearance of ceramics. While undecorated ceramics have long been associated with Perdiz materials (Local Period 11), Feature 1 at 41 BX 228 strongly suggests that ceramics may also be associated with Scallorn materials. This feature has been radiocarbon dated at A.D. 980 (MASCA calibrated). Edwards points, poorly established stratigraphically within the upper Salado Creek drainage, have been radiocarbon dated at the Camp Bullis site of 41 BX 337 at A.D.  $1100 \pm 100$  and A.D.  $1090 \pm 120$ . Perdiz-associated materials from 41 UV 21 (the La Jita site in Uvalde County) have been dated at A.D.  $1240 \pm 70$  (uncalibrated assay; Hester 1971:114).

A comparison of Prewitt's (1981) interpretation of widespread cultural patterns and of the local sequence derived from 41 BX 228 and other sites is presented in Table 57.

The major excavated sites within the upper Salado Creek watershed exhibit long, continuous periods of intermittent occupations. A paucity of Paleo-Indian materials is noted, in spite of the intensity of archaeological research and the frequency and intensity of later occupations. The lack of sites may be a result of the hydraulic "scouring" of the drainage channels and terraces during the deposition of the previously mentioned massive Pleistocene gravel deposits. Early Archaic materials (associated with occupational Local Periods 4 and 5) are sporadically scattered throughout the drainage and are usually found in the lowest levels of extensively occupied, long-lived sites. Although Gerstle, Kelly, and Assad (1978) suggest that there has been a distinct trend toward water-proximate locations from the Early Archaic to the Late Prehistoric, this trend does not exist within the upper Salado Creek watershed. Preliminary distributional data suggest that specific site locations were exploited extensively from post-Pleistocene times to the end of the prehistoric period.

#### SUMMARY

The sequence of prehistoric occupations within the upper Salado Creek watershed of northern Bexar County generally follows the regional chronologies proposed by Weir (1976a) and Prewitt (1981). Because of the diversity of environmental systems (particularly, the Balcones Escarpment), which significantly and qualitatively affect localized and subregional hunter-gatherer patterns in central Texas, the phase concept as defined by Prewitt (1981) and Weir (1976a) is not used in the local chronological sequence. Using a more conservative interpretation of the phase concept as discussed in Willey and Phillips (1958), the local sequence does not attempt to identify the complex series of traits on which phases are based. Instead, local periods represent the apparent climax of horizon markers (i.e., diagnostic projectile points, ceramics, specific features). Horizon markers are discussed in terms of intensity of use and chronological distribution. Our approach to a preliminary definition of the local chronology will permit further research and the integration of further information. We emphasize that this report considers the interpretation of local data critical in defining "regional" chronologies. It is only by recognizing and understanding the limitations of such preliminary work that broader patterns of aboriginal hunting and gathering systems can be understood. Thus, it is felt that refined regional chronologies can only be accurately constructed after sensitive local chronologies have been firmly established.

#### **XII. SITE 41 BX 228 WITHIN THE PANTHER SPRINGS AND SALADO CREEKS CONFLUENCE OCCUPATION ZONE**

The location of the Panther Springs Creek site within the Salado Creek drainage represents prehistoric patterns of hunting and gathering subsistence. Such ideas as resource seasonality and exploitation strategies are



TABLE 57. LOCAL CULTURAL SEQUENCE COMPARED TO INFERRED, WIDESPREAD, REGIONAL CULTURAL PATTERNS

Local Period Salado Creek Watershed	Regional Chronology (Weir 1976a)	Regional Chronology (Prewitt 1981)	Widespread Archaic Cultural Patterns (according to Prewitt 1981)
11	Toyah	Toyah	
10	Austin	Austin Driftwood	bison hunting important; arrow points, cemeteries, ceramics
9	Twin Sisters	Twin Sisters Uvalde	broad-based exploitation peak; prolif- eration of tool types
8	San Marcos	San Marcos	"well-balanced diversity" proliferation of point styles
7	Round Rock	Round Rock Marshall Ford	population peak
6	Clear Fork	Clear Fork	
5		Oakalla	increased population; more sites, burned rock middens = intensive food processing less diffuse, less projec- tile point diversity; specialization of food gathering activities; group inter- action
4	San Geronimo	Jarrell	
3		San Geronimo	
		Circleville	
2			
1		Paleo-Indian	broad-based hunting and gathering, pro- liferation of projectile points; small, dispersed bands

all integrally related to the concept of site distributions throughout the landscape. Site 41 BX 228 represents a locality that reflects a gradual procession of changing cultures that make specific adaptations toward basically unchanging natural resources. To better understand the behavior of the people once associated with the site, 41 BX 228 must be viewed as part of an exploitation pattern that encompasses at least the upper Salado Creek drainage and probably a much wider area.

Like many other identified sites intensively occupied in Archaic times, 41 BX 228 is located on a stream terrace and is situated near both ancient water resources and broad floodplain and/or stream valley exploitation areas. Unlike other sites further to the south along the stream valley, the Panther Springs Creek site is located within an extensive prehistoric activity zone that includes the confluence of Panther Springs and Salado Creeks and the springs once located just upstream at Higgins Waterhole. As an integral part of this system of prehistoric activities, 41 BX 228 may be viewed as one of a number of sites located specifically to exploit these local resources.

Site 41 BX 228 is located within 300 m of both 41 BX 197 and 41 BX 198, two other large Archaic campsites along Panther Springs Creek. Each of these three occupation sites is located approximately 600 m south of the former springs. A series of smaller sites is situated both north and south of these occupations along the stream terraces (Fig. 58). The artifact assemblages from these smaller sites are characterized by a lack of projectile points and by a moderate to high frequency of modified lithic debitage, as well as unifacial and bifacial tools. These sites apparently represent satellite activity areas. At present, only one other major prehistoric occupation site, 41 BX 338, is identified within 600 m of the former springs locality. Site 41 BX 338, the Haase site, is situated northwest of the springs approximately 300 m. While this site has never been tested to the extent of 41 BX 228 or 41 BX 197, the site does contain an unusually large Late Prehistoric component characterized by hundreds of sherds (some of which may represent nonlocal [Caddoan?] ceramics).

It is apparent that activities within the Panther Springs Creek confluence area date to at least 8500 B.C. (with the occurrence of a Folsom point found at 41 BX 338) and probably earlier.<sup>1</sup> Very little evidence of Paleo-Indian materials (Local Periods 1, 2, and 3) is found; this may in part be related to the massive scouring of stream channels and terraces during the late Pleistocene.

Archaic occupations predominate the cultural components of prehistoric sites in the area; these sites are situated on terraces adjacent to the modern stream channels. Early Archaic materials (associated with Local Periods 4 and 5) are, at least in part, more generally linked to southern rather than central Texas (see the distributions of the *Guadalupe* tool, Fig. 29). All of

---

<sup>1</sup>A fluted, Paleo-Indian-like projectile point fragment was recovered from the upper gravel deposits at 41 BX 228; however, since no other materials were associated with this point, its context is unclear.

This page has been redacted because it contains restricted information.

the more recent occupations (related to Local Periods 6-11) are characterized by artifacts more strongly associated with central Texas. Minor influences from the lower Pecos River area are also thought to have occurred particularly during Local Periods 6 and 7, as reflected by the distribution of **Langtry** and **Pandale** projectile points. A major shift in the locality of occupation sites in the Salado Creek watershed is thought to have occurred during the Late Prehistoric (Local Periods 10 and 11). This is reflected by relatively small collections of materials overlying Archaic deposits at 41 BX 228, 41 BX 197, and 41 BX 198, but an intensive Late Prehistoric component at 41 BX 338, ca. 300-400 m northwestward. The relocation of extensive occupational activities during this time cannot be clearly explained; both locations have overlapping zones of exploitation. It is speculated that the extensive ceramic deposits at 41 BX 338 may provide a clue: the raw materials for pottery making may have been more easily accessible from soils of the more clayey Tarrant-associated soils (Taylor, Hailey, and Richmond 1966:31) surrounding 41 BX 338 than from the alluvium-associated Patrick soils at 41 BX 228, 41 BX 197, and 41 BX 198.

As noted, the local chronological sequence can be compared only superficially to the current regional archaeological framework. The diversity of environmental systems within the central Texas area, the shortcomings of regional cultural-unit concepts to date, and the complex record of prehistoric peoples all limit the integration of archaeological data regionally.

It has been the purpose of this study to form a clearer picture of local prehistoric occupations by documenting and interpreting the cultural materials and features from 41 BX 228. This study of aboriginal activities was then refocused to view the site as an integral part of much wider subsistence and exploitation patterns. The authors believe it is this perspective that is the basis for a more accurate and substantial contribution to the prehistory of hunters and gatherers in south-central Texas.

### XIII. 41 BX 228 AS A CASUALTY OF SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT

The Panther Springs Creek site, 41 BX 228, was a center for prehistoric occupations for over 5000 years. Situated along the margins of a broad stream valley rich in natural resources, the site's actual location was not determined by, but certainly influenced by, its proximity to substantial water sources. The natural setting of 41 BX 228, including a variety of hard and soft woods and associated floral and faunal resources, contributed greatly to the site's locus as an area of preferred occupation for millennia along the Balcones Escarpment.

Today, the vicinity of the Panther Springs Creek site is still a preferred occupation locality, but in vastly different, contemporary perspective. The margins of the Salado and Panther Springs Creeks have become the expanding hub of rapidly developing suburban communities. The once tranquil setting of the ancient springs (now dry) is, in modern times, overlooked by tennis courts, multistoried homes, and privacy fences. Overlooks where prehistoric

hunters once surveyed a meandering floodplain are now occupied by the dishes of satellite TV antennas directed toward more distant horizons. Dirt trails, blazed by recreationalists (trespassers) in the National Register Historic District, crisscross both the site and its environs. Rampant vandalism and relic collecting have reduced the once significant campsite of prehistoric hunters and gatherers into a jigsaw pattern of hastily dug trenches and pits. A 20th-century collection of empty beer cans and fast food refuse lies scattered among ancient stone tools, between the uprooted remains of persimmon and oaks. Tree stumps across 41 BX 228 testify to the effectiveness of gas-powered chainsaws and the audacity of their owners. Most recently, bulldozer tracks now tear through the upturned remains of 50 centuries of occupations.

Despite constant monitoring by CAR-UTSA personnel over the years, as well as attempts at public awareness through local newspaper and television programs, the rate of destruction not only at 41 BX 228 but at neighboring sites increases ominously and concurrently, with the rate of suburban expansion.

In November 1982, David Hendricks, *San Antonio Express-News* urban affairs reporter, presented a series of feature articles on 41 BX 228 and general sites destruction (Hendricks 1982a, 1982b, 1982c, 1982d). The features focused on the types and activities of prehistoric populations in the San Antonio area, particularly at the Panther Springs Creek site. The articles concluded with comments on the impact of suburban expansion and the secondary effects of increased vandalism and sites destruction. Prior to publication of the articles, Hendricks himself visited 41 BX 228 and was amazed to see several separate groups of relic collectors casually excavating the remains of the site.

In January 1984, the San Antonio PBS television station KLRN presented "Salado Trek," a Cityscape documentary, which reviewed the massive impacts of suburbanization on the natural setting of the Salado Creek drainage. Various naturalists, scientists, contractors, city officials, and this author were interviewed to present contrasting perspectives on the past and future of the drainage, with its rich legacy of natural and cultural resources.

The influence of this publicity caused, unfortunately, only a temporary respite at best. The severity of destruction at 41 BX 228 has been illegal, uncontrolled, and conducted by relic collecting trespassers almost without interruption since 1975.

The identity, but more importantly, the motives and the effects of these individuals and others like them, are a real concern of federal and state regulatory agencies, as well as to the public as a whole. Relic collecting in Texas, like in many other areas of North America, is both a prevalent hobby and a lucrative enterprise (Hester 1980:2). The indiscriminate collection of Indian relics by individuals often originates from a real interest in the past, an interest strong enough to allow a considerable expenditure of time, money, and energy in the pursuit of the buried arrowhead. It is unfortunate that this enthusiasm is misdirected; this hobby, more often than not, results in the irreversible destruction of information basic to our understanding of human history.

The attitude behind such relic collecting, for the most part, is easily understood: a curiosity about the unknown past and the self-satisfaction of discovering a recognizable artifact created in ancient times. The misconception inherent in this attitude is that it is not the single artifact that in the end, is important, but should be instead the better understanding of the human past. Hunters who have perished without a trace, techniques which have vanished into prehistory, social and religious mores that have long disappeared--these are most useful to our understanding of past people. This, in part, is a contribution of archaeology and a discredit of relic collecting. As Marc Bloch (1976:52) has pointed out in the *Historian's Craft*,

There is no true understanding without a certain range of comparison . . . based upon differing, and at the same time, related realities . . . Certainly we no longer consider today, as Machiavelli wrote or as Hume or Bonald thought, that there is, in time, "at least something which is changeless: that is man."

It is this potential for discovering human change, as well as its causes and effects, lost in prehistory, that has made 41 BX 228 a significant archaeological site, not the certainty of a productive day at artifact collecting.

What can be done to protect 41 BX 228 and other nearby archaeological sites under imminent destruction? Objectively very little. The value of the Panther Springs Creek site cannot be measured by the extent of its reviews of lithic materials, statistical data of burned rock, or descriptions of the material culture. Perhaps, as importantly, its destruction should serve as a serious example of what a lack of public awareness and official disinterest will do to the legacy of our cultural resources.

#### XIV. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Many individuals and organizations assisted the authors in completing the project. The assistance ranged from braving hot temperatures, ticks, chiggers, and rattlesnakes during the field work to labeling thousands of artifacts and struggling through many rough draft revisions of this report. We gratefully acknowledge the contributions made by the following individuals whose support made this report possible.

##### FIELD CREW--STAFF

The following CAR staff members were employed during the field season in the following approximate order of person hours devoted to the project: Tom Miller, Courtenay Jones, Betty Markey, Herb Uecker, Paul Lukowski, Curtis Dusek, and Erwin Roemer, Jr.

##### FIELD CREW--VOLUNTEERS

The location of the site within the city limits of San Antonio allowed the participation of 41 workers who contributed a total of 487 person hours of

field work. Many of the volunteers were undergraduate students from The University of Texas at San Antonio (Dr. T. R. Hester's and Dr. Joel Gunn's classes) or members of the Southern Texas Archaeological Association. The following individuals did volunteer work at the site in approximate order of person hours, from most (76 hours) to least (3 hours): Cindy Kilty, Dorothy Galin, Joan Sherwood, Michelle Wonsik, Don O'Neil, Joe Lynch, Denise Hernandez, Margaret Reasor, Tom Miller, C. K. Chandler, Phyllis Foster, Fred Ball, Jason Williams, Jules Jaquier, Cherry Jaquier, Mary Lorenz, Mike Block, Lauri Martin, Pat Murray, Laura Ford, Sam Highley, Roger Hemion, Royce Mahula, Gretchen Mahula, Courtenay Jones, Barbara Jones, Doug Marks, Robin Wood, Judith Holmes, Jane Williams, Alsada Richardson, Sharon Hernandez, Pat McGinn, and Tim Sapp.

#### LABORATORY CREW--STAFF

Daniel R. Potter and Lynn Highley served as laboratory supervisors during the project. The following CAR staff members served as laboratory assistants: Elena Diaz, Curtis Dusek, Margarita Dusek, Laura Ford, Courtenay Jones, Betty Markey, and Herb Uecker. Elizabeth G. Frkuska served as computer coordinator. Curtis Dusek and Judy Gillis keypunched data.

#### LABORATORY CREW--VOLUNTEERS

Mary Black, Sharon Hernandez, Evelyn Lewis, Pat Murray, and Tim Sapp.

#### LOGISTICAL SUPPORT

The following organizations and individuals provided equipment and services: San Antonio River Authority (Jim Blair, James Sutterfield, and Jim Thompson), Texas Natural Resources Information Services (Lou Falconieri), and The University of Texas at San Antonio (Barbara Johnson [Purchasing], John Poindexter [Photography], and the Physical Plant staff).

#### ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

Dr. Thomas R. Hester encouraged, guided, and cajoled the authors through all phases of the project, never giving up hope that it might one day be completed. Jack D. Eaton coordinated personnel, equipment, and photography. Mary Lou Ellis did everything from fighting red tape and typing monthly reports to tolerating our many excuses.

#### ADVISORS

A number of colleagues offered advice on many aspects of the project from field decisions to interpretation. While we appreciate their help, we certainly do not hold them responsible for the shortcomings of the report. These individuals include R. E. W. Adams, Kenneth M. Brown, T. N. Campbell,

Anne A. Fox, Joel Gunn, Grant D. Hall, Weldon Hammond, Thomas R. Hester, Donald R. Lewis, Paul D. Lukowski, Elton R. Prewitt, Robert F. Scott IV, J. B. Sollberger, Dee Ann Story, Eric R. Swanson, Curtis Tunnell, Frank A. Weir, and Al B. Wesolowsky.

#### CONSULTANTS

Glen Evans, Richard R. Hulbert, Donna D. Lannie, and Donald R. Lewis.

#### BOOKKEEPERS

Karen West, Loyce Journey, and Kathy Hodgkin.

#### TYPISTS

Mary Lou Ellis, Beverly Ewald, Jody Goode, Patricia Wallace, and Ann Young.

#### EDITORS

Carol Graves, Sharon Quirk, Thomas R. Hester, and Al B. Wesolowsky.

#### SPECIAL THANKS

Finally, we would like to thank the Walker family for preserving the site for many decades. Ganahl Walker, Jr., provided us with some history of the area and allowed us to examine early 20th-century photographs of the Walker Ranch. We want to especially thank David Baxter and Leroy Williamson of Texas Parks and Wildlife, Austin, Texas, for the cover design.



## XV. REFERENCES CITED

- Ahler, S. A.
- 1970 Projectile Point Form and Function at Rogers Shelter, Missouri. **Missouri Archaeological Society, Research Series 8.**
- Alexander, H. L., Jr.
- 1963 The Levi Site: A Paleo-Indian Campsite in Central Texas. **American Antiquity 28(4):510-528.**
- Alderson, L., J. Alderson, and E. Turner
- 1972 **Land Evaluation and Game Management Plan for Eagle Ranch, Real County, Texas.** Coastal Ecosystems Management, Fort Worth, Texas.
- Anderson, A. E.
- 1932 Artifacts of the Rio Grande Delta Region. **Bulletin of the Texas Archeological and Paleontological Society 4:29-31.**
- Arrhenius, O.
- 1929 Die Phosphatmethode II. **Zeitschrift für Pflanzenernährung Düngung, und Bodenkunde, Teil A 14:185-194.**
- 1931 Die Bodenanalyse im Dienst der Archäologie, **Zeitschrift für Pflanzenernährung, Düngung und Bodenkunde Teil B 10:427-439.**
- Arnow, T.
- 1959 Ground-Water Geology of Bexar County. **Texas Board of Water Engineers, Bulletin 5911, Austin.**
- Assad, C.
- 1979 Archaeological Testing in the Devine Road Area North of Olmos Dam, San Antonio, Texas. **Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Archaeological Survey Report 53.**
- Assad, C. and D. R. Potter
- 1979 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of Enchanted Rock State Natural Area, Llano and Gillespie Counties, Texas. **Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Archaeological Survey Report 84.**

Auffenberg, W.

- 1963 The Fossil Snakes of Florida. **Tulane Studies in Zoology** 10(3):131-216.

Austin, G. L., L. M. Kacmarcik, D. E. Solomon, and S. E. Sweetser

- 1975 **Environmental Inventory of the Guadalupe and San Antonio River Basins.** Ecology Audits, Inc., Dallas, Texas.

Aveleyra Arroyo de Anda, L.

- 1951 Reconocimiento Arqueológico en la Zona de la Presa Internacuibal Falcon, Tamaulipas y Texas. **Revista Mexicana de Estudios Antropológicos** 12:31-59.

Baker, V. R.

- 1975 Flood Hazards Along the Balcones Escarpment in Central Texas: Alternative Approaches to Their Recognition, Mapping, and Management. **Bureau of Economic Geology, The University of Texas at Austin, Geologic Circular GC 75-5.**

Barnes, V. E., Project Director

- 1974 **Geologic Atlas of Texas.** San Antonio Sheet. Robert Hamilton Cuyler Memorial Edition. Bureau of Economic Geology, The University of Texas at Austin.

Beasley, T. S.

- 1980 Incised Stone from Kinney and Webb Counties. **La Tierra** 7(2):3-18.

Bell, R. E.

- 1958 Guide to the Identification of Certain American Indian Projectile Points. **Oklahoma Anthropological Society, Special Publication 1.**

Benfer, A.

- 1972 Microscopic Wear Analysis of Stone Tools: A Case Study. Unpublished manuscript on file, Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

Benfer, R. A. and A. N. Benfer

- 1981 Automatic Classification of Inspectional Categories: Multivariate Theories of Archaeological Data. **American Antiquity** 46(2):381-396.

- Berlin, G. L., J. R. Ambler, R. H. Hevly, and G. G. Schaber
- 1977 Identification of a Sinagua Agricultural Field by Thermography, Soil Chemistry, Pollen/Plant Analysis, and Archaeology. *American Antiquity* 42(4):588-600.
- Binford, L. R. and J. B. Bertram
- 1977 Bone Frequencies and Attritional Processes. In *For Theory Building in Archaeology: Essays on Faunal Remains, Aquatic Resources, Spatial Analysis, and Systemic Modeling*, edited by L. R. Binford:78-152. Academic Press, New York.
- Birkeland, P. W.
- 1974 *Pedology, Weathering, and Geomorphological Research*. Oxford University Press, New York.
- Birmingham, W. W. and T. R. Hester
- 1976 Late Pleistocene Archaeological Remains from the Johnston-Heller Site, Texas Coastal Plain. In *Papers on Paleo-Indian Archaeology in Texas:1*. Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Special Report 3:15-33.
- Black, C. C., editor
- 1974 History and Prehistory of the Lubbock Lake Site. *The Museum Journal* XV. Texas Museum Association, Texas Tech University, Lubbock.
- Black, S. L.
- 1978 Archaeological Investigations at the Banquete Bend Site (41 NU 63), Nueces County, Texas. Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Archaeological Survey Report 63.
- 1980 The Early Archaic Component at the Panther Springs Creek Site. Paper presented at the Texas Archeological Society Annual Meeting, Austin.
- 1981 An Early Archaic Component in South Central Texas - Interpretations and Regional Implications. Paper presented at the Society for American Archaeology, San Diego.
- Black, S. L., A. J. McGraw, and D. R. Potter
- 1979 Research Problems and Methodologies at 41 BX 228. Manuscript on file, Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

Blair, W. F.

- 1950 The Biotic Provinces of Texas. **The Texas Journal of Science** 2(1):93-113.

Bloch, M. L.

- 1953 **The Historian's Craft**. Translated from the French by Joseph R. Strayer. Putnam & Sons, New York.

Bogush, E. R.

- 1952 Brush Invasion in the Rio Grande Plain of Texas. **The Texas Journal of Science** 4(1):85-91.

Bonnell, G. W.

- 1840 **Topographic Description of Texas To Which Is Added, An Account of the Indian Tribes**. Texian Press, reprinted 1964.

Bray, W. L.

- 1906 Distribution and Adaptation of the Vegetation of Texas. **University of Texas Bulletin** 82, **Scientific Series** 10.

Briggs, A. K.

- 1971 An Archeological Survey of Ingram Reservoir. **Texas Historical Survey Committee and Texas Water Development Board, Archeological Survey Report** 9. Austin, Texas.

Brown, D., P. Lukowski, T. R. Hester, and J. D. Eaton

- 1977 Archaeological Assessment of Two Sites in the Vicinity of Floodwater Retarding Structure No. 11, Salado Creek Watershed, Bexar County, Texas. **Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Archeological Survey Report** 35.

Brown, K. M., D. R. Potter, G. D. Hall, and S. L. Black

- 1982 Excavations at 41 LK 67, A Prehistoric Site in the Choke Canyon Reservoir, South Texas. **Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Choke Canyon Series** 7.

Brown, K. M., E. R. Prewitt, and D. S. Dibble

- 1976 Additional Archeological Resource Assessments in the Sanderson Canyon Watershed Project Area, Terrell County, Texas. **Texas Archeological Survey, The University of Texas at Austin, Research Report** 62.

Broyles, B.

- 1969 The Sluicing System Used at the St. Albans Site. **Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Bulletin** 9:45-52.

Bryant, V. M., Jr.

- 1974 Prehistoric Diet in Southwest Texas: The Copralite Evidence. **American Antiquity** 28(2):217-225.

Bryant, V. M., Jr. and H. J. Shafer

- 1977 The Late Quaternary Paleoenvironment of Texas: A Model for the Archeologist. **Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society** 48:1-25.

Calhoun, C. A.

- 1965 Archeology at the Coastal Bend. Paper given at Houston Archeological Society meeting. Copy on file, Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

Campbell, T. N.

- 1947 The Johnson Site: Type Site of the Aransas Focus of the Texas Coast. **Bulletin of the Texas Archeological and Paleontological Society** 18:40-75.
- 1962 Archeological Investigations at the Morhiss Site, Victoria County, Texas, 1932-1940. Paper presented at the Texas Archeological Society, Victoria, Texas, November 3, 1962 (edited transcript in Fox and Hester 1976).
- 1975 The Papaya Indians of Southern Texas. **Southern Texas Archaeological Association, Special Publication** 1. San Antonio.

Campbell, T. N. and T. J. Campbell

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

Carroll, W. B.

- 1983 The **Medina** Point: A New Dart Point Type. **La Tierra** 10(1):29-31.

Cason, J. T.

- 1952 Report on Archeological Salvage in Falcon Reservoir, Season of 1952. **Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society** 23:218-259.

Chadderdon, M. F.

- 1975 Notes on the Menger Collection, Site 41 BX 272, Bexar County, Texas. **La Tierra** 2(1):15-18.

Chandler, C. K.

- 1974 Use Wear Analysis of "Clear Fork" Tools from the Falcon Reservoir Area, Southern Texas. **La Tierra** 1(4):15-21.

Chang, S. W. and M. L. Jackson

- 1957 Fractionation of Soil Phosphorous. **Soil Science** 84:133-144.

Chisholm, M.

- 1968 **Rural Settlement and Land Use**. Hutchinson University Library.

Christensen, W.

- 1935 **Jordens forforsyrendhold som indikator for tidligere Kultur og bebyggelse; en studie af Ermitageslettens historie**. Copenhagen: I Kommission hos C. A. Reitzels forlag.

Collins, M. B.

- 1969 Excavations at Amistad Reservoir. **Texas Archeological Salvage Project, The University of Texas at Austin, Papers** 16.
- 1970 On the Peopling of Hitzfelder Cave. **Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society** 4:301-304.
- 1972 The Devil's Hollow Site, A Stratified Archaic Campsite in Central Texas. **Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society** 43:77-100.
- 1975 Lithic Technology as a Means of Processual Inference. In **World Anthropology**, edited by E. Swanson:14-34. Mouton Publishers, The Hague.

Cook, S. F. and R. F. Heizer

- 1965 Studies on the Chemical Analysis of Archaeological Sites. **University of California Publications in Anthropology** 2. Berkeley.

- Correll, D. S. and M. C. Johnson
- 1970 **Manual of the Vascular Plants of Texas.** Texas Research Foundation, Renner.
- Cox, I. W. and A. A. Fox
- ms. Archaeological and Historical Investigations at 41 BX 180, Walker Ranch, San Antonio, Texas: Phase II. Manuscript in preparation, Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.
- Crabtree, D. E.
- 1972 **An Introduction to Flintworking. Occasional Papers of the Idaho State University Museum 28.**
- Crabtree, D. E. and B. R. Butler
- 1964 Notes on Experiments in Flintknapping 1: Heat Treatment of Silica Materials. **Tebiwa 7(3):1-6.**
- Creel, D.
- 1978 An Archeological Survey in the South Concho River Area, West Central Texas. **Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society 49:241-307.**
- Cruxent, J. M.
- 1962 Phosphorus Content of the Texas Street 'Hearths'. **American Antiquity 28:90-91.**
- Daly, P.
- 1969 Approaches to Faunal Analysis in Archaeology. **American Antiquity 34:146-153.**
- Davis, W. B.
- 1974 **The Mammals of Texas. Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, Bulletin 41. Austin, Texas.**
- Dibble, D. S. and D. Lorrain
- 1968 **Bonfire Shelter: A Stratified Bison Kill Site, Val Verde County, Texas. Texas Memorial Museum, The University of Texas at Austin, Miscellaneous Papers 1.**
- Dietz, E. F.
- 1957 Phosphorus Accumulation in Soil of an Indian Habitation Site. **American Antiquity 29:242-243.**

Dillehay, T.

- 1974 Late Quaternary Bison Population Changes on the Southern Plains. **Plains Anthropologist** 19(64):180-196.

Duke, P. L.

- 1977 Lake Thunderbird Site (41 BP 78), Bastrop, Texas. **La Tierra** 4(3):15-26.

Dunkeson, R. L.

- 1955 Deer Range Appraisal for the Missouri Ozarks. **Journal of Wildlife Management** 19(3):358-364.

Eidt, R. C.

- 1977 Detection and Examination of Anthrosols by Phosphate Analysis. **Science** 197(4311):1327-1339.

Ehrenhard, E. B.

- 1978 **Ninety-Six National Historic Site. Greene's Camp.** Southeast Archaeological Center, National Park Service. Tallahassee, Florida.

Elder, W. H.

- 1965 Primeval Deer Hunting Pressures Revealed by Remains from American Indian Middens. **Journal of Wildlife Management** 29(2):366-370.

Epstein, J. F.

- 1969 The San Isidro Site: An Early Man Campsite in Nuevo Leon, Mexico. **Department of Anthropology, The University of Texas at Austin, Anthropology Series** 7.
- 1979 Flint Technology and the Heating of Stone. In **Early Technologies**, edited by D. Schmandt-Besserat:27-38. Undena Publications, Malibu, California.

Evans, G. and T. N. Campbell

- ms. Unpublished manuscript on the Kincaid Rockshelter. On file, Texas Memorial Museum, Austin.

Fawcett, W. B., Jr.

- 1972 The Prehistory of Bexar County: A Study of Previous Work in South Central Texas. **Bulletin of the Lower Plains Archeological Society** 2:23-43.



Fenenga, F.

- 1953 The Weights of Chipped Stone Points: A Clue to Their Functions. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 9:309-323.

Fladmark, K. R.

- 1978 A Guide to Basic Archaeological Field Procedures. **Department of Anthropology, Simon Fraser University, Publication 4.** Burnaby, British Columbia.

Fox, A. A.

- 1977 An Archaeological Assessment of the San Antonio 201 Wastewater Treatment Project. **Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Archaeological Survey Report 41.**

Fox, A. A., S. L. Black, and S. R. James

- 1979 Intensive Survey and Testing of Archaeological Sites on Coletto Creek, Victoria and Goliad Counties, Texas. **Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Archaeological Survey Report 67.**

Fox, A. A. and T. R. Hester

- 1976 An Archaeological Survey of Coletto Creek, Victoria and Goliad Counties, Texas. **Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Archaeological Survey Report 18.**

Fox, D. E.

- ms. 41 BX 22 Excavations. Notes on file, Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.
- 1979 Archaeological Investigations of Two Prehistoric Sites on the Coletto Creek Drainage, Goliad County, Texas. **Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Archaeological Survey Report 69.**
- 1980 Material Evidence of Texas History. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* 51:271-287.

Fox, D. E., R. J. Mallouf, N. O'Malley, and W. M. Sorrow

- 1974 Archeological Resources of the Proposed Cuero I Reservoir, DeWitt and Gonzales Counties, Texas. **Texas Historical Commission and Texas Water Development Board, Archeological Survey Report 12.** Austin, Texas.

French, D.

- 1971 An Experiment in Water Sieving. **Anatolian Studies** 21:59-64.

Friedman, D. G.

- 1957 The Prediction of Long-Continuing Drought in South and Southwest Texas. **The Travelers Weather Research Center, Occasional Papers in Meteorology** 1. Hartford, Conn.

Frison, G. C.

- 1970 The Glenrock Buffalo Jump, 48 CO 304: Late Prehistoric Period Buffalo Procurement and Butchering. **Plains Anthropologist, Memoir** 7.
- 1974 **The Casper Site; A Hell Gap Bison Kill on the High Plains.** Academic Press, New York.
- 1978 **Prehistoric Hunters of the High Plains.** Academic Press, New York.

Frison, G. C., M. Wilson, and D. J. Wilson

- 1976 Fossil Bison and Artifacts from an Early Altithermal Period Arroyo Trap in Wyoming. **American Antiquity** 41(1):28-57.

Gerstle, A., T. C. Kelly, and C. Assad

- 1978 The Fort Sam Houston Project: An Archaeological and Historical Assessment. **Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Archaeological Survey Report** 40.

Givens, D. R.

- 1968 A Preliminary Report on Excavations at Hitzfelder Cave. **Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society** 38:47-56.

Gould, F. W.

- 1969 Texas Plants, A Checklist and Ecological Summary. **The Texas A&M University Systems, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin** MP-585.

Graham, R. W.

- 1976 Friesenhahn Cave Revisited (A Glimpse of Central Texas 20,000 Years Ago). **The Mustang** 18(5):1-7.

- Greer, J. W.
- 1968 Notes on Excavated Ring Midden Sites, 1963-1968. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* 38:39-45.
- Gundlach, H.
- 1961 Tüfelmethode auf Phosphat Angewandt in Prähistorischer Forschung (als Feldmethode). *Mikrochimica et Ochnoanalytica Acta* 5:735-737.
- Gunn, J.
- 1979 Impact of Climatic Change: Working Papers. Manuscript on file, Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.
- 1981 General Coastal Seasonal Dynamics Climatic Model. Manuscript on file, Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.
- Gunn, J. and R. A. Mahula
- 1977 Hop Hill: Culture and Climatic Change in Central Texas. Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Special Report 5.
- Gunn, J., R. A. Mahula, and T. B. Sollberger
- 1976 The Sollberger Distribution-Analysis and Application of a Tool Reduction Sequence. *La Tierra* 3(4):2-8.
- Gunn, J. and E. R. Prewitt
- 1975 Automatic Classification: Projectile Points from West Texas. *Plains Anthropologist* 20(68):139-149.
- Gunn, J. and F. A. Weir
- 1976 Tool Kit Hypotheses: A Case of Numerical Induction. *Newsletter of Lithic Technology* 5(3):131-135.
- Hall, E. R. and K. R. Kelson
- 1959 *The Mammals of North America*. Volume II. Ronald Press, New York.
- Hall, G. D.
- 1981 Allens Creek: A Study in the Cultural Prehistory of the Lower Brazos River Valley, Texas. *Texas Archeological Survey, The University of Texas at Austin, Research Report* 61.

Hall, G. D., S. L. Black, and C. Graves

- 1982 Archaeological Investigations at Choke Canyon Reservoir, South Texas: The Phase I Findings. **Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Choke Canyon Series 5.**

Harrison, B. R. and K. L. Killen

- 1978 **Lake Theo: A Stratified, Early Man Bison Butchering and Camp Site, Briscoe County, Texas: Archeological Investigations Phase II.** Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum, Canyon, Texas.

Hartle, D. D. and R. L. Stephenson

- 1951 Archeological Investigations at the Falcon Reservoir, Starr County, Texas. Mimeographed report on file, Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, Austin.

Haury, E. W.

- 1950 **The Stratigraphy and Archeology of Ventana Cave.** University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

Hayden, B., editor

- 1979 **Lithic Use Wear Analysis.** Academic Press, New York.

Heartfield, L.

- 1980 Comparisons of Artifact Assemblages from Southwestern Coahuila, Mexico. In Papers on the Prehistory of Northeastern Mexico and Adjacent Texas, edited by J. F. Epstein, T. R. Hester, and C. Graves:71-92. **Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Special Report 9.**

Heizer, R. F. and A. B. Elsasser

- 1980 **The Natural World of the California Indians.** University of California Press, Berkeley.

Henderson, J.

- 1978 Faunal Analysis of Site 41 BX 36, with Data Presented for 41 BX 377 and 41 BX 428. In The Fort Sam Houston Project: An Archaeological and Historical Assessment by A. Gerstle, T. C. Kelly, and C. Assad:229-252. **Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Archaeological Survey Report 40.**

## Hendricks, D.

- 1982a Ancient Ruins Are In Danger. **San Antonio Express News** November 7:1A-3A.
- 1982b Life Was Relatively Good for Early Bexar Natives. **San Antonio Express News** November 8:17A.
- 1982c Burned Rock Middens a Mystery. **San Antonio Express News** November 8:17A.
- 1982d Vandals: Growth Peril to Archaeological Sites. **San Antonio Express News** November 9:15A.

## Hester, T. R.

- 1968 Paleo-Indian Artifacts from Sites Along San Miguel Creek: Frio, Atascosa, and McMullen Counties, Texas. **Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society** 39:147-162.
- 1970 Burned Rock Middens on the Southwestern Edge of the Edwards Plateau, Texas. **Plains Anthropologist** 15(50):237-250.
- 1971 Archeological Investigations at the La Jita Site, Uvalde County, Texas. **Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society** 42:51-148.
- 1972 The Surface Archeology of Three Sites in Duval County, Southern Texas. **Lower Plains Archeological Society, Bulletin** 2(1971):45-71.
- 1973a The Formation of a "Burned Rock Midden": A California Example. **The Record** 29(3):4.
- 1973b Chronological Ordering of Great Basin Prehistory. **University of California, Contributions of the Archaeological Research Facility** 17. Berkeley.
- 1975a A Chronological Overview of Prehistoric Southern and South-Central Texas. Paper presented at the 1975 conference, "The Prehistory of Northeastern Mexico and Texas." Monterey, Mexico.
- 1975b Chipped Stone Industries on the Rio Grande Plain, Texas: Some Preliminary Observations. **The Texas Journal of Science** 26(1-2):213-222.
- 1976 **Hunters and Gatherers of the Rio Grande Plain and Lower Coast of Texas.** Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

## Hester, T. R. (continued)

- 1977 Archaeological Research at the Hinojosa Site (41 JW 8), Jim Wells County, Southern Texas. **Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Archaeological Survey Report 42.**
- 1978 **Early Human Occupations in South Central and Southwestern Texas: Preliminary Papers on the Baker Cave and St. Mary's Hall Sites.** Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.
- 1979a Early Populations in Prehistoric Texas. **Archaeology 32(6):26-33.**
- 1979b Notes on **Gower, Jetta** and Other Projectile Points of the Pre-Archaic Period in Texas. **La Tierra 6(3):5-8.**
- 1980 **Digging Into South Texas Prehistory.** Corona Publishing Company, San Antonio, Texas.

## Hester T. R., editor

- 1974 Archaeological Survey of Areas Proposed for Modification in the Salado Creek Watershed, Bexar County, Texas. **Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Archaeological Survey Report 3.**

## Hester, T. R. and M. B. Collins

- 1974 Evidence for Heat Treating of Southern Texas Projectile Points. **Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society 46:219-224.**

## Hester, T. R., D. Gilbow, and A. D. Albee

- 1973 A Functional Analysis of **Clear Fork** Artifacts from the Rio Grande Plain, Texas. **American Antiquity 38(1):90-96.**

## Hester, T. R., J. Gunn, and P. Katz

- 1977 A Proposal for Archaeological Mitigation at Site 41 BX 300, Salado Creek Watershed, Bexar County, South-Central Texas. Manuscript on file, Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

## Hester, T. R., R. F. Heizer, and J. A. Graham

- 1975 **Field Methods in Archaeology.** 6th edition. Mayfield Publishing Company, Palo Alto, California.

Hester, T. R. and T. C. Hill, Jr.

1971 An Initial Study of a Prehistoric Ceramic Tradition in Southern Texas. **Plains Anthropologist** 16(52):195-203.

1975 Some Aspects of Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric Archaeology in Southern Texas. **The Texas Journal of Science** 26(1-2):223-228.

Hester, T. R. and H. Kohnitz

1975 Chronological Placement of "Guadalupe" Tools. **La Tierra** 2(2):22-25.

Hester, T. R., E. T. Miller, and C. North

1978 Notes on Paleo-Indian Projectile Points from Kerr and Bexar Counties, South-Central Texas. **La Tierra** 5(1):27-29.

Hester, T. R. and R. Parker

1970 The Berclair Site: A Late Prehistoric Component in Goliad County, Southern Texas. **Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society** 41:1-24.

Hester, T. R. and H. J. Shafer

1975 An Initial Study of Blade Technology on the Central and Southern Texas Coast. **Plains Anthropologist** 20(69):175-185.

Highley, C. L.

1986 Archaeological Investigations at 41 LK 201, Choke Canyon Reservoir, South Texas. **Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Choke Canyon Series** 11 (in preparation).

Highley, L., C. Graves, C. Land, and G. Judson

1978 Archeological Investigations at Scorpion Cave (41 ME 7), Medina County, Texas. **Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society** 49:139-194.

Hill, T. C., Jr., J. W. House, and T. R. Hester

1972 Notes on Incised and Grooved Stones from Southern and Western Texas. **Bulletin of the Lower Plains Archeological Society** 3:1-12.

Hirth, D. H.

- 1977 **Social Behavior of White-Tailed Deer in Relation to Habitat. School of Natural Resources, The University of Michigan, Wildlife Monographs.** Ann Arbor.

Hofman, J. L.

- 1977 **A Technological Analysis of Clear Fork Gouge Production. Bulletin of the Oklahoma Anthropological Society 26:105-122.**

Holman, J. A.

- 1979 **A Review of North American Tertiary Snakes. Publications of Michigan State University Museum Paleontology Series 1(6):203-260.**

House, J. W. and T. R. Hester

- 1967 **New Point Type Description: The Carrizo Point. Texas Archeology 11(3):7-9.**

House, K. D.

- 1978 **Faunal Analysis in Texas Archeological Sites. In Texas Archeology: Essays Honoring R. King Harris, edited by K. D. House:93-131. Southern Methodist University Press, Dallas.**

Howard, C. D.

- 1973 **A Study of the Clear Fork Gouge. Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society 44:51-60.**

Hsu, D. P. and R. Ralph

- 1968 **An Appraisal of the Archeological Resources of Cibolo Reservoir, Wilson County, Texas. State Building Commission and Texas Water Development Board, Archeological Survey Report 1.**

Hudson, W. R., Jr., W. M. Lynn, and D. Scurlock

- 1974 **Walker Ranch: An Archeological Reconnaissance and Excavations in Northern Bexar County, Texas. Texas Historical Commission, Office of the State Archeologist, Report 26.**

Hughes, J. T.

- 1980 **Some Early and Northerly Occurrences of the Clear Fork Gouge. In Papers on the Prehistory of Northeastern Mexico and Adjacent Texas, edited by J. F. Epstein, T. R. Hester, and C. Graves:143-146. Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Special Report 9.**



- Hughes, J. T. and P. S. Willey
- 1978 Archeology at MacKenzie Reservoir. **Office of the State Archeologist, Texas Historical Commission, Archeological Survey Report 24.**
- Hulbert, R. C.
- 1979 Linear Discriminant Analysis and Variability of Pleistocene and Holocene Leporidae of Texas. Unpublished M.A. thesis, The University of Texas at Austin.
- Hurlbut, C. S., Jr. and C. Klein
- 1977 **Manual of Mineralogy (after J. D. Dana).** 19th edition. John Wiley & Sons, New York.
- Huskey, J.
- 1935 An Archeological Survey of the Nueces Canyon of Texas. **Bulletin of the Texas Archeological and Paleontological Society 7:105-114.**
- Inglis, J. M.
- 1964 A History of Vegetation on the Rio Grande Plain. **Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, Bulletin 45.** Austin, Texas.
- Jackson, A. T.
- 1938 The Fall Creek Sites. Annual Report of the WPA and The University of Texas Archeological Research, Lake Buchanan, 1936-1937. **The University of Texas at Austin Publications III(1).**
- 1940 Tubular Pipes and Other Tubes in Texas. **Bulletin of the Texas Archeological and Paleontological Society 12:99-137.**
- Jaquier, J. A.
- 1976 An Analysis of Lithic Tools from the Johnston Site, Texas Coastal Plain. Unpublished manuscript on file, Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.
- Jaquier, J. A., A. J. McGraw, F. Valdez, Jr., I. W. Cox, and T. R. Hester
- 1979 Interim Report on Archaeological Test Excavations at Site 41 BX 228, Walker Ranch, Bexar County, Texas. **Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Archaeological Survey Report 46.**

Jarman, H. N., A. J. Legge, and J. A. Charles

- 1972 Retrieval of Plant Remains from Archaeological Sites by Froth Flotation. In **Papers in Economic Prehistory**, edited by E. S. Higgs:39-48. Cambridge University Press, London.

Jelks, E. B.

- 1952 The River Basin Surveys Archaeological Salvage Program in Texas. **The Texas Journal of Science** 4(2):131-138.
- 1953 The River Basin Surveys: Recent Archaeological Investigations in Texas, Arkansas, and Kansas. **The Texas Journal of Science** 5(3):342-347.
- 1962 The Kyle Site: A Stratified Central Texas Aspect Site in Hill County, Texas. **Department of Anthropology, The University of Texas at Austin, Archeology Series 5.**
- 1978 Diablo Range. In **Chronologies in New World Archaeology**, edited by R. E. Taylor and C. W. Meighan:71-111. Academic Press, New York.

Jennings, J. D.

- 1974 **Prehistory of North America.** 2nd edition. McGraw-Hill, New York.

Johnson, E.

- 1976 Investigations Into the Zooarchaeology of the Lubbock Lake Site. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Kansas.

Johnson, E. and V. T. Holliday

- 1980 A Plainview Kill/Butchering Locale on the Llano Estacado--The Lubbock Lake Site. **Plains Anthropologist** 88(1):89-111.

Johnson, L., Jr.

- 1964 The Devil's Mouth Site: A Stratified Campsite at Amistad Reservoir, Val Verde County, Texas. **Department of Anthropology, The University of Texas at Austin, Archeology Series 6.**
- 1967 Toward a Statistical Overview of the Archaic Cultures of Central and Southwestern Texas. **Texas Memorial Museum, Bulletin** 12.

Johnson, L. R., Jr., D. A. Suhm, and C. D. Tunnell

- 1962 Salvage Archeology of Canyon Reservoir: The Wunderlich, Foot-bridge, and Oblate Sites. **Texas Memorial Museum, Bulletin** 5.

Jones, C. J.

- 1980 Lithic Debitage Analysis, 41 BX 228, Panther Springs Creek Site, 1979 Excavation. Unpublished manuscript on file, Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.
- 1981 A Further Experiment in Stone Boiling: A Calcining Process for Acorns. *La Tierra* 8(2):31-39.

Jones, C. J., P. Foster, and J. Kunnert

- 1979 Debitage Analysis of 41 BX 271. Unpublished manuscript on file, Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

Katz, P. R.

- 1976 A Technological Analysis of the Kansas City Hopewell Chipped Stone Industry. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Kansas, Lawrence.
- n.d. The Archaeology of 41 BX 300, Salado Creek Watershed, South-Central Texas. Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Archaeological Survey Report 130, in preparation.

Keeley, L. H.

- 1974 Technique and Methodology of Microwear Analysis: A Comment on Nance. *American Antiquity* 39:126-128.
- 1980 **Experimental Determination of Stone Tool Uses.** University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

Keller, J. E.

- 1976 The Crystal Rivers Sites. Texas Department of Highways and Public Transportation, Publications in Archeology, Report 7.
- 1981 Untitled manuscript submitted to *American Antiquity*.

Kelley, J. C.

- 1947a The Cultural Affiliations and Chronological Position of the Clear Fork Focus. *American Antiquity* 13(2):97-109.
- 1947b The Lehmann Rock Shelter: A Stratified Site of the Toyah, Uvalde, and Round Rock Foci. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological and Paleontological Society* 118:115-128.
- 1948 Arrow or Dart Shaft Tools and Problematical Incised Stones from Central and Western Texas. *El Palacio* 55(3).

Kelley, J. C. (continued)

- 1959 The Desert Cultures and the Balcones Phase: Archaic Manifestations in the Southwest and Texas. **American Anthropologist** 24(3):276-288.

Kelley, J. C. and T. N. Campbell

- 1942 What are the Burnt Rock Mounds of Texas? **American Antiquity** 7(3):319-323.

Kellogg, R.

- 1956 What and Where are the Whitetails. In **The Deer of North America**, edited by W. P. Taylor:31-55. Stackpole Co., Harrisburg, Pa.

Kelly, T. C.

- 1961 The Crumley Site: A Stratified Burnt Rock Midden, Travis County, Texas. **Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society** 31:239-272.
- 1974 Notes on Test Excavations at Site 41 BX 228 (Panther Springs Site). Appendix II in Archaeological Survey of Areas Proposed for Modification in the Salado Creek Watershed, Bexar County, Texas, by T. R. Hester:47-56. **Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Archaeological Survey Report 3.**
- 1975 1975 Flake Analysis at 41 BX 271. Unpublished manuscript on file, Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

Kelly, T. C. and T. R. Hester

- 1975a Archaeological Investigations at Four Sites in the Dry Comal Watershed, Comal County, South Central Texas. **Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Archaeological Survey Report 15.**
- 1975b Additional Archaeological Survey in the Dry Comal Watershed, Comal County, South Central Texas. **Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Archaeological Survey Report 10.**
- 1976 Archaeological Investigations at Sites in the Upper Cibolo Creek Watershed, Central Texas. **Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Archaeological Survey Report 17.**

Kotter, S. M.

- 1980 Archeological Assessments at Site 41 ZP 73, Falcon State Recreation Area, Zapata County, Texas. **Prewitt and Associates, Inc., Reports of Investigations 9.** Austin, Texas.

Krieger, A. D.

- 1944 The Typological Concept. **American Antiquity 9:271-288.**
- 1953 New World Culture History: Anglo-America. In **Anthropology Today**, edited by A. L. Kroeber:236-264. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

Krieger, A. D. and J. T. Hughes

- 1950 Archaeological Salvage in the Falcon Reservoir Area: Progress Report 1. Mimeographed copy on file, Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, Austin.

Kroeber, A. D.

- 1925 Handbook of Indians of California. **Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 78.**

Lewis, D. R.

- 1978 Use of Phosphate Analysis for Determining Land Use. **Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society 49:309-317.**

Limp, F.

- 1974 Water Separation and Flotation Processes. **Journal of Field Archaeology 1:337-342.**

Lorch, W.

- 1939 **Methodische Untersuchungen zur Wüstungsforschung.** Arbeiten zur Landes und Volksforschung, Band 4. Anstalt für geschichtlich Landeskunde an der Friedrich-Schiller Universität, Jena.
- 1940 Die Siedlungsgeographische Phosphat-methode. **Die Naturwissenschaften 28:633-640.**

Luke, C. J.

- 1980 Continuing Archeology on State Highway 16: The Shep Site (41 KR 109) and the Wounded Eye Site (41 KR 107). **Texas Department of Highways and Public Transportation, Highways Design Division, Publications in Archeology, Report 16.**

Lukowski, P.

- ms. A Proposal for the Intersite Comparison of Central Texas Burned Rock Middens. Unpublished manuscript on file at the Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.
- n.d. Archaeological Investigations at 41 BX 1, Bexar County, Texas. **Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Archaeological Survey Report 135** (in preparation).

Lundelius, E. L.

- 1967 Late-Pleistocene and Holocene Faunal History of Central Texas. In **Pleistocene Extinctions, the Search for the Cause**, edited by P. S. Martin and H. E. Wright:287-319. Yale University Press, New Haven.

Lutz, H. J.

- 1951 The Concentration of Certain Chemical Elements in the Soils of Alaskan Archaeological Sites. **American Journal of Science** 249:925-928.

Lynn, W., D. E. Fox, and N. O'Malley

- 1977 Cultural Resource Survey of Choke Canyon Reservoir, Live Oak and McMullen Counties, Texas. **Office of the State Archeologist, Texas Historical Commission, Archeological Survey Report 20.**

MacNeish, R. S.

- 1947 A Preliminary Report on Coastal Tamaulipas. **American Anthropologist** 13(1):1-15.
- 1958 Preliminary Archaeological Investigations in Sierra de Tamaulipas, Mexico. **Transactions of the American Philosophical Society** 48:6.

Mallouf, R. J., B. J. Baskin, and K. L. Killen

- 1977 A Predictive Assessment of Cultural Resources in Hidalgo and Willacy Counties, Texas. **Office of the State Archeologist, Texas Historical Commission, Archeological Survey Report 23.**

Maruyama, M.

- 1963 The Second Cybernetics: Deviation-Amplifying Mutual Causal Processes. **American Scientist** 51:164-179.

McClurkan, B. B.

- 1980      **The Archaeology of la Cueva de la Zona de Derrumbes (NL 92): A Brief Summation and Suggestions for Future Research.** In **Papers on the Prehistory of Northeastern Mexico and Adjacent Texas**, edited by J. F. Epstein, T. R. Hester, and C. Graves:59-70. **Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Special Report 9.**

McDonald, J. N.

- 1981      **North American Bison: Their Classification and Evolution.** University of California Press, Berkeley.

McGraw, A. J.

- ms.      **A Synthesis of the Archaeological Resources Within the Upper Salado Creek Drainage, South-Central Texas.** M.A. thesis, in preparation. The University of Texas at San Antonio.
- 1977      **A Preliminary Archaeological Survey Along the Medio Creek Drainage, Southwestern Bexar County, Texas.** **Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Regional Studies 3.**

McGraw, A. J. and D. A. Knepper

- 1985      **The East Chacon Project: 11,000 Years of Prehistory Along the Upper Nueces River, Southern Texas.** **Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Archaeological Survey Report 125 (in preparation).**

McGraw, A. J. and B. J. Marshall

- 1982      **Chipped Stone and Adobe: A Survey of Cultural Resources Within Portions of the Proposed Applewhite Reservoir, Southwestern Bexar County, Texas.** **Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Archaeological Survey Report 105 (in preparation).**

McGraw, A. J. and F. Valdez, Jr.

- 1978a      **Investigations of Prehistoric Rockshelter and Terrace Sites Along Portions of the Salado Creek Drainage, Northern Bexar County, Texas.** **Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Archaeological Survey Report 55.**
- 1978b      **41 BX 68: A Prehistoric Quarry-Workshop in Northern Bexar County, Texas.** **Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Archaeological Survey Report 56.**

McGraw, A. J., F. Valdez, Jr., and I. W. Cox

- 1977 Archaeological Survey of Areas Proposed for Modification in the Encino Park Development, Northern Bexar County, Texas. **Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Archaeological Survey Report 39.**

McKern, W. C.

- 1939 The Midwestern Taxonomic Method as an Aid to Archaeological Culture Study. **American Antiquity 4(4):301-313.**

McKinney, W. W.

- 1981 Early Holocene Adaptations in Central and Southwestern Texas: The Problem of the Paleoindian-Archaic Transition. **Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society 52:91-120.**

Mitchell, J. L.

- 1978 The Turtle Creek Phase: An Initial Late Prehistoric Component in South Texas. **La Tierra 5(4):32-43.**

Mounger, M. A.

- 1959 Mission Espiritu Santo of Coastal Texas: An Example of Historic Site Archeology. Unpublished M.A. thesis, The University of Texas at Austin.

Munsell Color

- 1975 **Munsell Soil Color Charts.** Division of Kollmorgen Corporation, Baltimore, Maryland.

Muto, G. R.

- 1971 A Technological Analysis of the Early States in the Manufacture of Lithic Artifacts. M.A. thesis, Idaho State University, Pocatello.

Nance, C. R.

- 1971 The Archaeology of La Calsada: A Stratified Rock Shelter Site, Sierra Madre Oriental, Nuevo Leon, Mexico. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, The University of Texas at Austin.
- 1972 Cultural Evidence for the Altithermal in Texas and Mexico. **Southwestern Journal of Anthropology 28:169-192.**

Newcomb, W. W.

- 1961 **The Indians of Texas, from Prehistoric to Modern Times.** University of Texas Press, Austin.



Nie, N., C. Hull, J. Jenkins, K. Steinbrenner, and D. Brent

- 1975 **SPSS: Statistical Package for the Social Sciences.** McGraw-Hill, New York.

Nunley, J. P.

- 1971 Sociocultural Units of the Southwestern Archaic: An Analytic Approach. Ph.D. dissertation, Southern Methodist University. University Microfilms, Ann Arbor.

Odell, G. H.

- 1975 Micro-wear in Perspective: A Sympathetic Response to Lawrence H. Kelley. **World Archaeology** 7(2):226-235.
- 1979 A New and Improved System for the Retrieval of Functional Information for Microscopic Observations of Chipped Stone Tools. In **Lithic Use-Wear Analysis**, edited by B. Hayden:329-344. Academic Press, New York.

Olmsted, F. L.

- 1857 A Journey Through Texas, Or, A Saddle Trip on the Southwestern Frontier. **University of Texas Press. Barker Texas History Center Series 2.** Reprint of the 1857 edition published by Dix, Edwards, New York.

Olsen, S. J.

- 1960 Post-cranial Skeletal Characters of Bison and Bos. **Harvard University, Peabody Museum Papers** 35:1-15.

Orchard, C. D.

- 1938 Personal communication to A. T. Jackson, concerning Bexar County sites. Letter on file, Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, Austin.

Orchard, C. D. and T. N. Campbell

- 1954 Evidence of Early Man from the Vicinity of San Antonio, Texas. **The Texas Journal of Science** 6(4):454-465.

Palmer, E.

- 1878 Plants Used by the Indians of the United States. **American Naturalist** 12:593-606.

Parker, W. and J. L. Mitchell

- 1979 Notes on Some Bell Points from a Site in Crosby County, Texas. **La Tierra** 6(2):26-27.

Pass, F., editor

- 1979 **Texas Almanac 1978-1979.** A. H. Belo Corporation, Dallas, Texas.

Patterson, J. T.

- 1936 The Corner-Tang Flint Artifacts of Texas. **The University of Texas at Austin, Anthropological Papers, Bulletin 3618, 1(4).**

Patterson, L. W. and T. H. Adams

- 1977 An Archaeological Complex in Kendall County, Texas. **La Tierra 4(2):6-16.**

Patterson, P. E.

- 1977 A Lithic Reduction Sequence: A Test Case in the North Fork Reservoir Area, Williamson County, Texas. **Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society 48:53-82.**

Pearce, J. E.

- 1919 Indian Mounds and Other Relics of Indian Life in Texas. **American Anthropologist 21(3):223-234.**

- 1932 The Present Status of Texas Archeology. **Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society 4:44-54.**

Potter, D. R.

- 1980 An Archaeological Assessment of 41 BX 197 and Vicinity, Walker Ranch National Register Historic District, San Antonio, Texas. **Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Archaeological Survey Report 91.**

Powers, M. C.

- 1953 Comparison Chart for Visual Estimation of Roundness. **Journal of Sedimentary Petrology 23:117-119.**

Prewitt, E. R.

- n.d. The Rogers Springs Site: 1974 Investigations. Unpublished manuscript on file, Texas Archeological Survey, The University of Texas at Austin, Research Report 54.

- 1974 Preliminary Archeological Investigations in the Rio Grande Delta Area of Texas. **Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society 45:55-65.**

- 1981 Cultural Chronology in Central Texas. **Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society 52:65-89.**

- Purdy, B. A. and H. K. Brooks
- 1971 Thermal Alteration of Silica Minerals: An Archaeological Approach. *Science* 173:322-325.
- Ralph, E. K., H. N. Michael, and M. C. Han
- 1973 Radiocarbon Dates and Reality. *MASCA Newsletter* 9(1):1-20.
- Ray, C. N.
- 1929 A Differentiation of the Prehistoric Cultures of the Abilene Section. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* 1:7-22.
- 1930 Report on Some Recent Archeological Researches in the Abilene Section. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* 2:45-58.
- 1934 Flint Cultures of Ancient Man in Texas. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* 6:107-111.
- 1941 Various Types of Clear Fork Gouges. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* 13:152-162.
- 1959 Deductions Concerning the Clear Fork Gouge. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* 30:199-208.
- Redman, C. L.
- 1974 Archaeological Sampling Strategies. An Addison-Wesley Module in Anthropology 55.
- Robinson, R.
- 1979 Biosilica and Climatic Change at 41 GD 21 and 41 GD 21A. Appendix IV in Archaeological Investigations of Two Prehistoric Sites on the Coletto Creek Drainage, Goliad County, Texas, by D. E. Fox:102-113. Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Archaeological Survey Report 69.
- Roemer, E., Jr.
- 1981 The 1979 Archaeological Survey of Portions of the Choke Canyon Reservoir in Live Oak and McMullen Counties, Texas. Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Choke Canyon Series 4.
- Roemer, F.
- 1849 Texas with Particular Reference to German Immigration and the Physical Appearance of the County. Standard Printing Co., San Antonio. Original published in Germany; translation by Oswald Mueller, second publication 1935.

Rouse, I.

- 1972 **Introduction to Prehistory: A Systematic Approach.** McGraw-Hill, New York.

San Antonio River Authority

- 1980 Floodwater Retarding Structures in the Upper Salado Creek Watershed. On file, Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

Saunders, J. T. and E. L. Saunders

- 1978 A Ranch Survey in the Upper Santa Isabella Watershed, Webb County, Texas. *La Tierra* 5(1):2-18.

Sayles, E. B.

- 1935 An Archaeological Survey of Texas. **Medallion Papers XVII:1-164.** Gila Pueblo, Globe, Arizona.

Schuetz, M. K.

- 1960 Report on the Martinez Creek Survey. Manuscript on file, Witte Memorial Museum, San Antonio.
- 1966 The Granberg Site: An Archaic Habitation in Bexar County, Texas. **Witte Memorial Museum, Studies 1.** San Antonio.

Schultz, C. B.

- 1943 Some Artifact Sites of Early Man in the Great Plains and Adjacent Areas. *American Antiquity* 8(3):242-295.

Scurlock, D. and W. R. Hudson

- 1973 An Archeological Investigation of Walker Ranch. **Texas Historical Commission, Office of the State Archeologist, Special Report 9.** Austin.

Sellards, E. H.

- 1940 Pleistocene Artifacts and Associated Fossils from Bee County, Texas. *Bulletin of the Geological Society of America* 51:1627-1657.

Severinghaus, C. W.

- 1949 Tooth Development and Wear as Criteria of Age in White-tailed Deer. *Journal of Wildlife Management* 13(2):195-216.

Shackley, M. L.

- 1975 **Archaeological Sediments: A Survey of Analytical Methods.** Halstead Press, John Wiley & Sons, New York.

Shafer, H. J.

- 1963 Test Excavations at the Youngsfort Site: A Stratified Terrace Site in Bell County, Texas. **Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society** 34:57-81.
- 1973 Lithic Technology at the George C. Davis Site, Cherokee County, Texas. Ph.D. dissertation, The University of Texas at Austin.
- 1976a The Consideration of Lithic Refuse at Archaeological Sites. **La Tierra** 3(2):8-10.
- 1976b Defining the Archaic: An Example from the Lower Pecos Area of Texas. In **The Texas Archaic: A Symposium**, edited by T. R. Hester:1-9. **Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Special Report 2.**
- 1979 Additional Comments on Altered Quartzite Cobbles and Pebbles from Central and Southern Texas. **La Tierra** 6(1):28-29.

Shafer, H. J. and V. M. Bryant, Jr.

- 1977 Archeological and Botanical Studies at Hinds Cave, Val Verde County, Texas. **Texas A&M University, Anthropology Laboratory, Special Series 1.** College Station.

Shepard, A. O.

- 1976 **Ceramics for the Archaeologist.** Carnegie Institution of Washington. Washington, D.C. Fifth printing.

Shiner, J. L.

- 1975 The Clear Fork Gouge Revisited. **Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society** 46:179-188.

Skelton, D. W.

- 1977 Archeological Investigations at the Fayette Power Project, Fayette County, Texas. **Texas Archeological Survey, The University of Texas at Austin, Research Report 60.**

Skelton, D. W. and J. Meridith

- 1977 Analysis of Thermally Altered Chert from the Fayette Power Project. Appendix III in Archeological Investigations at the Fayette Power Project, Fayette County, Texas, by D. W. Skelton:211-226. **Texas Archeological Survey, The University of Texas at Austin, Research Report 60.**

Skinner, S. A.

- 1971 Prehistoric Settlement of the De Cordova Bend Reservoir, Central Texas. **Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society 42:159.**

Skinner, S. A. and T. Gallagher

- 1974 An Evaluation of the Archaeological Resources at Lake Whitney, Texas. **Southern Methodist University, Contribution in Anthropology 14.**

Smith, H. P., Jr. and K. McDonald

- 1975 An Archaeological Survey of Friedrich Park, Bexar County, Texas. **Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Archaeological Survey Report 12.**

Solecki, R. S.

- 1953 Exploration of an Adena Mound at Natrium, West Virginia. **Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 151:313-395.**

Sollberger, J. B.

- 1967 A New Type of Arrow Point with Speculations as to Its Origin. **The Record 23(3).**
- 1971 A Technological Study of Beveled Knives. **Plains Anthropologist 16(53):209-218.**
- 1982 Letter to Grant Hall and Stephen L. Black, dated November 8, 1982. On file, Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

Sollberger, J. B. and W. B. Carroll

- ms. Membrane Cutter-Lifters: Tools Used in the Defleshing Stage of Hide Preservation. Unpublished manuscript on file, Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

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

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

Sorrow, W. M.

- 1968 Test Excavations at the Nopal Terrace Site, Val Verde County, Texas, Spring 1967. **Texas Archeological Salvage Project, The University of Texas at Austin, Papers 15.**

- 1969 Archeological Investigations at the John Ischy Site: A Burnt Rock Midden in Williamson County, Texas. **Texas Archeological Salvage Project, The University of Texas at Austin, Papers 18.**

Sorrow, W. M., H. J. Shafer, and R. E. Ross

- 1967 Excavations at Stillhouse Hollow Reservoir. **Texas Archeological Salvage Project, The University of Texas at Austin, Papers 11.**

Spector, J.

- 1970 Seed Analysis in Archaeology. **The Wisconsin Archaeologist** 51(4):163-190.

Story, D. A.

- 1968 Archeological Investigations at the Central Texas Gulf Coastal Sites. **State Building Commission, Archeological Program, Report 13.**

- 1980 Adaptive Strategies of Archaic Cultures of the West Gulf Coast Plain. Unpublished manuscript on file, Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

Story, D. A. and V. M. Bryant, Jr.

- 1966 A Preliminary Study of the Paleoecology of the Amistad Reservoir Area. **National Science Foundation Research Report G5-667.**

Struever, S.

- 1968 Flotation Techniques for the Recovery of Small-Scale Archaeological Remains. **American Antiquity** 33(3):353-362.

Suhm, D. A.

- 1959 The Williams Site and Central Texas Archeology. **The Texas Journal of Science** 11:218-250.

Suhm, D. A. (continued)

- 1960 A Review of Central Texas Archeology. **Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society** 29:63-108.

Suhm, D. A. and E. B. Jelks

- 1962 Handbook of Texas Archeology: Type Descriptions. **Texas Archeological Society, Special Publication 1** and **Texas Memorial Museum, Bulletin 4**. Austin.

Suhm, D. A., A. D. Krieger, and E. B. Jelks

- 1954 An Introductory Handbook of Texas Archeology. **Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society** 25.

Taylor, F. B., R. B. Hailey, and D. L. Richmond

- 1966 Soil Survey of Bexar County, Texas. **U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service Series** 1966.

Taylor, W. W. and F. G. Ru1

- 1960 An Archeological Reconnaissance Behind the Diablo Dam, Coahuila. **Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society** 31:153-166.

Terry, R. D. and G. V. Chilingar

- 1955 Summary of "Concerning Some Additional Aids in Studying Sedimentary Formations," by M. S. Shuetsov:229-234. **Journal of Sedimentary Petrology** 25(3).

Thomas, D. H.

- 1978 Arrowheads and Atlatl Darts: How the Stones Got the Shaft. **American Antiquity** 43(3):461-472.

Thoms, A. V., J. L. Montgomery, and A. W. Portnoy

- 1981 An Archaeological Survey of a Portion of the Choke Canyon Reservoir Area in McMullen and Live Oak Counties, Texas. **Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Choke Canyon Series** 3.

Tixier, J.

- 1974 Glossary for the Description of Stone Tools with Specific Reference to the Epipaleolithic of the Maghreb (translated by M. H. Newcomer). **Newsletter of Lithic Technology, Special Publication 1**. Washington State University, Pullman, Washington.



Tringham, R. E., G. Cooper, G. Odell, B. Voytek, and A. Whitman

- 1974 Experimentation in the Formation of Edge Damage: A New Approach to Lithic Analysis. **Journal of Field Archaeology** 1:171-196.

Tunnell, C. D.

- 1962 Oblate: A Rockshelter Site. In *Salvage Archeology of Canyon Lake Reservoir: The Wunderlich, Footbridge, and Oblate Sites*, by L. R. Johnson, Jr., D. A. Suhm, and C. D. Tunnell:77-116. **Texas Memorial Museum Bulletin** 5.

- 1978 The Gibson Lithic Cache from West Texas. **Texas Historical Commission, Office of the State Archeologist, Report 30**. Austin.

Uecker, H. G., Jr.

- 1966 41 BX 33: A Preliminary Report on the DeZavala Site. Manuscript on file, Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, Austin.

Valdez, F., Jr.

- 1979 A Summary of Recent Survey and Testing Activities in Southern Bexar County, Texas. **La Tierra** 6(1):3-10.

Van Auken, O. W., A. L. Ford, and A. Stein

- 1979 A Comparison of Some Woody Upland and Riparian Plant Communities of the Southern Edwards Plateau. **The Southwestern Naturalist** 24(1):65-80.

Waggonman, W. H.

- 1969 **Phosphoric Acid, Phosphates and Phosphitic Fertilizers**. 2nd edition. Hafner Publishing Co., New York.

Warnock, B. H.

- 1970 **Wildflowers of the Big Bend Country, Texas**. Sul Ross State University, Alpine, Texas.

Warren, J. E.

- 1975 A Sandstone Artifact from the Choke Canyon Reservoir Area, Southern Texas. **La Tierra** 2(4):16.

Watt, F. H.

- 1978 Radiocarbon Chronology of Sites in the Central Brazos Valley. **Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society** 49:111-138.

Webb, W. P.

1935 **The Texas Rangers: A Century of Frontier Defense.** Boston.

Weir, F. A.

1976a **The Central Texas Archaic.** Ph.D. dissertation, Washington State University. University Microfilms, Ann Arbor.

1976b **The Central Texas Archaic Reconsidered.** In **The Texas Archaic: A Symposium**, edited by T. R. Hester:60-66. **Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Special Report 2.**

1979 **Greenhaw: An Archaic Site in Central Texas.** **Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society** 50:5-68.

Weir, F. A. and G. H. Doran

1980 **A Brief Report on the Anthon Site (41 UV 60).** **La Tierra** 7(3):17-23.

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

1976 **Archeological Investigations at the Jetta Court Site (41 TV 51), Travis County, Texas.** **Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society** 47:25-88.

White, J. R.

1980 **A Closer Look at Clusters.** **American Antiquity** 45(1):66-74.

White, M.

1973 **The Whitetail Deer of the Aransas National Wildlife Refuge.** **The Texas Journal of Science** 24(4).

Wiant, M. D.

ms. **Flotation: Technical Considerations Which Have Resulted from the Koster Project.** Unpublished manuscript on file, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

Willey, G. R. and P. Phillips

1958 **Method and Theory in American Archaeology.** The University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

Williams-Dean, G. J.

1979 **Ethnobotany and Cultural Ecology of Prehistoric Man in Southwest Texas.** Ph.D. dissertation published by Texas A&M University, Anthropology Research Laboratory, College Station.

Wise, J.

- 1964 An Inventory of Artifacts from an Archaic Workshop in Bexar County, Texas: Robard's Site. Manuscript on file, Witte Memorial Museum, San Antonio.

Witkind, W. M.

- 1977 An Experiment in Stone Boiling. In Hop Hill: Culture and Climatic Change in Central Texas, by J. Gunn and R. A. Mahula:205-208. Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Special Report 5.

Woods, W.

- 1975 The Analysis of Abandoned Settlements by a New Phosphate Field Test Method. *Journal of North American Archaeology* 13(1-2).

Woolford, B. C. and E. S. Quillin

- 1966 *The Story of the Witte Memorial Museum, 1922-1960.* San Antonio Museum Association, San Antonio, Texas.

Woolford, S. W.

- 1935 Types of Archaeological Sites in Bexar County, Texas. *Witte Memorial Museum, Archaeological Bulletin* 4. San Antonio.

Word, J. H.

- 1970 The Archeological Investigation. Part I in Excavations at Baker Cave, Val Verde County, Texas, by J. H. Word and C. L. Douglas:1-109. *Texas Memorial Museum, Bulletin* 16.

Yanovsky, E.

- 1936 Food Plants of the North American Indians. *United States Department of Agriculture, Miscellaneous Publications* 237. Washington, D.C.

Yanovsky, E., E. K. Nelson, and R. M. Kingsbury

- 1952 Berries Rich in Calcium. *Science* 75:565-566.

## APPENDIX I\*

PRELIMINARY BIOSILICA ANALYSIS OF THE PANTHER SPRINGS CREEK SITE, 41 BX 228,  
BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS

(Ralph L. Robinson)

Phytoliths, microscopic opal from the tissues of plants, were extracted from a sample of archaeological midden matrix dating from Local Period 6 (cf. Clear Fork phase, Weir 1976). Wildrye, a shade-tolerant, cool-season grass with edible seeds, or a closely related genera was present. This is the first report of one type of grass phytolith from sediment. This site is unusual in that a high percentage frequency of cool-season grass phytoliths were present. At least five genera of grasses were found in the midden matrix.

Investigation of the biosilica record at the Panther Springs Creek site, 41 BX 228, began with test excavations by a field school group from The University of Texas at San Antonio in July 1977. A column of sediment samples was collected from Test Pit A. Sample 1 from a depth of 60 cm was selected for three reasons: (1) it was the deepest and therefore the oldest sample; (2) it appeared to be from a burned midden deposit (Midden 2), since it was very dark in color and contained snail shell and mammal bone fragments, indicating a high organic content; (3) a Nolan projectile point had been found in the same level of the test pit, giving Sample 1 a tentative chronological value of Local Period 6 (Clear Fork phase), approximately 4000 B.P to 3300 B.P.

The process used to extract phytoliths from the burned rock midden matrix of August 1977 is adapted from Rovner (1971) and has been found to be extremely dangerous and relatively ineffective in concentrating phytoliths from sediments containing clay and fine silt:

1. 1 g of sediment was dispersed with Calgon and distilled water, centrifuged and decanted.
2. 30% hydrogen peroxide was added and heated in a hot water bath to remove the organic material.
3. Carbonates were removed with 10% hydrochloric acid in a hot water bath.

---

\*Editorial Note: This appendix is based on the analysis of only one sample collected in 1977. Robinson agreed to process additional samples that were specifically collected from important midden and nonmidden contexts in 1979. This work has not been completed. Thus, the interpretations presented here are of limited value.

4. After rinsing to remove the hydrochloric acid, absolute ethyl alcohol was added and decanted to remove excess water and the remaining soluble resins.
5. The sample was then dried in a low temperature oven and pulverized with a glass rod.
6. Phytoliths were separated from the sample by heavy density separation using a mixture of tetrabromoethane and absolute ethyl alcohol. A chip of Australian black opal was used to adjust the specific gravity of the heavy liquid to 2.3. This step was repeated once because of problems with the centrifuge brake and the clay fraction.
7. The light fraction, which contained the phytoliths and clay, was then rinsed with absolute ethyl alcohol and oven dried.
8. The light fraction was then pulverized with a glass rod and mounted on a microscope slide with Permout.
9. The slide was microscopically scanned at 200X and 400X; the phytoliths were identified, counted, and compared to an extensive comparative collection of phytoliths extracted from modern plants. This sample was reanalyzed in September 1981 using the facilities of the Palynology Laboratory at Texas A&M University.
10. No attempt was made to extrapolate the counts (step 9) for the calculation of the concentration of diagnostic phytoliths per gram of sediment because:
  - (a) the sample was not oven dried prior to processing so that the sample weight was actually less than one gram (step 1);
  - (b) part of the sample was lost during step 2 due to overheating of the hydrogen peroxide;
  - (c) part of the sample was lost during step 3 due to the reaction of the hydrochloric acid with the very high carbonate content;
  - (d) as mentioned above, Rovner's processing method was unsuited for concentrating phytoliths from sediments containing particles less than 4 microns in size. The small particles remain in the light fraction regardless of their specific gravity and trap larger, heavy particles within a compact pluglike mass. The excessive amount of clay in the light fraction made it impossible to mount all of the phytoliths onto one slide and more difficult to identify and count.

Graminae phytoliths were the only type of biosilica observed in this sample. The various types and counts of phytoliths are shown in Table 58. When the results of this analysis were compared to the hundreds of samples examined during the past four years, the outstanding difference was the high percentage frequency of the festucoid phytolith types. Only 8% of the species of native grasses in Texas today contain the festucoid phytoliths

(Gould 1968). Only three other Texas sites have yielded such frequencies; 41 LK 31/32 and 41 LK 201 in the Choke Canyon Reservoir and 41 LU 1, the Lubbock Lake site. No modern soil samples from Texas have yielded such frequencies; in fact, the festuroid phytolith types are usually rare. As shown in Table 59, festuroid phytolith types are common in areas of the United States where environments are cooler. In the southern states, the grasses with festuroid phytoliths are usually cool-season grasses (Gould 1975).

The festuroid phytolith types from the burned rock midden matrix at the Panther Springs Creek site are most similar to those from 41 LK 201 (from an archaeological zone radiocarbon dated at 3250 B.P.) and least similar to those from the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene deposits at the Lubbock Lake site. Several festuroid phytoliths present in the Panther Springs Creek site sample are very similar to the comparative samples of *Elymus canadensis* (Wildrye). *Elymus canadensis* is a cool-season grass with edible seeds found in shaded, moist environments in Texas (*ibid.*). One of these phytolith types is a very distinctive spinous trichome. This is the first report of this type of trichome from plants and/or sediment. A very closely related genera, *Agropyron* spp. (Wheatgrass), has a spinous short cell, which has now been reported from a sediment sample from Wyoming.

As shown in Table 59, the panicoid and chloridoid phytolith types were also present at the Panther Springs Creek site. At least two genera of grasses with panicoid phytolith types and one genera of grass with the chloridoid phytolith type were observed. The frequencies of panicoid phytoliths also suggest moist growing conditions.

It is very tempting to speculate that (1) at approximately 4000-3300 B.P. the environmental conditions were cooler and/or more moist than the present; (2) the burned rock midden was in use during a cool season; (3) the Salado

---

TABLE 58. PERCENTAGE FREQUENCIES OF GRAMINAE PHYTOLITHS FROM 41 BX 228

Panicoid	3	(10%)	(27%)
Chloridoid	1	(3%)	(9%)
Festuroid	7	(23%)	(64%)
<hr/>			
Subtotal	11	(36%)	(100%)
<hr/>			
Trichome	14	(47%)	
Bulliform cell	5	(17%)	
<hr/>			
TOTAL	30	(100%)	

TABLE 59. COMPARISON OF PERCENTAGE FREQUENCIES OF GRAMINAE SHORT CELL PHYTOLITHS FROM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES CONTAINING FESTUCOID PHYTOLITH TYPES

State	Site	Sample Number	Age	Percentage of Phytolith Present	
				Panicoid Chloroid	Festucoid
Texas	41 BX 228	1	4000-3300 B.P.	27	9
Texas	41 BX 31/32	3	5330 B.P.	10	50
Texas	41 BX 31/32	5	4300 B.P.	25	25
Texas	41 BX 31/32	6	4300 B.P.	25	50
Texas	41 BX 31/32	7	younger than 4300 B.P.	8	17
Texas	41 LK 201	1	older than 3250 B.P.	33	0
Texas	41 LK 201	3	3250 B.P.	31	6
Texas	41 LU 1	p127	8500-8000 B.P.	29	14
Texas	41 LU 1	p121	older than 11,500 B.P.	34	0
Arkansas	3 LN 42	Mound E	1600-1200 B.P.	22	0
Mississippi	22 LO 530	12923-3	3500-2000 B.P.	50	12
Mississippi	22 LO 530	12923-4	5000-3500 B.P.	78	0
Alabama	1 PI 503	2124	11,500 B.P.	55	25
Wyoming	Wy 63b	Modern	2000-0 B.P.	0	0

Creek was very near the site when Sample 1 was deposited; and (4) the grasses were introduced into the midden matrix for economic reasons, such as the protection of food while being cooked in an earth oven or simply the use of grasses to start a fire. If economic usage is the case, the grasses were collected from a riparian environment. I saw no evidence of the use of grass seed, although it was certainly a valuable resource. This negative evidence should not be considered, since my comparative collection of lemmas, glumes, and paleas (parts of the "husk" which enclose grass seed) is limited.

It is possible that none of the above or a combination of all four speculations may be fact. The value of one sample is highly questionable, although in this instance, the evidence is intriguing. Further biosilica research at the Panther Springs Creek site, based on the carefully collected sediment samples from the extensive excavations of 1979-1980, will help resolve some of the questions raised by this very limited analysis.

#### REFERENCES CITED

Gould, F. W.

1968        **Grass Systematics.** McGraw-Hill, New York.

1975        **Texas Plants: A Checklist and Ecological Summary.** Agricultural Experiment Station, Texas A&M University.

Rovner, I.

1971        Potential of Opal Phytoliths for Use in Paleoecological Reconstruction. **Quaternary Research** 1:343-359.

Weir, F. W.

1976        The Central Texas Archaic. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman. University Microfilms, Ann Arbor.



**APPENDIX II**  
**SAMPLE FORMS**

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT SAN ANTONIO  
 CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

SUBSTRATUM UNIT FORM

Part 1. Fill out all blanks except those marked LAB. Zero=Missing Data

<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>	Site Number	Field Inspection	___
	<u>0</u>					<u>2</u>	Card Number	Lab Inspection	___
						<u>1</u>	Card Sequence Number		
___	___	___	___	___	___	___	Lot Number <u>LAB</u>	Excavators	_____
						<u>3</u>	Phase	Screeners	_____
___	___	___	___	___	___	___	Block <u>LAB</u>		
___	___	___	___	___	___	___	Field Unit <u>LAB</u>		
						___	Area		
						___	Datum		
						___	Level/Feature Form (IF FEATURE SKIP TO Consolidation)		
___	___	___	___	___	___	___	East Coordinate		
___	___	___	___	___	___	___	North Coordinate		
___	___	___	___	___	___	___	Depth to Top of Unit		
						___	Thickness		
						___	Substratum/Level		
						___	Unit/Size 1=1 m <sup>2</sup>		
						___	Screen Size 1=1/4" 2=1/8"		
						___	Number Debris Bags		
						___	Recorder		
___	___	___	___	___	___	___	Date		
						___	Feature(s) Count		
						___	Feature Number (if more than one _____)		
						___	Feature Type (if more than one _____)		
						___	Consolidation 1=Loose, 2=Friable, 3=Compact, 4=Tightly Compacted		
						___	Moisture 1=Wet, 2=Moist, 3=Dry		
						___	Disturbances 1=Animal, 2=Human, 3=Vegetal, 4=1&2, 5=1&3, 6=2&3, 7=1,2,&3		
___	___	___	___	___	___	___	Total Number of Burned Limestone		
___	___	___	___	___	___	___	Total Weight of Burned Limestone		

Part 2. Soil Composition. Fill out each blank with percentage number.  
 The total should=100%. Field Estimate ONLY.

___	Cobbles
___	Pebbles
___	Sand
___	Silt/Clay

Part 3. Complete each entry with either: 1=Absent/Not Taken or 2=Present/Taken

<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	Card Number	
	<u>2</u>	Card Sequence Number	
___		Black and White Photo(s)	
___		Color Photo(s)	
___		Plan Drawing	
___		Profile Drawing	
___		Charcoal (C <sup>14</sup> & species ID)	_____
___		Flotation	_____
___		Soil Chemistry	_____
___		Phytolith	_____
___		Other _____	_____

SAMPLE #'S

Figure 59. Substratum Unit Form.

Part 3. (continued)

HISTORIC ARTIFACTS

- \_\_\_ Ceramics
- \_\_\_ Metal
- \_\_\_ Glass

PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS

- \_\_\_ Ceramics
- \_\_\_ Lithics
- \_\_\_ Ground Stone
- \_\_\_ Fire-cracked Chert
- \_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

ECOFACTS

- \_\_\_ Limestone
- \_\_\_ Sandstone
- \_\_\_ Quartz
- \_\_\_ Chert
- \_\_\_ Hematite
- \_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

FAUNAL/VEGETAL

- \_\_\_ Bone unburned
- \_\_\_ Bone burned
- \_\_\_ Seeds unburned
- \_\_\_ Seeds burned
- \_\_\_ Land Snails
- \_\_\_ Mussel Shell
- \_\_\_ Charcoal Flecks
- \_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

Part 4. Answer questions as applicable:

SOILS: Briefly compare this level with: (1) previous levels and (2) surrounding units. Discuss: Color, texture, composition, mottling, disturbances, etc.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

CULTURAL MATERIALS: Briefly compare as above: relative abundance, unusual materials, patterning, diagnostics, etc.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Use continuation sheet or back of page to add comments or sketch artifacts.

Use back of page to draw plan or profiles of unit or Feature.

For ALL Features fill out and attach FEATURE SHEET.

Be sure to include a scale, a north arrow, and unit provenience(s).

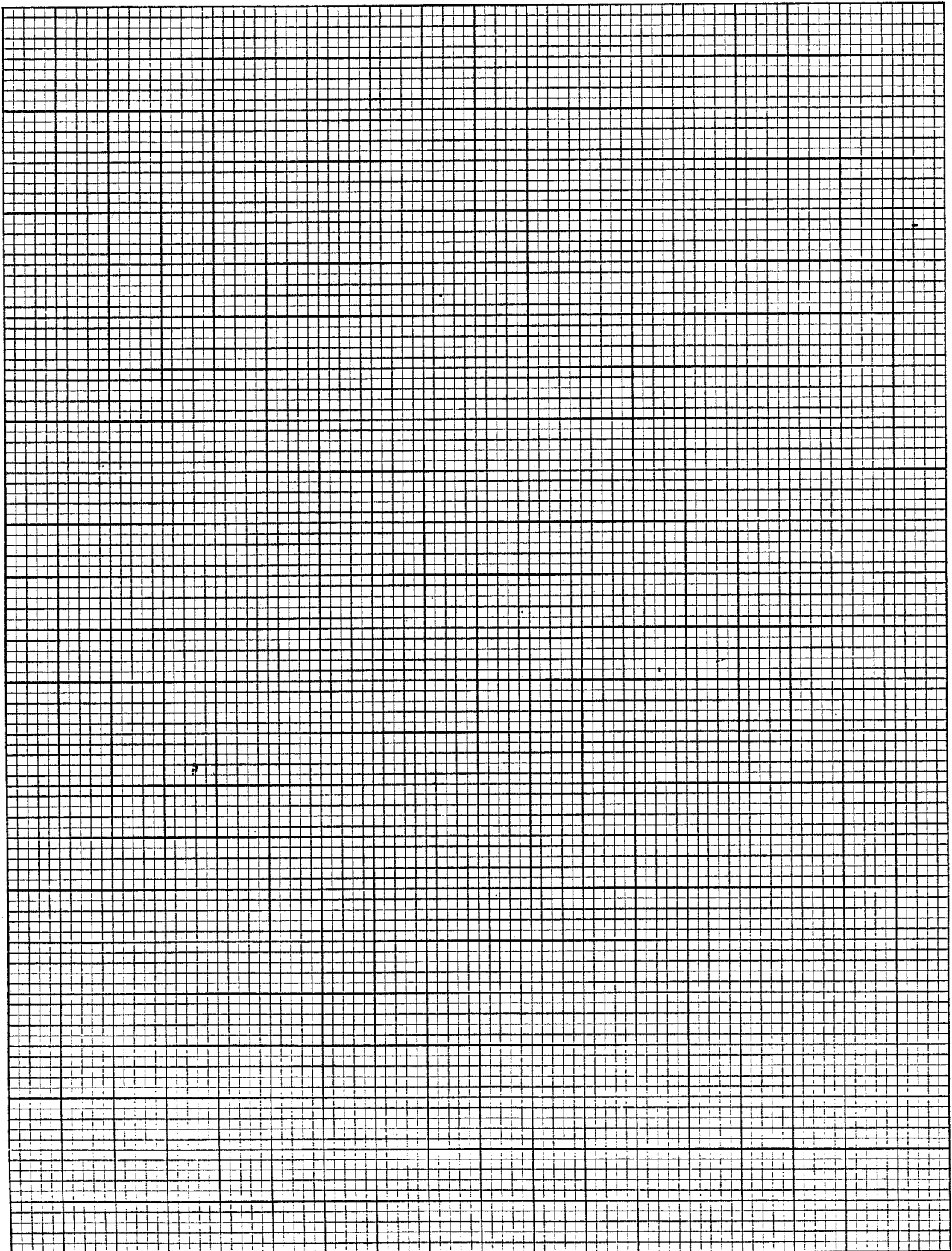


Figure 59. (continued)

Part 5. Fill out all blanks. Zero=Missing Data.

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ Feature Number  
 \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Feature Type  
  
 \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Maximum Dimension  
 \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Maximum Dimension Axis Orientation (°E of N)  
 \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Minimum Dimension  
 \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Minimum Dimension Axis Orientation (°E of N)  
 \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Maximum Thickness  
 \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Minimum Thickness  
 \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Top Elevation  
 \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Bottom Elevation

Part 6. Answer ALL Questions.

Why is this a Feature? Compare to surrounding soils.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

What excavation units/levels contain Feature?

---

---

Is the Feature completely exposed? If NOT, why?

---

---

What artifacts are associated with Feature? Contrast relative quantities with surrounding soils.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Compare Matrix to surrounding soil. Note differences in compactness, color, composition, etc.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Figure 59. (continued)

Part 6. (continued)

Detailed Feature Description.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Feature Interpretation. Why is it, what it is?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Remember to draw plan map and profile of Feature.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT SAN ANTONIO  
 CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH  
 MATERIAL ANALYSIS FORM - 41 BX 228

F  
o  
r  
m  
a  
t

EAST \_\_\_\_\_ NORTH \_\_\_\_\_  
 LEVEL \_\_\_\_\_ FEATURE \_\_\_\_\_ LOT # \_\_\_\_\_  
 ELEV \_\_\_\_\_  
 DATE \_\_\_\_\_ PEOPLE \_\_\_\_\_  
 SORTED BY: \_\_\_\_\_

1. I2 \_\_\_\_\_ Card Number  
 2a. I4 \_\_\_\_\_ Unique Number  
 2b. IX \_\_\_\_\_ Card Sequence No.

UNMODIFIED ROCK

3. I7 0 0 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Hematite Count  
 4. I7 0 0 2 \_\_\_\_\_ Hematite Weight (g)  
 5. I7 0 0 3 \_\_\_\_\_ Ochre Count  
 6. I7 0 0 4 \_\_\_\_\_ Ochre Weight  
 7. I7 0 0 5 \_\_\_\_\_ Fossils Count  
 8. I7 0 0 6 \_\_\_\_\_ Fossils Weight  
 9. I7 0 0 7 \_\_\_\_\_ Chert Cobbles Count  
 10. I7 0 0 8 \_\_\_\_\_ Chert Cobbles  
 Weight (g)  
 11. I7 0 0 9 \_\_\_\_\_ Quartzite Cobbles  
 Count  
 12. I7 0 1 0 \_\_\_\_\_ Quartzite Cobbles  
 Weight (g)  
 13. I7 0 1 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Silicified Wood Count  
 14. I7 0 1 2 \_\_\_\_\_ Silicified Wood  
 Weight (g)  
 15. I7 0 1 3 \_\_\_\_\_ Sandstone Count  
 16. I7 0 1 4 \_\_\_\_\_ Sandstone Weight (g)

BURNED ROCK

17. I7 0 1 5 \_\_\_\_\_ Burned Limestone  
 Count  
 18. I7 0 1 6 \_\_\_\_\_ Burned Limestone  
 Weight (g)  
 19. I7 0 1 7 \_\_\_\_\_ Misc. Burned Rock  
 Count  
 20. I7 0 1 8 \_\_\_\_\_ Misc. Burned Rock  
 Weight (g)  
 21. I7 0 1 9 \_\_\_\_\_ Sandstone Count  
 22. I7 0 2 0 \_\_\_\_\_ Sandstone Weight (g)  
 23. I7 0 2 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Clay Count  
 24. I7 0 2 2 \_\_\_\_\_ Clay Weight (g)

MUSSEL SHELL

25. I7 0 2 3 \_\_\_\_\_ Umbo Count  
 26. I7 0 2 4 \_\_\_\_\_ Umbo Weight (g)  
 27. I7 0 2 5 \_\_\_\_\_ Helisoma Count  
 28. I7 0 2 6 \_\_\_\_\_ Other Aquatic  
 Snails Count

LAND SNAILS

29. I7 0 2 7 \_\_\_\_\_ Raddotus Count  
 30. I7 0 2 8 \_\_\_\_\_ Polygyra Count  
 31. I7 0 2 9 \_\_\_\_\_ Praticolella Count  
 32. I7 0 3 0 \_\_\_\_\_ Helicina (Meso-  
 don) Count  
 33. I7 0 3 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Succinea Count  
 34. I7 0 3 2 \_\_\_\_\_ Other Land Snail  
 Count

BONE

35. I7 0 3 3 \_\_\_\_\_ Total Bone Count  
 36. I7 0 3 4 \_\_\_\_\_ Total Bone Weight (g)  
 37. I7 0 3 5 \_\_\_\_\_ Burned Bone Count  
 38. I7 0 3 6 \_\_\_\_\_ Burned Bone Weight (g)

WORKED MUSSEL SHELL

39. I7 0 3 7 \_\_\_\_\_ Worked Mussel Shell  
 Count

MARINE SHELL

40. I7 0 3 8 \_\_\_\_\_ Marine Shell Count

ABORIGINAL CERAMICS

41. I7 0 3 9 \_\_\_\_\_ Aboriginal Ceramic  
 Count

BIFACES

42. I7 0 4 0 \_\_\_\_\_ Complete Count  
 43. I7 0 4 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Proximal Count  
 44. I7 0 4 2 \_\_\_\_\_ Medial Count  
 45. I7 0 4 3 \_\_\_\_\_ Distal Count  
 46. I7 0 4 4 \_\_\_\_\_ Miscellaneous  
 Fragments Count

UNIFACES

47. I7 0 4 5 \_\_\_\_\_ Uniface Count

HAMMERSTONES

48. I7 0 4 6 \_\_\_\_\_ Hammerstone Count

GROUND STONE

49. I7 0 4 7 \_\_\_\_\_ Grooved Abrader  
 50. I7 0 4 8 \_\_\_\_\_ Grinding Slab  
 Fragment  
 51. I7 0 4 9 \_\_\_\_\_ Mano  
 52. I7 0 5 0 \_\_\_\_\_ Incised Limestone

CORES

53. I7 0 5 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Core Count

CHARCOAL

54. I7 0 5 2 \_\_\_\_\_ Flecks  
 55. I7 0 5 3 \_\_\_\_\_ Wood Species I.D.

CHERT

56. I7 0 5 4 \_\_\_\_\_ Debitage Weight  
 57. I7 0 5 5 \_\_\_\_\_ Fire Cracked Weight

MODIFIED FLAKES

58. I7 0 5 6 \_\_\_\_\_ Edge Altered/  
 Trimmed Flakes/  
 Chips  
 59. I7 0 5 7 \_\_\_\_\_ Modified Flake  
 Weight  
 60. I7 0 5 8 \_\_\_\_\_ Quartz Flake Count  
 61. I7 0 5 9 \_\_\_\_\_ Carbonized Seed  
 and Nut Count

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS (2=Present)

62. I4 0 6 0 \_\_\_\_\_ Type 1  
 63. I4 0 6 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Type 2  
 64. I7 0 6 2 \_\_\_\_\_ Type 3  
 65. I4 0 6 3 \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

Comments:

Figure 60. Material Analysis Form.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT SAN ANTONIO  
 CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS FORM

Area \_\_\_\_\_  
 E \_\_\_\_\_ N \_\_\_\_\_ L \_\_\_\_\_

5 Card #  
 Lot #

CORES			Q 5 9	-----	TN15:2	1 1 4	-----	DB1:2
Q 0 1	-----	C1	Q 6 0	-----	TN16:1	1 1 5	-----	DB1:3
Q 0 2	-----	C2	Q 6 1	-----	TN16:2	1 1 6	-----	DB2:1
Q 0 3	-----	C3	Q 6 2	-----	TN16:3	1 1 7	-----	DB2:2
Q 0 4	-----	C4:1	ARROW POINTS			1 1 8	-----	DB3:1
Q 0 5	-----	C4:2	Q 6 3	-----	A1	1 1 9	-----	DB3:2
Q 0 6	-----	C4:3	Q 6 4	-----	A2:1	1 2 0	-----	DB3:3
Q 0 7	-----	C4:4	Q 6 5	-----	A2:2	1 2 1	-----	DB4:1
Q 0 8	-----	C4:5	Q 6 6	-----	A2:3	1 2 2	-----	DB4:2
Q 0 9	-----	C5	Q 6 7	-----	A2:4	UNIFACES		
Q 1 0	-----	C6	Q 6 8	-----	A3:1	1 2 3	-----	U1:1
THICK BIFACES			Q 6 9	-----	A3:2	1 2 4	-----	U1:2
Q 1 1	-----	TK1	DART POINTS			1 2 5	-----	U1:3
Q 1 2	-----	TK2:1	Q 7 0	-----	D1:1	1 2 6	-----	U2:1
Q 1 3	-----	TK2:2	Q 7 1	-----	D1:2	1 2 7	-----	U2:2
Q 1 4	-----	TK3	Q 7 2	-----	D1:3	1 2 8	-----	U3:1
Q 1 5	-----	TK4:1	Q 7 3	-----	D1:4	1 2 9	-----	U3:2
Q 1 6	-----	TK4:2	Q 7 4	-----	D1:5	1 3 0	-----	U3:3
Q 1 7	-----	TK5	Q 7 5	-----	D1:6	1 3 1	-----	U3:4
Q 1 8	-----	TK6	Q 7 6	-----	D1:7	1 3 2	-----	U3:5
Q 1 9	-----	TK7	Q 7 7	-----	D1:8	HAMMERSTONES		
Q 2 0	-----	TK8	Q 7 8	-----	D1:9	1 3 3	-----	H:1
Q 2 1	-----	TK9	Q 7 9	-----	D1:10	1 3 4	-----	H:2
Q 2 2	-----	TK10:1	Q 8 0	-----	D2:1	GROUND AND PECKED STONE		
Q 2 3	-----	TK10:2	Q 8 1	-----	D2:2	1 3 5	-----	G1
Q 2 4	-----	TK11	Q 8 2	-----	D2:3	1 3 6	-----	G2
Q 2 5	-----	TK12	Q 8 3	-----	D2:4	1 3 7	-----	G3
Q 2 6	-----	TK13	Q 8 4	-----	D2:5	1 3 8	-----	G4
Q 2 7	-----	TK14	Q 8 5	-----	D2:6	INCISED STONE		
Q 2 8	-----	TK15	Q 8 6	-----	D3:1	1 3 9	-----	I1
THIN BIFACES			Q 8 7	-----	D3:2	1 4 0	-----	I2
Q 2 9	-----	TN1:1	Q 8 8	-----	D3:3	CERAMICS		
Q 3 0	-----	TN1:2	Q 8 9	-----	D3:4	1 4 1	-----	S1
Q 3 1	-----	TN2:1	Q 9 0	-----	D3:5	1 4 2	-----	S2
Q 3 2	-----	TN2:2	Q 9 1	-----	D3:6	1 4 3	-----	S3
Q 3 3	-----	TN3:1	Q 9 2	-----	D3:7	1 4 4	-----	S4
Q 3 4	-----	TN3:2	Q 9 3	-----	D3:8	1 4 5	-----	S5
Q 3 5	-----	TN3:3	Q 9 4	-----	D3:9	1 4 6	-----	S6
Q 3 6	-----	TN3:4	Q 9 5	-----	D3:10	BONE TOOLS		
Q 3 7	-----	TN4:1	Q 9 6	-----	D3:11	1 4 7	-----	B1
Q 3 8	-----	TN4:2	Q 9 7	-----	D4:1	1 4 8	-----	B2
Q 3 9	-----	TN5:1	Q 9 8	-----	D4:2	1 4 9	-----	B3
Q 4 0	-----	TN5:2	Q 9 9	-----	D4:3	1 5 0	-----	B4
Q 4 1	-----	TN6:1	1 0 0	-----	D5:1	1 5 1	-----	B5
Q 4 2	-----	TN6:2	1 0 1	-----	D5:2	1 5 2	-----	B6
Q 4 3	-----	TN7:1	1 0 2	-----	D5:3	1 5 3	-----	B7
Q 4 4	-----	TN7:2	1 0 3	-----	D6:1	1 5 4	-----	B8
Q 4 5	-----	TN8:1	1 0 4	-----	D6:2	MISCELLANEOUS		
Q 4 6	-----	TN8:2	1 0 5	-----	D6:3	1 5 5	-----	_____
Q 4 7	-----	TN8:3	1 0 6	-----	D7	1 5 6	-----	_____
Q 4 8	-----	TN9	1 0 7	-----	D8:1	1 5 7	-----	_____
Q 4 9	-----	TN10:1	1 0 8	-----	D8:2	1 5 8	-----	_____
Q 5 0	-----	TN10:2	PERFORATORS			1 5 9	-----	_____
Q 5 1	-----	TN11:1	1 0 9	-----	P:1	1 6 0	-----	_____
Q 5 2	-----	TN11:2	1 1 0	-----	P:2	1 6 1	-----	_____
Q 5 3	-----	TN12:1	1 1 1	-----	P:3	DISTALLY BEVELED TOOLS		
Q 5 4	-----	TN12:2	1 1 2	-----	P:4	1 1 3	-----	DB1:1
Q 5 5	-----	TN13:1						
Q 5 6	-----	TN13:2						
Q 5 7	-----	TN14						
Q 5 8	-----	TN15:1						

Figure 61. Artifact Analysis Form.



THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT SAN ANTONIO  
 CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

FLAKE ANALYSIS FORM - 41 BX 228

F O  
 I R M  
 T E A  
 M T

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Recorder \_\_\_\_\_

1. I2 --- 4 Card Number  
 2. I4 --- --- Unique Number

PRIMARY FLAKES

3. I7 0 0 1 --- SCP Count  
 4. I7 0 0 2 --- SCP Weight  
 5. I7 0 0 3 --- LCP Count  
 6. I7 0 0 4 --- LCP Weight  
 7. I7 0 0 5 --- SSFP Count  
 8. I7 0 0 6 --- SSFP Weight  
 9. I7 0 0 7 --- LSFP Count  
 10. I7 0 0 8 --- LSFP Weight

TERTIARY FLAKES

27. I7 0 2 5 --- SSFP Count  
 28. I7 0 2 6 --- SSFP Weight  
 29. I7 0 2 7 --- LSFP Count  
 30. I7 0 2 8 --- LSFP Weight  
 31. I7 0 2 9 --- SMFP Count  
 32. I7 0 3 0 --- SMFP Weight  
 33. I7 0 3 1 --- LMFP Count  
 34. I7 0 3 2 --- LMFP Weight  
 35. I7 0 3 3 --- SLPF Count  
 36. I7 0 3 4 --- SLPF Weight  
 37. I7 0 3 5 --- LLPF Count  
 38. I7 0 3 6 --- LLPF Weight

SECONDARY FLAKES

11. I7 0 0 9 --- SCP Count  
 12. I7 0 1 0 --- SCP Weight  
 13. I7 0 1 1 --- LCP Count  
 14. I7 0 1 2 --- LCP Weight  
 15. I7 0 1 3 --- SSFP Count  
 16. I7 0 1 4 --- SSFP Weight  
 17. I7 0 1 5 --- LSFP Count  
 18. I7 0 1 6 --- LSFP Weight  
 19. I7 0 1 7 --- SMFP Count  
 20. I7 0 1 8 --- SMFP Weight  
 21. I7 0 1 9 --- LMFP Count  
 22. I7 0 2 0 --- LMFP Weight  
 23. I7 0 2 1 --- SLPF Count  
 24. I7 0 2 2 --- SLPF Weight  
 25. I7 0 2 3 --- LLPF Count  
 26. I7 0 2 4 --- LLPF Weight

CHIPS

39. I7 0 3 7 --- Corticate Count  
 40. I7 0 3 8 --- Corticate Weight  
 41. I7 0 3 9 --- Decorticate Count  
 42. I7 0 4 0 --- Decorticate Weight

CHUNKS

43. I7 0 4 1 --- Count  
 44. I7 0 4 2 --- Weight

BURNED CHERT

45. I7 0 4 3 --- Count  
 46. I7 0 4 4 --- Weight

Figure 62. Flake Analysis Form.





PROJECTILE POINT CODING FORM  
 CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH  
 THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT SAN ANTONIO

Project \_\_\_\_\_ Coder \_\_\_\_\_  
 Artifact Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_ (day) \_\_\_\_ (month) \_\_\_\_ (year)

---

    \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Sequence No.  
     \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Type Code No.

4 1 B X 2 2 B Site No.  
     \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Lot No.

---

NOTE: 1=Present; 0=Absent

\_\_\_ Stem/Base Smoothing  
 \_\_\_ Bevelled Blade  
 \_\_\_ Bevelled Stem  
 \_\_\_ Serrated

---

    \_\_\_ Thickness  
     \_\_\_ Max. Length  
     \_\_\_ Max. Blade Width  
     \_\_\_ Base Width  
     \_\_\_ Haft Length  
     \_\_\_ Neck Width

---

    \_\_\_ Base Depth  
 (+=Concave; -=Convex;  
 000=Straight)

---

    \_\_\_ Weight (grams)  
     \_\_\_ East Coordinate  
     \_\_\_ North Coordinate  
     \_\_\_ Elevation (datum)  
     \_\_\_ Depth (below surface)  
     \_\_\_ Substratum/Level  
     \_\_\_ Type Name

---

OPTIONAL DATA

\_\_\_ Completeness (1=<90%; 2=99%; 3=100%)  
 \_\_\_ Reworking (1=none; 2=distal; 3=other)  
 \_\_\_ Finish (1=unfinished; 2=finished)  
 \_\_\_ Workmanship (1=poor; 2=average;  
                   3=exceptional)  
 \_\_\_ Material (1=chert; 2=chalcedony;  
               3=quartz; 4= other)  
 \_\_\_ Patination (1=none; 2=light;  
                3=moderate; 4=heavy)  
 \_\_\_ Heat Fracture (1=absent; 2=present)  
 \_\_\_ Impact Fracture (1=none; 2=possible;  
                       3=probable)  
 \_\_\_ Heat Treatment (1=none; 2=possible;  
                       3=probable)

ADD COMMENTS ON REVERSE

Figure 65. Projectile Point Coding Form.

## APPENDIX III

## GLOSSARY OF LITHIC TERMS

(Courtenay J. Jones)

The archaeological work conducted at site 41 BX 228 has employed various terms common to lithic analyses. Since some variations, although slight, can be found among different sources, the following definitions will apply to this analysis. Comparisons with these definitions can be found in Crabtree (1972:33-98) and Tixier (1974). For those interested, more detailed flake characteristics can be found in Shafer (1973:83), Gunn and Mahula (1977:149), and Katz (1976).

**ABRADING/GRINDING:** Techniques used to alter the striking surface to a desired shape to receive optimum impact. Achieved by passing an abrasive material back and forth across the surface in a rubbing motion.

**BEVELING:** Removal of bits of flint from a surface to achieve a desired shape or angle.

**BURNED CHERT:** Any piece of debitage which exhibits characteristics associated with exposure to intense heat, including potlids. If the flake characteristics required for this analysis are present on the piece of chert, it is included in the appropriate flake category.

**CHIP:** A piece of chert which exhibits some flake characteristics but which lacks a bulb of percussion, a platform, or both.

**CHUNK:** Distinguished from a chip by its thick, irregular, angular appearance. Exhibits no flake characteristics.

**DISTAL END:** The end of a flake which is opposite to the end bearing the bulb of percussion (proximal end).

**DORSAL SURFACE:** The side of the flake which is opposite the side which bears the bulb of percussion. In secondary or primary flakes this would be the cortex-bearing side.

**FLAKE:** Distinguished from chips and chunks in that it possesses both a bulb of percussion and a striking platform.

**HARD HAMMER PERCUSSION:** A reduction method which employs the use of a hammerstone or similar material to apply sufficient force to detach a flake from the parent material.

**LIP:** An extended ridge or lip of the platform which overhangs the ventral side of the flake.

**PLATFORM:** The surface area of the proximal end which receives the force of impact during flake removal.

- PLATFORM WIDTH:** The dimension of the platform which is measured from one side of the flake to the other side of the flake on an axis that is perpendicular to the axis extending from the dorsal face to the ventral face.
- PRESSURE FLAKING:** Removal of flakes by "pressing" a billet or similar tool to a desired location on the artifact and applying enough pressure to detach a flake.
- PRIMARY FLAKE:** A primary flake possesses cortex on 100% of the dorsal surface. Associated with the initial stages of lithic reduction.
- PROXIMAL END:** The end of the flake at which the platform is located. Opposite the distal end.
- SECONDARY FLAKE:** A flake which retains 1-99% of the cortex on the dorsal surface. Evidence of one or more flake removals on the dorsal surface.
- SIDE:** The outer edges of a flake when viewed with the dorsal or ventral surface toward the observer.
- SOFT HAMMER PERCUSSION:** A reduction method which is similar to the hard hammer technique but which utilizes a striking instrument of considerably softer material, such as bone, wood, or antler.
- TERTIARY FLAKE:** A flake which retains no cortex on any surface.
- VENTRAL SURFACE:** The inner surface of a flake upon which the bulb of percussion is located. Opposite the dorsal surface.

#### REFERENCES CITED

Crabtree, D. E.

- 1972 An Introduction to Flintworking. **Occasional Papers of the Idaho State University Museum 28.**

Gunn, J. and R. A. Mahula

- 1977 Hop Hill: Culture and Climatic Change in Central Texas. **Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Special Report 5.**

Katz, P. R.

- 1976 A Technological Analysis of the Kansas City Hopewell Chipped Stone Industry. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Kansas, Lawrence.

Shafer, H. J.

1973      Lithic Technology at the George C. Davis Site, Cherokee County, Texas. Ph.D. dissertation, The University of Texas at Austin.

Tixier, J.

1974      Glossary for the Description of Stone Tools with Specific Reference to the Epipaleolithic of the Maghreb (translated by M. H. Newcomer). **Newsletter of Lithic Technology, Special Publication 1.** Washington State University, Pullman, Washington.

## APPENDIX IV

## LOT NUMBER INDEX

A sequential list of the 486 lot numbers assigned during the 1979 investigations is presented as Table 60. The previous investigations used different numbering systems. The lot numbers were assigned as materials were received in the laboratory. In a number of circumstances, two bags of cultural material from the same provenience were turned in to the laboratory at different times and were assigned separate lot numbers. As these problems were found during the analysis, the bags were combined, and one of the two lot numbers was used for the remainder of the analysis. In these cases, each lot number is marked "combined w/\_\_\_\_\_." The lot number used in the final analysis and on the provenience charts is marked with an asterisk (\*). This information is provided in case both numbers were inadvertently used.

All lot numbers represent a single excavation unit-level unless given one of the following designations:

ST = Shovel Test (50 cm x 50 cm)

F# = Feature Number (where material is from)

Matrix = Soil Sample

BT = Backhoe Trench

5 m SUR = 5-m<sup>2</sup> surface collection area

SC = Soil Column Sample



Table 60. (continued)

Lot Number	Provenience	Comments	Lot Number	Provenience	Comments
238	E1022 N1008, Level 2	Combined with Lot 241*	302	E994 N974, Level 1	
239	E997 N1011, Level 3		303	E994 N968, Level 1	
240	E1005 N1022, Level 4		304	E994 N969, Level 2	
241	E1022 N1008, Level 2		305	E994 N968, Level 2	
242	E995 N974, Level 5		306	E995 N974, Level 10	
243	E1017 N1018, Level 5		307	E995 N969, Level 8	
244	E1020 N1024, Level 1		308	E995 N974, Level 9	
245	E1015 N1004, Level 1		309	E995 N969, Level 9	
246	E1018 N1019, Level 3		310	E995 N969, Level 10	
247	E995 N974, Level 4		311	E994 N969, Level 1	
248	E1005 N929, Level 8		312	E1010 N950, Level 1	
249	E1020 N1029, Level 1		313	E1010 N950, Level 2	
250	E999 N963, Level 2		314	E1010 N950, Level 3	
251	E1022 N1008, Level 8		315	Herb's Knoll, Level 1	ST
252*	E1015 N1004, Level 6		Combined with Lot 262	316	Herb's Knoll, Level 2
253	E1015 N1004, Level 7	317		Herb's Knoll, Level 3	ST
254	E1010 N1028, Level 1	318		Herb's Knoll, Level 4	ST
255	E1011 N1029, Level 1	319		Herb's Knoll, Level 5	ST
256	E995 N969, Level 1	320		E995 N968, Level 5	
257	E999 N963, Level 1	321		E995 N968, Level 6	
258	E1022 N1008, Level 9	322		E1010 N950, Level 4	
259	E999 N963, Level 3	323		E994 N969, Level 7	
260	E995 N974, Level 8	324		E994 N969, Level 6	
261	E995 N974, Level 1	325		E994 N968, Level 4	
262	E1015 N1004, Level 6	326		E994 N969, Level 5	
263	E1005 N929, Level 2	327		E994 N969, Level 8	
264	E1005 N929, Level 3	328		E995 N968, Level 4	
265	E1005 N929, Level 6	329		E994 N969, Level 3	
266	E995 N969, Level 6	330		E994 N968, Level 3	
267	E1010 N940, Level 7	331	E995 N968, Level 3		
268	E1005 N929, Level 7	332	E994 N969, Level 4		
269	E995 N974, Level 3	333	E1015 N1004, Level 5		
270	E1015 N1004, Level 4	334	E994 N968, Level 5		
271	E995 N969, Level 7	335	E1010 N950, Level 5		
272	E1010 N940, Level 6	336	E994 N968, Level 6		
273	E995 N974, Level 7	337	E995 N969, Level 5		
274	E1010 N940, Level 4	338	E995 N968, Level 7	Combined with Lot 341*, Ecofact bag	
275	E1005 N929, Level 5	339	E994 N968, Level 8		
276	E1010 N940, Level 5	340	E994 N968, Level 7		
277	E1005 N929, Level 4	341	E995 N968, Level 7	Combined with Lot 338	
278	E995 N974, Level 6	342	Herb's Knoll, Level 7	ST	
279	E1005 N929, Level 1	343	E988 N976, Level 3		
280	E1010 N940, Level 3	344	E988 N974, Level 4b		
281	E995 N969, Level 3	345	E990 N974, Level 4		
282	E999 N963, Level 6	346	E988 N974, Level 4a		
283	E999 N963, Level 8	347	E988 N976, Level 4		
284	E999 N963, Level 7	348	E988 N976, Level 5	Combined with Lot 350*	
285	E995 N969, Level 4	349	E990 N976, Level 4		
286	E999 N963, Level 3	350*	E988 N976, Level 5	Combined with Lot 348	
287	E1010 N940, Level 2	351	E990 N974, Level 5		
288	E999 N963, Level 5	352	E988 N976, Level 5	Matrix	
289	E1020 N1024, Level 2	353	E988 N976, Level 5	Matrix	
290	E1010 N940, Level 1	354	E990 N974, Level 2		
291	E1020 N1024, Level 3	355	E988 N974, Level 2		
292	E999 N963, Level 4	356	E990 N974, Level 1		
293	E1011 N1029, Level 2	357	E990 N976, Level 3		
294	E995 N969, Level 2	358	E990 N974, Level 3	Matrix Sample	
295	E990 N974, Level 4	359*	E990 N976, Level 2	Combined with Lot 362	
296	NW Quad E990 N974, Level 4	360	E988 N974, Level 3	Matrix Sample	
297	SE Quad E994 N974, Level 3	361	E988 N976, Level 2		
298	E994 N974, Level 2	362	E990 N976, Level 2	Combined with Lot 359*	
299	E995 N968, Level 2	363	E990 N974, Level 3		
300	E995 N974, Level 11				
301	E995 N968, Level 1				

Table 60. (continued)

Lot Number	Provenience	Comments	Lot Number	Provenience	Comments
364	E988 N974, Level 3		430	Area K	ST B
365	E1000 N963, Level 1		431	E995 N974, Level 2	
366	E1000 N963, Level 2		432	E1016 N1019, Level 6	
367*	E988 N974, Level 5	Combined with Lot 371	433	E1017 N1020, Level 5	
368	E1000 N963, Level 3		434	E1015 N1019, Level 3	
369	E994 N969, Level 9		435	E1015 N1018, Level 3	
370	E988 N976, Level 6		436	E1018 N1018, Level 3	
371	E988 N974, Level 5	Combined with Lot 367	437*	E1006 N1022, Level 5	Combined with Lot 190
372	E995 N968, Level 9		438	E1015 N1018, Level 4	
373	E994 N969, Level 9		439	E1015 N1018, Levels 3&4	Feature 5
374	SC#2-Sample 1		440	E988 N974, Level 1	
375	SC#2-Sample 2		441	E995 N1010	5 m SUR
376	SC#2-Sample 3		442	E1000 N1010	5 m SUR
377	SC#1-Sample 1		443	E1000 N1015	5 m SUR
378	SC#1-Sample 2		444	E1000 N1020	5 m SUR
379	SC#1-Sample 3		445	E1000 N1025	5 m SUR
380	E1000 N963, Level 4		446	E1000 N1030	5 m SUR
381	SC#1-Sample 4		447	E1005 N1000	5 m SUR
382	SC#1-Sample 5		448	E1005 N1005	5 m SUR
383	SC#1-Sample 6		449	E1005 N1010	5 m SUR
384	SC#1-Sample 7		450	E1005 N1015	5 m SUR
385	SC#1-Sample 8		451	E1005 N1020	5 m SUR
386	BT 1		452	E1005 N1025	5 m SUR
387	BT 2		453	E1005 N1030	5 m SUR
388	BT 3		454	E1010 N1005	5 m SUR
389	BT 4		455	E1010 N1010	5 m SUR
390	BT 5		456	E1010 N1015	5 m SUR
391	BT 6		457	E1010 N1020	5 m SUR
392	BT 7		458	E1010 N1025	5 m SUR
393	BT 8		459	E1010 N1030	5 m SUR
394	BT 9		460	E1015 N1010	5 m SUR
395	BT 10		461	E1015 N1015	5 m SUR
396	BT 11		462	E1015 N1020	5 m SUR
397	BT 12		463	E1015 N1025	5 m SUR
398	BT 14		464	Misc. Surf.	
399	BT 17		465	Subsurface, Area M	
400	E1016 N1018, Level 5	Matrix	466	E1040 N1000, Level 2	ST
401	E997 N1010, Level ?	Matrix	467	BT 10A	
402	E997 N1009, Level 3	Matrix	468	BT 10B	
403	E1005 N1024, Level 6	Matrix	469	Area M, Midden 2	From overburden removal
404	SC#4-Sample 3		470	Area K, Feature 8	Matrix Sample #64
405	SC#4-Sample 4				Lower fill of rock feature
406	SC#4-Sample 1		471	E990 N976, Level 5	Matrix Sample #65
407	SC#5-Sample 1				East of Feature 3
408	SC#5-Sample 2		472	E990 N976, Level 5	Matrix Sample #66
409	SC#5-Sample 3				North of Feature 2
410	SC#5-Sample 4		473	Area K, Feature 8	Matrix Sample #67
411	SC#5-Sample 5				Between first layer of rock
412	SC#3-Sample 1		474	E990 N976, Level 5	Matrix Sample #68
413	SC#4-Sample 2		475	E1008 N995, Level 3	
414	SC#3-Sample 2		476	E1008 N995, Level 4	
415	SC#3-Sample 3		477	E995 N1009, Level 2	
416	SC#3-Sample 4		478	E995 N1008, Level 1	
417	SC#3-Sample 5		479	E990 N976, Level 6	
418	SC#7-Sample ?		480	E995 N1009, Level 1	
419	SC#2-Sample 4		481	E995 N1008, Level 2	
420	SC#6-Sample 4		482	E995 N1009, Level 3	
421	SC#6-Sample 3		483	E990 N976, Level 5	
422	SC#6-Sample 2		484	E990 N976, Level 3	
423	SC#6-Sample 1		485	Area K	From Feature 8
424	BT 20-Sample 3		486	E988 N974, Level 7	Partial
425	BT 20-Sample 2			Area M	
426	BT 20-Sample 1				
427	E988 N974, Level 6				
428	E990 N974, Level 6				
429	Area K	ST A			

TABLE 60. LOT NUMBER INDEX

Lot Number	Provenience	Comments	Lot Number	Provenience	Comments
1	E995 N970, Level 1	ST	60	E1016 N1018, Level 2	
2	E995 N970, Level 2	ST	61	E1018 N1020, Level 1	Combined with Lot 53*, Feature 1
3	E995 N970, Level 3	ST			
4	E995 N970, Level 4	ST			
5	E995 N970, Level 5	ST	62	E1015 N1020, Level 1	
6	E995 N1010, Level 1	ST	63	E1016 N1018, Level 1	
7	E995 N1010, Level 2	ST	64*	E997 N1009, Level 1	Combined with Lot 114
8	E995 N1010, Level 3	ST			
9	E995 N1010, Level 4	ST	65	E998 N1010, Level 2	
10	E1004 N989, Level 1	ST	66	E998 N1009, Level 1	
11	E1004 N989, Level 2	ST	67	E998 N1009, Level 2	
12	E1004 N989, Level 3	ST	68	E996 N1009, Level 1	
13	E1004 N989, Level 4	ST	69*	E997 N1010, Level 1	Combined with Lot 113
14	E1005 N1025, Level 1	ST			
15	E1005 N1025, Level 2	ST	70	E996 N1008, Level 5	
16	E1005 N1025, Level 3	ST	71	E996 N1008, Level 9	
17	E1010 N1000, Level 1	ST	72	E998 N1010, Level 1	
18	E1010 N1000, Level 2	ST	73	E996 N1008, Level 6	
19	E1010 N1000, Level 3	ST	74	E998 N1009, Level 2	
20	E1010 N1000, Level 4	ST	75	E1016 N1020, Level 2	
21	E1015 N1010, Level 1	ST	76	E996 N1008, Level 7	
22	E1015 N1010, Level 2	ST	77	E996 N1008, Level 1	
23	E1015 N1010, Level 3	ST	78	E996 N1008, Level 4	
24	E1015 N1010, Level 4	ST	79	E996 N1008, Level 3	
25	E1015 N1010, Level 5	ST	80	E996 N1008, Level 8	
26	E1010 N1030, Level 1	ST	81	E996 N1008, Level 2	
27	E1025 N1020, Level 1	ST	82	E1017 N1019, Level 1	Combined with Lot 55*
28	E1025 N1020, Level 2	ST			
29	E1025 N1020, Level 3	ST	83	E998 N1010, Level 3	
30	E1025 N1020, Level 4	ST	84	E997 N1008, Level 2	
31	E1045 N1020, Level 1	ST	85	E998 N1009, Level 3	
32	E1045 N1020, Level 2	ST	86	E998 N1008, Level 1	
33	E1045 N1020, Level 3	ST	87	E996 N1009, Level 2	
34	E1040 N1000, Level 1	ST	88	E997 N1008, Level 1	
35	E1020 N1000, Level 1	ST	89	E996 N1011, Level 1	
36	E1020 N1000, Level 2	ST	90	E996 N1011, Level 2	
37	E1020 N1000, Level 3	ST	91	E996 N1010, Level 2	
38	E1015 N1025, Level 1	ST	92	E998 N1008, Level 2	
39	E1015 N1025, Level 2	ST	93	E996 N1010, Level 1	
40	E1015 N1025, Level 3	ST	94	E998 N1008, Level 3	
41	E1015 N1025, Level 4	ST	95	E1016 N1020, Level 3	
42	E1015 N1025, Level 5	ST	96	E996 N1009, Level 3	
43*	E1018 N1019, Level 1	Combined with Lot 225	97	E997 N1008, Level 3	
44	E1016 N1019, Level 1		98	E1016 N1020, Level 4	
45*	E1017 N1018, Level 2	Combined with Lot 51	99	E996 N1010, Level 3	
46	E1017 N1018, Level 1		100	E1016 N1019, Level 2	
47	E1018 N1018, Level 1		101	E1018 N1020, Level 2	
48	E1016 N1020, Level 1		102	E1015 N1020, Levels 1&2	
49	E1017 N1019, Level 2		103	E1017 N1019, Level 3	
50	E1015 N1018, Level 1		104	E1017 N1019, Level 4	
51	E1017 N1018, Level 2	Combined with Lot 45*, Feature 1	105	E997 N1009, Level 2	
52*	E1017 N1020, Level 1	Combined with Lot 54, Feature 1	106	E997 N1011, Level 1	
53*	E1018 N1020, Level 1	Combined with Lot 61	107	E1017 N1020, Level 2	
54	E1017 N1020, Level 1	Combined with Lot 52*	108	E997 N1011, Level 2	
55*	E1017 N1019, Level 1	Combined with Lot 82	109	E1017 N1019, Level 6	
56*	E1018 N1018, Level 2	Combined with Lot 111	110	E1017 N1019, Level 5	
57	E1015 N1019, Level 2		111	E1018 N1018, Level 2	Combined with Lot 56*
58	E1015 N1019, Level 1		112	E997 N1010, Level 2	
59	E1015 N1018, Level 2		113	E997 N1010, Level 1	Combined with Lot 69*, Feature 2
			114	E997 N1009, Level 1	Combined with Lot 64*, Feature 2
			115	E1005 N1023, Level 4	
			116	E1006 N1024, Level 1	
			117	E1016 N1020, Level 6	
			118	E1016 N1019, Level 5	

Table 60. (continued)

Lot Number	Provenience	Comments	Lot Number	Provenience	Comments
119	E1005 N1024, Level 1		186	E998 N1010, Level 6	
120	E1015 N1020, Level 2		187*	E1005 N1024, Level 5	Combined with Lot 196
121	E1016 N1018, Level 4		188	E1005 N1022, Level 5	
122	E1015 N1020, Level 3		189	E1016 N1020, Level 7	
123	E1005 N1024, Level 2		190	E1006 N1022, Level 5	Combined with Lot 437*
124	E1016 N1019, Level 4		191	E1006 N1022, Level 3	
125	E1015 N1020, Level 4		192	E1006 N1023, Level 5	
126	E1016 N1018, Level 3		193*	E1006 N1022, Level 4	Combined with Lot 195
127	E1006 N1024, Level 3		194	E1005 N1024, Level 6	
128	E1018 N1020, Level 3		195	E1006 N1022, Level 4	Combined with Lot 193*
129	E1017 N1020, Level 3		196	E1005 N1024, Level 5	Combined with Lot 187*
130	E1005 N1023, Level 2		197	E996 N1010, Level 4	Matrix Sample Feature 3
131	E997 N1010, Level 3		198	E998 N1009, Level 2	Matrix Sample Feature 2
132	E1010 N1029, Level 6		199	E997 N1009, Level ?	Matrix Sample Feature 2
133	E997 N1008, Level 4		200	E998 N1010, Level 2	Matrix Sample Feature 2
134	E998 N1010, Level 5		201	E997 N1009, Level ?	Matrix Sample Feature 2
135	E997 N1008, Level 5		202	E1017 N1019, Level ?	Matrix Sample Feature 1
136	E1016 N1018, Level 6		203	E1017 N1019, Level ?	Matrix Sample Feature 1
137	E1010 N1029, Level 1		204	E1017 N1019, Level ?	Feature 1
138	E998 N1009, Level 4		205	E1005 N1024, Level 3	Matrix Sample Feature 6
139	E1004 N987, Level 1		206	E1016 N1019, Level ?	Matrix Sample Feature 6
140	E1016 N1018, Level 5		207	E997 N1011, Level ?	Feature
141	E1010 N1029, Level 4		208	E1015 N1018, Level ?	Feature Matrix
142	E1005 N1023, Level 3		209	E1015 N1019, Level 3	Feature
143	E1006 N1022, Level 1		210	E1015 N1019, Level ?	Feature 5
144	E1015 N1020, Level 5		211	E1006 N1023, Level 4	
145	E1010 N1029, Level 3		212	E1006 N1023, Level 3	
146	E1010 N1029, Level 2		213	E1022 N1008, Level 1	
147	E1016 N1020, Level 5		214	E1017 N1018, Level 4	
148	E1016 N1019, Level 3		215	E1005 N1023, Level 5	
149	E1015 N1019, Level 4		216	E1006 N1024, Level 5	
150	E1005 N1023, Level 1		217	E996 N1011, Level 5	
151	E1006 N1024, Level 2		218	E996 N1010, Level 6	
152	E1004 N987, Level 6		219	E1010 N1029, Level 7	
153	E996 N1011, Level 3		220	E1010 N1029, Level 8	
154	E1004 N987, Level 7		221	E1022 N1008, Level 4	
155	E1005 N1022, Level 2		222	E1018 N1018, Level 4	
156	E998 N1009, Level 5		223	E1015 N1004, Level 3	
157	E1005 N1022, Level 1		224	E998 N1008, Level 6	
158*	E997 N1009, Level 4	Combined with Lot 168	225	E1018 N1019, Level 1	Combined with Lot 43* Feature 1
159	E996 N1010, Level 4		226	E997 N1011, Level 5	
160	E1004 N987, Level 5		227	E1017 N1018, Level 3	
161	E1004 N987, Level 4		228	E998 N1009, Level 6	
162	E1004 N987, Level 2		229	E1018 N1019, Level 2	
163	E997 N1008, Level 6		230	E996 N1009, Level 6	
164	E1004 N987, Level 3		231	E1022 N1008, Level 7	
165	E998 N1008, Level 4		232	E1015 N1004, Level 2	
166	E1010 N1029, Level 5		233	E1022 N1008, Level 3	
167	E997 N1009, Level 3		234	E997 N1010, Level 5	
168	E997 N1009, Level 4	Combined with Lot 158*	235	E1018 N1018, Level 5	
169	E1006 N1023, Level 2		236	E1022 N1008, Level 6	
170	E1006 N1023, Level 1		237	E1022 N1008, Level 5	
171	E998 N1010, Level 4				
172	E1017 N1020, Level 4				
173	E998 N1008, Level 5				
174	E996 N1009, Level 5				
175	E997 N1010, Level 4				
176	E1005 N1024, Level 3				
177	E996 N1011, Level 4				
178	E1006 N1024, Level 4				
179	E997 N1009, Level 5				
180	E1005 N1024, Level 4				
181	E997 N1011, Level 4				
182	E996 N1009, Level 4				
183	E1005 N1022, Level 3				
184	E1006 N1022, Level 2				
185	E996 N1010, Level 5				

## APPENDIX V

## PROJECTILE POINT DATA

Table 61 contains the metric and nonmetric attribute data recorded for 566 reconstructible projectile points recovered from 41 BX 228. As discussed in the Material Culture section, the attribute data were recorded on a revised version of the Artifact Qualification Coding Form developed by Gunn and Prewitt (1975). A blank copy of the revised form, the Projectile Point Coding Form, is included in Appendix II, Figure 65. Figure 66 illustrates a completed Projectile Point Coding Form for the **Montell** dart point illustrated in Figure 36,a. Each attribute or entry on the Projectile Point Coding Form is defined and discussed below. Many attribute definitions remain unchanged from the coding instructions provided with Gunn and Prewitt's (1975) original form. Each entry is identified by: Table Heading Label (Coding Form Label).

**SEQ (Sequence Number):** Four digit unique number (only 3 digits used with 41 BX 228 points) assigned to each specimen.

**TYP (Type Code Number):** Three digit code arbitrarily assigned to recognized projectile point types. Type Code Numbers were only assigned to formally defined point types. Table 62 provides a list of the type codes originally defined by Gunn and Prewitt and those added by this author as well as the alphanumeric artifact code equivalencies used in this report.

**SITE (Site No.):** Self-explanatory.

**LOT (Lot No.):** Self-explanatory. See Appendix IV.

**PRESENT/ABSENT ATTRIBUTES:**

A (Stem/Base Smoothing)	1 = Present	2 = Absent
B (Blade Beveling)	1 = Present	2 = Absent
C (Stem Beveling)	1 = Present	2 = Absent
D (Serrated)	1 = Present	2 = Absent

**METRIC MEASUREMENTS**

All metric measurements are expressed in millimeters except weight which is expressed in grams. All measurements except weight were determined by measuring the actual artifact using venier calipers except when incomplete. Incomplete specimens were traced on the graphic space provided on the form, and the missing point segments were projected and sketched in. The measurements of the incomplete specimens were determined by measuring the projected outline with a metric ruler.

TABLE 61. METRIC AND NONMETRIC ATTRIBUTE DATA FOR PROJECTILE POINTS FROM 41 BX 228

SEC	TYP	SITE	LUT	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	EAST	NGRTH	ELEV	DEP	LEV	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
1	14	415X	2228	0113	00	00	00	00	72	43	32	15	29	+10	10.0	997.49	1008.45	99.37	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2	14	415X	2228	0113	00	00	00	00	70	38	32	15	27	+09	10.0	997.70	1011.83	99.31	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
3	14	415X	2228	0114	00	00	00	00	73	35	22	11	20	+07	15.0	997.80	1010.53	99.23	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
4	14	415X	2228	0114	00	00	00	00	68	44	29	11	20	+10	10.0	1005.17	1023.17	99.23	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
5	14	415X	2228	0399	00	00	00	00	79	43	33	13	27	+09	10.0	997.06	1010.00	99.00	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
6	14	415X	2228	0117	00	00	00	00	49	37	23	12	28	+08	8.0	998.56	1010.60	99.34	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
7	14	415X	2228	0113	00	00	00	00	63	38	27	16	20	+10	10.0	997.38	1008.38	99.20	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
8	14	415X	2228	0113	00	00	00	00	82	41	33	12	22	+06	10.0	996.69	1009.51	99.29	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
9	14	415X	2228	0113	00	00	00	00	73	39	24	12	22	+06	10.0	997.00	1009.00	99.20	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
10	14	415X	2228	0113	00	00	00	00	76	38	28	12	22	+05	11.0	1018.47	1020.32	99.28	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
11	14	415X	2228	0113	00	00	00	00	62	38	28	11	21	+05	10.0	996.66	1010.33	99.27	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
12	14	415X	2228	0113	00	00	00	00	50	32	22	11	21	+09	10.0	996.29	1008.33	99.20	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
13	14	415X	2228	0113	00	00	00	00	69	44	33	12	26	+09	9.0	995.09	1010.00	99.00	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
14	14	415X	2228	0113	00	00	00	00	58	33	28	14	24	+08	10.0	997.00	1008.52	99.20	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
15	14	415X	2228	0113	00	00	00	00	63	38	28	14	24	+08	10.0	1005.00	1025.00	99.00	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
16	14	415X	2228	0113	00	00	00	00	72	43	33	14	22	+08	13.0	997.21	1011.93	99.20	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
17	14	415X	2228	0113	00	00	00	00	76	38	29	14	22	+04	17.0	996.56	1008.84	99.20	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
18	14	415X	2228	0111	00	00	00	00	79	18	26	12	23	+08	17.0	1006.98	1024.24	99.20	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
19	14	415X	2228	0111	00	00	00	00	60	39	26	12	26	+10	11.0	1016.66	1020.39	99.20	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
20	14	415X	2228	0111	00	00	00	00	63	36	26	11	25	+04	11.0	996.06	1009.00	99.00	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
21	14	415X	2228	0099	00	00	00	00	68	45	31	12	26	+07	10.0	996.00	1009.00	99.00	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
22	14	415X	2228	0099	00	00	00	00	68	45	31	12	26	+07	10.0	996.00	1009.00	99.00	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
23	14	415X	2228	0117	00	00	00	00	69	43	30	13	27	+09	10.0	996.39	1010.50	99.30	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
24	14	415X	2228	0117	00	00	00	00	65	33	30	13	27	+08	10.0	995.56	1010.86	99.20	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
25	14	415X	2228	0117	00	00	00	00	65	33	30	13	27	+08	10.0	995.56	1010.86	99.20	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
26	14	415X	2228	0117	00	00	00	00	65	33	30	13	27	+08	10.0	995.56	1010.86	99.20	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
27	14	415X	2228	0117	00	00	00	00	65	33	30	13	27	+08	10.0	995.56	1010.86	99.20	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
28	14	415X	2228	0117	00	00	00	00	65	33	30	13	27	+08	10.0	995.56	1010.86	99.20	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
29	14	415X	2228	0117	00	00	00	00	65	33	30	13	27	+08	10.0	995.56	1010.86	99.20	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
30	14	415X	2228	0117	00	00	00	00	65	33	30	13	27	+08	10.0	995.56	1010.86	99.20	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
31	14	415X	2228	0117	00	00	00	00	65	33	30	13	27	+08	10.0	995.56	1010.86	99.20	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
32	14	415X	2228	0117	00	00	00	00	65	33	30	13	27	+08	10.0	995.56	1010.86	99.20	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
33	14	415X	2228	0117	00	00	00	00	65	33	30	13	27	+08	10.0	995.56	1010.86	99.20	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
34	14	415X	2228	0117	00	00	00	00	65	33	30	13	27	+08	10.0	995.56	1010.86	99.20	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
35	14	415X	2228	0117	00	00	00	00	65	33	30	13	27	+08	10.0	995.56	1010.86	99.20	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
36	14	415X	2228	0117	00	00	00	00	65	33	30	13	27	+08	10.0	995.56	1010.86	99.20	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
37	14	415X	2228	0117	00	00	00	00	65	33	30	13	27	+08	10.0	995.56	1010.86	99.20	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
38	14	415X	2228	0117	00	00	00	00	65	33	30	13	27	+08	10.0	995.56	1010.86	99.20	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
39	14	415X	2228	0117	00	00	00	00	65	33	30	13	27	+08	10.0	995.56	1010.86	99.20	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
40	14	415X	2228	0117	00	00	00	00	65	33	30	13	27	+08	10.0	995.56	1010.86	99.20	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
41	14	415X	2228	0117	00	00	00	00	65	33	30	13	27	+08	10.0	995.56	1010.86	99.20	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
42	14	415X	2228	0117	00	00	00	00	65	33	30	13	27	+08	10.0	995.56	1010.86	99.20	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
43	14	415X	2228	0117	00	00	00	00	65	33	30	13	27	+08	10.0	995.56	1010.86	99.20	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
44	14	415X	2228	0117	00	00	00	00	65	33	30	13	27	+08	10.0	995.56	1010.86	99.20	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
45	14	415X	2228	0117	00	00	00	00	65	33	30	13	27	+08	10.0	995.56	1010.86	99.20	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
46	14	415X	2228	0117	00	00	00	00	65	33	30	13	27	+08	10.0	995.56	1010.86	99.20	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
47	14	415X	2228	0117	00	00	00	00	65	33	30	13	27	+08	10.0	995.56	1010.86	99.20	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
48	14	415X	2228	0117	00	00	00	00	65	33	30	13	27	+08	10.0	995.56	1010.86	99.20	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
49	14	415X	2228	0117	00	00	00	00	65	33	30	13	27	+08	10.0	995.56	1010.86	99.20	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
50	14	415X	2228	0117	00	00	00	00	65	33	30	13	27	+08	10.0	995.56	1010.86	99.20	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
51	14	415X	2228	0117	00	00	00	00	65	33	30	13	27	+08	10.0	995.56	1010.86	99.20	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
52	14	415X	2228	0117	00	00	00	00	65	33	30	13	27	+08	10.0	995.56	1010.86	99.20	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
53	14	415X	2228	0117	00	00	00	00	65	33	30	13	27	+08	10.0	995.56	1010.86	99.20	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
54	14	415X	2228	0117	00	00	00	00	65	33	30	13	27	+08	10.0	995.56	1010.86	99.20	0.0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
55	14	415X	2228	0117	00	00	00	00	65	33	30	13	27	+08	10.0	995.56	1010.86	99.20	0.0	4									













TABLE 62. PROJECTILE POINT TYPE CODES

Type Code	Type Name	41 BX 228 Artifact Code
001	Perdiz	A1
002	Scallorn	A2:2
003	Darl mahomet	N/A
004	Ensor	D1:2
005	Castroville	D2:2
006	Marshall	D2:3
007	Pedernales II	N/A
008	Pedernales I	N/A
009	Bulverde I	N/A
010	Nolan	D3:7
011	Bulverde II	N/A
012	Bulverde	D3:4
013	Pedernales	D3:1
014	Montell	D2:1
015	Marcos	D2:5
016	Bell	D3:11
017	Wells	N/A
018	Darl hoxie	N/A
019	Travis	D3:6
020	Frio	D1:1
021	Gower	N/A
022	Clifton	N/A
023	Fairland	D1:3
024	Langtry	D3:2
025	Williams	D2:6
026	Lange	D2:4
037	Carrizo	D6:2
038	Kinney	D6:1
039	"thinned-base early triangular"	D6:3
040	Pandale	D3:10
041	La Jita	D3:8
042	Toyah	A2:4
043	Edwards	A2:1
044	Martindale	D4:3

E (Thickness): Two digit entry measured at the thickest segment of each specimen.

F (Maximum Length): Three digit entry.

G (Maximum Blade Width): Two digit entry measured at the widest portion of blade.

H (Base Width): Two digit entry measured (1) at the widest extent of the stem for expanding stem points; (2) at the base for parallel stem points and unstemmed triangular points; and (3) at the point where there is a noticeable break which begins the (usually) convex base for contracting stem points.

I (Haft Length): Two digit entry that measures the proximal end of the specimen that is assumed to have been inserted into the distal end of a shaft or foreshaft. On notched and barbed specimens the haft length is measured by drawing a reference line from the top of each notch and measuring the distance between the base and where the reference line meets the centerline of the specimen (see Fig. 66). On shouldered or contracting stem points the reference line should be drawn at the point where a noticeable flare toward the shoulder or barb begins. On unstemmed triangular specimens and unsmoothed lanceolate specimens haft length = 00. On smoothed lanceolate specimens the haft length is measured by drawing a reference line between the points nearest the distal tip on either side where smoothing ends.

J (Neck Width): Two digit entry that is assumed to correspond to the maximum diameter of the host shaft or foreshaft. On notched or shouldered and expanding stem specimens the neck width is measured at the narrowest point of the stem above the base regardless of position along the stem. On contracting stem specimens the neck width is measured at the point where a noticeable flare toward the shoulders or barbs begin; this point usually coincides with the reference line drawn for the haft length measurement.

K (Base Depth): Three digit entry. The first digit is a plus (+) symbol if the base is concave, a minus (-) symbol if the base is convex or a zero (0) if the base is straight. The last two digits measure the amount of concavity or convexity. Concave base specimens are measured from the base to the maximum extent of the basal notch or concavity. Convex base specimens are measured from the base width measurement point to the base.

L (Weight): Three digit number that expresses the weight in grams as measured on an **Ohaus** triple beam balance. Only complete specimens were weighed.

PROJECTILE POINT CODING FORM  
 CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH  
 THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT SAN ANTONIO

Project Salado Creek Watershed Coder S. Black  
 Artifact Class Dart Point Date 14 (day) 5 (month) 80 (year)

0002 Sequence No.

014 Type Code No.

41BX228 Site No.

01B1 Lot No.

NOTE: 1=Present; 0=Absent

0 Stem/Base Smoothing

C Bevelled Blade

0 Bevelled Stem

0 Serrated

05 Thickness

070 Max. Length

38 Max. Blade Width

32 Base Width

14 Haft Length

27 Neck Width

+09 Base Depth  
 (+=Concave; -=Convex;  
 000=Straight)

10.8 Weight (grams)

997.79 East Coordinate

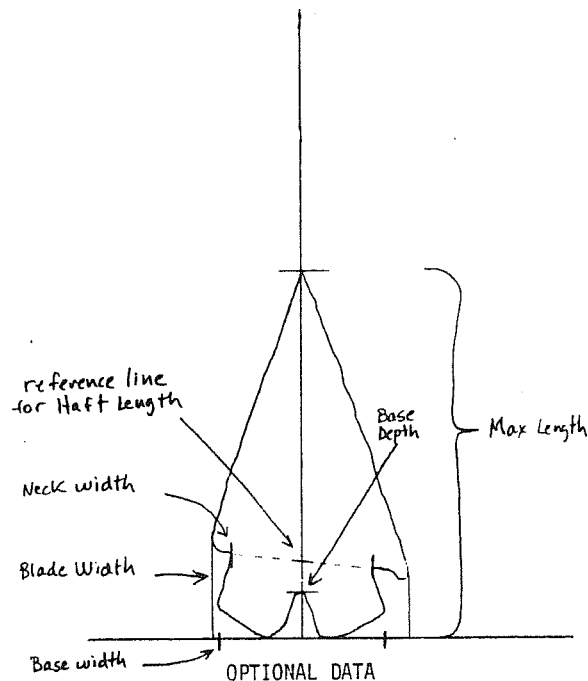
1011.80 North Coordinate

99.25 Elevation (datum)

.38 Depth (below surface)

4 Substratum/Level

MONTELL Type Name



OPTIONAL DATA

3 Completeness (1=90%; 2=90-99%; 3=100%)

1 Reworking (1=none; 2=distal; 3=other)

2 Finish (1=unfinished; 2=finished)

3 Workmanship (1=poor; 2=average; 3=exceptional)

1 Material (1=chert; 2=chalcedony; 3=quartz; 4=other)

1 Patination (1=none; 2=light; 3=moderate; 4=heavy)

1 Heat Fracture (1=absent; 2=present)

1 Impact Fracture (1=none; 2=possible; 3=prob)

1 Heat Treatment (1=none; 2=possible; 3=prob)

ADD COMMENTS ON REVERSE

Figure 66. Projectile Point Coding Form.

PROVENIENCE ATTRIBUTES

**EAST** (East Coordinate): Six digit number indicating the horizontal provenience east to west with respect to the site grid system. Numbers to the right of the decimal place indicate the specimen was plotted **in situ**.

**NORTH** (North Coordinate): Same as EAST except gives north to south provenience.

**ELEV** (Elevation [datum]): Five digit number indicating vertical provenience with respect to site datum. Elevation is only given for specimens plotted **in situ**.

**DEP** (Depth [below surface]): Three digit number that measures depth of the specimen in meters from the ground surface. If an elevation is not given, the depth indicated is the midpoint of the level depth. In other words, if an elevation is 000.00 and the depth is 0.36 it means the artifact was not found **in situ**, and the average depth of the excavation level was 36 cm below the surface.

**LEV** (Substratum/Level): Two digit number expressing the excavation level the specimen was recovered from.

**SPECIAL PROVENIENCE CODING:** The above described provenience attributes were designed for excavated specimens from standard unit-levels. Projectile points were recovered from various other proveniences. Surface finds from the general site area are given zero (0) values for all provenienced attributes. Surface finds from 5-m<sup>2</sup> surface collection grids are given East and North coordinates only. Backhoe trench specimens are given a trench number to the right of the decimal place in the East coordinate and a depth of 9.99 to indicate unknown subsurface depth. Backhoe Trench 10 specimens with a 1 or 2 in the North coordinate indicate Backhoe Trench 10A or 10B, respectively. Shovel test specimens are given horizontal proveniences and level numbers but no elevation and depth only when plotted **in situ**. All alphanumeric lot numbers are from the 1977 field school (Jaquier *et al.* 1979). Provenience information can be cross-checked by looking up the lot number in Appendix IV.

OPTIONAL DATA ATTRIBUTES

The following nine subjective attributes were added to Gunn and Prewitt's form to add more information pertinent to 41 BX 228 specimens. All are single digit entries.

**M (Completeness):** Indicates how much of artifact is missing. Coding values: 1 = <90% complete; 2 = 90-99% complete; and 3 = 100% complete. Metric attribute measurements for specimens less than 90% complete should be regarded as approximations only.

**N (Reworking):** Indicates presence of obvious reworking or resharpening as indicated by changes in edge angle, flaking pattern, or patination. Coding values: 1 = no reworking; 2 = distal reworking; and 3 = reworking of other section(s) of the specimen other than the distal portion.

**O (Finish):** Indicates whether specimen appears finished or not. About 10% of the coded specimens had irregular edges, asymmetric outlines, unthinned sections, or other indications that the specimen had never been completed. Coding values: 1 = unfinished; 2 = finished.

**P (Workmanship):** Indicates how well a given specimen is made. Exceptional workmanship results in symmetrical well-thinned artifacts with regular edges and even proportions. Poor workmanship results in uneven poorly thinned artifacts with asymmetrical outlines and irregular edges. Coding values: 1 = poor; 2 = average; and 3 = exceptional.

**Q (Material):** Indicates material type the specimen is made of. Coding values: 1 = chert; 2 = chalcedony; 3 = quartz; and 4 = other.

**R (Patination):** Indicates presence and amount of patina. Patination is the formation of a light-colored (opaque), thin layer through chemical weathering, surface exposure, and time. In general at 41 BX 228 the heavily patinated specimens were older than the unpatinated specimens. Coding values: 1 = none; 2 = light; 3 = moderate; and 4 = heavy.

**S (Heat Fracture):** Indicates whether a specimen has been burned or not. Coding values: 1 = absent (i.e., unburned); 2 = present (burned).

**T (Impact Fracture):** Indicates whether a specimen has an impact related fracture or not. Impact fractured points have missing distal portions and one or more flake scars that appear to originate from the distal end. Impact fractures are often difficult to positively identify. Coding values: 1 = none; 2 = possible impact fracture(s); and 3 = probably impact fracture(s).

**U (Heat Treatment):** Indicates whether or not the specimen appears to be made of heat-treated chert (see section VI for a discussion). Heat treatment is often difficult to positively identify. Coding values: 1 = not heat treated; 2 = possibly heat treated; and 3 = probably heat treated.



**GRAPHIC DATA:** Each specimen was placed with the flattest side down on the Projectile Point Coding Form with the base centered on the horizontal guide and the distal tip centered on the vertical guide. Incomplete and asymmetrical specimens were centered as nearly as possible. The outline of the specimen was then traced with a sharp pencil. Missing portions were then reconstructed by projecting dotted lines based on the intact portion of the specimen and comparison to similar complete specimens. A clear protractor was then used to draw a series of reference lines that indicate where the various metric attributes were measured. Measurements were determined with a pair of venier calipers where possible, otherwise a metric rule was used to measure between the appropriate reference lines. The graphic section was also used to add notes on various interesting features that were otherwise unrecorded.

#### **REFERENCES CITED**

Gunn, J. and E. R. Prewitt

1975        Automatic Classification: Projectile Points from West Texas.  
             **Plains Anthropologist** 20(68):139-149.

Jaquier, J. A., F. Valdez, Jr., A. J. McGraw, I. W. Cox, and T. R. Hester

1979        Interim Report on Archaeological Test Excavations at Site  
             41 BX 228, Walker Ranch, Bexar County, Texas. **Center for  
             Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San  
             Antonio, Archaeological Survey Report 46.**

## APPENDIX VI

## ADDITIONAL DATA

Extremely large amounts of information were amassed during the project. It is not possible to reproduce all of this information in this report given the fiscal limitations. Below are listed the types of data which were collected and how the information can be accessed. Table 63 is a list derived from a computer printout of the excavation unit-level provenience information and select material categories. Similar lists could have been done for a variety of data. Interested and qualified researchers can have access to the 41 BX 228 data collections by agreement with the Director of the Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio. Where noted, some data are available in photocopy form through the CAR for the cost of duplicating, postage, and handling. All other materials are on file at the CAR-UTSA Archaeological Laboratory.

UNIT-LEVEL PROVENIENCE DATA

Table 63 gives the provenience data for each excavated level at 41 BX 228. Most of the columns are self-explanatory. Lot numbers can be cross-checked in Appendix IV. The **Depth** column is the metric elevation below datum to the top of each level. The last two digits under depth are centimeters (i.e., a decimal point should be placed between the second and third digits). The **Thick** column is the average thickness of each level in centimeters. The actual data tabulations are presented for three categories: burned rock weight, bone weight, and debitage weight. The burned rock weight is presented in kilograms and dekagrams (first two digits from right are dekagrams - add one zero to right to obtain grams). The bone weight and debitage weight are presented in grams.

The raw data used to produce Table 63 are stored on magnetic tape which is housed at the CAR-UTSA. The following files are stored:

BX228 SYSDAT	All raw data from all unit-levels
BX228 AREADAT	Raw data sorted by excavation area
BX228 PROJPT	Projectile point data (Appendix V)
BX228 DEBDAT	Debitage data (see Material Culture section)
BX228 PARAM	Fortran program to select data subsets
BX228 FORTRAN	Program that generates data subsets selected by BX228 PARAM
BX228 EXEC	Program that executes BX228 FORTRAN
HEAD FORTRAN	Program that puts headings on data subset printouts
HEAD EXEC	Program that executes HEAD FORTRAN

It should be noted that the format of the computerized data is similar to that used by the Nueces River project (see Appendix VI in Hall, Black, and Graves 1982). This system is based on somewhat outdated Fortran programs which are notoriously difficult to work with. In the final analysis, we

TABLE 63. UNIT-LEVEL DATA

LOT	EAST	NORTH	DEPTH	THICK	LEVEL	BR WT	BONE WT	DEB WT
50	1015	1018	10012	12	1	1041	90	1300
59	1015	1018	10000	10	2	1775	120	854
435	1015	1018	9990	10	3	1150	19	521
438	1015	1018	9980	10	4	4350	65	1142
58	1015	1019	10012	12	1	475	46	837
57	1015	1019	10000	10	2	1800	133	923
434	1015	1019	9990	10	3	995	44	570
149	1015	1019	9980	10	4	4635	79	1291
62	1015	1020	10009	19	1	1746	102	2193
120	1015	1020	9990	10	2	1570	38	682
122	1015	1020	9980	10	3	4250	47	435
125	1015	1020	9970	10	4	4235	29	1395
144	1015	1020	9960	10	5	3375	25	293
63	1016	1018	10016	16	1	2010	144	1790
60	1016	1018	10000	10	2	2290	60	780
126	1016	1018	9990	10	3	1620	57	845
121	1016	1018	9980	10	4	5460	56	1044
140	1016	1018	9970	10	5	6980	19	1048
136	1016	1018	9960	10	6	6710	6	396
44	1016	1019	10013	13	1	1010	58	997
100	1016	1019	10000	10	2	1160	85	1153
148	1016	1019	9990	10	3	1380	79	562
124	1016	1019	9980	10	4	4355	84	1337
118	1016	1019	9970	10	5	3185	35	742
432	1016	1019	9960	10	6	3220	34	482
48	1016	1020	10010	10	1	440	84	1242
75	1016	1020	10000	10	2	2425	80	1034
95	1016	1020	9990	10	3	1730	29	863
98	1016	1020	9980	10	4	4920	61	1308
147	1016	1020	9970	10	5	3530	15	747
117	1016	1020	9960	10	6	4360	12	739
189	1016	1020	9950	10	7	2460	37	820
46	1017	1018	10021	11	1	1100	92	867
45	1017	1018	10010	10	2	595	170	854
227	1017	1018	10000	10	3	1796	52	436
214	1017	1018	9990	10	4	8785	30	554
243	1017	1018	9980	10	5	6760	10	435
55	1017	1019	10019	19	1	940	220	1800
49	1017	1019	10000	10	2	2530	28	1046
103	1017	1019	9990	10	3	4860	28	576
104	1017	1019	9980	10	4	5350	17	712
110	1017	1019	9970	10	5	6810	6	115
109	1017	1019	9960	10	6	5980	6	19
52	1017	1020	10016	16	1	964	125	1700
107	1017	1020	10000	10	2	2830	45	398
129	1017	1020	9990	10	3	6140	42	737
172	1017	1020	9980	10	4	8250	14	509
433	1017	1020	9970	10	5	7120	1	181
47	1018	1018	10021	11	1	1103	54	1012
56	1018	1018	10010	10	2	1740	67	928
436	1018	1018	10000	10	3	710	63	585
222	1018	1018	9990	10	4	1277	22	625
235	1018	1018	9980	10	5	7720	9	528
43	1018	1019	10021	10	1	6385	138	1710
229	1018	1019	10000	10	2	7245	50	500
246	1018	1019	9990	10	3	8560	55	1175
53	1018	1020	10019	19	1	1026	173	1317
101	1018	1020	10000	10	2	6860	21	415
128	1018	1020	9990	10	3	5510	20	2117
77	996	1008	9965	15	1	622	103	51
81	996	1008	9950	10	2	2620	87	510
79	996	1008	9940	10	3	4610	53	698
78	996	1008	9930	10	4	3060	8	664
70	996	1008	9920	10	5	2650	9	399
73	996	1008	9910	10	6	180	0	45
76	996	1008	9900	10	7	140	0	6
80	996	1008	9890	10	8	0	0	1
71	996	1008	9880	7	9	0	0	0
68	996	1009	9965	5	1	50	0	3
87	996	1009	9960	10	2	380	30	121
96	996	1009	9950	10	3	970	30	621
182	996	1009	9940	10	4	4160	101	925
174	996	1009	9930	10	5	7820	11	997
230	996	1009	9920	10	6	2990	8	602

Table 63. (continued)

LOT	EAST	NORTH	DEPTH	THICK	LEVEL	BR WT	BONE WT	DEB WT
93	996	1010	9965	5	1	30	0	94
91	996	1010	9960	10	2	530	18	457
99	996	1010	9950	10	3	880	22	485
159	996	1010	9940	10	4	4875	183	1013
185	996	1010	9930	10	5	7820	32	1291
218	996	1010	9920	10	6	4523	8	530
89	996	1011	9959	9	1	225	8	51
90	996	1011	9950	10	2	490	24	571
153	996	1011	9940	10	3	2040	112	1199
177	996	1011	9930	10	4	5260	85	1778
217	996	1011	9920	10	5	1715	6	353
88	997	1008	9968	8	1	100	15	324
84	997	1008	9960	10	2	945	23	598
97	997	1008	9950	10	3	2890	77	869
133	997	1008	9940	10	4	6200	49	669
135	997	1008	9930	10	5	5950	16	776
163	997	1008	9920	10	6	500	10	63
64	997	1009	9966	16	1	430	39	910
105	997	1009	9950	10	2	1550	79	703
167	997	1009	9940	10	3	3570	121	981
158	997	1009	9930	10	4	5730	8	759
179	997	1009	9920	10	5	1410	7	287
69	997	1010	9965	15	1	300	52	796
112	997	1010	9950	10	2	1380	27	509
131	1997	1010	9940	10	3	5700	200	1045
175	997	1010	9930	10	4	5300	27	914
234	997	1010	9920	10	5	3980	12	472
106	997	1011	9963	13	1	450	67	543
108	997	1011	9950	10	2	680	30	517
239	997	1011	9940	10	3	3460	90	1173
181	997	1011	9930	10	4	4520	130	1646
226	997	1011	9920	10	5	810	29	639
86	998	1008	9972	12	1	445	115	560
92	998	1008	9960	10	2	1500	34	865
94	998	1008	9950	10	3	3930	137	955
165	998	1008	9940	10	4	4890	45	1169
368	1000	963	9910	10	3	7050	152	1868
380	1000	963	9900	10	4	5080	51	1694
303	994	968	9931	11	1	1460	35	634
305	994	968	9920	10	2	4060	50	502
330	994	968	9910	10	3	1750	62	631
325	994	968	9900	10	4	1080	22	729
334	994	968	9890	10	5	1660	12	928
336	994	968	9880	10	6	2570	19	825
340	994	968	9870	10	7	980	43	1014
339	994	968	9860	10	8	660	5	739
311	994	969	9936	6	1	230	10	313
304	994	969	9930	10	2	820	102	569
329	994	969	9920	10	3	2665	108	875
332	994	969	9910	10	4	765	59	469
326	994	969	9900	10	5	1900	18	599
324	994	969	9890	10	6	2070	0	810
323	994	969	9880	10	7	3430	64	1233
327	994	969	9870	10	8	1480	26	899
373	994	969	9860	10	9	430	25	512
301	995	968	9932	12	1	1860	26	673
299	995	968	9920	10	2	5650	90	798
331	995	968	9910	10	3	1240	135	865
328	995	968	9900	10	4	1270	13	757
320	995	968	9890	10	5	890	30	895
321	995	968	9880	10	6	1215	15	1205
341	995	968	9870	10	7	780	22	885
372	995	968	9860	10	9	480	1	375
256	995	969	9936	6	1	235	18	400
294	995	969	9930	10	2	1995	79	617
281	995	969	9920	10	3	2640	131	637
285	995	969	9910	10	4	2005	8	1067
337	995	969	9900	10	5	5820	18	716
266	995	969	9890	10	6	1190	13	671
271	995	969	9880	10	7	2268	30	974
307	995	969	9870	10	8	665	21	551
309	995	969	9860	10	9	155	0	358
310	995	969	9850	10	10	0	0	1
302	994	974	9953	13	1	520	55	582

Table 63. (continued)

LOT	EAST	NORTH	DEPTH	THICK	LEVEL	BR WT	BONE WT	DEB WT
298	994	974	9940	10	2	620	29	661
297	994	974	9930	10	3	160	8	197
261	995	974	9954	14	1	1420	97	763
431	995	974	9940	10	2	5810	22	346
269	995	974	9930	10	3	9880	8	146
247	995	974	9920	10	4	9999	4	116
242	995	974	9910	10	5	9999	1	38
278	995	974	9900	10	6	9999	2	51
273	995	974	9890	10	7	9999	0	71
260	995	974	9880	10	8	6560	5	413
308	995	974	9870	10	9	1870	7	432
306	995	974	9860	10	10	485	6	353
300	995	974	9850	10	11	785	4	236
355	988	974	9870	10	2	0	22	1510
364	988	974	9960	10	3	0	56	2245
346	988	974	9850	5	41	0	23	1078
344	988	974	9945	5	42	0	12	2255
173	998	1008	9930	10	5	6130	13	870
224	998	1008	9920	10	6	650	1	113
66	998	1009	9970	10	1	200	15	516
67	998	1009	9960	10	2	280	58	491
85	998	1009	9950	10	3	2480	65	1730
138	998	1009	9940	10	4	4050	147	990
156	998	1009	9930	10	5	2750	25	655
228	998	1009	9920	10	6	430	9	181
72	998	1010	9969	9	1	130	36	428
65	998	1010	9960	10	2	680	38	685
83	998	1010	9950	10	3	670	26	817
171	998	1010	9940	10	4	2740	156	1034
134	998	1010	9930	10	5	3060	20	1085
186	998	1010	9920	10	6	1940	2	180
157	1005	1022	9955	5	1	270	7	301
155	1005	1022	9950	10	2	690	48	1530
183	1005	1022	9940	10	3	3290	157	1179
240	1005	1022	9930	10	4	5700	257	1774
188	1005	1022	9920	10	5	3130	50	561
150	1005	1023	9951	11	1	470	139	870
130	1005	1023	9940	10	2	490	30	887
142	1005	1023	9930	10	3	4400	177	2292
115	1005	1023	9920	10	4	3085	105	1330
215	1005	1023	9910	10	5	820	13	1028
119	1005	1024	9946	6	1	210	7	522
123	1005	1024	9940	10	2	750	145	1026
176	1005	1024	9930	10	3	4785	88	894
180	1005	1024	9920	10	4	3910	221	2546
187	1005	1024	9910	10	5	1700	43	817
194	1005	1024	9900	10	6	195	6	297
143	1006	1022	9963	13	1	660	11	837
184	1006	1022	9950	10	2	2793	108	1278
191	1006	1022	9940	10	3	2460	155	1799
193	1006	1022	9930	10	4	4780	29	1057
437	1006	1022	9920	10	5	620	4	102
170	1006	1023	9958	8	1	280	13	348
169	1006	1023	9950	10	2	680	33	858
212	1006	1023	9940	10	3	4265	104	1540
211	1006	1023	9930	10	4	4000	127	2330
192	1006	1023	9920	10	5	5840	25	1328
116	1006	1024	9954	14	1	510	41	1316
151	1006	1024	9940	10	2	650	44	1066
127	1006	1024	9930	10	3	3820	159	1725
178	1006	1024	9920	10	4	2825	33	1296
216	1006	1024	9910	10	5	350	2	165
257	999	963	9926	6	1	180	8	413
250	999	963	9920	10	2	1070	40	650
286	999	963	9910	10	3	4255	73	626
292	999	963	9900	10	4	2155	14	447
288	999	963	9890	10	5	1170	9	961
282	999	963	9880	10	6	1870	5	767
284	999	963	9870	10	7	750	23	817
283	999	963	9860	10	8	500	37	326
365	1000	963	9928	8	1	620	33	1423
366	1000	963	9920	10	2	3610	89	1308
367	988	974	9840	10	5	0	15	3820

Table 63. (continued)

LOT	EAST	NORTH	DEPTH	THICK	LEVEL	BR WT	BONE WT	DEB WT
427	988	974	9830	10	6	0	1	760
361	988	976	9870	10	2	0	22	315
343	988	976	9860	10	3	0	29	444
347	988	976	9850	10	4	0	13	1427
350	988	976	9840	10	5	0	34	2976
370	988	976	9830	10	6	0	7	1704
356	990	974	9884	14	1	0	13	626
354	990	974	9870	10	2	0	23	471
363	990	974	9860	10	3	0	39	2489
345	990	974	9850	10	4	0	28	4899
351	990	974	9840	10	5	0	2	2814
428	990	974	9830	10	6	0	1	741
359	990	976	9870	10	2	0	12	305
357	990	976	9860	10	3	0	52	441
349	990	976	9850	10	4	0	89	1452
254	1010	1028	9958	8	1	75	32	210
137	1010	1029	9954	14	1	230	79	818
146	1010	1029	9940	10	2	1190	46	710
145	1010	1029	9930	10	3	3990	64	707
141	1010	1029	9920	10	4	6035	147	1336
166	1010	1029	9910	10	5	2495	48	1069
132	1010	1029	9900	10	6	1070	16	619
219	1010	1029	9890	10	7	1025	3	333
220	1010	1029	9880	10	8	310	0	170
255	1011	1029	9961	11	1	235	30	260
293	1011	1029	9950	10	2	480	59	658
244	1020	1024	10011	11	1	410	32	582
289	1020	1024	10000	10	2	3854	56	860
291	1020	1024	9990	10	3	8200	35	463
249	1020	1029	9993	13	1	1740	91	521
139	1004	987	9968	8	1	35	22	444
162	1004	987	9960	10	2	220	244	295
164	1004	987	9950	10	3	380	32	434
161	1004	987	9940	10	4	3590	93	922
160	1004	987	9930	10	5	1950	24	711
152	1004	987	9920	10	6	1694	13	1015
154	1004	987	9910	10	7	1960	14	200
213	1022	1008	10013	13	1	910	154	861
241	1022	1008	10000	10	2	4450	125	940
233	1022	1008	9990	10	3	4760	36	398
221	1022	1008	9980	10	4	9425	16	733
237	1022	1008	9970	10	5	8415	12	94
236	1022	1008	9960	10	6	9070	4	235
231	1022	1008	9950	10	7	7390	10	252
251	1022	1008	9940	10	8	3690	4	183
258	1022	1008	9930	10	9	10	1	21
245	1015	1004	9996	6	1	210	3	74
232	1015	1004	9990	10	2	1990	27	837
223	1015	1004	9980	10	3	1980	12	684
270	1015	1004	9970	10	4	2748	29	592
333	1015	1004	9960	10	5	2670	32	1488
252	1015	1004	9950	10	6	6290	6	0
253	1015	1004	9940	10	7	120	0	296
279	1005	929	9896	6	1	170	0	362
263	1005	929	9890	5	2	660	6	340
264	1005	929	9885	5	3	1130	11	432
277	1005	929	9880	5	4	2600	9	449
275	1005	929	9875	5	5	4250	22	516
265	1005	929	9870	5	6	2550	5	699
268	1005	929	9865	5	7	1870	12	732
248	1005	929	9860	5	8	0	1	355
290	1010	940	9916	6	1	185	3	377
287	1010	940	9910	5	2	380	2	278
280	1010	940	9905	5	3	610	5	229
274	1010	940	9900	5	4	1460	4	394
276	1010	940	9895	5	5	2970	16	314
272	1010	940	9890	5	6	1555	5	595
267	1010	940	9885	5	7	0	0	90
312	1010	950	9921	11	1	0	0	350
313	1010	950	9910	10	2	385	0	118
314	1010	950	9900	10	3	1210	3	147
322	1010	950	9890	10	4	1812	2	219
335	1010	950	9880	10	5	110	1	172

spent more time entering in data and getting it out again than we would have if we would have done it all by hand.

#### 41 BX 228 ARTIFACTUAL DATA

All artifacts and other data associated with site 41 BX 228 are stored in the Archaeology Laboratory, CAR-UTSA. Virtually all materials are stored in their final analytical categories. The major exception is the 41 BX 228 Lithic Type Collection. The Type Collection contains examples of most of the lithic artifact types identified from the site. This provides a comparative collection that has examples of most of the lithic artifacts commonly found in south-central Texas. This collection is available for examination to qualified researchers.

Photocopies are available of the artifact inventories of all artifacts described in the Material Culture section. Most inventories of the bifacial artifacts also contain metric measurements of the basic length, width, thickness, and weight. All artifacts are inventoried by lot number. Photocopies are also available of the detailed descriptions and identifications of the faunal materials done by Richard Hulbert, Jr. (Special Studies section). Write to the CAR-UTSA for details.

#### 41 BX 228 FILES

A four-drawer file cabinet housed in the CAR-UTSA Archaeological Laboratory contains the project files. This includes all field and laboratory notes, completed field and laboratory forms, correspondence, draft illustrations, early drafts of this report, photographic notes, inventories, and any other written data collected during the project. These files are accessible only to qualified researchers. In addition, a map cabinet in the laboratory contains all the original maps and illustrations too large for the file cabinet.







