The Black Vulture Site
Originally tested by the Southern Texas Archaeological Association (STAA) in 2007-2008, the site is roughly 120 meters from the Medina River in Bandera County. The limestone dominated shelter is frequently wet, and runoff from above and a series of springs creates a fluctuating but consistent source of water.

Excavation Results from the Black Vulture Rock Shelter (41BN207), a Late Toyah Occupation on the Edwards Plateau.

Raymond Mauldin, Leonard Kemp, Cynthia Munoz, Sarah Wigley, and Jason Perez
Center for Archaeological Research (CAR), Department of Anthropology, at UT San Antonio

The STAA work, which consisted primarily of a 2 x 2 m block excavated to roof fall/ bedrock (ca. 79 cm below surface), recorded a substantial deposit, including a thermal feature, several bison ribs, arrow points, and several hundred pieces of debitage concentrated primarily in a single 10 cm level. CAR began excavation in 2014, building on the earlier STAA work.

Participants and Acknowledgements: In addition to the authors, the following UTSA affiliated individuals gave up their weekends or otherwise supported this research. These are Kristin Cori, Robert Hard, Ian Bates, Melissa Eiring, David Barron, Kelly Harris, Overton Lesley, Yongli Gao, Laura Carbajal, and Clinton McKenzie - THANKS. The STAA excavations were done by McKenzie and Joe Beavis. Thanks to Don Baker for allowing us to work at the site, and to CAR-UTSA for their continued support.